



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**OUTCOME BUDGET**

**2011-2012**

# **C O N T E N T S**

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# PREFACE

‘Police and ‘public order’ are State subjects. The maintenance of law and order is the primary responsibility of the State Governments, as per the provisions of the Constitution. Union Government has the duty to protect the States against any internal disturbance or external aggression and to ensure that the affairs of the States are carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In the allocation of responsibility within the Union Government ministries, the responsibilities for maintenance of internal security, centre-state relations, para-military forces, border management, disaster management etc. have been entrusted to the Ministry of Home Affairs. These responsibilities are performed by implementing various programmes, schemes and projects.

2. The Outcome Budget contains the highlights of progress made in major programmes, schemes, projects and activities during the year 2009-2010 and 2010-2011, and the targets set for the year 2011-2012.

3. The contents of the Outcome Budget are divided into following seven chapters:-

**Chapter – 1** Contains a brief introductory note on the functions of the Ministry, its mandate, goals and policy framework, organizational set up and programmes/schemes implemented by the Ministry.

**Chapter – 2** Contains a Statement of Budget Estimates (SBE) included in the Expenditure Budget Vol. II vis-à-vis the outcomes.

<b>Chapter – 3</b>	Contains details of reform measures and policy initiatives.
<b>Chapter – 4</b>	Deals with the past performance, including physical performance of schemes of the Ministry.
<b>Chapter – 5</b>	Contains financial review covering overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates along with position of outstanding utilisation certificates and details of unspent balances with State Governments and implementing agencies.
<b>Chapter – 6</b>	Includes review of performance of statutory and autonomous bodies.
<b>Chapter – 7</b>	Follow up action after presentation of Outcome Budget.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are ten Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Of these, five Grants (96, 97, 98, 99 and 100) relate to Union Territories (without legislature). The respective administrative authorities of these Union Territories are largely responsible for the execution of budgetary allocations provided to them. Similarly, the Ministry is not actively involved with the allocations provided in Grant No. 53 – Cabinet and Grant No. 56 – Transfers to Union Territories (with legislatures), since the concerned line ministries of the Government of India are responsible for scrutinizing and sanctioning the schemes falling under their purview.

2. The Ministry of Home Affairs is, therefore, directly responsible for the budgetary allocations provided under only three Grants, viz., Grant No. 52 – Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 54 – Police, and Grant No. 55 – Other Expenditure of MHA.

3. The budgetary allocations under three Grants are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	BE 2011 – 12		Total
	Plan	Non-Plan	
52 - MHA	3237.00	1713.39	4950.39
54 - Police	6435.00	33224.99	39659.99
55 -Other Expdr. of MHA	328.00	1416.86	1744.86
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10000.00</b>	<b>36355.24</b>	<b>46355.24</b>

3.1 Grant No. 54 – Police mainly caters to the Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs) and Central Police Organisations (CPOs) and has the highest budgetary allocation. This Grant also includes provisions for Delhi Police.

4. Chapter - 2 of the Outcome Budget reflects the budgetary allocations provided for major schemes/activities comprised in the three Grants, directly administered by Ministry of Home Affairs. These allocations are juxtaposed with physical outputs, wherever feasible to do so, and with their projected outcomes. The attendant risks attached to the projected outcomes are also indicated, wherever feasible.

5. Chapter - 3 highlights specific policy initiatives taken by the Ministry in the recent past, with a view to improve the effectiveness of the service delivery mechanism of specific schemes/activities. The Chapter also includes the recent initiative to introduce Gender Budgeting, so as to track the budgetary allocations aimed at benefiting women through specific schemes under the CPMFs and other CPOs, such as BPR&D.

6. Generally, alternative service delivery mechanism, such as Public Private Partnerships are not suitable and feasible for the activities of MHA considering the nature of its primary role and responsibility. However, in a few limited areas, the emphasis is on injecting greater decentralization of the decision making processes and transfer of funds by actively associating the State Government agencies, concerned with the implementation of the projects. Efforts are being made to improve the pace of utilisation of allocated funds for the CPMFs so as to reduce the deficiencies in infrastructure and increase the satisfaction levels of the stakeholders.

7. In addition, special importance has been accorded to strengthening the institutional and co-ordination mechanism with regard to Disaster Management. Other initiatives, include liberalization of issuance of student visa, mountaineering and medical visas on-line, and greater investments in Information Technology in respect of the activities of the Office of the Registrar General of India.

8. The Ministry brings out its monthly financial data on its website in respect of receipts and disbursements, releases to States/UTs and major schemes etc., so as to impart greater transparency to its operations. Details are available in Chapter - 7 of the Outcome Budget. The Ministry has developed a management information system on monitoring of Utilization Certificates for efficient utilization of Grants released to various agencies. Further, flash expenditure figures are available on real-time basis on e-lekha – the web based expenditure information system of Controller General of Accounts.

9. Chapter - 4 reviews the physical and financial performances of major schemes/activities undertaken in the recent past. The achievements against these schemes are also reflected. A trend analysis of the allocations and utilizations in recent years is attempted in Chapter - 5, highlighting the position of outstanding utilisation certificates (UCs) and unspent balances with State Governments and concerned implementing agencies.

10. Chapter - 6 highlights the role and responsibility of the two statutory and autonomous bodies under the Ministry, viz. National Disaster Management Authority and National Institute of Disaster Management.

11. Finally, Chapter - 7 concludes with the “Follow-up action taken by the Ministry after presentation of the Outcome Budget of the Ministry last year.”

# **CHAPTER-1**

## **Mandate, Vision, Goals and Policy Framework**

### **MANDATE :**

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

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

- Department of Internal Security, dealing with police, law & order and rehabilitation;
- Department of States, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, Union Territories and freedom fighters' pension;

- Department of Home, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and Vice-President, notification of appointment of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, etc.;
- Department of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) Affairs, dealing with the constitutional provisions in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and all other matters relating to the State excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned;
- Department of Border Management, dealing with management of borders, including coastal borders;
- Department of Official Language, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 and Official Languages Rules, 1976.

1.3 The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently. The Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Home, Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs and Department of Border Management function under the Union Home Secretary.

### **VISION STATEMENT:**

1.4 Peace and harmony are essential pre-requisites for development of the individual, for fulfilling aspirations of the society and for building a strong, stable and prosperous nation. To this end, it is envisaged that the Ministry of Home Affairs will strive to:

- Eliminate all threats to internal security;
- Provide society and environment free from crime;
- Preserve, protect and promote social and communal harmony;
- Enforce the rule of law and provide an effective criminal justice system;
- Uphold the principles of human rights;

- Foster harmonious Centre-State relations and sustain good governance;
- Effectively manage internal borders and the coastlines;
- Mitigate the sufferings resulting from natural and man-made disasters; and
- Optimize the use of official language in Government business.

### **GOALS AND OBJECTIVES :**

1.5 The responsibilities of the Ministry of Home Affairs cover a wide arch of subjects. In brief, the goals and objectives of the Ministry, would inter-alia, include;

- Preserving the internal security of the country;
- Promoting harmonious Centre-State relations;
- Administering the Union Territories efficiently;
- Preserving and promoting national integration and communal harmony.
- Raising, administering and deploying Central Police Forces (CPFs);
- Modernising State Police Forces;
- Protecting and upholding the principles of human rights;
- Managing effectively the international border and coastline;
- Extending relief and mitigating the hardships on account of disasters;
- Working for the welfare of freedom fighters;
- Carrying out the population census decennially;
- Preventing and combating drug trafficking and abuse;
- Implementing the official language policy; and
- Administering the IPS (Indian Police Service) Cadre as per IPS Rules.

