



सत्यमेव जयते



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



ANNUAL REPORT  
2017-18



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# 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**.

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. It 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. The work of Border Management has been divided between two Joint Secretaries.

## **Coordination and International Co-operation (C&IC) Division**

1.7 The Coordination Wing of the Coordination & International Co-operation (C&IC) Division deals with intra-Ministry coordination work, Parliamentary matters, public grievances, court cases, official language, publication of Annual Report of the Ministry, record retention schedule, custody of classified and non-classified records of the Ministry, matters relating to e-Samiksha, furnishing/publication of various reports relating to employment of SCs / STs and Persons with Disabilities, achievements of the Ministry etc.

The International Cooperation (IC) Wing of the C&IC Division deals with matters relating to agreements/treaties in respect of general cooperation on security issues, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, international cooperation on counter-terrorism, international covenants, bilateral legal assistance treaties and related items of work. Further, it coordinates all matters on security issues pertaining to SAARC, BIMSTEC, ASEAN etc. and meetings of the SAARC Interior / Home Ministers. The Wing also organises Joint Steering Groups Meetings formed under the Security Cooperation Agreements and coordinates other bilateral dialogues/meetings at Ministerial/Home Secretary level.

## **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, overseeing the crime situation in States, imposition of President's Rule, etc.

1.9 The Judicial Wing of Centre-State Division deals with all matters relating to the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC),

Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) 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.

## **Cyber and Information Security (C&IS) Division**

1.10 The Cyber and Information Security Division deals with matters relating to security clearances, cyber security, cyber-crime, implementation of National Information Security Policy & Guidelines (NISPG), lawful interception, coordination with Ministry of Information & Technology for blocking of objectionable contents on web, examination of security related aspects of telecom, etc.

## **Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization (CTCR) Division**

1.11 Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization Division deals with matters relating to policy and operational issues on terrorism, counter radicalization/de-radicalization, combating financing of terrorism and administrative, financial and statutory matters of National Investigation Agency (NIA).

## **Disaster Management Division**

1.12 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**

1.13 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

1.14 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

1.15 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. The Division also deals with matters relating to enemy property.

## Internal Security - I Division

1.16 Internal Security-I Division deals with matters relating to internal security and law & order and matters relating to the protection of human rights and also matters relating to national integration, communal harmony and Ayodhya.

## Internal Security - II Division

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

## Jammu & Kashmir Division

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

## 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 communication, police reforms, forensic infrastructure at Central level, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project, Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) project, administration of



Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, 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.

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### Overview

2.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is primarily responsible for maintenance of internal security, management of Central Armed Police Forces, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, etc. Article 355 of the Constitution also enjoins upon the Union to protect every State from external aggression and internal disturbances and to ensure that the Governance of every State/UT 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, extends manpower and financial support, and provides guidance and expertise to the State Governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony. In the light of entries 1 and 2 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution (delineating “Public Order” and “Police” as State responsibility), utmost care is exercised to ensure that the jurisdiction of the States is not encroached upon during the discharge of MHA functions.

2.2 Internal security issues in the country can broadly be categorized as follows:-

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

2.3 During the year 2017, the internal security situation in the country remained

under control. During this period, the Government of India accorded due priority to ensuing internal security and in this regard, adopted following strategy:

- I. The principal focus on the Internal Security front remained on countering terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir, maintaining peace in the North Eastern States, containing Left Wing Extremism, and maintaining peace in the hinterland of the Country.
- II. Government of India in tandem with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, promote economic activity, provide relief to victims and strengthen the State Government security apparatus.
- III. The Government followed a multi-pronged strategy to deal with insurgent and militant activities in the North East Region. The approach includes fine tuning security measures, accelerating development works, negotiations with groups provided they abjure violence and seek resolution of their demands within the framework of the Indian Constitution to come into the mainstream of national life. The Central Government is also supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through adoption of various measures such as deployment of Central Security Forces to assist the State Authorities in counter insurgency operations and providing security to

vulnerable institutions and installations based on threat assessment.

- IV. The Government is dealing with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in a holistic manner comprising development works, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities, public perception management and security related measures. Central Government is closely monitoring the situation and assisting State Governments through providing CAPFs, Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA), sanction of India Reserve Battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) School, modernization and upgradation of the State Police Forces, reimbursement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE), providing helicopter for anti-LWE operations, sharing intelligence, facilitation of inter-State coordination etc.
- V. The Government remained committed to curb the funding of terrorism and anti-national activities.

## **Institutions to strengthen Internal Security**

### **National Investigation Agency (NIA)**

2.4 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, Kolkata, Jammu and Raipur. A total number of 45 NIA Special Courts have been constituted in the States/Union Territories. The NIA, since its inception, has registered 183 cases till 31.12.2017, out of which, 135 cases have been chargesheeted. Trial has been concluded in 37 cases, out of which 35 cases have resulted in conviction.

### **The Multi Agency Center (MAC)**

2.5 The Multi Agency Center (MAC) was created as a multi-agency intelligence coordination mechanism for counter terrorism, with the mandate to share, collate and disseminate terrorism related inputs on a day-to-day basis. The Subsidiary Multi Agency Centers (SMAC) were established in various States comprising of representatives from various security agencies for streamlining intelligence efforts. A dedicated secure electronic network has been established across the country for sharing data based intelligence. The Multi Agency Center has established connectivity between the National Capital, 25 Central Member Agencies and all the State Capitals. In the State Capitals, this network links the Subsidiary Multi Agency Centre (SMAC), State Police Special Branches and Offices of all the Central and other Counter Terror Agencies. The network is also being extended to District Police Headquarters wherever found feasible. At present total of 429 SMAC Nodes and 251 District Police Offices are connected to the MAC/SMAC Network.

### **National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)**

2.6 The NATGRID is conceived to be a framework, which will leverage Information Technology to connect approved User Agencies (security/law enforcement) with designated data provider in order to enhance the country's counter terrorism capability. Detailed Project Report (DPR) approval of CCS was obtained in June 2012. A total amount of ₹1002.97 crore has been proposed for the implementation of the key elements of the NATGRID project. The project implementation period has been extended upto 30.06.2019. Further, an amount of ₹346.05 crore has been sanctioned for the construction of NATGRID facilities including Data Centre (DC) and Business Continuity Planning (BCP).

## Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell)

2.7 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).

2.8 FICN Co-ordination Centre (FCORD) is functioning in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of the Centre/States to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Indian Currency notes. A total of 33 meetings of the FCORD have been held upto 31.12.2017 in which the States and other agencies have participated to discuss important issues relating to containing the FICN menace.

2.9 A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) is functioning under the National Investigation Agency (NIA). As on 31.12.2017, NIA has registered a total of 16 cases related to terror funding and 27 cases related to FICN. In one of the FICN cases investigated by NIA, the Special Court established under the NIA Act, 2008 has observed that a neighbouring 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.

2.10 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 Force have been held at Dhaka and New Delhi. During the meeting of Joint Task Force held from 22.02.2016 to 23.02.2016

at New Delhi, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was finalized and signed. The 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Joint Task Force was held in Dhaka from 17.12.2017 to 19.12.2017.

2.11 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 regime in this regard.

2.12 India is also a 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 (FSRBs) 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 meetings of the BIMSTEC Sub-group on Combating the Financing of Terrorism.

## Security of Holders of High Public Offices

2.13 The threat from terrorist/militant groups makes it imperative to provide adequate security to holders of high public offices and other dignitaries. As the threat to security of such individuals is a dynamic phenomenon, assessment of their security requirement is done by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. The security arrangements are assessed by a High Level Committee to effectively tackle the evil designs of terrorists and militants and thereby ensure maintenance of public order and peace in the country.

2.14 The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by the Ministry of Home Affairs about security issues concerning holders of high offices 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.

2.15 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 imparts training to its personnel for 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**

2.16 The security of aviation sector has been particularly strengthened after 11.09.2001 attack in USA. Therefore, acquisition of modern security gadgets and enhanced deployment of security personnel of CISF at airports, have been given due attention, to prevent any untoward incident. Administrative Mechanism has been put in place to deal with any emergent situation in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, IB, CISF and others.

2.17 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**

2.18 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. Additionally, threat inputs received about the vital installations are promptly shared with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations/Ministries concerned. Based on the requests received from concerned Organizations/Ministries, CAPFs are also deployed for security of certain vital Installations.

### **Security of Religious Shrines / Places**

2.19 The security of religious shrines/ places in the country is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/ Union Territory Administration. 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.

### **Government's Approach and Action Plan to deal with LWE**

2.20 '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 upgradation of the State Police under the umbrella Scheme for 'Modernization of Police Forces' (MPF scheme), re-imbursement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme,

strengthening of Special Intelligence Branches/ special forces of the States and fortification of Police Stations under the Special Infrastructure Scheme(SIS), providing helicopters for anti-LWE 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 Governments to tackle the LWE menace in a concerted manner. The Government of India has adopted an integrated and holistic approach to deal with the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) by addressing the areas of security, development and promoting good governance simultaneously. To achieve this, a National Policy and Action Plan has been put in place adopting a multi-pronged strategy in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights & entitlements of Traditional Dwellers / Tribals etc. with focused attention on 106 LWE affected Districts in 10 States and particularly in 35 most affected LWE districts in 7 States.

2.21 The policy of the Government of India is to effectively deal with the LWE insurgency primarily by augmenting the capacity of the State Governments both in areas of security and development. Accordingly, the Government of India is implementing schemes for improving the security environment. Simultaneously, focused attention is also being paid to development and governance issues particularly at the cutting edge level. The Government of India is providing funds to the States under various Central Schemes for improving the basic infrastructure like road & rail connectivity, mobile connectivity, educational & health initiatives, electrification etc. Besides, the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006; the provisions pertaining to allotment of title

deeds to individuals and communities is also an area of priority. Recently a special scheme for 35 most affected LWE districts namely Special Central Assistance (SCA) has been approved by Government of India for development of these areas.

2.22 The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scenario, while remaining an area of concern for internal security of the country, exhibited significant improvement over the recent years. The declining trend of LWE violence which started in 2011 continued in 2017 as well. The last four years have seen an unprecedented improvement in the LWE scenario across the country. An overall 20% reduction in violent incidents (1136 to 908) and 33.8% reduction (397 to 263) in LWE related deaths in 2017 as compared to 2013 has been reported. In comparison to 2016, the year 2017 saw a decline of 13.4% (1048 to 908) in incidents of violence and 5.4% (278 to 263) in resultant deaths. At the same time, the developmental outreach by the Government of India has resulted in an increasingly large number of LWE cadres shunning the path of violence and returning to the mainstream.

2.23 Chhattisgarh (373 incidents and 130 deaths) remains the worst affected State followed by Jharkhand (251 incidents and 56 deaths), Bihar (99 incidents and 22 deaths), Odisha (81 incidents and 29 deaths) and Maharashtra (69 incidents and 16 deaths). Chhattisgarh, despite being the core area for LWE activity, recorded a 5.6 % decrease in incidents of violence. 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 regular monitoring of development schemes in affected areas.

2.24 The State-wise break up of LWE violence profile is given in the following table:

State-wise extent of LWE violence during 2010 to 2017

State	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	100	24	54	9	67	13	28	7	18	4	35	8	17	6	26	7
Bihar	307	97	316	63	166	44	177	69	163	32	110	17	129	28	99	22
Chhattisgarh	625	343	465	204	370	109	355	111	328	112	466	101	395	107	373	130
Jharkhand	501	157	517	182	480	163	387	152	384	103	310	56	323	85	251	56
M.P.	7	1	8	0	11	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	12	2	3	1
Maharashtra	94	45	109	54	134	41	71	19	70	28	55	18	73	23	69	16
Odisha	218	79	192	53	171	45	101	35	103	26	92	28	86	27	81	29
Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	4	14	5	11	2	7	0	5	2
Uttar Pradesh	6	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	350	258	92	45	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	5	0	6	1	8	0	7	0	8	0	10	0	6	0	1	0
TOTAL	2213	1005	1760	611	1415	415	1136	397	1091	310	1089	230	1048	278	908	263

2.25 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 incidents and resultant deaths. Amidst increasing reverses, the CPI (Maoist) has been making efforts to expand to new areas along inter-State borders without any significant success. While extortion/ levy activities by the Maoists continued, the demonetization drive by the Government of India delivered a major dent to their finances.

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

**Specific Measures taken by the Central Government to Combat Left Wing Extremism**

2.27 **Ban on the CPI (Maoist):** The CPI (Maoist) which is the major Left Wing Extremist

organization and 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 since 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2009.

2.28 **Strengthening the Intelligence Mechanism:** In order to counter the growing challenges 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 through 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 and Gaya, 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 for which Central assistance is provided through the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS).

**2.29 Better Inter-State Coordination:** The area of operations of the CPI (Maoist) cadres is not confined to a single State but is spread over several States. Therefore, better Inter-State coordination at various levels on a number of aspects is 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.

**2.30 Tackling the Problem of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs):** Majority of Security Forces casualties are being caused by IEDs. The MHA continues to support extensive counter-IED capacity building efforts of CAPFs and State Police Forces. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on 'Issues related to Explosives/IEDs/Landmines in LWE Affected Areas' and circulated it to all the stakeholders in order to promote best practices in IED management.

**2.31 India Reserve (IR) / Specialised India Reserve Battalion (SIRB):** The Left Wing Extremism affected states have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) battalions mainly to strengthen their security apparatus at their own level and also to enable the states to provide gainful employment to youth, particularly in the LWE affected areas. 56 India Reserve (IR) battalions have been sanctioned to 10 LWE affected States, of which 38 have been raised. In addition, Government has sanctioned raising of 10 new SIRBs in the LWE States of Bihar (01), Chhattisgarh (02), Jharkhand (02), Madhya Pradesh (01), Odisha (03) and West Bengal (01).

**2.32 Schemes of MHA in LWE Affected Areas:** The following Major Schemes are being implemented by the MHA in LWE affected areas:

- (i) **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme:** The Government of India reimburses the LWE affected State Governments the security related expenditure incurred on ex-gratia payment to the family of civilian/security forces killed in LWE violence training and operational needs of security forces, compensation to Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the concerned State Government, community policing, security related infrastructure for village defense committees and publicity material. The Government of India has approved continuation of the scheme for a period of 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with substantial increase in its annual outlay to Rs. 445 crore. The scheme has been further strengthened and the rate of reimbursement has been increased significantly for the items covered under the Scheme. In addition, new items like compensation for incapacitation of security forces and property damage have been included for the first time. The SRE Scheme would enhance the capacity of LWE affected states to fight the LWE menace.
- (ii) **Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) including construction of 250 Fortified Police Stations in LWE Affected States:** The earlier Special Infrastructure Scheme which was under implementation from 2008-09 to 2014-15, has now been revived for a period of 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 for strengthening of the intelligence mechanism & Special Forces of the States and for fortification of Police Stations. Total outlay of the Scheme is Rs. 1048 crore comprising Central Share of Rs. 628.80 crore



(60%) and State Share of Rs. 419.20 crore (40%). The Scheme would be implemented on re-imburement basis. Main objectives of the Scheme are:

- Funding training infrastructure, weaponry, vehicles, and other related items for up-gradation and filling critical infrastructure gaps of the Special Forces of LWE affected States.
- Support to the LWE affected States for strengthening their Special Intelligence Branches meant for LWE operations only.
- Construction of 250 fortified Police Stations/Outposts in 7 LWE affected States that are prone to LWE attacks.
- In the current financial year 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 49 crore has been allocated under the Scheme. Entire amount has been released to States as adhoc advance.

(iii) **Fortified Police Stations Scheme:** The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a scheme to assist the State Governments in construction/strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations @ Rs. 2.00 crore per police station in Left Wing Extremist affected districts on 80:20 (Centre share: State share) basis. Under the scheme, Rs. 623.89 crore has been released during the year 2010-11 to 2015-16 and construction of 386 fortified police stations has been completed so far. The next phase of fortification of police stations has been subsumed in Special Infrastructure Scheme.

(iv) **Civic Action Programme (CAP):** Under this Scheme, financial grants are provided to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to undertake various welfare activities in the LWE affected areas. This scheme aims to bridge the gap between the local

population and security forces by direct interaction, projecting human face of the security forces and winning the hearts & minds of the local population. During the financial year 2017-18, Rs. 19.00 crore was allocated under the Scheme and released to CAPFs.

(v) **Special Central Assistance (SCA) for 35 most LWE affected districts:** This Scheme has been approved by the Government of India on 27.09.2017 for a period of 03 years i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-20, with an outlay of ₹3,000 crore (₹ 1,000 crore per annum). The 35 districts in 7 States are the most affected LWE districts, which contribute to more than 90% LWE violence in the country. All these 35 districts are badly deprived from basic infrastructure and facilities. The main objective of the Scheme is to fill the critical gaps in public infrastructure and services in these districts, which are of emergent nature and require immediate action. In the current Financial Year 2017-18, an amount of ₹175.00 crore has been allocated under the Scheme, which has been released to the LWE affected States.

(vi) **Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE Management Scheme (ACALWEMS):**

- This Scheme has been approved by the Government of India on 27.09.2017. for a period of 03 years i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-20, with total outlay of ₹150 crore @ ₹50 crore per annum.
- Funds are provided to the CAPFs/Central agencies for hiring of helicopters by CRPF, payment of bills pertaining to air-lift provided by Indian Air Force for anti LWE operations and infrastructure support to CAPFs.

2.33 **Monitoring Mechanism:** MHA monitors the LWE situation on a regular basis at the level of the Union Home Minister, Home Secretary

& Special Secretary/Additional Secretary. A Review Group chaired by the Cabinet Secretary also carries out review of the LWE situation on a regular basis. Progress of the schemes is regularly monitored and reviewed through meetings and Video Conferencing with the Central Ministries/Departments concerned and State Governments.

### 2.34 Schemes/Initiatives being implemented by Different Ministries/ Departments in the LWE Affected Areas:

- (i) **General approval under the Forest Rights Act, 1980:** For ensuring faster and speedy development in the LWE affected states, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has granted general approval under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of not more than 5 hectare of forest land for development of infrastructure under 14 categories relating to schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electrical and telecommunication lines, drinking water projects, water/rain water harvesting structures, minor irrigation canals, non-conventional sources of energy, skill upgradation/vocational training centers, power sub-stations, rural roads, all categories of public roads and quarrying of materials used in constructions of public roads, setting up of Medical Colleges, two-lane public roads, communication posts, police establishments like police stations/border outposts/watch towers in sensitive areas and underground laying of optical fiber cables, telephone lines & drinking water supply lines. As of now, the relaxation is available upto 31.12.2020 only.
- (ii) **Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) (PESA) Act, 1996:** The Government has enacted this Act to extend provisions of Part IX of Constitution with certain

modifications and exceptions to the Fifth Schedule areas of 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana. PESA promotes people-centric governance and provides a central role to the Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabhas under PESA are deemed to be 'competent' to safeguard and preserve the traditions of their people, community resources and customary mode of dispute resolution. State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh need to frame PESA Rules expeditiously.

- (iii) **Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I):-** The Government has been implementing Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) since 26.02.2009 for improving road connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States namely, Andhra Pradesh/Telangana, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme envisages construction of 5,422 kms of roads and 08 critical bridges, of which 4537 km roads and 02 bridges have been completed with an expenditure of ₹ 6,719 crore.
- (iv) **Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas - (RRP-II):** The Government approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (RCPLWE) Affected Areas" on 28.12.2016 to improve the rural road connectivity in the worst LWE affected districts. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) will be the sponsoring/ implementing Ministry of the Project. The scheme envisages construction/upgradation of 5411.81 km of road and 126 bridges/Cross Drainage works 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. The Inter - Ministerial Committee, chaired by Home Secretary and Secretary, MoRD, has the power to change/amend the physical/financial scope of project proposal, like, number of roads etc. to be covered under the scheme in LWE district. Sanction for 3775.56 km roads has been conveyed to the States.

- (v) **LWE Mobile Tower Project:** In order to address connectivity issues in LWE areas, a scheme for installation of Mobile Towers is being implemented by the Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. Under this scheme, in Phase-I 2329 Mobile Towers in 10 LWE affected States have been operationalised. Phase-II of Mobile Tower Project in LWE affected areas is under consideration.
- (vi) **The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006:** The Government has enacted the Act 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 further amended on 06.09.2012 for better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act. As on 31.10.2017, a total of 14,63,855 title deeds (Individual-14,06,530 and community-57,325) had been distributed in 10 LWE affected States.
- (vii) **Skill Development Related Schemes:** The Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MoSDE) has been implementing 02 schemes, namely, 'Skill

Development in 47 LWE affected districts' and 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' for creating infrastructure and providing employment linked skill training to youths in LWE affected areas. The Scheme of Skill Development envisages construction/establishment of 01 ITI in each of 47 districts and 02 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in each of 34 districts. So far, 15 ITIs and 43 SDCs have been established.

- (viii) **Educational Initiatives:** Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken various initiatives for improving educational infrastructure and facilities in the LWE affected districts. Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan(RMSA), 1590 new/upgraded schools and 350 girl's hostels have been sanctioned in 35 most affected LWE districts. Besides, 08 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 05 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have also been sanctioned in the most affected LWE districts, which did not have KVs/JNVs.
- (ix) **Electrification of Un-electrified Villages in LWE Affected Districts:** The Ministry of Power has been electrifying the un-electrified villages in the LWE affected districts under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). Out of 7164 un-electrified villages identified to be electrified in LWE affected districts as on 31.03.2015, electrification has been completed in 7065 villages and the remaining 99 villages are targeted to be electrified by 31.03.2018.

2.35 It is the belief of Government of India that through a combination of development and security related interventions, the LWE problem can be successfully tackled. However, it is clear that the Maoists do not want root causes like underdevelopment be addressed in a meaningful manner. They resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health infrastructure,

communication facilities etc. in a major way. In order to perpetuate their outdated ideology, they wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized. Consequently, the process of development has been set back by decades in many parts of the country under LWE influence. This needs to be recognized by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognize the fact that the socio-economic & political dynamics and aspirations of 21st Century India are far ahead of the Maoist world-view. The Government is optimistic about eradicating the LWE problem through the strategic vision articulated above. The multi-pronged efforts of the Government are slowly but surely showing positive impact. It is worth mentioning that due to the measures initiated by the Government, LWE violence has seen a significant decline in the last four years.

### Security Situation in J & K

2.36 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), 13,976 Civilians and 5123 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives (as on 31.12.2017). The trends of terrorist violence in J&K during the last few years and the current year are shown in the table given below:

Year	Inci-dents	SFs killed	Civil-ians killed	Ter-rorists killed
2013	170	53	15	67
2014	222	47	28	110
2015	208	39	17	108
2016	322	82	15	150
2017 (31.12.2017)	342	80	40	213

2.37 The year 2017 witnessed an increase in incidents of terrorist violence and casualties of

civilians as compared to the last year. However, casualties of security forces have decreased in comparison to the last year. The year 2017 also witnessed a 6.21% increase and 166.66% increase in the number of terrorist incidents and fatalities of civilians respectively in comparison to the corresponding period of 2016. However, there is 2.44% decrease in casualties of security forces in comparison to the corresponding period of 2016. During the year 2017, 42% more terrorists have been neutralized in comparison to the corresponding period of 2016.

2.38 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	2017
Infiltration attempts	277	222	121	371	406
Net Estimated infiltration	97	65	33	119	123

2.39 There has been a spurt in infiltration attempts during the year from the Pakistan side. The State Government & the Security Forces have also responded, as a result of which infiltrating terrorists are increasingly being neutralized.

2.40 The security situation in J&K is monitored and reviewed by the Chief Minister of J&K with senior representative 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 in coordination with the State Government, CAPF and the Ministry of Defence.

2.41 The Government of India 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 International Border /Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technological surveillance, weapons and equipment for SFs, improved intelligence and operational coordination, synergized intelligence flow and pro-active action against terrorists within the State. The Government has adopted various counter measures to neutralise the efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb peace in the State. The Government has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

2.42 The endeavor of the Government has been to:-

- Allow Proactive and coordinated measures by all the Security Forces to safeguard the borders from cross-border terrorism and to contain militancy;
- Ensure that the democratic process is sustained and primacy of civil administration is restored to effectively tackle the socio-economic problems facing the people on account of the effects of prolonged militancy in the State;
- Ensure a sustained peace process and provide adequate opportunities to all sections of people in the State who eschew violence; and
- Redress genuine grievances within legal framework.

2.43 An amount of Rs. 500.00 crore has been sanctioned in the year 2017 to the State Government of J&K for the deployment of state-of-the-art Security and Law Order System. An amount of ₹203.96 crore has also been sanctioned for the purchase of various high end equipment i.e. CCTV surveillance systems etc.

2.44 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 also 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 to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir from 1989 till 31.12.2017 under Security Related Expenditure (Police)-SRE (P) is ₹6871.52 crore. During the current financial year, a sum of ₹627.87 crore was reimbursed to Jammu and Kashmir Government under SRE (P) till 31.12.2017.

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

2.45 Based on the recommendations of the Expert Group constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, the Government of India launched the Scheme Special Industry Initiative for Jammu & Kashmir 'UDAAN' in the nature of a partnership between the different corporates of India and Ministry of Home Affairs. The Scheme is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Programme aims at providing the skills and enhancing the employability of unemployed youths of J&K who are graduate, post graduates or three year engineering diploma holders. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 20.09.2017 extended the Udaan Scheme upto December, 2018 without any cost overrun.

2.46 Under UDAAN Scheme, 109 leading corporates have partnered with NSDC with a commitment to train more than 80,000 youth from the State, covering Organized Retail, Banking, Financial Services, IT, ITES, Sports, Infrastructure, Telecommunications, Hospitality, Manufacturing, Paramedics and Life Sciences Sectors etc.

2.47 To accelerate the pace of implementation of UDAAN, mega selection drives were conducted in December, 2017, in which around 8-10 corporates participated. This gave students more variety and choices; and has also seen better participation of youth. More than 150 mega selection drives have been held so far covering all districts of the State. So far, 38,739 candidates have been selected for training; 34,972 candidates have joined training; 28,684 persons have completed training; and jobs have been offered to 17,904 candidates. This year witnessed placements of 50% candidates, who mainly preferred IT & Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) as a career option entitling them to an average salary structure of ₹1.98 lakh per annum.

2.48 Implementation of the Scheme is closely monitored through Udaan Project Approval Committee (PAC) meetings and visits to Training Centres. Five monitoring visits to Udaan training centres were made during 2017-18. Students of J&K have been reached out through information seminars. 20 Information seminars were organized in the period April, 2017 to December, 2017. Efforts are being made to widely publicize the Scheme through print and electronic media.

### **Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) for J&K- 2015**

2.49 Hon'ble Prime Minister announced a package of Rs. 80,068 crore towards Special Assistance to J&K for development of infrastructure. The package consists of 63 Projects relating to 15 Ministries/Departments. In the package, an amount of ₹62,393 crore has

been earmarked for new initiatives/projects. This includes projects of Road (₹33,250 crore), Power (₹3,895 crore), New and Renewable Energy (₹2,350 crore), Tourism (₹2,100 crore), Health (₹4,900 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 infrastructural development of Power Distribution system in Jammu & 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).

2.50 In addition to allocation of ₹62,393 crore for new initiatives, ₹7,427 crore has been allocated for ongoing/existing projects 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. Physical and financial progress of the projects under PMDP, 2015 is being regularly monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

2.51 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. More than 40,000 registered Kashmiri migrant families are residing in Jammu; about 19,000 registered Kashmiri migrant families are living in Delhi and about 2000 families are settled in other States.

2.52 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 the 18,250 eligible 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 (Relief & Rehabilitation)-SRE (R&R).

2.53 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.

2.54 Under the Prime Minister's Package 2004, 5242 two room tenements were constructed in Jammu at four locations (Purkhoo, Muthi, Nagrota and Jagti) and allotted to the migrants. Further, 200 flats were constructed at Sheikhpura in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley) and allotted on a sharing basis to those migrants, who have joined the Government service under the employment component of Prime Minister's Package-2008.

2.55 The Government announced a Comprehensive Package amounting to ₹1618.40 crore in the year 2008 for the return and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri Migrants, which provides for many facilities for the migrants. The Prime Minister's Package-2008 is being implemented by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. So far State Government jobs have been provided to 2659 migrant youths and two families have availed the benefit of ₹7.5 Lakh for construction of house. Also, 469 transit

accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley and these have been allotted to the newly appointed migrant employees under the package.

2.56 The Government of India had 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. The package is being implemented by the State Government of J&K. 3000 posts have been identified in 20 different departments and the recruitment process to be started shortly. Authorization has been issued to Executing Agency for construction of 644 transit accommodation. About 90 acres land has been identified by the State Government in 7 districts of Kashmir Valley for 3440 transit accommodation. The relief to the migrants of the hilly areas of Jammu Division at par with the Kashmiri Migrants had also been approved and is being paid to them.

2.57 The expenditure incurred by the Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir in respect of relief and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri Migrants is reimbursed by the Government of India under Security Related Expenditure (Relief & Rehabilitation)-SRE(R&R).

### **Displaced families from Pakistan occupied Jammu & Kashmir (1947) and Chhamb (1965 and 1971)**

2.58 The Government of India has sanctioned a package of ₹2000 crore for providing financial assistance of ₹5.5 lakh per family to 36,384 displaced families of Pakistan occupied Jammu & Kashmir-PoJK (1947) and Chhamb (1965 and 1971), living in Jammu and Kashmir. A sum of ₹308 crore (approx.) has been released to 6601 (approx.) families till December, 2017 through DBT mode directly in their Aadhar linked bank accounts.

## Cross LoC Travel

2.59 A fortnightly bus service on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad route was started from 07.04.2005 and thereafter on Poonch-Rawalakote route from 20.06.2006. Taking into account the good response to these Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) from both sides of the LoC, the fortnightly bus service on both the routes were converted into a weekly service with effect from 08.09.2008 and 11.09.2008 respectively.

	No. of passenger visited (upto 31.12.2017)	No. of passenger returned (upto 31.12.2017)
Indian	10666	10541
POJK	23695	23507

## Cross LoC Trade between J&K and Pakistan Occupied Jammu & Kashmir (PoJK)

2.60 During the meeting of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India with the President of Pakistan on the sidelines of 63<sup>rd</sup> UN General Assembly session on 23.09.2008, it was agreed by both the leaders to commence Cross LoC Trade from 21.10.2008. Consequently, Cross LoC Trade between J&K and 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 31.12.2017, a total number of 62025 trucks have crossed over to PoJK and 35,745 trucks have crossed over to India's side through these two routes.

2.61 For safe and smooth Cross LoC Trade, 02 Trade Facilitation Centres (TFC) have been established in two check points i.e. Salamabad, Uri and Chakan-da-Bagh, Poonch. 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase upgradation of TFC Salamabad and TFC Chakan-da-Bagh respectively.

## Appointment of Government of India Representative

2.62 Shri Dineshwar Sharma, former Director, Intelligence Bureau, has been appointed (in October, 2017) as Representative of Government of India to initiate and carry forward a dialogue with elected representatives, various organizations and concerned individuals in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. He has been given the status of Cabinet Secretary to Government of India. He has made 3 visits to Jammu & Kashmir till December, 2017, to have discussion with various stakeholders.

## Subsidized Helicopter Services in J&K and Himachal Pradesh

2.63 The Government of India has approved operation of subsidized helicopter service on a pilot basis in 10 sectors each in the States of J&K and Himachal Pradesh in order to provide connectivity to remote and inaccessible areas in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Government of India shares 75% of subsidy requirement and remaining 25% share of subsidy is borne by the concerned State Government.

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

- Srinagar-Kargil-Srinagar
- Srinagar-Drass-Srinagar
- Kargil-Padum-Leh-Padum-Kargil
- Leh-Lingshed-Neerak-Leh
- Srinagar-Leh-Nubra-Srinagar
- Bandipora-Kanzalwan-Dawar-Niru-Bandipora



- Kupwara-Machil-Tangdhar-Karan-Kupwara
- Kishtwar- Sounder-Navapachi-Inshan-Kishtwar
- Jammu-Rajouri-Poonch-Jammu
- Jammu-Doda-Kishtwar-Jammu

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

- Chamba-Killar-Chamba
- Bhunter-Killar-Bhunter
- Palampur-Bara Bhangal-Palampur
- Bhunter-Udaipur-Bhunter
- Bhunter-Stingri-Bhunter
- Bhunter-Tandi (DIET)-Bhunter
- Rampur-Kaza-Rampur
- Rampur-Pooh-Rampur
- Rampur-ReckongPeo-Rampur
- Shimla-DodraKwar-Shimla

### **Extension of Special Concession/ Incentives to the Central Government Employees posted in the Kashmir Valley**

2.66 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, etc.

### **Amarnath Yatra**

2.67 Shri Amarnathji Yatra, 2017 commenced on 29.06.2017 and continued till 07.08.2017. 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 01.03.2017 for both the Routes. Step by Step procedure which yatris 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.

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

2.69 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 with the aid and support of State Government.

2.70 Barring the terrorist attack on 10.07.2017 on a bus carrying Shri Amarnathji pilgrims near Khanabal, in Anantnag District, and the unfortunate road accident which took place on 16.07.2017 in Nachilana area of Banihal in Ramban District, the Yatra passed off well. A total of 2.60 lakh Yatris visited the Holy Cave during the 2017 Yatra as against 2.20 lakh pilgrims during the year 2016.

### **Implementation of GST (Goods and Service Tax) in Jammu & Kashmir**

2.71 For paving the way for introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir)

Amendment Order, 2017 was issued on 06.07.2017 thereby extending the relevant provisions of the Constitution of India, as amended through the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This has enabled extension of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (CGST Act) and Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (IGST Act) in the State of Jammu and Kashmir w.e.f. 08.07.2017.

## North East

2.72 The North Eastern Region comprises of 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 (1,346Kms), Bhutan (516 Kms) and Nepal (99 Kms).

2.73 The law & order is a State subject but 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 the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), declaring specific areas/states as 'disturbed areas' for the purpose of the Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) and issuing notifications for Unified Command Structure etc.

2.74 The security situation in the North Eastern States, which remained complex for quite some time because of diverse demands of ethnic groups and various militant outfits, improved substantially in 2017. The number of insurgency related incidents in the region decreased by more than 36% compared to 2016 (2016- 484, 2017 - 308). The year 2017 witnessed the LOWEST number of insurgency incidents since 1997. Similarly, security forces casualties in the region declined from 17 (2016) to 12 (2017) and civilian casualties from 48 (2016) to 37 (2017). Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 57 militants, arrest of 995 militants and recovery of 432 weapons in 2017 in the region. The number of kidnapping/abduction related incidents also declined by 40% (2016-168, 2017-102). In 2017, insurgency incidents declined significantly by 58%, civilian casualties by 66%, Security Forces casualties by 34% and kidnapping/abduction cases by 67% as compared to 2013.

2.75 The profile of violence in North Eastern Region during the last six 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	1195	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
2017	308	995	57	432	12	37	130	102

2.76 The States of Sikkim, Mizoram and Tripura had no insurgency related violence in 2017. The number of insurgency incidents in 2017 declined in Assam (56%), Nagaland (67%), Manipur (28%) and Meghalaya (59%) compared to 2016. There was increase in violent incidents in Arunachal Pradesh in 2017. The State-wise details of violence during the last six years in North Eastern Region are at **Annexure-II**.

### Arunachal Pradesh

2.77 The State of Arunachal Pradesh 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 National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN)/Isak-Muviah (NSCN/IM), NSCN/ Khaplang (NSCN/K), NSCN/ Reformation (NSCN/R) and NSCN/Neopao Konyak-Kitovi (NSCN/NK) in Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts, as also activities of Assam-based United Liberation Front of Asom - (Independent) (ULFA-I), National Democratic Front of Bodoland - (Saoraigwra) (NDFB-S). Cadres of NDFB(S) and ULFA (I) frequent the State in the areas bordering Assam and Myanmar for shelter and transit. In 2017, there were 61 insurgency incidents, in which 9 insurgents (NSCN/K-6, NSCN/R-2, NSCN/NK-1) were killed and 44 insurgents arrested. There were 27 cases of extortions and kidnappings in the State. The insurgency incidents increased by 22% (2016 - 50, 2017 - 61). There was no Security Forces casualty in 2017 in the state.

### Assam

2.78 The major militant outfits presently active in the State of Assam are ULFA and NDFB which have been declared as Unlawful Associations under the provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Besides, Karbi Peoples Liberation Tigers (KPLT) is active in Karbi Anglong District of Assam. ULFA (Pro-talk), NDFB (Ranjan Diamary), NDFB (Progressive)

and Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) are under Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreement with the Government of India and /or Government of Assam.

2.79 There was a substantial improvement in security situation in the state and decline in insurgency related incidents by 56% (2016 - 75, 2017 - 33). Security forces have been able to contain activities of militant groups in a major way. While there was decline in insurgency related incidents in Assam in 2016 (75) compared to 2015 (81), in 2017 violence further declined steeply to 33 incidents being the lowest since 1997. The figures of civilian deaths and security forces deaths were 33 in 2016 and 09 in 2017. In 2017, 16 insurgents were killed in security forces operations while 204 insurgents have been arrested. Security forces lost 3 security personnel in the operations.

2.80 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 from 23.12.2014 to 31.12.2017, 1015 Cadre/linkmen of NDFB/S have been arrested with recovery of huge quantity of arms and ammunition from them and 60 cadres have been neutralized in counter insurgency operations.

### Manipur

2.81 The State of Manipur is affected by activities of Meitei, Naga, Kuki, Zomi, Hmar and Muslim UG outfits. In 2017, Manipur accounted for about 54% of total violent incidents in the North east region (Manipur-167, entire NE-308). However, Manipur witnessed significant decline (28%) in violent incidents (2016 - 233, 2017 - 167) during the year. There was increase in civilians casualties from 11 (2016) to 23 (2017). Security forces casualties decreased marginally from 11 (2016) to 8 (2017). Counter-Insurgency operations by SFs resulted in killing of 22 insurgents, arrest

of 558 cadres and recovery of 127 weapons in 2017. Meitei insurgency accounted for about 62% of the insurgency incidents in the state, killing 7 SFs personnel and 8 civilians in 2017.

## Meghalaya

2.82 The State of Meghalaya has been witnessing Garo militancy since 2010-11. There was significant improvement in security situation in the State. In 2017, the State witnessed more than 58% decline in the number of violent incidents (2016 - 68, 2017 - 28). Number of civilian casualties decreased by 75% (2016 - 8, 2017-2) and there was no SFs casualties in 2016 and 2017. In SFs action, both the number of militants killed (2016 - 15, 2017 - 06) and the number of cadres arrested (2016-59, 2017-13) saw a decline by 60% and 78% respectively.

## Nagaland

2.83 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 Khango Konyak and new factions formed in June, 2011, NSCN/NK led by Neopao Konyak-Kitovi and NSCN/R led by Y. Wangtin Konyak in 2015. Though 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.

2.84 In 2017, the State witnessed 67% decline in violent incidents compared to 2016 (2016 - 58, 2017 - 19). Counter Insurgency operations led to neutralization of 4 militants, arrest of 171 militants and recovery of 87 weapons in 2017. Kidnapping/abduction cases have decreased significantly by 76% compared to 2016 (2016 - 51, 2017 - 12).

## Tripura

2.85 Security scenario in Tripura has shown marked improvement in recent years with steady decline in violence since 2013. During 2016 and 2017, no incident of violence has been reported. The activities of main UG outfits viz. National Liberation Front of Twipra/Biswamohan (NLFT/B) and All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) have been contained.

## Sikkim and Mizoram

2.86 The State of Sikkim is free from insurgency related incidents and Mizoram has been peaceful in the years 2016 and 2017. There has been no insurgency related incidents in the state since 2015.

## Steps taken by Government to deal with the Situation

2.87 Keeping in view diverse ethnic groups, and the resultant complex situation in the region, the Central Government has been pursuing a policy of talks/negotiations with such groups as 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, some of them have signed Memorandum 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.

2.88 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.

2.89 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 the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. A list of banned organizations of North Eastern Region is at **Annexure-III**.

2.90 To deal with armed insurgency in North East entire State of Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area), Nagaland and Assam are under AFSPA. In Arunachal Pradesh, 11 Police Stations areas bordering Assam and three districts of Tirap, Changlang and Longding are “disturbed areas” under the Act. In Meghalaya, 10 kilometre belt bordering Assam has been declared disturbed area under the Act. The notifications declaring Manipur and Assam as “disturbed area” have been done by the concerned State Governments. In the last notifications dated 01.10.2017, the areas under AFSPA in Meghalaya has been reduced from 20 km belt on Assam-Meghalaya border to 10 Km belt and in Arunachal Pradesh from 14 Police Stations/Police outpost areas of Arunachal Pradesh-Assam border to 11 Police stations/outpost area, besides districts of Tirap, Changlang and Longding.

2.91 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. 413 Coys of CAPFs are deployed for Border guarding duties along the international borders of Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh and Myanmar. 469 Coys of CAPFs and 18 CoBRA teams are deployed in the North Eastern States for Internal Security and Counter Insurgency Operations.

2.92 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 Battalions 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.

## 2.93 **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 01.10.2012 and subsequently dissolved itself.
- ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) talks are continuing. 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 presently valid upto 30.06.2018.
- NDFB (RD) [National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Ranjan Daimairy) a splinter group of NDFB signed SoO agreement on 29.11.2013. SoO is valid upto 30.06.2018.
- (KLNLF) Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) is presently under SoO agreement with the Government of Assam since 11.02.2010 which is valid upto 30.04.2018.
- 9 militant outfits including five Adivasi outfits surrendered on 24.01.2012.

### **(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 was dissolved on 15.12.2014.

### (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 since August, 2008. SoO agreements with KNO and UPF are valid upto 31.08.2018. Political dialogue with these groups commenced in June, 2016.

### (IV) Nagaland

- Ceasefire agreement signed with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Neopao Konyak-Kitovi) and NSCN (Reformation) has been extended upto 27.04.2018. NSCN (Isak Muivah) has signed Ceasefire Agreement for an indefinite period. A framework agreement signed with NSCN (I/M) on 03.08.2015.

## Major Schemes Administered by NE Division

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

2.94 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 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. The scheme has been revised and will be effective from 01.04.2018 for six NE States (except Sikkim and Mizoram). Under revised policy, following benefits will be extended to surrenderees:-

- a. An immediate grant of ₹4 lakh 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;

- b. Payment of stipend of ₹6,000 per month to each surrenderee for a period of three years.
- c. Incentives for weapons/ammunitions surrendered by the militants.
- d. Vocational training to the surrenderees for self-employment.
- e. Funds for construction of rehabilitation camps.
- f. 90% of total expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of surrenderees will be reimbursed under SRE Scheme to NE States.

2.95 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.

### Reimbursement of security related expenditure (SRE) in the North east

2.96 The Central Government has been implementing a scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by militancy/insurgency. The scheme is being implemented in all States of the region except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under 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 and honorarium paid to village guards/village defence committees/home guards deployed for security purposes, expenditure incurred on maintenance of

designated camps set up for groups with whom the Central Government/State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations etc. is being reimbursed. Reimbursements made to North Eastern States under SRE scheme from FY 2012-13 to 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017) is at **Annexure-IV**.

### Civic Action Programme in the North Eastern States

2.97 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 CAPFs/Army under Civic Action Programme from FY 2012-13 to 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017) is at **Annexure-V**.

### Advertisement and Publicity

2.98 Keeping in view the peculiar problems of the North East, viz. militancy, infiltration, and perceived feeling of alienation, Ministry of Home Affairs implements a 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, telecasting

of various programmes on Doordarshan, financial assistance to various organizations for organizing functions on NE themes etc. During the last five financial years and current financial year, the following expenditure has been made under the scheme -

No.	Years	Expenditure (in Rs. crore)
1.	2012-13	6.00
2.	2013-14	2.00
3.	2014-15	2.95
4.	2015-16	2.91
5.	2016-17	1.97
6.	2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017)	1.75

### Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

2.99 Due to ethnic tension between Reang tribals and Mizos, about 30,000 Reang (Bru) people (about 5000 families) from Western Mizoram migrated from October, 1997 onwards. The Bru migrants are sheltered in the six relief camps set-up in Kanchanpur sub-division of North Tripura.

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

2.101 Approximately ₹308.62 crore has been released to the Government of Tripura and ₹52.40 crore to the Government of Mizoram as on 31.12.2017. The Bru migrants are being repatriated from Tripura to Mizoram in phased manner. As envisaged, the repatriation process was disrupted/ stopped due to protests by certain Mizo NGOs in 2011, 2012 and 2015. As on 31.12.2017, about 1622 Bru families (approx.

8573 people) have been repatriated & resettled in Mizoram. 5407 Bru (Reang) families (32,876 Nos) have been identified to be repatriated to Mizoram. As per revised plan submitted by the Government of Mizoram, the repatriation of remaining Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram will commence in March, 2018. The repatriation of Bru migrants is being monitored by MHA at the highest level for completing the process.

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

(₹ in crore)

Years	For Tripura State	For Mizoram State
2012-13	18.63	11.39
2013-14	6.60	5.07
2014-15	35.00	5.00
2015-16	30.00	5.00
2016-17	22.26	7.50
2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017)	10.00	-

### Helicopter Service in the North East

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

2.104 Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Helicopter Service in NE States during last five financial years and current financial year:

(₹ in crore)

Years	Expenditure/ Fund released
2012-13	25.00
2013-14	38.45
2014-15	53.41
2015-16	76.45
2016-17	86.00
2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017)	62.17

### Arms and Ammunitions

2.105 The Ministry of Home Affairs, to boost "Make in India" manufacturing policy of the Government and also to facilitate "Ease of doing business" in the field of manufacturing of arms and ammunition, issued a notification on 19.05.2017 vide which powers have been delegated to Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry for grant of manufacturing licence in



respect of the following categories and defence items of arms/ammunition:

- (i) Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles,
- (ii) Defence aircraft, space craft and parts thereof,
- (iii) Warships of all kinds,
- (iv) Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; parts and accessories thereof, other than small arm of caliber upto 12.7 mm as defined under clause (51) of sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of the Arms Rules, 2016 and parts, components and ammunition for such small arm.

2.106 The Ministry of Home Affairs has liberalised the Arms Rules to boost “Make in India” manufacturing policy of the Government and also to promote employment generation in the field of manufacturing of arms and ammunition. A notification in this regard was issued on 27.10.2017 by MHA. The liberalisation of the Arms Rules will encourage investment in the manufacturing of arms and ammunition and weapon systems as part of the “Make in India” programme. The liberalised rules are expected to encourage the manufacturing activity and facilitate availability of world class weapons to meet the requirement of armed forces and police forces in sync with country’s defence indigenization programme. The liberalised rules will apply to licences granted by MHA for small arms & ammunition and licences granted by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion under powers delegated to them for tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, defence aircrafts, space crafts, warships of all kinds, arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment other than small arms. The salient features of the liberalised rules are:

- (i) The licence granted for manufacturing shall now be valid for the life-time of the licensee company. The requirement of renewal of the license after every 5 years has been done away with.

- (ii) Condition that the small arms and light weapons produced by manufacturer shall be sold to the Central Government or the State Governments with the prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been done away with.
- (iii) Enhancement of capacity upto 15% of the quantity approved under licence will not require any further approval by the Government. The manufacturer will be required to give only prior intimation to the licensing authority in this regard.
- (iv) The licence fee has been reduced significantly. Earlier the licence fee was ₹500 per fire-arm added up to very large sums and was a deterrent to seeking manufacturing licenses. The licence fee will now range from ₹5000 to the maximum of ₹50,000.
- (v) The fee for manufacturing licence shall be payable at the time of grant of license rather than at the time of application.
- (vi) Single manufacturing licence will be allowed for a multi-unit facility within the same State or in different States within the country.

2.107 Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a Central 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 financial assistance for the sustenance and maintenance of the families of the civilian victims of the terrorist/communal/LWE violence. The said scheme is effective from 01.04.2008 in respect of terrorist and communal violence and from 22.06.2009 in respect of LWE violence. The scheme was made applicable for civilian victims of Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory w.e.f. 24.08.2016. The financial assistance was also enhanced from ₹3 lakh to ₹5 lakh w.e.f. 24.08.2016. The main objective of the said Scheme is to provide

gratuitous assistance to the affected persons as an immediate help. The Foreign Nationals and NRIs are also eligible and / or covered under said Scheme with effect from 01.04.2008. Under the said Scheme, a financial assistance of ₹5 lakh 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 said amount is put in a fixed deposit account of the beneficiary in nationalized bank for 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. The payment of assistance to the Victims/ Next of Kin of Victims is paid by the concerned District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner and thereafter, the State Government submits the proposals to the Ministry of Home Affairs for re-imbursement. The Central Government makes 70% of the re-imbursement immediately and the balance 30% after receipt of audit verification report by the Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs. During the Financial Year 2017-18, an amount of ₹2.6 crore (upto 31.12.2017) has been disbursed under this Scheme.

### Security clearance of the proposals for National Security Clearance

2.108 The Ministry of Home Affairs issued Policy Guidelines for Assessment of proposals for National Security Clearance on 01.07.2015 with aim to ensure an objective balance between 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 the proposals received by the Ministry of Home Affairs and to provide risk assessment from the point of view of National security concerns. The

year-wise proposals cleared by this Ministry are as under:

(i)	2013	712
(ii)	2014	815
(iii)	2015	1201*
(iv)	2016	1260
(v)	2017 A total of 884 were received by MHA in 2017 till 31.12.2017	1071

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

### Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA)

2.109 An Agreement was 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, for achieving all round development of the people of the region. With the formation of GTA on 03.08.2012, the *Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act of 1988* has been repealed by the State Government.

2.110 In terms of clause 14 of the agreement, the Government of India and the State 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 that will 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, ₹150 crore in 2014-15, and ₹ 150 crore during the financial year 2015-16. The balance amount of ₹135 crore will be released in due course.

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# Chapter

# 3

## Border Management



International Land Border

(Not to Scale)

### BACKGROUND

3.1 India has 15,106.7 kms of land border and a coastline of 7,516.6 kms including island

territories. The length of our land borders with neighboring countries is as under:

Name of the country	Length of the border (in kms)
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 devote 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 and 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 systems that are able to interdict such elements while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce are among the principal objectives of border management. 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 to serve its best interests.

3.4 As part of 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 and building roads along Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-China and Indo-Nepal borders, development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at various locations on the international borders of the country and measures to strengthen the Coastal Security. In addition, various developmental works in the border areas have been undertaken by the Department under the BADP as part of a comprehensive approach to the border management.

3.5 Deployment of forces along the borders is based on the principle of 'One border, one border-guarding force'. 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 is responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal and offshore security. Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as authority responsible for coastal security in India's territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by the Coastal Police.

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)

3.7 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.

#### Border-Out Posts

3.8 Border Out Posts (BOPs) are the main workstation of 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. BOPs are meant to provide appropriate show of force to deter trans-border criminals, infiltrators and 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.

3.9 A proposal for the construction of 422 Composite BOPs along Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB) and Indo Bangladesh Borders (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.



**Border Outpost along Indo-Bangladesh Border**

(Source : BSF)

## Fencing

3.10 In order to curb 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 Indo-Bangladesh Border is marked by a high degree of porosity and 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 construction of border fencing with floodlights in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border is 4096.7 kms. Out of this 3,006.48 (approx.) kms has been covered by physical barrier and the remaining about 1,090 kms will be covered by physical and non-physical barriers. All the ongoing works are targeted for completion by March, 2019. The non-physical barrier will be covered by Technological Solution. 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 have led to a delay in the completion of the project.



**Fence & Road along IBB**

(Source : BSF)

## Roads

3.12 In order to have better communication and operational mobility of BSF in border areas, border roads have been constructed. So far, a total 3,638.894 kms of border roads have been constructed out of the sanctioned length of 4,223.04 kms. All the ongoing works are targeted for completion by March, 2019.

## Floodlighting

3.13 During the period from December 2003 to June 2006, installation of floodlights along 277 kms of fence was completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. In order to carry forward this initiative, the Government decided to undertake the work of installation of floodlights along Indo-Bangladesh Border in the States of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura. Total 2617.6 kms length of Border Floodlight has been sanctioned out of which about 2,257 kms has been completed. The ongoing work will be completed by December, 2018.

3.14 A review meeting of Indo-Bangladesh border issues was held on 07.12.2017 at Kolkata under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Home Minister with Chief Ministers of Indo-Bangladesh border States.

## Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)

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

## Border Out Posts (BOPs)

3.16 Presently, 656 BOPs are held by BSF along the IPB. A proposal for construction of 96 Composite BOPs along the Indo-Pakistan border has been sanctioned. Construction of these Composite BOPs will provide necessary infrastructure for 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. Construction activities in 84 BOPs have been completed and work is in progress in remaining 9 BOPs.

## Floodlighting

3.17 In order to curb attempts of infiltration and cross-border crimes along the Indo-Pakistan Border, the Government has sanctioned 2043.76 kms of floodlights along the International Border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat, out of which 1,943.76 kms has been completed and the work on the remaining portion is in progress.

## Fence

3.18 In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the Indo-Pakistan border, the Government has sanctioned 2,063.066 km fence, out of which 2,004.66 km fence work has been completed.



**Border Out Post along Indo-Pakistan Border**

(Source: BSF)



**Fence & Floodlighting along Indo-Pakistan Border**

(Source : BSF)

## Indo-Myanmar Border

3.19 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 two undemarcated portions along Indo-Myanmar border:

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

3.20 There is a Joint Boundary Working Group (JBWG) between India and Myanmar to examine/discuss all boundary related issues in a comprehensive manner. The mandate of JBWG include discussion on settlement of 09 unsettled Boundary Pillars (BPs) in Manipur Sector, construction within 10 meter 'No Construction Zone' demarcation of boundary beyond BP 186 in Arunachal Pradesh Sector and any other related issues as mutually agreed upon between the two sides.

3.21 A Free Movement Regime (FMR) exists between India and Myanmar. As per MHA's Notification dated 21.07.2010, every member of the hill tribes, who is either a citizen of India or a citizen of Myanmar and who is ordinarily resident of any area within 16 km on either side of the Indo-Myanmar Border (IMB) can cross the IMB on production of valid and effective permit issued by a competent authority. Citizen of Myanmar can move into the area in India which is within 16 km from India-Myanmar Border and can stay upto 72 hours.

3.22 Hon'ble Union Home Minister reviewed the Indo-Myanmar Border issues with Chief Ministers of IMB States at Aizawl, Mizoram on 12.06.2017 wherein the issues of streamlining of FMR, basic facilities and infrastructure in border areas of IMB States, construction in 'No

Construction Zone', strengthening of security of IMB, security of people living in the border areas of IMB States etc. were deliberated.

3.23 Based on above review a Committee constituted with all stakeholders under Special Secretary (Internal Security), MHA, for preparing Common Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and uniform guidelines on FMR for all the 4 IMB States so that militants, criminals and contrabands are filtered at the border without causing inconvenience to genuine people has finalized its report. Same has been approved by Hon'ble Home Minister and has been issued.

## India-China Border

3.24 To redress the situation arising out of lack of infrastructure along the Indo-China border and for 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 roads along the Indo-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. A meeting was held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Home Minister on 20.05.2017 at Gangtok, Sikkim to review Indo-China border issues (including infrastructure) with the Chief Ministers and concerned Senior Officials of Border States.

## Indo-Nepal Border

3.25 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.

3.26 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 cross border crimes, smuggling, situations arising out of terrorist activities, at the national and regional/ local levels.

3.27 In order to meet operational requirements of the Sashatra Seema Bal (SSB), the Government has approved construction and up-gradation of 1,377 km. of strategic roads along the Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 kms.), Uttar Pradesh (640 kms.) and Bihar (564 kms.). 126.41 kms of road has been completed along Indo-Nepal Border.

### Indo-Bhutan Border

3.28 To improve the security environment along Indo-Bhutan border measuring 699 km, Sashatra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed as the Border Guarding Force.

3.29 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 elements attempting to take advantage of this open border and in discussing ways of improving the security environment along the border areas.

3.30 The Government of India has approved construction of 313 km. border road for which Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under preparation.

### Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

3.31 The Department of Border Management has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as part of a comprehensive approach to border management. The aim of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs and to promote the wellbeing of people living in the remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders and to saturate the border areas with the essential infrastructure through a convergence of the Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach. The programme covers 394 border blocks in 111 border districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The BADP is a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The funding pattern of BADP is Centre 90%: State 10% for 8 North Eastern (NE) States and 3 Himalayan States, viz. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand; and Center 60% State 40% for all other 6 States. Funds are provided to the States as a non-lapsable Central Assistance Share for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.



Construction of Community Hall at Migging-II village District: Upper Siang (Arunachal Pradesh): 2015-16

(Source: State Government)



## Guidelines of BADP

3.32 The programme covers all the villages which are located within the 0-10 kms of the International Border. In order to ensure qualitative implementation of the BADP and to ensure implementation of schemes in those villages which are located closer to the border, emphasis has been given in the guidelines to lay a special focus on the socio-economic and infrastructure development of all the villages falling between '0 to 10 km' from the International Border. 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. Only after saturation of 0-10 kms villages, State Governments may take up the next set of villages within 0-20 kms distance. After saturating the villages falling between 0 to 20 km from the border, the next set of villages falling between 0-30 Kms and upto 0-50 Kms can be taken up for implementing the schemes under the BADP.



**Extension of Lower Primary School at Pynurkba, District East Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya) under BADP, SCA: 2016-17**

(Source: State Government)



**Construction of Play field/Basket Ball Court at Government Sr. Sec. School, Kanam, District Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh) under BADP, SCA: 2016-17**

(Source: State Government)

## Funding pattern under BADP

3.33 As per the revised guidelines of BADP (June, 2015), budgetary allocation shall be divided into two components (i) 40% of total allocation for the 8 NE States, including Sikkim and (ii) 60% of

total allocation for the States other than the 8 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 is given to hilly, desert and Rann of Kutch areas.



Construction of Community Hall at Umlatdoh, District East  
Jaintia Hills (Meghalaya) under BADP, SCA: 2016-17

(Source: State Government)



Construction of road between No.1 Lakshmijhora Village to BOP Lakshmijhora 54 Bn. SSB, in District Chirang (Assam) SCA: 2016-17

(Source: State Government)

## Fund flow under BADP

3.34 During 2017-18, budgetary allocation of ₹1,10,000.00 Lakh has been made for BADP.

The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and the current year 2017-18 are as under:

**Statement showing allocation and release of funds under BADP  
Position as on 31.12.2017**

₹ in lakh

Sl. No	State	2015-16		2016-17 (Central Share)		2017-18(Central share)	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	Arunachal Pradesh	8,149.00	8,995.90 <sup>\$</sup>	10,300.00	10,897.35 <sup>\$</sup>	10,300.00	6,671.81
2	Assam	3,382.00	3,065.87 <sup>@</sup>	5,600.00	3,405.48 <sup>@</sup>	5,600.00	1,654.29
3	Bihar	6,065.00	6,065.00	4,600.00	4,600.00	4,600.00	4,140.00
4	Gujarat	3,793.00	3,308.05 <sup>@</sup>	3,800.00	3,800.00	3,800.00	2,779.80
5	Himachal Pradesh	2,100.00	2,310.00 <sup>\$</sup>	2,500.00	3,100.00 <sup>\$</sup>	2,500.00	2,500.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir	11,932.00	13,011.00 <sup>\$</sup>	12,000.00	19,039.00 <sup>\$</sup>	12,000.00	9,939.76
7	Manipur	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,500.00	3,076.50 <sup>\$</sup>	2,500.00	1,439.70
8	Meghalaya	2,100.00	2,731.00 <sup>\$</sup>	2,500.00	3,667.00 <sup>\$</sup>	2,500.00	2,033.10
9	Mizoram	3,862.00	3,862.00	4,600.00	4,600.00	4,600.00	4,007.36
10	Nagaland	2,000.00	2,910.37 <sup>\$</sup>	2,500.00	3,214.92 <sup>\$</sup>	2,500.00	2,250.00
11	Punjab	3,814.00	3,812.25 <sup>@</sup>	2,800.00	2,798.25 <sup>@</sup>	2,800.00	2,089.68
12	Rajasthan	13,624.00	15,839.00 <sup>\$</sup>	11,600.00	12,372.00 <sup>\$</sup>	11,600.00	6,076.51
13	Sikkim	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
14	Tripura	5,057.00	5,056.79 <sup>@</sup>	7,100.00	7,089.45 <sup>@</sup>	7,100.00	5,168.23
15	Uttar Pradesh	4,209.00	4,859.00 <sup>\$</sup>	3,800.00	3,800.00	3,800.00	3,420.00
16	Uttarakhand	3,360.00	2,794.93 <sup>@</sup>	3,100.00	2,708.31 <sup>@</sup>	3,100.00	1,862.57
17	West Bengal	18,453.00	16,178.84 <sup>@</sup>	12,200.00	10,831.74 <sup>@</sup>	12,200.00	7,818.90
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96,100.00</b>	<b>99,000.00</b>	<b>94,000.00</b>	<b>1,01,500.00</b>	<b>94,000.00</b>	<b>66,351.71</b>
	Kept reserve for contingencies	2,900.00	-	5,000.00	-	16,000.00	<b>7,888.61</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>99,000.00</b>		<b>99,000.00</b>	<b>1,01,500.00</b>	<b>1,10,000.00</b>	<b>74,240.31</b>

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

\$ Release of higher amount is out of savings.

## Coastal Security

### India's Coastline

3.35 India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km bordering the mainland and the islands in 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 1,382 offshore islands.

Sl. no.	State/UT	Length (in km)
1	Gujarat	1,214.70
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	1,962.00
	TOTAL	7,516.60

### Maritime and Coastal Security Set-up

3.36 Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security including coastal and offshore security. Indian Navy is assisted by Indian Coast Guard (ICG), Coastal Police and other Central and State agencies. ICG is also designated as authority

responsible for coastal security in Territorial Waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General of ICG has been designated as Commander Coastal Command and is responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal security.

### Coastal Security Scheme (CSS)

3.37 The Department of Border Management is implementing CSS in phases with the objective of strengthening infrastructure of Police Force of Coastal States/UTs for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow waters close to the coast.

3.38 CSS (Phase-I) was implemented from 2005-06 with an outlay of ₹646 crore 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).

3.39 CSS (Phase-II) has been formulated in the context of the fast changing coastal security scenario subsequent to the Mumbai incidents on 26/11/2008 and followed by a vulnerability/gap analysis carried out by coastal States and UTs which projected additional requirements for strengthening the coastal security infrastructure. The CSS (Phase-II) approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) with an outlay of ₹1,579.91 crore, is under implementation upto 31.03.2020. Under CSS (Phase-II), coastal States/UTs are being provided with 131 CPS, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operational 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:

Sl. No.	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	20# 10 MOCs		10 LV 23RIB	10	20	20
	Total	131	150	75	60	131	242

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

3.40 Under CSS (Phase-II), 121 CPSs have been operationalized, 24 jetties have been constructed, 4 Marine Operational Centres are functional, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles

has been procured. MHA has initiated action for procurement of 225 boats. State/UT - wise implementation of CSS (Phase-II) as on 31.12.2017 is as under:-

S. N	State/UT	Coastal Police Stations						Jetties				Four wheelers		Two wheelers	
		Sanctioned	Operational	Site Identified	Land Acquired/ 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	4	8	8
4	Karnataka	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	0	4	4	8	8
5	Kerala	10	6	10	10	10	0	4	4	0	1	10	10	20	20
6	Tamil Nadu	30	25	30	30	27	3	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	6	2	4	4	0	0	8	8	16	16
10	Daman & Diu	2	1	2	2	2	0	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	121	131	128	93	25	60	58	41	24	131	131	242	242

(\*) 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.

## Other Coastal Security Initiatives

### Security of Islands

3.41 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued recommendations on the Security of Islands in May, 2016, to all stake-holders including Coastal States / UTs. Cabinet Secretariat vide their Order dated 01.06.2017, conveyed approval of the Competent Authority for the formation of Islands Development Agency (IDA) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Home Minister to oversee the comprehensive development of islands. Two meetings of the IDA were held on 24.07.2017 and 08.11.2017 respectively. 5 Islands each in A&N Islands and Lakshadweep have been identified for holistic development in first phase under PPP mode.

The Naval Air Station at Shibpur in North Andaman Island would be co-used as Joint User Airport and Airport at Minicoy Island in Lakshadweep to be developed under PPP mode.

### Community Interaction Programmes (CIP)

3.42 ICG has been undertaking CIPs for the fishermen to bring in awareness about safety issues at sea. The CIPs 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 5776 CIPs have been conducted upto 31.12.2017.

### Fishermen Biometric ID Cards

3.43 Fisherman Biometric ID Cards are issued to the fishermen by the Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F). DAHD&F has identified 19,90,521 marine fishermen and enrolled 19,74,098 fishermen for the purpose of issuance of Biometric ID cards. Out of these, 18,21,212 cards have been distributed.

## Tracking of Vessels/Boats

3.44 All vessels above 20-metres length are mandatorily required to be fitted with Automatic Identification System (AIS) equipment. National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) reviewed the issue in its 14<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 24.11.2016, wherein the Committee recommended satellite based technology for fitment of transponders in Sub-20 metre boats. To begin with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has been requested to provide 500 transponders each to the sensitive coastal States of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. In accordance with the decisions of NCSMCS, ISRO is in the process of delivery and integration of 500 transponders each for Tamil Nadu & Gujarat and the same will be completed by June, 2018.

### Security of Non-major Ports

3.45 There are 227 non-major ports in Coastal States/UTs. 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 Moorings

3.46 Single-Point Mooring (SPM) is a loading buoy anchored offshore, that serves as a mooring point and interconnect for tankers loading or offloading gas or liquid products. There are 26 SPMs in operation at varying distances from coasts. The security of SPMs has to be ensured. In this regard, MHA has circulated a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to all Coastal States / UTs for compliance.

### Coastal Mapping

3.47 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 (CPSs), local Police Stations, intelligence set up, fish landing points, fishing villages, Ports, Customs Check Posts, Hospitals, Railway Stations, Bus Stations, Bomb disposal facilities etc. The Coastal States/UTs of Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Daman & Diu, Puducherry and A&N Islands have completed the process of Coastal Mapping. Karnataka and Gujarat have informed that the task is underway. Lakshadweep is yet to start the process.

### **Notification of Coastal Police Stations to deal with Crimes Committed Beyond Territorial Waters and upto Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)**

3.48 Ministry of Home Affairs has notified 10 Coastal Police Stations (CPSs) 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 beyond territorial waters and upto Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) vide Notification dated 13.06.2016.