## **POLICY-FRAMEWORK:**

### **Internal Security:**

#### **Jammu & Kashmir:**

1.6 The Union Government, alongwith the State Government of J&K, is pursuing a multipronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. The four major elements of the strategy are:-

Pro-active tackling of cross-border terrorism by security forces. The counter terrorism strategy is aimed at securing the State from infiltrates and terrorists. The strategy includes controlling/minimizing infiltration; neutralization of terrorists in the hinterland and winning the 'hearts and minds' of the people of the State.

Accelerating economic development and redressal of public grievances within the State. As part of the integrated approach to combat terrorism in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the Government has been taking various measures to offset the adverse impact of terrorism on the general public with emphasis on economic development for building up physical and social infrastructure and improving the productive potential of Jammu & Kashmir. The Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan 2004 is a flagship programme for economic development in the State.

Openness to dialogue with all groups in J&K, especially those which eschew the path of violence and express a desire for such talks. A series of Confidence Building Measures(CBMs) have been initiated by the Government in the form of a composite dialogue process for improvement of relations between India and Pakistan, on the one hand and, in the context of different regions and segments of the population in Jammu & Kashmir, including

promotion of cross -LoC people to people contacts on the other. As regards the CBMs within the State, a process of internal dialogue and consultation had been initiated in 2005 in the form of a Round Table Conference (RTC) on Jammu & Kashmir, comprising representatives of various shades of people, opinion and regions in the State, to identify measures required to further strengthen and consolidate the process of peace and normalcy in the State.

1.7 An All Party Delegation (APD) visited the State of Jammu & Kashmir on September 21-22, 2010. In pursuance to the decisions taken by Government as a follow-up of All Party Delegation, the following actions have been taken:-

- (i) Government has appointed (October, 13) three Interlocutors viz. Dr. Dileep Padgaonkar, Prof. M.M. Ansari and Prof. Radha Kumar to hold a sustained dialogue with all sections of the people in J&K including political parties/groups, youth and student organizations, civil society organizations and other stakeholders.
- (ii) The Government has appointed (October, 13) two Special Task Forces, one each for Jammu region and Ladakh region, under the chairmanship of Dr. Abhijit Sen and Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Members, Planning Commission respectively to examine the developmental needs of the two regions, with particular reference to deficiencies in infrastructure and make suitable recommendations.
- (iii) Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure has released Special Plan Assistance of ₹ 100.00 crore to Government of J&K for grants to schools and colleges for improvements and addition to the existing infrastructure.

1.8 The above stated strategy is supported by the Government's efforts in the diplomatic and media spheres. The Government is committed to carry forward the dialogue with all groups and different shades of opinion on a sustained basis, in consultation with the democratically elected State Government, and have initiated a process of consultation with various political groups and others to resolve the problems.

1.9 The Central Government has also been providing financial assistance to the State Government by way of reimbursement for various types of security related expenditure, including honorarium to SPOs, expenditure on carriage of constabulary, rent for accommodation, airlift charges, raising cost of Indian Reserve Battalion, and various other relief and rehabilitation measures for migrants, widows, orphans and militancy affected persons etc. This assistance is provided under the head of SRE (Police) and (R&R). During 2010-11, ₹ 398.57 crore have been incurred under this head.

#### **North East:**

1.10 Militant activities of various underground groups and ethnic divisions have resulted in violence in several areas of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and in some areas of Meghalaya, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh. Presence of a long and porous border and highly inhospitable terrain facilitate the movement of militant groups and flow of illegal arms into the region. Inadequate economic development, infrastructure facilities and employment opportunities in the region have also contributed to induction of neo-literate youth into militancy.

1.11 The Government is following a multi-pronged policy to deal with insurgent and militant activities in the North East Region which, inter alia, includes a willingness to talk to groups provided they abjure violence, seek resolution of their demands within the frame work of the Indian Constitution and come into the mainstream of national life, and sustained counter insurgency operations against the elements who continue to indulge in

violence and anti-national activities. Towards this end, the Union Government is also supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through various measures such as deployment of Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities in counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations based on threat assessments; vigilance and surveillance on the border, including the construction of border fencing; border roads and flood lighting; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernisation Scheme; provision of assistance for various aspects of counter insurgency operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, and assistance to the States for raising additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc.

### **Naxalism:**

1.12 The aim of the naxalites is to destroy the effectiveness of state institutions, with the ultimate object of attaining political power by violent means. Towards this end the naxalites attack the police and the police establishments, infrastructure, like rail and road transport and power transmission; forcibly oppose execution of development works, like road construction; intimidate government functionaries, contractors and business entities, inter-alia, for extorting money. Naxalites activity has also been manifesting itself in mobilising the people on issues such as land reforms, land acquisition, displacement, thereby trying to expand their area of influence.

1.13 Government's approach is to deal with Left Wing Extremism activities in a holistic manner-in the areas of security, development, administration and public perception. In dealing with this decades-old problem, it has been felt appropriate, after various high-level deliberations and interaction with the State Governments concerned, that an integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would deliver results. With this in view, a detailed analysis

of the spread and trends in respect of Left Wing Extremism violence has been made and 35 affected districts in nine States were taken up for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes.

1.14 '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, who deal with the various issues related to Left Wing Extremism activities in the States. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts in several ways. These include providing Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernisation and upgradation of the State Police and their intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence; facilitating inter-State co-ordination; assisting special intra-State and inter-State coordinated joint operations, assistance in community policing and civic actions, and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

1.15 Prime Minister chaired a meeting of Chief Ministers of Left Wing Extremist affected States on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2010 and a number of decisions were taken to provide larger assistance to the affected States in curbing the growing menace of Left Wing Extremism. Subsequently, following new initiatives have been taken:

- (i) A Unified Command has been set up in each of the States of Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa, which are most affected by Left Wing Extremist violence. The Unified Command will have officers from the security establishment, besides civilian officers representing the civil administration and it will carry out carefully planned anti-naxal operations.
- (ii) The command & control set up in the Left Wing Extremist affected States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa has been re-structured and an IG from CRPF posted in each of these states to work in close coordination with IG (anti-naxal operation) in the State.
- (iii) Central Government has started a new scheme to assist the State Governments in construction/strengthening of 400 fortified police stations @ ₹ 2.00 crore each in Left Wing Extremist affected districts on a 80% funding arrangement, over and above the existing allocations.
- (iv) Central Government has sanctioned 12,000 additional Special Police Officers (SPOs) to the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra for strengthening the intelligence network and as greater support to the security forces to launch anti naxal operations.
- (v) An Empowered Group of Officers has been set up at the level of Central Government to override or modify existing instructions on implementation of various development programmes and flagship schemes, having regard to the local needs and conditions in Left Wing Extremist affected areas for accelerated development. The

affected States have been asked to constitute an Empowered Group in the States also.

- (vi) The Left Wing Extremist affected States have been asked to implement Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) on priority, which categorically assigns rights over minor forest produce to Gram Sabhas.