### **Development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs)**

3.49 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) was established under the LPAI Act, 2010 on

01.03.2012. It functions under the Department of Border Management, MHA with representation from the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, the Department of Revenue and other stakeholders. LPAI associates with the concerned State Governments and respective Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) like BSF, SSB and Assam Rifles, deployed at the concerned border of India in its work.

3.50 LPAI provides “single window” infrastructural facilities such as warehouses, examination sheds, parking bays, weigh bridges, etc. for the cross border movement of passengers and goods at designated locations on the International land borders of India with Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan. LPAI undertakes this by setting up Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at the existing Land Customs Stations. These ICPs apart from housing regulatory agencies like Customs, Immigration and BGFs also provide support facilities like quarantine for plants and animals, Foreign Exchange Bureau, Banking, Parking, etc. in a single complex equipped with state-of-the-art amenities. An ICP, although a single walled complex, is segregated into a passenger facilitation area and a cargo area for processing imports and exports.

### **Status of the 7 ICPs under Phase - I**

3.51 ICPs at Attari (Punjab), Agartala (Tripura), Petrapole (West Bengal), Raxaul (Bihar) and Jogbani (Bihar) are operational. ICPs at Moreh (Manipur) and Dawki (Meghalaya) are under construction.

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

3.52 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 substation-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 loose 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.

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# Chapter

# 4

## Centre-State Relations

### Inter-State Council

4.1 The Inter-State Council (ISC) is a constitutionally mandated platform for Inter-State and Centre State collaboration. The Inter-State Council was set up with the Hon'ble Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Council under Article 263 of the Constitution of India vide Presidential Order dated 28<sup>th</sup> May, 1990. The ISC was last constituted vide notification dated 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2016.

4.2 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.

4.3 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 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.

### Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council

4.4 In the second meeting of the Inter-State Council held on 15.10.1996, the Council decided to set up a Standing Committee for 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 5<sup>th</sup> December, 1996 with 4 Union Cabinet Ministers and Chief Ministers of 6 States. Since then the Standing Committee has been reconstituted with the composition of certain Cabinet Ministers and the Chief Ministers of some States, as determined by the Chairman of the Council. The Standing Committee was last reconstituted on 27.10.2017. Hon'ble Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, which has four Union Cabinet Ministers and seven Chief Ministers as Members. While 12 meetings of the Standing Committee of the ISC have been held so far, the last meeting was held on 25.11.2017.

### Commission on Centre-State Relations

4.5 The Commission on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India, submitted a Report to the Government on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010. The Report of the Commission was circulated to all State Governments /UT Administrations and Union Ministries/Departments concerned for their considered views on the recommendations of the Commission. Accordingly, Punchhi

Commission's Report was discussed as one of the Agenda items in the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of Inter-State Council (ISC) held on 16.07.2016 and it was decided that the Punchhi Commission's recommendations be considered in the Standing Committee of the ISC. Accordingly, the recommendations contained in Volumes II, III, IV & V have been scrutinised by the Standing Committee in its meetings held on 09.04.2017 and 25.11.2017.

4.6 The 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of ISC was held on 09.04.2017 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister to consider the recommendations contained in the Volumes II and III of the Punchhi Commission's Report. Volume II of the Report relates to provisions of the Constitution that are concerned with important aspects of Constitutional governance such as role of Governors, deployment of Central forces, federal balance of power, ensuring better coordination between Centre and States and other important aspects of Centre-State relations. The recommendations in Volume III of the Punchhi Commission report relate to Centre-State fiscal relations. The discussions centred around various aspects of Centre-State relations having implications for governance and flowing from Constitutional provisions.



11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council

(Source: CS Division)

4.7 The 12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of ISC was held on 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister to scrutinize the 180 recommendations contained in Volumes III, IV and V of the Punchhi Commission's Report. The recommendations in Volume III of the Punchhi Commission report relate to Centre-State financial relations and cover the subjects of (a) fiscal transfers to States; (b) Goods and Services Tax; and (c) the Centre-State fiscal relations. The recommendations in Volume IV relate to (a) structure of Panchayats; (b) time bound devolution of functions; (c) District Planning; and (d) Special provisions for Fifth and Sixth Scheduled Areas. The recommendations in Volume V relate to (a) Maintenance of communal harmony; (b) Central law enforcement agencies; (c) Suo-moto deployment of Central Forces; (d) migration issues; (e) other internal security issues; and (f) police reforms and criminal justice system. There was consensus among the members on most of the recommendations and the views of the Standing Committee were finalized for further consideration in the Inter-State Council.



12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of Inter-State Council

(Source: CS Division)



**Union Home Minister and the Union Minister of the State (I/C) for Urban Development at the 12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of ISC**

(Source: CS Division)

## Forum of Federations

4.8 ISCS, on behalf of Government of India, had entered into a Framework Arrangement with Forum of Federations, Ottawa, Canada in 2005 with a membership fee of US \$1,00,000 per annum for a period of three years. Subsequently, the arrangement was renewed thrice in the years 2008, 2011 and 2015, each time for the period of three years. The objective of this Framework Arrangement is to create an international partnership that would support the Forum and the partner governments in improving governance and strengthening democracy in federal countries by promoting dialogue on the practices, principles and possibilities of federalism. International Conference on Cooperative Federalism was hosted by ISCS in January, 2016 in New Delhi. This Conference was steered by ISCS in partnership with the Forum of Federations, Ottawa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank and Consumer Utility and Trust Society (CUTS) International Public Policy Centre.

## ZONAL COUNCIL

### Role and Functions of Zonal Councils

4.9 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 members in each Zonal Council. In case of UTs, there are two members from each UT.

4.10 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.

4.11 Senior Officers from the NITI Aayog, Central Ministries and State Governments are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity.

### Meetings of Zonal Councils and Standing Committees

4.12 The Zonal Councils have, so far, met 119 times since their inception. 58 meetings of the Standing Committees have also been held.

### Zonal Council Meetings

4.13 The 28<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Northern Zonal Council was held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Home Minister at Chandigarh on 12.05.2017. Some of the important issues discussed in the meeting include the need for fiscal and infrastructural harmony in Northern States, joint efforts for export of fruits, flowers and vegetables from these States, sharing of water and power, pollution being caused by neighbouring States,

setting up Treatment Storage & Disposal Facility (TSDF) for disposal of hazardous waste of Delhi, contamination of water in canals of Rajasthan

off-taking from Harike Barrage, setting up Mini Hydel Projects on Bhakra Main Line Canal at 27 sites with total 63.75MW of power in Punjab etc.



12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Northern Zonal Council

(Source: CS Division)

### Standing Committee Meetings

4.14 The 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of the Western Zonal Council was held under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra at Mumbai on 24.08.2017. Some important issues discussed in the Standing Committee meeting include availability of surplus lands of various Organizations / Agencies of Central Government for achieving objectives of 'Housing for All: 2022', issue relating to allocation of coal block to Government of Goa in Chhattisgarh State, inter-State movement of ethanol and molasses without any restrictions under the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP), issues relating to Aadhaar, stamp duty on imports, Power Purchase Agreements with Renewable Energy operators and the inability of State of Maharashtra to strengthen the implementation of Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), decline

in full immunization coverage, National AIDS Control Programme, issues relating to Input Tax credit on Natural Gas, issue relating to laying of pipelines in Gujarat etc.

4.15 The 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of the Southern Zonal Council was held under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka at Bengaluru on 28.11.2017. Some important issues discussed in the Standing Committee meeting include issues relating to security of fishermen, extension of High Speed Rail Corridor between Thiruvananthapuram and Mangalore upto Udupi, uniformity in allocation of funds in proportion to population of SC/ST for scholarship for all the courses, optimum harnessing of renewable energy available in the Southern States without endangering grid security, promotion of Oil seeds and Oil palm Cultivation to augment availability of Vegetable Oils, issues arising out of the bifurcation of

Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Pulicat lake dispute between A.P. and Tamil Nadu fishermen over fishing rights, supply of Krishna water to augment the drinking water supply to Chennai city, coordination among neighbouring States on infrastructure projects, inter-state and inter-district law & order/crime related issues, registration of farmers under the Hortinet, checking of Antibiotic residues in aquaculture shrimp export, scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces, communal situation, adoption of Transplantation of Human Organs Act (THOA), Tissues Amendment Act, 2011 and Clinical Establishment Act, 2010 etc.

4.16 The meeting of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers of the Northern Zone was convened under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister, Jammu & Kashmir on 31.03.2017 to develop joint strategies and policies to achieve fiscal and infrastructural

harmony in the Zone. The points deliberated in the meeting include fiscal federal framework in post GST regime, dry port facility, development of highways, Himalayan Expressway, International Airports and Regional Air connectivity, canalization of rivers entering Punjab, border management issues, workable solutions for smooth trade & commerce, mechanism for cooperation in disaster management, environmental issues, sharing hydro power and relaxing credit norms for entrepreneurs by the banks.

### Other activities

4.17 During the month of July 2017, e-office has been successfully implemented in ISCS. Digitization of all the current files of Inter-State Council and Zonal Councils have been completed during the month of July, 2017. Process on migration of data was also done simultaneously. ISCS is also GeM compliant.

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# Chapter

# 5

## 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 as well as 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.

### Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF)

5.2 Due to financial constraints the States have not been able to modernize and equip their police forces up to the desired level. It is in this context that the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States by implementing the Scheme for Modernisation of State Polices Forces (MPF Scheme) since 1969-70. The MPF Scheme has been extended for a further period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20, with the new name "Assistance to States for Modernisation of

Police". This is a sub-scheme under the umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces". The items required by the State Police such as weapons, equipment, etc. are funded under the sub scheme. To facilitate targeted interventions, central assistance under 'mobility' and 'construction of police infrastructure including housing' has been linked to specific theatres viz. Jammu & Kashmir, insurgency affected areas of North East Region and Left Wing Extremism affected areas. Further, the items under 'mobility' head would be used only for strengthening field level police offices and not state level police offices.

### CRIME TRENDS ANALYSIS

#### CRIMES UNDER INDIAN PENAL CODE (IPC)

5.3 A total of 29,75,711 cases were registered under various sections of IPC in the country during the year 2016 against 29,49,400 in the year 2015, recording an increase of 0.9% in the year 2016 over 2015.

5.4 The crime rate (number of crimes per one lakh population) of IPC crimes has also been showing a mixed trend during the period 2014 - 2016, from 229.2 in 2014, it increased to 234.2 in 2015 and again it decreased to 233.6 in 2016.

Incidents of Crime under Indian Penal Code (IPC) during 2014-2016

S. No.	Crime Head	Year			Percentage Variation in 2016 over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>A. Offences Affecting the Human Body</b>							
1	Murder	33981	32127	30450	-5.2	85.2	38.5
2	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	3332	3176	3203	0.9	84.7	34.3
3	Causing Death by Negligence	128771	134384	140215	4.3	78.1	21.9
4	Dowry Deaths \$	8455	7634	7621	-0.2	88.7	30.5
5	Attempt to Commit Murder	41791	46471	49667	6.9	90.4	26.2
6	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	4358	6118	7527	23.0	93.2	27
7	Grievous Hurt	105201	92996	89039	-4.3	87	26.7
8	Causing Simple & Grievous Injuries under Rash Driving	409899	451069	348914	-22.6	89.6	77.1
9	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty \$	82235	82422	84746	2.8	87.2	21.8
10	Kidnapping & Abduction	77237	82999	88008	6.0	43.4	20.8
11	Human Trafficking	733	1027	918	-10.6	86.6	32
12	Rape \$	36735	34651	38947	12.4	87.6	25.5
13	Attempt to Commit Rape \$	4234	4437	5729	29.1	78.1	19.7
14	Unnatural Offences	1148	1347	2187	62.4	84.4	40.1
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>938110</b>	<b>980858</b>	<b>897171</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>52.1</b>
<b>B. Offences against the State</b>							
15	Offences Against State	176	147	178	21.1	56.6	25
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>176</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>C. Offences against Public Tranquility</b>							
16	Unlawful Assembly	9870	10876	10377	-4.6	76.4	33.7
17	Rioting	66042	65255	61974	-5.0	87.4	16.1
18	Offences of Promoting Enmity Between Different Groups	336	424	478	12.7	65.4	15.3
<b>Total (C)</b>		<b>76248</b>	<b>76555</b>	<b>72829</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>
<b>D. Offences against Property</b>							
19	Theft	440915	467833	494404	5.7	28.5	35.2
20	Criminal Trespass & Burglary	114646	114123	111746	-2.1	39.3	36.8
21	Extortion	8192	10636	11615	9.2	77.3	18.5
22	Robbery	38071	36188	31906	-11.8	65.1	31.3

S. No.	Crime Head	Year			Percentage Variation in 2016 over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
23	Dacoity	4395	3972	3795	-4.5	78.5	19.7
24	Making Preparation and Assembly for Committing Dacoity	2834	3163	3051	-3.5	99.3	13.7
25	Criminal Breach of Trust	19982	19218	18708	-2.7	66.5	22.4
26	Cheating	109354	115405	109611	-5.0	55.3	20
27	Arson	9289	9710	11196	15.3	58.5	16.1
<b>Total (D)</b>		<b>747678</b>	<b>780248</b>	<b>796032</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>31.4</b>
<b>E. Offences Relating to Documents &amp; Property Marks</b>							
28	Counterfeiting	1979	1701	1476	-13.2	57.5	31.3
29	Forgery	11245	13846	13729	-0.8	49.7	31.8
<b>Total (E)</b>		<b>13224</b>	<b>15547</b>	<b>15205</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>31.7</b>
30	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives \$	122877	113403	110378	-2.7	83.3	12.2
31	Insult to the Modesty of Women \$	9735	8685	7305	-15.9	85.1	20.3
32	Other IPC Crimes *	943515	973957	1076613	10.5	88.2	51.2
<b>Total Cognizable IPC Crimes</b>		<b>2851563</b>	<b>2949400</b>	<b>2975711</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>46.8</b>

Note: i) \$ Rate of gender specific (Women) crime has been worked out taking the female population into account.  
ii) '\*' Includes Cases under Abetment of suicide, Assault on public servant, Affray, Simple hurt, Public safety, Trespass, Mischief and Receiving stolen property etc.

## Offences affecting the Human Body

5.5 A total of 8,97,171 cases were registered under offences against the human body in the country during the year 2016 against 9,80,858 cases in the year 2015 recording a decrease of 8.5% in the year 2016 over 2015. Offences affecting the human body comprising of cases of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing death by negligence, dowry deaths, attempt to commit murder, attempt to commit culpable homicide, grievous hurt, causing simple & grievous injuries under rash driving, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty,

kidnapping & abduction, human trafficking, rape, attempt to commit rape and unnatural offences accounted for 30.1% of total IPC crimes during the year 2016.

5.6 Murder cases in the country have shown declining trends during the last three years. Murder cases decreased by 5.2% from 32,127 cases in 2015 to 30,450 cases in 2016. Personal Vendetta (17%), Property dispute (11.2%) and Gain (7.5%) were major motives of Murder.

5.7 Cases of Kidnapping and Abduction have shown an increase of 6% in 2016 (87,996) over 2015 (82,999). Implementation of Supreme Court



directives & Compulsory Registration of Missing Children Cases as deemed Kidnapping Cases can be attributed to this increased recovering. Major purpose of Kidnapping & Abduction was Marriage accounting for 37.7% of Kidnapping & Abduction Cases.

### Offences against Public Tranquility

5.8 A total of 72,829 offences against public tranquility comprising cases of unlawful assembly, rioting and offences promoting enmity between different groups were recorded during the year 2016 in comparison to 76,555 cases in the year 2015, showing a decrease of 4.9%. The share of these crimes of in total IPC crimes at the National level was 2.4% during the year 2016.

### Police Persons Killed/Injured on Duty Controlling Mobs

5.9 5 Policemen were killed and 5440 Policemen were injured (including more than

5000 in Jammu & Kashmir) while controlling mobs and fighting anti-social elements/terrorists in various parts of the country.

### Offences against Property

5.10 A total of 7,96,032 offences against property comprising cases of theft, burglary, extortion, robbery, dacoity, criminal breach of trust, cheating and arson were reported during the year 2016 as compared to 7,80,248 cases in 2015, showing an increase of 2.0%. During 2016, properties worth ₹ 9,733 crore were stolen and properties worth ₹1,459 crore were recovered accounting for 15.0% recovery of stolen properties.

### Crimes under Special and Local Laws (SLL)

5.11 A total of 18,55,804 cases were reported under various Special and Local Laws during the year 2016 as against 17,61,276 cases during 2015, showing an increase of 5.4% in 2016 over 2015.

#### Incidents of Crime under Special & Local Laws (SLL) during 2014-2016

S. No.	Crime Head	Year			Percentage Variation in 2016 over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>A. Women - Related Acts @</b>							
1	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	10050	9894	9683	-2.1	82.8	15.3
2	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	2617	2641	2337	-11.5	97.6	39.0
3	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	426	461	437	-5.2	95.5	33.3
4	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	47	40	38	-5.0	93.1	37.3
5	Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987	0	0	0	-	100.0	-
<b>B. Children - Related Act %</b>							
6	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1315	1457	2253	54.6	93.4	64.0

S. No.	Crime Head	Year			Percentage Variation in 2016 over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
7	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	280	293	326	11.3	84.6	14.7
8	Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Reg and Prev of Misuse) Act, 1994	25	34	93	173.5	95.0	18.2
<b>C. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - Related Acts</b>							
9	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989)*	10009	6837	5926	-13.3	76.7	15.4
10	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	115	117	37	-68.4	80.3	1.6
<b>D. Offences against State - Related Acts</b>							
11	Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984	4220	4941	5825	17.9	84.2	34.5
12	Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	976	897	922	2.8	56.0	33.3
13	Official Secrets Act, 1923	11	9	30	233.3	85.7	69.2
<b>E. Arms/Explosive - Related Acts</b>							
14	Arms Act, 1959	55255	53300	55660	4.4	98.6	68.5
15	Explosives Act, 1884 and Explosive Substances Act, 1908	3843	4368	4900	12.2	92.7	71.5
<b>F. Information Technology / Intellectual Property - Related Acts</b>							
16	Information Technology Act, 2000	7201	8045	8613	7.1	38.8	28.8
17	Copyright Act, 1957	5236	5241	4606	-12.1	95.1	53.8
18	Trade Marks Act, 1999	119	186	103	-44.6	68.8	18.2
<b>G. Liquor &amp; Narcotic Drug - Related Acts</b>							
19	Prohibition Act (State)	467111	500757	510646	2.0	98.2	66.8
20	Excise Act, 1944	186012	206069	237026	15.0	96.6	87.0
21	Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	46923	50796	49256	-3.0	97.9	72.4
<b>H. Other Regulatory &amp; Enforcement - Acts</b>							
22	Gambling Act, 1867	125494	130134	149004	14.5	99.9	87.0
23	Electricity Act, 2003	64034	97591	127910	31.1	53.8	89.8
24	Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998	2147	3390	3178	-6.3	99.8	97.2
<b>I. Environment - Related Acts</b>							
25	Forest Act, 1927	4901	3968	3715	-6.4	82.9	80.7
26	Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	770	829	859	3.6	79.6	71.5

S. No.	Crime Head	Year			Percentage Variation in 2016 over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
27	Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986	101	299	122	-59.2	80.7	81.8
28	Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	48	50	25	-50.0	100.0	0.0
29	Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974	15	10	11	10.0	100.0	50.0
<b>J. Foreigner &amp; Passport - Related Acts</b>							
30	Foreigners Act, 1946	1473	2025	1868	-7.8	98.6	92.6
31	Passport Act, 1967	667	703	730	3.8	92.8	64.4
32	Emigration Act, 1983	48	42	101	140.5	90.5	12.5
33	Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939	499	74	63	-14.9	90.4	40.0
34	Citizenship Act, 1955	14	19	51	168.4	100.0	0.0
<b>K. Railways - Related Acts</b>							
35	Indian Railways Act, 1989	287	346	372	7.5	82.0	45.5
36	Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966	2	7	3	-57.1	100.0	-
<b>L. Miscellaneous Acts</b>							
37	Essential Commodities Act, 1955	5418	4501	4445	-1.2	92.1	21.2
38	Representation of People Act, 1951	564	1049	482	-54.1	89.4	55.7
39	Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976	70	92	128	39.1	90.4	23.1
40	Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972	40	37	116	213.5	90.3	28.6
41	Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971	77	61	73	19.7	70.0	25.0
42	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	2	15	7	-53.3	57.1	-
43	Other SLL Crimes *	711638	659651	663824	0.6	97.7	93.4
<b>Total Cognizable SLL Crimes</b>		<b>1720100</b>	<b>1761276</b>	<b>1855804</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>82.4</b>

Note: i) @ Women Related SLL Acts cases exclude 930 cases of Publishing & Transmission of sexually Explicit Material (67A IT Act)

ii) % In Children Related Acts cases exclude POCSO Act r/w IPC (36022 Cases), ITP Act (56 Cases), Child Labour Act(204 Cases) (all the foregoing covered under Other IPC or SLL Cases)

iii) \* Includes cases registered under SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1988 only (SCs+STs). Figure does not include cases registered under IPC along with SC/ST (PoA) Act as those cases have already been counted under IPC Crimes.

Note : Other SLL Crimes includes Cases under MV Act (FIR Registered Cases), COTPA Act, POCSO Act, Child Labor Act, Land Revenue Act, Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, Money Lenders Act, Food Safety Standard Act, Noise Pollution Act, Child Labour Act and Local Police Act etc.

5.12 **Crimes/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes** : Crime head-wise cases reported under crimes/atrocities against SCs are as follows:

**Incidents of Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes during 2014-2016**

S. No.	Crime Head	Year			Percentage Variation in 2016 Over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>1. IPC Crimes r/w SC/ST (POA) Act</b>							
1.1	Murder	704	707	786	11.2	88.3	48.0
1.2	Attempt to commit murder	420	547	733	34.0	86.6	24.0
1.3	Grievous Hurt	2,155	1,007	1,071	6.4	90.4	36.2
1.4	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	2,346	2,800	3,172	13.3	86.0	24.0
1.5	Insult to the modesty of women	56	58	81	39.7	72.7	14.3
1.6	Kidnapping & Abduction	755	687	855	24.5	65.7	39.3
1.7	Rape	2,233	2,326	2,541	9.2	86.2	29.0
1.8	Attempt to commit rape	87	74	148	100.0	64.4	22.7
1.9	Riots	838	1,465	1,725	17.7	86.2	11.4
1.10	Robbery	67	43	58	34.9	77.4	21.4
1.11	Dacoity	32	34	26	-23.5	92.3	0.0
1.12	Arson	179	179	168	-6.1	82.4	25.0
1.13	Other IPC Crimes	21,541	22,632	24,328	7.5	75.6	29.5
	<b>Total IPC Crimes</b>	<b>31,413</b>	<b>32,559</b>	<b>35,692</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>
<b>2. SLL Crimes r/w SC/ST (POA) Act</b>							
	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	8,887	6,005	5,082	-15.4	76.9	16.3
	<b>SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (IPC+SLL)</b>	<b>40,300</b>	<b>38,564</b>	<b>40,774</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>25.8</b>
3.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	101	106	27	-74.5	82.7	1.6
	<b>Total Atrocities against SCs</b>	<b>40,401</b>	<b>38,670</b>	<b>40,801</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>

5.13 **Crime Incidence:** It may be seen from the foregoing that the year 2016 has witnessed an increase of 5.5% in crimes/atrocities against Scheduled Castes as 38,670 cases reported in 2015 have increased to 40,801 cases in 2016.

5.14 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes was observed as 20.3 per one lakh SCs population.

5.15 **Crimes/ Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes:** The crime head-wise cases reported under crime/atrocities against STs are as follows:

#### Incidents of Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes during 2014-2016

S. No.	Crime Head	Year			Percentage Variation in 2016 Over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>1. IPC Crimes</b>							
1.1	Murder	157	144	139	-3.5	91.9	35.7
1.2	Attempt to commit murder	78	88	93	5.7	91.1	19.4
1.3	Grievous Hurt	287	145	144	-0.7	93.3	18.4
1.4	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	863	818	835	2.1	93.5	23.6
1.5	Insult to the modesty of women	16	12	31	158.3	85.7	50.0
1.6	Kidnapping & Abduction	166	124	163	31.5	83.7	17.5
1.7	Rape	925	952	974	2.3	95.0	21.6
1.8	Attempt to commit rape	24	15	13	-13.3	81.3	0.0
1.9	Riots	101	133	143	7.5	83.6	5.4
1.10	Robbery	12	9	10	11.1	100.0	-
1.11	Dacoity	2	4	6	50.0	90.0	0.0
1.12	Arson	28	25	13	-48.0	92.9	16.7
1.13	Other IPC Crimes	3,045	2,974	3,156	6.1	73.6	24.6
	<b>Total IPC Crimes</b>	<b>5,704</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>5,720</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>
<b>2. SLL Crimes</b>							
	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	1,122	832	844	1.4	75.9	8.4
	<b>SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (IPC+SLL)</b>	<b>6,826</b>	<b>6,275</b>	<b>6,564</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>
3.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	1	1	4	300.0	71.4	-
	<b>Total Atrocities against STs</b>	<b>6,827</b>	<b>6,276</b>	<b>6,568</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>

5.16 **Crime Incidence:** It may be seen from the above shown table that a total of 6,568 cases/atrocities against the Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2016 as compared to 6,276 cases in 2015 showing an increase of 4.7% in 2016 over 2015.

5.17 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes was observed as 6.3 per one lakh STs population.

### Measures taken by Ministry of Home Affairs to curb the crime against SCs/STs :

- The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (PoA Act) has been enacted to strengthen the relevant provisions and make them more effective. This Amendment has been done with the aim to deliver greater justice as well as an enhanced deterrent to the offenders against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. PoA Act has been amended to include new offences, re-phrase existing sections, expand the scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, establishing rights of victims and witnesses and strengthening preventive measures.
- Ministry of Home Affairs has issued

advisory dated 23.05.2016 advising States/UTs to comply with the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015.

### Crimes against Women

5.18 Women are also victims of many general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating, etc. Only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as 'crimes against women'.

5.19 **Crime Incidence:** It may be seen from the table that the crimes against women during the year 2016 have increased by 2.9% over the year 2015. The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women is 10.9% of total IPC crimes reported during the year 2016.

5.20 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crime committed against women was 55.2 in 2016 per one lakh of female population.

5.21 Major increase of Crime against Women was noticed under Kidnapping & Abduction, Rape, and Attempt to commit Rape. Slight decrease in Crime against Women was reported under Human Trafficking and Cruelty by Husband or his relatives.

### Incidence of Crimes against Women during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	Crime head	Year			Percentage variation in 2016 over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Dowry Deaths	8,455	7,634	7,621	-0.2	88.7	30.5
2	Abetment of Suicide of Women	3,734	4,060	4,466	10.0	92.2	13.9
3	Causing Miscarriage Without Women's Consent	45	54	462	755.6	70.2	0.0

Sl. No.	Crime head	Year			Percentage variation in 2016 over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage	3	12	125	941.7	66.7	0.0
5	Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives	1,22,877	1,13,403	1,10,378	-2.7	83.3	12.2
6	Acid Attack & Attempt to Acid Attack	177	170	206	21.2	83.2	37.0
7	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women <sup>^</sup>	57,311	59,277	64,519*	8.8	45.7	21.4
8	Human Trafficking	469	719	659	-8.3	87.6	32.6
9	Rape#	36,735	34,651	38,947	12.4	88.4	25.5
10	Attempt to Commit Rape	4,234	4,437	5,729	29.1	78.1	19.7
11	Unnatural Offences	105	108	489	352.8	62.2	30.4
12	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her/ their Modesty	82,235	82,422	84,746	2.8	87.2	21.8
13	Insult to the Modesty of Women	9,735	8,685	7,305	-15.9	85.1	20.3
A.	Total IPC Crime against Women	3,26,115	3,15,632	3,25,652	3.2	77.9	18.9
14	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act**	2,070	2,424	2,214	-8.7	97.8	38.5
15	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act###	426	461	437	-5.2	95.5	33.3
16	The Dowry Prohibition Act	10,050	9,894	9,683	-2.1	82.8	15.3
17	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	47	40	38	-5.0	93.1	37.3
18	Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material (section 67A IT Act)	749	792	930	17.4	58.7	16.7
B.	Total SLL Crime against Women	13,342	13,611	13,302	-2.3	84.2	20.5
	Total (A+B)	3,39,457	3,29,243	3,38,954	2.9	78.1	18.9

Note: (1) '^' Kidnapping & Abduction of women includes cases involving girls from foreign countries;  
(2) '#' Exclude child rapes reported under the section 4 & 6 of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012.  
(3) "###" excludes cases reported under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.  
(4) "\*\*\*\*" cases of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act reported against women only.

## Measures taken by Ministry of Home Affairs to curb the crime against Women:

- Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisory dated 12.05.2015 advising States/ UTs on various steps to tackle crime against women, such as increasing representation of women in police forces, increasing gender sensitivity among police personnel, establishment of 24X7 women police help desk etc.
- Ministry of Home Affairs conducts meetings with States/ UTs to discuss all aspects of crime against women.
- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 on crime against women, which has come into force since 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb, 2013, has enhanced punishment for crimes such as rape, sexual

harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures such as words and inappropriate touch etc., including stringent punishment such as life term and death sentence.

## Crime against Children

**5.22 Crime Incidence:** It may be seen from the table that a total of 1,06,958 cases of crime against children were registered in the country during 2016 compared to 94,172 cases registered during 2015, showing an increase of 13.6% during 2016 over 2015. Among IPC crimes, number of cases under kidnapping and abduction increased from 41,893 in 2015 to 54,723 in 2016 registering an increase of 30.6% over 2015.

**5.23 Crime Rate:** The rate of crime against children was observed as 24.0 during 2016 per one lakh population of children.

### Incidents of Crime against Children during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year			Percentage variation in 2016 over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Murder	1,817	1,758	1,640	-6.7	88.4	44.2
2	Abetment of Suicide of Child	56	51	41	-19.6	83.8	10.5
3	Attempt to Commit Murder	840	276	213	-22.8	87.6	36.4
4	Infanticide	121	91	93	2.2	36.8	23.5
5	Foeticide	107	97	144	48.5	37.2	11.1
6	Exposure & Abandonment	983	885	811	-8.4	10.6	10.8
7	Kidnapping & Abduction	37,854	41,893	54,723	30.6	40.4	22.7
8	Human Trafficking (Section 370 & 370A IPC)#	---	221	340	53.8	85.2	18.2
9	Selling of Minor girls for prostitution	82	111	122	9.9	75.5	0.0
10	Buying of Minor girls for prostitution	14	11	7	-36.4	78.9	100.0
11	Un-natural Offences	765	814	1247	53.2	93.5	42.3



Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year			Percentage variation in 2016 over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
12	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act	8,904	14,913	36,022	141.5	94.2	29.6
13	Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1315	1457	2253	54.6	93.4	64.0
14	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956	86	58	56	-3.4	100.0	10.5
15	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986	147	251	204	-18.7	94.6	47.1
16	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	280	293	326	11.3	84.6	14.7
17	Other Crime Against Children@	36,052	30,992	8,716	-71.9	87.0	39.4
18	Total Crime Against Children	89,423	94,172	1,06,958	13.6	65.4	30.7

Note: (1) “#” data collected since 2015 only.

(2) “@” other crimes against children during 2014-2015 include cases of child rape, assault on women (girls) with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women (girls), procurement of minor girls, the Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994 and human trafficking (section 370 & 370A IPC) (only during 2015). The increase in variation of 141.5% is due to inclusion of Rape, Assault on Women and Insult to modesty of women heads under POCSO Act heads during 2016.

5.24 Major increase of Crime against Children was noticed under Human Trafficking, Kidnapping & Abduction, Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act and Juvenile Justice Act.

5.25 Perceptible decrease in Crime against Children was reported under Murder, Attempt to commit Murder and Abetment of Suicide of Child Offences.

5.26 Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories time to time advising States/UTs regarding the measures to be taken for curbing crime against children that are available at [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in).

## Human Trafficking

5.27 **Crime Incidence:** A total of 8,132 cases were registered under Human Trafficking with crime rate of 0.6 in the country during 2016. 15,379 victims (5,229 males and 10,150 females)

were trafficked and 23,117 victims (10,347 males and 12,770 females) were rescued out of which 22932 victims belonged to India, 38 victims were from Sri Lanka and Nepal each and 36 victims were from Bangladesh during 2016. A maximum number of victims were trafficked for the purpose of Forced Labour (10,509 victims) followed by Sexual Exploitation for Prostitution (4,980 victims) and other forms of Sexual Exploitation (2,590 victims).

## Cyber Crime

5.28 **Crime Incidence:** 12,317 cases of Cyber Crimes, which include crimes under IT Act (8613 cases), IPC crimes (3518 cases) and other SLL Crimes (186 cases), were reported in 2016. There was an increase of 6.3% in Cyber Crimes in 2016. While 11,592 cases were reported in 2015, the number has increased to 12,317 cases in 2016.

5.29 **Crime Rate:** The rate of Cyber Crimes was observed as 1.0 per one lakh of population in 2016.

### Incidents of Cyber Crime during 2014-2016

SL	Crime Head	Year			Percentage variation in 2016 over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	IT - Tampering computer source documents	89	88	78	-11.4	39.5	0.0
2	IT - Computer Related Offences (Section 66 and Section 66B to 66E)	5548	6567	6818	3.8	37.1	11.3
3	IT - Cyber Terrorism (Section 66F)	5	13	12	-7.7	75.0	-
4	IT - Publication/Transmission of Obscene/Sexually Explicit Content (Sec 67 And Sec 67A to 67C)	758	816	957	17.3	59.0	60.0
5	IT - Breach of Confidentiality/ Privacy	16	20	35	0.0	50.0	-
6	IT - Others	785	541	713	37.0	31.2	75.0
	Total Offences under IT Act (A)	7201	8045	8613	7.1	38.8	17.1
1	IPC - Fabrication/Destruction of Electronic Records for Evidence	1	4	6	50.0	80.0	-
2	IPC - Cheating	1115	2255	2329	3.3	27.6	0.0
3	IPC - Forgery	63	45	81	80.0	43.2	-
4	IPC - Data Theft	55	84	86	2.4	36.1	-
5	IPC - Criminal Breach of Trust/ Fraud	54	42	56	33.3	46.2	-
6	IPC - Counterfeiting	10	12	10	-16.7	100.0	-
7	IPC - Others	974	980	950	-3.1	69.1	40.0
	Total Offences under IPC (B)	2272	3422	3518	2.8	41.7	33.3
1	Copyright Act, 1957	118	113	181	60.2	84.0	0.0
2	Trade Marks Act, 1999	1	0	2	-	0.0	-
3	Other SLL Offences	30	12	3	-75.0	87.5	-
	Total SLL Offences (C.)	149	125	186	48.8	83.6	0.0
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	9622	11592	12317	6.3	40.3	18.9

## Economic Crimes

5.30 **Crime Incidence:** It may be seen from the table that the year 2016 has witnessed a 4.6% decrease in Economic Offences. While 1,50,170

cases were reported in 2015, the number has decreased to 1,43,524 in 2016.

5.31 **Crime Rate:** The rate of Economic Offences was observed as 11.3% per one lakh of population in 2016.

### Incidents of Economic Crimes during 2014-2016

SL	Crime Head	Year			Percentage variation in 2016 over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
1	Criminal Breach of Trust	19982	19218	18708	-2.7	66.5	22.4
2	Cheating	109354	115405	109611	-5.0	53.3	20.0
3	Forgery	11245	13846	13729	-0.8	49.7	31.8
4	Counterfeiting	1979	1701	1476	-13.2	57.7	31.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>142560</b>	<b>150170</b>	<b>143524</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>

## Environment related Crimes

5.32 **Crime Incidence:** It may be seen from the table that the year 2016 witnessed a decrease of 9.0% in Environment Related Offences. While 5,156 cases were reported in 2015, the number has

decreased to 4,732 cases in 2016.

5.33 **Crime Rate:** The rate of Environment related offences was observed as 0.4 per one lakh of population in 2016.

### Incidents of Environment Crimes during 2014-2016

SL	Crime Head	Year			Percentage variation in 2016 over 2015	Charge-sheeting Rate in 2016	Conviction Rate in 2016
		2014	2015	2016			
1	Forest Act, 1927	4901	3968	3715	-6.4	82.9	80.7
2	Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	770	829	859	3.6	79.6	71.5
3	Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986	101	299	122	-59.2	80.7	81.8
4	Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	48	50	25	-50.0	100	0.0
5	Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974	15	10	11	10.0	100	50.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5835</b>	<b>5156</b>	<b>4732</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>80.1</b>

## Juveniles in Conflict with Law

5.34 Cases reported under “Juveniles in Conflict with Law” have shown an increase of 7.2% in 2016 (35,849) over 2015 (33,433). Majority of juveniles in conflict with law apprehended under IPC & SLL crimes were in the age group of 16 years to 18 years (73.8%) (32,577 out of 44,171) during 2016. A total of 44,171 juveniles were apprehended in 35,849 Cases, out of which majority of cases pertained to juveniles apprehended for committing theft (10,139 Juveniles), followed by burglary (3812) and rape (2054 Juveniles).

## Crime against Foreigners and Crime by Foreigners

5.35 A total of 382 Cases were reported under Crimes against Foreigners during 2016 in which 284 were committed against foreign tourists. Major crimes reported were Theft (142), Rape & Robbery (19 each), Murder (12), and Kidnapping & Abduction (3).

5.36 A total of 1226 crimes were committed by foreigners during 2016. Most of the crimes committed by foreigners were under Foreigners Act (656), followed by NDPS Act (88) and Cheating (75).

## Seizure under Arms Act

5.37 **Crime Incidence:** A total of 53,929 cases were registered under the Arms Act, 1959 in which 56,516 arms were seized out of which 36,064 firearms were unlicensed/improvised/crude/country made and 1,052 firearms were licensed/factory made. A total of 1,06,900 number of ammunitions were seized during 2016.

## Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) Seized

5.38 **Crime Incidence:** A total of 2,81,839 notes worth ₹15,92,50,181 were seized as Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) during 2016.

## Seizure of Drugs

5.39 **Crime Incidence:** A total 350862 Kg drugs were seized against 96,794 Kg in 2015 recording an increase of 262.5% during 2016 over 2015, out of which Ganja (29,4347 Kg), Methaqualone (24,107 Kg), Ephedrine/Pseudo Ephedrine (21,273 Kg), Hashish (2,805 Kg) and Acetic Anhydride (2,661 Kg) accounted for majority of cases.

S. No.	Drugs	2015			2016			% Variation 2016 over 2015
		By State Police/ Excise	By Central Law Enforcement Agencies	Total	By State Police/ Excise	By Central Law Enforcement Agencies	Total	
1	Opium	1428	93	1521	2034	217	2251	48
2	Morphine	10	51	61	14	14	28	-54.1
3	Heroin	1159	255	1414	1445	230	1675	18.5
4	Ganja	82032	7274	89306	272406	21941	294347	229.6
5	Hashish	2839	506	3345	1917	888	2805	-16.1
6	Cocaine	12	49	61	10	18	28	-54.1
7	Methaqualone	1	88	89	554	23553	24107	26986.5
8	Ephedrine	316	511	827	20810	463	21273	2472.3
9	Acetic Anhydride	4	0	4	2659	2	2661	66425
10	ATS	15	151	166	1422	265	1687	916.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87816</b>	<b>8978</b>	<b>96794</b>	<b>303271</b>	<b>47591</b>	<b>350862</b>	<b>262.5</b>

5.40 63,407 children were reported missing during 2016 including 41,067 girls.

5.41 55,944 children were traced/recovered during 2016 including 35,580 girls.

### Disposal of IPC Cases by Police & Courts

5.42 **Crime Incidence:** A total of 41,16,498 (11,40,787 old + 29,75,711 new) cases were reported in the country for investigation. During the year 2016, charge-sheets were submitted in 20,94,996 cases with a charge-sheeting rate of 72.9%. 28,74,811 cases were disposed off by police and 12,41,443 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. A total of 1,11,07,472 (90,12,476 old + 20,94,996 new) cases were reported for trial during the year in the country. During 2016, trials were completed in 12,74,348 cases and 5,96,078 cases resulted in conviction with the conviction rate of 46.8% and the remaining resulted in acquittals.

### Disposal of SLL Cases by Police & Courts

5.43 **Crime Incidence:** A total of 21,56,376 (3,00,572 old + 18,55,804 new) cases were reported for investigation in the country. During 2016, charge-sheets were submitted in 17,04,057 cases with the charge-sheeting rate of 94.5%. 18,02,484 cases were disposed off by police and 3,53,878 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. A total of 72,51,442 (55,47,385 old + 17,04,057 new) cases were reported for trial during the year in the country. During 2016, trials were completed in 12,87,270 cases and 10,60,724 cases resulted in conviction with a conviction rate of 82.4% and the remaining resulted in acquittals.

### Arrests, Convictions & Acquittals

5.44 37,37,870 persons were arrested under IPC crimes, 32,71,262 persons were charge-sheeted, 7,94,616 persons were convicted and

11,48,824 persons were acquitted or discharged during 2016.

5.45 23,92,637 persons were arrested under Special & Local Law (SLL) crimes during 2016. Of these 22,64,834 persons were charge sheeted, 12,66,206 persons were convicted and 2,91,941 persons were acquitted or discharged.

### Prevention of Human Trafficking

5.46 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. However, the Government of India has taken various steps for combating the menace of human trafficking. MHA has issued several advisories to the States and UTs from time to time providing guidance on addressing the issue of trafficking in an effective manner.

### Strengthening Law Enforcement Response to trafficking

5.47 MHA had approved a proposal to establish 332 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in various districts of all States. Ministry of Home Affairs provides financial assistance to the States for setting up the AHTUs. So far, 264 AHTUs have been set up all over the country.

### State-level Conference and Judicial Colloquiums

5.48 Financial assistance is offered to States and Union Territories to hold State Level Conference on Human Trafficking to sensitize and generate awareness among the law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders for curbing the menace of trafficking.

5.49 Financial assistance is also offered to the Judicial Academies of the High Courts to hold

Judicial Colloquiums to sensitize the Magistrates and Judicial officers for expeditious disposal of trafficking cases.

### **Advisories to State Governments/ UTs on Human Trafficking**

5.50 The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued detailed advisories to all States and UTs from time to time indicating various steps for tackling the crime of human trafficking. These advisories are available on MHA's website at [mha.gov.in](http://mha.gov.in) at <http://mha.gov.in/csdivadvisory>

### **Bilateral and Multilateral Mechanisms**

5.51 Bilateral Memoranda of Understanding have been signed between India and Bangladesh and India and UAE for Prevention of Human Trafficking.

5.52 India has been engaging with several countries and has responded positively to the proposals for entering into MoUs on Human Trafficking with interested countries to curb the menace of human trafficking.

5.53 India is a signatory to the SAARC Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children in Prostitution.

5.54 India has ratified the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC), which has as one of its Protocols, "Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons, particularly Women and Children".

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## Human Rights and National Integration

### Human Rights and National Integration

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

6.4 Central Government allocated Budget Estimate of ₹48.91 crore as Grant-in-aid to the National Human Rights Commission for the year 2017-18. Upto 31.12.2017, an amount of ₹36.68 crore has been sanctioned out of which ₹31.80 crore has been released after adjusting ₹4.88 crore as unspent balance for the year 2016-17.

### Complaints Handling

6.5 During the year 2017-18 (period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017), 61,532 cases were registered for consideration and the Commission disposed of 66,248 cases including those carried forward from previous years' cases. The Commission also transferred 16,899 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 570 cases amounting to ₹16,33,10,000.

### Investigation of Cases

6.6 During the year 2017-18 upto 31.12.2017, NHRC conducted spot investigations in 49 cases of alleged violations of civil & political rights, social and cultural rights. Enquiries have been completed in 39 cases and 10 cases are in progress.

6.7 During the period, (01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017) NHRC dealt with a total of 4150 cases, including 2275 cases of deaths in Judicial custody, 200 cases of deaths in Police custody and 1675

fact finding cases. The Commission has also dealt with 59 cases of Police encounter deaths.

## **International Cooperation**

6.8 NHRC is a member of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) and a Founder Member of the Asia Pacific Forum (APF) of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI). The Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institution (GANHRI) awarded 'A' status accreditation to the National Human Rights Commission of India in 2017 as acknowledgement of the important work that the Commission has carried out for the protection of human rights and promotion of human rights awareness within the country. During the year 2017-18 upto 31.12.2017, the Commission participated in 11 meetings/ workshops/ seminars.

## **Interaction with Foreign Delegates in the Commission**

6.9 During the year 2017-18 upto 31.12.2017, the Commission held interactions with foreign delegations of Canada, Bangladesh, Uganda, Geneva, Iran, Norway and Maldives.

## **Visits**

6.10 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.

6.11 During the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, the Special Rapporteurs appointed by the National Human Rights Commission visited Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Sikkim, Kerala, Jharkhand, Nagpur, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland and Assam.

## **Bonded & Child Labour**

### **(i) Regional Workshops**

6.12 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, 1976 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.

6.13 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.

6.14 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 Report from States / UTs

6.15 The Commission continued to receive half-yearly report in a prescribed format on identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. During the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, seven States/UTs viz. Gujarat, Meghalaya, Punjab, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu have submitted the requisite information to the Commission. Half Yearly Reports from the rest of the States/UTs are awaited.

## Conditions in Prison

### (i) Visits in Jails

6.16 During the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, 17 jail visits were under-taken by the Special Rapporteurs appointed by National Human Rights Commission.

6.17 The reports were placed before the Commission and the recommendations of the Commission were sent to the concerned State Governments for compliance. The above mentioned visit reports are also available on the Commission's website i.e. [www.nhrc.nic.in](http://www.nhrc.nic.in).

### (ii) Committee for Amendment to Prison Act, 1894

6.18 In pursuance of the recommendations of National Seminar on Prison Reforms 2014, the NHRC has constituted a Committee of experts on 18.03.2015 under the chairmanship Shri Sanjay Kumar, Principal Secretary, Home (Jails), Government of Punjab to suggest amendments to the Prison Act, 1894, in order to bring it in conformity with human rights norms, Supreme Court judgments and International Conventions / Covenants binding on India. Dr. Nirmaljeet Singh Kalsi, Additional Chief Secretary, Department of 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 last meeting of the Committee for Amendment to Prison Act, 1894 was held in the Commission on 29.09.2017. The Chairman of the Committee has requested to finalize the final draft report and make a presentation before the Commission.

## Training Programme

6.19 NHRC has the mandate to protect and promote human rights. Section 12 (h) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (PHRA) 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.

6.20 NHRC is spreading Human Rights literacy through training programmes on Human Rights through collaboration with Administrative Training Institutes, Police Training Institutions, State Human Right Commissions (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.

6.21 During the year 2017-18 upto 31.12.2017, 18 NHRC sponsored training programmes on Human Rights and related issues were conducted by 17 institutions. Apart from this, 49 interns successfully completed their Summer Internship programmes 2017. Presently, 48 interns are attending winter Internship which commenced from 19.12.2017 and will end on 17.01.2018. Besides, 68 numbers of students were given the

opportunity of short term internship with NHRC during this period. Delegations of 118 students from different universities / 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

6.22 In order to fulfill mandates, 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. The Commission has printed the following publications during the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017:

### (i) Books

1. "Human Rights Best Practices Relating to Criminal Justice In a Nutshell" in English.
2. "Human Rights Education for Beginners" in English.
3. "Human Rights Education of the University & College Levels" in English.
4. "The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993" in Hindi & English.

### (ii) Booklets

NHRC booklet, titled "NHRC Recommendation on Good Governance, Development and Human Rights" in English.

## Promotion of Official and other Indian Languages

### (i) Mahatma Gandhi Biennial Hindi Writing Award Scheme on Human Rights

6.23 The main objective of the Scheme is to encourage original writing in Hindi on various subjects of Human Rights.

### (ii) Publication of Annual Hindi Journal

6.24 NHRC started to publish the Hindi Journal in the year 2004 in order to create awareness about Human Rights through creative writing. This year NHRC has published its 14<sup>th</sup> Volume and released it on Human Rights Day i.e. on 10.12.2017.

### (iii) Hindi Fortnight at NHRC

6.25 The NHRC's Annual Hindi Fortnight, to promote the use of official language in its day-to-day working, was held from 14.09.2017 to 28.09.2017. 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

6.26 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.

6.27 In 2017 the theme of the Essay competition is "Terrorism and the Present Scenario of the Country". The last date for receiving the entries was 15.08.2017. The four winners of this competition have been awarded on the Foundation Day function of the Commission on 12.10.2017.

## Dissemination of Information

6.28 The NHRC disseminates information about its activities through various means. These include press releases, media briefings, press conferences, interviews of Chairperson and Members. Apart from this, monthly Newsletters are published in English and Hindi, which are circulated among all the important functionaries of the Government, academic institutions, NGOs, individuals etc. for spreading awareness about the importance of human rights and NHRC interventions and recommendations.

6.29 During the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, 87 press releases / statements / curtain raisers were issued by the Commission. Apart from providing information to media persons on some specific issues, efforts were made to invite them for the coverage of 16 workshops/seminars/conferences organized by the Commission in different parts of the country on various issues on human rights.

6.30 Apart from this, a major initiative was taken to continue with the second run of the Short Film Awards Scheme, for which 57 valid entries were judged by an expert jury for the three awards of ₹1 lakh, ₹75 thousand and ₹50 thousand respectively with a certificate and a trophy. Apart from the three films for awards, the jury also recommended four films for Special Mention and eight other films as worth using for awareness purposes.

### **Information & Communication Technology (ICT)**

6.31 The Commission has added few modules in Despatch Software for ordinary post and Un-registered Parcel of letters which are sent by the Commission to various Authorities. This has facilitated in maintaining electronic records as well as quick retrieval of information regarding letters sent.

6.32 The Commission has also designed and developed various reports in web-based Real Time Management Information System (RTMIS) software which provides information regarding time taken during different stages of case disposal.

6.33 A web-based 'Network Management System (NMS)' software has been designed & developed in-house for managing the network resources being used by the Commission. This software helps in storing, retrieving and compiling the information regarding the IP addresses, computing devices, users and locations of the devices.

6.34 The Commission has started using Government e-Marketplace (GeM) portal for procurement for items required by NHRC.

6.35 NHRC has created account on YouTube (a video-sharing site). Three short films which were approved by the Commission have been uploaded on the YouTube account of NHRC.

6.36 Necessary changes were made in the Accounts Software for making payment through electronic mode.

6.37 Old version of Library Software (e-Granthalaya) is being replaced with cloud version of e-Granthalaya Library Software.

6.38 NHRC has re-started the use of File Movement System in all of its Divisions / Sections.

### **Regional Workshop on Good Governance, Development and Human Rights**

6.39 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 from 28.04.2017 to 29.04.2017 in Chandigarh with participation of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

### **Camp Sittings/Open Hearing of the Commission**

6.40 The National Human Rights Commission has been holding Camp Commission sittings in the States to ensure speedy disposal of cases targeting better protection and promotion of human rights. During the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, the following camp sittings / open hearing of the Commission were held:

1. Nagaland on 24.04.2017.
2. Assam & Meghalaya from 17.05.2017 to 18.05.2017.

3. Dehradun, Uttarakhand from 13.07.2017 to 14.07.2017.
4. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh from 09.08.2017 to 11.08.2017.

### Communal Situation in the Country

6.41 During the year 2017, 822 communal incidents were reported in the country wherein 111 persons lost their lives and 2384 persons were injured. One major communal incident took place at Baduria-Basirhat (District North 24 Parganas), West Bengal, during the month of July, 2017.

### National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH)

6.42 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.

6.43 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.

6.44 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 2017-18, an amount of ₹200.52 lakh (approx.) has been released as assistance to 1413 beneficiaries upto 31.12.2017 including 185 fresh cases.

- (ii) **Communal Harmony Campaign Week and Flag Day**: During the report 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 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 19<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> November every year and last working day of it is organized as the Flag Day of the Foundation. This coincides with the "Quami Ekta Week" and varieties of outreach activities are organized throughout the country during the above 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. A very encouraging response has been received from various educational institutions and they have informed the Foundation about the programmes

which they have organized during this Communal Harmony Campaign Week. The schools/institutions organized debates, Seminars, Symposium, Essay and Printing Competitions, etc. The schools/ institutions have sent the selected entries of paintings, essays organized by them to the Foundation after completion of the week and Foundation is sending them certificates. Rallies with banners are also organized by students as part of these celebrations.

(iii) **The National Communal Harmony**

**Awards:** The Foundation has instituted two National Communal Harmony Awards, one in 'Individual' category and the other in 'Organization' category to be selected annually by a Jury under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Vice President of India for outstanding contribution for promoting communal harmony and / or national integration. The Awards carry a certificate and cash amount of ₹5 lakh for individual(s) and a certificate and cash amount of ₹10 lakh for organization(s). These Awards are conferred to the winners in a ceremony held at New Delhi.

(iv) **Extension Activities:** The Foundation under extension activities viz. Reach, Interfaith-Interaction, Partnership and Cause Partnership takes up various activities, either independently or through State Governments/UT 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 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017) are:

- a. The National Foundation for Communal Harmony supported the Nadd Foundation, New Delhi to organize a series of festivals of music titled 'Concert for Harmony' at different places to spread the message of peace and harmony. Under the Foundation's Project 'Partnership', the programmes of music viz. 'Concert for Harmony' were organised at Bangalore on 21.05.2017, Shimla on 08.09.2017 and 09.09.2017, Mumbai on 21.10.2017, Kolkata on 18.11.2017 and 19.11.2017 and New Delhi on 22.12.2017.
- b. The Foundation organized an Inter School competition on Hindi Declamation on the topic "सांप्रदायिक सदभाव : राष्ट्र की आवश्यकता" in collaboration with ASN Senior Secondary School, Mayur Vihar-I, Delhi to observe Communal Harmony Campaign Week and Flag Day 2017 amongst children of different schools at ASN School premises on 22.11.2017. Students from 18 different schools participated in the programme. This event provided a platform for interaction between students of various communities. Winners were felicitated with Awards and Certificates by the Foundation. The programme was presided over by Shri Syed Ghayorul Hasan Rizvi, Chairman, National Commission for Minorities. Shri Awadh Kumar Singh, Secretary, NFCH; Shri Paramjeet Singh Chandhok, Member, Governing Council, NFCH; Dr. M. D. Thomas, Founder Director, Institute of Harmony and Peace Studies; Smt. Naaz Rizvi, National Museum of Natural

History also graced the occasion and shared their invaluable thoughts on the theme. About 500 school children from different communities assembled on the occasion. During the function, the students presented various programmes including speeches and patriotic songs.

- c. Six children, two each from the States of Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir and one each from Assam and Uttar Pradesh were invited by NFCH along with their mothers/guardians and escorts (State Government representatives) to participate in the Communal Harmony Campaign Week & Flag Day celebrations. These children viz. Amrooz Shabir and Sawan Kumar from Jammu & Kashmir; Gopalbhai Vakhatish Parmar and Km. Azim Bibi Chiniwala from Gujarat; Km. Martina Saikia (Assam) and Shakeel Ahmed (Uttar Pradesh) met and pinned the Communal Harmony Flags on the persons of Shri Ram Nath Kovind, Hon'ble President of India; Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Vice-President of India; Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Shri Rajiv Gauba, Union Home Secretary on Flag Day 24.11.2017. These children were taken to local sightseeing in Delhi and nearby places of historical, religious and culture importance i.e. Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House, India Gate, Qutub Minar, Raj Ghat, Lal Quila, Nizamuddin Dargah and Rail Museum. They were very excited to see these places and immensely enjoyed their Delhi visit. It was lifetime experience for these children. The children were enthused to intermingle with their fellow friends

coming from different States for this celebration.

- d. The Bharat Sewak Samaj, Manipur State Branch, Imphal has organized two days programme on "WE ARE ALL ONE" on the theme of cultural integration and unity from 21.11.2017 to 22.11.2017 at Thanga Oinam Leikai Community Hall, Thanga, Bishnupur, Manipur. It was a consultative workshop on national integration held at Bishnupur District of Manipur in connection with the Communal Harmony Campaign Week from 19.11.2017 to 25.11.2017. The programme aimed to bring about national integration, peace, unity and development among the people of India with special emphasis on assisting destitute children who have become orphans because of communal riots and terrorist activities. Several resource persons and academics etc. discussed the effective exposition of fundamentals to motivate the youth to understand the true values of peace and harmony and its meaning in life. More than 200 participants attended this programme. Financial assistance of ₹60,000 has been sanctioned by NFCH.
- e. In continuation of celebration of Communal Harmony Campaign Week in the country, the Doordarshan, Delhi invited Shri Awadh Kumar Singh, Secretary, NFCH in the live TV show "Good Evening India" on 30.11.2017 to emphasize the importance of this celebration and other initiatives to achieve the noble objectives of the Foundation.

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

6.45 Instructions were issued to all Ministries/ State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for observance of Rashtriya

Ekta Diwas and Rashtriya Sankalp Diwas on 31.10.2017 and Qaumi Ekta Week during 19.11.2017 to 25.11.2017.

### **Activities of Religious Fundamentalist Organizations**

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

6.47 The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) was declared as unlawful association under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967) vide notification No. S.O. 299(E) dated 01.02.2014 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**

6.48 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.

6.49 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, Lucknow 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 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.

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# Chapter

# 7

## Union Territories

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

7.2 The total area covered by the seven UTs is 10,960 sq. km and their population, as per the provisional figures of 2011 Census, is 2,00,82,522. The UT-wise population and area is at **Annexure-VI**. The budget provisions and their utilization in the year 2016-17 are at **Annexure-VII**.

### 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. Members 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

#### Introduction

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.

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

#### Economy

7.7 Delhi has remained an island of robust economic fundamentals. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Delhi at current prices increased from ₹5,51,963 crores in 2015-16 to ₹6,22,385 crores in 2016-17, registering a growth of 12.76%. As regards the real growth in GSDP at constant prices, Delhi's economy



grew at 8.26% during 2016-17. The contribution of Delhi to national GDP (at current prices) is 4.10% as compared to its share of 1.4% in the total population of the country. The per capita income of Delhi at current prices (as per advance estimates of GSDP) during 2016-17 was ₹3,03,073/- as against ₹2,73,618/- during 2015-16, showing a growth rate of 10.76%. The per capita income of Delhi was nearly three times higher than the national average of ₹1,03,870/- for the year 2016-17. The share of the services sector in Delhi's economy is about 82.26% followed by the secondary sector at 14.84% and primary sector at 2.90%. The share of the manufacturing sector is about 8.41%, construction sector 4.02%, hotels and restaurants 11.69% and financial services 14.83%.

7.8 The Government of NCT of Delhi has prepared a comprehensive Outcome Budget for the year 2017-18 wherein specific indicators to monitor the outcome of various schemes and programmes have been linked with output and budgetary allocations. The Outcome Budget of Delhi will bring transparency and accountability in public spending. The targets set by each department under various programmes/schemes are being reviewed on a quarterly basis.

7.9 The Government of NCT of Delhi has successfully implemented GST w.e.f 1.7.2017. Department of Trade and Taxes has integrated 95% of its existing dealers on the GST platform. Two lakh new registrations have also been approved. After 5 months of implementation of GST, the revenue collection has shown significant growth.

## Education

7.10 As a result of the Government's focused attention on improving the quality of education, the students of Delhi have done exceedingly well in the sphere of education. Govt. Schools recorded pass percentage of 88.27% and 92.44% at classes 12 and 10 level respectively, during

the academic session 2016-17. Meanwhile, 372 Government school students passed the JEE Main Examination.

7.11 To improve the educational infrastructure, construction of 20 new school buildings has been completed in this financial year. Around 5695 additional class rooms have been made functional in various existing schools for improved access to education and to achieve ideal pupil-teacher ratio. For providing better ambience and state of the art facilities, 54 government schools have been identified of which, 16 have been made fully functional as Model Schools. Online enrolment process has been adopted during 2017-18 for Nursery to Class 1 and classes 6, 9 and 10. In the Academic Session 2017-18, 11 new schools were opened and 11 upgraded, thereby paving the way for increasing the intake of students at different levels. Besides, Science Stream was introduced in 06 schools to promote Science Education among the students.

7.12 A new initiative "Chunauti - 2018" was implemented, aimed at bridging the accumulated learning deficits of primary classes in Classes 6-8, ensuring rigorous inputs to address the failure trend in Class 9 and zero drop out amongst the children, who have failed in Class 9. This initiative has helped to bring out improvement in the examination results. The pass percentage of students in classes 6, 7 and 8 in the year 2016 was 60%, 61% and 65% respectively which has increased to 66%, 69% and 73% respectively in 2017. Through the Reading Campaign, nearly 1 lakh students of classes 6, 7 and 8 improved their reading skills. Students have been provided study material in a simple, contextual and child friendly manner through supplementary learning material called "Pragati".

7.13 To provide structural support to learning reforms, a "Mentor Teachers group" was created from amongst the most creative teachers of the Government schools. This 200 member strong group is acting as an academic resource of the

department & provides on-site support to the teachers in their respective schools by sharing innovating teaching learning processes with them. Contemporary research is required to understand the bottlenecks in children's learning and to redesign curriculum and pedagogy. In this direction, a newly created Assessment Unit has been set up to perform the function of R&D in the areas of children's learning. An integrated approach was adopted for capacity building, whereby apart from innovative in-house capacity building programmes, 89 Head of Schools were given training in Cambridge University, UK. Further, 57 Head of Schools were given leadership training at IIM Lucknow, IIM Ahmedabad & the National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA).

7.14 Government of NCT of Delhi has launched the 'Merit-cum-means linked Financial Assistance scheme' on e-District Portal on 17.11.2017 for providing financial assistance to the students enrolled in under-graduate courses in seven State universities in Delhi and their affiliated institutes/colleges. Under this scheme, the eligible students will be provided financial assistance by utilising the funds of Delhi Higher Education Aid Trust. From the academic session 2017-18, the benefit of the Delhi Higher Education & Skilled Development Guarantee scheme has also been extended to those students who have passed class 10 and class 12 from Delhi and are studying in Government Universities/ Colleges/ Institutes located within India but outside Delhi.

## Welfare

7.15 The Government has made special efforts to help the vulnerable population (women, elderly etc.) and the poorest of the poor. Under the Delhi Pension scheme to Women in distress, enhanced Pension amount of ₹2500 per month has been remitted to 1,81,817 beneficiaries. Similarly, under the scheme of financial assistance to poor widows for performing marriage of their daughters and orphan girls, one time grant of ₹30,000 was sanctioned in 1216 cases. Financial

assistance is also provided to destitute old persons without any means of subsistence. People in the age group of 60 – 69 years are given a monthly pension of ₹2000 per month with an additional ₹500 per month to the beneficiaries who belong to SC/ST/Minorities category. Persons who are 70 years and above are given a monthly pension of ₹2500. At present there are 4,03,382 such beneficiaries. Through the Disability Pension Scheme, financial assistance of ₹2500 per month is provided to persons with disability. At present there are 73,748 such beneficiaries. Social Welfare Department also provides financial assistance under the National Family Benefit Scheme under which one time assistance of ₹20,000 is provided to the beneficiary. 2,587 persons have benefited under this scheme.

7.16 The Government is committed to the welfare of the labourers. Govt. of Delhi has revised the minimum wages by 37%. The present rate of minimum wages for unskilled workers is ₹13584 per month; for semi-skilled worker, it is ₹14,958 per month while for skilled workers the minimum wages are ₹16,468 per month. These rates are the highest amongst all the States and Union Territories in the country and at par with the Central Government Rates in A-class cities. During the period April to October 2017, 464 claims were received relating to death/injuries suffered in the course of employment. 269 claims were settled and an amount of ₹6.96 crore was disbursed as compensation to workmen/legal heirs of workmen.

7.17 Increasing population has also resulted in demand for housing in the city. Possession of flats has been given to 1862 families upto October under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for rehabilitation of eligible JJ dwellers. In addition to this, construction of 7400 flats is in progress.

## Sanitation & Water Supply

7.18 As a result of the sustained drive for a clean city, New Delhi Municipal Council, South Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Cantonment board have been certified as Open Defecation Free. At present, Delhi Urban Shelter

Improvement Board is running 640 Jan Suvidha Complexes having community toilets and baths. Earlier, fee of ₹1 was being charged per person per use. Considering the reluctance on the part of the beneficiaries to pay user charges, from 1.1.2018 these toilet complexes will be made available to slum dwellers free of cost.

7.19 To meet the demand of the city population, water supply has been maintained at 900 Million Gallons Per Day (MGD). Two new underground reservoirs have been commissioned. Piped water supply was extended to 1284 colonies out of 1665. The Government has continued with its policy of free water supply up to 20 KL per month to domestic households having functional water meter, including Group Housing Societies.

## Health

7.20 To improve health sector in Delhi, Government has taken patient centric initiatives. The budget outlay on health sector has been enhanced. Government has created robust health infrastructure and presently 30 multispeciality hospitals, 06 super speciality hospitals with 11000 beds are functioning. In addition, 185 dispensaries, 162 Aam Adami Mohalla Clinics (AAMCs), 24 Polyclinics, 60 Seed Primary Urban Health Centres and more than 163 centres of AYUSH are working. All these are managed by 25000 doctors and allied health workers.

## Energy

7.21 To provide relief to the population of the city, the subsidy of 50% on energy charges for all domestic consumers consuming up to 400 Units per month has been continued during the period 2017-18. Peak Load Demand of 6526 MW was successfully met on 6.6.2017. Due to strict monitoring and regular review, load shedding was contained to only 0.07 % in 2017. Government has also made efforts to promote renewal energy. As on 30.11.2017, the total power generation capacity from solar energy was 71.371 MW. Of

this, more than 60 MW are roof top Solar PV plants.

## Infrastructure

7.22 To expand the road infrastructure in the city, construction of elevated road over Barapullah Nallah (PH II) is under construction which is likely to be completed shortly. This project will save 25 minutes in travel time from JLN Stadium to INA Market. Further, construction of elevated road from Sarai Kalekhan to Mayur Vihar is also in progress as part of elevated road of Barapullah (PH III). The total road length is about 3.5 Km. This project is likely to be completed by December 2018. To decongest the outer ring road and to provide easy access to the commuters coming from airport to Central Delhi, (a) construction of single flyover from Munirka to Army Hospital on the outer ring road and (b) underpass at junction of B J Marg and inner ring road is in progress which is likely to be completed by June 2018. Road transport is still the preferred mode of public transport in Delhi. At present the Delhi Transport Corporation is running 3944 busses on 556 routes, serving about 27 lakh passengers daily. The Government has decided to procure 1000 Non-AC CNG Standard buses for DTC. In addition to this, 1647 buses are also in operation in 08 operating clusters under the Cluster Bus Scheme for operation of private stage carriage buses through corporate entities. The Government has decided to induct additional 1000 Non-AC CNG Standard buses under the cluster scheme.