1.16 Revised Guidelines and package for surrender and rehabilitation of naxalites were issued on 26.08.2009 to encourage the states to facilitate surrender of naxals who abjure violence and intend to return to mainstream. The Central Scheme for Assistance to Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist and Communal violence has been extended to victims of naxal violence and now ₹ 3.00 lakh would also be provided for each victim of naxal violence as per the submitted guidelines.

**Counter – terrorism:**

1.17 The Government recognizes that the threat of terror has neither vanished nor receded and accordingly, a number of steps have been taken. The measures taken by the Government such as, (a) augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Force (b) amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private industrial undertakings (c) establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai (d) legal powers have been given to DG, NSG for requisitioning aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency (e) online and secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) and State Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches.

1.18 In 2010-11, the Ministry consolidated the initiatives taken in the previous years to strengthen the national security apparatus as well as initiated new measures to meet the grave challenges posed by global terrorism. These included establishment and operationalisation of regional

NSG hubs, fuller operationalisation of MAC-SMAC connectivity, and the establishment of the National Intelligence Grid as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs in April, 2010.

1.19 The Government is also committed to disturb, disrupt and dismantle the funding of terrorism. In this regard, the Central Government has frozen 32 Bank Accounts under the provisions of Section 51A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (as amended in 2008).

1.20 The National Investigation Agency Act has been enacted and notified on 31.12.2008. National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been constituted on 31.12.2008. NIA is functioning under a Director General 276 additional posts have been created at various levels at NIA headquarters. Further, a branch office of NIA has been established at Hyderabad (Cyberabad), Andhra Pradesh under a Dy. Inspector General by creating 110 posts. The Cabinet Committee on Accommodation has approved the location of NIA headquarters in Delhi. The headquarters of NIA in Delhi has been notified as 'Police Station'. 19 cases have been assigned to the Agency for investigation and prosecution. Out of these cases, charge-sheets have been filed in 09 cases. Special Courts have been notified in 25 States/UTs.

1.21 Close and continuous interaction has also been maintained at the highest level with the State Governments who have also been urged to fill up vacancies in the State Police on a time-bound basis to augment the strength of the State Police, raise Special Forces and strengthen their intelligence machinery.

**National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID):**

1.22 NATGRID has been set up as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs in April, 2010. NATGRID will link data bases for constructing actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats. It is

mandated to create a facility that improves India's capability to counter internal security threats. NATGRID is headed by Chief Executive Officer (CEO). 39 posts at various levels have been created.

### **NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU**

1.23 The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 which came into effect from the 14th November, 1985 made an express provision in Section 4(3) for constituting a Central Authority for the purpose of exercising the powers and functions of the Central Government under the Act. In pursuance of this provision, Government of India constituted the NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU on the 17th of March, 1986. The national drug control strategy involves supply and demand reduction measures. In multi-agency approach, several Central and State agencies like Customs & Central Excise, DRI, CBN, Border Guarding Forces, State Police, Excise, Forest Departments are empowered under the NDPS Act, 1985 to enforce and implement various provisions of the said Act, which is stringent legal framework (non-bail able offence, up to 20 years imprisonment, death penalty for certain repeat offences, Special courts for speedy trials etc.). International coordination in the form of bilateral agreements/MOUs on Drug related matters with other countries, controlled delivery and coordinated operations also form a strong plank in the drug control strategy. Bureau has been performing following functions:-

- (i) Collection, collation and dissemination of intelligence relating to smuggling peddling and abuse of Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances both on national & international level.
- (ii) Study of modus operandi, price structure, marketing pattern and classification of drugs and smuggling, peddling and consumption thereof so that field formations are alerted and loopholes plugged.

- (iii) Coordination of actions of Central and State enforcement agencies and supplementing such actions where cases have inter-state or international ramifications.
- (iv) To act as nodal agency for liaison, cooperation and coordination at the international level with other drug law enforcement agencies and international organizations.
- (v) To have at all times a complete and detailed and up to date study on implementation of drug laws and to make recommendations to the Government from time to time for plugging loopholes and taking action wherever necessary.
- (vi) To make from time to time a comprehensive study of the procedures, practices, functions, conventions and understandings (both national & international) formal or informal, recognized or implied, to see their relevance to & bearing on the smuggling of drugs.
- (vii) To study, critically, court judgments and guide complicated prosecution proceedings launched against drug smugglers by the field formations to secure enhanced punishments.
- (viii) To receive inter-agency requests from one agency for actions by another and transmitting the same after supplying such other relevant information as may be in the possession of the Bureau to achieve optimum results and also to supply information to the Interpol (CBI) India for transmission to the foreign member countries of the I.C.P.O.-Interpol.
- (ix) To arrange training for officers of the NCB and field formations within and outside India and to make on the spot studies at selected centres of drug smuggling in foreign countries.
- (x) To organize conferences and meetings at the national and international level to discuss, consider and adopt counter measures to combat the menace of drug smuggling.

- (xi) To gauge and assess from time to time the practical operational requirements of various field formations and to advise the Government of whether these field formations have proper and adequate resources to meet the challenges of technological and operational means adopted by drug traffickers generally or in a particular sector and suggest improvements.
- (xii) Complements efforts of the field formations and the Central Government with regard to implementation of the NDPS Act, 1985 and other laws on the subject.

### **Border Management:**

1.24 In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other cross border criminal activities, Government has undertaken erection of fencing with patrol roads, floodlighting and construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs) along the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders. Most of the Indo-Pakistan border has been covered by fencing, roads and floodlighting except for a stretch in Rann of Kutch area in Gujarat. Along the Indo-Bangladesh border, about 80% of border fencing works have been completed and the balance work, in feasible stretches, is in progress. Additional 509 Border Out Posts have been sanctioned on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders. The construction activity in 75 BOPs is under way. Fencing work on Indo-Myanmar border for a stretch of 10 Km has also been started.

1.25 To redress the situation of inadequate road infrastructure along the Indo-China border, the Government of India has approved the construction of 27 roads on Indo-China border at an approximate length of 804 km, with an estimated cost of ₹ 1,937.00 crore. The scheme is targetted to be completed by March, 2013. Border Roads Organization (BRO) (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (CPWD) (8 roads), National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HP PWD) (2 roads) are the executing agencies for the scheme.

In the case of one road, the Marmang - Thimbu - Mago - Chuna road in Arunachal Pradesh, the Arunachal Pradesh Rural Works Department is executing the initial stretch of 30 km from Marmang to Thimbu, under the PMGSY programme.

1.26 The Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders are vulnerable to anti-national, insurgent and anti-social elements. Due to inadequate road infrastructure, the SSB, the border guarding force (BGF) for these borders, has limited mobility along these borders as well as connectivity to its BOPs. Hence, there is a need for road infrastructure along these borders. Therefore, after extensive consultations amongst the GoI, the SSB and the State Governments of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, proposals for the construction of roads along these two borders were received from these States.

1.27 Government has approved construction/upgradation of 1,377 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 km), Uttar Pradesh (640 km) and Bihar (564 km) and 313 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Bhutan border in the State of Assam.

1.28 On the Indo-Pakistan border, many of the BOPs in the Rann of Kutch are in remote, inaccessible and unconnected areas. Hence, there is a need for the construction of a road from Gadhuli to Santalpur joining Kutch and Patan districts. The State Government of Gujarat had therefore proposed the construction of this road in consultation with the BSF. Subsequently, the Government has approved 255 km of border road along Indo-Pakistan border in the State of Gujarat.