7.23 The existing network of DMRC is about 231 Kms including extensions to the NCR. Another 119 Kms of Metro Phase - III corridors (including extensions) are planned to be commissioned in 2018 increasing the network to about 350 Km. DMRC has proposed (a) Delhi Metro Phase IV of 103.93 Km length and (b) procurement of 582 additional Rolling Stock for the operational networks of Phase-I, Phase-II and their extensions

in Phase-III. This is under consideration of the Government of NCT of Delhi.

7.24 For improving first and last mile connectivity, procedure for e-Rickshaw registration has been simplified. 41,389 e-Rickshaws have been registered till December 2017. Further, augmentation of Auto Rickshaw fleet is being undertaken. About 4000 Auto Rickshaw applications were registered up to December 2017.

## Delhi Police

7.25 Delhi Police is headed by Commissioner of Police who is assisted by 12 Special Commissioners of Police, 20 Joint Commissioners of Police, 20 Additional Commissioners of Police and 108 Deputy Commissioners of Police/ Additional Deputy Commissioners of Police and it has a total sanctioned strength of 88,825. Delhi Police is divided into 6 Ranges, 14 Districts and 194 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.

7.26 Delhi Police is committed to its mandate of maintaining the Law & Order of the city having priority areas, which inter-alia include, safety of vulnerable groups-women, children, senior citizens and people from NE Region, Smart Policing-use of technology, zero tolerance against corruption, people-friendly, responsive and transparent policing, anti-terrorist measures, traffic regulation and road safety.

## Law and Order Situation in Delhi

### Crimogenic Factors

7.27 The major factors responsible for crime inter-alia include socio-economic imbalances, inadequate amenities, unemployment, huge influx of migrants, dingy accommodations and continuous conflict on sharing of economic

resources. Delhi Police facilitates reporting and registrations of crimes with an objective that no crime, especially against the vulnerable groups, goes unreported. A total number of 2,33,580 IPC cases have been registered during this year.

7.28 The strategies adopted to control crime in Delhi, inter-alia include, crime mapping and identification of hot spots with the help of PCR, dynamic deployment with focus on identified areas, identification of active criminals, arrest of notorious criminals, integrated patrolling by local police, PCR staff and traffic police and citizen-centric policing through Jan Sampark and other community approach programmes. The continued efforts of the last few years have resulted in a decline in heinous crime percentage of registration to the total registered IPC cases from 5.85% in 2015 to 2.79% in 2017. Comparison of registered crime in 2017 with the corresponding period in 2016 has shown a reduction in dacoity by 21.74%, murder by 7.77%, attempt to murder by 0.15%, robbery by 33.90%, riot by 36.71%, kidnapping for ransom by 30.43% and rape by 0.42%. 85.69% of heinous cases were worked out in 2017.

## Women

7.29 Proactive initiatives taken by Delhi Police contributed towards reduction of crime against women. Comparison of registered crime against women in the year 2017 with the corresponding period in 2016 shows that cases of rape reduced by 0.42%, molestation of women by 17.84% and insult to the modesty of women by 30.28%. It was also observed that only in 3.36% of rape cases, strangers were involved and in 96.64% of cases, the accused were either known or acquaintances or relatives or even victim's direct blood relatives. A high solving rate of rape cases (91.19%) and molestation of women cases (82.93%) was achieved during the year 2017.

7.30 While continuing all existing initiatives to ensure safety and security of women, new

initiatives have been taken which include organizing a variety of programmes by the Special Police Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) to educate and empower women on legal and safety issues, gender sensitization of boys in schools and colleges, functioning of a specialized Women Police Mobile Team to attend distress calls round-the-clock, organizing meetings with the representatives of NGOs to review the improvements in the safety & security of women in Delhi on regular intervals and hiring of 60 Social Workers and 04 Capacity Support Officers (CSOs) to provide psycho social services to women and children, survivors of matrimonial violence including sexual assault and child sexual abuse at PS level.

## Children

7.31 In the year 2017, 6454 children went missing as compared to 6921 in the corresponding period in the previous year, i.e. 6.75% reduction. No organized gangs were found involved behind kidnapping of children and behind child begging. Analysis of the reasons behind children going missing reveals that in most of the cases, this is as a result of being scolded by parents at home, academic pressure, losing their way, elopement, etc. Under the Scheme Operation Smile-II and Operation Muskan-II, 5027 children in shelter homes were reunited with their families in the year 2016. Under the scheme "Pehchan", 183953 children were photographed in order to maintain a data bank which could be used to trace the missing children.

## Senior Citizens

7.32 Security of senior citizens remained an important priority area. In the year 2017 local police conducted 30989 security audits and Beat Officers made 582540 visits to senior citizens and contacted 389473 senior citizens on telephone. 4579 senior citizen were enrolled in the current year under this scheme. The Senior Citizen

Mobile App launched on 01.10.2016 is continuing and so far, more than 6266 senior citizens have downloaded this App.

## Security of North Eastern People

7.33 Measures taken to ensure safety and security of people from the North East region include designated officer Joint Commissioner of Police/SPUWAC, regular meetings by Special Police Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) with the representatives of North Eastern residents, regular monitoring of calls received on the dedicated Helpline No. 1093 and maintaining Facebook page "Delhi Police for North East Folks". There have been more than 1.65 crore visits on this Facebook page so far.

## Community Policing Initiatives

7.34 Community policing initiatives launched by Delhi Police include the Eyes and Ears Scheme, involving various sections of people to obtain information regarding suspicious activities of individuals and crime, prahari scheme (involving guards and chowkidars in prevention of crime), Police Mitra (involving civil society in crime prevention and maintenance of law & order), Nigehban (ensuring installation of CCTV cameras with public participation), Sashakti (Self-Defence Training for girls/ women), Nirbheek (ensuring reporting of crimes by victims in school/college going age group), Go-to-School Initiative (an outreach programme for school children with an objective to sensitize them about road safety education as also on how to stay safe against cyber crime), Shishtachar (deployment of women officers in civil clothes in busy areas to watch out for miscreants), Traffic Sentinel (to empower citizens to report certain identified traffic violations) Yuva Scheme (for organizing sports activities, painting workshops, vocational training etc. to channelize the energy of young adults and underprivileged children).

## Anti-Terror Measures

7.35 Delhi Police, over the years, has taken a number of anti-terror measures, which include intensive verification of tenants, checking of second-hand car dealers and cyber cafes, checking of guest houses, periodic barrier checking by surprise to prevent high-speed escape and higher police visibility with deterrent posturing in high footfall areas. The Special Cell of Delhi Police is also constantly on the alert in collecting, collating and disseminating anti-terror intelligence apart from launching its anti-terror operations. Recently, 24 'Parakram' Commando Vehicles were launched to add further anti-terror backup in the city. These 'Parakram' Vans have been mandated for anti-terror and other serious situations warranting swift armed response.

## Officer-Oriented Crowd Regulation

7.36 Delhi Police has the onerous responsibility of handling demonstrations and dharnas with relentless regularity. This year, the Delhi Police has launched a unique experiment of Officer-oriented Policing Model in two of its police stations - P.S. Parliament Street and P.S. Maurice Nagar - with a view to skillful, yet effective handling of youth in law and order situations. In this model, officers and lady police remain in the forefront vis-à-vis the demonstrators, and the anti-riot platoons become a fall-back contingency option. This has paid rich dividends and situations of confrontation have mostly been nipped in the bud.

## Perception Management

7.37 With the view to ensuring smooth and effective interface of police with the public visiting Police Stations, Delhi Police has this year initiated the scheme of Public Facilitation Officers (PFOs) in Police Stations. In this innovative endeavour, well-trained and sensitized police officers (male & female) man the initial contact point of the police station which has been christened the

Public Facilitation Desk. These PFOs are attired in specially designed civilian dress so that the fear of uniform does not become a barrier in smooth interface and facilitation. At present, 100 police stations in Delhi already have this facility which will be extended in due course to all the police stations.

## Action against Drug Trafficking

7.38 During 2017, concerted action was taken against drug trafficking which resulted in registration of 376 cases with 512 arrests and in recovery of a huge quantity of narcotic substances.

## Action against Illicit Arms

7.39 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. The issue of supply of illicit arms was taken up by Delhi Police in the Inter State Coordination Meetings with the representatives of the concerned State for directing the concerned local police to take stringent action against those involved in production of illegal firearms and supplying the same to Delhi. During 2017 under the Arms Act, 1130 illicit fire arms and 4722 ammunitions have been recovered. In order to check the supply of illegal fire-arms, audit of the records of the licensed fire-arm dealers is also being conducted.

## Counterfeit Currency

7.40 Delhi Police launched a drive against fake Indian currency and associated other agencies like RBI, Customs department and Intelligence Bureau in this pursuit. During 2017, fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) worth ₹10.06 crore (approx.) were recovered and 65 cases registered.

## Digital Initiatives

7.41 Various initiatives started last year are being continued this year particularly by adopting

new technologies and by using e-platform in the police working system. Various Apps launched in order to simplify the processes and procedures for the convenience of the common people, and for improving the public service delivery system of Delhi Police include, e-Motor Vehicle Theft app, Himmat App for women in distress, Property Theft App, Lost & Found Report App, Police Clearance Certificate App, Delhi Traffic Police Mobile App to share traffic information to public and public participation in better traffic management, Online Character Verification Report and Cyber Safety Website to have proactive communication with the citizens on cyber safety issues and to provide a responsive cyber crime reporting mechanism for the victims.

### Police Training

7.42 The Training Wing of Delhi Police comprises a Training College, 3 Training Schools, a Specialized Training Centre (STC) and an Academy for Smart Policing (ASP). Recently, a Long Weapon Firing Range has been developed at Abhanpura, District Alwar, Rajasthan. The training wing also regularly imparts basic/promotional/specialized courses to personnel of various States and other agencies. The present training capacity is approximately 4000, taking all its 6 Centers together. During the period, 209 in-service/Specialized Courses were conducted in which 6926 police personnel participated. In addition to the above, promotional courses were also organized for 19 SIs, 453 ASIs and 1527 Head Constables. A centralized 'Cyber Training Division' with 50 Work Stations for conducting training on cyber-crime investigation for police personnel in the ranks of SI and Inspector has been set up at Police Training School-Dwarka in which a course on Cyber Forensics and Investigation is being conducted. The academy for Smart Policing has been set up at Chanakya Puri which conducts short duration Courses/Workshops for Gazetted Officers (GOs) of Delhi Police.

7.43 Special Training of Trainers (TOT) course was organized at the Police Training College, Jharoda Kalan in collaboration with Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO). Expert yoga trainers conducted a one month TOT course for selected faculty members. Yoga Kendras have been developed in PTC/PTS Jharoda Kalan, PTS Wazirabad and PTS Dwarka. Yoga has been made an integral part of out-door training for trainees in all basic, promotional and specialized courses.

### Welfare

7.44 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). Various Welfare Schemes are implemented by the Society for the Delhi Police personnel and their families. Other welfare schemes of Delhi Police include "Delhi Police Amenities Fund", Vipati Sahayata Kosh and Delhi Police Martyr's Fund.

### Land & Building

7.45 During 2017, 08 building projects including 06 Police Stations and 02 Police Posts have been completed and handed over to Delhi Police; 14 projects including 07 Police Stations are under construction; construction work of 03 projects including 01 Police Station started; while 07 projects including 02 Police Stations and 01 Police Post are at tender/planning stage. Further, 04 pieces of land have been allotted by land owning agencies for police buildings during the current financial year.

## Budget

7.46 The financial allocation and expenditure during the last year and the current year is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Final Allocation	2016-17		2017-18	
	Actual Expenditure		Budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure (upto 31.12.17)
<b>Direction &amp; Administration</b>				
5809.71	5804.31		5849.28	4910.49
<b>Schemes</b>				
<b>Schemes</b>	<b>2016-17</b>		<b>2017-18</b>	
(Other Schemes)	197.95	197.94	500.00	139.04
(Nirbhaya Fund)	3.4	3.29	28.9	4.39

## Delhi Traffic Police

7.47 Delhi has been experiencing rapid demographic changes during the past few years. The initiatives undertaken during 2017 for smooth flow of traffic on road and to minimize road accidents, inter-alia include procurement and installation of digital cameras, Gantry/Cantilever Mounted Automatic Over Speed Violation Detection System, Red Light and Speed Violation Check Camera, Variable Message Signboards, Body Worn Cameras, Hand Held Laser guns for speed violation detection, traffic booths and installation of new signals and blinkers.

## DAMAN & DIU

### Area, Population and Location

7.48 The Union Territory 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 2,42,911 as per 2011 Population Census. Both Districts are situated on the Western Coast of India. The head quarter of this Union Territory is at Daman.

7.49 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 2016-17(RE), the UT was allotted fund of ₹556.96 crore. The UT Administration has spent ₹556.91 crore (99.99 % of plan fund allocation. The fund allocation for the year 2017-18 is ₹1585.06 crore. On the revenue side, the tax collection of the UT of Daman & Diu was ₹1021.56 lakh approximately during the year 2016-17.

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

## Public Works

7.51 **Bridges:** Construction of following bridges has been completed:

- Pedestrian Bridge connecting Nani Daman and Moti Daman across Daman ganga River near old Damanganga Bridge at a cost of ₹20.00 crore.
- Additional new Bridge with approaches at Tad creek in Diu District at a cost of ₹11.95 crore.

7.52 **Connectivity:** Construction of following roads/infrastructure has been completed

- Bitumen mastic wearing course Kachigam Char Rasta, Kachigam Gate, Bamanpuja Bridge Circle, Bamanpuja Gate and Panchal road junction on coastal highway at Daman at a cost of ₹10.90 crore.
- Road from Amaliya Junction to Vadoli Border via Panchayat Ghar at Dabel



Group Gram Panchayat, Daman at a cost of ₹6.70 crore.

- (iii) Bus Stand at various places in Daman District at a cost of ₹5.00 crore.

7.53 **Civil Aviation:** Following infrastructure /Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to promote aviation sector have been completed/ taken up:

- (i) Helipad at Police Head Quarters at Nani Daman, at a cost of ₹0.70 crores for helicopter connectivity between Daman & Diu.
- (ii) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the UT Administration of Daman & Diu and Airport Authority of India (AAI) for transfer of the Diu Airport to AAI. The transfer shall ensure that the Diu Airport is maintained and developed in a professional manner.
- (iii) The Diu-Ahmedabad route has been selected under the regional connectivity scheme of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India. The flights on these routes would provide affordable connectivity between the two cities and boost tourism in Diu.

## Water Supply and Sanitation

7.54 With the existing, completed and ongoing water supply projects at Daman, the projects will meet the total water requirement of 64 MLD for the District of Daman till the year 2044. In this regard, the following works have been completed.

- (i) 17 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Dunetha, Nani Daman at a cost of ₹14.80 crore.
- (ii) Development of River front including wing wall at Kalai River, Moti Daman at a cost of ₹4.00 crore.

## Construction of Buildings

7.55 The following works of construction of buildings have been completed:

- (i) New Circuit House Building of ground plus six floors with 62 rooms at a cost of ₹9.50 crore.



**Circuit House Building at Daman**

(Source: UT Administration)

- (ii) The work for construction of girls hostel building at Government college, Nani Daman has been completed at a cost of ₹ 6.17 crore.
- (iii) "C" type Quarters for Police Department, Daman at a cost of ₹1.20 crore.

## 7.56 Power

- (i) Under Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs (UJALA), 152261 LED bulbs, 7289 LED tube lights and have been distributed till December, 2017.
- (ii) 1100 LED bulbs and 1560 LED tube lights have been installed in Anganwadis and Government Schools.
- (iii) Establishment of 1x160 MVA+ 2x50 MVA, 220/66/11 KVS/S at Ringanwada, Daman along with associated 220 KV D/C line from 400 KV new PGCIL S/S to Ringanwada, Daman was completed at a cost of ₹ 39.95 crore.

## 7.57 Education

### Works completed/under progress

- (i) Construction of New School Building for Government Higher Secondary (Girls) at Diu is completed at the cost of ₹6.36 crore.

- (ii) A new Plastic Engineering course has been started in Govt. Polytechnic, Daman. The new course shall start from the next session with an initial intake of 60 students per batch. The commencement of this course shall lay the foundation for the development of a skilled and qualified workforce in Daman & Diu, thereby realizing the goals of Skill India.

#### 7.58 **Sports & Youth Affairs**

- (i) The construction work for extension of Padmabhushan Complex consisting of construction of facility blocks, swimming pool, internal boundary wall and fencing has been completed at a cost of ₹9.31 crore.
- (ii) Construction of Cricket Pavilion at Padmabhushan Sports Complex at Diu has been completed at a cost of ₹3.39 crore.
- (iii) The work for development of Sports Complex, Naila Pardi has been completed at a cost of ₹3.51 crore.

#### 7.59 **Health**

- (i) Medical seats for MBBS quota have been increased from 5 to 8 in the UT.
- (ii) 3 Jan Aushadhi Kendras have been opened in various places of Daman District. These medicine stores shall provide affordable generic medicines to the people of Daman.
- (iii) The UT Administration has rolled out the "Sanjeevani Swasthya BimaYojana" to give better insurance coverage to Below Poverty Line, and other weaker section households. The scheme provides health insurance coverage upto ₹3.00 lakh along with improvement in package rates to poor families.
- (iv) Modular Operation Theater was inaugurated in Diu Hospital in April, 2017.

- (v) Establishment of Nursing College at Daman with 50 seats under Bachelor in Science Nursing has been approved by the Nursing Council at Daman. The first session shall commence from 2017-18.

### **Information Technology**

7.60 The Administration has implemented various projects for providing time bound services to the public under IT sector with the major being as under:

- (i) 14 Saral Seva Kendra (SSKs) - electricity bill, mobile recharge, ticket booking, generation of Aadhar card, DTH recharge and passport application.
- (ii) Samay Sudhini Seva - for online time bound delivery of services.
- (iii) UT Wide Area Network (UTWAN): high speed and high capacity delivery of voice, data and video transmission between all the government departments of Daman & Diu.

### **Tourism**

7.61 "Nariyal Purnima Utsav 2017" was celebrated in Daman & Diu on 7.08.2017. Several activities like Cultural Dance, Swimming Competition, Tug-of-War Competition, Beach Volley-ball Tournament 2017-18 were held at Daman. The Laser Show organized by the Tourism Department was a major attraction for the tourists & local public.

### **Fisheries**

7.62 Daman and Diu has a total coastal length of 29 kms. Fisheries is one of the primary economic activities in the territory. To promote and deliver better facilities to the fishermen, the administration is implementing various schemes. The major works are as under:

- (i) 92 mts. long Pile Jetty at Diu is completed at a cost of ₹6.23 crore.
- (ii) The work of construction of fishing platform by providing C.C. wall at

Diu has been completed at a cost of ₹0.97 crore.

### 7.63 Women Empowerment and Child Development

- (i) An awareness campaign on women and child protection issues was organized through moving “Garba Rath” during Navratri festival.
- (ii) Reservation for Women: Women empowerment in the UT Administration got a major boost as 50% of seats have now been notified as reserved for women in Municipal Councils.
- (iii) The UT Administration has provided e-rickshaw training to 20 women as first batch.

### 7.64 Swachh Bharat Mission

- (i) On the occasion of completion of three years of the Swachh Bharat Mission, “Swachhta Hi Seva” Pakhwada was organized in both districts of UT from

15<sup>th</sup> September to 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2017. All Govt. officers, Govt. employees, leaders of local bodies, Gram Panchayats, Municipal Councils and schools actively participated in the campaign. Candle-light rally was also organized to spread awareness on the issue.

- (ii) Daman and Diu Municipal Councils have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). All 15 Gram Panchayats of the Union Territory have also been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).

### 7.65 Mega Cashless Campaign

- (i) “MEGA CASHLESS CAMPAIGN” was launched by the Administration in the presence of all the elected representatives and Govt. Officials; School/College students and Bankers with the slogan “Cashless Daman & Diu”.



Hon'ble Administrator addressing in Cashless Camp at Bandodkar Stadium, Daman

(Source: UT Administration)

- (ii) Training of more than 1000 stakeholders has been carried out to build an army of “Master Trainers” on cashless transactions



(Source: UT Administration)

- (iii) 100 % Government transactions are cashless and salaries of industrial workers have been paid through their bank accounts.

#### 7.66 **Other Important Initiatives**

- (i) **Passport Service Centre:** The Ministry of External Affairs in partnership with the Department of Posts opened a Post Office Passport Service Centre in Moti Daman Post Office on 27.03.2017.
- (ii) **Establishment of Recruitment Board:** Taking a major step towards bringing about greater transparency and fairness in the selection of candidates for government jobs, the UT Administration has notified the formation of a Recruitment Board for recruitments to all posts which are within the power of the UT Administration.

### **DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI**

#### **I. Profile**

7.67 The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli nestles on the Western Ghats of India. As per the 2011 Census, it has a population of 3,42,853. 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 Towns, 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**

7.68 Dadra and Nagar Haveli comprises of a single District and 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 Advisor to the Administrator, 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. These organizations have been delegated powers as per the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment of 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.

#### **Revenue Receipts**

7.69 The U.T. Administration collected revenues receipts of ₹713.94 crore during the year 2017-18 (up to 31.12.2017), which is expected to touch to ₹ 852.00 crore by 31.03.2018.

#### **Allocation and Expenditure**

7.70 During 2017-18 the U.T. was allotted a fund of ₹1075.62 crore, against which, an expenditure of ₹642.87 crore has already been incurred (upto 31.12.2017) and it is expected to be fully utilized by the end of March, 2018.

#### **II. Sectoral Development**

##### **Power**

7.71 The Dadra & Nagar Haveli Power Distribution Corporation has been set up in the U.T. which is functioning since 2012-13.

##### **Roads & Bridges**

7.72 Major works of Roads and Bridge at the cost of ₹50 crore have been completed at different villages viz Gunsu /Bildhari Bridge, Bridge on Ring Road, Morkhal Entrance gate and Ring Road construction.

##### **Building**

7.73 Construction of building for transit hostel and multipurpose hall at polytechnic college,

indoor game stadium & type B sub center at a total cost of ₹23 crore have been completed.

## Health

7.74 The public health services are being provided through the following network in the U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli:

- (i) 100% tracking of all pregnant mothers, mothers for ante natal care and vaccination of babies.
- (ii) More than 99% institutional deliveries ensured.
- (iii) Health Check-up camps at Panchayat level
- (iv) Emergency Medical Service (108 Dial)
- (v) 24 bedded Neonatal Intensive Care

Unit (NICU) at Govt. Hospital, & 14 bedded NICU at SDH Khanvel.

- (vi) Advance Imaging Centre with 1.5 Tesla MRI, 128 Slice CT Scan Mammography, Digital X-Ray System and Thermo Scan services are provided.
- (vii) Lithotripsy Installed.
- (viii) 12-108 Ambulance replaced by New Basic Life Support Ambulances.

7.75 International Yoga Day was celebrated on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2017 at Daman Ganga Valley Resort. The event was graced by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs.

## 7.76 Rural Development

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

Sr. No.	Activities	Achievement	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (R)	1 <sup>st</sup> Installment released to 62 Beneficiaries. 2 <sup>nd</sup> 292 beneficiaries sanctioned and Geo Tagged.	778 beneficiaries sanctioned and Geo Tagged.
2	Individual Household Sanitary Latrine	3248 toilets Completed 18770 Toilets Sanctioned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15433 toilets Completed</li> <li>• 17 Gram Panchayat ODF out of 20 GP</li> <li>• 64 village declared ODF out of 70 villages</li> </ul>

## 7.77 Water Supply

The projects of Integrated Water Management Plan for UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli water supply arrangement in Zone-I (WTP, Intake well, Pipeline, ESR & UGSR), costing ₹89.26 Crore are likely to be completed before 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018.

## 7.78 Irrigation

District Panchayat has completed seven check dams in the financial year 2017-18 (from 01.04.2017 to 31.10.2017) costing ₹18.81 crore.

## 7.79 Education

- (i) Setting-up of 39 Computer Laboratories in all the Secondary, Higher Secondary and Govt. aided Schools has been completed.
- (ii) Under Saraswati Vidya Yojana, bicycles were distributed to girl students and premium under Sanjeevni Bima Yojana paid to 1060 beneficiaries.
- (iii) Zonal Level Kala Ustav 2017 was organized on 30.09.2017 at Golanda,

Dapada, Khanvel and UT level Kala Ustav, 2017 was organized on 22.09.2017 at Town Hall, Silvassa wherein total 1242 students participated.

#### 7.80 ICDS Projects

In U.T. of D&NH, the details of operation at Anganwadi Centers under ICDS are given in the following table:

S.No.	Silvassa Project	Total
1.	No. of Anganwadi Centers.	233
	<b>Khanvel Project</b>	
2.	No. of Mini Anganwadi Centers:	70

7.81 **Target Group:-** Children between the age group of 6 months to 6 years & Pregnant Mother/ Nursing Mothers.

Supplementary Nutrition was provided to the beneficiaries:-

Beneficiaries	Total
Children (06 Months to 72 Months)	19363
Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers	3523
Adolescent Girls (between the age group of 11 to 18 years)	6012

### Health or Child Welfare

7.82 **'Kuposhan Nabudi Abhiyaan':** The Administration has taken it up as a Mission Project and launched as 'Kuposhan Nabudi Abhiyaan' wherein all the children are screened on definite parameters by ANMs and if found severely malnourished are given Ready to Use Therapeutic Food supplement and such children are constantly followed up to ensure their weight gain and for their healthy living.

#### 7.83 Prime Minister's Initiatives Swachh Bharat Mission

Under "Swachh Bharat Mission", the flagship programme of Hon'ble Prime Minister, "Swachhta

Pakhwada" "Swachhta Hi Seva" Campaign from 25<sup>th</sup> September to 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2017 was organized. Under this campaign various cleanliness activities were organized on a mass scale to spread awareness among the public regarding the importance of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene. "Swasthya Rath", [Health related Information Education & Communication (IEC) audio visuals enabled mobile unit] was launched for health awareness in the society.

#### 7.84 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

- (i) "Beti Janm Mahotsav" was celebrated for all the girl child born in the UT during 2017.
- (ii) Beneficiaries were given *Badhai Kits*.
- (iii) 7 more Pehli Savari vehicles were launched in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- (iv) On the occasion of 64<sup>th</sup> Liberation Day, the U.T. Administration initiated fight against the killer diseases like Measles (khasra) and Rubella.

#### 7.85 Skill India

A new Textile Engineering course has been started in Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Polytechnic, Karad, DNH.

#### 7.86 Jan Dhan Yojana (JDY)

- (i) Total 63297 accounts have been opened up-to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 under JDY.
- (ii) Total 2140 accounts have been opened up-to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana.

#### 7.87 New Initiatives

- (i) The Hon'ble Prime Minister visited the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli on 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2017. On the occasion, around 19011 beneficiaries received kits under different schemes.

- (ii) Approximately 8000 beneficiaries benefited under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.
- (iii) 803 beneficiaries benefited under Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana.
- (iv) 6597 beneficiaries benefited under Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana (Gramin).
- (v) 2172 title deeds were handed over under the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

- (vi) 136 Battery operated scooters were given which can be seen on the roads of DNH, 30 Wheelchairs were given, 198 Hearing Aids were given and 27 Sensor Cane were distributed under Assistance to Divyang.
- (vii) 05 licenses were given for sale of generic medicine under Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana, approx. 1000 job cards were issued in the Rozgar Mela.



Hon'ble Prime Minister distributing assistance kits & certificates for various welfare schemes under "Garib Kalyan Yojana"

(Source: UT Administration)

### Establishment of Recruitment Board

7.88 For greater transparency and fairness in the selection of candidates for government jobs, the UT Administration has notified the formation of a Recruitment board for recruitments to all posts which are within the power of the UT Administration.

7.89 The Board has a Chairman and Member Secretary. The Board will carry out their recruitments in a transparent and orderly manner. A permanent office and staff has been

established for the recruitment board which shall ensure the safety of records.

### 7.90 Forest

- (i) During the year 2017-18 an area of 200 Ha of degraded forests and wildlife Sanctuary was covered under plantation (115 Ha Territorial Division and 85 Ha Wildlife Division) and maintained area of 685 Ha of last three years old plantation.
- (ii) "Seed Broadcasting" a scheme with the involvement of local people was carried

out with the onset of monsoon 2017. A total of 2.12 crore seeds, including horticulture and forest species, were broadcasted in the forest of D&NH.

## PUDUCHERRY

7.91 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.

7.92 The Quick Estimate of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the U.T. of Puducherry in 2017-18 with new base year 2011-12 has been estimated at ₹30,845.43 crore at current prices. This shows 11.82% increase in the growth rate while comparing last year (2016-17) GSDP estimates of ₹27,586.09 crore.

7.93 The Quick Estimate of per capita income of UT of Puducherry for the year 2017-18 has been estimated at ₹1,89,124 at current prices. This shows 8.89% increase in the growth rate while comparing last year (2016-17) estimate of ₹1,73,687.

7.94 The status of major development

projects undertaken in different sectors by the Government of Puducherry is as follows:

## Agriculture

7.95 The main focus is to increase the productivity levels and socio economic condition of the farmers through strategic technological intervention based on location specific needs. In order to enhance the area under Pandal cultivation and to improve the production potential the farmers are encouraged for cultivation of gourd vegetables by providing monetary assistance for erecting permanent pandal structures , assistance at 50% subsidy to a maximum of ₹1 lakh per acre is being provided. It offers viable option for the vegetable growers to get increased and stable income per unit area.

7.96 U.T. of Puducherry has been extending subsidies on agricultural machineries and implements during the past several years. The Government has prioritized mechanization by increasing the subsidy amount to the tune of ₹ 4.00 lakh for purchase of tractors by general farmers and ₹6.00 lakh by SC farmers from the current financial year.



Combined harvester distributed to farmers

(Source: UT Administration)



7.97 Thrust has been given to all the farmers raising the notified crops such as paddy, sugarcane, pulses and cotton (loanee and Non-loanee farmers). Nearly 7362 ha. of paddy raised by 8881 farmers were insured for an amount of ₹31.08 crore. The Government had remitted ₹1.64 crore as premium for crop insurance. In order to promote roof gardening and vegetable cultivation, general public is provided a cultivation kit worth ₹ 3000 at subsidy of 50%.

## Fisheries

7.98 Ban Relief Assistance amounting to ₹ 9.30 crore was provided to 16,910 families in Puducherry, Karaikal and Yanam region during the ban period of 61 days and ₹ 23.80 lakh was given to 595 families in Mahe region during the 47-day-ban period. 7149 aged fisher folk were granted with Old Age Pension to a tune of ₹ 8.05 crore. Input subsidy to the tune of ₹ 2.55 lakh was granted to 21 fresh water fish farmers @₹5000/- per acre for undertaking inland fish culture activities so as to increase fish production. Reimbursement of 75% subsidy to a tune of ₹11.42 lakh towards the annual premium paid by the registered mechanized boat operators towards insuring their boats to 183 boat owners during the current financial year. 50% of subsidy amount of ₹13.80 lakh was released to the members of fishermen co-operative societies in Puducherry and Mahe region. 43 destitute, widowed, handicapped roadside fish vendors were identified for allocation of permanent fish stalls at the hygienic fish market built under World Bank aid in Puducherry region during October 2017.

## Power

7.99 In order to meet the power demand of Metupalayam and its surrounding areas in Puducherry, an additional 25 MVA Power Transformer at a cost of ₹5.08 crore was erected and energized at Kurumampet 110KV Sub-Station on 22.04.2017. 25MVA Power Transformer at

a cost of ₹5.08 crore was erected and energized at Villianur 110KV Sub-Station on 10.05.2017 to meet the power demand of Villianur and adjoining areas in Puducherry region. To ensure safety and reliability of power supply, 3 Old Kiosk type circuit breakers have been replaced by 3 new outdoor type circuit breakers on 19.05.2017 at a cost of ₹22.98 lakh at Surakudy Sub-Station at Karaikal.

## Health

7.100 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) decreased to 10 from 14 per thousand live births against the national ratio of 37 per thousand live births. UT of Puducherry stands second position amongst the States/UTs in this sphere. 162 cardio surgery cases have been successfully performed at Indira Gandhi Govt. General Hospital and Post Graduate Institute, Puducherry in collaboration with Frontier Lifeline Hospital, Chennai. Hi-tech Optical Coherence Tomograph procured for diagnosis and treatment guidance of Glaucoma, retinal diseases and diabetic eye diseases. Under Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana, 1,000 beneficiaries have been identified for providing physical aids and assisted living devices for senior citizens belong to BPL families. Swachhta Hi Sewa is carried out every week in all government General Hospitals, Women & Children Hospital, Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centres. The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Yoga Day was observed by the Government of Puducherry on 21<sup>st</sup> June 2017.

## Education

7.101

- (i) Free distribution of textbooks, notebooks and uniforms to 1,10,434 students.
- (ii) Planning innovations for the activities under Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat like (a) Twinning of school: Reading and Maths Corners have been established in all Govt. Primary Schools. (b) Setting

up of reading corners for class III, IV and V have been taken up.

- (iii) 68,156 students have been benefited under Mid-Day Meals Scheme and 65,477 students under Breakfast Scheme.
- (iv) District-level Yoga Olympiad competition was conducted on 3 and 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 at Rajiv Gandhi Indoor Stadium, Puducherry. State-level Yoga competition was also conducted on 16-17<sup>th</sup> May, 2017.
- (v) Training on “School Leadership Programme” was imparted to Head Masters, Deputy Inspector of Schools and Principals from 22.05.2017 to 01.06.2017. Training programme on “National Children Science Congress” conducted on 05.07.2017 wherein 110 teachers were imparted training.
- (vi) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, in order to ensure 100% retention of children, UT has implemented many welfare schemes to improve the enrolment in government schools. 28 children have been admitted in appropriate classes according to their age after undergoing special training.

## Port

7.102 Government of Puducherry (GoP) had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 15.03.2017 with Chennai Port Trust for the development and operation of Puducherry minor Port. The port shall handle 3 lakh tons of cargo per annum and generate ₹8 crore per annum. It shall also provide jobs to the local people. The National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai functioning under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, in association with the Port Department, is implementing the “Puducherry Beach Restoration Project” to restore the lost beaches along the shoreline of Puducherry town by constructing

shore reefs and nourishing the beach with dredged sand.

## Public Works

7.103 Construction of godown near existing printing press at Mettupalayam, Puducherry was completed at a cost of ₹29.48 lakh.



**Completion of godown work**

(Source: UT Administration)

7.104 Construction of auction yard, compound wall and other improvement work at regulated market, Kannikoil, Puducherry was completed on 30.06.2017 at a cost of ₹99.64 lakh.

7.105 83 of roads have been re-laid in Puducherry and improved at a cost of ₹14 crore. The road safety measures such as road marking paint, cat eyes, caution sign boards, etc. were also provided.

## Swachh Bharat Mission

7.106 Local Administration Department is the nodal agency for implementation of Swachh Bharath Mission (Clean India). As part of the celebration, International Coastal Clean-up Day was conducted to clean the Karaikal Beach in co-ordination with Indian Coast Guard on 16.9.2017.

## Tourism

7.107 The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of ₹66.35 crore for developing heritage areas/infrastructure in Puducherry under “Heritage Circuit” of Swadesh Darshan Scheme and also an amount of ₹40.68 crore for

developing religious infrastructures in the U.T. of Puducherry under “Spiritual Circuit” of Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Flight service from Puducherry Airport was resumed after a gap of nearly two years with direct flight to Hyderabad from 16<sup>th</sup> August 2017. “Paryatan Parv” festival of Tourism was celebrated between 20-25<sup>th</sup> of October 2017.

## Social Welfare

7.108 Under ‘Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana’ scheme a camp was organized by the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India in coordination with Pondicherry Society for the care of the Aged on 7.9.2017 to distribute physical aids and assisted living devices to senior citizens belonging to BPL category and suffering from any of the age related disabilities/infirmities. In this camp, 977 beneficiaries were provided devices like elbow crutches, wheel chair, walker, hearing aid, spectacles, tripads, quad pods, walking sticks and dentures.

## Welfare of Scheduled Castes

7.109 Financial assistance to the tune of ₹350.25 lakh was extended to 519 beneficiaries living below poverty line to meet their marriage expenses. An amount of ₹66.54 lakh was disbursed to 588 SC beneficiaries as financial assistance to pregnant and lactating mother in order to reduce the infant mortality rate. Financial assistance to the tune of ₹142.05 lakh disbursed to 826 SC persons who are suffering from various prolonged diseases. To eradicate untouchability in society, inter-caste marriage assistance was provided to 32 beneficiaries amounting to ₹30.00 lakh. In order to construct concrete houses, housing construction subsidy was given to 146 beneficiaries amounting to ₹584.00 lakh.

## ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

7.110 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the largest archipelago system in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of nearly 572 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 six Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands viz. Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompens and Nicobarese. The tribes other than Nicobarese are classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). All the tribal groups in Andaman & Nicobar Islands are in areas covered by the Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation 1956. Under this regulation, no non-tribal can enter in the tribal areas without a permit/pass issued by the Deputy Commissioner concerned.

## Shipping

7.111 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. To augment the ship connectivity across all four sectors viz. Mainland-Island, Inter-Island, Foreshore & Harbour Sector, acquisition of 25 ships was planned during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year plan. 02 Mainland-Island (2x1200 pax) and 02 Inter-Island (2x500 pax) vessels are being constructed by M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL) under Ministry of Shipping. Approval was accorded for construction of 2x1200 pax & 2x500 pax vessels by Ministry of Shipping, Govt. of India @ ₹409.50 crore for each 1200 pax and @ ₹236.25 crore for each 500 pax vessel. First & Second stage has been completed and third stage of all four vessels is in progress. Vessels are likely to be delivered in a phased manner from September 2019 to March 2020.

7.112 The contracts for construction of 10 smaller Harbour Crafts (6x250 pax & 4x150 pax) were concluded with the Indian Shipyards viz. M/s Waterways Shipyard and M/s Vijai Marine Services. 6x250 pax vessel likely to be delivered by April, 2018. The construction of 4x150 pax

Harbour Crafts has been completed. Taking into account the lead time in construction of larger Inter-Island vessels, the A & N Administration, as an interim measure, has chartered a 450 pax cum 100 ton cargo vessel M.V Coral Queen for a period of 05 years at a cost of ₹257.70 crore for operation in Inter-Island Sector. The vessel was inducted into service on 25.06.2017.

7.113 The Sea route of Baratang Island has been developed and boat service between Port Blair and Baratang Island introduced from 01.10.2017



**Development of Sea Route to Baratang Island**  
(Source: UT Administration)

## Transport

7.114 The State Transport service (STS) operates a fleet of 268 buses in 145 routes. As a measure towards improving the service delivery to the commuters and to improve the grievance redressal system, the transport department has launched a new mobile App based system by the name of “AAPKI SUVIDHA AAPKI NAZAR” (ASAN) to redress public grievances.

## Electricity

7.115 The UT Administration supplies power in all major islands to about 1.30 lakh consumers with 113.72 MW of installed capacity and an annual generation of 310 MU to meet a peak demand of 59 MW. Out of the total installed capacity, 102.32

MW is DG power plants comprising of 178 DG sets while 11.40 MW is Renewable Energy power plants comprising of 5.25 MW Small Hydro & 6.15 MWp Solar PV Plant. Out of the total power generation, 13.94 MU is from Hydro Plants, 6.25 MU by Solar Plants and balance 290 MU by Diesel Generators.

7.116 4 lakhs LED bulbs have been distributed to 1 lakhs domestic consumers (4 per consumer) for replacement of existing ICL bulbs. Due to LED replacement the peak demand reduced by 7-8%.

7.117 The foundation stone of 17 MW Solar Plant at Manglutan and 8 MW Chidiyatapu by NTPC has been laid by Union Home Minister on 07.04.2017.



**Foundation stone of 17 MW Solar Plant at Manglutan by NTPC laid by Hon'ble Home Minister**  
(Source: UT Administration)

## Health

7.118 The major activity of the Health Department is to provide curative, preventive and supportive health care delivery to the community. To achieve the above objective, 122 Sub-Centres, 22 Primary Health Centres, 04 community Health Centres, 05 Urban Health Centres, 02 District Hospitals, 01 Referral Hospital, 07 Homeopathic Dispensaries, 01 Ayurvedic Dispensary and 01 AYUSH Hospital are functioning in the UT. Under Andaman and Nicobar Islands Scheme for Health Insurance (ANISHI), 785 patients were referred to mainland as on 31.12.2017.

## Education

7.119 The country's first ATAL Tinkering Lab established at Govt. Model Senior Secondary School, Port Blair which was inaugurated on 12.07.2017. This year 25 schools from A & N Islands have filed nomination for ATAL Tinkering Lab on the NITI Ayog's web portal.

7.120 All the schools of A & N Islands have been directed to install POCSO Boxes for Protection of Children from Sexual Offences under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) 2012. As on date 290 schools have installed POCSO Boxes.

## Agriculture

7.121 The Agriculture Department has an outlay of ₹5633.50 lakh for implementing eight developmental schemes under three Sub-Sectors – Crop Husbandry, Soil Conservation and Minor Irrigation. In this UT, crops are grown under rain fed conditions. Though these Islands receive about 3180 mm of rain from both the monsoons, due to the erratic and unpredictable nature of rain, there is scarcity of water during the period from December to April and between the two successive monsoons. To overcome this problem, Minor Irrigation Scheme is being implemented in these Islands.

7.122 An amount of ₹1 crore has been allocated under "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana" (PMKSY) during 2017-18.

## Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

7.123 Veterinary health care is provided through a network of 12 Veterinary Dispensaries, 49 Veterinary sub Dispensaries and 15 Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries.

## Tourism

7.124 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. Steps are being taken to demarcate Bharatpur Beach, Neil Island for different Water Sports activities. (Scuba Diving, Snorkeling, Boating & Swimming etc.) under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

7.125 Construction of five Tented Accommodation, with Watch Tower, Restaurant at an estimated cost of ₹1.28 crore at Lalaji Bay Beach in Long Island by Forest Department is nearing completion. Floating jetties for the areas like Avis Island, Ross & Smith Island, Carbyn's cove etc. are progressing. Training programme for local youth is also conducted in water sports activities.

## Coastal Security

7.126 Andaman & Nicobar group of Islands has a total coastline of nearly 1962 kms, which is about 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the total coastline of India. Andaman & Nicobar archipelago is located at a distance of 1200 kms, east of mainland India in the Bay of Bengal and is spatially closer to the littoral states of the Bay of Bengal i.e Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia in South East Asia. The Landfall Island, in North, is just 40 km from Coco Islands of Myanmar and in South, the Great Nicobar Island is 150 kms from Sumatra island of Indonesia. These islands have fringing coral reefs on eastern side and barrier reef on the western side endowed with rich marine wealth and therefore a source of great attraction for foreign fishing vessels and poachers from neighboring South East- Asian countries.

7.127 The Indian Navy and Coast Guard are providing safeguard to the sea frontiers. The responsibility of policing the creeks, backwaters and coastal waters up to base line, however, lies with the police because the large-sized vessels of the Coast Guard and the Navy cannot patrol

the shallow waters and narrow creeks. Under the Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I, MHA has sanctioned 186 Posts in various ranks.

## Police

7.128 There are 24 Police Stations, 21 Out Posts, 12 Jarawa Protection Posts, 07 Look Out Posts, 23 Fire Stations, 25 Police Radio Stations and 81 VHF Mobile Stations.

7.129 **Pink Police Patrol:** Launched on 19<sup>th</sup> May 2017, a unique initiative by the A&N Police which is dedicated to ensure women safety/security and form a positive relationship between police and the society at large. The pink police patrol vehicles operate with the female staffs conducting patrolling near educational institutions, parks, secluded and dark areas in and around the Port Blair area.

## Forest

7.130 The total geographical area of 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. These functions are carried out through implementation of various forestry programs on conservation of bio-diversity, Silviculture research, utilization of forest resources on sustainable principle, capacity building and extension including creation of environmental awareness and enforcement of statutory provisions of National Forest Policy, 1988.

## Fisheries

7.131 The Andaman & Nicobar Islands have a vast potential for fisheries in view of the coastal length of about 1,962 Km and the continental shelf area of about 35,000 Sq. Km.

7.132 The total fish production of A&N Islands during the year 2017-18 till December 2017 is

27524.97 MT with a contribution of 27370.190 MT from Marine sector and 154.78 MT from Inland sector. For tapping the potentiality of inland fishing & encouraging fresh water farming as an alternative livelihood, 14.69 lakh fish seeds were produced and distributed to fish farmers of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Department of fisheries of the UT Administration has an outlay of ₹2798 Lakh for implementation of various developmental Schemes.

7.133 One of the main focus of the department is development of marine fisheries infrastructure viz, Fish Landing Centers for increasing the overall fish production in a responsible and sustainable manner for economic prosperity of fishermen & marketing of fish in hygienic condition & in an organized way. Under this Fish Landing Center, Neil Island was inaugurated on 06.09.2017.

## Industries

7.134 156 persons from Port Blair, North & Middle Andaman and Nicobar District were provided Capacity Building Training in the trades: viz carpentry, general engineering, cane & bamboo, tailoring and garment making through the Departmental Training Centre. 125 candidates were imparted training under Entrepreneurship Development Programme. Short term training programmes are also organized to promote local crafts.

## Rural Development Centrally Sponsored Schemes

7.135 **Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):-**

During the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, 10203 Individual Household Latrines and 67 Community Sanitary Complexes have been completed. 2570 Individual Household Latrines and 51 Community Sanitary Complexes have been completed. An expenditure of ₹1240.34 lakh has been incurred.

## Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):-

During the year 2017-18 (Up to 31.12.2017) Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 133 job cards were issued to the households, 119838 Person days were generated out of which 67737 Person days were by women and 10616 by STs.



**Beach development works and construction of eco-friendly hut at Ramnagar beach under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA**

(Source: UT Administration)

## Civil Supplies

7.136 The UT of A&N Islands has made a significant achievement by enrolling and assigning Aadhaar Number to 99% of the projected population of this UT. In order to have universal coverage of Aadhaar, Common Reporting Standard (CRS) based enrolment has been introduced since October 2017 so that newly born can be assigned with Aadhaar right at the time of issuing birth certificate.

## Social Welfare

7.137 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. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) scheme is implemented in the ICDS Projects in this UT with the objectives of improving the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women by conditional cash transfer as maternity benefit as part of compensation for wage loss during pregnancy and lactation period to women fulfilling specific conditions linked to maternal and child care behavior and responses. Cash incentive of ₹5000 in three instalments is being provided to pregnant and lactating women whose age is 19 years and above, for their first live birth. Under 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme, an amount of ₹32.50 lakh has been received from the Ministry of Women & Child Development during 2017-18. Two financial assistance schemes are being implemented under the title "Empowerment of Women". Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to Widows and Destitute women @₹2000 per month. Total beneficiaries were 9283 during the year 2017-18. There are no notified Scheduled Castes in A & N Islands. As regard scheduled Tribes, all schemes are implemented for tribal beneficiaries also.

7.138 A total of 3418 beneficiaries are getting Disability Allowance @ 2000 per month under the UT scheme of the Social Welfare Department. Social Welfare Department in collaboration with National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Chennai has established a Rehabilitation Centre for Divyangat Brookshabad, Port Blair. Presently the Centre has 40 Divyang Children.

7.139 40 Onge tribe and 17 Andamanese tribe have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yozna (Premium ₹330 per annum). 54 Onge and 15 Andamanese tribe have been covered under Pradhan Matri Suraksha Bima Yozana (Premium ₹12 per annum) the amount towards the insurance premium has been paid by Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS). Informal education to the Jarawa tribe has been

started under “Ang Katha Project” to provide them the basic learning to count, read and write. 162 Jarawa children have been enrolled in the School. 19 Andamanese Children, 38 Onge Children & 13 Shompen Children are provided education at various schools and the entire expenses of schooling, boarding and lodging is met by AAJVS.

## CHANDIGARH

### Introduction

7.140 Chandigarh is recognized as cleanest, greenest 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 2017-18, the U.T. Administration has undertaken numerous activities/projects to improve facilities being provided to its citizens. Chandigarh Administration has been working towards providing better common spaces for its citizen in all the sectors.

### Information Technology

7.141 Chandigarh Administration has taken many steps to improve its working. One of them is online annual performance appraisals for the employees of UT Secretariat, Chandigarh. Under this system, software has been created which enables employees to fill their annual performance and also allows reporting, reviewing and accepting authorities to assess the performance of employees. The system would be extended to all employees of different departments of UT Administration from next year. Chandigarh Administration has also introduced online admission portal for the public and private colleges of Chandigarh. This will bring all the records of the students online and make the admission process more transparent, efficient and paperless. A mobile app ‘e-Campus’ was also launched to enable students to access the service in the mobile mode.

### A Model Solar City

7.142 With an aim to achieve the target of 50 MW by 2022, as a part of Model Solar City Programme under the aegis of National Solar Mission, Chandigarh is well ahead in terms of achievement and total aggregate capacity of 16.146 MWp Grid tied Rooftop Solar plants at 375 sites have been installed and commissioned in Chandigarh including Private Sectors, as on 31.12.2017.

7.143 Rooftop SPV Plants on 209 different Govt. Sites in U.T. Chandigarh besides the rest 2.865 MWp at 166 private different sites have been installed. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017, Chandigarh has already generated 30.02 MU of solar energy (in last 4.2 years) which is equivalent to reduction of 20714 metric ton of CO<sub>2</sub> and in turn equivalent to planting of 23.21 lakh trees which is a remarkable initiative under Climate Change Action Plan. By 31.03.2018, total aggregate capacity of about 20.0 MWp Rooftop SPV Plants is likely to be installed in U.T. Chandigarh.



**200 KwP Solar Power Plant installed at ISBT Sector 43, Chandigarh**

(Source: UT Administration)

### Law & Order

7.144 Substantive steps have been taken up by the UT Administration for making Chandigarh Police a Smart Police. To empower the women of the region, Chandigarh Police has constituted a self defense training team ‘Swayam’ for imparting



training to girls/women in various schools, colleges and institutes to protect them from any untoward incident. During the current year till 31.12.2017, a total of 12,000 girls/women have been trained by the team. Chandigarh Administration has also started Pick & Drop facility for women at their destination safely between 11.00 PM to 5.00 AM in case they seek help from the Police. The facility is provided by the Chandigarh Police PCR/ Vehicle with lady police officials. The Mobile Safety App (Smart 24x7) was created which provides immediate police help to women in distress with just the press of a single button. Women desk with women police personnel are operational in all the police stations round the clock for handling women and children-related matters. Women and Child helpline on No. 1091 (Toll free) is working round the clock for assistance to women and children in distress. PCR vehicle with women police constables are positioned near girls college/schools to respond immediately and provide necessary assistance to the girls in case of need. Rape Crisis intervention Centre has been set up- in Women and Child Support Unit of Chandigarh Police with the objective to provide counseling for legal aid, medical aid etc. to the victims of rape and sexual abuse. Awareness drives on girls/women related issues are organized from time to time in schools, colleges, colonies and other private/govt. institutes. During the current year till 31.12.2017 a total of 24 awareness programmers have been conducted by the Chandigarh Police. To facilitate the physically challenged, construction work of ramps has been completed in all the police stations except seven Police Stations. A wheel chair also made available in PS- MM PS-17 for the purpose.

### Prisons

7.145 Chandigarh Administration has formed a prisoner welfare society namely "Prisoners Training Rehabilitation and Welfare Society" on

the pattern of Tihar Jail Welfare Society meant for the welfare of inmates and for new welfare initiative to motivate and bring prisoners into the main stream. In collaboration with Social Welfare Department, Chandigarh Administration has started "SAARTHI" a canteen run by Divyangjans of Asha Kiran wherein the products of Burail Jail, Chandigarh would be sold by them at SAARTHI Kiosk in order to motivate and integrate skills of jails inmates and rehabilitate Divyangjans.

### 7.146 Education

- (i) Chandigarh has become the educational hub for not only the students of the region but also students hailing from neighbouring states. Chandigarh Administration is presently running 114 Schools with an overall enrolment of around 1.54 lakh.
- (ii) Chandigarh Administration has sanctioned construction of 07 new schools (01 each in the area of Raipur Kalan, Industrial Area-Ph-3, Mauli Jagran, Maloya Pocket No.-1, Maloya Pocket No.-2, PGIMER & Manimajra Housing Complex).
- (iii) The foundation of schools at Maloya & Raipur Kalan has been laid. Chandigarh Administration has installed/commissioned rooftop solar plants in 81 Government Schools of overall capacity of 3005 kWp in collaboration with CREST. These schools are generating 3.90 MU (39 lakh Units (Kw) per year & the installation of rooftop solar plants in 18 Govt. Schools is under progress. By the end of 2018 almost all the Government Schools will have solar power plants.
- (iv) Model of 'Extended School' implemented in two Government Schools (GMHS-43 & GMHS-49) on pilot basis w.e.f. April 2017, where

students can complete their homework, have their meal twice a day, play in the school itself and return home without any baggage. This will ensure that students spend quality time with their parents during evening hours.

- (v) 07 Cluster based Mid Day Meal kitchens have been introduced (GMSSS-10, 15, 26, 44, 47 and GMHS-38 & 42) to provide cooked food to 31 neighbourhood schools. Playgrounds of Government Schools have been made available to the neighbourhood public after school hours to encourage more sports activities and community participation. In addition to this, fencing and flood lights have also been provided in 16 Schools.
- (vi) Point-of-Sale (POS) machines have been installed in all Government Schools for promotion of cashless system. Organized special Aadhaar Enrolment Camps in Government & Private Schools for Universal Aadhaar Enrolment and approx. 99% students of Government schools are having Aadhaar ID's.
- (vii) Chandigarh Administration has set up a new Government College of Commerce and Business Administration at Sector-50. Construction of additional blocks in Government College of Commerce & Business Administration in Sector-50 completed at a cost of ₹28.00 crore.

#### 7.147 **Transport**

- (i) Chandigarh Administration has added 77 buses in the year 2016-17 on city routes taking the total number of buses to 538, with 392 buses on city local routes, the highest figure so far for Chandigarh Transport Undertaking (CTU). Another 40 buses for inter-

city operations have been sanctioned which shall be put on routes shortly.

- (ii) Chandigarh Administration has introduced Electronic Ticketing Machines (ETMS) to replace paper based tickets. Automatic Vehicle Locating System (AVLS) on long route buses has been provided for the convenience of passengers. CTU Mobile App Called "CTU Bus Tracker" has been developed for Expected time of Arrival and Departure of these buses based on real time information and for passenger's information. Two LED Screens showing time of Arrival and Departure of CTU buses have been provided at ISBT-43 & 17 along with a Web Interface.
- (iii) The CTU has launched Mobile App name "CTU bus Guide" to facilitate the daily commuters which consists of the information of all bus routes, timing and frequencies of buses on these routes. 'Tic Tic' App has been launched to display location and expected time of arrival for local buses at bus stops. Hot spot wifi facility at ISBT-17 & ISBT-43 has been activated.
- (iv) All payments are being made online through Composite Financial Accounting System (CFAS) including purchase of spare parts and rent received through online web portal of SBI. The approximate monthly payment being made amounts to ₹17.00 crore. E-tag-Fast tags have been installed on the buses which are passing through Toll Plaza's to promote digital transactions. All e-tag are linked with SBI Bank account and payments are directly being debited from bank account instead of cash payment.

## Health & Sanitation

7.148 Chandigarh Administration has started Janani Suraksha Yojna wherein cash incentive is provided via Direct Benefit Transfer through Public Financial Management System of ₹500/- in case of home delivery - ₹600 and ₹700 in case of institutional deliveries in urban and rural area respectively for SC/ST population. Chandigarh Administration has inaugurated 84 bedded Sarai (Pannah) for stay of patients/ their attendants at GMCH Sector 32, Chandigarh. A new well equipped 09 bedded Medicine ICU has also been started in Medicine Emergency with the provision of ventilators on all beds. As per the guidelines of Government of India, Swachh Bharat Mission is being implemented in the UT of Chandigarh under which special cleanliness campaigns were arranged in UT villages for providing sanitary environment to the village residents. As part of the Swachh Bharat Mission, Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign in all the villages of UT Chandigarh was carried out. Chandigarh Administration identified the places where practice of Open Defecation was found and in such areas mobile toilet vans were provided and the people were educated and motivated to use mobile toilet vans. Thereafter, a survey was conducted and all the areas of Chandigarh have been declared as Open Defecation Free.

## Welfare Initiatives

7.149 The Department of Social Welfare is implementing Social Security in the form of pension schemes i.e Old age Pension, Pension to widows and destitute women, pension to disabled persons and financial assistance to dependent children of widows. The Department is disbursing social security pensions through the Aadhar enabled payment system (AEPS). These pensions have been given to 22,168 beneficiaries.

## Tourism

7.150 Chandigarh has become fulcrum of major tourism activities in the region and recently the Capital Complex of Chandigarh has been awarded World Heritage Status by UNESCO. Chandigarh Tourism organized a number of tourism events during the year 2017 which include the Rose Festival, World Music Day, Chandigarh Marathon, World Tourism Week and the Chandigarh Carnival.

## LAKSHADWEEP

7.151 Lakshadweep, an archipelago consisting of coral islands and reefs, is the smallest Union Territory of India. 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 at distance of 220 to 440 Kms. from 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 2017-18 are given hereunder:

## Transport/Utility Sector Shipping

7.152 The Ministry of Home Affairs has accorded in - principle approval to the perspective plan of 2015-2030 which recommends acquisition of following passenger ships and cargo ships to meet the growing passenger/cargo demand.

- (a) One, all weather, 500 passenger capacity ship for induction by 2020

which would provide connectivity between mainland and Kavaratti, the capital, which would act as a Hub.

- (b) Two, 150 passenger capacity, all weather vessels by 2020 to ensure round the year connectivity between Kavaratti (Hub) to other islands and vice versa.
- (c) Two 150 passenger capacity, all weather vessels by 2025 to operate between islands to Beypore/ Mangalore and for induction at the time of withdrawal of M.V. Amindivi & M.V. Minicoy.
- (d) One 250 passenger capacity, all weather ship for tourists visiting the islands.
- (e) One LPG cylinder carrier ship.
- (f) 2 No x 600 MT Multipurpose cargo ship.

## Transport

7.153 E-Rickshaw Sewa Scheme has recently been introduced in Lakshadweep, under which a subsidy of 50% (limited to ₹50,000) to the residents of Lakshadweep shall be provided on purchase of new E-Rickshaw.

## Electricity

7.154 5 DG sets are proposed in the Schematic Budget/ Outcome Budget 2017-18, (Kavaratti -1, Andrott -2, Kadmat-1 and Agatti-1). Supply of 8 250 KVA step down transformers and 3 step up transformers has also been tendered. The step down transformers are proposed for Amini (1), Kalpeni (2), Andrott (2), Kadmath (2) and kiltan (1). The step up transformers are proposed for Kalpeni (1), Kadmat (1) and Chetlat (1).

## Public Works Department

7.155 Anti Sea Erosion works at Andrott, Bangaram and Agatti worth ₹194 lakhs have been completed during this year.

## Planning, Statistics And Taxation

7.156 GST has been rolled out in the U.T. As a short term measure, CBEC has been asked to collect and administer GST for all assesses of the UT for a period of 6 months. A range office has been established by CBEC in Kavaratti for administering UTGST.

## Agriculture

7.157 On the lines of 'Kudumbashree' of Kerala, the UT Administration is in the process of forming 35 Dweep Mahila Sangam' for which ₹46 lakh has been transferred to the District Panchayat. Besides, a Perspective Plan for the integrated development of agriculture in the UT has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare requesting financial package of ₹37crore.

## Fisheries

7.158 New Marine Engineering Workshop with upgraded facilities has been set up at Kalpeni island. It is one of the major services of the Department of Fisheries which is being provided to the fishermen of the islands. There is no private workshop in the UT. A Fish Market has also been constructed by the Department, at Kalpeni to handle and sell the fish caught in a hygienic way. 100 GPS have been procured and issued to fisherman in all islands at 75% subsidy, a device used for navigation purpose which helps the fishermen to reach specific locations for fishing activities.

## Industries

7.159 The Department of Industries has been provided fund allocation of ₹ 15.00 lakhs under the scheme for providing 25% capital investment subsidy for registered Small Scale Industrial Units to uplift the Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs in the islands during the financial year 2017-18. During this financial year, an amount of ₹4.00 lakh each has

been earmarked for conducting short term training courses for the promotion of self employment to local ST entrepreneurs under Human Resources Development Programme as well as for providing Grant in Aid to District Panchayat, Kavaratti for conducting Entrepreneurs Development Programs to the local youth in Lakshadweep islands.

## Social Sector

### Education

7.160 During the year 2017-18, Project Approval Board of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Lakshadweep has approved an outlay of ₹406.51 lakhs to promote Primary Education ie, class I-VIII under various interventions of SSA. An amount of ₹10.42 lakhs has been approved for Teacher Training for Primary School Teachers. Computer Aided Learning is one of the thrust areas under SSA and the Ministry has approved an amount of ₹25.00 lakhs for the procurement of computers & computer accessories. Action has been initiated for the procurement of 52 computers through LITSS to strengthen IT based Education in schools. An amount of ₹25 lakhs has been released to 22 schools to procure Laboratory articles to promote Mathematics & Science Education. In addition, School Grants, Maintenance Grants, Teacher Grant, CRC Meeting TA & BRC Meeting TA were released to strengthen infrastructure facilities of the schools. Further, Primary School Teachers (32), Cluster Resource Coordinators (9), Resource Persons (10) Part Time Instructors (19), Resource Teachers for CWSN and (5) BRC Staff (9) have already been appointed to support Human Resource to improve the quality of education under SSA. The SSA Mission has also released fund to observe World Disabled Day & Sanctioned Escort allowance @ ₹300 per month for 80 children with Special Needs as per the request of the Principal & Member Secretary SSA of various islands. SSA Mission has proposed for release of an amount of ₹1.00 lakhs to conduct

Community Mobilization Programme for creating Awareness among the people about the need for improving the standard of Primary Education.

## Food and Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs

7.161 Under NFSA, a population of approximate 22000 is covered in the UT of Lakshadweep with effect from August, 2015. All the ration cards are digitized and seeding of Aadhar reached 98.72%. Most of the prerequisites for the computerization of PDS have been completed. The State Food Commission, for the purpose of monitoring and reviewing of the implementation of NFSA, has been constituted. Under NFSA coverage, AAY families get 35 Kg rice per card per month @ ₹3.00/Kg, each member of PHH families get 5 Kg/head/month at ₹3/Kg and APL members at 6 Kg/adult/month and 2 Kg/child/month @ ₹9.5/Kg. Beneficiaries under Annapoorna category get 10kg of rice/head/month free of cost. As part of the implementation of End to End Computerization of E-PDS, the UTL Administration procured PoS devices and installed these in 39 Fair Price Shops (FPS).

## Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs

### 7.162 Cost of artificial limbs, wheel Chairs, Tri Cycle, Hearing aids etc:

- (i) Department arranges to provide artificial limbs, wheel chairs, tricycle hearing aide etc. to needy Divyangjan (Differently abled) considering their financial difficulty.
- (ii) **Financial Assistance:** Financial Assistance to the Divyangjan is provided for specialized treatment at mainland with one escort.
- (iii) **Barrier Free Approach:** Ramps have been provided on the ground floors of the Schools, Hospitals, Secretariat and other government building to

facilitate the easy movement of the Divyangjan.

- (iv) **KIOSKS.** The Administration has constructed KIOSKS in islands to promote self employment among Divyangjan.
- (v) **Identity Card:** The Administration is providing identity card to Divyangjan for getting concessions for their journeys. Simplification of Identity Card is under process.
- (vi) **Concession in ship fare to Divyangjan:** The Administration has already granted 50% concession in fare and reserved 2 seats for Divyangjan, in ships owned by the Administration.
- (vii) Under National Assistance Programme (Annapoorna), free ration (rice) @ 10 Kg per month is being provided to BPL and old aged above the age of 65 years through Registrar of Cooperative societies.
- (viii) Likewise, under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), ₹5,000 and ₹10,000 is given as assistance to aggrieved family on the demise of bread winner of the family, through Panchayats.

## Women & Child Development

7.163 The UT Administration is implementing Maternity Benefit Programme IGMSY, now called as Pradan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) with an objective to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women by providing cash payment directly @ ₹ 6000.

7.164 As part of the women empowerment programme, a working women's hostel has been made functional at Kavaratti.

7.165 The Administration has constituted a State Mission Authority for Empowerment of Women with a view to empower the women socially, economically and educationally.

7.166 The Administration is giving incentive for starting Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the form of working capital and training. It also organise awareness programmes for SHG members and adolescent girls in the islands. The Administration has organized Food Fest at islands in connection with important National days and celebrations. Around 5000 unemployed women have been brought under the Self-employment programmes in islands. Also one Tailoring Institute is functioning under the Administration in each island.

7.167 Lakshadweep is one among the 100 Districts selected for implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP). In the UTL, the limited no. of birth of small number results in huge percentage variation and as such there is no specific trend for CSR (Child Sex Ratio). However, the Administration has launched the scheme BBBP and conducted many activities in connection with BBBP week celebration from 9<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2017. Apart from this, District, State and Island Level Task Force Committees have been constituted. Nodal Officers have been appointed from Department of Health, Education and Panchayath for smooth monitoring of BBBP Scheme.

## Police

7.168 For the first time in the history of Lakshadweep Police, The Administration has instituted the U.T level Administrative Police Medal for Meritorious service and it was awarded to Police personnel on the occasion of Independence Day, 2017. Also, President Police Medal was announced by the Ministry for one police Officer and one Police personnel. For the first time, Lakshadweep Police Department's Volley Ball team participated in the 66<sup>th</sup> All India Police Volley Ball Cluster Championship 2017 at Ranchi organised by Jharkhand Police.

## Labour & Employment

7.169 Air force recruitment rally has been conducted by the Department of Labour & Employment in April, 2017. Next recruitment rally for the Army was organized between 26<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2017.

7.170 Employment exchange has been transformed as Model Career Centre (MCC) and is functioning partially. New building of ITI was inaugurated in the month of September, 2017.

## Tourism

7.171 With the objective of streamlining the visit of foreign cruise ships and yacht to the islands directly, Agatti and Minicoy islands have been notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs as authorized Immigration Check Post and Custom Port for entry into and exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers.

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# Chapter

# 8

## POLICE FORCES

### INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (IPS)

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 strength of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India in consultation with the concerned State Government usually after every 5 years. The Ministry of Home Affairs had reviewed the cadre strength of 18 cadres in the year 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. Now, the cadre review exercise for remaining 8 cadres of IPS is in full swing.