1.29 The above schemes on Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Pak Border have been approved by the Government in November, 2010. They are scheduled for implementation from 2011-12 onwards for a period of five years.

Detailed modalities for implementation of these schemes are being worked out, road-wise, with the State Governments.

1.30 Good border management is mandated by India's security concerns and to this end, it is important to put in place systems which address security imperatives while also facilitating trade and commerce. With a view to provide better management and providing all facilities in a single complex, as also for facilitation/boosting trade and security along land borders, the Government has approved the construction of 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at identified entry points on India's border with Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar in two phases. An allocation of ₹ 635.00 crore has been made for this scheme in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Pre-construction activities like preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), Detailed Engineering Reports (DERs), acquisition of land etc. have been undertaken and construction of some of the ICPs has started during 2010-11.

1.31 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented in 366 border blocks of 96 districts covering 17 States. In the past four years, an amount of ₹ 2,375.00 crore (2006-2010) has been allocated under BADP. The allocation for 2010-11 was ₹ 635.00 crore. Funds under the programme are provided to the States for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.

### **Coastal Security:**

1.32 India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km running along 9 States and 4 Union Territories. A Coastal security scheme has been commenced in consultation with the State Governments of coastal States for giving focused attention to secure the coasts against illegal cross border activities of criminals and anti-national elements. Under the scheme, 73 Coastal Police Stations, 58 Out Posts and 30 Barracks have been approved with 204 boats and vehicles. The

scheme has been extended till March, 2011 with an additional non-recurring outlay of ₹ 95.00 crore (Approx.) by the Government in June, 2010. The approved outlay is ₹ 495.00 crore (Approx.) for non-recurring expenditure and ₹ 151.00 crore for recurring expenditure. So far, 71 Police Stations have been made operational. 178 interceptor boats have been supplied to the coastal states and UTs by December, 2010. Following the 26/11 Mumbai incidents, the coastal security of the country has been reviewed comprehensively at various levels. Among various other measures, the coastal States/UTs have carried out vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with the Coast Guard and firmed up their proposals for additional requirements in respect of police stations, check-posts, out-posts, vehicles, boats etc. Based on these proposals, a comprehensive proposal to be named as Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme has been formulated and approved for implementation from 1st April, 2011.

1.33 Various other measures to strengthen Coastal Security viz. establishment of vessel tracking and monitoring system, issuance of identity cards to fishermen, registration of all the boats, installation of transponders, issuance of Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the residents of coastal villages, and intensified patrolling on the seas are under implementation by the other Ministries concerned in close coordination with MHA.

1.34 A 'National Committee for strengthening maritime and coastal security against threats from the sea' was constituted in August, 2009 under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The Committee comprises of representatives of all the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organizations in the Government of India as well as Chief Secretaries/Administrators of the coastal States/UTs. The progress of implementation of all the major decisions in respect of the coastal security was reviewed by the National Committee in

its meeting held on September 4, 2009, January 22, 2010, May 14, 2010 and November 23, 2010.

### **Communal Harmony:**

1.35 The Government takes initiatives to instill a sense of safety, security and confidence in the minds of the people, especially those belonging to minority communities. It monitors the communal situation in the country, and takes steps to prevent disturbances, and promote harmony among various communities.

### **Human Rights**

1.36 The Constitution of India has provisions and guarantees for safeguarding civil and political rights. 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 Commission (SHRC) under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Ministry of Home Affairs have been taking various initiatives for the spread of human rights education.

### **Central Police Forces**

1.37 Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for raising, administering and deploying the Central Police Forces (CPFs). CPFs assist the State Governments in the maintenance of law and order as and when the need arises. Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal, Indo Tibetan Border Police and Assam Rifles are Border Guarding Forces deployed along the International border of the country. These CPFs are also deployed for counter insurgency and Internal Security duties. The Central Industrial Security Force provides security to the Central/State Government establishments, PSUs and

Private and Joint Sector establishments and sometimes also deployed for VIP Security. The National Security Guard is a task oriented force for engaging and neutralizing threats in specific situations, undertaking anti and counter-hijacking operations in air, on land and water and also undertaking hostage rescue missions. The Central Reserve Police Force is entrusted as the prime force for aiding civil authorities in the States in maintaining law and order and for also counter insurgency duties. In the CRPF, 10 Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) - specialized forces to counter Left Wing Extremism and militancy have been sanctioned in September, 2008. The force conducts commando/guerilla type short and quick operations on pin pointed intelligence. Six CoBRA battalions have already started operating. The remaining four battalions are being raised during 2010-11.

1.38 In August, 2009 government approved raising of 38 new battalions in the CRPF, to be raised during 2009-2018 and 29 new battalions in the BSF to be raised during 2009-2014. Till date 7 Bns in CRPF and 9 Bns in BSF have been raised. Four regional hubs of the NSG have been set up in June/July, 2009 at Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Hyderabad. It has also been decided to establish two Regional Centres of NSG for effective mobilisation of force during crisis. While land has already been acquired at Hyderabad for establishment of NSG Regional Centre, a request has been made to the State Governments to allot suitable land for establishing other Regional Centres.

### **Modernisation of Police Forces**

1.39 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a non-Plan Scheme for “Modernisation of Police Forces” since 1969-70 towards capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. Under the Scheme, assistance is provided to the State Governments in the form of grants-in-aid towards construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, for purchase of vehicles, security/surveillance/communication equipments, modern weaponry, forensic equipments, upgradation of training

infrastructure, police housing etc. The Scheme has been formulated so as to accelerate the process of modernisation in the police forces, with focused priority on States facing problems of terrorism and left wing extremism.

1.40 The annual central allocation was enhanced by the Government to ₹ 1,645.00 crore with effect from the financial year 2005-06. 100% central funding was being provided to 8 States (J&K and NE States except Sikkim) and 75% central funding to the remaining 20 States until the year 2006-07. From the year 2007-08, Sikkim has also been classified as Category “A” State, making it eligible for 100% central funding under the Scheme.

1.41 The Scheme which came to an end in 2009-10 has been extended for one year i.e. 2010-11 and further extension of the Scheme beyond 2010-11 is under consideration.

#### **REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION;**

1.42 To improve the quality of Prison Administration and also to provide training to prison personnel, the Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Centre. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh impart training to prison personnel from all over India particularly to prison personnel of neighboring states such as H.P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT Chandigarh etc.

1.43 It is expected that around 36 Courses/Workshops will be conducted by the ICA Chandigarh during 2010-11 in which around 720 prison person/police officers will be trained.

1.44 In addition, an institute namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA), functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu, is being funded by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil

Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs had provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute. The State Government of West Bengal has recently set up a Regional Institute of Correctional Administration at Kolkata with the participation of North Eastern States for which Government of India has provided one time grant during the financial year 2009-10 to the tune of ₹ 1.55 crore to the Institute.

### **REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS ACT, 2003:**

1.45 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for the repatriation of foreign nationals imprisoned in Indian jails and vice-versa to serve the remainder of their sentence in their native countries. For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with countries having mutual interest with us in this manner. Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Government of U.K., Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Sri Lanka, Iran and Saudi Arabia. Negotiations have also been concluded with the Government of Canada, Israel, Hong Kong, UAE, Brazil and Italy. Negotiations are under way with the Governments of Sri Lanka, Iran and Maldives.