8.3 The authorized strength of the Indian Police Service Officers as on 31.12.2017:-

SI No	State/Cadre	Authorized strength of officers as on 31.12.2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144
2.	AGMU	309
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188
4.	Bihar	242
5.	Chhattisgarh	142
6.	Gujarat	208
7.	Haryana	144
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	75
17.	Orissa	188
18.	Punjab	172
19.	Rajasthan	215
20.	Sikkim	32
21.	Tamil Nadu	263
22.	Telangana	139
23.	Tripura	69
24.	Uttar Pradesh	517
25.	Uttarakhand	73
26.	West Bengal	347
	Total	4940



## 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 69 RR (2016 batch) have undergone training in Basic Course from 19.12.2016 to 25.08.2018, 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 (45 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 and Analysis Wing (R&AW) and Border Security Force (BSF) (02 weeks), Army & Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Attachments (02 weeks), District Practical Training (28 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	45 weeks	19.12.2016	30.10.2017
(2)	Delhi Attachments			
	(a) Bureau of Parliament Study & Training (BPST)	02 days	06.11.2017	07.11.2017
	(b) Call on with Prime Minister	01 day	08.11.2017	
	(c) Special Protection Group	01 day	08.11.2017	
	(d) Call on with Union Home Minister	01 day	09.11.2017	
	(e) Call on with Hon'ble President of India	01 day	13.11.2017	
	(f) Central Bureau of Investigation	01 day	09.11.2017	
	(g) Intelligence Bureau	01 day	10.11.2017	
	(h) National Security Guard	02 day	13.11.2017	14.11.2017
	(i) R & AW	01 day	16.11.2017	
	(j) Border Security Force	01 day	17.11.2017	
	(k) Call on with Hon'ble Union Home Secretary	01 day	15.11.2017	
(3)	Attachment with Army	1 week	20.11.2017	25.11.2017
(4)	Attachment with Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	1 week	27.11.2017	02.12.2017
(5)	Police Training College/Practical Training in the States/District Practical Training in respective cadres	28 weeks	11.12.2017	22.06.2018
(6)	Phase -II Training at the Academy (Including 02 weeks foreign component training)	08 weeks	02.07.2018	25.08.2018

8.6 There were 136 Probationers including 22 ladies and 14 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 Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister was the Chief Guest during the Dikshant Samaroh on 30.10.2017.



Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Union of India reviewing the Dikshant Parade on 30.10.2017.

(Source- SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

### Inhouse Training

8.7 Inhouse Training included Criminal Law, Investigation, Human Rights, Simulated

exercises such as Crime Investigation, Public Order Management and Forensics. Modules were conducted to sensitize the trainees on



Skill Modules & Investigation of Crime Scene

(Source- SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

issues related to gender, children, marginalized 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.

## Field Training

8.8 Field Training in Craft & Tactics, handling of explosives & Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), rock climbing (during Attachment with Indo Tibetan Border Police Force, Mussoorie), Un-Armed Combat (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.



**Equestrian**

(Source- SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

## Phase-II

8.9 A total of 115 IPS Probationers of 66, 67 & 68 RR (2013, 2014 & 2015 batch) successfully completed the eight week long Phase-II training at the Academy from 10.07.2017 to 01.09.2017. The Foreign component training of 01 week 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 23.07.2017 to 30.07.2017 and 30.07.2017 to 06.08.2017 respectively.



**IPS Probationers of 66,67 & 68 (RR) (115) underwent Phase-II Foreign component at Israel Police**

(Source- SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

## Senior Courses

8.10 1402 participants attended a wide spectrum of 28 in-service courses including 02 Induction Training Courses (06 weeks) for State Police Service (SPS) officers inducting into Indian Police Service (IPS).

8.11 A Trans-Regional Workshop on 'Smuggling of Migrants by Sea' for the participants from South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Countries has been conducted in the Academy in association with United Nation Office on Drugs & Crime (UNODC).

8.12 US Embassy sponsored Anti Terrorism Assistance programme IN15MATP01, 'Managing on Anti terrorism' was conducted for the Police officers in India.

8.13 SVP NPA has conducted the training programmes in association with the following organizations:

- (i) A Workshop on 'Radiological Safety, Monitoring and Detection etc.' has been conducted in coordination with Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai.
- (ii) A course on 'Development vis-à-vis LWE/Insurgency issues' for the officers from All India Services, with the sponsorship of Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT).
- (iii) Three advanced training programme for Vigilance Officers in Association with Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi.
- (iv) Six training programme for judicial officers, on 'Cyber Crimes, Cyber laws and Electronic Evidence' have been

planned and four have already been conducted.

- (v) Short term training programmes for the Probationers of Indian Revenue Service (IRS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS) and Indian Railway Traffic Service (IRTS) have also been conducted as per their request.

8.14 Re-Union Seminars of IPS Officers were well-attended by officers of 1992 (25 Years), 1987 (30 Years), 1982 (35 Years) and 1967 (50 Years) batches.

### Information Technology

8.15 The computer section of the Academy is imparting training for capacity building in Digital Forensics and Cyber Crimes Investigation, Mobile Forensics, Social Media Analysis through its project National Digital Crime Resource Training Centre (NDCRTC) funded by the Ministry of Information Technology (MieTY).



**Training being imparted for capacity building through its project.  
National Digital Crime Resource Training centre (NDCRTC)**

(Source- SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

Under this program the Academy has trained around 4000 participants of various Ranks from different States and Central Police Organizations, conducted Training of Trainers (TOT) courses for State Police Officers in respective Academies, and Online courses. The Academy is conducting training programs for Judicial Officers from across India on Cyber Laws, Cyber Crimes and Electronic Evidence. The Academy recently implemented Library Automation System, Asset Management System, Gate Management System, e-Office, upgraded its Knowledge Management System (KMS) and Learning Management System (LMS).

## Special Tactics Courses

8.16 283 Police Officers from State Police/ Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) have been trained in 'Special Tactics' in Sardar Vallabhbai Patel National Police Academy and State Police organisations. Following courses were conducted this year. Course on Urban Operations, Course on EIPBP-06, Course on Tactics, Course on EIPBP (Post Blast Investigation at Mumbai, Maharashtra), Course on EIPBP-08 (PTC, Moradabad, U.P.), Course on Urban-07 (PTC, Moradabad, U.P.), Course on Tactics - 51 (At NEPA, Shillong), Course on Urban Operations, Course on Tactics and ATA course on FATS Simulated Fire Arm System (MILO System).



Course on Urban Operations



Course on Tactics



ATA Course on FATS Simulated Fire Arm System (MILO)





**Course on Tactics**

(Source- SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

## Mid Career Training Programme (MCTP) for IPS Officers

8.17 The Indian Police (Pay) Rules 2007,

Sl.No.	Phases	Duration	Training for Promotion	Years of Service
(1)	Phase-III	04 Weeks training in India without any foreign component	From Superintendent of Police to Junior Administrative Grade	07 <sup>th</sup> to 09 <sup>th</sup> year of Service, Compulsory for 2000 batch onwards
(2)	Phase-IV	05 Weeks (04 weeks in India and 01 week abroad)	From Deputy Inspector General of Police to Inspector General of Police	14 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> year of Service, Compulsory for 1991 batch onwards
(3)	Phase-V	02 Weeks training in India without any foreign component	For availing annual increment on completion of 28 years	24 <sup>th</sup> to 26 <sup>th</sup> year of Service, Compulsory for 1981 batch onwards

8.19 The following programmes have been conducted from April, 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2017

stipulate that IPS officers shall be appointed to Junior Administrative Grade after completion of Phase-III and officers to be appointed to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Super Time Scale (IGP Rank) after completion of Phase-IV Mid Career Training Programme (MCTP). Completion of Phase-V is mandatory for drawing next annual increment from 28<sup>th</sup> year and beyond.

8.18 The Mandatory Mid Career Training Programme is being conducted as per 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:-

and the number of participants attended the mandatory MCTP are as under:-

Sl. No.	Phase	Name of the University/ Institution who conducted	Duration/Batch	No. of Participants
(1)	Phase V	SVP NPA designed and conducted the entire programme	The programme conducted from 22.05.2017 to 02.06.2017 (1986-1992)	41
(2)	Phase III	Charles Sturt University Australia conducted the Programme at SVP NPA	The Programme conducted from 02.11.2017 to 24.11.2017 (2000-2008)	87

8.20 Further, the tentative programmes to be conducted from November, 2017 to March, 2018 are as under:-

Sl. No.	Phases	Name of the University/Institution which is conducting the programme	Duration	No. of participants expected to participate
(1)	Phase-III	Charles Sturt University, Australia is conducting the programme at SVP NPA	04 weeks from 02.11.2017 to 24.11.2017	87
(2)	Phase-V	SVP NPA is designing and conducting the entire programme	02 weeks from 08.01.2018 to 19.01.2018	58
(3)	Phase- III	Charles Sturt University Australia is conducting the Programme at SVP NPA	04 weeks from 12.02.2018 to 09.03.2018	88



**IPS Officers underwent MCTP Phase-V Programme at SVP National Police Academy Hyderabad from 22.05.2017 to 02.06.2017**

(Source:- SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

### Significant Events of the Academy

8.21 Academy organized 3<sup>rd</sup> International Yoga Day on 21.06.2017 involving Faculty members, IPS Probationers and Staff members.



**3<sup>rd</sup> International Yoga Day**

(Source:- SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

8.22 Inauguration of SVP NPA Library



Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister inaugurated SVP NPA Library on 30.10.2017

8.23 Celebration of Academy Anniversary Week.



Cooking without fire competition held on 10.09.2017



Painting competition for ladies held on 09.09.2017

(Source:- SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

**Celebration of 69<sup>th</sup> Academy Anniversary Week on the occasion of Academy Raising Day from 09.09.2017 to 18.09.2017**

8.24 A Campaign 'Swachhta Hi Sewa' on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti from 15.09.2017 to 02.10.2017

8.25 Shri Kailash Satyarthi, Nobel Laureate, delivered the 32<sup>nd</sup> Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Memorial Lecture on 27.10.2017 on the topic "Role of Police in Safe -childhoods-Safe India".



Shri Kailash Satyarthi, Nobel Laureate delivering the SVP Memorial Lecture



8.26 Celebration of 142<sup>nd</sup> Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 31.10.2017.



142<sup>nd</sup> Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Garland to Sardar Patel Statue

(Source:- SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

8.27 Faculty members, IPS Probationers, and Staff members participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indian

Police Martyrs' Memorial Run on 15.10.2017 at Necklace Road, Hyderabad.



Indian Police Martyrs' Memorial Marathon

(Source:- SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

## **NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY (NEPA), SHILLONG, MEGHALAYA**

8.28 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) - the one and only Regional Police Training Institute, was set up by the Govt. of India in 1978 at Umsaw Village, Ri-Bhoi District, Meghalaya, and has been functioning from 21.07.1978. NEPA was initially set up as

a project of North Eastern Council (NEC), but consequent to the creation of the Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER), it was brought under DONER (now Ministry of DONER). In 2007, NEPA was again transferred to MHA to facilitate professional inputs. For formulating policy decisions, the Academy has an Advisory Board with

the Secretary (Border Management), as its Chairman. The objective of the Academy is to impart Basic Training to the directly recruited Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub Inspectors of Police of the North Eastern States and to design and offer short-term specialized courses/workshops on contemporary and relevant issues for In-service police personnel. To undertake various training activities, the NEPA is sanctioned with 275 posts.



Administrative Building of NEPA

(Source: P-I Division)

## TRAINING

8.29 The following courses have been conducted in 2017 (January–December), wherein the Academy has trained 1980 police officers in basic as well as in-service courses. Details given below:

Sl. No.	Course	Level of Participants	Duration		No. of Participants
			From	To	
1.	Workshop on Cyber Crime Awareness/Ethical hacking & Cyber Security	SI – SP	09.01.2017	14.01.2017	47
2.	Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare Course	Const.	09.01.2017	04.02.2017	58
3.	43 <sup>rd</sup> Basic Course Training (14 DySP including 3 lady officers and 10 C/Insp. 11 C/SIs)	SI-Dy.SP	16.01.2017	08.12.2017	35
4.	Computer Course on Crime & Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS)/ Cyber Crime	Const.-Dy.SP	16.01.2017	10.02.2017	51
5.	Appreciation Course in Disaster Management	Const.- SP	23.01.2017	28.01.2017	44
6.	Seminar on Community Policing & Gender Sensitization	SI – SP	30.01.2017	02.02.17	33
7.	Basic Armourer Course	Const.-Dy.SP	06.02.17	29.04.17	99
8.	Workshop in Narcotics Law Enforcement	SI – SP	07/02/17	10/02/17	33
9.	Course on Explosive & Bomb Disposal	SI-Dy.SP	13/02/17	10/03/17	34
10.	Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare Course	Const.-Dy.SP	13/02/17	24/03/17	84
11.	Workshop in Human Rights & Refugee Law	SI-SP	14/02/17	17/02/17	23

Sl. No.	Course	Level of Participants	Duration		No. of Participants
			From	To	
12.	Workshop in Cyber Crime	Dy.SP-IG	20/02/17	25/02/17	27
13.	TOT in Physical Training	Const.-SI	20/02/17	18/03/17	59
14.	Counter Proliferation Course by DTRA	Dy.SP-DIG	27/02/17	02/03/17	25
15.	Workshop on Stress Management	SI-SP	01/03/17	04/03/17	19
16.	TOT in Disaster Management	Const.-SI	06/03/17	15/04/17	29
17.	Workshop on Amendment in Criminal Law	SI-SP	16/03/17	18/03/17	27
18.	Workshop on Homeland Security with Special Reference to Contemporary Issue	SI-SP	20/03/17	25/03/17	29
19.	Workshop on Advance Scientific Investigation Techniques.	Dy.SP-IG	27/03/17	05/04/17	17
20.	Computer Course on Crime & Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS)/ Cyber Crime"	Const.-Dy.SP	03/04/17	29/04/17	49
21.	Workshop in Departmental Enquiry	SI-SP	10/04/17	13/04/17	29
22.	Workshop in Right to Information	Dy.SP-IG	17/04/17	20/04/17	25
23.	Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare Course	Constable	17/04/17	26/05/17	74
24.	Workshop on Crime Against Women & Juvenile Justice	SI-SP	24/04/17	27/04/17	40
25.	Workshop on "Ethical Hacking & Cyber Security"	SI-SP	01/05/17	10/05/17	54
26.	Refresher Course for SI	SI-SP	01/05/17	27/05/17	12
27.	Workshop on Cyber Forensic	Dy.SP-IG	22/05/17	27/05/17	31
28.	Underwater Swimming /Diving Course	Fireman	22/05/17	27/05/17	15
29.	Workshop on Investigation of Financial Fraud & Corporate Offences	Dy.SP - IG	29/05/17	02/06/17	14
30.	Counter Insurgency Jungle & Warfare Course	Const.- SI	05/06/17	14/07/17	54
31.	Workshop on VIP Security	SI- Dy.SP	12/06/17	17/06/17	18
32.	Training of Trainers on Physical Training	Const.- Dy.SP	19/06/17	15/07/17	38
33.	Workshop on Social Defense	SI- Dy.SP	27/06/17	30/06/17	42
34.	Workshop on Collection of Intelligence & Interrogation Techniques	SI-SP	03/07/17	07/07/17	34

Sl. No.	Course	Level of Participants	Duration		No. of Participants
			From	To	
35.	Workshop on Police Media relation in Present Context	SI- Insp.	18/07/17	22/07/17	42
36.	Vertical Interaction Course on Cyber Crime	Dy.SP- DGP	17/07/17	22/07/17	22
37.	Computer Course on Crime & Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS)	Const. -Dy.SP	24/07/17	19/08/17	23
38.	Counter Insurgency Jungle & Warfare Course for RPF	Const.	07/08/17	15/09/17	88
39.	Appreciation Course on Disaster Management	Const.-Dy.SP	21/08/17	30/08/17	31
40.	Workshop on Traffic Management	SI- Dy.SP	28/08/17	03/08/17	15
41.	Basic Armourer Course	Const.- SI	18/09/17	8/12/17	97
42.	Workshop on Narcotics Law Enforcement	SI- SP	04/09/17	8/09/17	16
43.	Workshop on Financial Fraud Corporate Offence & Intellectual Property Rights	SI- SP	11/09/17	20/09/17	13
44.	Workshop on Scientific Investigation of Criminal Cases	SI- SP	9/10/17	14/10/17	18
45.	Workshop on Crime Against Women & Juvenile Justice	SI- SP	25/10/17	28/10/17	30
46.	Module on Border Management	SI-SP	06/11/17	09/11/17	11
47.	Supreme Court Monitored Training on Video Conferencing between Court & Prison & ICJS	Dy. Jailor- Supdt. Asstt. Prosecutor-Sr. Prosecutor Insp.- SP	07/11/17	08/11/17	61
48.	Training of Trainers on Physical Training	60(Const.-Dy. SP)	20/11/17	16/12/17	23
49.	Module on Police Media Relation in Present Context	Dy.SP- DIG	21/11/17	24/11/17	6
50.	Counter Insurgency Jungle & Warfare Course for RPF	Constables from RPF	27/11/17	05/01/18	91
51.	Vertical Interaction Course on Human Trafficking	Dy.SP-IGP	04/12/17	09/12/17	16
52.	Course on Search & Seizure of Digital Evidence	Dy.SP-IGP	11/12/17	16/12/17	19
53.	Supreme Court directed training on Sensitization of Prison Officers	Dy. Jailor- Supdt. Asstt. Prosecutor- Isp.- SP	16/12/17	--	56
					1980

8.30 Besides officers from India, 40 police officers from Bangladesh have also attended training at NEPA so far. Apart from the NEPA faculty, classes have been conducted by experts from specialised agencies like Data Security Council of India (DSCI) Bengaluru, National Informatics Centre (NIC), Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Shillong, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children’s Education Fund (UNICEF), North East Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Science (NEIGRIHMS), Department of Police and Training (DOPT), IBM, Assam Rifles, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Border Security Force (BSF), Assam Police, Coast Guards, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), National Investigation Agency (NIA), SVP National Police Academy (SVPNPA), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Judicial Officers & Judges, Advocates, Media personnel, Universities and NGOs.

8.31 Both in 2016 and this year, the Basic Course trainees were sent for Bharat Darshan and had an attachment with the Indian Army. Besides, the Deputy SP trainees were also sent for one week study tour to Singapore, while the cadet SI/Inspector were sent for a study tour with the BSF at the Bangladesh Border. In order to ensure all round personality development of the trainees, extra-curricular societies have been formed viz., Social Service Society, Quiz Society, IT & Literary Society, Cultural Society, Sports Society and Photography Society, where they showcase and hone their talents and skills. Adequate medical care is provided to the trainees through the NEPA Hospital.

8.32 As part of its community outreach activities, the Social Service Society of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Basic Course has organised sports events in the neighbouring Umsaw village and distributed sports items and gifts to the participating village youth. Besides the Academy organised a football match between the NEPA staff/trainees and the students of Union Christian College, Umiam, Meghalaya on the occasion of the Independence Day 2017. Basic Course as well as in-service trainees also participate in the Swachhta Abhiyaan that are conducted by the Academy.



**Indoor Class of Basic Trainees**



**Outdoor Training**



**Demo on Disaster Management (In-service Course)**  
(Source:- NEPA, Shillong)

## INFRASTRUCTURE

8.33 During the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan an amount of ₹86.57 crore was approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs for 9 Construction projects, out of which 5 projects are being executed by CPWD and 4 by WAPCOS Ltd. The projects are -

### CPWD Works

- (i) Construction of 60 bedded Trainee Officers' Mess.



**100 Bedded CISF Barrack of NEPA**

- (ii) Construction of 20 bedded Senior Officers' Mess.
- (iii) Construction of 30 bedded Subordinate Officers' Mess.
- (iv) Construction of 120 bedded Lady Cadets' Barrack.
- (v) Construction of 100 men barrack for CISF personnel.

### WAPCOS Works

- (i) Construction of 120 bedded Trainee Mess.
- (ii) Construction of Drill Shed.
- (iii) Construction of Stable of 20 Horses.
- (iv) Construction of Residential Block.

8.34 Out of the total amount of ₹86.57 crore, an amount of ₹20.47 crore has been expended by CPWD and ₹19.50 crore by WAPCOS till 31.03.2017. During the current financial year i.e. 2017-18 an amount of ₹23.90 cores has been released to CPWD and ₹2.65 crore to WAPCOS upto 31.12.2017. Construction of Drill Shed Type-V and Type-VI Residential Block have been completed and the rest are likely to be completed within this financial year i.e. 2017-18.



**30 Bedded SOs Mess of NEPA**



**20 Bedded Senior Officers' Mess of NEPA**



**60 Bedded Trainee Officers' Mess of NEPA**



**Stable for 20 horses at NEPA**

(Source:- NEPA, Shillong)

## MISCELLANEOUS

8.35 Swachhta Abhiyaan is conducted on a regular basis within and around the NEPA campus. The employees of NEPA, trainees of Basic Course as well as in-service courses and the family members take active part in the programme. National festivals were observed e.g. Republic Day and Independence Day, by organising parades and cultural and sports events. Raising Day of NEPA was observed on the 21.07.2017. Sports events for children and staff, Painting competition for children, and Cultural programme were organized. Other programmes like Vigilance Week, Commemoration Day, Sadbhavana Diwas, Raj Bhasha Pakhvada etc. were also organized in the Academy.



**Swachhta Abhiyaan carried out at NEPA Campus**



**Observing of Sadbhavana Diwas at NEPA**



Independence Day 2017 celebration at NEPA Campus

(Source: P-I Division)

## Police Medals

8.36 During the year 2017-18, following Gallantry/Service medals were awarded to the

Police/CAPFs/CPOs personnel in recognition of services rendered by them.

### State Wise/Force Wise list of medal awardees to the Police personnel on the occasion of Independence Day - 2017

S.No.	Name of States/ Organization	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	52	3	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1
3.	Assam	0	0	0	11
4.	Bihar	0	0	3	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	1	8
6.	Delhi	0	1	2	24
7.	Goa	0	0	1	2
8.	Gujarat	0	0	1	17
9.	Haryana	0	1	1	11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	3
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	25	2	17
12.	Jharkhand	0	4	2	19
13.	Karnataka	0	0	3	18
14.	Kerala	0	0	2	20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	3	17
16.	Maharashtra	0	12	3	41
17.	Manipur	0	0	2	13
18.	Meghalaya	0	7	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	1	3



S.No.	Name of States/ Organization	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
20.	Nagaland	0	0	1	1
21.	Odisha	0	17	1	8
22.	Punjab	0	0	2	16
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	2	18
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	2
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	3	23
26.	Telangana	0	0	2	11
27.	Tripura	0	0	1	6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	6	75
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	5
30.	West Bengal	0	0	2	28
<b>UTs</b>					
31.	A&N Island	0	0	1	2
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	2
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	4
<b>CAPFs/Other Organizations</b>					
36.	Assam Rifles	0	0	0	16
37.	BSF	0	14	6	47
38.	CISF	0	0	2	23
39.	CRPF	0	53	6	62
40.	ITBP	0	0	3	13
41.	NSG	0	0	0	4
42.	SSB	0	0	2	12
43.	CBI	0	0	6	22
44.	MHA(IB)	0	0	8	24
45.	SPG	0	0	1	4
46.	NCB	0	0	0	1
47.	NHRC	0	0	0	1
48.	NEPA	0	0	0	1
49.	NIA	0	0	1	1
50.	NDRF	0	0	0	6
51.	SVP NPA	0	0	1	2
52.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	0	0	1	0
53.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	0	0	0	2
54.	Ministry of Railways/ (RPF)	0	0	2	14
55.	Total	1	190	93	706

**State Wise/ Force Wise list of medal awardees to the Police Personnel on the occasion of Republic Day 2018**

Sl. No.	Name of States/Organization	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1	Andhra Pradesh		02	14
2	Bihar		00	17
3	Chhattisgarh	10	00	11
4	Delhi	03	02	17
5	Goa		00	01
6	Gujarat		00	09
7	Haryana		02	11
8	Himachal Pradesh		00	03
9	Jammu & Kashmir	38	02	17
10	Jharkhand	01	00	09
11	Karnataka		03	19
12	Kerala		00	06
13	Madhya Pradesh		03	14
14	Maharashtra	07	03	39
15	Manipur		01	07
16	Meghalaya	03	01	03
17	Mizoram		01	03
18	Nagaland		01	00
19	Odisha	03	00	07
20	Punjab		02	14
21	Rajasthan		01	16
22	Sikkim		00	02
23	Tamil Nadu		02	21
24	Telangana	06	02	13
25	Tripura		00	04
26	Uttar Pradesh		06	70
27	Uttarakhand		01	05
28	West Bengal		02	18
29	Andman & Nicobar Islands		01	01
30	Daman and Diu		00	01
31	Lakshadweep		00	01
32	Puducherry		01	02

Sl. No.	Name of States/Organization	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
	CAPFs/CPOs/Other Organisations			
33	Assam Rifles		01	08
34	BSF	01	05	46
35	CISF		02	24
36	CRPF	35	06	57
37	ITBP		02	12
38	NSG		00	04
39	SSB		02	12
40	CBI		06	21
41	MHA(IB)		08	26
42	SPG		00	04
43	NCB		00	01
44	BPR&D		00	01
45	NIA		01	03
46	NDRF		01	04
47	SVPNPA		01	02
48	Ministry of Railways (RPF)		01	13
	Total	107	75	613

## CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES (CAPFs)

8.37 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, National Security Guard (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.

8.38 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.

8.39 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 recommended that Interviews will be dispensed with for all Group 'C' and Group 'D' (now reclassified as Group 'C') posts. Interviews have 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 Interviews have been discontinued.

### ASSAM RIFLES (AR)

8.40 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 in Counter Insurgency role and for guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border, spread over 1,631 kilometers. 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

8.41 In its fight against militancy in the North East, the achievements of Assam Rifles from 01.01.2017 till 31.12.2017 are as given below:-

Insurgents		
(a)	Killed	11
(b)	Apprehended	540
(c)	Surrendered	01

Other Apprehendees		
(d)	Arms Dealers	101
(e)	Drug Peddler	28
(f)	Myanmar Nationals	13
Recovery of War Like Stores/Miscellaneous Items		
(g)	Assorted Arms	496
(h)	Assorted Ammunition	8862
(i)	Assorted Magazine	82
(j)	Grenades (Nos)	73
(k)	IED (Nos)	09
(l)	Detonator (Nos)	144
(m)	Gelatin Stick (Nos)	72
(n)	Ganja (Kg)	1992.20
(o)	Opium (Kg)	3.930
(p)	Heroin (Kg)	15.062
(q)	Brown Sugar (Kg)	2.430
(r)	Banned Drugs (Tab)	14,60,506
(s)	Banned Drugs (Kg)	14
(t)	Illicit liquor (Bottle)	3,10,652
(u)	Ginseng (Kg)	125.10
(v)	Marijuana (Kg)	216
(w)	Pangolin Shells (Kg)	8.280
(x)	Gold (Kg)	50.124
(y)	Fake Currency (Rs)	20,48,904
(z)	Extortion Money (Rs)	18,47,700
(aa)	Cash (Rs) (Indian)	59,49,950
(ab)	Myanmar Fake Currency	22,00,000
(ac)	Country Made Liquor	3236

8.42 During the period, 08 Assam Rifles personnel laid down their lives and 18 got injured in operations.



**In a Joint Operation with CRPF, 13 Assam Rifles neutralized two Prepak Cadres at Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh and recovered one G3 auto rifle, one 9 mm pistol Beretta and 27 rounds of ammunition.**

(Source: Assam Rifles Photo Cell)



**35 Assam Rifles apprehended 13 NSCN (IM) Cadres from Mon, Nagaland along with three 7.62mm AK-56 Rifles (Folding Butt), One 7.62mm AK-56 Rifle (Fixed Butt), One MA MK-4 Rifle, one Pistol (Chinese Origin), two 9mm Pistol Beretta, two 5.56 MM HK-33 Rifles, three Chinese Hand Grenades, approximately 500 Gms Explosives, 1033 Rounds of Ammunition and ₹2,26,500 in cash.**

(Source: Assam Rifles Photo Cell)

## **Civic Action Projects**

8.43 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 06 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 Insurgents. These Projects are deliberately conceived with diligence and speedily executed so that maximum benefits are reaped by the local populace, especially those located in the remote and inaccessible areas.



**30 Assam Rifles organised a Medical Camp at Gutguti & Hailakandi Villages, District North Tripura, Tripura**  
(Source: Assam Rifles Photo Cell)



**27 Assam Rifles distributed Portable Solar Lamps to Villagers of Phungcham, Chingai Block, Ukhrul, District Ukhrul, Manipur**

(Source: Assam Rifles Photo Cell)


8.44 A two days seminar on 'Unravelling the Political, Economic and Security Influences in NE India and its Impact on the Nuances of Indo-Myanmar Border (IMB) Management' was conducted at Directorate General Assam Rifles from 23.06.2017 to 24.06.2017. The Seminar critically analysed issues that influenced the security situation in the North East, evaluated entire spectrum of external & internal influences

on North East India, traced the interplay between border management aspects including Indo - Myanmar Border.

### Sports Achievements

8.45 Assam Rifles sports team participated in following events/championship and secured medals/positions as mentioned against each:-

S/No	Particulars	Photos
i)	<p><b>2017 World Police &amp; Fire Games.</b> 2017 World Police &amp; Fire Games was held at Los Angeles, California, USA from 07 Aug to 16 Aug 2017. No. G/5024184 Rfn/GD G Robert Sharma of Assam Rifles Archery team participated in three events in the competition &amp; won gold medal in all the events as under:-</p> <p>(a) Tgt 900 Round Compound on 11 Aug 2017.</p> <p>(b) 3D Bare Compound on 12 Aug 2017.</p> <p>(c) Field Bare Compound on 13 Aug 2017.</p>	
ii)	<p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> International Open Karate Championship 2017.</b> Assam Rifles Karate team participated in 3<sup>rd</sup> International Karate Championship at Kolkata wef 29 to 30 Jul 2017. The team secured overall first out of 34 teams which included seven foreign teams by winning 04 Gold &amp; 03 Bronze Medals.</p>	
iii)	<p><b>4<sup>th</sup> All India Open Invitational Karate Championship.</b> Assam Rifles Karate team participated in 4<sup>th</sup> All India Open Invitational Karate Championship at Talkatora Indoor Stadium, New Delhi w.e.f 15 to 16 Jul 2017. The team bagged 06 Gold, 03 Silver and 06 Bronze medals in the championship and emerged as overall champions among 17 teams representing various State and Central Police Organisations participated in the event.</p>	
iv)	<p><b>IAKO National Kickboxing Championship 2017.</b> IAKO National Kickboxing championship 2017 was conducted at Sunam, Punjab wef 22 to 25 Sep 2017. The event was hosted by Kickboxing Association of Punjab (KAP) under the aegis of IAKO. Assam Rifles Kickboxing team secured 1<sup>st</sup> position out of 20 teams by winning 16 Gold medals.</p>	
v)	<p><b>66<sup>th</sup> All India Police Wrestling Cluster Championship 2017.</b> 66<sup>th</sup> All India Police Wrestling Cluster Championship 2017 (Wrestling, Kabaddi, Boxing &amp; Weightlifting) was held at Pune (Maharashtra) w.e.f 27 Oct 2017 to 31 Oct 2017. Assam Rifles Boxing Team participated in the above championship. Team secured 3<sup>rd</sup> position by winning 02 Gold and 01 Bronze medal.</p>	

vi)	<p><b>18<sup>th</sup> All India Police Shooting Competition.</b> 18<sup>th</sup> All India Police Shooting Competition was hosted by ITBP at BTC, Bhanu, Panchkula (Haryana) wef 02 Dec to 07 Dec 2017. Assam Rifles Shooting team consisting of 01 Officer, 02 JCO and 27 OR participated in the said event and secured 3<sup>rd</sup> Position by winning 02 Gold and 02 Silver medals.</p>	
		(Source: P-II Division)

## BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

8.46 Border Security Force was raised in 1965 with 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) and 01 ADG Spl Ops, 13 Frontiers and 46 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing, Air Wing and other ancillary units. The sanctioned strength of BSF as on 31.12.2017 is 2,56,701.

### Operational Achievements

8.47 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.

8.48 In its fight against Militancy/Left Wing Extremism, the BSF apprehended 56 militants and got 28 militants surrendered apart from effecting seizure of 195 arms, 982 rounds of assorted ammunition, 57 grenades, 44 IEDs and 29.375 Kgs explosives during the period 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border crimes, the BSF seized contraband goods worth ₹1392.368 crore, apprehended 2496

intruders/extruders and killed 16 smugglers along the International Borders. During this period, 07 BSF personnel laid down their lives and 110 got injured in Operations.

8.49 During the year 2017 (01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017), following Gallantry and other Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:-

(a)	Police Medal for Gallantry	14
(b)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service	06
(c)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service	47



Hon'ble Home Minister with DG BSF and Awardees during Investiture Ceremony and Rustamji Memorial Lecture on 01.06.2017

(Source: BSF Photo Cell)

### Overseas Deployment

8.50 The Border Security Force has one formed police unit deployed with United Nations



Stabilizations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo as mentioned below:-

- (a) Formed Police Unit of BSF has been deployed with United National Stabilizations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) from 28.11.2005.
- (b) The 11<sup>th</sup> contingent of 140 personnel, comprising of 07 Officers, 08 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.



**Group Photograph of DG, BSF with 11<sup>th</sup> UN Peace Keeping Mission Congo -2017 Contingent Members**  
(Source: BSF Photo Cell)

## Sports Achievements

8.51 BSF sports team participated in following events/championships and secured medals/positions as mentioned against each:-

S/ No.	Event/Championship	Position/Medals secured by BSF Teams
i.	60 <sup>th</sup> National Big Bore Shooting Championship held at Kadarapur (Haryana) from 28.03.2017 to 05.04.2017.	Gold (Team) - 01 Silver (Indvl) - 01 Bronze (Indvl) - 02
ii.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Stage Archery World Cup held at Salt Lake, USA from 20.06.2017 to 25.07.2017.	One Ct (Mahila) of BSF Central Archery Team participated.
iii.	24 <sup>th</sup> Senior National Archery Championship held at Hyderabad from 14.07.2017 to 16.07.2017.	Gold (Indvl) - 02 Silver (Team) - 03 Silver (Indvl) - 01 Bronze (Indvl) - 01 Bronze (Team) - 01
iv.	World Police & Fire Games held at Los Angeles, California, USA from 07.08.2017 to 16.08.2017.	Gold - 30 Silver - 17 Bronze - 13
v.	All India Police Volley Ball cluster held at Ranchi (Jharkhand) from 10.10.2017 to 14.10.2017.	Yoga - 1 <sup>st</sup> Basketball - 2 <sup>nd</sup>
vi.	All India Police Wrestling cluster held at Pune (Maharashtra) from 27.10.2017 to 31.10.2017.	Weight Lifting - 1 <sup>st</sup> Boxing (Women) - 1 <sup>st</sup> Wrestling (FS) - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Wrestling (GR) - 2 <sup>nd</sup>
vii.	All India Police Golf Tournament 2017 held at Gurgaon, Haryana from 25.10.2017 to 27.10.2017.	BSF won the championship.

S/ No.	Event/Championship	Position/Medals secured by BSF Teams
viii.	National Equestrian Championship Tent Pegging held at 61 <sup>st</sup> Cav Delhi from 21.11.2017 to 26.11.2017.	Gold - 03 Bronze - 02
ix.	All India Police Hockey Championship 2017 held at Sonipat, Haryana from 05.12.2017 to 12.12.2017.	Runners Up
x.	All India Police Water Sports Championship 2017 held at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh from 05.12.2017 to 09.12.2017.	Canoeing - 1 <sup>st</sup> Kayaking - 2 <sup>nd</sup>
xi.	All India Police Badminton Championship 2017 held at Kochi, Kerala from 20.12.2017 to 23.12.2017.	3 <sup>rd</sup>
xii.	All India Police Athletics Championship 2017 held at Dehradun from 26.12.2017 to 30.12.2017.	Athletics (Men)-1 <sup>st</sup>



**BSF Observed International Yoga Day on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2017**  
(Source: BSF Photo Cell)

## CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

8.52 Raised in the year 1969, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is providing security cover to 339 units including 59 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 101 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown manifold and has a sanctioned strength of 1,50,810 personnel as on 31.12.2017. 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 339 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



**Inspection of Passing Out Parade by Hon'ble Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh at RTC Arakkonam on 09.10.2017.**

(Source: CISF Photo Cell)

VIP protectees of Z+, Z, Y and X category across the country.

## Operational Achievements

8.53 CISF is also one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection and fire safety coverage to 101 Public Sector Undertakings with the sanctioned strength of 7304 personnel. In the year 2017, a total of 3,114 numbers of Fire Calls were attended (which includes 13 major fire calls) and total property saved is to the tune of ₹64.44 crore. The CISF deployed 145 Coys on Internal Security and 300 Coys on Election duty during 2017 (upto 31.12.2017).

8.54 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. During the year 2017, CISF recovered lost and found property worth ₹50.05 crore at airports out of which property worth ₹10.49 crore was handed over to passengers while property worth ₹ 39.56 crore was handed over to airport Operators. The CISF personnel also detected 247 cases of arms and ammunition, 111 cases of fake e-tickets entry and apprehended 128 touts at different airports. The CISF staff at the airports also detected 1445.099 kgs of Gold, 536.37 kgs of silver and ₹16.61 crore in cash between the period 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017 and passed on this information to agencies concerned for further necessary action. The VIP Security Wing of CISF called the Special Security Group (SSG) is looking after the security of VVIPs/VIPs. At present 77 VVIPs/VIPs are being provided security cover by SSG/CISF 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.

8.55 The CISF was inducted in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) on 15.04.2007, and its present strength is 7119 personnel. The CISF is providing security to 159 Metro Stations. The daily footfall of passengers is approximately 28 lacs.

## Overseas Deployment

8.56 The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has a contingent deployed at United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) since 17.08.2008. Now, MINUSTAH has been replaced by a new mission i.e. United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) w.e.f. 16.10.2017. Presently, the 9<sup>th</sup> Contingent is deployed since 11.03.2017 with strength of 08 Officers, 20 Subordinate Officers and 111 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)

8.57 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 242 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, 21 IG Sectors, 02 IG Ops Sectors, 39 Ranges 17 Ops Range and four 100 beds Composite Hospitals, and seventeen 50 beds Composite Hospitals, 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 also has a Mahila component which is organized in 06 Mahila Bns and 01 Mahila contingent of 96 Mahila each in 15 RAF Bns. The strength of the Force is 3,19,501 as on 31.12.2017. In addition, 04 Battalions are to be raised by 2018-19.

8.58 CRPF is performing law & order duties, counter-insurgency operations in J&K & North East and Anti-Naxal operations in LWE 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 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 as well as long term basis. CRPF is entrusted with VIP security duties of 74 categorized VIPs.

## Operational Achievements

8.59 The number of CRPF personnel who laid down their lives in action during the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017 was 39. Major operational achievements of CRPF in anti-insurgency front for the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017 are given below:-

Insurgents		
i.	Maoists/Militant killed	112
ii.	Maoists/Militant apprehended	1218
iii.	Maoists/Militant surrendered	82
Recovery of war Like Stores/Miscellaneous		
iv.	Arms recovered	492
v.	Ammunition recovered (Rds)	15214
vi.	Explosive recovered (Kgs)	690.67
vii.	Grenades recovered (Nos)	204
viii.	Bomb recovered (Nos)	166
ix.	Rockets recovered	10
x.	IEDs recovered	364
xi.	Detonators recovered	193527
xii.	Gelatin Sticks recovered	5690
xiii.	Cash recovered (INR)	₹1,16,74,470
xiv.	Narcotics recovered (in Kgs)	5471.332 Kgs

8.60 An integrated application software SELO is functioning in CRPF and the same is being used by all offices of CRPF up to the Unit level. It largely caters to Personnel Information System, Payroll & Inventory Management. As on date, 210 remote offices (upto unit level) are connected over 2/4 Mbps MPLS lines while remaining offices of CRPF are accessing this application through VPN

on internet. The number of MPLS lines are being increased to cover remaining offices of CRPF.

8.61 The application is also undergoing periodic up-gradation as per the user requirement. Very recently, a unique New Financial Management System (NFMS) has been added for budget distribution and expenditure monitoring in all offices of CRPF. This functionality also caters to all stages of provisioning including sanction order, supply order, bill payment and automatic inventory updation. Now this application has been integrated with the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) Project of Government of India and has been rolled out for use w.e.f. 01.10.2017.

8.62 Bhavishya Portal is being effectively used by all Drawing & Disbursing Officers (DDOs) of CRPF for processing pension cases. This is a useful mechanism from where status of all pension cases can be monitored centrally. Even the pensioner can see the status of his pension. The revision cases of pension (of more than 1 lakh pensioner) have also been processed through Bhavishya, which was otherwise an uphill task. Pay & Accounts Office is also expected to start working on this portal soon.

### Rapid Action Force (RAF)

8.63 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.

8.64 The RAF Coys. are deployed on the request of State Governments for law & order duties and maintenance of peace during various festivals and communal riots etc. on short-term basis. In view of the rising Law and

order problems and increasing demand of RAF Battalions, Government of India has decided to convert 05 more CRPF Executive Battalions into RAF Battalions. Accordingly, 83, 91, 97, 114 and 194 Battalions are in process of conversion as RAF Battalions which will commence functioning from 01.01.2018.

8.65 The RAF Battalions of CRPF are located at following places :-

S.No.	State	Location	Unit
1.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	83 RAF
2.	Telangana	Rangareddy	99 RAF
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	100 RAF
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	101 RAF
5.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	102 RAF
6.	Delhi	Wazirabad	103 RAF
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	104 RAF
8.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	105 RAF
9.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	106 RAF
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	107 RAF
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	108 RAF
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	91 RAF
13.	Bihar	Hazipur/ Jehanabad	97 RAF
14.	Karnataka	Manglore	114 RAF
15.	Haryana	Nuh	194 RAF

### Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA)

8.66 "CoBRA- Commando Battalion for Resolute Action, is a specialized force which has been raised to fight Maoists and insurgents in jungles only. Also known as Jungle Warriors, they are selected from amongst the CRPF's personnel. 10 CoBRA Battalions raised between 2008-11 have been trained, equipped and deployed in all LWE affected states of Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and also in Assam & Meghalaya. It is one of the best Central Armed Police Force in the country trained to survive, fight and win in the jungles.

8.67 During the period under report, the force has neutralized 32 naxals/insurgents, killed 02, apprehended-327, surrendered-347 and recovered 107 Nos various types of Arms, 24637 Amns, 44.90 Kgs Explosives, 555 Nos Bombs/IEDs/Grenades, Gelatin Sticks -7000 Nos, Cordtex - 1099.305 Mtr. (50 kg 15 Bundle ) and 20177 Nos Detonators. The force has been awarded 02 Shourya Chakra, 29 PMG and 29 Parakram Padak besides numerous DG Discs for operational achievements. A CoBRA School for specialized training in Jungle Warfare & Tactics has been sanctioned by the Government to provide exclusive training to the force personnel.

8.68 Government on 28.07.2017 approved creation of 520 Posts and abolition of 152 Posts in a GD Battalion of CRPF for constitution of Parliament Duty Group (PDG), CRPF for the security of Parliament House Complex.

## INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE (ITBP)

8.69 ITBP was raised in the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962 with a modest strength of 4 Battalions. Originally conceptualized as an integrated “guerrilla-cum-intelligence-cum-fighting Force” self-contained in supplies, communication and intelligence collection, it evolved with passage of time into a conventional border guarding Force. Today, ITBP guards 3,488



ITBP Troops Helping Kailash Mansarovar Yatris

kms of Indo-China Border and is manning 176 Border Out Posts (BOPs) at altitudes ranging from 9,000 feet to 18,750 feet in the Western, Middle and Eastern Sector of the Indo-China Border from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh. 8 ITBP Battalions are deployed in Maoist affected areas of Chhattisgarh. The force operates through 05 Frontier Headquarters, 15 Sector Headquarters, 56 Service Battalions, 04 Specialized Battalions, 02 Disaster Management Battalions and 14 Training Centers with a total sanctioned strength of 89,433 personnel.

8.70 03 new Border Out Posts (BOPs) (Partam, Point 4865 and Samchung) were established and 06 BOPs (Jagrao, Mendi, Munshiyari, Bugdiar, Dawe and Bedang) augmented during the period. ITBP conducted 1349 Independent Short Range Patrolling (SRPs), 80 Long Range Patrolling (LRPs) and 654 Joint SRPs with Army during the year.

## Operational Achievements

8.71 The Holy Kailash Mansarovar Yatra was conducted via two routes i.e. Lipulekh Pass in Uttarakhand and Nathula in Sikkim. 18 batches with strength of 908 pilgrims (679 male and 229 female) from Lipulekh Pass (Uttarakhand) successfully completed the yatra. The yatra from Nathula (Sikkim) route was called off. ITBP provided medical, communication and security cover to the yatris.



(Source: ITBP)

## Disaster Management

8.72 ITBP has been designated as the First Responder in the Himalayan region and was the first to establish 07 Regional Response Centers (RRC) in Himachal Pradesh (Kullu, Sarahan, Rekongpeo), Uttarakhand (Matli, Gaucher, Joshimath) and Sikkim (Gangtok). ITBP 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. ITBP has also established a Training Centre "National Institute of Training, Search, Rescue and Disaster Response" (NITSRDR) at Bhanu in Haryana which is imparting training to personnel of ITBP and other CAPFs / State Police Forces. 2 Units of ITBP have been converted to NDRF units and are functioning from Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh) and Bhatinda (Punjab).

8.73 ITBP troops carried out 15 Rescue Operations (12 in Uttarakhand, 01 in HP, 01 in Uttar Pradesh and 01 in Arunachal Pradesh). During the rescue operations, ITBP personnel rescued 23 persons and recovered 57 dead bodies.

## Sports Achievements

8.74 ITBP has excelled in various Sports discipline during the period. The Force's sports persons have won 30 Gold, 15 Silver & 29 Bronze (Total-74) Medals in various sports competitions. Out of these medals, 10 personnel of ITBP won 12 Gold, 06 Silver & 06 Bronze in World Police & Fire Games-2017 held at Los Angeles, California, USA from 07.08.2017 to 16.08.2017. Mountaineering Expedition to the peak Gangotry III (Ht. 21573 feet) and Kakset (Ht: 6461 mtr) conducted in Garhwal and Ladakh region. In addition, Rafting Expedition in river Mahakali (Uttarakhand) covering 152 kms was conducted successfully.

8.75 06 Members of ITBP Mountaineering Expedition team successfully scaled 7<sup>th</sup> highest peak of the world Mt. Dhaulagiri-1 (Ht. 8167 Mtr.)

on 19.06.2017 & 20.06.2017 and brought laurels to the Nation and the Force.

## Overseas Responsibilities

8.76 340 ITBP Commandos are deployed in Afghanistan and providing effective security to Embassy of India (EOI) Kabul and Consulates of India in Jalalabad, Kandhar, Mazar-e-Sharif & Herat. Additional strength of 11 personnel (HC/GD-02, CT/GD-09) inducted to EOI, Kabul in year 2017. Sanction for augmentation of additional 05 personnel [2<sup>nd</sup> in Command /Deputy Commandant-01 (as First Secretary) at Embassy of India, Kabul and Assistant Commandant /GD-01 at each Consulate (as Third Secretary) was recently received. On 28.05.2017, a swift action by ITBP Commandos prevented a major terrorist attack by Fidayeens at Embassy of India, Kabul and provided effective security to the Embassy staff. No casualty/ injury reported to the ITBP troops deployed for security of Embassy of India, Kabul.

8.77 Formed Police Unit (FPU) of the ITBP has been deployed with United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) from 09.11.2005. One ITBP 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. ITBP troops are performing their duties in exemplary manner to ensure implementation of UN mandate in all spheres of their duties.

## Civic Action Programme

8.78 The People living along the strategic villages play a very important role in strengthening the border of the country by functioning as eyes and ears of ITBP. There is a need to establish a strong bond with them for motivation and strengthening their belief in the Force. Hence, for the first time it was decided to conduct football tournaments under Civic Action Programme -

2017-18, for these strategic villages. Frontier wise Inter Border village football tournament with the aim to integrate the border population with ITBP commenced in the first week of Oct-2017. This tournament involved 111 matches covering 174 villages of Ladakh (J&K), Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh along the border. Participating teams were given kits including shoes, T-shirts, lower and socks etc. They were provided transportation, lodging and boarding free of cost during conduct of tournament at various locations. All field formations utilized this event to develop close and healthy relations with local population and groom local talent. Education excursion tours of Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim have been conducted in which 103 students visited Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Bodh Gaya, Amritsar, Wagah Border and other places of historical interest. Some students had the once in a life time opportunity of interacting with the Hon'ble President of India.

## NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

8.79 The National Security Guard was raised in 1984 to combat terrorism. This Strike Force is a unique amalgamation of selected personnel from the Army and the Central Armed Police Forces. After the 26.11.2008 terror attack in Mumbai, four regional Hubs (Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata) were established to reduce the response matrix and to ensure Pan-India footprint. In 2016, the fifth Hub came into existence in Gandhinagar.

8.80 As a Federal Contingency Force, NSG with its ethos of excellence has to its credit several successful counter-terrorist operations. Over the years, the NSG has acquired an enviable reputation of 'Best Amongst Best' by virtue of its high standards of training efficiency. For its dedication, valour and surgical operational capabilities, Commandos of this Special Force are cherished as the 'Black Cats'.

## Operations

8.81 The National Security Guard Commandos are trained for high-risk tasks like counter-terrorism, counter-hijack and bomb disposal operations. They are also assigned the task of providing 'close protection' to designated protectees. A brief summary of the operations undertaken during the period is as under:-

- (a) **Counter Terrorist Operations**-A high degree of operational readiness has been ensured to counter any terrorist threat in the country. NSG provided Immediate Backup Support (IBUS) for 24 important events at national level including Independence Day Celebrations in Aug 2017. During the year, 83 Anti Sabotage Checks and 02 Render Safe Procedures (RSP) were carried out at various locations to prevent any untoward incident. Reconnaissance of vital installations/ sensitive locations were also carried out as part of Force's efforts to achieve desired level of operational preparedness.
- (b) **Counter Hijack Operations** - NSG undertakes Counter Hijack and Hostage Rescue missions to ensure security in Aviation Sector. Sky Marshal operations were undertaken on domestic & international flights in the sensitive sectors. A National Level Counter Hijack Exercise was carried out in 03.08.2017 to practice Counter Hijack Operations along with other stakeholders.
- (c) **Close Protection** - Force is mandated to perform the proximate security duties since 1986 and since then, Force has delivered impeccable security to 53 highly threatened dignitaries. In order to make the protection job more effective and more professional a new vertical has been created as Close Protection Force. It specifically acknowledges an explicitly distinct operational orientation for the proximate



security related roles. During the period Close Protection Force has successfully provided security cover to 15 designated protectees.

**8.82 Operationalisation of Gandhinagar Regional Hub** - The NSG Regional Hub at Gandhinagar (Gujarat) has been operationalised w.e.f. 25.10.2016.

**8.83 Deployment of NSG in Srinagar** - A NSG Task Force was deployed at Srinagar (J&K). The aim of deployment is to gain combat experience and carry out capacity building of CAPFs & SOG (State Police).

## Training

**8.84 NSG Training Center, Manesar** - Raised in 1985, the NSG Training Centre imparts counter terrorism training for induction into the



Capacity Building Training of States

NSG as 'Commandos'. During the period 1095 Commandos of Army and CAPFs were trained for induction. It also conducts specialist training for State Police Forces and foreign trainees on Counter Terrorism including counter IED training.

**8.85 Capacity Building** - During the year, NSG has taken considerable strides in training first responders at State level. Apart from the mandated training undertaken as per Black Cat Calendar, the Regional Hubs have started training the State Forces in their respective areas of responsibility. During the period total 1082 personnel from State Police/CAPF were trained in Capacity Building Courses under aegis of Training Centre, NSG. Besides these courses, NSG also conducts joint exercises regularly with State Police Forces and CAPFs for greater synchronisation among all stake holders.



(Source: NSG Archives)

**8.86 Equipment Display 2017** - The Equipment Display 2017 of all CAPFs was organized at NSG Manesar on 22.08.2017, wherein a platform was provided to all CAPFs to display their recently procured Hi-tech Equipments. Hon'ble Union Home Minister along with MOS (Home) and Union Home Secretary assessed and appreciated new capabilities/technologies acquired by the CAPFs in the presence of DsG of all CAPFs. Hon'ble Union Home Minister also addressed Sainik Sammelan of all CAPF personnel at the occasion.





**Hon'ble Home Minister during Equipment Display 2017**

(Source: NSG Archives)



**1<sup>st</sup> International Seminar on Aviation Security and Counter Hijack Operation**

(Source: NSG Archives)

8.87 **17<sup>th</sup> International NSG Seminar** - The 17<sup>th</sup> International NSG Seminar was conducted by NSG on 08.02.2017 and 09.02.2017 with the theme "Synergizing the National and International Special Forces to meet Challenges of Terrorism and IED" wherein, 251 delegates including 40 foreign delegates attended.



**NSG International Seminar 2017**

(Source: NSG Archives)

8.88 **1<sup>st</sup> International Aviation Security Seminar**-The First National Aviation Security Seminar was conducted by NSG on 06.07.2017 and 07.07.2017. 410 delegates from 83 National /International organizations participated in the Seminar. The purpose of the event was to assemble all stake holders of Aviation Security under one roof, share perspectives and create synergy for better coordination and cooperation in Aviation Security and counter hijack ops.

8.89 **1<sup>st</sup> International K9 Seminar** - The 1<sup>st</sup> International K9 Seminar was organized by NSG on 07.09.2017 and 08.09.2017 which was attended by 299 national delegates and 14 international delegates with the theme "K9s as Tactical Weapon in War against Terrorism".



**1<sup>st</sup> International K9 Seminar**

(Source: NSG Archives)

8.90 **Training Visits Abroad** - NSG members have become an intrinsic part of Joint Working Groups on CT which are undertaken with friendly countries to build synergy, joint-manship, assist in capacity building amongst likeminded countries to counter the menace of Terrorism. In the last one year 08 officers (Malaysia, Thailand,

Tajiskistan, Germany, Australia, Canada, France & China) have been part of such delegations. Apart from this 51 NSG officers & men have been given exposure to visit abroad and learn the contemporary skills and procedures to counter the menace of terrorism.



Training Visits Abroad

(Source: NSG Archives)

## Miscellaneous

8.91 Republic Day Parade 2017 witnessed participation of a contingent of NSG for the first time since its inception. The contingent comprising of 137 Commandos of NSG showcased the readiness, determination and the vision of NSG “A World Class Zero Error Force” on Rajpath.

8.92 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Warrior Competition: 2017 - NSG team participated in the 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Warrior Competition: 2017 at King Abdullah-II Special Operations Training Centre (KASOTC) at Amman, Jordan from 30.04.2017 to 04.05.2017. Total 31 teams from 16 countries participated in the competition.

8.93 NSG “Black Cat” Mount Nun Expedition: 2017 - NSG Black Cat Mount Nun Expedition (height 7135M) was accomplished between

25.08.2017 and 27.09.2017. A team of 26 personnel of NSG consisting 07 Officers, 03 ACs and 16 Rangers participated in the expedition.

## SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL (SSB)

8.94 The Special Service Bureau which was precursor to the present Sashastra Seema Bal was set up in early 1963 in the wake of Indo-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 and Indo-Bhutan borders.

8.95 SSB is deployed on Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1751 kms and on Indo-

Bhutan Border covering 699 kms. Presently, the Force has a posted strength 77080 personnel with 69 operationalised Battalions. The sanctioned strength comprising of 6 Frontiers, 18 Sectors, 73 Battalions, 04 RTC (Recruit Training Centre), 02 Wireless and Telecom Training Centre, 01 SSB Academy, 01 Information and Technology Training Centre, 01 Dog Breeding & Training Centre, 03 Composite Hospitals, 01 Central Store Depot & Workshop (CSD& W), 01 Medical Training Centre and 03 Bomb Detection and Disposal Squads. Apart from this, the SSB is deployed in insurgency affected State of Jammu & Kashmir and LWE (Left Wing extremist) affected areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar.

8.96 Government has approved creation of 24 posts for 03 additional Bomb Detection & Disposal Squads (BDDS) in SSB on 05.07.2017 at Srinagar (J&K), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh) and Gaya (Bihar).

8.97 Government has approved creation of 650 combatised posts for Intelligence set-up in SSB on 10.07.2017.

### Operational Achievements

8.98 During the period i.e. 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017 following seizures and apprehensions were made by the SSB:-

S/No	Items	Nos of cases	Qty. in Kgs.	Qty in Nos	Value in Rupees	Nos of arrests
1	Narcotics	198	10258.72	-	1,88,74,34,887	196
2	FICN	6	0	0	6,94,200	6
3	Indian Currency	71	0	0	46,22,925	122
4	Others Currencies	47	0	0	93,17,403	58
5	Prohibited Items/ Contraband	3798	0	0	64,81,27,149	4023
6	Forest Products	568	0	0	17,79,31,802	322
7	Wildlife Products	78	873.42	381	1,89,85,24,319	89
8	Cattles	916	0	8543	7,79,43,468	690
9	Gold	3	0.04	0	1,19,012	3
10	Silver	20	92.63	0	34,53,577	25
11	Antique Idols	11	0	12	1,40,33,18,000	22
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5716</b>	<b>11224.81</b>	<b>8936</b>	<b>6,11,14,86,737</b>	<b>5556</b>

8.99 Total arrests during the period 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017 made in LWE Theatre is as follows:-

Sl No.	Particulars	Number of arrest
1.	MAOISTS	5
2.	NAXAL SURRENDERED	23
3.	NAXAL KILLED	0
4.	NAXALS/PLFIs	104
5.	SUSPECTS/LINK MAN	08
6.	OTHERS	64

## Sports Achievements

8.100 During the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, SSB achieved the following award / medals in following competition:

S. No.	Event/Championship	Position/Medals secured by SSB Teams
i.	World Police & Fire Games -2017 were held at Los Angeles, California, USA from 07.08.2017 to 16.08.2017.	Constable/GD Monu Kumar won 02 Gold, 02 Silver & 01 Bronze medals in various shooting events whereas Constable/GD (Mahila) Th. Ishembi Devi won 03 Gold medals in Women Archery event.
ii.	2 <sup>nd</sup> South Asian Cup held at Colombo, Srilanka from 14.01.2017 to 15.01.2017.	HC/GD S. Harichandra Singh of SSB Central Sepaktakraw team represented Indian team during the said Championship and won Gold Medal in Regu Event (Team Event).
iii.	2017 Asian Canoe Slalom Championship at Nakorn Nayok, Thailand from 17.02.2017 to 26.02.2017.	RCT/GD (Mahila) Arti Pandey of SSB Central Water Sports team represented Indian team and won Bronze Medal in Kayak event.
iv.	2017 BRICS Games held at Guangzhou, China from 17.06.2017 to 21.06.2017.	No. 170070318 CT/GD Kh. Bidyashori Chanu of SSB Wushu team won Silver medal
v.	Malaysia International Wushu Championship held at Kualaumpur, Malaysia from 20.07.2017 to 26.07.2017.	CT/GD Deepika of SSB Wushu team won Gold medal.
vi.	14 <sup>th</sup> World Wushu Championship at Kazan, Russia from 25.09.2017 to 04.10.2017.	CT/GD (Mahila) K. Arunpama Devi of SSB Wushu team won Bronze medal.
vii.	2017 Commonwealth Senior Free Style, Greco Romen Style and Women Wrestling Championship at Johannesburg, South Africa from 14.12.2017 to 17.12.2017.	CT/GD (Mahila) Manisha- Silver Medal. CT/GD (Mahila) Ravita – Silver Medal. CT/GD (Mahila) Pooja- Bronze Medal.



Constable/GD Monu Kumar won Gold Medals in shooting events and Constable/GD (Mahila) Th. Ishembi Devi won Gold medals in Women Archery event World Police & Fire Games.

(Source: SSB Photo Cell)



No. 170070318 CT/GD Kh. Bidyashori Chanu of SSB Wushu team won Silver medal

(Source: SSB Photo Cell)

### New initiative

8.101 SSB has proved itself to be a force with humanitarian face by working for humanity

in adversity, be it in flood relief, cloudburst, landslides, during earthquakes, during droughts, cyclones, epidemics and accidents etc. The local populace always found SSB steadfastly with them during difficult times. SSB was earlier having only three Rescue Relief Teams (RRTs) and therefore to further raise one RRT in each sector a consultative meeting was convened with NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority). Consequently, SSB finally decided to set up 18 RRTs in each sector of SSB. Every Rescue and Relief team comprises of 35 trained personnel including 05 women who are well equipped with modern equipments to tackle any calamity in their respective areas of responsibility and to provide succour to the affected populace in the capacity of the first responder. The inauguration of 15 RRTs' at 15 Sector HQ including for 03 Sectors at Guwahati simultaneously took place at their respective locations.



Hon'ble MoS for Home Sh. Kiren Rijju inaugurated setting up of Rescue Relief Teams (RRTs) at Dighalpukhri, Guwahati Assam

(Source: SSB Photo Cell)

8.102 The SSB Toll-free Helpline has been operationalised on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Border with the objective to reach out to the Border Population by way of providing a forum which is easily accessible to all and sundry. The helpline number has been facilitated for Pan India calls

in the backdrop of deployment of SSB on ANO and IS Duty from time to time, and possibility of important inputs about functioning of the Force from all over. The mechanism will help border population to share their valuable inputs/suggestions for improvement in the functioning

of the Force. It will also receive complaints of corruption involving SSB personnel.

8.103 An android based bilingual mobile App “MySSB” for providing services related assistance and grievance redressal to Officers/Officials and retired personnel of SSB has been launched by Hon’ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri Kiren Rijiju on 10.03.2017 at Force Headquarters, SSB, New Delhi.

### Contribution of SSB

8.104 SSB is working effectively for the implementation of the Government Flagship Programmes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jan Dhan Yojna, Mudra Yojana, Beti Bachao, Beti Padoos Abhiyan. The force has organized programmes in collaboration with the Bank officials to facilitate the opening of Bank accounts. 842 persons have been benefitted by availing grant of loans under Mudra Yojna. Under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, SSB has adopted 309 schools and is constructing toilets in each school. The force had also sponsored 143 girls for the excursion and 68 Awareness programmes were organized under Samajik Chetna Abhiyan under Beti Bachao Beti Padoos Scheme.

### 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 were being designed centrally in OMR (Optical Magnetic Recognition) sheet so that it can be scrutinized promptly through computers. The written test consists of only OMR based objective type multiple choice questions. However, from the year 2017, 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 to be conducted by 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 usually video-graphed.
- (f) The biometric methods are being used at all stages of the recruitment.

8.106 Besides above, instructions have also been issued to Nodal Force/CAPFs/AR to implement the following SOP for all recruitments, to bring more transparency in the recruitment process :

- (a) Use of scanners to capture the photographs, address, signature, thumb impressions, front and back images of the application form in the single pass.
- (b) Bio-metric identification devices.
- (c) 100% photography and videography of all physical tests.
- (d) Use of digital measurement devices.
- (e) Use of GPS Technology

8.107 Also instructions on Medical Test examination has been issued for providing more transparency in recruitment.

8.108 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 vacancies are allotted amongst States/UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- b) 20% of vacancies in the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) (BSF, ITBP, SSB & Assam Rifles) are allotted to border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.
- c) 20% of vacancies in BGFs are allotted to areas affected by militancy i.e. J&K, North Eastern States and Naxal Affected Areas. The districts / areas affected by militancy are notified by the Government from time to time.
- d) In Forces, other than Border Guarding Forces, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy affected areas i.e. J&K, North Eastern States and Naxal Affected Areas. The district/areas affected by militancy are notified by the Government 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.

8.109 In addition to above, the vacancies intimated to SSC/UPSC in respect of SI(GD), ASI (Exe) and Assistant Commandant (GD) alongwith present status is as under :-

- a) Sub-Inspector(GD) in CAPF and ASI/Exe in CISF Examination, 2016 : Result has been declared on 08.09.2017. Out of total 3006 vacancies, 3002 candidates have been successfully qualified and accordingly force allocation has also been made.
- b) Sub-Inspector(GD) in CAPF and ASI/Exe in CISF Examination, 2017 : 1014 vacancies were projected to SSC. Notification for the exam was published on 22.04.2017. Result of written test paper-I has been declared by SSC in which 52,305 candidates have been selected. Paper-II Exam has been conducted on 15.12.2017. Result yet to be declared by SSC.
- c) Assistant Sub-Inspector (Exe) Exam,2016 : Result has been declared on 08.09.2017. Out of Total 1532 vacancies, 1532 candidates has been successfully and accordingly force allocation has also been made.
- d) Assistant Sub-Inspector (Exe) Exam, 2017: 563 vacancies has been projected to SSC. Notification for the exam has been published on 22.04.2017. Result of written test paper-I has been declared by SSC in which 52,305 candidates have been selected. Paper-II Exam has been conducted on 15.12.2017. Result yet to be declared by SSC.
- e) Assistant Commandant (GD) in CAPFs Exam, 2017 : Notification for conducting of CAPFs(Asstt.Comdts) Examination,2017 by UPSC has been published in Extra Ordinary Gazetee on 12.04.2017 to conduct Exam wef 23.07.2017 for filling up the 190 vacancies. Result of written Exam has been declared on 18.10.2017 in which 1200 candidates have been declared qualified for appearing in PST, PET and Medical Standard Test was conducted w.e.f. 11.12.2017 to 21.12.2017. Out of 1200 candidates, 1140 candidates have been filled the draft application form and appeared for PST, PET and Medical Standard Test. Out of 1140 candidates, 564 candidates have been qualified in PST/PET



and out of 564 candidates, 365 candidates have been declared medically fit and 199 candidates have been declared medically unfit.

### Air Support to CAPFs

8.110 The BSF Air Wing under the aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on 01.05.1969 to provide air support to CAPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of Border Out Posts (BOPs) located at high altitudes 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 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 Fixed Wing fleet comprises of 01 EMBRAER 135 BJ Executive Jet & 02 HS-748 AVRO aircraft and Rotary Wing comprises of 06 Mi-17 1V, 08 Mi-17 V5, 06 ALH/Dhruv and 01 Cheetah helicopter.

### Modernization of CAPFs

8.111 A Modernization Plan has been sanctioned by the Cabinet Committee on Security on 03.05.2013. The Jawan is the focal point of the modernization programme. Common themes that have reoccurred are:

- Protective Equipment solutions
- Surveillance solutions
- Night Fighting dominance
- Better Firepower
- Non-lethal riot control equipment
- Fool proof Communication
- Battlefield Management System Training Aids: Miscellaneous Equipment

8.112 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
C1SF	264.36
CRPF	2619.16
ITBP	686.87
NSG	664.62
SSB	658.64
TOTAL	11009.19

### Highlights of Modernization Plan-II

8.113 In the Modernization Plan-II following weapons and equipment have been introduced.

- Weapons like Under Barrel Grenade Launcher (UBGLs), Multi Grenade Launchers (MGLs), Anti Material Rifles, Less Lethal Weapons, Gun Shot Detection System and replacement of existing Carbines and Pistols with modern pistols, Sub Machine Guns and Assault Rifles.
- Equipment like Ground Penetrating Radar System, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Target Acquisition Binocular, Corner Shots, Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTIs)/Thermal Sights/Night Vision Devices (NVDs), Unattended Ground Sensors, Advanced Medical Equipment etc.
- Mine Protected Vehicles, Bullet Resistant Vehicles/Boats, etc.
- Communication Equipment including Jammers and Interceptors.

8.114 The plan has been extended upto 28.02.2018.

8.115 The Ministry is in process of finalization of Modernizations Plan-III

### Expenditure on Modernisation of CAPFs

8.116 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 2017-18 (upto 31.10.2017)(₹ in crore)

Year	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
2003-2004	929.15	2970.24	982.19	2087.78	468.32	113.81	315.92	7867.41
2004-2005	1005.64	2635.76	1061.24	2516.96	552.72	128.00	381.84	8282.16
2005-2006	1314.17	3560.45	1134.07	3228.03	576.25	140.28	381.97	10335.22
2006-2007	1478.29	3398.85	1225.59	3642.40	707.99	151.19	779.92	11384.23
2007-2008	1541.81	3879.00	1376.23	3911.69	1000.73	163.90	943.70	12817.06
2008-2009	2016.27	5398.50	2169.28	5557.82	1433.24	210.52	1241.63	18027.26
2009-2010	1599.02	4472.66	1978.88	5262.33	1134.05	231.70	801.31	15479.95
2010-2011	2814.79	7366.87	2780.44	8128.10	1862.35	491.77	1630.36	25074.68
2011-2012	3207.91	8741.67	3382.72	9662.89	2208.09	578.59	2073.08	29854.95
2012-2013	3359.83	9772.55	3967.95	11040.13	2917.85	541.77	2765.16	34365.24
2013-2014	3651.21	10904.74	4401.49	11903.70	3346.94	536.70	2979.16	37723.94
2014-2015	3802.23	12515.40	5037.52	13308.95	3686.84	573.46	3399.64	42288.04
2015-2016	3804.59	12597.42	5045.52	13475.23	3669.35	581.49	3606.26	42779.86
2016-2017	4917.44	15574.77	7013.85	17328.26	5086.73	835.58	4619.46	55376.09
2017-2018	4066.84	13796.11	6182.74	15812.32	4596.89	778.97	4220.78	49454.65

\* Actual Expenditure

## Development of Infrastructure

8.117 During 2017-18 (till 31.12.2017), ₹1034.87 crore has been sanctioned for construction of infrastructure and ₹256.46 crore for land acquisition for CAPFs.

### CAPFs Housing Project

8.118 Government vide order dated 10.11.2015 has approved the proposal for construction of 13,072 houses and 113 barracks for CISF, CRPF and ITBP at an estimated cost of ₹3090.98 crore. Out of which works for 12747 houses has been awarded, for 172 houses tendering process is in progress and 153 houses has been constructed till 31.12.2017.

## Allowances

8.119 The CAPFs personnel are entitled to several allowances such as Risk & Hardship Allowance, Detachment Allowance, Special Duty Allowance, Ration Money Allowance, Dress Allowances, Holiday Compensatory Allowances, CPM Allowance, Educational Concession Allowance, Extra Work Allowances and Housing for PBOR, firefighting allowance to CISF personnel etc.

8.120 CAPFs 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)**

8.121 On 17.05.2007, a Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) was also established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CAPFs personnel. The task of the WARB 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 140 District Welfare Officers (DWO) are functioning throughout the country for the welfare of CAPFs personnel.

8.122 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 01.04.2017 to 31.10.2017 an amount of ₹50.36 crore has been sanctioned for payment of lump sum Ex-Gratia compensation to NoK of deceased CAPFs & AR personnel, and an amount of ₹2.00 crore has been sanctioned as one time welfare Grant for CRPF personnel injured due to Stone Pelting in J&K. An amount of ₹10.68 crore has been sanctioned as Special Welfare Grant (SWG) to BSF, CRPF, ITBP and Assam Rifles.

### **Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)**

8.123 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 31.12.2017. 119 Master Canteens and 1,655 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 GST exemption to the CPFCS as has been done for Army Canteens.

8.124 Further, without compromising the quality, more than 481 reputed manufacturers/firms have been enlisted/registered with the Central Police Canteen (CPC) for providing a wide range of products of good quality to the beneficiaries. The annual turnover of CPFCS is on an increasing trend. The turnover for the financial year 2016-17 was ₹1607.00 crore as against ₹1465.32 crore for year 2015-16. 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.

### **Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme**

8.125 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 (equal for girls / boys 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

8.126 CAPFs personnel perform their duties in a difficult environment under tough circumstances whether at the borders, at high altitudes or pitched against the naxals and terrorists in hostile surroundings. To meet these challenges, CAPFs 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:-

- i) All CAPFs units, have a Unit hospital with indoor facilities as its integral part. Each hospital has medical officer, nursing and paramedical staff and is equipped with required equipments.
- ii) The medical facilities for CAPFs have been improved by establishing 32 fifty-bedded Composite Hospitals, 6 hundred bedded Composite Hospitals across the country and a 200 bedded Referral Hospital at Greater Noida (UP).
- iii) Through these Composite Hospitals and Referral Hospital, the personnel are being provided specialized treatment.
- iv) 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 and their families of all CAPFs. All efforts are being taken to post relevant specialists in this hospital for efficient recovery of tertiary care for CAPFs personnel.

- v) All CAPFs personnel can avail free treatment in any of the CAPFs Composite Hospitals, located across the country, irrespective of Force affiliations.
- vi) Government has approved staff norms of 10 and 20 bedded hospitals of CAPFs (excluding ITBP & AR) Bns deployed in J&K, North East and LWE affected areas. The norms have been fixed as 17 for the 10 bedded and 19 for the 20 bedded hospitals.
- vii) 30 additional Medical Officers have been sanctioned to BSF for Bns at the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders that are difficult to cover with one doctor.
- viii) Establishment of 2 Rehabilitation Centres (one each in CRPF and BSF) has been sanctioned.
- ix) Dialysis Centres at all the 6 hundred-bedded Composite Hospitals have been sanctioned.
- x) CPWD has been entrusted to execute the newly sanctioned Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS). Layout plans and statutory approvals for the construction have been received. Construction work has commenced on 11.06.2017. Project Monitoring Unit has been constituted on 4.10.2017 and ADG, BSF has been appointed as Project Director.

### Representation of Women in CAPFs and Assam Rifles

8.127 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.

8.128 A number of steps like re-orienting the training programmes to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training; re-orientation of syllabi; assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the women police officers into the mainstream of policing. Following steps have been taken for welfare of women employees in CAPFs:

- a. All CAPFs are strictly following the guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard and have set up the Complaints Committees. These Committees are headed by a Lady Officer of sufficiently senior rank. In the event of non-availability of a lady officer, Senior to the alleged perpetrator, the respective CAPF approaches MHA for detailment of Chairperson from other organization.
- b. All CAPFs have already included the NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment. They are associated with the enquiry into any complaints of sexual harassment. The disciplinary cases involving sexual harassment in CAPFs are being monitored through periodic returns and meetings taken by senior officers of the Ministry with senior officers of the CAPFs alongwith other disciplinary matters to ensure their earliest conclusion.
- c. The programme on Gender Sensitization and its implications in Government services has already been conducted by all the CAPFs to educate its personnel and it has been made part of the Training Programme of Basic Training of various ranks and all In-Service Courses. In order to have a trained pool of Instructors for imparting Training on Gender Sensitivity, Training of Trainers is also conducted.

- d. Separate toilets for women employees have already been set up by all the Forces at static locations/premises on need basis. In other areas, where appropriate locations are not available, toilets facilities are made available to them by pitching of small tents with commode for the use of women employees. Since it is within the financial powers of respective Directors General to modify the vehicles, sufficient number of vehicles can/may be accordingly modified on requirement basis so as to provide mobile toilets specially to meet the requirement of women personnel during movement from one place to another and picketing duties.
- e. 'Creches' and 'Day Care Centres' have been provided for by the CAPFs to women employees on need basis and separate budgetary allocation on a regular basis have been provided to CAPFs to cater to the establishment of crèche facilities.
- f. Considering the increased demand of women police in tackling law & order situation 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 31.12.2017 is as under:

Force	Total Strength	Strength of Women
AR	63809	788
BSF	247378	5174
CISF	142267	8291
CRPF	303951	7773
ITBP	83714	1926
SSB	80225	1896
Total	921344	25848

## Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces

8.129 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 have also assisted in the conduct of free, fair and peaceful Assembly Elections, Bye-Elections in various States as well as law and order duties during local Municipal Election in Uttar Pradesh.

8.130 During the year, CAPFs were mobilized and deployed for Bye-Elections in various States. A large number of Central Armed Police Forces/ State Armed Police/Indian Reserve Battalion/ Border Wing Home Guards has also been mobilized and deployed for Assembly Elections in Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat.

8.131 During the year 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), 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:

- i. Government of Jammu & Kashmir for security arrangements during Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra
- ii. Government of Assam for preparation of National Register of Citizens and
- iii. For security arrangements during FIFA Under-17 world Cup in 06 cities.

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 Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab,

Tripura, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

## Raising of India Reserve Battalions in States

8.132 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.

8.133 Till date, 175 IR Bns have been sanctioned and 144 have been raised by the States. 1 IR Bn unraised sanctioned to Jharkhand State has been converted into Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB).

8.134 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 actuals. 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 Govt. of India for one IR Bn.

8.135 In BE 2017-18, ₹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 ₹40.00 crore under Grants-in-aid and ₹2.885 crore under Loans and Advances have been reimbursed/utilized to States.

8.136 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 exiting 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

8.137 Government of India to bear full cost for 5 years, 75% in 6<sup>th</sup> year, 50% in 7<sup>th</sup> year & 25% in 8<sup>th</sup>

year. From 9<sup>th</sup> 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

8.138 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

8.139 In BE 2017-18, ₹10.00 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-aid for reimbursement to the States for raising of SIRB. As on date, ₹9.50 crore have been reimbursed/utilized to States.

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# Chapter

# 9

## Other Police Organisations and Institutions

### Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

9.1 The BPR&D was set up on 28.08.1970 to identify the needs and problems of Police in the country, to undertake appropriate research projects and studies to suggest policy options to address the emerging challenges. It was also mandated to keep itself abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad. At present, it has 5 Divisions, namely, Research and Correctional Administration, Training, Modernization and Technology Development, National Police Mission, Special Units and Administration.

### Charter of Duties

9.2 Study of various types of crime and problems of general nature affecting the police:

- (i) Trends and causes of various types of crime.
- (ii) Crime Preventive Measures, their effectiveness and relationship with various forms of crime.
- (iii) Organisation, strength, administration, methods, procedures and techniques of Police Administration, Police Act and Manuals.
- (iv) Improvement in the methods of investigation, utility and results of introducing Scientific Aids.
- (v) Inadequacy of law including Penal Provisions.
- (vi) Assist research programmes in States/UTs, coordination of research projects.

- (vii) Sponsor research projects in the areas of professional interest.
- (viii) Implement Government of India Fellowship Scheme for Doctoral Work in Criminology, Police Science and Correctional Administration by awarding fellowships to scholars of Indian Universities every year.
- (ix) Promote advanced research in areas of professional interest with Indian universities.
- (x) Maintain coordination with various universities and motivate them to institute academic courses on Police and Prison related subjects at various levels.
- (xi) Organize All-India Police Science Congress and actively participate and coordinate other national and international conferences and seminars.
- (xii) Identify, promote and disseminate Best Practices and Standards to bring about Police Reforms uniformly in States/UTs.
- (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 Prisons Duty Meet and All India Conference of Heads of Prisons.
- (xvi) Coordinate research studies conducted by Regional Institutes of Correctional Administration (RICAs) and other academic/research institutes for 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 The Bureau of Police Research and Development, since its inception on 28.08.1970, has the mandate to identify the needs and problems of law enforcement in the country and initiate, stimulate and guide research in coordination with various institutions, ministries, universities, research institutes, states and other agencies. The Research and Correctional Administration Division has, so far, completed 267 research studies. The reports and recommendations of these research studies are communicated to the stakeholders for taking appropriate action. The Bureau has also brought out a National Police Research Repository of all the research studies completed by this Bureau. The BPR&D has earlier published three editions of the Compendium on Research Studies and circulated them to all States/UTs and other stakeholders.



Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Hon'ble Minister for Electronics and Information Technology and Shri Rajiv Jain, Director, IB, launching the National Police Research Repository at the National Conference of Young SPs from States/UTs and Commandants of CAPFs from 01.08.2017 to 02.08.2017 at New Delhi

(Source : BPR&D, New Delhi)

## 9.4 Research Studies in progress:

- (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) High Altitude Police Deployment: Requirement and Standardization of Clothing, Transport, Communication, Medicare, Ration, along with upgradation of norms for Building Space at High Altitude.
- (vi) Modalities for compensation to the Victims of Crime in the light of the position prevailing in other countries, so as to make it part of criminal jurisprudence in our country.
- (vii) Murder Cases w.e.f. 01.01.2009 onward with emphasis on the reasons for delay in the decision in such cases and suggesting managerial solutions including the management of cases.
- (viii) Use of Forensic Tools to promote Good Governance.
- (ix) Extent and Modus Operandi of Bank Frauds: Role of Police in handling Bank Frauds in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (x) Measuring of Incidence of Crime, Victimization & Cost of Crime: An Exploratory Analysis in Tamil Nadu.
- (xi) Study on Police Accountability: Motivation and Control.
- (xii) Missing Children-Linkage with Trafficking: An Analytical Study.
- (xiii) Understanding Stakeholder Reaction to Police Action in Violent Mob Situation.

- (xiv) Examining the Influence of Police Effectiveness on Police Wellbeing.
- (xv) 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).
- (xvi) Community Confidence Building Measures in LWE affected Areas.
- (xvii) Role of NGOs in Prisoners' Reformation & Rehabilitation.
- (xviii) Socio-Psychological and Economic Problems of Women Prisoners and their accompanying Children and Status of their Rehabilitation.

- (xix) Efficacy and Impact of Indian Prison Education in the Prison Management and Rehabilitation of the Prisoners: An Empirical Study.

### In-House Research Studies initiated

9.5 "Crime against Transgender persons, including alleged excesses by Police, with a view to investigate their causes and suggest Preventive Measures". Now this research study is completed and sent to subject expert for evaluation.

### Newly Approved Research Studies

9.6 The Standing Committee on Police Research has approved 04 new research proposals, which are as follows:

Sl. No.	Title	Name of the Researcher and Organisations
(i)	Critical analysis of effectiveness of CCTV in Law Enforcement (crime prevention, detection, traffic management, etc.)	Dr. Surabhi Mathur, Assistant Prof., Gujarat Forensic Science University
(ii)	Children's Homes under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2015: Status and measures to improve	Dr. D.C. Nanjunda, Associate Prof., Centre for Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy, University of Mysore
(iii)	Comparative analysis of attrition and suicide cases in CAPFs and corrective measures.	Prof. Dolly Arora, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.
(iv)	Illegal Migrants in Assam: Modus of their entrenchment in the State and nexuses: Measures to prevent and Modus operandi of illegal acquisition of citizenship / related documentation by foreigners in Assam and measures to prevent the same.	Shri Deb Kumar Chakraborty, Head, Department of Economics, UGC Centre for Studies on Bangladesh and Myanmar, Dibrugarh University, Assam

### 9.7 Recently completed GoI Fellowships

Sl. No.	Title	Name of Researcher & University
(i)	Crimes among tea garden communities in Assam: A Sociological Study	Abdul Motalib, Dibrugarh University, Assam

## 9.8 Details of GoI Fellowships in progress

Sl. No.	Title
(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)	Community Policing in Andhra Pradesh: A Case Study of Hyderabad Police.

## 9.9 Conferences / Seminars / Workshops - organised / sponsored

- (i) The Research and Correctional Administration Division organizes the annual All India Police Science Congress (AIPSC). Till date, 45 Congresses have been organized by the Bureau. The last Congress was held at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala from 08.12.2016 to 09.12.2016. This year, the Bureau is planning to organize the 46<sup>th</sup> AIPSC.
- (ii) The Research and Correctional Administration Division also organized the National Conference on Uniformed Women in Prison Administration from the 14.09.2017 to 15.09.2017, at New Delhi, for the first time. It has been decided to hold it biennially.



Dr. M. C. Borwankar, Former DG, BPR&D, welcoming Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, at the National Conference on Uniformed Women in Prison Administration, held from 14.09.2017 to 15.09.2017, at New Delhi.

(Source : BPR&D)



Session of National Conference on Uniformed Women in Prison Administration with experts from Police, Academia, Civil Society Organizations.

(Source : BPR&D)



Delegates of the National Conference on Uniformed Women in Prison Administration participating in group discussions.

(Source : BPR&D)



**Delegates attending the National Conference on Uniformed Women in Prison Administration (14.09.2017 to 15.09.2017, at New Delhi)**

(Source : BPR&D )



**Dr. M. C. Borwankar, Former DG, BPR&D, welcoming Ms. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, National Commission for Women (NCW), during the Valedictory Session of the National Conference on Uniformed Women in Prison Administration, held on 14.09.2017 to 15.09.2017, at New Delhi.**

(Source : BPR&D )

9.10 Three training courses, namely, Human Rights in Prison Management Course and Vertical Interaction Course have been organized at the Gurgaon Jail (Bhondsi) from 09.10.2017 to 11.10.2017 at the Regional Institute of Correctional Administration (RICA), Kolkata from 28.08.2017 to 01.09.2017 and at the Punjab Jail Training School, Patiala from 20<sup>th</sup> -24<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 respectively.

## Internship

9.11 On behalf of the Bureau, the Research & Correctional Administration Division is conducting the unpaid 15 working days Internship Programme. Three batches, comprising of 18 students from different universities/institutes have completed their internship with the BPR&D

## Public Delivery Services

9.12 The Hon. Prime Minister has shown great concern, during the 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 throughout the country could be on the same page in terms of Service Delivery to Citizens. The BPR&D has identified, compiled and circulated Citizen Centric Services, related to policing, to all States/UTs for suggestions and feedback. Finally, a booklet was prepared by the BPR&D, consisting 45 Public Services related to Policing to be provided in time-bound manner, along with provisions of penalty to defaulters. Copies of the same were sent to the Chief Secretaries and the DsGP of all states for modifications, as per their requirement, and their implementation.

## Revision of Standards for Modern Police Station Buildings

9.13 To bring about uniformity in the design for construction of Police Station Buildings, taken up by different States, with a Citizen-Centric approach, to improve the working conditions and the image of Police, 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 existing norms.

9.14 The architectural drawings as per the revised norms, have been prepared by the

BPR&D to create uniformity in Police Station Buildings as well as to give a distinctive identity to police stations in the states. The Modern Police Stations constructed as per these revised norms, will be supportive of and in consonance with the **SMART** (Strict and Sensitive, Modern and Mobile, Alert and Accountable, Reliable and Responsive, Tech-savvy and well Trained) Policing Concept, adopted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Efforts have been made to make these Police Stations gender sensitive, modern, smart and tech-savvy. The above revised norms are Basic Guidelines for Planning and constructing a new Police Station Building.

### **Smart Policemen - Developing, Designing and Trial of High Performance Uniform Articles and Accessories**

9.15 This Project was sanctioned during XI Five Year Plan at the cost of ₹40 lakh. This Project was assigned to the National Design Business Incubator (NDBI), National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, submitted the Coffee Table Book and the Project Booklet which have been circulated to all the States and CAPFs besides being uploaded on the BPR&D website.

### **National Conference for Young Superintendents of Police from States / UTs and Commandants of CAPFs**

9.16 The BPR&D organised a 02-day National Conference for Young SsP from States / UTs and Commandants of CAPFs from 01.08.2017 to 02.08.2017 at the Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The objective of the Conference was to create awareness among young officers about the latest technologies for delivery of Police services to citizens. This Conference was inaugurated by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Hon'ble Minister for Electronics & Information Technology and Law and Justice. Dr. Ashok Jhunjhunwala, Advisor to

the Hon'ble Minister of State for Power, was the Chief Guest for the Valedictory Session. Young Superintendents of Police from states / UTs and Commandants of CAPFs, interns with the BPR&D and ex-DsG of the BPR&D around 100 officers, in all participated in the Conference.

9.17 During the Conference, participant officers made presentations regarding best practices in their States. Syndicate Group discussions were also held for exchange of ideas/best practices in their respective States/Organizations.

### **20<sup>th</sup> India International Security Expo, 2017**

9.18 India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) organized the 20<sup>th</sup> India International Security Expo, 2017, w.e.f. 05.10.2017 to 07.10.2017, at the Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) was a partner in this event. The Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry, Shri C.R. Chaudhary, inaugurated the Security Expo on the 05.10.2017. The Bureau of Police Research & Development, being the Co-organizers had organized one full day National Seminar on "Technological Empowerment of Police for Effective Public Service Delivery" on 05.10.2017. The conference was attended by approximately 100 Police officers (SP/IsG/ADsG) from various State Police and CAPFs.

9.19 This is the biggest security exhibition being organized by the ITPO. The Expo was attended by Government officers, officers from CAPFs, State Police Forces as well as general public. It gave an opportunity to manufacturers, exhibitors, system integrators to understand the requirements, modifications and improvements required in the products available in the market. The BPR&D also organised a one day Seminar on the theme "Technological Empowerment for Law Enforcement Agencies" on 05.10.2017 at the ITPO.

## Study Report

9.20 A copy of the study report on "Development and Testing of Effective Non-Lethal Weapons / Technologies and Tactics for Countering Public Agitation with Minimum Force", which was conducted in the past has been circulated to the all States and CAPFs. The purpose of circulation is to share the information regarding the availability of non/less lethal technologies world-wide. The contents of this report are guidelines for law enforcement agencies for reference and not for usage for any other purposes or for any legal issues involved.

## Genesis of the National Police Mission (NPM)

9.21 The National Police Mission (NPM) Directorate has been set up in the BPR&D in 2008. The Eight Micro Missions (MM) under the NPM have been assigned the following mandate:-

**(a) 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.)

**(b) MM: 02 Community Policing**

(Involving Community in Policing - Police Interface with Media, Industry and other relevant segments - Police Image, etc.)

**(c) MM: 03 Communication and Technology**

(POLNET - CIPA - Cyber Techniques - Forensic Science - DNA - Narco Analysis, etc.)

**(d) MM: 04 Infrastructure**

(Buildings - official & residential equipment, weaponry, etc.)

**(e) 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.)

**(f) MM: 06 Proactive Policing and Visualizing Future Challenges**

(Extremism and Naxalism - Mob Violence - Cyber Crime - Money Laundering - Narco Terrorism - Human Trafficking, etc.)

**(g) MM: 07 Women and Child**

**(h) MM: 08 Correctional Administration**

(New Initiations, Prison Reforms, Industry)

## Important Events (Projects Completed)

Restructuring of Civil Police Organisation

9.22 The aims of the project are:-

- To make the structure of Civil Police more Officer- oriented.
- To ensure that the frustration on account of lack of promotions is minimised at all levels.
- To improve the quality of services delivered by the civil police.

## Reformation and Rehabilitation of Professional Criminals

9.23 The aim of the project is to prevent crimes committed by professional criminals by weaning them away from crime and resettling them with strictly legal means of livelihood. The objectives of the project are to identify 'De-notified Tribes' (DNTs) and other professional criminals, for reformation.

## **Golden Hour Trauma Care**

9.24 The Golden Hour is the first hour after grave accidents. The project envisages involvement of Government, private hospitals and ambulances, public & auto drivers to reduce deaths on roads due to accidents by providing expeditious medical help within the first hour.

## **Automated Traffic Monitoring System**

9.25 To control the traffic and the resulting problems, like accidental deaths, pollution and uncontrolled movement of vehicles, with better surveillance over the road and automation of process. Minor offences are challaned. Repeat offenders are given deterrent punishment by the courts.

## **Establishing Social Media Labs & Collection of Intelligence from the Social Media**

9.26 Establishing Social Media Labs in the States for monitoring & analyzing content on the social media and gathering actionable intelligence regarding the activities of criminals and anti-social elements.

## **Kerala Police Cyberdome**

9.27 The aim of this project is to create active partnership with the private sector and adopt the latest technologies, tools as well as services for the police department, and to equip the force to meet the real challenges of the cyber world and for fighting the emerging cyber threats towards the society.

## **Effective Police Custody Management**

9.28 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 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.

9.29 In order to address the issue of Custody Management, a project was undertaken under the Micro Mission 05 of the National Police Mission under the aegis of the BPR&D and the report was circulated to the States/UTs on 19.10.2016.

## **Bangalore City Traffic Police (B-TRAC) Technology Driven Traffic Management**

9.30 The project aims at reducing traffic congestion, pollution, accidents, parking management and setting-up accident reduction and trauma care system as well as strengthening of traffic police and their capacity building, to have a co-ordinated traffic management system.

## **Standardization of Equipment and other Facilities for Post-Mortem at District Hqrs.**

9.31 This important project is an appropriate guide for infrastructure updation and standardisation of equipment and other facilities for post-mortem at all the District Hqrs.

## **Establishment of SP Office in New Districts**

9.32 The objective of the project is to arrive at a uniform type design for construction of the office of the Superintendent of Police in new Districts. This is because, at present, there is no uniformity in the construction of the District Police Office in the Country.

## **Capacity building at PS level in Cyber Crime Investigation (MM: 06)**

9.33 Exponential increase in cyber-crimes all over the country has serious implications for the security of the nation. There is dire need of building better capacity amongst the police forces. The project 'Capacity building at PS level

in Cyber Crime Investigation' aims at increasing the capabilities of the police forces for preventive and punitive actions.

### Construction of the BPR&D and NCRB Hqrs.

9.34 The Government of India, MHA, approved the Plan outlay of ₹19.20 crore on 01.04.2009, under the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan to construct the Office Building for BPR&D Hqrs at

Mahipalpur, New Delhi. Due to inclusion of the Hqrs of the NCRB, in the same piece of land, the MHA approved the cost estimate of ₹117.34 crore under the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, on 30.07.2012. The construction work was assigned to M/s NBCC Ltd. The total expenditure on the construction work of this project by the NBCC, upto 31.12.2017, is ₹108.32 crore. The new Hqrs building of the BPR&D / NCRB has been inaugurated by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister, on 08.09.2017.



The new campus of BPR&D & NCRB Hqrs was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh.

(Source : BPR&D)



## Central Detective Training Institutes (CDTIs)

9.35 A present, five Central Detective Training Institutes (CDTIs) are functioning under the aegis of the BPR&D and are located at Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Ghaziabad & Jaipur. These Training Institutions have been imparting training in Advanced Scientific Methods in Crime Investigation to the Officers from States, Centre and Foreign countries. From 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, 166 Courses have been organized, in which 3685 police personnel were trained as under:

Sl. No.	Name of CDTI	No. of courses conducted	No. of Participants
1.	Kolkata	36	670
2.	Hyderabad	35	825
3.	Chandigarh	29	954
4.	Ghaziabad	26	625
5.	Jaipur	40	611
<b>Total</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>3685</b>

9.36 The Ministry of Home Affairs approved an outlay of ₹15.40 crore for the new Administration / Training Block, along with a hostel block for the CDTI, Hyderabad. The work has been completed and the new Administrative/Training Block, along with the hostel block, was inaugurated by the DG, BPR&D, on 21.09.2017.



**Inauguration of Cyber Security Centre by DG, BPR&D**

(Source : BPR&D)

9.37 These Training Institutions have also been declared as “Centers of Excellence” in the following areas:

- CDTI Kolkata**—Centre of Excellence on Community Policing, Crime against Women, Children & other vulnerable sections, Human Trafficking & Illegal Migration;
- CDTI Hyderabad** – Centre of Excellence on Police Technology, IT & Cyber Crime;
- CDTI Chandigarh**—Centre of Excellence on all Organized Crimes
- CDTI Ghaziabad** – Centre of Excellence on Counter Terrorism & Counter Insurgency;
- CDTI Jaipur**—Centre of Excellence on New Age Crime, i.e., Antiques & Wildlife, Intellectual Property Rights, CBRN (Chemical, Radiological, Biological & Nuclear Weapons) and other emerging areas like Crypto-currency, Bitcoins, etc.

## Central Detective Training Institute (CDTI), Ghaziabad

9.38 The 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 a CDTS, now called CDTI at Ghaziabad. The construction of the CDTI at Ghaziabad has been completed. The Union Home Minister inaugurated it on 16.12.2016.

## Central Detective Training Institute (CDTI), Jaipur

9.39 The Government of Rajasthan allocated land measuring 8.09 hectares at Dhami Kalan, Jaipur Dist., for establishment of the CDTS, Jaipur. Possession of the land has been taken in the month of February, 2014. Work for Construction of the CDTI at Jaipur was assigned to M/s WAPCOS Ltd. and Construction work is in progress.

## Setting up of Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT), Bhopal

9.40 The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, approved Plan outlay of ₹281.00 crore for setting up of the Central Academy for 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. 93 % construction work has been completed. Out of ₹38.44 crore allotted recently for the construction work of CAPT Bhopal, ₹16.30 crore, has been spent by the CPWD in 2017-18.

## Training

9.41 In the meantime, the Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT), Bhopal, conducted 17 courses, wherein 536 police officers were trained.

## Statistical Unit

9.42 The Statistical Unit releases “the Data on Police Organizations in India”, which is an annual publication of the BPR&D. It is an indispensable publication, providing various types of statistical data on States / UTs, Central Armed Police Forces, etc., for critical examination of the facts and figures, helping in planning for effective policing as well as decision making. The valuable information and statistics are very useful for increase the efficiency of the Police Organizations. The latest edition, released on 08.09.2017, is available on the BPR&D website.

## Domestic Training

9.43 08 Vertical Interaction Courses (VICs) were sponsored in different Central / State Police Training Institutions on the subjects mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Name of the Institutions	Duration
1	CBRN Threats & Police Response	National Industrial Security Academy (NISA), Hyderabad	03.07.2017 to 07.07.2017
2	Cyber Crime	North-Eastern Police Academy (NEPA), Meghalaya	17.07.2017 to 22.07.2017
3.	Organised/Syndicate Crime	Central Bureau of Investigation Academy (CBI), Ghaziabad	17.07.2017 to 22.07.2017
4.	Cyber and Mobile Forensic	Central Bureau of Investigation Academy (CBI), Ghaziabad	07.08.2017 to 11.08.2017
5.	Aviation & Sea Port Security	National Industrial Security Academy (NISA), Hyderabad	11.09.2017 to 15.09.2017
6.	National Security Challenges & Police Response	Intelligence Bureau (IB), New Delhi	04.09.2017 to 08.09.2017
7	Corruption & Future of Governance	Central Bureau of Investigation Academy (CBI), Ghaziabad	03.10.2017 to 07.10.2017
8	Building Competencies for Personal Excellence	Art of Living Foundation, Bengaluru	23.10.2017 to 27.10.2017
9	Human Trafficking	NEPA, Meghalaya, Shillong	04.12.2017 to 09.12.2017

In these 09 Vertical Interaction Courses, 148 IPS/Senior Police Officers were trained.

9.44 During the period under report, the Domestic Section sponsored 13 Management Courses which were conducted at Management

Institutions, like IIMs Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Kolkata, and other prominent Institutes of the country. A total of 31 senior police officers were trained in these courses. Details of the courses are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the courses	Course Date	Venue
1	Negotiation Strategies	19.06.17 to 21.06.17	ISB, Hyderabad
2	Stepping into Leadership	26.06.17 to 29.06.17	ISB, Hyderabad
3	Creativity Reinvention and Self Development for Global Managers	26.08.17 to 30.06.17	IIM, Bangalore
4	Managerial Effectiveness	28.06.17 to 30.08.17	MDI, Gurgaon
5	Organization Excellence through Leadership	03.07.17 to 06.07.17	IIM, Kolkata
6	People Management Competencies Assessment and Development Centre	05.07.17 to 07.07.17	MDI, Gurgaon
7	Managing IT Projects	17.07.17 to 22.07.17	IIM, Ahmedabad
8	Advanced Analytics for Management	17.07.17 to 22.07.17	IIM, Ahmedabad
9	Leadership Excellence	24.07.17 to 27.07.17	IIM, Kolkata
10	Taking People Along: Managing by Persuasion	31.07.17 to 05.08.17	IIM, Ahmedabad
11	Developing your Team for Superior Performance	31.07.17 to 04.08.17	IIM, Kolkata
12	Making for Managerial Effectiveness	18.09.17 to 20.09.17	IIM, Bangalore
13	Strategic IT Management for CIOs	18.09.17 to 23.09.17	IIM, Ahmedabad

9.45 During the relevant period, 05 long term courses, viz. (a) 43rd Advanced Professional Programme in Public Administration at the IIPA, New Delhi, which commenced on 03.07.2017 (b) the 73<sup>rd</sup> Staff Course at the Defense Services Staff College (DSSC), Willington, which commenced on 12.06.2017 (c) the 9<sup>th</sup> One Year Diploma Programme in Public Policy and Sustainable Development at the TERI University, which commenced on 24.07.2017 (d) the 11<sup>th</sup> Post Graduate Programme in Public Policy and Management, which commenced on 24.04.2017 (e) the 16<sup>th</sup> Post Graduate Programme in Public

Policy and Management at the IIM, Bangalore, which commenced on 01.05.2017, were sponsored for Police Officers. 14 Police Officers are attending these long terms courses.

9.46 As many as 828 slots were allotted for 53 different courses organized by various Central Armed Police Forces Training Institutions on subjects like Commando Course, Weapon & Tactics, Bomb Disposal, Unarmed Combat, Internal Security, Mob Dispersal, VIP Protection, Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare (CIJW) etc.

9.47 998 slots were allocated to Army Training Institutions for 117 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.

9.48 Three exclusive courses for Women Police Officers (ASI to Dy. SP) were organized on the subject of 'Self Development and Conflict Management', at two CDTIs - i) CDTI, Hyderabad: 28.08.2017-30.08.2017(19) & ii) CDTI, Kolkata: 27.06.2017-29.06.2017 (20) and 04.09.2017-06.09.2017 (15). 54 Women Police Officers were trained, in all.

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Duration		Venue	Slots Utilized/ Slots Available	Rank
		From	To			
1.	ATA - IN 15 VIS 01 Vital Infrastructure Security	09.01.2017	20.01.2017	CDTI Ghaziabad	24/24	Insr. To SP
2.	ATA - IN 15 Tactical Medical Training Course	30.01.2017	03.02.2017	CDTI, Ghaziabad	21/24	Insr. to SP
3.	ATA IN 15 CRT TTT 02, Crisis Response Team	20.02.2017	31.03.2017	Jordan, Amman	24/24	SI to SP
4.	ATA - "Identifying and Developing Investigative Information (IDII)"	08.05.2017	19.05.2017	CDTI Ghaziabad	19/24	Insr. to SP
5	ATA - 11404, Hostage Negotiation Course	29.05.2017	09.06.2017	CDTI Ghaziabad	17/20	Dy. SP to IGP
6	ATA - "Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	05.06.2017	16.06.2017	CDTI Ghaziabad	20/24	Insr. to SP
7	ATA - IN15PIICO1, "Principles of Internet Investigations Course"	31.07.2017	11.08.2017	GFSU, Gujarat	07/12	Insr. to DIGP
8	ATA 10418, Maritime Interdiction of Terrorism	11.09.2017	29.09.2017	Devbhoomi Dwarka Gujarat	18/24	Dy. SP to DIGP
9	ATA - FATS Simulated Firearm System (MILO System)"	18.09.2017	22.09.2017	SVP NPA Hyd.	06/06	Dy. SP to DIGP
10	ATA - "Investigating the Dark Web (IDW)"	04.09.2017	08.09.2017	GFSU, Gujarat	10/12	Dy. SP to DIGP
11	ATA - IN16IIM01, Investigative Information Management	30.10.2017	10.11.2017	CDTI Hyderabad	12/24	Insr. to DIGP
12	ATA - SCA16EFFTFC01, Executive Forum on Foreign Terrorist Fighters Consultation	02.10.2017	06.10.2017	Budapest, Hungary.	06/06	Senior Police Executive
13	ATA IN16PLR Col. Police leaders Role in Countering Terrorism	04.12.2017	15.12.2017	CDTI Hyderabad	18/24	Dy. SP to IGP
Total					202/248	

9.49 The BPR&D, on behalf of the MHA, is coordinating the ATA courses under which a total of 202 officers have been trained in India and abroad, in 13 courses. 02 courses were held in Jordan and Hungary, in which 30 officers were trained, and 11 courses were held in India, in which 182 officers were trained as under:

## Foreign Training

### Training of Foreign Police Officers in India

9.50 The 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.

### Courses under the Homeland Security Dialogue / International Bilateral Training Programme:

9.51 A course on "Major Case Management: Team Commander" (MCMTC) was held at the Canadian Police College, Ottawa, Canada, from 10.10.2017 to 19.10.2017, wherein 10 police officers were trained.

### Courses under Developing Specialist Investigators (DSI), held in India:

9.52 Approval has been given for the following courses during the year 2017 -18:

- (i) 02 Courses at KPA, Mysuru, on the topics: Interrogation Techniques and Anti - Human Trafficking
- (ii) Courses on Investigation of Murder /Homicide Cases to be conducted at the PTS, A & N Islands, and PTC Banderdewa, Arunachal Pradesh
- (iii) 02 Courses at the Police HQ Aizwal, Mizoram one on Interrogation Technique and 01 on Murder/Homicide.

(iv) 04 Courses in PTS and PTC, Nagaland, on VIP Security, Weapons & Tactics, Interrogation Techniques and on Cyber Crime

(v) 08 courses at KPA, Thirssur, on Investigation of Murder / Homicide, Station House Mgmt., Investigation of Traffic Accident and Anti - Human Trafficking

## Foreign Training under Developing Specialist Investigator (DSI)

9.53 The Developing Specialist Investigators Scheme, approved by the MHA, has foreign training component under which toppers of these courses, held in India, are provided foreign exposure. So far, 01 batch has been sent to France under the DSI Scheme on the theme "Traffic Management & Investigation of Traffic Accident; from 09.05.2017 to 12.05.2017, which has been attended by 10 police officers of the rank of SI's to DySP's.

## Central Academy For Police Training (CAPT), Bhopal

9.54 The Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT), Bhopal, conducted 17 courses, wherein 536 police officers were trained.

## Supreme Court Monitored Training on Video-conferencing between Prisons & Courts and the ICJS

9.55 The BPR&D has organized training programmes for the E-Courts Scheme in which officers from Judiciary, Prisons, Police and Prosecution participated. This was implemented under the supervision of E-Committee of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

## The Futuristic Scheme of the MHA

9.56 The Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), which is also monitored by the

Hon'ble Supreme Court, E-Committee, aims to integrate the CCTNS Project with the E-Prisons Databases in the first instance and with the other pillars of the Criminal Justice System-Forensics, Prosecution, Juvenile Homes and a Nationwide Fingerprint Database of Criminals in a phased manner. It has been decided to use these trainings for sensitization of the officers of the Judiciary, Jails, Prosecution and the Police about the ICJS, as well. These TOT workshops for officers from the Judiciary, Prisons, Police and Prosecution have been organized at the CDTI, Ghaziabad (07.09.2017-09.09. 2017), Chandigarh (9.10.2017-10.10.2017), NEPA, Shillong (7.11.2017-08.11.2017), CDTI Hyderabad (15.11.2017 - 16.11.2017) and CDTI Jaipur (14.12.2017 - 15.12.2017). So far, 319 officers have been trained.

### **Training Intervention Scheme**

9.57 The government has approved a Plan scheme named "Training Scheme". The basic objective of the scheme is to identify the gaps between the required and the 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.

9.58 Under the "Training Intervention" scheme the MHA has approved 13 components, out of which only one component, namely, DSI "Developing Specialist Investigator", Scheme has been approved beyond the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, at a cost of ₹13.00 Crore.

### **E-Learning Portal**

9.59 The BPR&D has developed the "e-Ustaad", an E-Learning Portal for hosting training material on various subjects for all ranks of Indian police officers. The portal has been developed by the CDAC, Hyderabad, based on its E-Learning platform "Megh Sikshak". This platform has been customized as per BPR&D's requirements. The

"e-Ustaad" portal was launched by Sh. Rajnath Singh, the Hon'ble Union Minister for Home Affairs, on 18.09.2017

### **Marine Police Training Institute (MPTI)**

9.60 The BPR&D is taking steps for establishing the Marine Police Training Institute (MPTI), at Dwarka Devbhoomi (Gujarat) under the supervision of the Secretary (Border Management, MHA). A joint visit of the representatives of the BPR&D, IIT Madras, Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard along with the concerned officers from Gujarat Police and the Revenue Department, Gujarat, was held at the proposed site. Experts from the Department of Oceanography, IIT, Madras, have prepared a final report about the suitability of various options available for locating the proposed institute. Following sites / setting up of MPTI have been identified for :-

- (a) Temporary Campus at Okha
- (b) Permanent Campus at Mojav, District - Dwarka

### **National Institute of Traffic Management & Research**

9.61 The BPR&D is in the process of establishing this institute. The brief objectives of the institute are to develop SOPs for traffic management, to conduct Training Courses for police personnel in investigation of traffic cases, to test and evaluate new technology and equipment for enforcement and regulation of traffic problems in various metros and other important cities and suggest remedies, and to give stimulus to inter-departmental research on traffic issues.

### **Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS)**

9.62 The Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) was created vide Gazette Notification No. 25011/41/2001-GPA.II/PM-II on 31.12.2002. It is headed by the Director-cum-

Chief Forensic Scientist. DFSS is nodal agency for promotion and development of forensic science in the country and is committed to deliver state-of-the-art scientific analysis and investigative services while maintaining the highest level of integrity, impartiality and professionalism.

### Central Forensic Science Laboratories

9.63 DFSS administers six Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) located at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati. CFSL Kolkata and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQD), Shimla (an unit under CFSL Chandigarh) are the oldest institutions in the country in the field of forensic science.

9.64 As per MHA's Resolution dated 29.11.2010, the following is the Charter of Duties of the Directorate of Forensic Science Services, MHA, New Delhi:

- To provide high quality and on time forensic services to criminal justice delivery system by creating capacity and capability at the central level and providing technical and financial support and assistance to forensic institutions in the States and UTs.
- To develop new technologies and create new scientific knowledge to assist the criminal justice system.
- To encourage research & development in various areas of forensic science & strengthen forensic services by arranging and instituting financial grants and fellowship schemes for intramural and extramural R&D schemes.
- To establish linkages with national and international scientific, technical and forensic institutions and universities for cooperation through transfer of technology, skill development, exchange of scientific personnel and sharing of information.

- To promote quality assurance and quality control in forensic testing by arranging technical and financial support for the development of forensic standards and uniform standard operating procedures.
- To disseminate and promote knowledge in the field of application of science & technology by supporting/organising awareness programmes, symposium, seminars, hands-on workshops and national/international conferences.
- To formulate plans and policies to promote capacity building in forensic science in the country.
- To develop national database on various forensic indices to control recidivism, repeat crimes and strengthen home land security.
- To promote excellence in forensic services & R&D by instituting awards & incentive programmes.
- To assist and advice the Central and State Governments in all forensic science matters and extend forensic science assistance in case of national disaster/ calamities.

### Jurisdiction of six CFSLs under DFSS

9.65 As per MHA Gazette Notification No. 25020/61/13/FW/MHA dated 26.07.2013, the jurisdiction of six CFSLs has been defined as follows:

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, Andman & 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, Delhi, NCR & Haryana.

The six CFSLs receive cases/exhibits referred by all Central Government Agencies, Courts, Autonomous bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and respective States/ Union Territories.

### Divisions in CFSLs

9.66 The CFSLs under DFSS are organized into seven disciplines viz. Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry, Documents, Explosives, Physics & Toxicology. Brief description of these Divisions is as under:

- i) **Ballistics:** This Division mainly handles cases of ammunition, projectiles, firearms, their ammunition for detecting range of fire, angle of fire and trajectory of projectiles etc.
- ii) **Biology:** This Division deals with the identification of biological evidences either plant or animal in origin, through mutual comparison and identification. It also undertakes DNA examination.
- iii) **Chemistry:** It 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.
- iv) **Documents:** This Division handles the cases of authorship of manuscripts, typed

materials, printed materials and signatures, etc. Such documents are examined and source/authorship is established by forensic documents examiners. They are also engaged in several other problems concerning white collar crimes like 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, this Division is also examining the cases of computer forensics which include mobile phones, hard disk, e-transactions, etc.

- v) **Explosives:** It deals with the identification of explosives and their remnants from the site of explosion or from confiscated suspected material.
- vi) **Physics:** It identifies 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. This Division also handles cases of audio-video authentication.
- vii) **Toxicology:** The work of this Division is to indicate symptomatically as well as on the basis of chemical and instrumental analysis, the identification of poisons, narcotics, drugs and other psychotropic substances.

### 9.67 Achievements

- i) **Case Examination work:** The main responsibility of all CFSLs is to forensically examine the case exhibits received from Courts of Law, various Law Enforcement Agencies, Police, etc. During the period 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, six CFSLs have examined 5,345 crime cases with 1,94,294 exhibits. These laboratories examine cases which are of comparatively higher



complexity that require expert professional opinion and enhanced standards of diligence.

ii) **Quality Assurance:** CFSLs 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, Govt. of India, New Delhi as per quality parameters conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and the NABL 113, i.e., Specific Guidelines for Accreditation of Forensic Science Laboratories and Check-list of Assessors. All six CFSLs 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 by the various law enforcement agencies.

iii) **Court Evidence:** The experts/scientists of the six CFSLs tendered evidence in 706 cases in various courts of law during the period April-December, 2017.

iv) **Scene of Crime:** The experts/scientists attended 52 crime scenes during the period April-December, 2017.

v) **Training Programmes:** During the period April-December, 2017, scientists of six CFSLs attended 99 induction training programmes organized by various agencies such as the NABL, National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science (NICFS) for upgrading their technological knowledge and skills. Apart from the above, CFSLs also organized 70 training programmes/workshops which were attended by various senior level judges, police officer and scientists.



Participants during Training Course

(Source: CFSL, Chandigarh)

### **‘Establishment of New Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Modernization of Existing CFSs under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services**

9.68 The Ministry of Home Affairs has approved a Plan Scheme for DFSS viz. ‘Establishment of New Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Modernization of Existing CFSs under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services’ during the 12th Five Year Plan. The financial outlay of this Scheme is ₹279.90 Crore. The principle objective of this scheme is to strengthen forensic science support to the law enforcement agencies in handling hi-tech and emerging crimes.

9.69 During this financial year, state-of-the-art laboratory buildings are being constructed at Bhopal, Guwahati, Kolkata & Pune. The construction work is in full swing and likely to be completed by 2018-19. Work in respect of other two components of the Scheme i.e. Manpower and Procurement of equipment for new six Divisions, is also in progress. 48 new regular posts for the three new CFSs have been sanctioned. Apart from the regular case work, the three new CFSs have also started case examination work in the field of computer/cyber forensics and narcotics.

### **Union Home Minister’s Award**

9.70 Ministry of Home Affairs, in the year 1993, has introduced the scheme of Union Home Minister’s Award in the DFSS for awarding forensic scientists in India for their meritorious services, every year. 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 in the past have been recognized for their excellent contribution in forensic science. After some modifications, the scheme was revised on 10.02.2010. The scheme was widely circulated and after scrutiny

of nominations by a Selection Committee, eight awards have been approved. These awards are likely to be conferred in the forthcoming ‘24<sup>th</sup> All India Forensic Science Conference’ to be held in February, 2018 at Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

### **All India Forensic Science Conference:**

9.71 All India Forensic Science Conference is an annual mega event of the DFSS. This annual forensic conference brings together forensic science professionals, police officers and members of the judiciary from India as well as from other countries and has over the years developed into an excellent forum for exchange of information and ideas on latest forensic practices.

9.72 The 24th All India Forensic Science Conference is scheduled to be held in the month of February, 2018 at Ahmedabad, Gujarat in collaboration with Raksha Shakti University and Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. The central theme of the Conference is “Harnessing new vistas in Academics and Forensic Science”. There will be talks by eminent police officers, members of the judiciary and forensic scientists on important topics of wide interest. Panel discussions will be held on key-issues related to the maximum utilization of forensic science practices as an aid to criminal investigation and administration of justice in the country. Scientific papers contributed by forensic scientists under various disciplines would also be presented and discussed in this conference.

9.73 About 500 delegates from State and Central Forensic science laboratories, medico-legal institutions and universities are expected to attend the conference. It is also proposed to invite judges from District Courts, medico legal experts, members of National Human Rights Commission, police officers and eminent forensic scientists for delivering talks and actively participate in the conference. Eminent speakers from India and

abroad are being identified to deliver talks on the current issues related to Forensic Science.

### International Technical Cooperation

9.74 As per charter of duties, DFSS also regularly imparts technical cooperation to state FSLs as well as forensic laboratories in other countries. In the past, a two-member 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 via diplomatic channel. In the month of August, an Indian delegation led by Deputy Secretary (Forensic), MHA visited Vietnam for installation and commissioning of these hardware & software and also imparted training to the Vietnamese experts to run these tools.

### Central Forensic Science Laboratory, (Central Bureau of Investigation), New Delhi

#### Introduction

9.75 The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Central Bureau of Investigation [CFSL (CBI)], New Delhi was established in the Year 1968 as a scientific department to provide scientific support and services to the investigation of crime. The Laboratory is located at Block No.4, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. Besides this, the CFSL has Scientific Aids Units located at CBI Branch in Chennai and Mumbai. CFSL (CBI) today is one of the most comprehensive laboratories in the country with 10 fully equipped Divisions namely Ballistics, Biology & DNA Profiling unit, Chemistry, Documents, Finger Print, Forensic Psychology, Photo, Physics, Serology and Computer Forensics. The Laboratory has a sanctioned strength of 182 Scientific & Ministerial Staff and was allocated Budget Grant of ₹16.71 crore for the year 2017-18.

### Jurisdiction

9.76 CFSL (CBI) is a scientific department under the administrative control of CBI and overall control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. CFSL (CBI) undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi police, judiciary and vigilance departments of Ministries & Undertakings & State/Central Government Departments. The experts of CFSL (CBI) examine the exhibits and render expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law through court testimony and evidence. Services of the scientific experts are also utilized at the scene of crime throughout India by CBI for detection of physical clues. Training is also imparted to the CBI's Investigating Officers and to other trainees of forensic science. R&D work related to art and skill development in forensic science is also undertaken at CFSL (CBI).

### Court Attendance and Scene of Crime Visits

9.77 The CFSL(CBI) scientists rendered expert testimony in 426 cases in courts in Delhi and other parts of India and examined 147 scenes of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes during the year 2017 (upto December, 2017). Forensic assistance was also provided to Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Banks, Cabinet Secretariat and Public Undertakings.

### Case Statistics

9.78 The status of cases referred to the CFSL-CBI is as below:

- Case statistics for the year 2017 (till 31.12.2017)**

Cases pending as on 01.01. 2017	: 1143
Cases received from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017	: 2383

2. **Cases reported during the year 2017 (till 31.12.2017)**
  - i. CBI : 1400
  - ii. Delhi Police : 403
  - iii. Others : 545
  - Total : 2348**
3. Cases pending as on 31.12.2017 : 1178

### Initiative Towards Quality Assurance

9.79 CFSL (CBI) is committed to adhere strictly to its quality policy to provide assured quality services of certified standards to the public as well as to the investigating agencies and judiciary, in order to deduce effective remedial solutions of the intricacies related to forensic investigation of crime cases of any type and for proper dispensation of justice. CFSL (CBI) has been accredited by National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, as per quality systems conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) 113. The Laboratory has prepared comprehensive quality manual and working procedures manuals for analytical and scientific tests to be carried out in respect of a variety of crime exhibits referred to its Divisions. During the year, congruency checks were made in approximately 1,200 cases. The quality manual was revised as per the requirement of NABL. The standard proforma i.e. ISO IEC 17025 - 2005 has been introduced in the laboratory. Awareness drive was also carried out in the laboratory about the ongoing quality assurance programme.

### Latest Important Equipment Procured

9.80 A computerized voice analysis system for the detection of deception i.e., layered voice analysis was procured in May, 2017 for use in Forensic Psychology Division. Fourier Transform Infra-Red Spectroscopy was procured in May, 2017 for the use in the Ballistics Division of CFSL (CBI) to detect the gun shot residue & explosives analysis.

### Existing Examination Facilities

9.81 The scientists in the following 10 Divisions of CFSL (CBI) are put to rigorous trainings in India and abroad to upgrade their forensic skills and to induct innovative technologies in the field of forensic science.

#### Ballistics Division

9.82 The Division is equipped with technology and expertise to handle cases of firearms and explosives, involving examination of firearms to determine the nature and type of weapons used in the crime, range of firing, linking fired bullets/ cartridge cases with the suspect weapons and checking of mechanism of the weapon for the evidence of accidental discharge. The Division carries out work relating to examination and analysis of explosives (Civil, Military and IEDs) and explosive devices used and re-construction of the site of explosion. The Division is equipped with High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) System for the trace analysis of the explosive materials. Stereo Microscope is used for examination of fired bullets.



**Stereo Microscope for Fired Bullets Examination**

(Source: CFSL/CBI, New Delhi)

#### Biology and DNA Profiling Division

9.83 The Division has expertise to carry out all types of analytical work related to forensic biology which includes detection and

establishment of any type of biological fluids like blood, semen, saliva, urine, sweat and milk. Further, the laboratory has been equipped to carry out accurate microscopic examination related to hair, fibre, tissue and botanical exhibits. The high-tech DNA profiling laboratory is receiving all types of biological samples for forensic analysis. The reported cases are of various nature like murder/homicide, suicide, assault, unnatural sexual offence, dacoity, robbery etc.



**Working with Robotic System in DNA Profiling Lab**  
(Source: CFSL/CBI, New Delhi)

## Chemistry Division

9.84 The Division consists of Toxicology, Narcotics and General Chemical Analysis Sections. This Division is equipped with high-tech analytical equipments for analysis of exhibits such as viscera, biological fluids, trap cases, dowry death cases, petroleum products, acids and various other miscellaneous exhibits. Viscera and biological fluids are examined for the detection of poisons in homicide and suicide cases. R&D activities also form a part of the programme in bringing up the latest techniques and instrumental methods of analysis. High Performance Thin Layered Chromatography (HPTLC) is used for analysis of mixture of chemical substances.



**Working on HPTLC**  
(Source: CFSL/CBI, New Delhi)

## Document Division

9.85 The Document Division carries out examination of signatures, counterfeit currency notes, torn edges of paper & comparison with their counterparts, determination of the absolute or relative age of the documents, ink, paper, reconstruction of the charred and burnt documents, hand writing, interpolation, substitution, addition, over writings, decipherment of the mechanically & chemically erased writings, rubber stamp impressions, typed scripts, seal impressions, order of the sequence of the strokes and writing implements etc. Video Spectral Comparator is used for analysis of documents using light spectrum.



**Working on Video Spectral Comparator-IV**  
(Source: CFSL/CBI, New Delhi)

## Fingerprint Division

9.86 Fingerprint Division provides services relating to examination of crime scene visits for chance prints, developments of latent prints, questioned thumb impressions, preparation of specimen ten digit finger prints of accused / suspects. High power laser beam light sources and portable equipment namely High Intensity Light Source are used for detection of chance prints at the scene of crime.



**Development of Latent Finger Print**

(Source: CFSL/CBI, New Delhi)

## Forensic Psychology Division

9.87 CFSL (CBI) was the first Laboratory in India to establish Forensic Psychology Division. Since 1973, examination of over 10,000 subjects has been conducted to detect deception. The Division uses the computerized (desktop and laptop) polygraph equipment to detect deception in addition to the recently procured Layered Voice Analysis system. The Division also conducts criminal profiling, forensic statement analysis, forensic psychological assessment and psychological autopsy in important cases.



**Polygraph Examination**

(Source: CFSL/CBI, New Delhi)

## Photo & Scientific Aid Division

9.88 Forensic photography is the science of producing a correct reproduction of an exhibit / scene of crime for the benefit of the court. Photo & Scientific Aids Division undertakes photography of all crime exhibits such as finger print, biological evidence, physical evidence, chemical evidence, fire-arms, explosives and documents. The experts of this Division visit the scene of crime to photograph and video graph the incident to provide expert opinion, except relating to hard disks and mobile phones. The Division is also undertaking the cases of preparing/copying of Audio/Video images on any medium into



**Video Analysis System**

(Source: CFSL/CBI, New Delhi)

another medium except hard disc & mobile phone technology.

## Physics Division

9.89 Physics Division examines deciphering of erased chassis & engine number of vehicles, examination of metallic seals, postal seals, examination of tool marks, registration plate of vehicles, paint, glass, soil, fibres, metallic pieces, threads, ropes, cloth pieces, struggle marks and cut marks on cloth, knot examination, speaker's identification etc. An advanced version of computerized Voice Spectrograph namely Computerized Speech Lab Model CSL-4500 has been acquired and is being used for analysis of speaker identification cases. Experts visit the scene of crime and also undertake the task of reconstruction of the scene of crime.



**Computerized Voice Spectrograph Speech Lab**

(Source: CFSL/CBI, New Delhi)

## Serology Division

9.90 The Division provides the determination of origin of species and grouping of body fluids, tissues, saliva, semen and other body materials. The reported cases consist of murder, causing death due to negligence, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, attempt to murder, causing hurt, sexual offences (Rape / Sodomy), inquiry into cause of death of miscellaneous nature.

## Computer Forensic Division

9.91 Computer Forensic Division is functioning since January, 2004, with the objectives of preservation, identification, extraction and documentation of computer evidence in various Computer related crimes using sophisticated technology and tools. This Division also undertakes data retrieval from the mobile phones and any digital storage device.



**Computer Forensic Software**

(Source: CFSL/CBI, New Delhi)

## Scientific Aid Unit

9.92 Scientific Aid Units of CFSL CBI at Mumbai and Chennai are having Document Division, Forensic Psychology Division, Fingerprint Division along with a photo unit.

## Future Growth

9.93 Latest Important Equipment Procured

1. A computerized voice analysis system for the detection of deception i.e., Layered Voice Analysis was procured in May, 2017 for the use in Forensic Psychology Division.



**Working on Layered Voice Analysis**

(Source: CFSL/CBI, New Delhi)

2. Fourier Transform Infra-Red Spectroscopy was procured in May 2017 for the use in the Ballistics Division of CFSL (CBI) to detect the gun shot residue & explosives analysis.



**Working on FTIR in Ballistics Division**

(Source: CFSL/CBI, New Delhi)

## **Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS)**

9.94 Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS) was established in 1972 with the objective to train senior officers of the criminal justice system. Till date 42,572 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**

9.95 During the period 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, NICFS organized 35 training courses and one workshop for police, judiciary, prosecution, prison officials. In all, 999 officers from various parts of India and 68 foreign officers participated in these programmes.

### **Post Graduate Courses**

9.96 NICFS offers MA / M.Sc. courses in criminology and forensic science in affiliation with the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University since 2004. Initially, NICFS started these courses with common curriculum for all students. The Institute has launched new curriculum which allows 3 parallel streams of specialization in Criminology and 4 parallel streams of specialization in Forensic Science. The three streams of specialization in criminology are (a) Economic Offences & Prevention (b) Security Management (c) Human Rights in Criminal Justice in MA (Criminology) Course. The four streams of specialisation in forensic science are (a) Forensic Ballistics, (b) Forensic Document Examination, (c) Forensic Chemistry & Toxicology and (d) Forensic Biology, Serology & DNA Profiling in M.Sc.(Forensic Science) Course. The MA/MSc teaching of the Institute is inspected every year by a joint team of Government of NCT Delhi and GGS Indraprastha University. The Institute is a 'Category A' Institute.

9.97 A one year PG Diploma course in document examination was started on 01.04.2015. This course is specially designed for serving police and forensic science experts. In 2017-18, a new course was designed with specialization



in cyber security, forensic ballistics, forensic toxicology, biology and physics. 8 officers were selected for this course in their respective fields.

## Initiatives

9.98 A proposal for construction of new hostel Block at LNJN NICFS Campus, Sector-3, Rohini, Delhi with 80 rooms, residence for faculty and a new library block at estimated cost of ₹40 Crore for which ₹8.64 Crore have been approved out of which ₹8.64 Crore has been released to NBCC towards mobilization advance.

9.99 A 'Special Course on Criminology and Forensic Science' for Myanmar police officers was conducted in which 20 officers from foreign countries participated. This course was held for 23 days from 12.06.2017 to 04.07.2017.



**Participants of Special Course on Criminology and Forensic Science for Myanmar Police Officers**

(Source: LNJN NICFS)

9.100 NICFS organised and hosted the first national seminar on the 'Emerging Trends in Crime-Challenges for Forensic Science' from 17.08.2017 to 18.08.2017. The Directors of over 30 FSLs from all over India participated in this seminar.

9.101 A National Workshop on 'An Alternative Approach to Autopsy' was hosted by NICFS on 13.10.2017. This workshop was attended by 25 medico-legal experts from all across India. The

delegates recommended the use of digital autopsy technologies in addition to routine autopsy. The recommendation also included upgradation of the existing mortuaries as per the Government standards and directives.



**National Workshop on "An Alternative Approach to Autopsy"**

(Source: LNJN NICFS)

## Swachhata Pakhwada

9.102 NICFS organized a Swachhata Pakhwada /cleanliness drive from 15.09.2017 to 02.10.2017. The cleanliness campaign included cleanliness drive at the workplace and surrounding areas, a cleanliness awareness march to nearby areas and various competitions like essay writing, speech, etc. Prizes were also distributed to the winners of the competitions organized during the period of Swachhata Pakhwada.



**Participants of Swachhata Pakhwada**



Shri Y M Upadhyay, DIG (Admin), Staff and Students of NICFS participating in Swachhata Pakhwada  
(Source: LNJN NICFS)

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Jayaprakash Narayan Memorial Lecture

9.103 To mark the occasion of 115<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan, NICFS hosted a memorial lecture on 12.10.2017. Shri Ram Bahadur Rai, Padam Shri, President, IGNCIA delivered the lecture on the topic “JP aaj kitne prasangik hain”. Many esteemed guests along with faculty, staff & students of NICFS attended this lecture.



Panel of 4<sup>th</sup> Jayaprakash Narayan Memorial Lecture  
(Source: LNJN NICFS)

9.104 NICFS has newly constructed the following facilities to aid the people with disabilities:

- i. Ramp at the entrance of the Institute
- ii. An elevator to reach the higher floors
- iii. Toilets for people with special needs

#### Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW)

9.105 As a nodal agency for coordinating various police communication services in the country, Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) 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 offices, 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

9.106 The Directorate is responsible for maintaining round-the clock communication network of all Inter State Police Wireless (ISPW) stations spread across the country at State/ UT capitals at optimum efficiency level. The communication facilities of all ISPW stations' network are also utilized for handling emergency messages during natural calamities and other exigencies. The Directorate coordinates with all the agencies including States/UTs, CAPFs through an Internal Monitoring Cell of DCPW for dealing with the breaches in circuits of Radio Communication of DCPW as well as States/ UTs/CAPFs. Appropriate remedial measures to

reduce the breaches at State/Central/UT Police level are initiated and implemented by the Directorate.

### **Satellite Based Communication Network**

9.107 DCPW maintains a satellite based communication network (POLNET) between the national capital Delhi and ISPW at each State/UT capital, State Police Organizations up to district level and locations of CAPFs.

9.108 The satellite based communication network consists of 1023 Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) including POLNET HUB. The Network operates on C-Band Transponder of 36 MHz bandwidth of GSAT 17 satellite. The Network is functioning since 2004. At present network is based on ISBN and DVB-S technology and being utilised to its capacity by DCPW, State/U.T. Police Organizations and CAPFs. DCPW is undertaking to upgrade and augment the satellite based communication network by incorporating DVBS-2 or latest technology for better efficiency and optimal use of spectrum. A scheme for up gradation of satellite based communication network (POLNET) has been approved by MHA.

### **Coordination Wing**

9.109 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. 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 the issues regarding the requirements of radio frequency

spectrum for the radio communication networks of the States/UT police and CAPFs.

9.110 The GSAT-06 Satellite has been launched to provide Mobile Satellite Services (MSS) through 5 spot beams covering the country. The remote terminals shall operate in S-Band whereas HUB shall communicate with satellite in C-Band. The GSAT-06 Satellite resources are to be allocated to CAPFs and State/UT Police through MHA. MHA has been allocated 25 percent of GSAT-06 Satellite resources for use of CAPFs, State Police and other Organizations of MHA.

### **Cipher Wing**

9.111 Cipher Wing of DCPW provides clearance of Classified Messages and Maintaining Inter-State Secure Communication. The role of Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for purpose of receiving Cipher Documents/Devices from Joint Cipher Bureau (JCB), Ministry of Defence is to distribute to State/UTs Police organizations and ISPW Stations for facilitating secure communication using Cryptosystems. Training to Officers/personnel of CAPFs and State Police Radio Organizations on all aspects of Cryptography has also been imparted by this Wing. A total of 198 personnel were trained in 13 Training Programme till December 2017.

9.112 This wing maintains close liaison with JCB and SAG for updating of Cryptographic Systems being used. A P.C. based Cipher System has been inducted in DCPW Crypto Communication network and inducted in 27 State / UT police Organisations.

### **Training and Human Resource Development**

9.113 The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), New Delhi is a premier institute of DCPW, established in the year 1971 with a vision

to train Police fraternity of the country in the field of police communication. CPRTI conducts regular courses for senior level and middle level police officers in the field of police communication to acquaint the officers with modern police communication systems and techniques. Proficiency level and skill development courses are conducted for the working staff to promote their efficiency and skill. Training of Trainers and Special Courses are conducted for officers/staff of State / UT Police 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 the needs. The CPRTI has conducted a total of 53 courses and trained 724 officials till December 2017 of both technical and cipher, for police personnel including officers in order to facilitate effective management of secure communication establishments of police organizations.