1.46 Under this Act, 12 Indian prisoners have so far been repatriated from Mauritius to India and 4 British Prisoners have been repatriated from India to U.K. for serving the remainder of their sentence in their respective countries.

### **Arms Policy:**

1.47 Ministry of Home Affairs grants licences for manufacture of arms and ammunition in the private sector. The policy aims to regulate the proliferation of arms and ammunition in the country and also for prevention of their misuse.

## **Disaster Management:**

1.48 India is vulnerable to a large number of natural as well as human induced disasters in varying degrees. Disasters erode development gains achieved over the years. Development, therefore, cannot be sustained unless disaster mitigation measures are made part of the development process. Keeping this in view, the Government has brought about a shift in its relief centric approach to a holistic and integrated approach covering the entire cycle of disaster management encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach proceeds from the conviction that development cannot be sustained unless disaster mitigation is built in the development process. The approach aims for conserving developmental gains and to minimize loss of life, livelihood and property.

1.49 In pursuance of this approach, the Government of India notified the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 on 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2005 to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act provides for 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.

1.50 Government has approved the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) which has been prepared in tune with and in pursuance of Disaster Management Act, 2005 with a vision to build a safe and disaster prepared India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response. It addresses the concerns of all the sections of the society including differently abled persons, women, children and other

disadvantaged groups. National Policy on Disaster Management was released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2010.

1.51 Government has constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the National Executive Committee (NEC), the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

1.52 The DM Act, 2005 provides for constitution of State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), State Executive Committee (SEC) and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in all the States and UTs. Many of the States / UTs have constituted SDMAs, SECs and DDMA as per the DM Act, 2005.

### **Other Functions:**

1.53 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with matters pertaining to immigration, visa, citizenship, international co-operation to fight terrorism and organized crimes at bilateral and multilateral (viz. BIMSTEC, SAARC) levels, implementation of India-Africa Forum Summit, rehabilitation of refugees and census. The Ministry is responsible for promotion of Official Language and for implementation of welfare schemes for the freedom fighters.

### **MAJOR PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES:**

1.54 Major programmes/schemes implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs are listed below:-

- (i) Construction of Fencing, Roads, Border Outposts and Flood lighting along the international borders;
- (ii) Schemes for Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE);

- (iii) Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF);
- (iv) Scheme for Police Housing;
- (v) Schemes under the Registrar General of India;
- (vi) Schemes for promoting the use of Official Language;
- (vii) Rehabilitation Schemes/Projects;
- (viii) Police Network (POLNET);
- (ix) National Disaster Management / Mitigation Programmes/Projects;
- (x) Modernisation of Fire and Emergency Services;
- (xi) Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country;
- (xii) Central scheme for assistance to victims of terrorist and communal violence;
- (xiii) Scheme for grant of financial assistance to states for strengthening their enforcement capability to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- (xiv) Strengthening of North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong;
- (xv) Crime and Criminal Track Networking System (CCTNS) and
- (xvi) Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS).

# CHAPTER – 2

## **STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATE**

2.1 Of the ten Grants under Ministry of Home Affairs, only three Grants are directly controlled and administered. They are Grant No. 52 - Ministry of Home Affairs, Grant No. 54 – Police and Grant No. 55 – Other Expenditure of MHA. Information contained in this Chapter relates to details of financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected outcomes in respect of various activities/schemes covered under the above three Grants.

2.2 A substantial component of the budgeted outlays are consumed on account of establishment expenditures, which includes salary and other establishment related costs. The physical outputs in respect of such expenditures cannot be quantified in the appropriate columns of the attached proforma. However, quantified physical outputs and projected outcomes have been reflected in the case of non-establishment expenditures on specific schemes and activities.

2.3 The expenditures on such schemes/activities are incurred in a prescribed manner, by the implementing agencies concerned. Expenditure management and budgetary control orders of the Ministry of Finance issued from time to time also govern the spending profile of these activities. Regular interaction is also maintained with other Government agencies who incur expenditures on behalf of the Ministry, such as Central Public Works Department/Border Road Organisation. These agencies have their respective procedures to adhere to while executing projects on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2.4 The endeavour of the Ministry is to ensure the overall effective utilisation of the financial resources provided in the Demands for Grants.

**GRANT No. 52-MHA**

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	Secretariat General Services	<p>(i) Establishment expenditure of various offices of MHA.</p> <p>(ii) To cater for the expenditures of Administrative Divisions of MHA which deal with General Services and promotion of Official Language. In addition, O/O the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, (situated in Mumbai &amp; Kolkata) has merged into MHA.</p>	178.28	1.00	-	<p>(i) The deliverables in respect of establishment expenditures includes various heads such as Salary, Wages, Medical Treatment, Domestic Travel Expenses, Foreign Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Rent, Rates &amp; Taxes, Publication, Other Administrative Expenses, Advertisement &amp; Publicity, Minor Works, Professional Services Other Charges, IT- Salaries, IT- Office Expenses, IT- Machinery &amp; Equipment and Machinery &amp; Equipment (Capital).</p> <p>(ii) As regards Department of Official Language, it is the endeavour of that Department to increase progressively, the usage of Hindi in the Govt. of India. Specific outputs for promotion of Official Languages have been indicated in Chapter-IV.</p> <p>(iii) As regards Custodian of Enemy Property for India, situated in Mumbai &amp; Kolkata, the allocations cater mainly to the salaries and other establishment related expenditure of the office.</p>	<p>(i to iiiii) The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of various departments under MHA. It also includes provision for Custodian of Enemy Property for India, Mumbai &amp; Kolkata. This expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related costs.</p>	<p>Specific activities under this Grant are required to be timely processed for decision making. The endeavour is to ensure effective utilization of resources.</p>	-
		National Human Right Commission.				<p>(i) Structural work of Manav Adhikar Bhavan – New Building for National Human Right Commission completed. (ii) Installation of Complaint Handling Management System in State Human Rights Commissions.</p>	Capacity Building of State Human Rights Commissions.	Under implementation	Work being executed by CPWD

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
2.	<b>Census Surveys &amp; Statistics</b>	Provide results of Census 2011 at national, state and district levels.	1359.62	2764.00	-	(i) Availability of data on Houselisting operations concluded during the year 2010. (ii) Conduct of Population Census 2011.	1. Providing Provisional Population Totals of the country and States/Districts by sex, 0-6 Population, Decadal variations, Growth rates, Density, Literacy. 2. Population figures upto District level. 3. Population Distribution by Rural/Urban. 4. Checking of coverage and content errors regarding Population Enumeration in selected units. 5. Houselisting Data/Tables - Providing information on Houses, Household amenities and assets.	-	-
	<b>(A) Improvement in Vital Statistics System</b>	(i) <b><u>Civil Registration System:</u></b> Improve and sustain the level of registration of births and deaths in the states (Civil Registration System).				i) Improved registration of births and deaths especially in low performing states.  ii) Availability of data on births and deaths at district level.	Better planning of schemes/ programmes of health, education sectors, etc. at district and state level by State Governments.	(i) Organise awareness campaign through release of advertisements in various mass media and other modes of publicity, during School admission time to schools. ii) Capacity enhancement of State Governments through training of the civil registration functionaries at different levels in various States/UTs.	Outcome heavily depends on the involvement of states which in turn depends on coordination among different Departments of the respective State Govts. involved in the registration of births and deaths.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p><b><u>(ii) Medical Certification of Cause of Death:</u></b></p> <p>(i) Provide annual estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz., birth rate, death rate, Infant mortality rate, total fertility rate, institutional deliveries, medical attention at death and expectation of life at birth etc. at State and National levels</p> <p>(ii) Collection of data in the field through Handheld devices</p> <p>(iii) RGI's Award to Best Field Workers under Sample Registration System.</p>				<p>(i) Availability of annual estimates of fertility and mortality indicators viz., birth rate, death rate, IMR, TFR, institutional deliveries, medical attention at death and expectation of life at birth etc. at State and National levels separately for rural and urban areas.</p> <p>(ii) Collection of data in the field through handheld device.</p> <p>(iii) Monitoring the work of PTE's/Supervisors</p>	<p>(i) Enabling Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare and State Govts. to plan appropriate interventional strategies / schemes, based on data on various fertility and mortality indicators and cause specific mortality by age &amp; sex specially for maternal and child health. (ii) Reduction in time lag between collection of data and release of results. (iii) Improvement in the performance of PTE's / Supervisors thereby enhancing the quality of data and the system by creating a spirit of competitiveness among field functionaries.</p>	<p>(i) Continuous and retrospective recording of birth &amp; death events and on other related information including risk factors, during half yearly surveys in the 7,597 sample units covering 1.3 million of households in all states and UTs.</p> <p>(ii) Procurement, training &amp; launching of Hand held devices in 4,433 SRS rural units for undertaking survey.</p> <p>(iii) Selection of best field workers on the basis of their performance during 1st &amp; 2nd HYS, 2010 &amp; distribution of RGI awards to the PTE's/Supervisors for all the states/UTs by March, 2012.</p>	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<b>(iii) Sample Registration System:</b>  MCCD Improve the system of collection of data on causes of death through 'Medical Certification of Cause of Death Scheme' in states/UTs.				(i) Availability of trained medical professionals and statistical personnel for classification of causes of death data as per International Classification of Diseases - 10th revision. (ii) Appointment of Nosologist (Medical Statistician) for proper coordination of agencies involved in the collection and compilation of data on MCCD.	(i) Generation of Reliable data on cause-specific mortality on a regular basis. (ii) Planning for disease-specific programmes/ schemes at the Central and State levels. (iii) Proper allocation of financial resources by Health Ministry and State Governments.	(i) Impart training to medical professionals and statistical personnel for classification of causes of death data as per International Classification of Diseases- 10th Revision (ii) Persuading states for creating & filling up the post of Nosologist.	Outcome heavily depends on the involvement of states which in turn depends on coordination among different Departments of the respective State Govts. Involved in the scheme of MCCD.
	<b>(B) GIS Based Town Mapping</b>	<b>Component A:</b> The main objective of this plan is : To create digital database of all the statutory towns showing ward boundary alongwith other major physical landscape, infrastructure, major cultural/historical features etc. <b>Component B:</b> (i) To prepare detailed ward and Census Enumeration Block maps of 33 capital cities/towns. (ii) To provide complete coverage of the urban areas to the enumerators.				1. To update the maps showing external limits, ward boundaries as per latest jurisdiction. 2. Conversion into digital format. 3. To prepare detailed ward wise maps of 33 capital cities showing layout of building/premises, lanes, sub-lanes in digital format for carving out geo referenced Census Enumeration Blocks for Census 2011.	(i) To disseminate census data at ward level. (ii) To provide complete coverage at the time of Census 2011 enumeration which helps in proper demarcation of Census Enumeration Blocks.	-	-
	<b>(C) Modernization of Data Dissemination Activities of Census Data</b>	Improving dissemination of Census 2001 data and releasing the Census 2011 data.				(i) Releasing the data of Census 2011 in CDs & on internet. (ii) Organising data dissemination workshops on data of census 2011. (iii) Participation in Book	Making available census 2011 results in a user friendly manner to data users	To conduct activities in prescribed manner.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
						Fairs for dissemination of Census 2011. iv) To develop a Digital Archive of Old Census Reports & Tables.			
	<b>(D) Setting up of Training Unit</b>	(i) Training of Officials of ORGI and Directorates for capacity building and enhancement of analytical skills. (ii) Training of the newly recruited officials.  (iii) Special trainings to train these officials for the upcoming 2011 Census.				Imparting training to officers and employees of ORGI and Directorates by holding training programmes.	(i) Enhancement of understanding and analytical skills of officers and employees of ORGI and Directorates (ii) Develop the competency in the Officers to share the responsibility of the 2011 Census successfully.	-	-
	<b>(E) Mother Tongue Survey of India</b>	Undertaking the survey of mother tongues which are not fully linguistically classified or tentatively classified or are unclassified.				Conducting survey of 200 mother tongues/languages.	Safeguard and promote cultural and linguistic heritage in the country.	-	-
	<b>(F) National Population Register</b>	(i) Creation of National Population Register (NPR) in 3,331 coastal villages and issuance of Identity Cards to usual residents in these villages. (ii) Creation of National Population Register (NPR) for the country.				(i) Work of production & personlisation of Identity Cards. (ii) Dispatch of Identity Cards. (iii) Digitisation of NPR Schedules. (iv) Publicity (v) Capture of 3 biometrics photo, 10 finger prints & IRIS (vi) Printing of LRUR. V) Payment of Honorarium to field functionaries for data collection work. (vii) Setting up of NPR Cell in DCO's. (viii) Development of technology.	(i) Creation of National Population Register (NPR) in 3,331 Coastal villages and issuance of Identity Cards to usual residents in these villages. (ii) Creation of National Database of all usual residents.	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
3.	<b>Central Hindi Training Institute</b>  <b>(A) subordinate Office</b>  Provide training for :  (i) Hindi language  (ii) Hindi Typing  (iii) Hindi Stenography	To provide training for learning Hindi language, Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography to the Central Government employees so that they may have working knowledge of Hindi for use in offices.	32.84	20.00	-	(i) Training to 20,810 employees in Hindi Language.  (ii) Training to 2,761 employees in Hindi typing.  (iii) Training to 256 employees in Hindi stenography.	(i) Increased number of employees having working knowledge of Hindi.  (ii) Availability of adequate number of Hindi Typists.  (iii) Availability of adequate number of Hindi stenographers.	2011-12	(i) Lack of adequate participants due to reluctance of the offices to nominate/relieve their employees for training.  (ii) Non-availability of class-rooms facility equipped with to accommodate adequate number of participants.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<b>Central Translation Bureau</b>  <b>(B) subordinate office</b>  (i) Provide translation of documents  (ii) Provide training in translation	To provide Hindi translation of codes, manuals, forms, procedural literature etc. in the Central Government offices and to give training for translation from English to Hindi.				(i) Hindi translation – 30,569 standard pages.  (ii) Quarterly translation training programme – 12 (122 trainees).  (iii) 21 - day translation training programme – 02 (53 trainees).  (iv) Short terms translation training course. Programme – 10 Trainees - 284  (v) Advanced / Refresher translation training course. Programme – 05 Trainees – 88  (vi) Training under National Training Policy. Programme – 02 Trainees - 24	(i) Availability of codes and manuals in bilingual form.  (ii) – (vi) Strengthening/ improvement in translation facilities.	2011-12	(i) Targets may not be achieved fully due to vacant posts and non-availability of freelancer translators on remuneration fixed by the Govt.  (ii) Trainees under quarterly training programmes may fall short of target due to reluctance of the offices in nominating/reli e-ving their employees for the training.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<b>Technical Cell (Deptt. of OL)</b>  (i) Provide training for use of computers in Hindi. (ii) Develop Language Computing Application Tools (iii) Technical Conferences/ Seminars (iv) Development of on-line system for submission of quarterly progress report and other reports/information for close and effective monitoring of official language policy & functioning of subordinate offices / centres of Deptt. of O.L.	Train employees for use of computers in Hindi.  Develop such tools for use of Hindi on computers as may be useful for associating Hindi with modern technology.  Provide information regarding bilingual electronic equipment and softwares so that they may use the facilities available for use of Hindi.  Close & continuous implementation of monitoring of official language policy				(i) 5 day training programme - 45  (i) Development of on-line examination system for Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya.  (ii) E-Mahashabdkosh for additional 07 domains, namely agriculture, banking & finance, health, legal, IT, education & tourism.  (iii) Instruments in the mailing of Mantra, Vachantar & Pravachak.  (Proposed new scheme)	Facilitate effective working on computers in Hindi.  Acceleration in the progress in increasing the use of Hindi in Central Govt. offices.	During the Year 2011-12  During the Year 2011-12	Availability of required budget.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<b><u>Implementation of Official Language Policy of the Union</u></b>  (i) Regional Implementation Offices (Deptt. of OL)  (01 office under Plan and 7 offices under Non-Plan)  (ii) Give awards for promoting official use of Hindi + 04 Regional Conferences/ Seminars + expenditures on 271 TOLICs	Ensure compliance of Official Language Policy in Central Government offices, Banks, Public Sector Undertakings etc.  Give away awards for outstanding performance in official use of Hindi.				(i) Inspections of 1,214 Central Govt. Offices to ensure implementation of Official Language Policy.  (ii) Distribution of Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha awards 2007-08 / Regional Awards (in 08 regions) / Rajiv Gandhi National Gyan Vigyan Maulik Pustak Lekhan award - 07-08.  (iii) 295 meetings of TOLICs.  (iv) 32,211 offices/ sections were notified up to December, 2010 under rule 10(4) of the O.L. Act, 1963	(i) Better implementation of Official Language Policy.  (ii) Promotion of Rajbhasha.  (iii) Implementation of Official Language Policy.	continuing	Nil
	<b><u>Publicity and Propagation of Hindi as official language (Deptt. of OL)</u></b>	To promote and publicize the use of Hindi.				Promote Rajbhasha Hindi through electronic and other relevant/popular medium of publicity.	Better awareness about Official Language and its policy.	-	Non-allocation/availability of adequate funds / resources needed to spread the message to the target group.