### **Workshop and Technical Evaluation**

9.114 In the Central Workshop of the Directorate, about 319 testing and repair jobs of wireless equipment and accessories were undertaken.

9.115 The Workshop also rendered suitable advisory services to CAPF on Technical proposals. In an effort to strengthen testing Infrastructure of central workshop, framing of Qualitative Requirements has been initiated and are in process of finalisation.

### **Reserve Stock of Wireless Equipment and Accessories**

9.116 One of the onerous responsibilities of this Directorate is to support Central and State/ UT Police Organizations with wireless equipment and accessories on loan basis during operational exigencies like disasters, general elections etc. The Directorate issued required radio sets and accessories to 9 States/UT & 02 Central Armed

Police Forces (CAPFs) during Assembly elections, Panchayat elections and for disaster mitigation purpose.

### **Narcotics Control Bureau**

9.117 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the National Nodal Agency created under the Narcotic 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 and 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.

9.118 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 and 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.

### **Enforcement Efforts**

9.119 Seizures of various drugs reported by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period 2017-18 (01.04.2017-31.12.2017) are mentioned in the table below:-

Name of Drug	Drug seized in India By All Agencies (in kg) (Provisional data)	Drug seized by NCB (in kg) (Provisional data)
<b>Narcotics Drugs</b>		
Heroin	2027.86	1631.11
Opium	1188.15	144.33
Morphine	12.67	3.09
Ganja	146086.48	19097.32
Hashish	1745.11	379.65
Cocaine	51.25	48.66
Methaqualone	68.31	55.46
Amphetamines	72.85	61.84
<b>Psychotropic Substances</b>		
Psychotropic Substance	1627435 tablets 11546 Injections	53695 tablets 51 Injections
<b>Precursor Chemicals</b>		
Ephedrine/ Pseudo-ephedrine	2511.50	191.29

## Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy

9.120 During the year 2017 (upto 31.12.2017), 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 6007 acres of land in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

## Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis

9.121 During the year 2017 (upto 31.12.2017), 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 cannabis cultivation spread over 8385 acres of land in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Odisha and Telangana.

## Conviction

9.122 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Court by NCB 45 cases culminated in to conviction during the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017.

## Drug Disposal

9.123 During the period (from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017) 54.34 kg of Heroin, 116.43 kg of Hashish, 170.41 kg of Opium, 24.61 kg of Ephedrine, 198.23 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine, 187.90 kg of Antranillic Acid, 217 gram of Alprazolam, 100 gm of Methaqualone, 1.50 kg of Cocaine, 749.69 kg of Ganja, 1958.25 kg of Poppy Straw, 21726 bottles of Phensedyl Cough Syrup, 539 bottles of Corex Cough Syrup, 6200 tablets of Nitrosun-10, were disposed of by various Zonal Units of NCB.

## Assistance to States and Union Territories

9.124 A Scheme to finance State Governments /UTs to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was initially launched by the Union Ministry of Home on 24.10.2004 for a period of 05 years up to 31.3.2009 and the same was extended again for 05 more years from 2009-10 to 2013-14 and the scheme was further extended for 03 years from 2014-15 to 2016-17 with an estimated budget of ₹10.00 crores, ₹15.00 crore and ₹15.00 crore respectively. Considering the need for continuation of the Central Assistance Scheme and its objectives, the Government of India has now decided to extend this Scheme for a further period of 03 years i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an estimated

budget of ₹21.00 crore. Under the scheme 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 equipment for combating drug trafficking. Assistance is provided in kind for the following equipment like a) Surveillance equipment; b) Laboratory equipment, c) Vehicles for patrolling/surveillance; d) Computers and their accessories; e) Fax machine and photocopiers; f) Training equipment and other aids; and g) other equipment useful for enforcement.

## Training

9.125 The NCB regularly coordinates with various training Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing training course on Drug Law Enforcement. 227 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 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017 wherein approximately 8703 Personnel of State Police forces, Forest Dept., Central/State Excise, Customs, Central Armed police Forces (CAPFs), Coast Guard and Courier Agencies were trained. 161 Computer Based Training (CBT) and 719 personnel were trained on different drug law enforcement agencies i.e. BSF/SSB/CISF/Delhi Police, NISD & Coast Guard personnel etc. As and when requested, resource personnel were provided by NCB to various organizations viz BSF/SSB/CISF/NACEN/ SVPNPA /IB /CDTS / BPR&D/Customs/CBI/LNJJN- NICFS, etc.

## International Obligations/Cooperation

9.126 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.

9.127 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's 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), International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC), Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC), Anti-Drug Liaison Officials Meeting for International Conference (ADLOMIC), Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) etc.

9.128 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.

9.129 The NCB/Govt. of India has also signed MoU on Narcotic drug related matters with 13 countries i.e. Australia, Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Maldives, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, USA and Vietnam.

9.130 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

9.131 The UN General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December, 1987, proclaimed 26<sup>th</sup> June of each year as the “International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”. In pursuance of this declaration, this day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs. 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 499 demand reduction activities in schools, colleges, institutes and other vulnerable public places. Apart from 26<sup>th</sup> 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.



The International day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking organized at India Gate on 28.06. 2017.

(Source : NCB)

- (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 26<sup>th</sup> 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) Spreading messages against drug abuse through All India Radio/FM Railway Station/Vividh Bharti Station and Primary Stations during 26<sup>th</sup> June celebrations.
- (xi) Drug Awareness Display on NCB 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 : 499  
Total participant attended : 2,00,680

### **Important Events/Activities during the Period**

9.132 Smt. Rina Mitra, DG, NCB signed a Memorandum of Understanding between India and Thailand on cooperation in controlling narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their precursors and chemicals and drug abuse on 30.06.2017 in New Delhi under the Thai delegation headed by Thai Minister of Justice H.E. Mr. Suwaphan Tanyuvaradhana alongwith 13 member.

9.133 The Mauritius delegation headed by H.E. Mr. N.K. Ballah, Cabinet Secretary and Head of the Civil Service, alongwith 05 member delegation from Govt. of Mauritius visited NCB, New Delhi on 18.07.2017.

### **International/National Meetings**

9.134 Following international / national meetings were attended by the NCB officers during the period 01.04.2017 to 31.10.2017.

1. Shri R.R. Bhatnagar, DG, NCB attended 2<sup>nd</sup> Bilateral Working Group Meeting between NCB India and NNB Indonesia held on 26.04.2017 and 27.04.2017 in Jakarta, Indonesia.
2. Mrs. Rina Mitra, DG, NCB, alongwith senior officers of NCB attended 1<sup>st</sup> Bilateral Talk between NCB, India and CNB, Singapore from 11.07.2017 to 13.07.2017 at Singapore.
3. Smt. Rina Mitra, DG, NCB attended 38th Meeting of ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) and 2nd ASOD- India coordination meeting held on 26.07.2017 and 27.07.2017 in Hanoi, Vietnam.
4. Smt. Rina Mitra, DG, NCB attended BRICS Anti-Drug Working Group Meeting held on 16.08.2017 and 17.08.2017 in Weihai, China.
5. Mrs. Rina Mitra, DG, NCB alongwith DDG, (Hqrs), NCB attended the Paris Pact Expert Working Group (EWG) on Precursor held on 23.10.2017 and 24.10.2017 in Bucharest, Romania.

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# Chapter

# 10

## Disaster Management

### OVERVIEW

10.1 India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest country by area, the 2<sup>nd</sup> most populous country by population and the most populous democracy in the world. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian sea on the south-west and the Bay of Bengal on the south-east, it shares land borders with seven countries and maritime border with four countries in the Asian region. With deep diversity of hills, plains and terrains coupled with varying agro-climatic and hydro-meteorological biosphere, India is naturally vulnerable to a large variety of disasters. The commonly experienced natural hazards include floods, cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, cloud bursts, heat waves, landslides, mudslides and avalanches, forest fires, coast line erosions and inundation, tsunami, lightning, etc. Besides, like any other country in the globe, India is also vulnerable to new and emerging disasters such as Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear emergencies. Terrorism and stampede also add new dimension to manmade disasters.

10.2 Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities consequential to demographic transition and socio-economic conditions, rapid urbanization including human habitation within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, epidemics and pandemics caused by human migration and animal trade. Disasters always impact India's economy, its population and national endeavors for sustainable development.

#### Role of Central and State Governments

10.3 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, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), special teams of Armed Forces, and Central Armed Police Forces, 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.

10.4 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

10.5 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 implemented by the Ministry. Besides, a holistic amendment proposal is also under consideration of the Ministry.

## INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

### I. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

10.6 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. At present, NDMA consists of the following four Members - (1) Shri R K Jain, IAS (Retd.), Member, (2) Lt Gen (Retd.) N C Marwah, Member, (3) Dr. D N Sharma, Member, and (4) Shri Kamal Kishore, Member.

10.7 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.

10.8 NDMA, since its inception, has issued 25 guidelines on various dimensions of disaster management. The list of guidelines issued is at **Annexure-VIII**. The same are available on NDMA's website ([www.ndma.gov.in](http://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.

10.9 The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) was released on 01.06.2016 by Shri Narendra Modi, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. It covers all phases of disaster management: prevention, mitigation, response and recovery. It 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'. In order to revise the Plan, a two-day Consultative Workshop of all the stakeholders was held on 12.04.2017 and 13.04.2017 to obtain views/inputs/recommendations. Based on the inputs, the Plan is under the process of revision.

10.10 35 States/UTs have prepared and shared their State Disaster Management Plans (SDMPs) with NDMA.

10.11 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 a regular basis.

10.12 Twenty 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 (xvi) Department of Justice (xvii) Department of Agricultural Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (xviii) Ministry of Ayush (xix) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and (xx) Ministry of Corporate Affairs have prepared their DM Plans.

### Observance of 13<sup>th</sup> Formation Day of NDMA

10.13 The 13<sup>th</sup> Formation Day of NDMA was observed on 28.09.2017 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest. Speaking on this year's theme of 'School Safety', Shri Rajnath Singh congratulated NDMA for focusing on integrating children in their disaster management exercise. Various States shared their experiences in terms of Best Practices and

lessons learnt in their initiatives towards school safety. They covered various aspects of school safety such as safety audits, capacity building and training, simulation exercises, structural safety and incorporation of Disaster Management in school curriculum. Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) gave a detailed presentation on retrofitting of unsafe school buildings and explained how it is important for ensuring safety of school children. Representatives of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti also made presentations on their efforts towards making school premises safer. They spoke about how they ensure Disaster Preparedness and the key challenges that they face while implementing their DM Plans. They also highlighted the need for collaboration between school authorities and government agencies for school safety. The inaugural session marked the release of National Disaster Management Guidelines on Boat Safety and Cultural Heritage Sites & Precincts, and a study report on Chennai Floods of 2015.



Dignitaries releasing a study report on Chennai Floods, 2015 during Inaugural Session of 13<sup>th</sup> Formation Day, 2017.

(Source: DM Division)

## II. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

10.14 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) constituted on 31.10.2006 under Disaster Management Act, 2005, 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 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).

### Trainings Programme conducted

10.15 During the period April to December, 2017, NIDM conducted 34 face-to-face training programmes and 03 Web based Online Training programmes, which were attended by 1121 and 114 participants respectively. Out of these 34 courses, 25 have been conducted in collaboration with Centre for Disaster Management in State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) and other training Institutions. Details of the programmes conducted by NIDM during the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017 are at **Annexure-IX & X**.

### Workshops/Conferences

10.16 NIDM in collaboration with various organizations/NGOs working in the field of Disaster Management organized several Pre-events for the National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, which are as follows:-

(i) A Half Day Consultation on “Revisiting School Safety and Security” organised

by NIDM and UNICEF as a “curtain-raiser event” ahead of the 2nd meeting of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 17.04.2017, New Delhi. Various participants from NDMA, NIDM, MHA, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), National University of Education Planning & Administration (NEUPA), National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, State Governments, UNICEF, non-Governmental organisations and subject matter experts attended the event.

(ii) A two day Pre-event on “National Summit on Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction - Forging Partnerships for Readiness, Relief and Recovery” was organized by NIDM in collaboration with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and UNICEF on 11-12 April 2017, Chennai with the objective to bring together the policy makers, industry leaders, bi/multi-laterals and representatives from NGOs, Civil Society and allied agencies on a common platform.

(iii) A Pre-event on “Socially inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)- Leave no-one behind” was organized by NIDM and Sphere India at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 20.04.2017 wherein Experts from various civil society organizations working on inclusion issues like Red Cross, Caritas, Handicap International, EFICOR, World Vision etc., participated to discuss issues of social inclusion and protection standards of the Sphere Handbook.

(iv) A Pre-event on “Multi-Hazard Community Capacity Building - Leave no-one behind” was organized in collaboration with Sphere, India on 24.04.2017 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi with an aim to sensitize the participants about initiatives undertaken at various levels for capacity building of the communities and addressing different components of community based DRR

planning for building resilient communities. It was attended by 55 delegates from the Government sector, non-Government sector, international organizations, community leaders and children.

**10.17 Programme on “Unfolding Disaster Management & Challenges for Disaster Risk Reduction” for Resident Commissioners of States and Union Territories at New Delhi on 08.05.2017 at New Delhi**

- (i) NIDM conducted the pre-event on “Unfolding Disaster Management and Challenges for Disaster Risk Reduction” at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 8.05.2017 at the request of Resident Commissioners of State & Union Territories (UTs). 28 States and UTs attended this programme. Key role of Resident Commissioners during emergencies in terms of coordination with all stakeholders and liaisons with response agencies was highlighted.
- (ii) The programme ended with participants appreciating the effort of Government of India in the field of disaster management and also requesting for more such interactions to keep important stakeholders such as Resident Commissioners updated with the developments in the field of disaster management.

**Risk and Resource Mapping - Role of GIS and Databases at NIDM, New Delhi on 11.05. 2017**

10.18 NIDM organised a workshop on Risk and Resource Mapping - Role of GIS and Databases on 11.05.2017 at NIDM, New Delhi.

Key objectives of the workshop were:

- i. To enumerate on underlying causes of hazard-risk and vulnerability, and associated tools and indicators for their assessment in understanding disaster risk,
- ii. To review the current state and opportunities for mapping climatic

and disaster risks, and resources for resilience against such risks with respect to developmental planning and goods & services supply-chain management.

- iii. To review the current and futuristic scope of database systems – data needs, sources, database coordination, reporting mechanism for planning safety and resilience in development.
- iv. To examine and recommend the efficient mechanism of database management in India, with emphasis on state and district level, for mapping risk-vulnerability and relevant resources to deal with different aspects of disaster resilience and business continuity.

**“Confronting Successive Droughts: Reducing Risk and Enhancing Resilience of Women & Children” during 8-9 June 2017 at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh**

10.19 A post-event to the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR), helped contribute to improve multi-stakeholder coordination for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction at state level by integrating risk reduction measures in development programmes and schemes, focusing on the most vulnerable,



**Post-event of 2<sup>nd</sup> NPDRR from 08.6.2017 to 09.06.2017 at Vijayawada**

(Source: NIDM)

to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals for much of the population. The focus of the consultation was to unpack the National Drought Management Manual paving the way for the preparation or revision of the State Manuals and SOPs and specific application of guidelines in the coming weeks to prepare and mitigate drought risk at State and District level.

### III. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

10.20 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 (Punjab), Ghaziabad (UP), Patna (Bihar), Guwahati (Assam), Vadodara (Gujarat), Pune (Maharashtra), Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu), Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh), Mundali (Odisha), Haringhata (West Bengal), Varanasi (UP) and Doimukh (Arunachal Pradesh). In addition, teams of NDRF have also been stationed at 23 different strategic locations to reduce the response time in case of disasters.

## SEARCH & RESCUE



NDRF rescuers evacuated flood affected villagers to safer places in Assam.



NDRF rescuers evacuated flood affected villagers to safer places in Assam.



**NDRF evacuated flood affected villagers at village- Patjilwa, Motihari, Bihar. A pregnant lady delivered baby boy on NDRF boat in presence of her guardian during evacuation.**



**NDRF rescuers airdropped by Helicopter in a field nearby to Sukdi River where 14 people got trapped in the middle of Sukdi River near village Dhansa, Tehsil Sayala, District- Jalore Rajasthan.**



**NDRF rescuers evacuating flood affected villagers during West Bengal flood.**



**NDRF rescuers evacuated flood affected villagers in Gujarat.**



**NDRF rescuers saved 03 precious lives who got trapped under the debris of collapsed buildings due to land slide at Pakyong, East Sikkim.**



**Derailment of Kalinga Utkal Express, near Khatauli Railway Station, Muzzafarnagar (UP).**



Building collapse at Ghatkopar, near Damodar Park, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg in Mumbai, MH.



NDRF rescued a child alive from 200 feet deep borewell at Vill- Ummadivaram, Mandal, Vinukonda, Distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh



NDRF CBRN team neutralizing leakage of Acetyl Chloride Gas at JNPT Mumbai (MH).



NDRF CBRN team during neutralizing Chemical Leakage at Railway Colony Tuglakabad, New Delhi.

(Source: DM Division)

## OPERATIONS BY NDRF

### 10.21 Collapsed Structure Search & Rescue:

- i) **Maharashtra:** On 31.08.2017, a five-storied residential building located at Pakmodia Street in Bhendi Bazaar area near JJ flyover came crashing down and trapped many underneath. NDRF team stationed at the Andheri Sports Complex, immediately rushed three teams for the rescue operation. Mumbai's slow moving South-bound traffic during the peak hour slowed down

the NDRF team's drive to the spot. First time, a 21-km-long high-speed corridor was set up between Vakola in the suburbs and Bhendi Bazaar in South Mumbai for teams of the NDRF to reach the building collapse site. The NDRF teams carried out its operations during day & whole night to trace the victims trapped under the heap of debris and eventually evacuated 13 trapped victims alive and retrieved 33 dead bodies under the rubles in a joint operations.





**NDRF Rescuers During Building Collapse at Pakmodia Street in Bhendi Bazaar Area in Mumbai (Maharashtra) on 31.08.2017 Area Near Jj Flyover**



(Source: DM Division)

ii) **Himachal Pradesh:** On 16.06.2017, a commercial building collapsed at Jasur in Nurpur, Distt-Kangra, Himachal Pradesh in which few persons were trapped underneath. One Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR) team of NDRF immediately rushed to the spot from its

Regional Response Centre (RRC), Nurpur, Himachal Pradesh. As victims were trapped under the rubble, Canine squad and technical squad were simultaneously used to locate the victims. Thereafter flooring of RCC slabs were cut open to make access to the victim. Due to prompt and specialised response of NDRF, 02 victims were rescued by NDRF team.



**NDRF Rescuers saved 02 victims alive who got trapped under the Debris of Collapsed Building at Jasur, Nurpur ( Himachal Pradesh) on 17.06.2017**

(Source: DM Division)

## 10.22 Flood

i) **Tripura:** Incessant rainfall for couple of days in third week of June, 2017 raised



**NDRF Team Evacuating Marooned Villagers During Flood Rescue Operation at Chandrapur Bazar and Jogindernagar District in West Tripura**

(Source: DM Division)

water level of river Haora, created unprecedented flood that submerged areas of Chandrapur Bazar and Jogindernagar district in West Tripura. A FWR team of NDRF carried out rescue operation in affected areas and evacuated more than 220 marooned persons to safer places.

- ii) **Gujarat:** In 2017, various districts of Gujarat experienced heavy rains after mid-July, resulting in floods in Saurashtra region and North Gujarat. Ahmedabad, Aravalli, Banaskantha, Bhuj, Patan, Vadodara, Surendranagar, Surat, Morbi, Mahisagar, Valsad, Gandhinagar and Rajkot districts remained worst affected. The rains submerged roads and cut off several villages from rest of the state. NDRF teams



NDRF Rescuers During Massive Floods in Gujarat 2017

(Source: DM Division)

- iii) **Bihar:** Heavy downpour and water released from Nepal during this monsoon, most of the rivers flown above danger level and left several marooned in many parts of inundated areas for several days. This flood crisis affected the normal lives of populace and livestock. To cope up the flood situations, NDRF airlifted 10 teams from Bhubaneshwar and 4 teams from its Bhatinda base. A total of 28 flood rescue teams, each comprising 40-45 personnel were deployed in flood ravaged districts

pre-positioned there immediately swung into action. To strengthen the response, NDRF airlifted 10 teams (03 teams from Delhi, 03 teams from Bhubaneshwar and 04 teams from Rajali Airbase, Tamil Nadu) and 10 teams were sent by roads from Pune and Ghaziabad. A total of 33 NDRF teams comprising of more than 1060 rescuers alongwith 102 boats were pressed into action in the flooded areas of these districts. NDRF teams carried out rescue operations with full zeal and commitment and rescued 1355, evacuated 7331 persons and 27 livestocks and shifted them to safer places, team also retrieved 12 dead bodies and provided medical assistance to flood affected victims.

of Katihar, Buxar, Bhagalpur, Betiah, Kishanganj, Purnia, Patna, Araria, Gaya, Katihar, Nalanda, Begusarai, Khagaria, Supaul, Darbhanga, West Champaran, East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Samastipur, Munger, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur and Saran. Rescue boats of NDRF were used as mobile ambulance to provide medical assistance in far flung areas. Besides rescuing 956 persons, evacuating 46,567 people & 287 livestock from areas affected by floods, NDRF rescuers also

facilitated three childbirths on its rescue boats while evacuating 102 pregnant

women. NDRF also helped in distribution of relief material and medical assistance to 10,221 people.



**NDRF Rescuers Evacuating Flood Affected Villagers During Bihar Flood-2017**

(Source: DM Division)

iv) **Uttar Pradesh:** The incessant rains during this monsoon, lashed 24 districts of the U.P, put normal life out of gear in various areas of Lucknow, Ballia, Bahraich, Maharajganj, Lakhimpur Kheri, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Shravasti and Sidharthnagar districts. In all total 24 flood rescue teams of NDRF were pressed into service with other agencies. To strengthen the rescue operations, NDRF airlifted 04 teams from Pune and diverted 04 teams from Ghaziabad. NDRF teams carried

out rescue and evacuation operations and proved its worth by rescuing 209 persons, evacuating 26,916 persons and 08 livestock. NDRF teams distributed huge quantity of ration and other essential commodities and provided medical assistance to over 24,000 persons and 549 animals. On 20.08.2017, a special rescue operation was launched by NDRF in Siddarthnagar where several people got marooned due to breakage of embankment of Budhi Rapti river



**NDRF Team Launched Rescue Operation with the Help of Air Force Helicopter and Rescued 84 Stranded Persons Alive During Flood Rescue Operation in Uttar Pradesh-2017.**

(Source: DM Division)

submerging three villages namely Satawari, Banjara and Dadia Bazar in Tehsil Naugarh. NDRF team immediately launched rescue operation with the help of Air Force helicopter and rescued 84 stranded persons alive.

- v) **West Bengal:** During this monsoon, the state of West Bengal experienced heavy rains. Continuous rainfall created flood situation in districts at Birbhum, Jalpaiguri, Medinipur, Alipurduar, Howrah, Kolkata, North & South Dinazpur and Malda district. NDRF Unit based at Haringhata deployed its 12 teams to assist State administration in rescue and relief work. To strengthen the response, NDRF airlifted 07 teams from Rajali Airbase, Tamilnadu to flood affected districts of West Bengal. The teams of NDRF carried out rescue and relief work and rescued 253 stranded persons, evacuated 6062 flood victims, and also assisted local administration in distribution of relief material to flood affected villagers.



**NDRF Rescuers in Action at Flood Affected Areas of West Bengal during Monsoon-2017**

(Source: DM Division)

- vi) **Assam:** In the third week of August, 2017, due to heavy rains in the North East region, several districts of Assam were affected with floods. Total 19 teams of NDRF were deployed at Guwahati, Cachar, Biswanath,

Bongaigaon, Kokarajhar, Majuli, Chirang, Dhubri, Morigaon, Dhimaji, Tinsukia, Barpeta, Jorhat and Sivsagar for quick response to flood disaster. NDRF launched massive rescue operations in flood affected areas and proved its worth by rescuing 94 persons, evacuating 8001 persons and providing medical assistance to 230 flood affected and needy persons. NDRF teams also assisted local administration in distribution of relief materials.



**NDRF Launched Massive Rescue Operations in Flood Affected Areas of Assam during-2017.**

(Source: DM Division)

- vii) **Rajasthan:** On 25.07.2017, the heavy rainfall led to flash flood and isolated 14 people in the middle of Sukdi River near village Dhansa, Tehsil Sayala, District-Jalore Rajasthan. These villagers took shelter on trees as flow of water was too high and required rescue immediately as the constant rains could have increased the water level. NDRF team deployed at Jalore was called for rescue work. The heavy rains also cut off the approach road to village and river was flowing very high. An Indian Air Force helicopter was already arrived there for airdropping of NDRF rescuers. Finally, a sub team of NDRF comprising of eight

rescuers with Boats and other flood rescue equipment was airdropped by Air Force Helicopter in a field nearby river. NDRF



team immediately swung into action, made access to the victims through NDRF boats and rescued all the people safely.



**NDRF Rescuers Airdropped in a Field Nearby to River and Immediately Swung in to Action, Made Access to the Victims through NDRF Boats and Rescued 14 People Safely at Jalore, Rajasthan.**

(Source: DM Division)

### 10.23 **Landslide**

#### i) **Arunachal Pradesh:**

- On 19.06.2017, a landslide triggered by heavy and incessant rain damaged several dwellings, injured many and stranded several people due to road block at Tippi, Bhalipong, Domdila Distt- West Kameng (AP). NDRF team promptly responded and assisted 450 persons to reach to the safer places.
- On requisition of State Government three teams conducted search and rescue operation at Toru circle Laptap area, Distt-Papumpare (AP) w.e.f. 11.07.2017 to 12.07.2017 and teams retrieved 13 dead bodies.

ii) **Sikkim:** On 10.07.2017, search and rescue team of NDRF stationed at at Civil Defence Institute, Pakyong, East Sikkim (Sikkim) for emergency response received a call from Sub-divisional Magistrate that 03 persons got trapped under the collapsed

house due to land slide/ heavy rain. NDRF team immediately rushed to the spot, swung into action with local authorities and stakeholders and rescued all 03 victims alive.



**NDRF Personnel During Search Operation in at Pakyong, East Sikkim on 10.07.2017**

(Source: DM Division)

- iii) **Himachal Pradesh:** One team deployed at Division Padhar, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh in connection with landslide in which 04 persons injured and some persons were trapped inside the debris. Team conducted joint search and rescue operation with SDRF and other agencies from 13.08.2017 to 17.08.2017 and retrieved 46 dead bodies.

#### 10.24 Festivals

- i) **Assam :** Namami Brahmaputra Festival was celebrated in 21 districts of Assam, through which the river Brahmaputra flows. It is the

biggest festival in North East. The festival comprises of several cultural programmes including traditional exhibition, boat competition and shows. Eight NDRF teams were deployed at Fancy Bazar, Guwahati, Tinsukia, Sivasagar, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, Bogibeel Bridge, District- Dhemaji, and Bokaghat for emergency response. Team deployed at Fancy Bazar, Guwahati rescued 12 persons from drowning when the boat of Gujarat got capsized during boat competition.



**NDRF Rescuers Ready to Action for Emergency Response during Namami Brahmaputra Festival, Assam**

(Source: DM Division)

- ii. **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 2017 from 10.06.2017 to 09.08.2017 for emergency response. During the deployment, teams provided medical help to pilgrims and distributed medicine.
- iii **Uttar Pradesh :** 01 team of NDRF was deployed with effect from 06.07.2017 to 10.07.2017, at District Mathura, Uttar Pradesh in connection with Mudiya Purnima
- iv **Jharkhand :** NDRF deployed its 02 teams at Deoghar & Basukinath Dham (Jharkhand) to provide emergency cover to month-long Sravani Mela which commenced from 10.07.2017 to 08.08.2017 at District Deoghar, Jharkhand. During deployment, NDRF teams rescued 03 persons alive at Shiv Ganga Pond while they were drowning in the deep water of the pond. Besides, NDRF teams also provided medical assistance to many pilgrims.



**NDRF Personnel Rescued 03 Persons Alive From Shiv Ganga Pond While They Were Drowning During Sravani Mela at Deoghar, Jharkhand.**

(Source: DM Division)

- v **Uttarakhand:** On requisition of MEA, one team of NDRF alongwith canine squad, boats and other DM equipment deployed at Mirthi, Distt-Pithoragrah, Uttarakhand, in connection with Kailash Mansarover Yatra-2017 for emergency response since 28.06.2017. During the deployment team assisted 360 pilgrims of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra crossing over the blocked area due to landslide at village- Paldhar Distt-Pithoragarh.

- vi. **West Bengal:** On 30.09.2017, one team deployed at Basirhat Ghat North 24 PGS, in connection with Durga Idol Immersion for emergency response. During the deployment, team evacuated 06 persons from boat who were injured due to collision between two boats.

#### 10.25 Train Accidents

- i) **Uttar Pradesh:** On 19.08.2017, 14 coaches of Kalinga Utkal Express, on the way from Puri to Haridwar derailed near Khatauli Railway Station, Muzzafarnagar (UP). On intimation, 03 teams of NDRF comprising

of 130 rescuers were mobilized to the spot from NDRF base Ghaziabad and 01 team from Jamnagar House Delhi. NDRF teams worked in a close coordination with the Railways and other authorities. The operation continued uninterrupted for the whole night. Teams extricated 04 dead bodies. Sh. Sanjay Kumar, Director General, NDRF, alongwith Sh. R K Rana, Dy. Inspector General, (Operations), HQ NDRF also rushed to the site to supervise the operation.



**NDRF Responder During Kalinga Utkal Express Derailed Near Khatauli Railway Station, Muzzafarnagar (Up) on 19.08.2017**

(Source: DM Division)

#### 10.26 CBRN Incidents

- i) **Maharashtra:** On 14.04.2017, leakage of Acetyl Chloride Gas took place at Plot no 88, Dronagiri Node, JNPT, Mumbai where 200 containers were kept, out of which one container got leaked and created panic among the authorities. CBRN team of NDRF, stationed at Regional Response Centre (RRC) Mumbai immediately rushed to the spot, carried out operation for the whole night and neutralised the leakage. The prompt and timely response of NDRF prevented panic and normalised the situation.



**NDRF CBRN Team Controlled Leakage of Acetyl Chloride Gas at Dronagiri, Mumbai on 14.04.2017**

(Source: DM Division)

- ii) **Delhi:** On 06.05.2017, a truck carrying 80 cans of Chloromethyl Pyridine, parked at the depot near Railway Colony Tuglakabad next to Rani Jhansi Sarvoday School during which a drum containing chemical started leaking and affected the several children. The container truck was bound for a



**NDRF CBRN Team Neutralizing the Leakage of Chemical at Tuglakabad, New Delhi on 06.05.2017**

(Source: DM Division)

factory in Sonipat. On getting information, One CBRN team of NDRF stationed at Jam Nagar House, Delhi, immediately rushed to the spot, cordoned off the area and neutralized the effect of leakage. Nearly 337 affected students were hospitalized to nearby hospitals.

### **Community Awareness Programme/ School Safety Programme**

10.27 During the period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, NDRF conducted 695 Nos. of Community Awareness programme to sensitize the community across the country in which 2,30,657 persons were benefitted and also conducted a total of 792 School Safety Programme in which 3,53,349 School Children and teachers staff were benefitted. During this period from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, as a special initiative for boosting the confidence and skills of the students, NDRF conducted various School Safety Programmes across the country. The programmes were aimed on capacity building of students and teachers to promote faster rehabilitation during post disaster and evacuation activities. During these programme NDRF teams provided expert guidance to schools and sensitized more than 3, 16,188 school student and staff. During this special initiative, an interschool school safety mock drill competition and an open essay competitions on the topic- "How Will I Respond In Case of An Earthquake" in two categories (category -I- Student from 6-9 and category -II- Class 10-12 students) were organised by NDRF in Kendriya Vidyalas of Delhi & NCR. Hon'ble Home Minister gave away the prize to the winners during inaugural ceremony of SDRF conference held at Vigyan Bhawan.





**NDRF conducting School Safety Programme in Meghalaya**



**Hon'ble Home Minister Awarding the winner of Open Essay Competition during Annual SDRF Conference during 06-07 June, 2017**

(Source: DM Division)

#### **IV. CIVIL DEFENCE**

10.28 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/mitigating the effect of any such attack whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. It also includes measures taken for disaster management.

10.29 Civil Defence is primarily organised on voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of paid staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is 14.11 lakhs, out of which 5.38 lakhs have already been raised.

10.30 The Central Government is responsible for formulating Civil Defence policy in the country. To help the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses 50% of the expenditure as per prescribed rates, incurred by the State Government in the form of grants-in-aid on the authorized items for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence Services for North-Eastern States excluding Assam and 25% for other States including Assam.

10.31 During the year 2017-18 (upto 31st Dec, 2017), the Central Government has reimbursed ₹5.89 crore on account of expenditure incurred by the State Governments for raising, equipping and training of Civil Defence.

#### **Directorate General of Civil Defence (DGCD)**

10.32 Directorate General of Civil Defence (DGCD) was established in 1962 with its headquarters at New Delhi in the Ministry of Home Affairs to handle all policy and planning matters related to Civil Defence, Home Guards and Fire Services including the functioning of National Civil Defence College and National Fire Service College, Nagpur. The post of Director General, Civil Defence has since been re-designated as Director General (Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards). The National Civil Defence College, Nagpur is presently working under the control of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

#### **National Civil Defence College (NCDC), Nagpur**

10.33 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.

10.34 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. The Institute has been recognized as a center for Chemical (Industrial) Disaster First Responder Training by Ministry of Environment & Forests and as one of the main centers for Disaster Management Training by Ministry of Home Affairs. In the year 2017-18, the Institute has conducted 21 Training of Trainer Programs till 31.12.2017, training 546 Master Trainers from State CD & HG Directorate, CAPFs, Defence Services, Railways, Universities, etc. and nearly 3735 other personnel were trained in Short Term Training Programs conducted on request from OTA (NCC) Kamptee, Academic Staff College RSTM University, Ordnance Factory, NADT, etc.,. Since inception in 1957, the Institute has trained nearly 84,127 officers up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 which includes 8 foreign nationals.

10.35 The Institute is also conducting a National Seminar on Disaster Management on the theme of "Sankalp Se Siddhi...Suraksha Se Samrudhi" on 08.11.2017 to 10.11.2017 and bring together all the stakeholders of Civil Defence in order to revisit, review and plan systematic approach for better future of the organisation. 150 delegates from States/Industries/Railway's/Paramilitary Force etc., will participate in the endeavour.

## V. HOME GUARDS

10.36 '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.

10.37 '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 4.33 lakhs as on 30.09.2017. The organization is spread over in all States and Union Territories except in Kerala.

10.38 The Central Government formulates the policy in respect of role, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organization. Expenditure, as per prescribed rates, on Home Guards for authorized items is generally shared between Centre and State Government in the ratio of 75:25 for raising, training and equipping on reimbursement basis. For North-Eastern States except Assam, the sharing pattern between the Centre and States in the ratio of 50:50. However, for Border Wing Home Guards, ratio of sharing

of expenditure for authorized items between Central and State Government is 75:25 for the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat and 100:0 for the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal. During the financial year 2017-18, ₹24.24 crore was reimbursed to the States on account of raising, equipping and training of Home Guards.

## **VI. FIRE SERVICE**

10.39 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.

### **National Fire Service College (NFSC)**

10.40 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. During the year, 451 in service fire personnel and engineering students from all over India were imparted professional training. Since inception the college has trained 19278 trainees.

10.41 A Scheme for Up-gradation of the National Fire Service College, Nagpur was launched in June, 2010 at an outlay of ₹205 crore. 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.

10.42 The institute endeavours to complete the up-gradation project by 31.03.2018. Moreover, a state-of-the-art CCTV surveillance system has been installed and procurement of training equipment is being undertaken at war footing. All the buildings in NFSC have been facilitated with ramp for differently abled persons and special facilities in lavatories have also been made.

### **Medals on Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence**

10.43 These medals are awarded twice every year, i.e. on the Republic Day and Independence Day. During 2017, 152 medals were awarded to Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence Personnel. During the year 2017-18, the Government of India has first time approved awards of scrolls to the Fire Service, Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal awardees.

## **DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES**

### **A. National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM)**

10.44 Since 2005, MHA has started using space technology in the field of disaster management and the Department of Space through ISRO developed the Disaster Management Support (DMS) Programme, during the 10th Five Year Plan. In the year 2006, the Satellite/ VSAT-based communication network was established by ISRO on pilot basis for interconnecting the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) at MHA with other critical locations including the State Emergency Operations Centres (SEOCs).

10.45 The National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM) evolved as the next phase

of DMS programme. It is a GIS-based repository of data that supports the disaster/emergency management system in the country. The database enables development of decision support system in the form of customized user interfaces with necessary security mechanism.

10.46 The NDEM project is implemented by NRSC Hyderabad and is operational since 2013. The NDEM portal consists of multi-scale geospatial database covering base, thematic, infrastructure, disaster specific products and satellite imagery along with set of customized decision support tools. Simultaneously, NDEM Public portal is hosted on ISRO Bhuvan platform. So far about 788 value added disaster specific products covering 15 States were served through ISRO-DMS VPN secured network. In addition to these disaster specific products, multi scale geospatial data services were provided for 36 States/UTs on 1:50,000 scale, 210 Multi Hazard prone districts on 1:10,000 scale (out of 350 districts), High Resolution Satellite imageries for 210 towns. Mobile Applications were developed for relief management and made available to all State and Central Departments. Seven regional training programmes were organized across the country (Guwahati, Dehradun, Kolkata, Gandhinagar, Thiruvananthapuram, Bhopal and Delhi) during June - August 2015 for the familiarization of NDEM private and public portals for enabling the better utilization of NDEM products and services by State Departments. The system is now monitoring natural disasters such as flood, cyclone, agricultural drought, landslides, earthquakes and forest fires and has the capability to monitor even rescue and relief works at operational level.

## **B. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)**

10.47 The Government of India had approved the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) with the overall objective of

minimizing vulnerability to cyclones and making people and infrastructure disaster resilient in harmony with the conservation of the coastal eco-system in the cyclone hazard prone States/ Union Territories of India. The project has four components namely: i) Component A: Early Warning Dissemination Systems ensuring last mile connectivity ii) Component B: Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure like Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (Evacuation/ approach Roads/ Bridges, Saline Embankments & Underground Cabling), iii) Component C: Technical Assistance for Multi-Hazard Risk Management and Capacity building and iv) Component D: Project Management and Implementation Support. Components A, C & D are fully financed by the Central Government and component B is financed by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The Central Government component is funded through World Bank assistance (loan). National Disaster Management Authority is the implementing agency for the project. The project was approved in following two phases as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

10.48 The first phase of the NCRMP was approved in January 2011 for the States of Andhra Pradesh & Odisha at an outlay of ₹1496.71 crore, to be completed within 5 years. With the experience of Cyclone Phailin in 2013, the cost estimate for NCRMP Phase-I was revised to ₹2331.71 crore in July 2015 with inclusion of additional infrastructure and the completion target was revised to 31.03.2018. After considering additional requests from the project States, the project cost has further been revised to ₹2541.60 crore in May 2017.

10.49 The second phase of NCRMP was approved in July 2015 for the States of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal at a cost of ₹2361.35 crore with 31.03.2020 as project completion date.

10.50 Under NCRMP Phase-I, ₹1415.10 crore of Central Share was released to the States till

31st March 2017 and during the year 2017-18 (upto 31st Dec, 2017), ₹235.01 crore was released to the States. Under NCRMP Phase-II, ₹522.39 crore of Central Share was released to the States till 31.03.2017 and during the year 2017-18 (upto 31st Dec, 2017), ₹466.51 crore was released to the States.

10.51 In both phases, 356 nos. of Multi-purpose cyclone shelters, 1088.13 km of roads, 12 nos. of saline embankments and 24 nos. of bridges were constructed till 31.03.2017. During 2017-18(upto 31st Dec, 2017), 129 nos. of Multi-purpose cyclone shelters, 94.95 km of roads, and 1 bridge were constructed.

### **C. National Emergency Communication Plan (Phase-II)**

10.52 During the major disasters of Orissa Super Cyclone 1999 and Gujarat Earthquake 2001, it was observed that the break-down of telecommunication linkages resulted in loss of invaluable time in mobilizing National & State resources for effective response. Accordingly, a National Emergency Communication Plan (NECP) was developed to be implemented in two phases to set up reliable communication links between the decision maker and various levels and operational response team at disaster site. The NECP envisages equipping National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) with necessary satellite based telecommunication equipment including VSATs, transponders, satellite phones etc. for providing voice/data/video communication between the National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) and NDRF Battalions. The first phase of NECP was approved in 2004 at an outlay of ₹11.28 cr. The 2nd phase of NECP was approved in 2011 at outlay of ₹76.789 crore for 10 battalions of NDRF.

10.53 Meanwhile, two new battalions of NDRF were raised in 2015. Accordingly, the provision of NECP Phase-II was also extended to these

newly raised battalions at an additional outlay of ₹16.4372 crore in 2017.

### **D. National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR)**

10.54 The Government of India has constituted a multi stakeholder National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR) vide Government Resolution dated 26.02.2013. The first meeting of NPDRR on “Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development: From Risk to resilience” was held in New Delhi at the Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi from 13.05.2013 to 14.05.2013

10.55 The Second meeting of the NPDRR with the theme “Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development: make India Resilient by 2030” was held during 15-16 May, 2017 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. About 1000 participants from the Central Ministries/Departments, State/UT Governments, Heads of institutions of National importance in the field of disaster management, representatives of Local Self Governments, Central Universities, Civil Society Organizations, heads of financial institutions and Public Sector Undertakings, representatives of Media and professional experts participated in this national platform. The Hon'ble Home Minister, the Chairperson of NPDRR inaugurated this event on 15.05.2017 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The outcome of the meeting was an agreed roadmap for making the country disaster-resilient and align the national strategy with those in the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. The multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral NPDRR has been re-constituted vide Government Resolution dated 05.07.2017 to make it more inclusive and participatory.

### **E. Prime Minister's 10-point Agenda for Disaster Risk Resilience: Mainstreaming them into the National Monitoring Framework**

10.56 On 06.10.2017, under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary, a meeting of the

national Executive Committee was held to discuss the implementation of the Hon'ble Prime Minister's 10-point agenda for disaster risk reduction. The meeting also included participants from several state governments. At the meeting, specific guidance was provided by NDMA with regards to each of the 10-points as to what types of activities may be undertaken by the States as well as Central Departments and Ministries. The states as well as the Central Government Ministries and Departments presented a brief overview of the types of activities that they are undertaking in pursuance of the implementation of PM's 10-point agenda.

## F. Other Disaster Management Programmes (ODMPs)

### (i) Construction of Multi-purpose Cyclone Shelters under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF)

10.57 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. So far, 45 cyclone shelters out of 50 shelters have been completed and taken over by district authorities. Remaining 5 have been completed and are at an advanced stage for inspection and handing over to local administration.



Construction of Cyclone Shelter at Haridashakti in North 24 Parganas District



Construction of Cyclone Shelter at Kanya Vidyalaya in East Medinipur District

(Source: DM Division)

**(ii) Construction of one Evacuation-cum-Community Centre at Minicoy Island, Lakshadweep**

10.58 Construction of one Multipurpose Evacuation cum Community Centre at Minicoy Island at an estimated cost of ₹3,36,99,200/- was accorded the approval of PMO on 15.05.2017. The same was intimated to Lakshadweep Public Works Department (LPWD) on 19.05.2017. LPWD has accepted the contract on 07<sup>th</sup> September, 2017. The work is under progress and likely to be completed by 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2018.



**Construction of one Evacuation-cum-Community Centre at Minicoy Island, Lakshadweep**

(Source: DM Division)

**(iii) Strengthening of State Disaster Management Authorities and District Disaster Management Authorities**

10.59 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 for 20 months during 2015-2018 for 36 SDMAs and 256 DDMAs. The scheme provides, inter alia, 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.

**(iv) Mobile Radiation Detection System (MRDS)**

10.60 NDMA has initiated a pilot project for empowering police personnel on management of radiological emergency in public domain. Incidents arising due to orphan sources, transport incidents involving radio isotopes malicious acts involving Radiological Dispersion Devices (RDD) etc. can be effectively managed by effectively utilizing the system. This will also be deterrent against any trafficking of radioactive materials. The project involves equipping the police patrol with Go-NoGo radiation detectors, radiation measuring instruments and safety kits and training of the police personnel. The project was sanctioned in November, 2014 at an estimated cost of ₹6.97 crore with timeline of 5 years. Till date NDMA has conducted five batches of Training of Trainers (ToT) course on MRDS at different location at NDRF in India. Procurement of the instruments and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) is being carried out by BARC. The purchase order for MRDS monitoring and survey instruments has been placed by BARC.

**(v) Geographical Information System (GIS) Project in NDMA**

10.61 Keeping in view the relevance of GIS during various phases of Disaster Management like mitigation, preparedness, response, damage assessment, relief management, and resource creation, availability of Geo-database system and GIS Server is an essential input for effective disaster management. NDMA has initiated a project named “Establishment of GIS Server and creation of Geo-Database in NDMA”. The project aimed at developing a standardized spatial database, data layers, maps and a Web based GIS solutions to help decision makers to make informed decisions regarding mitigation

measures to protect the people at large. The project has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹3.30 crore, out of which, the expenditure of ₹2.23 crore has been incurred. The following work has been completed:

- (a) Established a GIS Lab in NDMA housing services and recruited expert manpower.
  - (b) Most of the hardware and software items have been procured and GIS server has been made operational.
  - (c) Creation of MAP Server and Geo Server has been completed.
  - (d) Data Layer from various stakeholders is being integrated on GIS platform.
  - (e) Creation of Data Inventory & Calibration of Data has been started.
  - (f) Web Service for data accessibility at user level
  - (g) Integration of State Information System (Assam/Puducherry /Uttarakhand) has been completed.
  - (h) Resource Mapping of above three states have been completed.
  - (i) Incident status Dashboard and incident Briefing Application has been created.
  - (j) Shortest Pathway/Alternative route/Road Closure Application developed.
- (vi) Earthquake Disaster Risk Index (EDRI) for Important Cities and 1 District in Seismic Zones IV & V areas.**

10.62 NDMA has taken an initiative on Earthquake Disaster Risk Index (EDRI) for 50 important cities and 1 District in Seismic Zone IV & V areas. The work has been awarded to International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Hyderabad, at a cost of ₹45.87 lakh with completion period of 18 months. After three consultative meetings of Project Steering/ Technical Committee, list of 50 cities and one

district has been finalized and parameters for working out the index have also been finalized. Requisite information has been received and field visits to 8 out of 10 identified cities have been completed. Stages 1 and 2 of the project have been completed. First release of ₹18.35 lakh (40% of the project cost) and second release of ₹13.76 lakh (30%) have been made to IIIT Hyderabad. Draft report of EDRS has been submitted by IIT Hyderabad and circulated to Project Technical Committee (PTC) for their comments and feedback before finalization.

**(vii) National Workshop on 'Sharing of Best Practices & Lessons Learnt under National School Safety Programme (NSSP)'**

10.63 A National Stakeholder Workshop was held by NDMA on "Sharing of Best Practices and Lessons Learnt under NSSP" on 20.04.2017 at NDMA Bhawan, New Delhi. The objective of the said workshop was to get an updated status of project implementation and gather insights into good practices, challenges and lessons learnt from the Project States for planning any up-scaling of school safety programme in future in the country. It witnessed participation of 32 officers from 18 Project States. Each participating State made a detailed presentation on the work undertaken by them in NSSP, good practices and lessons learnt while implementing the project and some of the States also highlighted the initiative taken to upscale the project to reach to other districts of the State.

10.64 The Project States mentioned that the said project led to large scale awareness and capacity development on school safety and disaster preparedness amongst various school stakeholders as well as at the community level. Most of the project States suggested that the project should be up-scaled pan India to reach to other left-out schools under school safety programme. One of the important learnings of the project was that these awareness campaigns and preparedness drills in schools have made



important contribution towards enhanced risk awareness amongst children who in turn have become ambassadors of safety thereby spreading awareness in their communities.

**(viii) Aapda Mitra**

10.65 The NDMA has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in June, 2016 which is focused on training 6000 community volunteers in disaster response in 30 most flood prone districts (200 volunteers per district) of 25 States of India. The duration of implementation of the scheme is 24 months. The said scheme aims to provide the community volunteers with the skills that they would need to respond to their community's immediate needs in the aftermath of a disaster thereby enabling them to undertake basic relief and rescue tasks during emergency situations such as floods, flash floods and urban flooding.

10.66 Under the scheme, the duly signed MoU from 25 project States (Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Sikkim) have been received and also funds for 1st installment have been released during the month of February - May, 2017 to all Project States.

10.67 The training modules formulated under the said scheme for imparting training to community volunteers and related programme documents including the criteria for selection of community volunteers for the training have also been circulated to all Project States in the month of June 2017. Majority of the Project States have completed the process of selection of community volunteers and empanelment of State training institution at the State level and initiated the training of the volunteers under the project.

**(ix) National Disaster Management Services (NDMS)**

10.68 NDMA has taken up a project regarding creation of a satellite based National Disaster Management Services (NDMS) communication network pilot project at 120 locations (MHA, NDMA, NDRF Hqr, 36 States) capitals/UTs Hqrs and 81 vulnerable disaster Districts) across the country.

10.69 The aim of the project is to provide failsafe communication by facilitating voice/data base communication amongst Emergency Operation Centres (EOC) of disaster affected districts, respective State capital/UT Hqrs, MHA, NDMA, NDRF Hqrs and disaster sites through satellite/HF Radios in case of failure of terrestrial communication network during disasters.

10.70 The project has been entrusted to BSNL for implementation within 2 years which is already in progress w.e.f February 2016. As on date, BSNL has installed 101 V-SAT systems and installation of equipments at remaining locations is in progress. Regular progress on implementation of project is being monitored by NDMA.

**(x) Sustainable Reduction in Disaster Risk in 10 Multi-Hazard Prone Districts**

10.71 The project aims to strengthen community and local self government's preparedness and response in 10 most multi-hazard vulnerable districts, 2 each in 5 identified States (Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand). The first installment of funds to the tune of ₹39,63,200 (40% of total cost of the project) has been released to the 5 project States between September, 2016 - January, 2017 to initiate implementation of the scheme at the District level. A meeting through Video-Conferencing was held with project States on 18.08.2017 to review implementation of the said project at the

state level. The State Governments of Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand mentioned that some of the activities completed so far included preparation of detailed action plan, project inception workshop at the state level, preparation of training documents for initiation of the training of stakeholders on ground.

#### G. New Scheme/Project on Mock Exercises (ME)

10.72 A new scheme to provide financial support to all States/UTs/Districts (29 States, 7 UTs) for conducting mock exercises (Rs.1 Lakh 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. The Scheme has been extended upto Financial Year 2017-18. As on 31.12.2017, an amount of ₹4.99 crore has been released to 35 States/UTs for conducting Mock Exercises.

#### H. Training imparted on CBRN Emergencies

10.73 As per the request from the Parliament House Training Unit, a sensitization course on preparedness to respond to CBRN emergencies was held for the Parliament House Complex Security Staff from 22.05.2017- 26.05.2017.

10.74 CBRN Emergency Management Training programmes for Airport Emergency Handlers (AEH) were held at Chennai Airport from 18.09.2017 to 23.09.2017 where 51 participants attended for one week and 150 participants attended half day sensitization session. The second batch of AEH training was conducted from 18.12.2017 to 22.12.2017 at Kolkata Airport where 49 participants attended and approximately 75 participants took part in last day sensitization session.

#### Damages due to Disasters during this year

10.75 During the year 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017), 26 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, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal. Extent of damage in the country (provisional) during the year 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017) is as follows:

No. of human lives lost	2,057
No. of cattle perished	46,488
Houses damaged	9,15,878
Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	47.44 lakh ha.

State-wise details of the damages are at **Annexure-XI**.

#### Coordination during Natural Disasters

10.76 The National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by the Union Home Secretary coordinates the rescue and relief operations in different States during natural disasters.

10.77 The Control Room of the Ministry, which functions on 24 x 7 basis, apart from coordinating assistance from GoI, issued advisories to the State Governments to take necessary preparatory measures and prepared daily situation reports which were forwarded to all concerned and also uploaded on the website "ndmindia.nic.in" on a daily basis. Senior officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs remained in constant touch with the Chief Secretaries and Relief Commissioners of the affected States. Being the nodal Ministry, Ministry of Home Affairs monitored the flood and cyclone situation continuously through close interaction with India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Control Rooms of States and districts and other concerned line Ministries.

### **Annual Conference of Relief Commissioner and Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States and UTs**

10.78 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/UTs was held on 17.05.2017 in New Delhi to review the status of preparedness for ensuing South-west Monsoon, 2017 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.

10.79 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, Armed Forces and concerned agencies of the State Government.

### **Financial Mechanism**

10.80 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](http://www.ndmindia.nic.in).

10.81 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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-XII**.

### **National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)**

10.82 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, MHA issued notification for the constitution of NDRF on 28.09.2010.

### **Additional Financial Assistance**

10.83 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.

10.84 For the year 2017-18, the allocation in SDRF is ₹12,214.00 crore out of which ₹9382.80 crore is Central share of GoI and ₹2831.20 crore is share of State Governments. During the year 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017), an

amount of ₹3837.075 crore of 1<sup>st</sup> installment has been released, as Central share of SDRF to 25 States. Besides, the 2<sup>nd</sup> installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2017-18, amounting to ₹2765.94 crore has been released, to the 18 States. In addition, the 2<sup>nd</sup> installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2016-17 amounting to ₹678.75 crore has been released to the 02 states. Besides, financial assistance of ₹2082.85 crore has been released from NDRF to the 09 States. A statement showing State-wise release of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2017-18 is at **Annexure-XIII**.

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# Chapter

# 11

## International Cooperation

11.1 With the advancement of technology, international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs have assumed transnational and global dimensions with wide ranging ramifications on the peace, security and stability of the country. The scale and complexity of these emerging threats makes partnerships vital. In this context, several proactive steps are being 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.

### 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 to promote 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 8 meetings of the SAARC Interior / Home Ministers have been held, the latest being at Colombo (11<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> July, 2017).

11.4 SAARC conducted a specialised Training Course on “Transnational Crime: SAARC Perspective” on 2<sup>nd</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2017 in Dhaka (Bangladesh). Besides, a meeting of Core Group of SAARC Immigration and Visa Experts was also held on 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 in the SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu. Officers from MHA and CBI were nominated to participate in these events.

### Bilateral Cooperation

11.5 The legal/bilateral framework for combating transnational crimes and international terrorism includes Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLAT) 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)**

11.6 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) is one of the significant instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of contracting countries 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.

11.7 As on 31.12.2017, treaties/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 countries. Similarly requests from the contracting parties for such assistance are also being executed under the provisions of MLAT.

11.8 Negotiation with Belgium on draft MLAT in criminal matters was held from 18-19 May, 2017 in New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by the Additional Secretary in MHA. Another negotiation was held with Poland from 07-08 September, 2017 to discuss MLAT in criminal matters in Warsaw (Poland). The Indian delegation was led by the Senior Economic Adviser in MHA.

11.9 India along with other SAARC countries had 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 its ratification by all the member States.

## **Bilateral Agreements / Memorandum of Understanding on Security and Prevention of and Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors, as well as related Offences**

11.10 India has signed 40 bilateral Agreements / Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) on security, drugs and other related issues with Afghanistan, Australia (MoU), Bangladesh, Bahrain, Bhutan (MoU), Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Iran (MoU), Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos People's Democratic Republic, Maldives (MoU), Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique (MoU), Myanmar, Nepal (MoU), Oman (MoU), Pakistan (MoU), Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Singapore (MoU), Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand (MoU), Turkey, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United States of America (1- Agreement & 1- MoU), Vietnam (MoU) and Zambia.

11.11 These Agreements / MoUs are operationally useful in enhancing the mutual cooperation between the countries in addressing transnational organized crime, regulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and in combating drug trafficking. These bilateral instruments improve the effectiveness of both countries in prevention, investigation, prosecution and suppression of crimes and to continue cooperation between the intelligence and law-enforcement agencies of the participants. Further, such Agreements/ MoUs are also helpful in appraising the participating countries about the contact details of the nodal officers who can be approached for sharing real time intelligence relating to crime, drug trafficking and also facilitate cooperation in training, capacity building and agency level interaction between

the Heads of the Law Enforcement Agencies of the two countries.

11.12 The Memorandum of Understanding on Prevention of and Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and

Chemical Precursors, as well as related Offences was signed with Thailand on 30 June, 2017 in New Delhi in the presence of Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs and Mr. Suwaphan Tanyuwardhana, Minister of Justice of Thailand.



Address by Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs in the honour of Mr. Suwaphan Tanyuwardhana, Minister of Justice of Thailand on the occasion of Signing Ceremony of MoU on Narcotic Drugs between the two countries held on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 in New Delhi

(Photo courtesy - Protocol Section, MHA)



Signing of MoU on Prevention and Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors, as well as related Offences between India and Thailand by Dr. Rina Mitra, Special Secretary in MHA & DG, NCB on behalf of India and Mr. Sirinya Sitdichai, Secretary General, Narcotics General Board on behalf of Thailand on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 in New Delhi

(Photo courtesy - Protocol Section, MHA)

## Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons

11.13 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for enabling foreign prisoners convicted in India and vice versa to be transferred to a jail in their own country to serve the remainder of their sentence. The Act came into force on 01.01.2004. A treaty/agreement is signed with interested countries on bilateral mechanism for transfer of sentenced persons.

11.14 The Government of India has signed Agreements with 30 Countries, namely, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, Estonia, France, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and Vietnam. Government of India has also acceded to the Inter American Convention (IAC) on serving Criminal Sentences Abroad of the Organization of American States (OAS) and it is in operation w.e.f. 05.06.2014. The Union Cabinet has approved accession to the Council of Europe Multilateral Convention on Transfer of Sentenced Persons by India. The Ministry of External Affairs has been asked to deposit the instrument of accession with the Council of Europe. Cases of 62 prisoners for transfer to/from India have been approved so far under the transfer of sentenced person agreement with various countries.

## Indo-Bangladesh Relations

11.15 A three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism was set up between India and Bangladesh in 1994 to resolve security and

border management issues. The first tier is the talks held between the Director General (DG), Border Security Force (BSF) and DG, Border Guards, Bangladesh (BGB), the second tier is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries and the third-tier meeting is chaired by the Union Home Secretary on behalf of India.

11.16 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 to address the security concerns of both the countries. A Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP) was signed between the two countries for proper management of International border during the First Home Minister Level talks held at Dhaka in July, 2011. In the Fourth Home Ministers level talks held in January, 2013 between India and Bangladesh at Dhaka, the Extradition Treaty and Revised Travel Arrangements between the two countries were signed.

11.17 The 17<sup>th</sup> meeting of Joint Working Group (JWG) between India and Bangladesh was held at Dhaka on 10<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 to discuss the security and border management related issues. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary (North East) in MHA, Government of India and Bangladesh delegation was led by Mr. Md.Shamsur Rahman, Addl. Secretary, MHA, Government of Bangladesh. In the meeting, issues related to security, border management, working of institutional arrangements, cooperation in prevention of illegal activities along the border, capacity building, implementation of key bilateral treaties pertaining to security etc. were discussed.





India-Bangladesh 17<sup>th</sup> Joint Working Group on Security and Border Management meeting held on 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 at Dhaka, Bangladesh. Shri Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary (North East) in MHA, Government of India led the Indian delegation and Bangladesh delegation was led by Mr. Md. Shamsur Rahman, Addl. Secretary, MHA, Government of Bangladesh.

(Photo courtesy – Ministry of External Affairs)

## Indo-Myanmar Relations

11.18 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. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Border Cooperation between Government of India and Government of Myanmar was signed on 8.5.2014.

11.19 21<sup>st</sup> National Level Meeting was held on 5<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> July, 2017 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Rajiv Gauba, Union Home Secretary, Govt. of India

and Myanmar delegation was led by Major General Aung Soe, Deputy Minister, 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, border management related issues, capacity building programmes etc. were discussed. Indian side sought cooperation of Myanmar for not allowing anti-India activities of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) and in dismantling of their camps in Myanmar for peace & economic prosperity in the NE region. The Myanmar side agreed to address India's concerns.



21<sup>st</sup> National Level Meeting between India and Myanmar held on 5<sup>th</sup>- 6<sup>th</sup> July, 2017 in Myanmar. Shri Rajiv Gauba, Union Home Secretary, Govt. of India led the Indian delegation and Major General Aung Soe, Deputy Minister, Govt. of Myanmar led the Myanmar delegation.

(Photo courtesy–Ministry of External Affairs)

11.20 The 23<sup>rd</sup> Sectoral Level Meeting between India and Myanmar was held on 8<sup>th</sup>- 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 at New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Mr. Satyendra Garg, Joint Secretary (North East) in MHA and Myanmar delegation by Mr. U Tin Myint, Permanent Secretary, MHA, Govt. of Myanmar.

### Indo-Bhutan Border

11.21 Secretary Level meeting between India-Bhutan on border management and security was held on 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2007 at Thimpu (Bhutan).

### High Level Bilateral Visits and Meeting

11.22 A Government of India delegation, led by Hon'ble Union Home Minister visited Russia from 27-29 November, 2017. Bilateral meetings were held with Hon'ble Minister of Interior of the Russian Federation, Hon'ble Minister for

Civil Defense, Emergencies and Disaster Relief of the Russian Federation, Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation and Director, Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation.

Following four bilateral instruments of cooperation between the two countries were signed:

- a) Agreement on Co-operation between the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India;
- b) PROTOCOL between the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India on introduction of Amendments to the Agreement on Cooperation and Interaction between the Ministry of Security of the Russian Federation and the Ministry



**Bilateral meeting between H E Mr Vladimir Kolokoltsev, Minister for Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 27th November 2017 in Russia.**

(Photo courtesy - Embassy of India, Moscow)

- of Home Affairs of the Republic of India of 28 January, 1993;
- c) Joint Action Plan between the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation and Narcotics Control Bureau, the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India in the sphere of the counteraction to the drug threat during the period 2018-2020; and
- d) Joint Implementation Plan between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters in prevention and elimination of emergencies for the years 2018-2019.



**Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister signs agreement on cooperation between Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and Ministry for Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, with H.E Mr.Vladimir Kolokoltsev on 27th November, 2017 in Russia**

(Photo courtesy - Embassy of India, Moscow)



**Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister of India and H.E Mr. Vladimir Puchkov, Minister of Civil Defence of the Russian Federation signing the Joint Implementation Plan for cooperation in Emergency Situations on 27th November, 2017 in Russia**

(Photo courtesy - Embassy of Russia, New Delhi)

11.23 A Government of India Delegation led by Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco Delegation led by Mr. Noureddine Boutayeb, Hon'ble Minister Delegate of Interior

met on 31.10.2017 in New Delhi. Views were exchanged on areas of mutual interest concerning Aadhar, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters.



**Meeting between Government of India delegation led by Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs and Government of the Kingdom of Morocco delegation, led by Mr. Noureddine Boutayeb, Hon'ble Minister Delegate of Interior on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2017 in New Delhi**

(Photo courtesy – Protocol Section, MHA)

11.24 A delegation level meeting between Government of India delegation led by Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs and Government of United Kingdom (UK) delegation led by Mr. Brandon Lewis, Hon'ble Minister of State for Immigration was held on

06.11.2017 in New Delhi. The meeting covered cooperation in the fields of immigration, tackling extremism, cyber crimes, sharing of criminal records and social security for Indian workers in U.K.



Meeting between Government of India delegation led by Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs and Government of U.K. delegation led by Mr. Brandon Lewis, Hon'ble Minister of State for Immigration held on 6<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 in New Delhi

(Photo courtesy – Protocol Section, MHA)

11.25 Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs visited Myanmar from 5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> August, 2017 to attend conference "Samvad II: Dialogue of Peace, Harmony and Security-A Global Initiative for Conflict Avoidance and Environment Consciousness" at Sitagu International Buddhist Academy (SIBA) Yangon, Myanmar.

11.26 Hon'ble Prime Minister of Australia was on a state visit to India from 9<sup>th</sup> April 2017 to 11<sup>th</sup> April, 2017. During the visit a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the

Republic of India and Government of Australia on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime was signed by Shri Rajiv Mehrishi, the then Union Home Secretary from Indian side and Ms. Harinder Sidhu, High Commissioner of Australia to India on 10.04.2017.

11.27 The first Home Affairs Dialogue between India and U.K. was held on 04.05.2017 in New Delhi. The Government of India delegation was led by the Union Home Secretary and the Government of U.K. delegation was led



**Meeting of the first Home Affairs Dialogue between India and the United Kingdom held on 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 in New Delhi, with Indian side led by Shri Rajiv Mehrishi, the then Union Home Secretary and U.K. side led by Ms. Patsy Wilkinson, Second Permanent Secretary, U.K. Home Office.**

(Photo courtesy – Protocol Section, MHA)

by Second Permanent Secretary, U.K. Home Office. Discussions were held on issues relating to immigration, visas, pending criminal and extradition cases and other aspects of bilateral security cooperation.

11.28 The Second Home Affairs Dialogue meeting between India and UK was held from on 17.07.2017 in London. The Government of India delegation was led by Union Home Secretary and the Government of U.K. delegation was led by Permanent Secretary, U.K. Home Office. The deliberations were in continuation of the issues that were considered in the first meeting of the Home Affairs Dialogue.

11.29 Under the aegis of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of India and Government of Australia on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, the first Joint Steering Committee Meeting between the two countries was held on 06.10.2017 in New Delhi. The focus of the meeting was on matters relating to counter-terrorism, smuggling & human trafficking, transnational crime and combating illegal drug trafficking.