(₹ in crore)

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
4.	<b>Payment to State Governments for Administration of Central Acts and Regulations</b>	The budget provision includes provision for administering the Citizenship Act, Registration and Surveillance of Foreigners and other Acts/Rules & Regulations.	16.03	0.00	-	The allocation is meant for re-imbursement to State Governments of the establishment expenditure incurred by them on employees in administering Central Acts.	The outcome of this allocation is to administer Central Acts and related Rules and Regulations.	Re-imbursement is done as and when demands are raised by State Governments.	-
5.	<b>Reimbursement to States for Civil Defence</b>	The Government of India is responsible for formulating Civil Defence policy and for coordinating and supervising measures taken to implement it. Expenditure on raising, training and equipping is shared between the Centre and the State Governments as per the existing financial policy. The Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country, but the CD Organization is raised only in such areas/towns/ districts which are considered vulnerable to enemy attacks and disaster point of view. Till 2009, the Civil Defence activities were restricted to the municipal limits of the 225 categorized Civil Defence towns. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the	16.98	130.00	-	<p>The central financial reimbursements to States are meant for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping volunteers in 225 categorized Civil Defence Districts including 100 Multi Hazard Prone districts.</p> <p>During the year 2010-11, ₹ 7,61,14,073/- has been released to State Governments as on date against the allocated budget of ₹ 10.00 crore. At present claims worth an amount of ₹ 2,38,85,297/- are being processed.</p> <p>Utilisation Certificate is not applicable under this Non-Plan Scheme.</p>	<p>(a) Central assistance would help in imparting better training and equipping of Civil Defence Volunteers. It will also help in generating greater awareness of civil defence measures undertaken by the government.</p> <p>(b) This allocation would help to strengthen and revamp Civil Defence set up in country.</p>	Processing of the reimbursement claims is linked to demands raised for reimbursements by the State Govts.	Likely increase in the strength of CD volunteers and the total expenditure on training and equipping the larger number of CD volunteers.

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>country. 100 multi- hazard prone districts have been included for strengthening of Civil Defence set up which has been launched in the year 2009-10 during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.</p> <p><b>Roles/Objectives of raising Civil Defence are as under:-</b>            During times of war, emergencies and during natural / manmade disasters, the Civil Defence organization has the vital role of guarding the hinterland, supporting the Armed forces, mobilizing the citizens and helping civil administration for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saving life;</li> <li>• Minimizing damage to property;</li> <li>• Maintaining continuity in production;</li> <li>• Keep up the high morale of public;</li> <li>• Enhanced capacity to deal with the adverse situation; and</li> <li>• Assisting the community in providing rescue &amp; relief during and after disasters.</li> </ul>							

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<b>Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country</b>	<p>The overall objective of the scheme is to strengthen and revitalize the CD set up in the country so as to play significant role in disaster management and assisting the police in internal security and law and order situation while retaining their primary role</p> <p>The project will have the following outcomes:-</p> <p>CD Institutes Created in 10 States, Renovated in 17 States and CD organizations revamped in States and at the district level.</p>				<p>The project will have following deliverables:-</p> <p>(a) Renovation / up-gradation of States Training Institutes.</p> <p>(b) Procurement of equipment and transport for State Training Institutes.</p> <p>(c) Construction of New States Training Institutes.</p> <p>(d) Up-gradation of 100 Civil Defence Districts. Procurement of transport &amp; equipment for 100 Civil Defence districts.</p> <p>(e) Pilot project to involve Civil Defence machinery to deal with internal security and law &amp; order situation.</p> <p>(f) Publicity &amp; awareness --- Civil Defence / Disaster Management amongst the general public.</p> <p>(g) Reorientation of Civil Defence from town centric to district centric, monitoring and training exercise / camps etc.</p>	<p>(a) Renovation / Up-gradation of identified existing training institute commenced.</p> <p>(b) Construction work of infrastructure for new training institutes commenced.</p> <p>(c) Provisioning of equipment and transport for existing training institutes.</p> <p>(d) up-gradation of CD set up and transformation from town centric to district centric.</p> <p>(e) Completion of Training of 214 Master Trainers &amp; 4,280 CD volunteers under the pilot project involving Civil Defence in community policing, internal security and law &amp; order situation and employment of volunteers for the intelligence gathering tasks.</p> <p>(f) Reorientation programme, monitoring and training exercises/ camps will be commenced.</p> <p>(g) Awareness programme on Civil Defence and disaster management will be launched.</p>	Processing of the allocations for this activity is linked to demands raised by the State Governments. The Government of India has decided to renovate / upgrade the State training institutes and also upgrade 100 multi-hazard prone districts.	Increase in the cost of training facilities, cost of equipment and cost of construction & infrastructure.