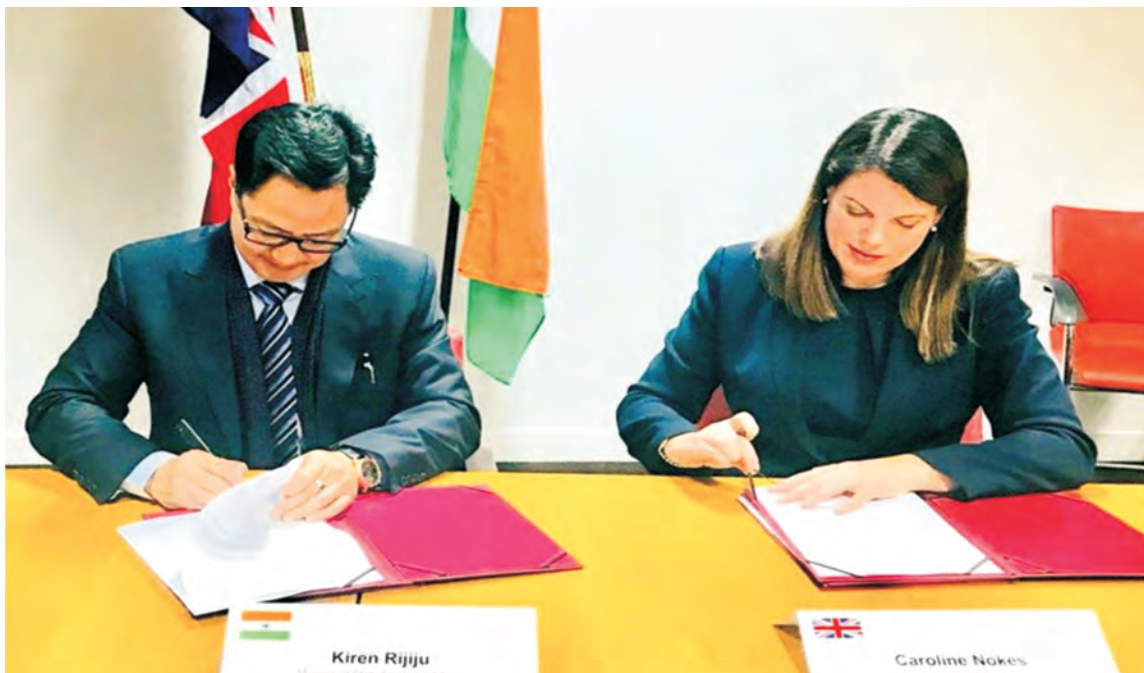


Meeting of the first Joint Steering Committee between India and Australia held on 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 in New Delhi. The Indian side was led by Shri T.V.S.N. Prasad, Additional Secretary in MHA, Government of India and the Australian side was led by Stephen Bouwhuis, First Assistant Secretary.

(Photo courtesy – Protocol Section, MHA)

11.30 A Government of India delegation, led by Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs visited United Kingdom from 11-13 January, 2018. The delegation had a bilateral meeting with Govt. of the U.K. delegation led by Ms. Caroline Nokes, Hon'ble Minister of State for

Immigration on issues of mutual interest relating to immigration, security etc. Two Memorandum of Understandings relating to Returns and Exchange of Criminal Records were initialed during the visit.



Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs and Ms. Caroline Nokes, Hon'ble Minister of State for Immigration initialed two Memorandum of Understandings relating to Returns and Exchange of Criminal Records on 11-13 January, 2018

(Photo courtesy – O/o MoS (R), MHA)

## Capacity Building

11.31 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for its own police forces but also for foreign police personnel. During the period 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, various training courses have been offered to Police personnel of Bangladesh, Nepal, Argentina, Myanmar, Mauritius, Maldives, Mozambique, Zambia, and other countries under bilateral cooperation. Besides, support in upgrading the Yamethin Women's Police Training Institute, Myanmar and Indian assistance for planning, design and construction of a new Police Academy at Cote D'or in Mauritius are in progress.

11.32 Government of United States of America (USA) has offered/conducted training courses for police officers in India and also in USA under Anti-Terrorism Assistance Programme and Homeland Security Dialogue. During the period 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, a number of officers attended training courses conducted under Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Programme and the International Bilateral Training Programme as detailed below:

Programme	No. of officers attended	
	In India	In USA/ abroad
Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA)	127	6
International Bilateral training programme	Nil	10

## Global Peace Keeping

11.33 The Ministry of Home Affairs also contributes to the United Nations (UN) efforts for global peacekeeping. Officers at various levels are sent on secondment, whenever asked by the UN and regular deployments of Formed Police Units (FPU) too are made on request. During the period 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, 17 Indian Assessment

for Mission Service (AMS) qualified CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CAPFs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in South Sudan and Cyprus. At present, three Police officers from CAPFs and State Police are on secondment posts at various levels in Police Division, UN HQ New York, Italy and Lebanon for contributing to UN peace operations. The following Formed Police Units (FPUs) are also deployed with UN Peace Keeping Missions:-

- (a) One FPU each from BSF and ITBP at Congo (MONUSCO)
- (b) Two FPUs each from CISF and Assam Rifles at Haiti (MINUSTHA).  
(BSF's FPU repatriated from Haiti in August, 2017 due to revised mandate of UN.)

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

### A. Establishment of SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) in India

11.34 In the 37th meeting of SAARC Council of Ministers (CoM) in Pokhara, Nepal, it was decided that SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) will be located in New Delhi. This recommendation was to be provisionally implemented subject to confirmation by the Nineteenth SAARC Summit.

11.35 The SDMC was envisioned to give a fillip to regional cooperation for holistic management of disaster risk in the SAARC region and serve the Member States by providing policy advice, technical support on system development, capacity building services and training. It was also visualized that the centre would facilitate exchange of information and expertise for effective and efficient management of disaster risk especially in the case of trans-boundary disasters. SDMC is required to function under



the SAARC Secretariat where all other countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are members.

11.36 India had offered to have the new centre located in India, in view of extensive domain 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. In the meantime, the new centre had started with the approval of the SAARC member countries in April, 2016 as an interim unit. The Blue Print for the SDMC prepared by NIDM and NDMA was discussed in SAARC Expert Group Meeting and was approved for its future activities. The Interim Unit was initially housed in NIDM and later on shifted to the sprawling GIDM Campus, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. During the current financial year, SDMC (IU) has so far organized the following training programmes which were attended by participants from all SAARC countries:-

- i. Application of Space Technologies in Monitoring Risks during 24th-26th May, 2017.
- ii. Short Range Early Warning System during 21st-23rd June, 2017.
- iii. Advance Research & Rescue Techniques during 08th-11th August, 2017.
- iv. Disaster Resistance Construction Technologies during 20-22 Sept, 2017.
- v. "Community Based Approaches to Flood Management" during 25th-27nd October, 2017.
- vi. Seasonal Climate Forecast Mechanism for South Asia during 6-8 December, 2017.
- vii. Mainstreaming Disaster Management in Infrastructure Sector during 8-12 January, 2018

## **B. Disaster Management Exercise with BIMSTEC Countries**

11.37 The Government of Republic of India hosted the first Annual Disaster Management Exercise for 'Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation' countries (BIMSTEC DMEx-2017) on 10-13 October, 2017 at New Delhi.

11.38 BIMSTEC DMEx - 2017 provided a significant platform for sharing best practices and experience to with all member countries involving their response teams. During the simulation exercise, various components viz. Table Top Exercise (TTX), Field Training Exercise (FTX) and After Action Review (AAR) facilitated demonstration of important aspects of Disaster Risk Reduction, strengthening regional response and coordination for effective disaster management among the BIMSTEC member countries. About 200 disaster professionals from all seven BIMSTEC countries participated for the first time in tabletop and field exercises.

## **C. Cooperation with Japan in the field of Disaster Management**

11.39 During the recent visit of Prime Minister of Japan to India, a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) between the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Republic of India and the Cabinet Office, Government of Japan was signed for Cooperation in the field of Disaster Management.

11.40 The MoC seeks to put in place a system, whereby both India and Japan will be benefited from the exchange of information and collaborate on disaster risk reduction and policies in the areas of prevention, response, recovery and reconstruction (for "build back better"), to strengthen disaster risk reduction capacities of both sides;

11.41 Both sides will enhance cooperation and collaboration to share information, lessons

and policies for tsunami risk reduction, including tsunami awareness, early warning and preparedness. Both sides will also provide technical support, as mutually decided, to enhance early warning systems and capacity building for earthquake risk management.

#### **D. India's Active Role at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)**

11.42 In 2017, India became a full fledged member of SCO. Hon'ble Prime Minister attended the annual Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit meeting in Astana in June, 2017. The membership of India in SCO will open additional opportunities for giving a new impetus to International cooperation in protecting population and territories from emergency situations within the framework of the SCO and will help foster new qualitative positions in regional and global formats. The Meeting discussed progress with respect to actionable points of the previous biennial plan and agreed activities for the 2018-2019.

11.43 The Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh led a delegation to the Kyrgyz Republic to attend the 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Heads of Government authorities of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) member states, dealing with the prevention and elimination of emergency situations on 24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> August, 2017. The Indian delegation included senior officers from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Ministry of External Affairs.

11.44 During this meeting, Union Home Minister also moved a proposal to organise a Joint Urban Earthquake Search and Rescue exercise of SCO member states to improve collective preparedness and also to host the next meeting of SCO Heads of Departments dealing with disaster prevention in 2019. Both the proposals moved by the Home Minister were accepted unanimously by all the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).

Home Minister also had bilateral meetings on the sidelines of SCO meet with the Mr. Vladimir Puchkov, Minister of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Natural Disasters and with Mr. Kubatbek Boronov, Kyrgyz Republic's Minister for Emergency Situations.

#### **E. International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure**

11.45 In November 2016, India hosted the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) to finalize the Asia Regional Plan for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). In the conference, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India outlined a 10-point Agenda for disaster risk reduction. Accordingly India will work with other partner countries and key stakeholders to build a coalition or centre for promoting disaster resilient infrastructure in the region.

11.46 In April, 2017, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), in collaboration with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), and the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) organized a round-table conference, which included representatives from the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the New Development Bank, the World Bank, private sector infrastructure lenders, infrastructure developers, insurance companies, academics working on the subject and the Government of India (GoI). The Round Table discussed four areas for collaboration; Assessing Disaster Risk; standards of design and implementation; good risk management practices in infrastructure projects; financing new infrastructure and mechanisms for covering risks and; mechanisms for supporting recovery in infrastructure sectors after disasters

11.47 In pursuance of the 1<sup>st</sup> point of Hon'ble Prime Minister's 10 point agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction, that calls for global cooperation in the field of disaster resilient infrastructure, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), organized a first of its kind International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (IWDR) on 15<sup>th</sup> -16<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 at New Delhi.

11.48 The Workshop was inaugurated by Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2018. More than 180 delegates including experts from 21 countries, multilateral development banks, the United Nations, the private sector, academicians and national

representatives of Central Government and State Governments attended the event. The valedictory session was chaired by Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog, and co-chaired by Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs.

11.49 The Workshop emphasized the role of risk resilient infrastructure. It identified best global practices prevailing in the resilient infrastructure, as well as key challenges and gaps in existing practices and ways to address them. Participants and stakeholders also explored the potential areas of collaboration for establishing an international coalition on disaster resilient infrastructure.



Union Home Minister's inaugural address during the International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 at New Delhi. Dr. P.K.Mishra, Additional Principal Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Shri Rajiv Gauba, Union Home Secretary, Shri R.K.Jain, Member, NDMA, Shri Kamal Kishore, Member, NDMA, Dr. Robert Glasser, Special Representative of UN Secretary General and Shri Junaid Kamal Ahmed, World Bank Representative were present.

(Source: IC Wing, MHA)

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## Chapter

# 12

## Major Initiatives and Schemes

### Sub-scheme of “Assistance to State for Modernisation of Police” (erstwhile 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 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 provision of modern weaponry, security/surveillance/communication/forensic equipment, upgradation of training infrastructure, computerization, etc.

### Objectives

12.2 The main objectives of the scheme are to meet the identified deficiencies in various aspects of police functioning, 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.

12.3 The States are grouped into two categories, namely Category ‘A’ and Category ‘B’ for the purpose of funding. Category ‘A’ States, namely J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 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% of 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-XIV**. The remaining States are in Category ‘B’ and these States are provided funds in the ratio of 60:40, with Central Government providing 60% of the funds under the MPF scheme. **Annexure -XV** gives a state-wise statements of funds released to category ‘B’ States since 2012-13.

### Extension of the MPF Scheme beyond 2016-17

12.4 On 27.09.2017, the Cabinet Committee on Security approved the “umbrella” scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces(MPF) for three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20. This umbrella scheme also includes a sub-scheme “Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police” (the new name of the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces). Under the sub-scheme, central assistance will continue to be provided to all the State Governments for weapons, Megacity Policing and equipment for Forensics, Information Technology, Communication, Training, etc. However, the scheme has been modified so as to facilitate targeted interventions and central assistance under ‘mobility’ and ‘construction of police infrastructure including housing’ has been linked to specific theatres viz. Jammu & Kashmir, insurgency affected areas of North East (NE) Region and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. Further, the items under ‘mobility’ head would be used only for strengthening field level police offices and not State level police offices. The construction/upgradation of

police stations, outposts, police lines, police housing, forensic science laboratories, training infrastructure, construction of buildings, etc. shall be funded under the budget of MHA for utilisation only in specific areas. An overall outlay of ₹7380 crore under the Scheme has been approved for three years during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The annual allocation of funds to States under the Scheme, however, will depend upon the actual budgetary resources made available by the Ministry of Finance in a given financial year.

12.5 The financial outlay for the umbrella scheme of “Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)” over the three year period is ₹25,060 crore, out of which the Central Government share will be ₹18,636 crore and the States’ share will be ₹6,424 crore. The other sub-schemes under the umbrella

scheme include Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), North-East (NE) and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Areas, CCTNS Project, Projects under Inter-State Police Wireless, Implementation of e-Prisons, Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE Management, Civic Action Plan (CAP) for LWE areas and Media Plan (Advertising & Publicity) for LWE areas and Special Central Assistance (SCA) to 35 worst affected LWE districts.

### Status of MPF Fund Utilization

12.6 The following is the year-wise total funds released from 2012-13 to 2017-18 to States under MPF Scheme and its utilization position as reported by States:

(₹in crore)

S. No.	Year	Funds released	Amount utilised by the States (as on 31.12.2017)	Unspent balances (position as on 31.12.2017)
1.	2012-13	300.00	276.95	23.05
2.	2013-14	1,338.35	1242.87	95.48
3.	2014-15	1,397.24	1283.78	113.44
4.	2015-16	661.88	475.99	185.89
5.	2016-17	594.02	UCs not due	UCs not due
6.	2017-18	130.036		

12.7 During 2016-17, a sum of ₹595.00 crore has been allocated and ₹594.02 has been released for mobility, weaponry and various equipments under MPF Scheme. During 2017-18, a sum of ₹769.00 crore has been allocated for components other than construction activities of the scheme.

### Mega City Policing

12.8 The Mega City Policing (MCP) is a subset of the Non-Plan MPF Scheme and is funded on

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. The details of fund released for Mega City Policing till date are as under:

S. No.	City	Approved Estimate for two years during 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan Period			Releases					
		1 <sup>st</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	Total	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	Ahmedabad	5.02	10.03	15.05	5.02	10.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.05
2	Mumbai	45.74	91.47	137.21	0.00	0.00	44.997	0.00	0.00	44.997
3	Chennai	29.49	58.98	88.47	0.00	0.00	29.49	58.91	0.00	88.40
4	Hyderabad	16.03	32.07	48.10	0.00	22.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.34
5	Kolkata	31.92	63.85	95.77	0.00	0.00	31.92	0.00	45.00	76.92
6	Bengaluru	16.10	32.20	48.30	0.00	40.73	0.00	7.57	0.00	48.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>144.30</b>	<b>288.60</b>	<b>432.90</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>106.407</b>	<b>66.48</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>296.01</b>

## Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)

12.9 The Ministry of Home Affairs introduced a central sector project named Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) in 2009, for inter-linking all Police Stations under a common application software for the purpose of investigation, policy making, data analytics, research and providing Citizen Services. The project has a total budgetary outlay of ₹2000 crore. The central government is providing funds to States/UTs towards hardware, CCTNS software, connectivity, system integration, data entry of legacy data, project management manpower and training.

12.10 The implementation phase of the project has since been extended upto March 2018 and operations & maintenance phase will continue till March 2022. The scope of the CCTNS project has been further enhanced to integrate the Police related data with other pillars of the criminal justice system namely- Courts, Prisons, Prosecution, Forensics and Finger Prints and accordingly a

new system- “Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS)” is being developed.

### 12.11 Objectives of the Project

- Achieve computerization of Police Processes (FIRs, Investigations, Challans)
- Provide Pan-India search on National database of Crime & Criminal records
- Generate Crime and Criminal reports at State and Centre
- Sharing of Crime and Criminal data among Police Stations, Courts, Prisons, Forensics and Prosecution for effective justice delivery.
- Provide Citizen Centric Police Services via a web portal

## Digital Police Portal

12.12 As part of CCTNS project, the DIGITAL POLICE PORTAL has been launched on 21.08.2017 by Hon’ble Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh.



**Digital India**  
Power To Empower

**A Digital India Initiative**

The **DIGITAL POLICE** portal is an initiative of Ministry of Home Affairs to provide citizen centric service of "National Crime Reporting" through which citizen can register complaint online 24\*7 without any hassle. The portal also allows the citizen to get services like online submission of applications for self or for others to get Police Clearance Certificates(PCC) for hiring employees, drivers, nurses, security guards etc., and issuance of passports, opening of bank accounts etc.,. Further the portal would be enhanced to facilitate for online tracking of complaints and status of their applications. This is a stepping stone towards smart policing in the country under digital India paradigm.

The **PORTAL** would also provide access to authorized persons to use National Database of crime records for the purpose of investigation, policy making, data analytics, research and providing citizen services.

The **PORTAL** also strengthens the police forces by making digitized National Crime and Criminal records available to them for support in investigation. Various searches such as accused search, FIR search, property search etc. can be carried out by the officials according to the need of crime. Pre-defined reports can be generated from the records to carry out analysis of trend of crime and criminal activities.

Digital Police Portal Homepage



Launch of Digital Police Portal by Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Union Minister of State of Home Affairs

(Source: PM Division)

12.13 This portal provides the following features:

- Platform for Citizens to file crime related complaints online
- Citizens can also seek antecedent verification of prospective employees (including for domestic help, drivers etc.), tenants or for any other purpose. Citizens can also use this portal for filing application for issue of Police Clearance Certificate which is required for various purposes.
- Search National Database of crime records for the purpose of investigation, policy making, data analytics and research.

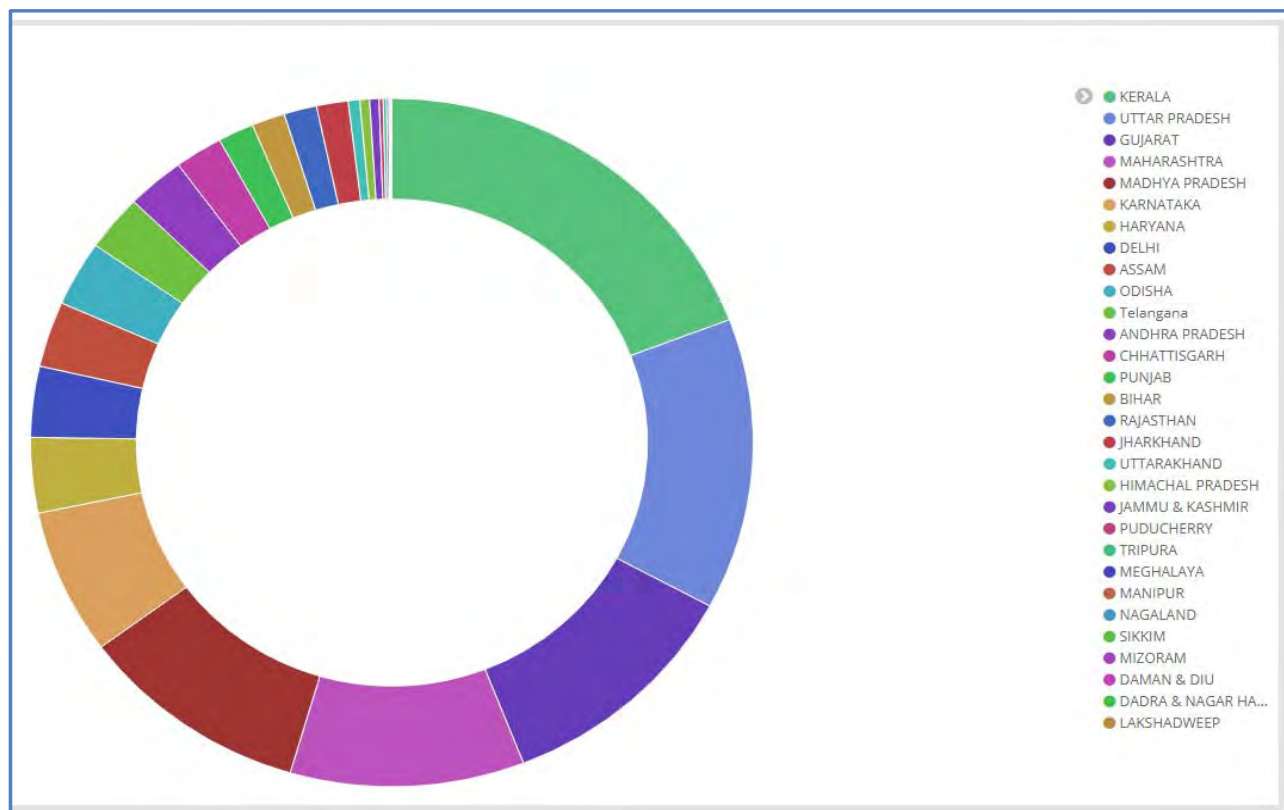
12.14 The portal consolidates data of current and past crime occurrences across the country. This data has information pertaining to persons accused or convicted in criminal cases. It also provides information such as stolen/recovered property,

missing persons, recovered/unidentified dead bodies and so on. This information would help Police expedite investigations to solve crime as well as to provide antecedent verification services to citizens.

12.15 The portal also has the facilities for generating various thematic reports such as area specific crimes and its trend, crime against women & children, patterns of crime involving a particular age group, educational qualification or gender.

12.16 Key Milestones Achieved and Present Status

- Out of total 15,535 Police Stations (PSs) in the States/UTs, 14347 (94.97%) of the PSs are entering all FIRs through CCTNS software.
- 20,85,372 FIRs (in 2014), 35,10,825 FIRs (in 2015), 46,61,577 FIRs (in 2016) and 49,64,522 FIRs (in 2017) have been registered on CCTNS software.

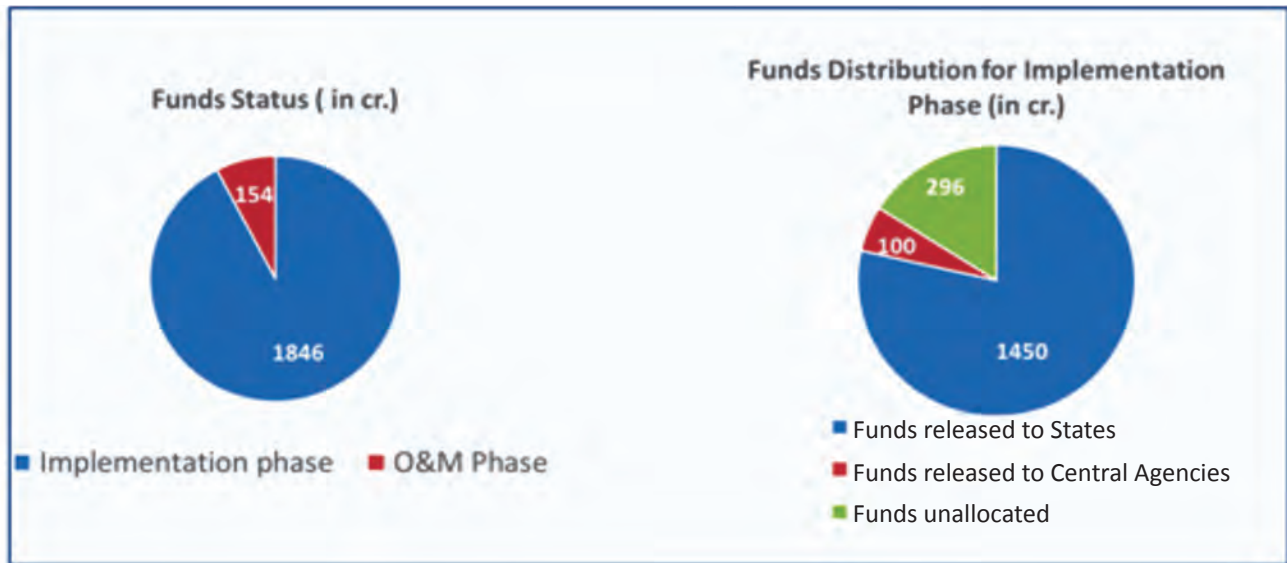




## State-wise Representation of FIR Registration in CCTNS

- Search facility on database and reports is available for all the police stations connected to the State Data Centre (SDC) in 35 States/UTs. 11 type of searches and 44 types of reports are being generated through Digital Police Portal.

- It is proposed to integrate the system with the public delivery system like UIDAI, Passport, NERS etc. keeping privacy aspects in mind.
- As on 31.12.2017 an amount of ₹1550 crore have been released to States/UTs/Central Agencies for implementation of CCTNS.



Fund Status for CCTNS Project

- By using this system, it is proposed to integrate the pillars of the criminal justice system that are police, prison, courts, prosecution and fingerprints and form Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) for which NIC has prepared a software application and ICJS dashboard.
- Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs (CCEA) has set 31. 03.2018 as the target date of the completion of project and March, 2022 for the completion of Operation and Maintenance phase.

## Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)

### Background

12.17 Ministry of Home Affairs has accepted the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee in the backdrop of unfortunate incident of Nirbhaya

case in December, 2012 and has approved a national project by name of 'Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)' with budgetary provision of ₹321.69 crore with a view to introduce a Pan-India Single Emergency Response Number '112' to address all kinds of distress calls such as police, fire and ambulance etc.

### 12.18 Objectives

- Providing a single emergency response number across the country.
- Providing 24 Hours and 7 Days (24x7) efficient and effective response system which can receive input from various voice and data services such as voice call, SMS, email, panic buttons in public transport etc. to attend to a citizen in distress.
- Identification of location of person in distress connecting through voice or data with the central system.

- iv. Automated response system for timely dispatch of field resources (police) to the location of incidence using the system.
- v. Global Positioning System (GPS) enabled dispatch of vehicles to locate nearest vehicles.
- vi. Integration with existing Dial 100, Dial 108 and other emergency response systems.
- vii. Integrate with other relevant systems like CCTNS etc. Also, connect to Telecom Service Provider's (TSP's) databases to update subscriber information and to connect to Gateway Mobile Location Centre (GMLC) for location update.
- viii. Provide standardized and easy to use mobile apps, Internet of Things (IoT) enabled applications on a Pan-India basis.

#### 12.19 Status

- Under this project, MHA is providing financial assistance to all States & Union Territories in the form of computer hardware, C-DAC Contact Centre Solution stack which includes CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch), CRM (Case Record Management), ACD (Automatic Call Distribution), CTI (Computer Telephony Integration) along with limited number of Emergency Response (ER) Vehicles fitted with GPS/MDTs for effective last mile emergency service delivery. In this regard, MHA has released ₹266.63 crore to States & Union Territories as of 31.12.2017.
- Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has enabled 112 by routing all 112 calls to existing Dial 100 in all States & Union Territories.
- MHA has also developed a citizen centric mobile app with panic-button along-with shout facility.
- MHA has issued a set of guidelines to States/UTs for setting up Emergency Response Centres/implementation of the project.

- A User Acceptance Test of the ERSS system in the States/UTs has been planned.

## Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC)

#### 12.20 Introduction

- MHA had constituted an Expert Group in December, 2014 to study the gaps and challenges in handling cyber-crimes in the country and prepare a road-map for effectively tackling cyber crimes in the country and give recommendations on all facets of cyber crime, and;
- To make recommendations on the ways and means to fight cyber crimes against women and children.
- The Expert Group had identified the gaps and challenges in tackling cyber crimes and made specific recommendations to combat cyber crime in the country.
- Based on these recommendations Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme has been formulated and under implementation during the period 2017-2020.

#### 12.21 Objectives

- To act as nodal point in the fight against cyber crimes against women and children.
- To establish an open platform for victims especially women and children to register cyber crime complaints as per prescribed protocol.
- To setup a National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (NCFL) for effectively tackling the cybercrime against women and children by supporting investigation, analysis and reporting.
- Assist States/UTs in capacity building of police officers, public prosecutors and judicial officers focusing women officers in the areas of cyber security, cyber forensic, cyber hygiene, criminology, etc.,

- To take up R&D activities in developing new technologies and forensic tools to combat cyber crime with the partnership of academia within India and abroad.
- Awareness creation among public about preventing cyber crime in general and in particular against women and children.
- Establishment of National Cyber Forensic Laboratory
- Capacity Building in terms of Infrastructure
- Capacity Building in terms of Manpower
- Research and Development
- Awareness Creation

#### 12.22 Activities to be Undertaken

- Establishment of Online Crime Reporting Platform

#### 12.23 Status of Implementation

S. No.	Action	Action Taken
1	CCPWC Portal Launch	Portal has been developed and undergoing testing and integration with CCTNS in States/UTs. This portal is expected to be operational by 31.03.2018.
2	Establishment of Advanced Central Cyber Forensic Laboratory at New Delhi	Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) has been assigned the responsibility for setting up of NCFL, finalizing technical specifications of hardware and software required and its maintenance.
3	Establishment of 36 State Cyber Forensic Laboratory cum Training Centers in all States/UTs	₹82.80 crore has been released to States/UTs. DFSS has been assigned the responsibility for developing model tenders for procurement of equipment by the States/UTs
4	Capacity building of police, prosecutors and judicial officers	A two days workshop was held on 11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> January, 2018 at New Delhi attended by law enforcement agencies from States, Central training institutes, academia and other Ministries to develop standard training modules for imparting cybercrime training.
5	Research and Development	Concurrent activity
6	Awareness Campaign	Concurrent activity

## INSTITUTES OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

12.24 Government of India has established the Institute of Correctional Administration (ICA) at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Centre to provide training to personnel employed in prison. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh imparts training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighboring States such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Union Territory of Chandigarh etc.

12.25 The Academy of Prisons & Correctional Administration (APCA) is sponsored by five Southern States (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana). The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided funds to the tune of ₹118.92 lakhs on 100% grant basis for expansion and development of training activities at APCA.

12.26 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 the Government of India had provided a onetime grant of ₹1.55 crore to the Institute.

## Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators

12.27 Asian & Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) is an organization of 24 countries viz., Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, 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.

12.28 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 an opportunity to share their knowledge and exchange best practices being adopted in various countries. In 2013, the conference was hosted by India.

12.29 The 37<sup>th</sup> Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) was hosted by Fiji from 05.11.2017 to 09.11.2017, which was attended by the Indian delegation comprising officers of Ministry of Home Affairs, Bureau of Police Research and Development, New Delhi and the Government of Maharashtra.

## CORRECTIONAL SERVICE MEDALS

12.30 The following Correctional Service Medals are conferred on the officers and staff engaged in Prison Administration on Republic Day and Independence Day every year:

- i) President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service
- ii) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service

iii) President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry

iv) Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry

12.31 The medals are awarded for a specifically distinguished record in correctional service, maintaining administration under challenging circumstances and exemplary service marked by efficiency etc. For gallantry, the medal is given for an act of exceptional gallantry in apprehending prisoners or in preventing their escape etc.

12.32 The Presidential Gazette Notification instituting the Correctional Service Medals was issued on 05.04.1999. The statutes came into effect from 01.07.1999. The awards were first announced on Republic Day 2000. The recipients of the award are given a medallion and a Scroll signed by the President of India. The decoration of the award is presented to the recipient by the State Government.

12.33 The number of President's Correctional Service Medals for Distinguished Service and the number of Correctional Service Medals 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 any given year.

## Model Prison Manual 2016

12.34 Prison administration is an important element of 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 the prisons from time to time for reform and rehabilitation of prisoners. A Model Prison Manual was prepared in 2016 and circulated to all States in 2016. The Model Prison Manual strives to serve as a benchmark, that the States are expected to emulate and seek guidance from.

12.35 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 among other objectives.

### **THE GOVERNORS (ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) RULES 1987**

12.36 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, a former Governor is entitled to secretarial assistance in the form of one Personal Assistant who may be appointed by the former 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 12<sup>th</sup> Class pass or equivalent from a recognized Board or University. 59 former Governors are presently availing the benefit. The claims received from the former Governors are processed on a monthly basis to ensure the expeditious reimbursement.

### **Police Reforms**

12.37 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 immediate implementation.

The Government has been persuading the State Governments/UT Administrations for an early implementation of the said recommendations on police reforms.

12.38 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 constituted an Expert Committee to draft a new Model Police Act in September, 2005.

12.39 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.

12.40 The Model Police Act, 2006 has been studied again and 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 analyze 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. The draft bill has also been reviewed and the ten attributes of 'SMART' policing, namely, S-Sensitive and Strict; M-Modern and Mobile; A-Alert and Accountable; R-Reliable and Responsive and T-Trained and Techno-savvy, as introduced by Hon'ble Prime Minister during the 49<sup>th</sup> DGs/IGs Annual Conference on 30.11.2014, were to be

incorporated in the draft Model Police Bill, 2015. Accordingly, 'the draft Model Police Bill, 2015' was uploaded on BPR&D's website on 15.10.2015. Home Secretary reviewed the draft model Police Bill on 18.11.2017. Accordingly, BPR&D has been requested to review various provisions of the draft Bill.

12.41 The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the meantime had also passed seven directives on 22.09.2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.310 of 1996 filed by Prakash Singh and others Vs. Union of India. The directives are as under:-

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Rebeiro Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- (ii) Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst three senior-most officers empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation.
- (iii) Prescribe minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from law & order police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakh or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.
- (v) Set up a Police Establishment Board at the state level for *inter-alia* deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers and

- (vii) The Supreme Court also directed the Central Government to set up a National Security Commission at the Union Level to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPOs), who should also be given a minimum tenure of two years, with additional mandate to review from time to time measures to upgrade the effectiveness of these forces, improve the service conditions of its personnel, ensure that there is proper coordination between them and that the forces are generally utilized for the purposes they were raised and make recommendations in that behalf.

12.42 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. A copy of the above judgment of the Supreme Court was sent to all State Governments and Union Territories Administrations on 26.09.2006 for information and further necessary action. 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, which is monitoring the matter.

### SMART Policing

12.43 During the 49<sup>th</sup> 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 Mobile; A-Alert and Accountable; R-Reliable and Responsive and T-Trained and Techno-savvy. In this regard four Regional Workshops were successfully organized on Smart Policing at Bengaluru, Bhopal, Guwahati & Chandigarh in April-May, 2015. During the workshops, many innovative ideas and best practices followed

by various State Governments/Police were presented and analyzed. The best practices have been shortlisted in accordance with the ten attributes of 'SMART' policing. A compilation of best practices and SMART policing initiatives was released by BPR&D in the DGs/IGsP conference held from 19.12.2015 to 20.12.2015 in Bhuj, Gujarat.

12.44 In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs requested all the States/UTs to identify the positive stories/good work being done at the Police Station level or by any other Police offices at the district level or below and put the same in public domain on website of the office of District SSP/SP and Commissioner of Police. As per information received from State/UTs as well as information collected from websites, 424 districts out of 776 police districts across the country have their separate websites. Some States have uploaded the good stories district-wise and some of them have uploaded on their State Police websites. As per information available, 44,382 positive stories have been uploaded on websites so far.

### State Legislations

12.45 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

to 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 to the Constitution are covered in this category.

12.46 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 by resolving issues across the table.

12.47 In addition to the previously pending State Legislative proposals, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 88 fresh State Legislative proposals (72 State Bills, 07 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 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017. The number of proposals finalized during this period is as under:

S. 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	26
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from the President	04
	(iii) Assent withheld by the President from the Bills	02
	(iv) Bills withdrawn by the State Government concerned	12
	(v) Bills returned to the State Government concerned	03

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	07
III.	Bills for previous sanctions of the President under Article 304(B) of the Constitution	00
IV.	Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with para 4(3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution	00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>

12.48 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 to align them with changing socio-economic scenario in the country. These amendments are carried out on the basis of the recommendations of the Law Commission of India, the recommendations of the Commissions/ Committees set up in this regard and also on the basis of court orders.

12.49 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 CrPC / IPC in keeping with the changing societal norms. The Law Commission has since identified focus areas to deliberate upon. Besides this, this Ministry has also initiated the process for amending certain sections of CrPC / IPC on which the Law Commission has already given its recommendations.

### Mercy Petitions

12.50 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 processes the mercy petitions for expeditious disposal. 3 Mercy Petitions have been disposed of during the period 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017.

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# Chapter 13

## Foreigners, Freedom Fighters' Pension and Rehabilitation

### FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

13.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship related matters. The entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are regulated through the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations.

#### Entry and Movement of 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

13.3 1,00,66,401 foreigners (excluding 67,350 Pak nationals) visited India in 2017 as against 88,04,411 in 2016. The maximum number of foreigners who visited India during 2017, were from Bangladesh (21,55,711) followed by those from U.S.A (13,75,934), UK (9,85,681), Canada (3,35,097), Malaysia (3,21,843), Sri Lanka (3,03,175), Australia (3,23,840), Germany (2,68,895), Russian Federation (2,78,151) and France (2,49,091). These 10 countries accounted for 65.54% of the total arrival of foreigners while rest accounted for 34.46% of total incoming foreigner traffic.

### Deportation of Foreigners

13.4 Upto 31.12.2017, a total number of 1303 foreigners were deported by the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs). Most of the deported foreigners belonged to Nigeria (601), followed by Bangladesh (328) and Afghanistan (61).

#### Grant of Permanent Residency Status to Foreign Investors

13.5 The Ministry of Home Affairs, vide its 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 crore to be brought within 18 months or ₹25 crore 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 entry 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 It has been 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 The Ministry of Home Affairs, vide its 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 163 countries for entry through 25 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 Nationals at 06 designated international airports namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad w.e.f. 01.03.2016 and Pakistan nationals older than 65 years and crossing Attari Immigration Point on foot shall be granted Visa-on-Arrival for single entry, 45 days stay, subject to certain conditions.

### **Simplifying Procedure for Grant of Visa Facilities to Asylees in Foreign Countries and Derivative Asylees**

13.10 Orders have been issued 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 as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Cardholder**

13.11 It has been decided that the 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 (b) a certified extract of original record maintained by Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Mauritius/ National Archives of Mauritius and (c) passport establishing his/her Mauritian nationality. These documents will have to be duly apostle/ 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 The Mission Mode Project (MMP) has global outreach since the scope of the Project includes 178 Missions, 91 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 31.12.2017, integrated online visa application system has been implemented in 163 Indian Missions abroad, 13 FRROs, 607 FROs, 88 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and 21 State Home Department across the country. Biometric enrolment software has been implemented in 115 Indian Missions abroad to capture the biometric traits of visa applicants. Online payment system has been integrated in e-Visa and the Long Term Visa (LTV), and the Visa application form 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. Data Recovery Centre (DRC) has also been set up at Bengaluru.

13.15 In order to facilitate Immigration function, following posts/location were declared as the authorized Immigration Check Posts/ Seaports during the year 2017:-

(i) Railway Station Petrapole at West Bengal (Rail ICP).

(ii) Railway Station Chitpur at Kolkata, West Bengal (Rail ICP)

(iii) Mangalore Seaport at Karnataka (Seaport)

(iv) Vallarpadam Seaport at Kerala (Seaport)

(v) Zorinpui ICP at Mizoram (Land ICP)

(vi) Kawrpuichhuah ICP at Mizoram (Land ICP)

(vii) Mundra Sea Port

(viii) Vijayawada Airport

(ix) Vizhinjam Sea Port

### Disembarkation Card

13.16 The practice of filling up of the Departure Card by Indians at all International Airports has been discontinued with effect from 01.07.2017.

### Long Term Visa (LTV) for Minorities from Pakistan

13.17 During the current year a total of 4,712 Long Term Visa have been approved to Pakistan nationals.

### Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card Scheme

13.18 The Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card 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.

13.19 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 at 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, grand children and great 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 31.12.2017, 28,37,009 OCI cards have been issued and 3,29,137 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 on gratis basis till 31.12.2017

### **Repatriation of Pakistan Prisoners**

13.20 During the year 2016, 44 Pakistani civil prisoners and 09 Pakistani fishermen who had completed their sentences were repatriated to Pakistan. During 2017 (from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017), 60 Pakistani prisoners and 31 Pakistani fishermen have been repatriated to Pakistan.

### **Bringing back Indian Prisoners and Indian Fishermen caught by Pakistan**

13.21 During 2017 (from 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2017), 07 Indian civil prisoners and 507 Indian fishermen have been repatriated to India.

### **CITIZENSHIP**

13.22 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 was introduced in the Lok Sabha for 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. The bill has been referred to a Joint Committee for consideration. In order to facilitate foreign nationals to obtain Indian Citizenship, the Government has issued 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. Effective from 14.11.2017, all applications for citizenship are being filed online and payment of application fee is through Payment Gateway (online). During the year, a total number of 855 Citizenship Certificates have been issued as on 29.12.2017.

### **Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010)**

13.23 The FCRA, 2010 regulates the flow of foreign contribution to persons/associations with the objective of preventing any diversion of such contributions towards activities detrimental to the national interest and for matters connected therewith.

13.24 The association seeking foreign contributions for definite cultural, social, economic, educational or religious programme may either obtain a registration or prior permission to receive foreign contribution from the Ministry of Home Affairs by making an application in the prescribed format by furnishing details of their activities and audited accounts. The registration is granted only to such associations which have a proven

track record of functioning in the chosen field of activity 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 association and office bearers thereof.

13.25 As on 15.03.2018, 24,900 active associations are registered under FCRA, 2010 and foreign contribution of over ₹15.182 thousand crore was received in the year 2016-17. Registration of 20,353 associations has been renewed in 2016-17 & 2017-18 under FCRA, 2010. From December, 2015 onwards, filing online application has been made mandatory for renewal, registration, hospitality, prior permission and intimation of change of details etc for receiving foreign contribution. Similarly, online filing of Annual Returns has also been made compulsory to improve compliance and accountability.

## FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

13.26 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

13.27 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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. From the Financial Year 2017-18 onwards, the nomenclature of the Scheme has been changed as "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana." The salient features of "*Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980*" are given below:

13.28 **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.

13.29 **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.

**13.30 Special Dispensation for Women and Weaker Sections of Society:** The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which a freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minimum period has been kept at three months.

### Other Facilities to Freedom Fighters

13.31 Apart from pension, the freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:

- (i) Free railway pass (2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> AC in Duronto, 1<sup>st</sup>Class/2<sup>nd</sup> class AC by any train including Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi) for freedom fighters/their widow/widower, along with one companion in same class, for life;
- (ii) Medical facilities under the Central Government Health Services (C.G.H.S) and free medical treatment in hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Department of Public Enterprises have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their dependents;
- (iii) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;
- (iv) Provision of 4% reservation under "Combined Category" for Physically

Handicapped Personnel (PH), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and Freedom Fighters (FF) in the normal selection procedure adopted by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc.;

- (v) General pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to the freedom fighters in Delhi. Spouse of a freedom fighter is permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after death of the freedom fighter;
- (vi) There is a fully furnished and old age friendly Freedom Fighters' Home at New Delhi providing transit accommodation (stay and meal) for freedom fighters/ their eligible dependents; and
- (vii) In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their spouses have been allowed to also avail free air travel facility to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, alongwith a companion.

### Amount of Pension

13.32 There has been periodical review of the rate of freedom fighters' pension. The initial amount of pension as fixed in the year 1972 was ₹ 200 per month. Subsequently, basic pension and Dearness Relief has been revised from time to time. W.e.f. 15.08.2016, the Dearness Relief system based on All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers, which was hitherto applied to freedom fighter pensioners on annual basis, had been discontinued and replaced by the Dearness Allowance system applicable to the Central Government employees, twice a year. This has been termed as "Dearness Relief", which is the appropriate word in case of pensioners. The rate of monthly pension with additional 3 % Dearness Relief w.e.f. 01.07.2017 is as follows:

Sl No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic pension w.e.f. 15.08.2016 in rupees (per month)	Dearness Relief @3% w.e.f. 01.07.2017	Total amount of pension in rupees (per month)
1.	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/spouses	₹30,000	₹900	₹30,900
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	₹28,000	₹840	₹28,840
3.	Other Freedom Fighters/spouses including INA	₹26,000	₹780	₹26,780
4.	Dependent parents/eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e. in the range of ₹13,000 to ₹15,000	₹390 to ₹450	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e. in the range of ₹13,390 to ₹15,450

13.33 Further, instructions had been issued to all the authorized banks for ensuring Aadhaar linking of Bank Accounts of freedom fighter pensioners as early as possible. At present around 73% banks accounts of Central freedom fighter pensioners have been linked with Aadhar.

### Expenditure on Welfare of Freedom Fighters

13.34 There is a provision of ₹750 crore in the sanctioned budget of MHA for the financial year 2017-18 for payment of pension. Since the process of reimbursement of expenditure borne by the Ministry of Railways, against free railway passes issued to Central Freedom Fighter pensioners,

was held up for want of some clarifications from the Ministry of Railways, no reimbursement was made to them since May 2013. ₹15 lakh has also been allocated against reimbursement for maintenance of Freedom Fighters' Home for the FY 2017-18 by New Delhi Municipal Council.

### Number of Central Samman Pensioners

13.35 Under the Scheme, 1,71,620 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till 31.12.2017. 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 31.12.2017)
1	Andhra Pradesh	15285
2	Telangana	
3	Assam	4442
4	Bihar &	24902
5	Jharkhand	
6	Goa	1508

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.12.2017)
7	Gujarat	3599
8	Haryana	1689
9	Himachal Pradesh	632
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1807
11	Karnataka	10100
12	Kerala	3413
13	Madhya Pradesh &	3488
14	Chhattisgarh	
15	Maharashtra	17964
16	Manipur	63
17	Meghalaya	86
18	Mizoram	4
19	Nagaland	3
20	Odisha	4196
21	Punjab	7039
22	Rajasthan	814
23	Tamil Nadu	4131
24	Tripura	888
25	Uttar Pradesh &	17999
26	Uttarakhand	
27	West Bengal	22522
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3
29	Chandigarh	91
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
31	Daman & Diu	33
32	NCT of Delhi	2048
33	Puducherry	320
34	Indian National Army (INA)	22468
<b>Total</b>		<b>171620</b>

### Honouring Freedom Fighters

13.36 As per the convention, on the anniversary of the Quit India Movement, Hon'ble President of India hosted a reception - 'At Home' in the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 09.08.2017 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. 93 freedom fighters from various parts of the country attended this function and interacted with the President.





Hon'ble President of India with the Freedom Fighters during the 'At Home' Function held on 09.08.2017 at Rashtrapati Bhawan

(Source: President's Secretariat)

## Hyderabad Liberation Movement

13.37 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.

13.38 Subsequently in December 1996, another Screening Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Giri Prasad and on passing away of Shri Giri Prasad, Ch. Rajeshwara Rao was appointed Chairman of the Screening Committee in June 1997. The Ch. Rajeswara Rao Committee (from 1997 to 1998) recommended about 13,500 cases. In July, 2004, the Ministry of Home Affairs recognized 18 additional border camps. In January, 2005, the Government approved an enhancement in the estimated number of beneficiaries from about 11,000 (estimated in 1985) to about 15,000, with the stipulation that only those applicants who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement up to 15.09.1948, i.e. before the police action in Hyderabad, would be eligible for the grant of pension. This stipulation has been adopted prospectively for the grant of pension in all pending cases of Hyderabad Liberation Movement.

13.39 On the basis of complaints received regarding bogus claimants and subsequent enquiry conducted by the Director General (Vigilance and Enforcement), it was decided that all the cases recommended by the Ch. Rajeswara Rao Committee would be referred to the State Governments for re-verification. It was laid down that each case, including those already

sanctioned, will be thoroughly re-verified and, thereafter, a Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters would scrutinize the results of the re-verification and finalize its recommendations, ensuring that no fake claimant gets pension and no genuine freedom fighter is overlooked. The State Governments were also requested to give specific recommendations in each case. The State Governments were further requested that the following factors should be kept in mind while verifying the claims:

- a) The age of the applicant should be more than 15 years as on March, 1947 (i.e., the time of commencement of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement).
- b) Proof of age should be based on official records such as Birth Registration certificate or School certificate or Voter Identity Card, Voter List of 1995 or earlier, etc; and
- c) Claims may be got re-verified/ confirmed from the camp in-charge of the border camp who had issued the certificate in favour of the applicant, or from two Central freedom fighters of the District of the applicant if the in-charge of the Border camp was no longer alive.

13.40 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.

13.41 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 Screen Committee should be carried out strictly as per guidelines

dated 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 clearly stating, with reasons on a case-to-case basis, as to why they merit consideration.

13.42 A Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighter (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 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

13.43 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

13.44 **The Phase-I** - Movement 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.

13.45 **The Phase-II** - Movement took place in the year 1954-55. All the participants (*Satyagrahis*) of this Movement were from all over the country. This *Satyagraha* was organised on mass scale on the principle of non-violence.

13.46 **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.

13.47 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.

13.48 Phase-I and Phase-III Movements have already been recognised for the purpose of grant of pension under the 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.

13.49 A total of 2191 freedom fighters who had participated in the Goa Liberation Movement, Phase-II have been granted *Samman* Pension till 31.12.2017. As far as sanctions for the Phase-I & III are concerned, 336 cases for Phase-I and 244 cases for Phase -III have been sanctioned in the eligible cases.

## REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

### Sri Lankan Refugees

13.50 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.

13.51 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.

13.52 The 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 to Sri Lanka. Relief is given pending such repatriation.

13.53 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 31.12.2017, there are 62,146 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 107 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Odisha. Besides, about 36,260 refugees are staying outside the camps, after getting themselves registered at the nearest Police Station.

13.54 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 ₹830 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to 31.12.2017.

13.55 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian Citizenship to, and to accept repatriation of, 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin from Sri Lanka, together with their natural increase, under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of the years 1964, 1974 and 1986. Out of these 5.06 lakh persons, 3.35 lakh persons along with their natural increase of 1.26 lakh, comprising 1,16,152 families, were repatriated from October, 1964 upto December, 2006. The repatriated families have been provided with the resettlement assistance. No organized repatriation has taken place from Sri Lanka after 1984 due to disturbed conditions there. However, some repatriates arriving in India on their own are being rehabilitated under various schemes in Tamil Nadu.

### Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (REPCO), Chennai

13.56 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 and paid-up capital is ₹155.22 crore as on 31.03.2017. 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, at present, with the Government of India. The Bank has paid an amount of ₹15.26 crore as dividend @20% for the year 2016-17 to the Government of India.

### **Rehabilitation Package of Central Assistance for One Time Settlement of Displaced Persons from Pakistan occupied Jammu & Kashmir (PoJK) and Chhamb settled in Jammu & Kashmir**

13.57 The Government of India has approved Rehabilitation Package of Central Assistance ₹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 in 2015. As per the scheme, an amount of ₹5.5 lakh per family is being disbursed to these displaced families. The amount of central assistance of ₹5,49,692 per family is being distributed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the eligible beneficiaries by the Central Government directly and the State Government will transfer the State's share of ₹308 per family to the beneficiaries through DBT. An amount of ₹500 crore has been allotted in RE 2017-18.

### **Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala**

13.58 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and the 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 31.12.2017) 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**

13.59 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.

13.60 As per information provided by the Bureau of Immigration, 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 31.12.2017 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only one residuary housing scheme is at various stages of implementation in the State of Uttarakhand. Out of total grant-in-aid of ₹28.07 lakh approved for this scheme, an amount of ₹19 lakh has been released to the State Government during 2014-2015.

13.61 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.

13.62 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**

13.63 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 up gradation of infrastructure of the former Bangladeshi enclaves as well as that of Cooch Behar District. The Government of India has approved the scheme of rehabilitation of returnees from erstwhile Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and creation and upgradation of infrastructure in former Bangladeshi enclaves in India and that of Cooch Behar District of West

Bengal at the cost of ₹1005.99 crore. Out of this, ₹413 crore has been released to the Government of West Bengal upto 31.12.2017.

### **Ex-Gratia Payment etc. to Displaced Persons from Pak Occupied Kashmir, 1947 and Non-Camp Displaced Persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971**

13.64 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;

13.65 A Committee headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has been constituted for verification of the genuine claimants for payment of ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance. It has started the job of identification of eligible beneficiaries of PoK (1947). A total amount of ₹6.17 crore had been released to the Government of J&K for disbursement to verified and eligible families. The Government of India released a further amount of ₹49 crore to the State Government of J&K on 24.12.2008 on account of payment of compensation for land deficiency to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 as per package announced by the Prime Minister in April, 2008. It has been intimated by the State Government of J&K that out of total assistance of ₹55.17 crore released for rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir of 1947, an amount of ₹31.44 crore has been disbursed to 2577 eligible families/beneficiaries.

13.66 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.

## ENEMY PROPERTY

13.67 The Office of the Custodian for India, Mumbai was transferred from the Ministry of Commerce to the 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.

13.68 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.

13.69 The Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, Mumbai headed by Custodian has been shifted to Delhi. The office of CEPI will function with three (3) branch offices located at Mumbai, Kolkata and Lucknow. Presently, the CEPI is vested with 9406 immovable properties (9280 of Pakistani nationals & 126 of Chinese nationals). There are 5863 properties spread across the country under process for identification as enemy property as per the Act. As on 31.12.2017, the value of the movable properties vested in the Custodian are as under:

(₹in crore)

Sl. No	Particulars	2016-17 As on 31.12.2016	2017-18 (As on 31.12.2017)
1	Shares	₹2336.47	₹2715.00
2	Investments	₹365.02	₹422.16
3	Bank Balance	₹1.87	₹3.50
4	Gold and Silver Jewellery Items	₹ 0.38	₹0.38 (approx.)

13.70 After the Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971, the Government of India passed a Resolution No.12/1/1971- EI&EP dated 15.03.1971 to sanction

ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of the lost properties to the India nationals and companies who were in West Pakistan and East Pakistan

during the said period. A sum of ₹71.04 crore has been released till date by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants.

13.71 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. The Custodian credits fees equal to 2% of the income realized from the enemy properties to the Consolidated Fund of India. From 1965 till 31.10.2017, a sum of ₹11.12 crore has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. As per the amended provisions of the Enemy Property Act, 2017, the fee equal to 2% Levy

has been enhanced to 5% Levy and accordingly, levy amounting to ₹2,22,65,000 @ 5% for the year 2016-17 has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.

13.72 The survey work is in progress in respect of all the enemy properties situated throughout the Country and besides this requests have been made to all the respective District Magistrate/Collector/Commissioners being the Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property, to conduct an extensive survey of the properties under their respective jurisdiction alongwith the officials of the office of Custodian of Enemy Property for India. Survey for detection/identification of properties are also in progress.

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# Chapter 14

## Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (RG&CCI)

14.1 The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG&CCI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is responsible for the following:

- (i) **Housing & Population Census:** The Census Commissioner, India is the statutory authority vested with the responsibility of conducting the Housing & Population Census in India under the Census Act, 1948 & the Rules framed thereunder. Planning, coordination, supervision of the field activities; data processing; tabulation, compilation and dissemination of Census results are the responsibilities of the ORG&CCI.
- (ii) **Civil Registration System (CRS):** The Census Commissioner, India is also designated as Registrar General, India, under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 which provides for the compulsory registration of births and deaths. In this role, he coordinates the functioning of the civil registration and vital statistics system in the country through 36 States and Union Territories.
- (iii) **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 the ORG&CCI. SRS is an important source of vital rates like Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate at the State level in the country.

- (iv) **National Population Register (NPR):** The RG&CCI also discharges the statutory function of the Registrar General of Citizens Registration (RGCR) under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. The National Population Register (NPR) is the first step towards the creation of the National Register of Indian Citizens under the provisions of the aforementioned Statute.
- (v) **Mother Tongue Survey:** A survey of the unclassified mother tongues returned in Census 2001 is under implementation.

### Population Census 2011

14.2 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Population Censuses since 1872. Population Census 2011 is the 15<sup>th</sup> Census in the country and the 7<sup>th</sup> since Independence.

14.3 Population Census is the largest administrative exercise in the country providing vital data on different socio-economic parameters of population. The Census operations are conducted in two phases, viz., (i) Houselisting and Housing Census and (ii) Population Enumeration. The Houselisting and Housing Census, which is conducted 6 to 10 months prior to the Population Enumeration, provides very useful data on housing conditions, availability of amenities and assets to households besides providing an unambiguous frame for enumeration. During the second phase of Population Enumeration, individual level

information is collected so as to provide a variety of data on demographic, socio-cultural, economic, migration and fertility status of the country and for other administrative areas.

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 had set very high standard for itself. The objective was 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 - XVI**. Almost all the major datasets of Census 2011, including religion-wise data, education level data, data on disability and provisional data on migration by place of last residence have been released. The Census 2011 datasets which are yet to be released are classification of workers based on NIC / NCO (National Industrial Classification/National

Classification of Occupation), Language and final data on migration etc. These datasets are under finalization.

### Census Mapping Using Geographic Information System (GIS)

14.6 In order to conduct the Census, two types of mapping activities, viz., a) Pre-Census mapping and b) Post-Census mapping are done. 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 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 and data dissemination.

14.7 The map products pertaining to Census 2011 includes National volumes of Atlas on Changes in the Boundary of Administrative Units 2001-2011, Atlas on State of India's Children – a Thematic Presentation based on Census 2011, Atlas on Primary Census Abstract (PCA) 2011, Atlas on Primary Census Abstract of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 2011, State of India's Women- A Thematic Presentation on Census 2011 e-Book Atlas: District at a Glance etc. In addition to above, the National and State/UT volumes of Administrative Atlases 2011, Atlas on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets-2011 Census and District and Sub-district level maps have also been prepared for District Census Handbook 2011(640 volumes). The following are the ongoing mapping activities:

- 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 (National & State volumes)

- iii. GIS based Town Mapping: Pilot Project on Creation of digital database for Teliamura town of Tripura state.
- iv. Census Atlas 2011, National Volume & State/UT Volume
- v. District maps showing Villages/Towns, 2011 and
- vi. Updating of Jurisdictional changes occurred after Census 2011 for Census 2021.

14.8 Some selected map publications produced on various demographic parameters are being made available at the official website of ORG&CCI. Geographic Information System (GIS) technology has been used extensively to improve the quality and coverage of Census operations, their quick retrieval and to avoid any duplication or omission during Census 2011.

### **Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)**

14.9 Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) is a unique plan project taken up in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period (2012-2017) with the aim to conduct electronic linguistic surveys and to archive about 600 Classified and Unclassified Mother Tongues. The post survey process follows the transcriptions, analyses and consolidation of reports of audio-visual linguistic videographed data by the trained linguists and Professors of renowned Universities and Institutions all over India. So far, 2721 samples against 576 Mother Tongues in 32 States have been surveyed.

#### **The approved Plan Project involves:**

- i. The audio-visual linguistic data collection through videography with help of the Statistical Cadre Officials of Directorate of Census Operations (DCOs) 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 of the same by the In-house linguists of the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India at Language Division, Kolkata.
- iii. The Transcription and Analysis of sample-wise videographed linguistic data either by In-house Linguists or outsourced Linguistic Resource Persons (LRPs) of various Universities and Institutions of India, recommended by the respective Head of the Departments and approved by ORG&CCI.
- iv. Supervision and simultaneous consolidation of sample-wise analyses into single Mother Tongue Report by In-house linguists, external senior linguists and Professors of various Universities and Institutions of India, where Linguistics is taught in post graduate and research level.

### **Documentation and Preservation of the Data**

14.10 Video graphed data of 85 Mother Tongues has been uploaded in the Main Server of National Informatics Centre (NIC) for archiving purpose.

### **Data Dissemination**

14.11 The most important step after the enumeration exercise and data processing is the dissemination of the results for use by Governments, NGOs – National and International, Universities and Institutes, scholars, students and other data users. With this purpose, 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.

14.12 The datasets are released at the Census of India website at <http://www.censusindia.gov.in> for free download. These are also made available on Compact Discs (CDs) and in some cases, as printed volumes.

14.13 Another major innovative step taken by the ORG&CCI is to set up workstations for Research on Sample Micro-Data from Census. The ORG&CCI intends to allow researchers from Universities/Institutes to access sample micro-data from Census 2001 and Census 2011 for research purpose and therefore total of 17 Census Workstations have been opened in 17 different universities/institutes across the country. In these workstations, all published Tables from 1991 to 2011 Censuses in soft copy format and also sample micro-data (1% at National level & 5% at State/UT/District level) on Houselisting for 2001 and 2011 Censuses and on Population Enumeration (limited parameters) for Census 2011 have been made available.

14.14 These 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.

14.15 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 scanned and uploaded at Census website for free download and also made available for access at Census Directorates and Workstations in Universities/Institutes across India.

14.16 The ORG&CCI participated in 23<sup>rd</sup> Delhi Book Fair during 26.08.2017 to 03.09.2017 and the Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs) have also participated in three state level book fairs held/organized in different parts of the country till 31.12.2017.

### International Cooperation

14.17 The decennial Census Operations in India have been carried out regularly since 1872. The expertise accumulated 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, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and other UN agencies etc. During 2017-18, mentioned below are some of the important events portraying International Cooperation between ORGI and other countries/ UN organizations:

- (i) UNSD organized an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on “the Guidelines and Principles for the Development of Disability Statistics” at UN Headquarters, New York, United States during 12.07.2017 to 14.07.2017. Shri Sailesh, Additional Secretary and Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India participated in the meeting. The participation was sponsored by UNSD.
- (ii) US Census Bureau organized in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank and University of the Philippines Population Institute a Regional Workshop on “Preparing for Computer Assisted Personal

Interviewing (CAPI) Operations” at Manila, Philippines during 09.10.2017 to 20.10.2017. Shri Mahesh Kumar, Deputy Director from ORGI participated in the workshop. The participation was sponsored by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

- (iii) United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) organized the third Meeting of the Regional Steering Group (RSG) for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) at Bangkok during 18.10.2017 to 20.10.2017. Shri Anil Sant, Joint Secretary and Additional Registrar General represented this office in the meeting. The participation was funded by Government of India.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Civil Registration System (CRS)

#### Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

14.18 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. In pursuance to Section 3(3) of the RBD Act, 1969, Registrar General, India also issues general directions/ guidelines regarding registration of births and deaths to the States for effective implementation under the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969.

14.19 The proportion of total registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over

the years. The registration level of births for the country has increased to 88.3% in 2015 (from 69.0% in 2006). On the other hand, registration level of deaths has increased to 76.6% in 2015 (from 63.4% in 2006).

14.20 The level of total registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States / UTs except in Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim and in the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli 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

14.21 Twenty Six 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 (up to 21 days), ii) After 21 days but within 30 days, iii) After 30 days but within 1 year and iv) More than 1 year. Four States namely, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Haryana (death only) could not provide the data on time gap of birth and death due to lack of computerization etc. Further, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim, Daman & Diu and Uttar Pradesh have given only partial data and therefore have not been taken into account while consolidating the data.

14.22 On the basis of data received from States/UTs, the percentage of registration achieved out of total registration undertaken in 2015 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%	Lakshadweep, Puducherry, D & N Haveli, Chandigarh, A & N Islands, Mizoram, Goa ( 7)	Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Punjab, Delhi, Goa, Puducherry and Mizoram (8)
More than 80% but less than 90%	Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Telangana, (8)	Odisha, A & N Islands, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu (7)
More than 50% but less than 80%	Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam (7)	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala, Assam, Meghalaya (7)
Less than 50%	Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland (4)	Uttarakhand, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh (4)

14.23 The above Statement shows that 7 States/ UTs have achieved more than 90% registration of total births registered within the prescribed time limit of 21 days. Further, 8 States are in the category of 80 to 90 percent, 7 States are in the category of 50 to 80 percent and remaining 4 States are under the category of less than 50 percent in completing the birth registration within time limit of 21 days.

14.24 In respect of death registration, the above Statement shows that 8 States/ UTs have achieved more than 90% registration of total death registered within prescribed time limit of 21 days. On the other hand 7 States/UTs are in the category of 80 to 90 percent, 7 States are in the category of 50 to 80 percent and remaining 4 States are under the category of less than 50 percent in death registration within prescribed time limit of 21 days.

### Revamping of Civil Registration System (CRS) in India

14.25 The CRS system is facing challenges in terms of timeliness, efficiency and uniformity

leading to delayed and under coverage of Birth and Death in the country. In order to address the challenges faced by the system in providing prompt service delivery to the public, the Government of India has decided to introduce transformational changes in the Civil Registration System of the country through an IT enabled backbone leading to registration of Birth and Death in real time basis with minimum human interface. The changes would be in terms of automating the process delivery points so that the service delivery is time bound, uniform and free from discretion. The changes would be sustainable, scalable and independent of the location. The project would be modular in nature consisting of conceptualizing the transformation roadmap, development of IT application along with its implementation, capacity building and maintenance.

### Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

14.26 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 2015 report stands published on official website and the data for MCCD 2016 report is under collection.

14.27 As per the Annual Report on “Medical Certification of Cause of Death” for the year 2015, out of the total registered deaths of 53,74,824 in 33 States / UTs, a total of 11,83,052 deaths (7,36,882 Males and 4,46,170 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

14.28 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)

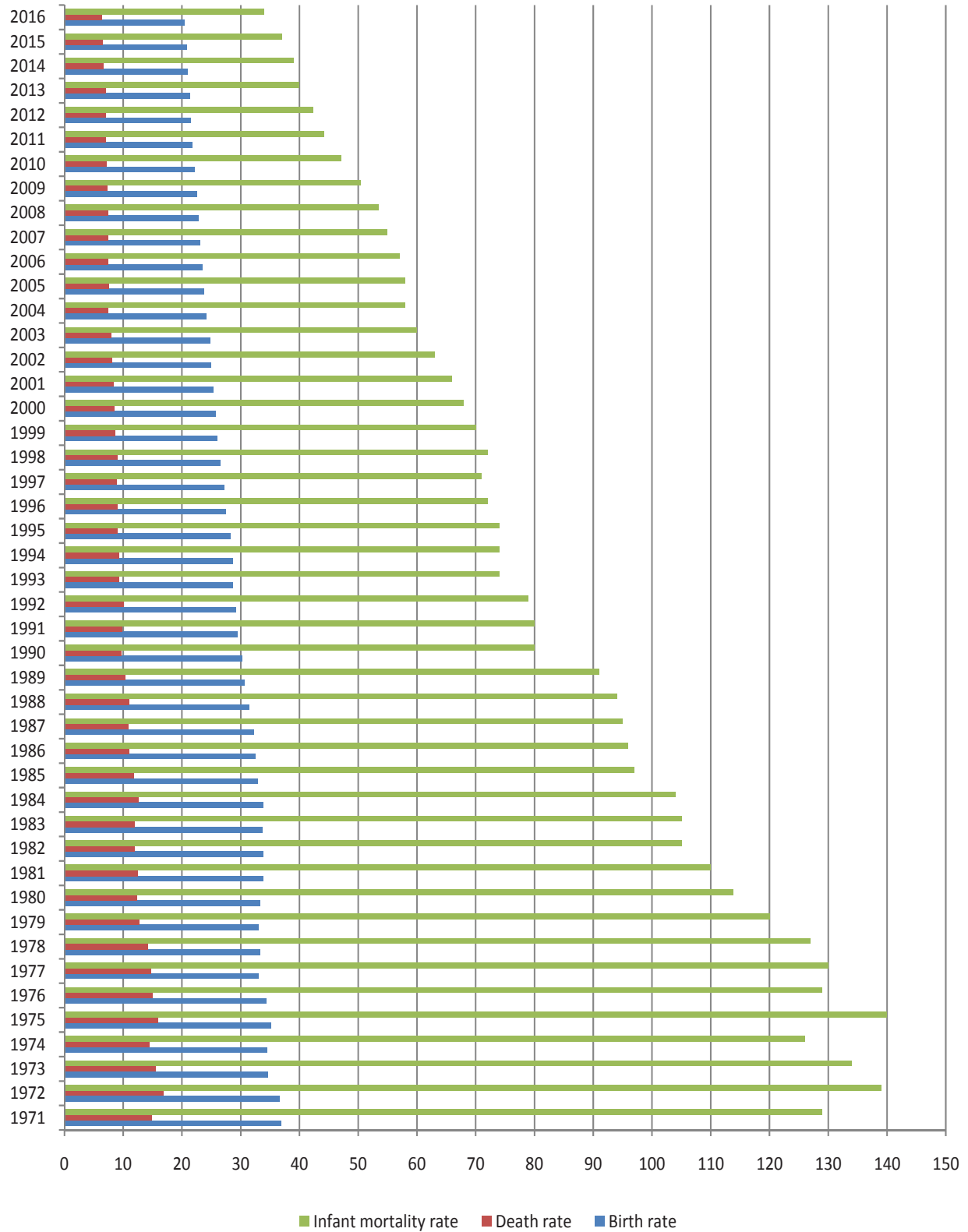
14.29 The Sample Registration System (SRS) is a large scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. The SRS is a dual record system that consists of continuous enumeration of births 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 rationalizing the system. The instant SRS sample has 8861 units (4964 rural and 3,897 urban) spread across all States/UTs, which is based on 2011 Census and is effective from 01.01.2014.

14.30 The SRS Bulletin-2017, containing estimates of birth rate, death rate, and infant mortality rate for the year 2016 have been released for all States/UTs, for rural and urban areas separately, which are given at the **Annexure-XVII**. Salient findings at national level for the year 2016 are as under:

- (i) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 20.4 per 1000 population for all-India, with 22.1 for rural areas and 17.0 for urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is lowest (14.3) in Kerala and highest (26.8) in Bihar.
- (ii) Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 6.4 per 1000 population for all-India, with 6.9 for rural areas and 5.4 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest (4.0) and Odisha the highest (7.8).
- (iii) Infant (< one year) Mortality Rate (IMR) is 34 per 1000 live births for all- India, 38 for rural areas and 23 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (10) and Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest (47) IMR value.

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant mortality rate, 1971-2016





14.31 In addition to the above, the SRS Statistical Report – 2016 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 2016 are as under:

- In 2016, U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 4 points over 2015 (39 in 2016 against 43 in 2015).
- Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone down by 2 point to 898 in 2014-2016 from 900 in 2013-2015. Chhattisgarh has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth (963) while Haryana, the lowest (832).

14.32 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country is stable at 2.3 in 2016 at par with 2015. During 2016, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.3) while Delhi, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have reported the lowest TFR (1.6). It is noteworthy that the replacement level TFR, viz. 2.1, has been attained by 13 States namely Delhi (1.6), Tamil Nadu (1.6), West Bengal (1.6), Andhra Pradesh (1.7), Himachal Pradesh (1.7), Jammu & Kashmir (1.7) Punjab (1.7), Telangana (1.7), Karnataka (1.8), Kerala (1.8), Maharashtra (1.8), Uttarakhand (1.9) and Odisha (2.0). 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 2011-2016, there has been a decline of 0.1 points in TFR at the National level. The corresponding decline in rural and urban TFRs has been to the extent of 0.2 and 0.1 points respectively.

14.33 The SRS based Abridged Life Tables for 2011-15 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-XVIII**. The life expectancy at birth at national level is 68.3 years, an increase of 18.6 years during the last four decades. The expectancy at birth for males is 66.9 years whereas for females is 70.0

years. Among bigger States, the life expectancy is reported the highest in Kerala (75.2 years) and the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (64.5 years). The life expectancy at birth in rural areas is 67.1 years, being 65.6 years for males and 68.7 years for females. The life expectancy in urban areas is 71.9 years, being 70.5 years for males and 73.2 years for females.

### **National Population Register (NPR)**

14.34 The National Population Register (NPR) was created by carrying out house-to-house enumeration throughout the country during 2010 under the Rule 4 of the Citizenship (Citizens Registration and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 along with the house listing operations of Census 2011. Specified particulars were collected for all usual residents relating to each family and individual residing in a local area including the Citizenship status. NPR is the first step towards creation of National Register of Indian Citizen (NRIC) under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955. The demographic data of 119.95 crore persons was collected in 2010 and has been updated during 2015-16 in all States / UTs except Assam and Meghalaya.

### **Updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam**

14.35 The NRC in the State of 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.

14.36 The objective of the Scheme is to update the NRC 1951 in the State of Assam containing the names of persons whose names appear in any of the electoral rolls upto the midnight of 24.03.1971 or National Register of Citizens, 1951 and their descendants.

14.37 The Government of India, which is funding the NRC project, has approved the scheme of updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC), 1951 in the State of Assam and has released ₹905.72 crore, for the purpose.

14.38 The stages of updation of NRC, 1951 in Assam are publication of Legacy data i.e. Electoral Rolls upto 1971 and NRC 1951, application Form receipt from all residents, field verification by Verification Teams and office verification of documents appended by the residents along with their application forms, computerization 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.

14.39 The part draft NRC including names of those 1.90 crore applicants in respect of whom the entire process of verification was completed has been published on 31.12.2017 (midnight) as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Another draft NRC comprising remaining applicants out of the total number of 3.29 crore applicants will be published after completion of their verification.

14.40 After publication of complete draft NRC, every individual would get an opportunity to file claims or objections, if any, and only after disposal of such claims and objections final NRC will be published.

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# Chapter

# 15

## Miscellaneous Issues

### 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 endeavour. 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 in any field; 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, 2017, were presented by the President of India in two ceremonies held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on 30.03.2017 and 13.04.2017. A total of 88 awards were conferred in the two ceremonies which included 7 Padma Vibhushan, 7 Padma Bhushan and 74 Padma Shri awards. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in).

#### 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 the conferment of Kirti Chakra Award on 2 civilians and Shaurya Chakra Award on 4 civilians on the occasion of Independence Day, 2017.

## 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 & ₹40,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

15.12 For the year 2016, the President has approved the conferment of 5 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 8 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & 23 Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards. The names

of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website.

## 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 Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary and a Vigilance Cell comprising 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 places 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) Lists 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 that systemic improvements are put in place, the Divisional Heads have been advised to review the pendency status regularly.

15.16 The "Vigilance Awareness Week" was observed from 30.10.2017-04.11.2017. An "Integrity Pledge" was administered by the Special Secretary (IS) on 30.10.2017 to the officials of Ministry of Home Affairs. A speech competition on "My Vision: Corruption Free India" was organized on 02.11.2017. The Vigilance Awareness Week was also observed in the attached/subordinate offices of MHA.

15.17 The Chief Vigilance Officer keeps a watch over all cases pending at different stages including 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 VO of attached / subordinate offices are held regularly.

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 / organizations during the year 2017-2018 (as on 31.12.2017), is attached at **Annexure - XIX**.

### **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, transfers the application seeking information under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers / Public Authorities concerned with the subject matter and submits 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 RTI applications and appeals.

- a) Details of the Ministry's functions along with its functionaries etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of the Ministry's web site (<http://mha.gov.in>) as required under section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act.
- b) 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.
- c) 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 four buildings viz. North Block, NDCC-II Building, MDC National Stadium and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further forwarded by the RTI Section to the CPIOs/Public Authorities concerned.

- e) During the year 2017-18 i.e. from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017, 5216 RTI applications and 47 RTI First Appeals were received manually and 5304 RTI applications and 435 RTI First Appeals were received in the on-line mode 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 15.4.2013, this Ministry has been uploading all RTI applications, appeals and replies of CPIOs and appellate authorities in the official website regularly.

### Secretariat Security Organisation (SSO)

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 53 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 149 personnel manning 57 Reception Offices located in 39 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 used 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 under control of Administrative Division of MHA. The GBS Unit of CISF takes care of security of Government buildings with Category 'A' (Highly-sensitive) and 'B' (Sensitive) and they are assigned with following tasks:-

- (a) **Access Control** - To ensure that no unauthorized person, vehicle or material is allowed access to the government buildings including their premises, only bonafide personnel holding valid I-Cards issued by this Ministry 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 Ministry of Home Affairs with a sanctioned strength of 1244, especially raised for security of Government buildings. SSF is presently 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 Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967), the Official Language (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 An Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (C&IC) in the Ministry of Home Affairs and all officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary are members of this Committee. The Quarterly 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 Language Act, 1963

15.26 Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Language 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 Government, UT Administration and the general public in the Regions 'A', 'B' & 'C'.

### Official Language Inspection

15.27 Inspection teams of the Assistant Directors of the Official Language Division of MHA had carried out inspection in 41 offices under the Ministry located in and outside Delhi during the year to assess the status of the progressive use of Hindi. Besides, 40 Sections of the Ministry has also been inspected by Assistant Directors of the Official Language Division of MHA during the year. First Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language has also inspected 18 offices (upto 31.12.2017) under the Ministry during the year.

### Hindi Day / Hindi Fortnight

15.28 Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Ministry from 01.09.2017 to 15.09.2017. During this period, 11 Hindi competitions and 02 Hindi workshops were organized, in which a number of both Hindi speaking as well



Prize Distribution Celebration regarding Organizing Hindi Fortnight 2017 in MHA

(Source: OL Wing, MHA)

as non-Hindi speaking officers/staff of the Ministry participated with enthusiasm. In these competitions, total 55 competitors have won cash prizes of ₹2,55,600 (Rupees two lakh fifty five thousand six hundred only). These awards were given by Additional Secretary (P) of MHA on 28.12.2017 in New Delhi.

### Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

15.29 In the Ministry of Home Affairs, out of the total 74 Junior Secretariat Assistants, 70

are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Similarly, out of the total 196 Stenographers, 37 are trained in Hindi stenography.

15.30 02 Hindi workshops were organized on 12.09.2017 for staff and on 15.09.2017 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. Administrative glossary (English - Hindi) was distributed to all the participants in these workshops.



Meeting of Hindi Advisory Committee of MHA held on 02.06.2017 in New Delhi

(Source: OL Wing, MHA)

### Hindi Salahakar Samiti

15.31 Hindi Salahakar Samiti of this Ministry has been reconstituted on 05.11.2016 and first meeting of this Committee was organized

on 02.06.2017 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh. Shri Kiren Rijju, Minister of State and Shri Rajiv Mehrishi, Home Secretary were also present in this meeting.



## Redressal of Public Grievances

15.32 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery functioning in this Ministry, attends to all the public grievances. During the period 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017, 27,774 public grievances were received through online and 3620 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 (C&IC) has been nominated as Nodal Officer of Public Grievances of the Ministry. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of the Nodal Officer 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 Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, met on different occasions during the period 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017 for discussion and transaction of business on various matters, details of which are given below:-

1.	10.04.2017	To consider and adopt the draft 203 <sup>rd</sup> Report on Border Security: Capacity Building and Institution.
2.	29.05.2017	Consideration and adoption of draft 204 <sup>th</sup> Report on Administration and Development of Union Territory of Lakshadweep
3.	21.07.2017, 27.07.2017, 28.08.2017 & 24.10.2017	Discussion and transaction of business on the subject National Security and Privacy concerns related to Aadhaar.
4.	13.11.2017 & 27.11.2017	Discussion and transaction of business on the subject Security Situation in the North Eastern States of India.
5.	20.12.2017	To hear the views of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the impact of Cyclone Ockhi including damage caused by it and the missing fishermen due to the cyclone.
6.	27.12.2017	To hear the views of MHA and UT Administration of Lakshadweep on the Action Taken Notes received from the MHA on the recommendations contained in the Committees 204 <sup>th</sup> Report on Administration and Development of Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

15.37 During year 2017 (from 01.04.2017 upto 31.12.2017), two meetings of the Consultative Committee have been held as per details given below:

1.	15.06.2017	Re-organising MHA for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
2.	29.08.2017	Policy Approach to Combat Left Wing Extremism

## Departmental Accounting Organisation

### Audit Objections / Paras

15.38 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 computerised environment using a web based Government-wide platform called Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for managing its payment and accounting functions. The data of PFMS is uploaded on a web based application called e-lekha which has the capability of generating real time reports which serve as an expenditure information system for the Ministry. The DAO also assists the IFD in budget formulation, budget execution and budget reporting.

15.39 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 CCA, 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 while the strength of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and their DDOs has increased manifold. The manpower requirement for Internal Audit is 627 employees as per latest evaluation done as per CGA guidelines.

15.40 The induction of risk based internal audit approach in IAW, MHA would bring with it a new set of challenges. To ensure that internal audit function is discharged with due care and proficiency, it is essential that our internal auditors are trained extensively both in technical construct of risk based audit, application of standards, and also practical audit skill. Further Internal Audit staff should be encouraged to continuously update their knowledge & skill, acquire professional certification related to Internal Audit, IT audit fraud investigation etc. from professional bodies such as IIA, Association of Certified Fraud Examiner (ACFE) etc.

15.41 An internal audit charter has also been approved and issued. Besides regular Compliance audits of various units of Ministry of Home Affairs, the Internal Audit Wing conducts concurrent Audit for Modernization of Police Forces and half yearly audit of Security Related Expenditures in various States.

15.42 During the period 2017-18 and upto October 2017 the following audits were undertaken by the Internal Audit Wing:

1. Audit in respect of renovation work of National Police Memorial, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
2. Audit in respect of CCTV surveillance system in Delhi by Delhi Police through ECIL.

3. Audit of Central Scheme for assistance to civilian victim of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal violence.
4. Details of work entrusted to NBCC along INDO-PAK and INDO-BANGLADESH Border.
5. Special Audit on pending claims of relief and rehabilitation under SRE Jammu and Kashmir.

15.43 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 10 Demand for Grants take care of expenditure requirements of all these agencies. Besides, Internal Audit the operations and financial statements of MHA are subjected to Statutory Audit, which is carried out by the Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG).

15.44 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Notes indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organizations, which in time make efforts to settle the observations. C&AG through the Report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paragraphs against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by the Ministry. In order to promptly settle the audit paragraphs, the status of pendency is monitored by the Audit Committee. The receipt and settlement of audit paragraphs is a continuous ongoing process. As on 01.01.2017, there were 28 such audit paragraphs outstanding in this Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017, 23 new paragraphs were received, bringing the total to 51. Out of which, 42 paragraphs have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 9 such paragraphs as on 31.12.2017.

15.45 The number of outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of all organizations under

the control of MHA as on 01.01.2017 was 6249. During the period from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017, the total number of Inspection Paras received and settled was 1849 and 1406 respectively. Thus, as on 31.12.2017, the number of outstanding Inspection Paras was 6692. 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**.

15.46 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**

15.47 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.

15.48 For service matters relating to SCs/STs/OBCs and physically handicapped, an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary has been appointed to act as Liaison Officer.

### **Benefit to Physically Handicapped Persons**

15.49 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).

15.50 There are 11 visually challenged, 07 hearing impaired and 14 orthopedically

challenged persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper).

## Gender Budgeting

15.51 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)

15.52 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.

15.53 Construction of Family Welfare Centre at CISF 2<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Battalion Ranchi is under construction and shall be completed shortly.

15.54 Further, MHA has accorded sanction of ₹9.47 crore for construction of Women SO's hostel at RTC Arakkonam. Tender opened on 17.08.2017 and award of work by CPWD to contractor on 16.11.2017. Also construction of a women barrack No.3 at CISF unit, GBS Mahipalpur.

15.55 Total number of women working in different groups as on 31.12.2017 are as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
46	934	7324	8304

15.56 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2017-18 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18
Creche-Facilities	00.26	00.34

As on date 15 numbers of Creches are running in CISF.

### Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

15.57 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 at Lucknow and Bengaluru. The operational Mahila Bns are based at Delhi, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Nagpur (Maharashtra) and Durgapur (WB). 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.

15.58 Total number of women employees working in CRPF as on 31.12.2017 was:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
297	889	6630	7816

Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is about ₹240.50 crore.

15.59 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.

15.60 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.

15.61 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 batch of the Contingent (MFPU-7<sup>th</sup> batch) repatriated to India during February 2017. Now we have pledged for UNPCRS with reference to MHA U.O. No. 21023/01/2015-PMA dated 11.12.2015 to provide 01 contingent of CRPF (Male) comprising of 140 peacekeeper. Hence, approval for renewal of registration of one FPU contingent (Male) comprising of 140 personnel have been conveyed but the strength has been enhanced upto 160 personnel and under Pre-deployment level.

15.62 Apart from the female employees, the Force has also been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. Force has constructed Family Welfare Centre exclusively for women family members to encourage them to learn new skills and to supplement their family income through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items etc. Following special schemes are being run to benefit the women employees and the family members of the Force personnel:

- i) Women's Hostels
- ii) 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.

15.63 Government has provided ₹50.00 lakh for running of Crèche facilities for the current financial year 2017-18. Details as under:-

Details of Scheme	₹ in crore)	
	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18
Crèche-Facilities	00.50	00.50

## Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

15.64 In SSB, authorized sanctioned strength of personnel is 98,965 out of which 1896 Mahila personnel are on the strength of SSB. SSB has also been sanctioned 21 Mahila Coys i.e. 2,772 personnel for raising Mahila Battalion vide sanction order dated 07.08.2014.

15.65 The following schemes / projects exclusively meant for the benefit of 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.

15.66 Liberalized Transfer policy for women:- As far as possible, all the women personnel shall be posted to the Units/Frontier near to their native place and in case both, wife and husband are SSB employees shall be posted at same station.

15.67 Total Number of women working in different groups is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
40	133	1723	1896

15.68 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and provisions made for them during the year 2017-18 in respect of Sashastra Seema Bal are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18
Crèche-Facilities	00.25	00.25

### Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

15.69 ITBP is running a registered welfare society called 'Himveer Wives Welfare Association (HWWA)' under Society Registration Act 1860 and its Registration No. is 32,591 of 1998. Himveer Wives Welfare Association is functioning in ITBP with its Headquarters in Delhi and Sub Offices at Battalions and different Training centres where multifarious welfare activities are being undertaken with the active participation of families of ITBP Personnel. In these centres the families undertake knitting of woollen items, hosiery items, preparation of jams/juices and fabrication of uniform items of ITBP Jawans. These activities not only help in supplementing the income of families of ITBP personnel but also develop cohesiveness amongst the members of the force of all ranks and their families. The 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 ITBP personnel.

15.70 The following schemes have been exclusively benefitting the women of ITBP:

(i) All working women of ITBP are accommodated in separate women barracks with toilets, cook house cum Dining Hall at 05 Frontier Head Quarter, 02 Training zone, 15 Sector Head Quarter, 56 Units (Battalion

Head Quarters), 03 Recruits Training Centre, 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,
1.	Mukta
2.	Sarita
3.	Filmi duniya
4.	Saras Salil
5.	Pratiyogita darpan
6.	Yojana
7.	Chronicle
8.	Education today
9.	Sport star
10.	Good house keeping
11.	Femina
12.	Health & Nutrition
13.	Better Home
14.	Elle
15.	Competition success review
16.	Reader digest
17.	Women era
18.	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 centre/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:

Name of Force	Location		Number of Crèches / Day Care Centers
ITBP	1	SHQ (DDN), PO-Seemadwar, Distt- Dehradun (UKD)	Total 10 Crèches/ Day care Centers available in ITBP. 03 new Crèches/ Day care Centers established in 2016.
	2	ITBP Academy, PO-Mussoorie, Distt.- Dehradun(UKD)	
	3	M & SI Auli, PO- Joshimath, Distt.- Chamoli (UKD)	
	4	TPT BN, PO- Airport, Chandigarh (UT)	
	5	11 <sup>TH</sup> BN, Pegong (Sikkim), 56 APO	
	6	12 <sup>TH</sup> BN, PO.- Matli, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD)	
	7	50 <sup>TH</sup> BN, Ramgarh, Distt. Punchkula (Haryana)	
	8	SHQ (DBRG), PO.- Mohanbari, Distt-Dibrugarh (Assam) Pin Code- 786012	
	9	47 <sup>TH</sup> BN, Vill.- Rai Tapyal, PO.- Ghagwal, Distt -samba(J&K) Pin code - 184141	
	10	35 <sup>TH</sup> BN, PO.- Mahindanda, Distt.- Uttarakashi (UKD) Pin code - 249195	

(vi) Providing embroidery and sewing machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra income.

15.71 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 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. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command. A committee has been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and jawans.

15.72 Total Number of women working in each group is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
99	183	1548	Nil	1830

15.73 At present 10 women ITBP personnel are on deputation to Congo/ Afghanistan.

2017-18 in respect of ITBP is as under:

(₹ in crore)

15.74 The name of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the budget provision against each of them during the year BE/RE-

Details of Scheme	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18
Crèche facilities	0.12	0.1080

## Border Security Force (BSF)

15.75 The following schemes / projects, exclusively benefiting the women, have been completed by BSF:

<b><u>Punjab FTR</u></b>	
10 Bedded Barrack with attached toilet having recreation room facilities at BOPs (02 Nos at BnHQrs)	<b>78 Nos</b>
Toilet Facilities at Fencing Gate	<b>227 Nos</b>
<b><u>South Bengal FTR</u></b>	
Barrack with attached toilet	<b>06 Nos</b>
Toilet facilities at Fencing Gate	<b>15 Nos</b>
<b><u>North Bengal FTR</u></b>	
08 Bedded Barack with attached toilet	<b>08 Nos</b>
<b><u>STC North Bengal</u></b>	
168 Men Barrack with 04 toilet block	<b>02 Nos</b>
Toilet facilities at training area	<b>02 Nos</b>
Pre fabricated Barrack	<b>01 Nos</b>

<b><u>STC Tekanpur</u></b>	
Women hostel for SOs (15 Nos suit)	<b>01 No.</b>
<b><u>STS Delhi</u></b>	
Barrack with attached toilet	<b>01 No.</b>
<b><u>IG HQrs (FHQ) (25 Bn)</u></b>	
Barrack with attached toilet	<b>08 Nos</b>

15.76 Total number of women working in different groups are as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
95	356	4685	5136

15.77 The schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2017-18 in respect of BSF are as under -

(₹ in Crore)

Details of the Scheme	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18
Creche-Facilities	00.33	00.33

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# ANNEXURES

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## 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 2017-18 ( AS ON 31.12.2017)	
Shri Rajnath Singh	HOME MINISTER
Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir Shri Kiren Rijiju	MINISTER OF STATE
Shri Rajiv Mehrishi {upto 31.08.2017(FN)} Shri Rajiv Gauba (Since 31.08.2017)	HOME SECRETARY
Ms. Sanjeevane Kuty (upto 31.07.2017)	SECRETARY (Border Management)
Smt. Rina Mitra	SPECIAL SECRETARY
Shri Jaideep Govind Shri Bipin Bihari Malik Shri N C Asthana (upto 30.04.2017) Shri B.R. Sharma (since 18.05.2017) Shri Rabindra Panwar Shri T.V.S.N. Prasad (since 22.07.2017) Shri Praveen Kumar Srivastava (since 22.07.2017)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Shri Satpal Chouhan	SENIOR ECONOMIC ADVISER
Shri Mukesh Mittal Shri V. Shashank Shekhar (upto 23.11.2017) Shri Satyendra Garg Shri Gyanesh Kumar Shri Ajay Ramesh Sule (upto 07.07.2017)(AN) Shri Kumar Alok Shri Dilip Kumar Shri Pradeep Gupta Shri Praveen Vashista Smt. Bina Prasad (upto 31.10.2017) Dr. R.K. Mitra Smt Saheli Ghosh Roy Sh. Shri Prakash Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal Shri Sudhir Kumar Saxena Shri Anil Malik (Since 25.09.2017) Shri Vivek Bhardwaj (Since 25.09.2017) Shri A.V. Dharma Reddy (Since 21.11.2017) Shri Anuj Sharma (Since 21.11.2017) Shri Vinoy Bhushan Dubey (Since 06.12.2017)	JOINT SECRETARIES
Dr. N.K. Sinha (since 07.12.2017)	ECONOMIC ADVISER
Shri Vijay Kumar Choubey	PR. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
Shri Rajesh Kumar	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

## State-wise Security Situation during the years 2012-2017

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
2017	61	44	09	03	-	03	27
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
2017	33	204	16	13	03	06	05
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
2017	167	558	22	74	08	23	40
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
2017	28	13	06	37	-	02	18

#### 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
2017	-	05	-	-	-	-	-

#### 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
2017	19	171	04	02	01	03	12

#### 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	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	01	-	-	-

**List of Insurgent/Extremist Groups of North Eastern States declared as “Unlawful Associations” and/or “Terrorist Organizations” Under the 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)	KangleiYaolKanbaLup (KYKL)	
(vi)	Manipur Peoples’ Liberation Front (MPLF)	
(vii)	Revolutionary Peoples’ Front (RPF)	
(viii)	Coordination Committee Cor-com (conglomerate of six valley base UG outfits).	
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-IV**

[Refer Para 2.96]

**Statewise details of Assistance Provided to NE States under the Scheme of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) from 2012-13 to 2017-18 (Upto 31.12.2017)**

(₹ in crore)

<b>Funds Released</b>	<b>Assam</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>Total</b>
2012-13	112.86	69.36	20.62	11.32	-	50.74	<b>264.90</b>
2013-14	159.18	42.50	25.01	42.18	16.60	4.53	<b>290.00</b>
2014-15	106.69	57.88	37.76	27.23	12.61	18.83	<b>261.00</b>
2015-16	140.07	67.61	45.78	12.98	12.63	0.93	<b>280.00</b>
2016-17	148.70	61.48	31.86	36.62	9.19	12.15	<b>300.00</b>
2017-18 (Upto 31.12.2017)	221.51	13.16	9.23	16.60	12.60	10.90	<b>284.00</b>



**Annexure-V**

[Refer Para 2.97]

**Statement of Fund Released to CAPFs/Army Deployed in North Eastern Region under Civic Action Programme from 2012-13 to 2017-18 (Upto 31.12.2017).**

(₹ in lakh)

Organisations	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (31.12.2017)
BSF	230.00	262.50	50.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
CRPF	150.00	-	27.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
ITBP	100.00	68.00	75.00	100.00	80.00	100.00
SSB	150.00	17.76	69.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Assam Rifles	200.00	350.00	200.00	350.00	350.00	550.00
Army	120.00	150.00	179.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>950.00</b>	<b>848.26</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>980.00</b>	<b>1200.00</b>

## Total Area and Population in Union Territories

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	2,42,911
5.	Lakshadweep	32	64,429
6.	NCT of Delhi	1,483	1,67,53,235
7.	Puducherry	479	12,44,464
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,960</b>	<b>2,00,82,522</b>

**Comparative Statement showing Budget Estimate / Revised Estimate and  
Actual during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19**

(₹ in crore)

S. No	Name of UTs	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18	2018-19
		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	BE
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3860.38	4150.00	3952.11	4144.02	4553.74	4555.99	4263.28	4593.86
2.	Chandigarh	3831.47	3620.48	3596.10	3937.79	4268.75	4169.10	4312.40	4511.91
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	907.46	1048.08	1046.17	1071.74	1105.19	1102.90	1075.62	1121.34
4.	Daman & Diu	1781.42	1591.42	1404.68	1665.32	1536.19	1435.77	1585.06	1675.49
5.	Lakshadweep	1154.78	1204.78	1186.75	1254.84	1037.67	1014.84	1248.91	1397.31
6.	NCT of Delhi	395.99	454.89	454.88	758.00	818.00	817.99	758.00	790.00
7.	Puducherry	1372.01	1372.01	1372.00	1390.00	1425.14	1425.13	1483.01	1476.00

### Details of National Guidelines Released by NDMA

S.No	National Disaster Management Guidelines on	Month and year of release
1.	Management of Earthquake	April 2007
2.	Management of Chemical (Industrial) 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	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 & 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.	School Safety Policy	February 2016
20.	Hospital Safety	February 2016
21.	Minimum Standards for shelter, Food, Water, sanitation and Medical Cover in relief camps.	February 2016
22.	National Disaster Management Guidelines on "Preparation of Action Plan- Prevention and Mitigation of Heat Wave"	March 2017
23.	Guidelines on Museums	May 2017
24.	Guidelines on Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts	September 2017
25.	Guidelines on Boat Safety	September 2017

## Annexure-IX

[Refer Para 10.15]

### List of face-to-face Trainings Conducted by NIDM during 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017-31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017

S.No	Name of Course	Venue	Date(s)	No. of Participants
1.	ToT on Drought Risk Mitigation	NIDM	1-5 May	21
2.	Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Home Guards & Civil Defence sector	Patna, Bihar	17-19 May	30
3.	Earthquake Resistant Construction Practices & Building Codes	HIPA, HP	22-26 May	28
4.	Drought Assessment	ATI West Bengal	22-26 May	30
5.	Basic Disaster Management	Air HQ, Delhi	23-25 May	30
6.	ToT on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management	ATI Chhattisgarh	29 May-2 Jun	30
7.	IRS: Basic & Intermediate	NIDM	5-9 Jun	30
8.	Urban Floods: Challenges and Mitigation Measures	MCRHRD Institute, Telangana	28-30 Jun	30
9.	Climate Resilient Development for Cyclone and Flood Risk Mitigation (three programmes one day each)	APSDMA	4 July	45
10.	Climate Resilient Development for Cyclone and Flood Risk Mitigation (three programmes one day each)	APSDMA	5 July	31
11.	Climate Resilient Development for Cyclone and Flood Risk Mitigation (three programmes one day each)	APSDMA	6 July	30
12.	Knowledge Management for Disaster Risk Reduction	HCMRIPA, Rajasthan	10-14 Jul	30
13.	Disaster Management Plan for Central Ministries	NIDM	17-19 Jul	29
14.	ToT on Mainstreaming DRR into Development through Education & Knowledge	NIDM	24-28 Jul	25
15.	ToT on Mainstreaming DRR into City DM Plans	TNDM Agency, Tamil Nadu	3-5 Aug	49
16.	CBDRM	MGSIPA, Punjab	7-11 Aug	22
17.	ToT on Landslide Risk Mitigation	ATI Karnataka	28 Aug - 1 Sept	18

S.No	Name of Course	Venue	Date(s)	No. of Participants
18.	Disaster Management for NCC	NIDM	28 Aug-1 Sept	30
19.	IRS: Planning Sections Chief	NIDM	4-8 Sept	22
20.	Earthquake Risk Mitigation: Safe Built Environment	Daman	6-8 Sept	57
21.	ToT on Mainstreaming DRR into PRI Sector	DDUSIRD UP	11-15 Sept	30
22.	ToT on Disaster Management for Civil Defence	NIDM	18-22 Sept	17
23.	ToT on Disaster Psycho Social Issues	University of Kashmir	25-29 Sept	40
24.	Chemical (Industrial) Emergency: Onsite & Offsite risk analysis, planning and preparedness	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25-29 Sept	48
25.	ToT on School Safety	DMMC Uttarakhand	3-6 Oct	25
26.	ToT on RVS: Safe Construction	SDMA Meghalaya	24-26 Oct	75
27.	Cultural Heritage Risk Management	YASHADA, Maharashtra	30 Oct - 1 Nov	27
28.	School Disaster Management Plan & Safety Audits	BIPARD, Bihar	1-3 Nov	29
29.	ToT on Landslide Risk Management	Dr. RSTUAoA, Uttarakhand	14-18 Nov	34
30.	ToT on Mainstreaming DRR into Rural Development Sector	NIDM	20-24 Nov	13
31.	School Safety Plan & Safety Audits	KNDMC, Karnataka	27-29 Nov	31
32.	Cultural Heritage Risk Management	SDMA, Sikkim	11-13 Dec	36
33.	Extreme Weather Events	NIDM	18-22 Dec	38
34.	Emergency Communication: Issues & Management	GIDM, Gujarat	27-29 Dec	41

**Status of Online Courses conducted by NIDM 1st April -31st December, 2017**

S. No.	Course Name	Course Duration	No. of Participants
1	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework (CDRMF -1)	11 Sept-22 Oct	45
2	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework (CDRMF - 2)	25 Sept-5 Nov	34
3	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework (CDRMF - 3)	9 Oct-19 Nov	35
		<b>Total Participant :</b>	<b>114</b>

**Statement showing State-wise Details of Damage due to Cyclonic Storm/ Flash Floods/ Floods  
/ Landslides/ Cloudburst etc. during 2017-18**

(Provisional) As on 31.12.2017

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	31	55	6557	0.45
2	Arunachal Pr.	48	3564	1,379	0.08
3	Assam	160	2763	1,11,070	2.80
4	Bihar	514	275	1,18,410	8.10
5	Chhattisgarh	52	102	909	--
6	Goa	1	--	61	--
7	Gujarat	229	16381	42,834	11.12
8	Himachal Pr.	75	199	2195	0.80
9	J & K	07	4	90	--
10	Jharkhand	12	3	2,668	--
11	Karnataka	70	745	1,533	--
12	Kerala	130	77	5,880	--
13	Maharashtra	134	164	--	--
14	Manipur	16	2902	17,821	0.55
15	Meghalaya	11	--	163	--
16	Mizoram	13	14	3,452	0.09
17	Nagaland	22	665	7,700	0.05
18	Odisha	08	399	562	0.42
19	Punjab	04	6	34	--
20	Rajasthan	80	5,711	54,776	8.34
21	Sikkim	11	80	810	0.01
22	Tamil Nadu	48	8671	13465	0.07
23	Tripura	17	13	3,222	--
24	Uttar Pradesh	110	101	21,545	3.96
25	Uttarakhand	57	737	1380	--
26	West Bengal	197	2,857	4,97,362	10.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2057</b>	<b>46488</b>	<b>9,15,878</b>	<b>47.44</b>



## Annexure XII

[Refer Para 10.81]

### 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

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total 2015-20
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11081</b>	<b>11635</b>	<b>12214</b>	<b>12825</b>	<b>13465</b>	<b>61220</b>

**Annexure XIII**

[Refer Para 10.84]

**Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2017-2018**

**As on 31.12.2017**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 <sup>st</sup> Installment	2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363.75	121.25	485.00	181.875	--	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.30	5.70	57.00	25.65	25.65	32.44
3.	Assam	456.30	50.70	507.00	228.15	228.15	--
4.	Bihar	387.75	129.25	517.00	193.875	295.685	204.315
5.	Chhattisgarh	198.75	66.25	265.00	194.25	--	--
6.	Goa	3.00	1.00	4.00	--	--	--
7.	Gujarat	582.75	194.25	777.00	291.375	208.625	--
8.	Haryana	254.25	84.75	339.00	127.125	127.125	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	234.00	26.00	260.00	117.00	117.00	63.23
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	252.90	28.10	281.00	--	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	300.75	100.25	401.00	150.375	--	--
12.	Karnataka	228.75	76.25	305.00	114.375	--	913.044
13.	Kerala	153.00	51.00	204.00	76.50	76.50	133.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	725.25	241.75	967.00	362.625	362.625	--
15.	Maharashtra	1226.25	408.75	1635.00	583.875 @	--	--
16.	Manipur	18.90	2.10	21.00	9.45	9.45	--
17.	Meghalaya	24.30	2.70	27.00	12.15	12.15	--
18.	Mizoram	17.10	1.90	19.00	8.55	8.55	--

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 <sup>st</sup> Installment	2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	9.90	1.10	11.00	4.95	4.95	25.01
20.	Odisha	618.00	206.00	824.00	309.00	309.00	--
21.	Punjab	322.50	107.50	430.00	161.25	--	--
22.	Rajasthan	912.00	304.00	1216.00	456.00	456	301.65
23.	Sikkim	30.60	3.40	34.00	15.30	15.30	--
24.	Tamil Nadu	561.00	187.00	748.00	280.50	280.50	351.76
25.	Telangana	226.50	75.50	302.00	--	--	58.40
26.	Tripura	30.60	3.40	34.00	15.30	15.30	--
27.	Uttar Pradesh	558.00	186.00	744.00	279.00	--	--
28.	Uttarakhand	207.90	23.10	231.00	103.95	--	--
29.	West Bengal	426.75	142.25	569.00	213.375	213.375	--
	Total: -	9382.80	2831.20	12214.00	4515.825	2765.94	2082.85

**Details of Funds Released under Scheme for Modernization of  
State Police Forces as on 31.12.2017**

(₹ in crore)

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 31.12.2017)
Arunachal Pradesh	2.00	10.77	9.69	2.85	2.69	0.324
Assam	13.41	59.93	43.29	1.98	4.68	2.16
Manipur	4.85	20.64	28.45	7.31	8.37	0.78
Meghalaya	1.91	8.12	6.98	0.28	0.67	0.306
Mizoram	6.40	17.92	19.03	4.34	8.12	6.062
Nagaland	5.46	33.88	31.39	11.41	18.05	12.04
Sikkim	0.90	5.09	3.57	0.13	1.96	2.074
Tripura	3.99	20.19	22.69	5.16	1.40	0.642
Jammu & Kashmir	22.47	18.88	44.36	35.88	34.54	3.264
Himachal Pradesh	1.78	0.59	0.41	0.44	5.58	3.648
Uttarakhand	3.61	4.55	3.68	3.74	8.53	3.926
Total	66.78	200.56	213.54	73.52	94.59	35.226

**Details of Funds Released under Scheme for Modernization of  
State Police Forces as on 31.12.2017**

(₹ in crore)

Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 31.12.2017)
Andhra Pradesh	21.31	85.92	54.17	32.56	41.10	2.004
Telangana	0.00	0.00	68.13	16.32	29.40	1.434
Bihar	15.03	55.99	49.08	26.57	19.15	2.262
Chhattisgarh	4.93	30.88	37.36	14.24	1.73	0.798
Goa	0.52	2.76	1.86	0.13	0.18	0.084
Gujarat	12.99	78.43	72.65	23.75	43.22	29.85
Haryana	6.06	21.61	28.25	14.74	19.29	12.032
Jharkhand	4.67	29.86	34.52	22.44	1.64	0.78
Karnataka	19.49	77.50	103.65	39.45	72.09	0.00
Kerala	8.19	48.26	42.00	2.01	11.09	14.10
Madhya Pradesh	13.78	61.37	58.18	26.80	21.86	2.22
Maharashtra	29.63	92.93	76.65	50.88	12.80	3.858
Odisha	7.92	53.71	42.92	19.46	26.22	13.228
Punjab	8.34	30.50	38.13	20.67	27.60	0.00
Rajasthan	15.86	62.83	102.50	34.18	34.54	2.556
Tamil Nadu	17.70	69.95	85.74	63.90	89.24	2.85
Uttar Pradesh	32.10	176.08	169.23	69.99	35.80	5.17
West Bengal	14.68	62.24	47.40	35.52	12.31	47.36
Total	233.20	1040.82	1112.42	513.61	499.26	140.56

## 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)
93. PCA for Female Headed Households of STs (Special Table)
94. Marital Status by Age and Sex (SC-07)
95. Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Total Children Ever Born by Sex (SC-11)
96. Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Number of Surviving Children and Total Surviving Children and Sex (SC-12)
97. Number of Women and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Number of Births Last Year by Sex and Birth Order (SC-13)
98. Disabled Population by Type of Disability, Type of Households and Sex (C-30)
99. Marital status by Age and Sex (For Each Tribe Separately) (ST-7)
100. Number of women and ever married women by present age, parity and total children ever born by sex (For Selected Tribes only) (ST-11).
101. Number of women and ever married women by present age, number of surviving children and total surviving children by sex (For Selected Tribes only) (ST-12)
102. Number of women and currently married women by present age, number of births last year by sex and birth order (For Selected Tribes only) (ST-13)
103. Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population age 7 and above (C-8)
104. Educational Level Graduate and above by Sex for Population Age 15 and above (C-8 Appendix)
105. Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population age 7 and above for Scheduled Castes (C-8 SC)
106. Educational Level Graduate and above by Sex for Population Age 15 and above for Scheduled Castes( C-8 SC Appendix)
107. Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population age 7 and above for Scheduled Tribes (C-8 ST)
108. Educational Level Graduate and above by Sex for Population Age 15 and above for Scheduled Tribes (C-8 ST Appendix)
109. Population by Religious Community( C-1 )
110. Population attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution(C-10)
111. Population attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution for Scheduled Castes (C-10 SC)
112. Population attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution for Scheduled Tribes (C-10 ST)

113. Households with members aged 15 years and above with or without educational level matriculation and above by Household size has been released (HH10).
114. 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).
172. HH-7 SC: Household belonging to Scheduled Caste by Religion, Sex of the Head of Household and Household size.
173. HH-7 ST: Household belonging to Scheduled Tribes by Religion, Sex of the Head of Household and Household size.
174. HH-9 : Households by Number of Literates, Religion of the Head of the Household and Household Size.
175. HH-9 SC : Households by Number of Literates, Religion of the Head of the Household and Household Size for Scheduled Caste.
176. HH-9 ST: Households by Number of Literates, Religion of the Head of the Household and Household Size for Scheduled Tribe.
177. A-3 Appendix Number and Population of Villages with Population of 5,000 and above and Towns with Population below 5,000.
178. A-4: Towns and Urban Agglomerations Classified by Population Size Class in 2011 with Variation since 1901-2011 has been released.
179. A-4 Appendix-I: New Towns added in 2011 and Towns of 2001 declassified in 2011.
180. A-4 Appendix-II: Changes in area of Towns between 2001-2011 and Reasons thereof.
181. HH-4: Households by Composition and Size.
182. HH-4SC: Households belonging to Scheduled Castes by Composition and Size.
183. HH-4 ST: Households belonging to Scheduled Tribes by Composition and Size

[Refer Para 14.30]

## Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural Growth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate, 2016

India/States/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>India</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Bigger States</b>												
1. Andhra Pradesh	16.4	16.7	15.8	6.8	7.7	4.9	9.6	9.0	10.9	34	38	24
2. Assam	21.7	22.8	15.0	6.7	7.1	4.9	14.9	15.8	10.1	44	46	22
3. Bihar	26.8	27.7	21.1	6.0	6.1	5.5	20.8	21.6	15.6	38	39	29
4. Chhattisgarh	22.8	24.3	18.1	7.4	7.8	6.2	15.4	16.5	11.9	39	41	31
5. Delhi	15.5	17.0	15.5	4.0	4.5	4.0	11.5	12.5	11.5	18	24	17
6. Gujarat	20.1	22.0	17.7	6.1	6.5	5.5	14.0	15.5	12.2	30	38	19
7. Haryana	20.7	22.0	18.3	5.9	6.3	5.1	14.8	15.7	13.3	33	35	27
8. Jammu & Kashmir	15.7	17.4	11.9	5.0	5.2	4.4	10.8	12.2	7.5	24	25	23
9. Jharkhand	22.9	24.5	18.4	5.5	5.8	4.7	17.4	18.7	13.6	29	31	21
10. Karnataka	17.6	18.5	16.2	6.7	7.9	4.9	10.9	10.6	11.3	24	27	19
11. Kerala	14.3	14.3	14.4	7.6	7.3	7.8	6.8	7.0	6.5	10	10	10
12. Madhya Pradesh	25.1	27.1	19.5	7.1	7.6	5.7	17.9	19.5	13.8	47	50	33
13. Maharashtra	15.9	16.3	15.5	5.9	6.9	4.6	10.1	9.4	10.9	19	24	13
14. Odisha	18.6	19.6	13.7	7.8	8.1	6.1	10.8	11.4	7.6	44	46	34
15. Punjab	14.9	15.6	14.1	6.0	6.6	5.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	21	23	18
16. Rajasthan	24.3	25.2	21.6	6.1	6.4	5.2	18.2	18.8	16.3	41	45	30
17. Tamil Nadu	15.0	15.1	15.0	6.4	7.1	5.7	8.7	7.9	9.3	17	20	14
18. Telangana	17.5	17.8	17.0	6.1	7.1	4.6	11.4	10.7	12.5	31	35	24
19. Uttar Pradesh	26.2	27.3	22.8	6.9	7.3	5.5	19.3	20.0	17.3	43	46	34
20. Uttarakhand	16.6	16.8	16.0	6.7	7.0	5.9	9.9	9.8	10.1	38	41	29
21. West Bengal	15.4	16.9	11.8	5.8	5.7	6.1	9.6	11.3	5.7	25	25	22



India/States/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Smaller States</b>												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	19.5	16.1	6.2	6.5	4.5	12.7	13.0	11.6	36	38	23
2. Goa	12.9	12.1	13.5	6.7	7.6	6.1	6.1	4.5	7.4	8	10	7
3. Himachal Pradesh	16.0	16.5	10.5	6.8	7.0	4.3	9.2	9.4	6.2	25	25	19
4. Manipur	12.9	13.2	12.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	8.4	8.8	7.6	11	12	10
5. Meghalaya	23.7	25.9	14.0	6.6	7.0	5.0	17.1	18.9	9.0	39	40	26
6. Mizoram	15.5	18.2	12.6	4.2	4.4	4.1	11.3	13.8	8.5	27	35	14
7. Nagaland	14.0	14.4	13.3	4.5	5.6	2.8	9.5	8.8	10.5	12	11	14
8. Sikkim	16.6	15.5	18.5	4.7	5.5	3.4	11.9	10.0	15.1	16	18	13
9. Tripura	13.7	14.6	11.3	5.5	5.2	6.1	8.2	9.4	5.2	24	21	32
<b>Union Territories</b>												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.7	12.5	10.6	5.2	5.7	4.6	6.5	6.8	6.1	16	12	22
2. Chandigarh	13.9	19.2	13.8	4.5	1.6	4.6	9.4	17.7	9.2	14	6	14
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.5	20.4	27.7	4.0	5.0	3.2	20.5	15.5	24.6	17	24	12
4. Daman & Diu	24.0	16.7	25.8	4.6	6.1	4.2	19.5	10.6	21.6	19	18	19
5. Lakshadweep	18.9	24.0	17.6	6.0	7.9	5.5	12.9	16.1	12.1	19	16	20
6. Puducherry	13.9	13.6	14.0	7.2	7.8	6.9	6.7	5.8	7.1	10	16	8

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-years period 2014-16.

## Expectation of Life at Birth by Sex and Residence, India and Bigger States/UTs, 2011-15

India & bigger States/UTs	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>India*</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>
Andhra Pradesh	69.0	67.1	71.2	67.6	65.5	69.9	72.7	71.2	74.4
Assam	64.7	63.5	66.2	63.7	62.5	65.2	71.5	70.7	72.7
Bihar	68.4	68.5	68.3	68.1	68.2	67.9	71.4	71.1	71.7
Chhattisgarh	65.2	63.6	66.8	64.5	63.0	65.9	68.6	66.4	71.0
NCT of Delhi	73.8	72.5	75.4	71.4	69.5		74.1	72.8	75.6
Gujarat	69.1	66.9	71.6	67.6	64.8	70.8	71.5	70.1	73.0
Haryana	69.1	66.9	71.9	68.2	65.8	71.2	71.1	69.2	73.3
Himachal Pradesh	72.0	69.1	75.2	71.6	68.6	74.9	76.8	75.1	79.4
Jammu & Kashmir	73.2	71.2	76.1	72.2	70.4	74.9	76.6	73.9	80.2
Jharkhand	67.2	67.0	67.5	66.3	66.1	66.3	71.7	70.8	72.6
Karnataka	69.0	67.2	70.9	67.4	65.4	69.5	72.0	70.7	73.5
Kerala	75.2	72.2	78.2	75.1	71.9	78.4	75.4	72.9	77.7
Madhya Pradesh	64.8	63.2	66.5	63.5	62.0	65.4	69.4	67.7	71.2
Maharashtra	72.0	70.3	73.9	70.7	69.0	72.5	73.9	72.1	75.8
Odisha	66.9	65.6	68.3	66.2	64.9	67.7	70.8	69.7	71.8
Punjab	72.1	70.3	74.2	70.8	69.0	72.8	74.1	72.2	76.5
Rajasthan	67.9	65.7	70.4	67.0	64.6	69.8	71.1	69.5	72.8
Tamil Nadu	71.0	69.1	73.0	69.5	67.6	71.6	72.8	71.0	74.7
Uttar Pradesh	64.5	63.4	65.6	63.6	62.5	64.8	68.1	67.3	68.8
Uttrakhand	71.8	68.9	74.9	71.1	67.8	74.7	74.1	72.7	75.5
West Bengal	70.5	69.4	71.8	69.6	68.3	70.9	72.7	71.7	73.9

\* : India includes all States/UTs

Note: 1. Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana.

2. The data is not published for smaller States and UTs, due to small sample size.

**Details of Vigilance / Disciplinary Cases in Ministry of Home Affairs and its Attached / Subordinate Offices as on 31.12.2017**

Sl. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 01.04.2017.	176	189	786	819
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 01.04.2017 to 31.12.2017	60	61	3128	3151
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of up to 31.12.2017	43	43	2992	3007
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases on 31.12.2017 (1+2-3)	193	207	922	963
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference from details No. 3):-				
	(a) Dismissal	01	01	108	108
	(b) Removal	-	-	244	244
	(c) Compulsory Retirement	--	--	55	55
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	13	13	340	341
	(e) Withholding of increment	01	01	263	269
	(f) Withholding of promotion	--	--	05	05
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	--	--	584	585
	(h) Censure	06	06	606	606
	(i) Warning	--	--	118	118
	(j) Displeasure	04	04	16	16
	(k) Exoneration	--	--	95	97
	(l) Transfer of cases	--	--	19	20
	(m) Proceedings dropped	05	05	26	26
	(n) Cut in Pension	02	02	04	04
	(o) Resignation accepted	--	--	37	37
	(p) Confinement in Unit	--	--	39	42
	(q) Confinement in Q Guard	01	01	333	334
	(r) Transferred out	01	01	28	28
	(s) Kept in abeyance	01	01	26	26
	(t) Removal from Instl. Area	--	--	20	20
	(u) Proceeding dropped as per court orders	01	01	11	11
	(v) Extra guard / duties / case closed after investigation/anonymous /Pseudonymous cases/ Disposed of due to death	07	07	15	15
	<b>Total (a to v)</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2992</b>	<b>3007</b>

**Details of Outstanding Inspection Paras in Respect of all Organizations under the Control of the Ministry of Home Affairs as on 31.12.2017**

Sl. No.	Name of Organization	No. of Inspection Paras Outstanding as on 01.01.2017	No. of Inspection Paras received during 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017.	No. of Inspection Paras settled during 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2017	No. of Inspection Paras Outstanding as on 31.12.2017
1	A & N Islands	1874	743	478	2139
2	Assam Rifles	124	41	26	139
3	B P R & D	11	0	0	11
4	B S F	377	247	233	391
5	C I S F	325	135	96	364
6	C R P F	139	0	26	113
7	Chandigarh	1331	292	205	1418
8	D & N Haveli	164	29	0	193
9	D o L	30	16	8	38
10	Daman & Diu	738	78	7	809
11	I B	100	41	28	113
12	I T B P	117	114	94	137
13	Lakshadweep	540	72	146	466
14	M H A (P)	32	0	1	31
15	N C R B	8	0	4	4
16	N I C F S	13	0	0	13
17	N P A	7	14	5	16
18	N S G	54	0	8	46
19	R G I	265	27	41	251
<b>Total</b>		<b>6249</b>	<b>1849</b>	<b>1406</b>	<b>6692</b>

**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.	-	15  Report No.32 of 2015, Para 2.1 Report No. 24 of 2016 Para 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 3.1, 3.2 Report No. 11 of 2016 Para 9.1, 9.2	0	2  Report No. 24 of 2016 Para 2.2, 4.1	0

**OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE AUDIT OBSERVATIONS/PARAS OF  
C&AG A.T.R AS ON 31.12.2017**

<b>Report No. 8 of 2017 Union Government (Civil) Union Territories without Legislatures- Compliance Audit Observations Laid in Parliament on 21<sup>st</sup> July -2017</b>
<p>The Report contains four chapters. Chapter I give a brief introduction and summarized position of the Action Taken Notes furnished by the Ministries to the Audit Reports of the earlier years and status of replies received from the Ministries to the paragraphs included in this Report. Chapter II contains paragraphs pertaining to the expenditure sector of UTs while Chapter III pertains to the revenue sector. Chapter-IV contains paragraph relating to Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) under UT administration. Some of the important findings included in this Report are given below:</p>
<p><b>Expenditure Sector</b></p>
<p><b>Andaman and Nicobar Administration</b></p>
<p>Andaman Public Works Department (APWD) deviated from provisions of the CPWD Manual and failed to obtain mandatory clearances. These resulted in instances of unfruitful expenditure, wasteful expenditure, delays, cost escalation, foreclosures, works remaining incomplete for long periods etc., due to which the intended benefit of providing connectivity in rural and urban areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands was not achieved.</p> <p align="right"><b>(Para 2.1)</b></p>
<p>The Panchayati Raj Institutions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands deviated from provisions of the CPWD Manual and Rules and Regulations of Andaman and Nicobar Administration. Consequently, there were instances of faulty planning in eight works valued at ₹161.91 lakh, improper site survey involving expenditure of ₹86.41 lakh for four works, unrealistic assessment of works in seven cases aggregating to ₹174.90 lakh and lack of monitoring deviations in 103 works amounting to ₹740.25 lakh which led to cancellation of works, delays in completion, and time and cost overruns.</p> <p align="right"><b>(Para 2.2)</b></p>
<p>Failure of Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbours Works (ALHW) to adhere to guidelines regarding planning, execution and monitoring of projects resulted in non-fulfilment of objectives. Improper planning, delayed action and non-compliance to rules resulted in unfruitful/wasteful expenditure of ₹3.41 crore, blockage of ₹4.08 crore, and cost overrun of ₹37.45 lakh. Incorrect application of rates in execution of works led to excess payment of ₹1.79 crore.</p> <p align="right"><b>(Para 2.3)</b></p>
<p>Port Management Board, Port Blair is illegally operating two defective and unregistered tugs in Port Blair putting its personnel and craft at risk.</p> <p align="right"><b>(Para 2.4)</b></p>
<p>Failure of APWD to avail of excise duty exemptions and to purchase pipes directly from the manufacturer, resulted in avoidable expenditure of ₹2.30 crore on drinking water supply projects.</p> <p align="right"><b>(Para 2.5)</b></p>

Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works (ALHW) falsely informed ANI Administration that they had a legal obligation to pay a firm, resulting in continuation of a project that was subsequently stopped after incurring ₹1.18 crore. Despite ANI Administration's subsequent orders to stop all work and withdrawal of funds, ALHW continued to incur expenditure.

(Para 2.6)

Andaman Public Works Department awarded work to construct a sea wall partly located in reserved forest areas, but made no effort to secure mandatory permission. Consequently, the work was abandoned after part-construction, defeating the objective of preventing sea erosion and led to unfruitful expenditure of ₹0.96 crore.

(Para 2.7)

Tourism Department leased water sports equipment to a private operator charging lease rent at far less rates than what Government itself pays to borrow funds. In addition, the Department provided rent-free use of building and premises to the operator in the sports complex. The Department also deleted/omitted clauses in the agreement that would have ensured that the operator did not charge unduly high fees from the public and would have also ensured greater financial and legal control over the operator.

(Para 2.8)

#### Union Territory, Chandigarh

Chandigarh Housing Board (CHB) failed to deduct TDS before making payment to contractor. Subsequently, at the instance of Income Tax Department, CHB deposited ₹5.55 crore from its own funds as TDS with the IT Department.

(Para 2.9)

In violation of rules, Central Project Division, Chandigarh Administration prematurely withdrew and irregularly retained ₹3.82 crore out of Government account for 30 months, and thereafter irregularly continues to retain the balance of ₹1.73 crore for a further period of more than 32 months. The interest loss on this account till date is ₹1.12 crore.

(Para 2.10)

#### Union Territory, Daman and Diu

Failure of Daman and Diu Administration to adhere to financial rules resulted in release of funds despite non-execution of Flood Control and Drainage Anti-Sea Erosion Projects and idling of ₹6.50 crore with Daman Municipal Council (DMC) during 2012-16.

(Para 2.12)

#### Union Territory, Lakshadweep

Union Territory of Lakshadweep continues to depend primarily on diesel generators to generate electricity. No system is in place to ensure that the DG sets are installed as per requirement. Non commissioning of bulk storage facilities at Kavaratti and Minicoy resulted in transit loss, amounting to ₹2.65 crore. Diesel consumption in excess of norms, high transmission and distribution losses were noticed. Four solar photovoltaic (SPV) plants were not working while two were under renovation. No follow up action on JERC directives to collect overdue revenues and non-collection of dues from NTPC were also noticed.

(Para 2.13)

Failure of Ministry of Science and Technology to monitor expenditure on installation of bio-toilets, resulted in UTL Administration parking of ₹17.27 crore outside Government account in violation of rules. Ultimately, the objective of installing 12,000 bio-toilets in Lakshadweep remains unfulfilled.

(Para 2.14)

<b>Revenue Sector</b>
<b>Union Territory Chandigarh</b>
The Excise and Taxation Department failed to re-assess dealers of mobile charges at the higher rate in the light of Supreme Court judgement, resulted in short levy of ₹9.69 lakh. (Para 3.1)
<b>Union Territory Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>
Failure of the VAT department of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to levy penalty on late filing of return, resulted in non-recovery of penalty, of which, ₹21.79 lakh was recovered at the instance of Audit. (Para 3.2)
<b>Union Territory Daman and Diu</b>
Failure of Administration Daman to fix land revenue for urban areas on lines adopted for rural areas has resulted in non-recovery of ₹3.44 crore over 15 years (Para 3.3)
<b>Commercial Sector</b>
<b>Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited</b>
Moderisation of Tuna Canning Factory at Minicoy Upgradation in capacity of Tuna Canning Factory, Minicoy from 1,500 cans per day to 10,000 cans per day was approved without ensuring the availability of raw material (tuna). UTL Administration also failed to ensure that proposals emanating from LDCL had the approval of its Board of Directors and scrutinize them accordingly. Further, failure of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Ministry of Commerce to adhere to finance rules, resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹7.64 crore, and blocking up of funds to the extent of ₹6.89 crore for more than six years. (Para 4.1)

<b>Report No. 12 of 2017-Union Government (Civil) Compliance Audit Observations</b>
<b>Laid in Parliament on 21<sup>st</sup> July-2017</b>
<b>Ministry of Home Affairs</b>
<b>Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless</b>
CPWD failed to ensure feasibility of water supply, prevent unauthorised occupation of premises and theft of electrical fittings in an office cum residential complex constructed for the Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless at Kohima. Consequently, the-premises completed in July 2011 had not been handed over, rendering the expenditure of ₹2.98 crore infructuous. (Paragraph No. 12.2)



**STATUS OF MOST RECENT AND IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS  
PERTAINING TO MHA AS ON 31.12.2017**

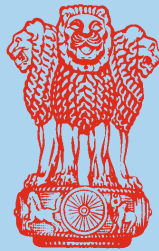
SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Present Status
<b>Report No.8 of 2017 - Union Government (Civil) Union Territories without Legislature - Compliance Audit Observation Laid in Parliament on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2017</b>			
1.	2.1	Andaman Public Works Department (APWD) deviated from provisions of the CPWD Manual and failed to obtain mandatory clearances. These resulted in instances of unfruitful expenditure, wasteful expenditure, delays, cost escalation, foreclosures, works remaining incomplete for long periods etc., due to which the intended benefit of providing connectivity in rural and urban areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands was not achieved.	UT Division, vide OM No.15029/8/2017-ANL dated 22.12.2017 requested Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration to submit Revised ATN.
2.	2.2	The Panchayati Raj Institutions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands deviated from provisions of the CPWD Manual and Rules and Regulations of Andaman and Nicobar Administration. Consequently, there were instances of faulty planning in eight works valued at ₹161.91 lakh, improper site survey involving expenditure of ₹86.41 lakh for four works, unrealistic assessment of works in seven cases aggregating to ₹174.90 lakh and lack of monitoring deviations in 103 works amounting to ₹740.25 lakh which led to cancellation of works, delays in completion, and time and cost overruns.	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-15029/9/2017-ANL dated 10.01.2018.
3.	2.3	Failure of Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbours Works (ALHW) to adhere to guidelines regarding planning, execution and monitoring of projects resulted in non-fulfilment of objectives. Improper planning, delayed action and non-compliance to rules resulted in unfruitful/wasteful expenditure of ₹3.41 crore, blockage of ₹4.08 crore, and cost overrun of ₹37.45 lakh. Incorrect application of rates in execution of works led to excess payment of ₹1.79 crore.	UT Division, vide OM No.15029/10/2017-ANL dated 18.12.2017 requested Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration to submit Revised ATN.
4.	2.4	Port Management Board, Port Blair is illegally operating two defective and unregistered tugs in Port Blair putting its personnel and craft at risk	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-15029/11/2017-ANL dated 23.01.2018.

SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Present Status
5.	2.5	Failure of APWD to avail of excise duty exemptions and to purchase pipes directly from the manufacturer, resulted in avoidable expenditure of ₹2.30 crore on drinking water supply projects.	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-15029/12/2017-ANL dated 16.10.2017.
6.	2.6	Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works (ALHW) falsely informed ANI Administration that they had a legal obligation to pay a firm, resulting in continuation of a project that was subsequently stopped after incurring ₹1.18 crore. Despite ANI Administration's subsequent orders to stop all work and withdrawal of funds, ALHW continued to incur expenditure.	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-15029/13/2017-ANL dated 29.12.2017.
7.	2.7	Andaman Public Works Department awarded work to construct a sea wall partly located in reserved forest areas, but made no effort to secure mandatory permission. Consequently, the work was abandoned after part-construction, defeating the objective of preventing sea erosion and led to unfruitful expenditure of ₹0.96 crore.	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-15029/14/2017-ANL dated 14.09.2017.
8.	2.8	Tourism Department leased water sports equipment to a private operator charging lease rent at far less rates than what Government itself pays to borrow funds. In addition, the Department provided rent-free use of building and premises to the operator in the sports complex. The Department also deleted /omitted clauses in the agreement that would have ensured that the operator did not charge unduly high fees from the public and would have also ensured greater financial and legal control over the operator.	Audit, vide letter No. OA (ANI) / ATN 2.8/IP&T/2016-17/161 dated 29.11.2017 vetted the ATN and asked UT Division to submit Final ATN.
9.	2.9	Chandigarh Housing Board (CHB) failed to deduct TDS before making payment to contractor. Subsequently, at the instance of Income Tax Department, CHB deposited ₹5.55 crore from its own funds as TDS with the IT Department.	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-14037/3/2017-CHD dated 11.10.2017.
10.	2.10	In violation of rules, Central Project Division, Chandigarh Administration prematurely withdrew and irregularly retained ₹3.82 crore out of Government account for 30 months, and thereafter irregularly continues to retain the balance of ₹1.73 crore for a further period of more than 32 months. The interest loss on this account till date is ₹1.12 crore.	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-14037/4/2017-CHD dated 20.11.2017.
11.	2.12	Failure of Daman and Diu Administration to adhere to financial rules resulted in release of funds despite non-execution of Flood Control and Drainage Anti-Sea Erosion Projects and idling of ₹6.50 crore with Daman Municipal Council (DMC) during 2012-16.	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-13034/47/2017-DD/DNH dated 13.09.2017.

SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Present Status
12.	2.13	Union Territory of Lakshadweep continues to depend primarily on diesel generators to generate electricity. No system is in place to ensure that the DG sets are installed as per requirement. Non commissioning of bulk storage facilities at Kavaratti and Minicoy resulted in transit loss, amounting to ₹2.65 crore. Diesel consumption in excess of norms, high transmission and distribution losses were noticed. Four solar photovoltaic (SPV) plants were not working while two were under renovation. No follow up action on JERC directives to collect overdue revenues and non-collection of dues from NTPC were also noticed.	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-15029/16/2017-ANL dated 17.10.2017.
13.	2.14	Failure of Ministry of Science and Technology to monitor expenditure on installation of bio-toilets, resulted in UTL Administration parking of ₹17.27 crore outside Government account in violation of rules. Ultimately, the objective of installing 12,000 bio-toilets in Lakshadweep remains unfulfilled.	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-15029/17/2017-ANL dated 04.10.2017.
14.	3.1	The Excise and Taxation Department failed to re-assess dealers of mobile charges at the higher rate in the light of Supreme Court judgment, resulted in short levy of ₹9.69 lakh.	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-14037/5/2017-CHD dated 07.11.2017.
15.	3.2	Failure of the VAT department of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to levy penalty on late filing of return, resulted in non-recovery of penalty, of which, ₹21.79 lakh was recovered at the instance of Audit.	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-13034/49/2017-DD/DNH dated 13.09.2017.
16.	3.3	Failure of Administration Daman to fix land revenue for urban areas on lines adopted for rural areas has resulted in non-recovery of ₹3.44 crore over 15 years.	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. U-13034/50/2017-DD/DNH dated 21.12.2017.
17.	4.1	<b>Moderisation of Tuna Canning Factory at Minicoy</b>  Upgradation in capacity of Tuna Canning Factory, Minicoy from 1,500 cans per day to 10,000 cans per day was approved without ensuring the availability of raw material (tuna). UTL Administration also failed to ensure that proposals emanating from LDCL had the approval of its Board of Directors and scrutinize them accordingly. Further, failure of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Ministry of Commerce to adhere to finance rules, resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹7.64 crore, and blocking up of funds to the extent of ₹6.89 crore for more than six years.	Audit, vide letter No. CE/II/2-38/2016-17/TBA/TUNA/173 dated 22.09.2017 vetted the ATN and asked UT Division to submit Final ATN.

SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Present Status
<b>Report No.12 of 2017 - Union Government (Civil) Compliance Audit Observation Laid in Parliament on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2017</b>			
18.	12.2	<p><b>Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless</b></p> <p>CPWD failed to ensure feasibility of water supply, prevent unauthorised occupation of premises and theft of electrical fittings in an office cum residential complex constructed for the Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless at Kohima. Consequently, the-premises completed in July 2011 had not been handed over, rendering the expenditure of ₹2.98 crore infructuous.</p>	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance vide OM No. 25017/10/2017PM-II dated 04.12.2017.





सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
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