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<b>Strengthening of Fire &amp; Emergency services in the Country</b>	The overall objective of the Scheme is to Strengthen / modernize the Fire and Emergency Services in the country and progressively transforming it into a multi-hazard response service capable of activity as First Responder in all types of Emergencies.				Fire Services will be well equipped with modern technology to respond efficiently to any emergent situation.	<p>(i) Response time reduced reasonably,</p> <p>(ii) Outreach of Fire Service particularly at district level increased</p> <p>(iii) Capability for responding to fire fighting and rescue operations enhanced.</p> <p>(iv) Morale of Fire Services boosted.</p> <p>(v) Loss to life and property reduced.</p>	<p>(i) MHA issued administrative approval of the scheme on 10<sup>th</sup> November, 2009. High Power Committee and Technical Committee to finalize specifications constituted.</p> <p>(ii) During financial year 2009-10 ₹ 14.00 crore was allotted. Out of which ₹ 13.39 crore utilized. During 2010-11, so far ₹ 33.00 crore has been allotted in the month of October, 2010. Out of which ₹ 32.99 crore has been released to States under Budget Head 3601.</p> <p>(iii) Apart from procurement of capital items by States Training, Publicity programme, Risk and hazard analysis, monitoring and evaluation is carried out by DGCD office.</p>	₹ 52.00 crore additional funds have been asked under RE 2010-11. Depending on what amount is finally sanctioned the remaining will get added in the Plan budget 2011-12.

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
								<p>(iv) Specification of capital items to be procured as finalized by the Technical Committee have been circulated to all States.</p> <p>(v) All recurring expenditures on operation and maintenance will be borne by the States.</p>	
6.	<b>Reimbursement to States for Home Guards &amp; for Deployment of Home Guards during Parliament and State Assembly Elections</b>	<p>Home Guards are raised by States/UTs. under their respective Acts. The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the Policy with regard to the role, target, strength, raisings, training, equipping, and other important areas of Home Guards Organizations. Expenditure on Home Guards is paid by the employing Department / Organization. Expenditure on raising, training &amp; equipping is shared between the Centre and the State Governments as per the existing financial policy.</p> <p><b>Role / Objectives of raising and maintaining Home Guards are as under:-</b></p>	39.39	0.00	-	<p>The central financial reimbursements to States are meant as an incentive to States/UTs. for raising training and equipping of Home Guards.</p> <p>During the current financial year 2010-11, the budget of ₹ 40.00 crore has been allotted for the reimbursement of claims to the State Govts. We have already released the claims amounting to ₹ 21,24,31,475/-. At present bills worth an amount of ₹ 9,77,00,186/- are being processed.</p> <p>*Out of ₹ 2.00 crore allocated for Deployment of Home Guards for election duty (Lok Sabha &amp; Vidhan Sabha) under Grant No.51-MHA Major Head 3601 (Grant-in-aid to State Govt.) for the financial year 2010-11,</p>	<p>Supplement the States / UT's police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property and to guard international borders along with BSF.</p> <p>This allocation would help to strengthen police forces of States / UTs as well as guarding international Border along with the BSF.</p>	Processing is linked to demands raised for reimbursements by State Governments.	--

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
		<p>(a) Serve as an auxiliary to the police and assist in maintaining internal security.</p> <p>(b) Assist the community in any kind of emergency on air raid, a fire, a flood, an epidemic and so on.</p> <p>(c) Organise functional units to provide essential services such as motor transport, pioneer and engineer groups, fire brigades, nursing and first aid, operation of water and power supply in installation etc.</p> <p>(d) Promote communal harmony and give assistance to the administration in protecting weaker sections of the Society.</p> <p>(e) Participate in socio-economic and welfare activities such as adult education, health and hygiene, development schemes and such other tasks as are deemed useful.</p>				<p>a sum of ₹ 67,93,285/- has been released. At present bills worth an amount of ₹ 33,81,368/- are being processed.</p> <p>Utilisation Certificates are not applicable under this non plan scheme.</p>			

S. No	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
7.	<b>Other items</b>	Budget provision includes provisions for Zonal Councils, Inter State Council Sectt., National Fire Service College, Special Commission of Inquiry, Contribution to ICPO, Interpol and U.N. Convention on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, up-gradation of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, up-gradation of NCDC into a college of excellence.	70.25	22.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.			
8.	<b>Lump sum provision for project/ schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim</b>	The allocation is meant for utilization in N.E. Region and Sikkim by office of the Registrar General of India for 'Census' purposes.	0.00	300.00	-	The allocation of funds is for preparation of National Population Register (enumeration for National Identity Cards) for the people of North Eastern States including Sikkim.	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 52-MHA</b>			<b>1713.39</b>	<b>3237.00</b>	<b>-</b>			-	-

## GRANT NO. 54-POLICE

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	<b>Central Reserve Police Force</b>	Assisting the State Govts. in the maintenance of Law and Order and performance of various internal security duties	7826.09	1.23	-	During the year 2010, 77,827 personnel were trained on different skills on anti terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme. During 2010, CRPF was deployed on IS/CI duties as well as anti-naxal operations, thus, improving the law & order situation of the country. CRPF was able to apprehend 2,371 militants/suspected personnel. CRPF also organized 696 numbers of community interactive programmes in their area of operation viz. medical camps, schools under civic action programme, training programme for school children, villagers and other community interactive programmes.	Will strengthen the security of the country by improving law and order situation of the country.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces	-
2.	<b>National Security Guard</b>	Combat terrorism in all forms and take specific action under terrorist attack	447.36	0.00	-	During 2010, 4,466 personnel were trained.	Increased reliability and enhanced strike capability of the force besides modernization.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces	-
3.	<b>Border Security Force</b>	Keeping vigil along the Indo-Pak & Indo-Bangladesh borders and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency/ anti terrorist operations.	7627.56	1.23	-	In BSF a total of 26,236 personnel were trained in 2010 on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programmes. During 2010, BSF was deployed on border guarding duties, IS/CI Ops duties and also anti-naxal operations. During the year, nearly 340 criminals / terrorists / naxal were apprehended by BSF.	Will strengthen the defence of the country by effectively guarding the borders and also improve law & order situation of the country.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces	-
4.	<b>Indo Tibetan Border Police</b>	Keeping vigil along the Indo-China border and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency / anti terrorist operations	1898.65	1.24	-	In ITBP 9,496 personnel were trained during the year 2009-10. During 2010, ITBP were deployed on Border Guarding duties, IS/CI duties and on anti-naxal operations. 60 numbers of criminals / terrorists / naxal were apprehended during the year.	Strengthen the defence of the country by effectively guarding the borders and also improve law & order situation of the country.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
5.	<b>Central Industrial Security Force</b>	Providing security to critical and vital installations, PSUs, VIPs and important monuments of national / international heritage.	2929.59	1.18	-	During the year 2010, 10,381 personnel were trained in CISF on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme. During 2010, CISF was also deployed on long-term basis on IS/CI duties apart from securing PSUs/Govt. buildings etc. Nearly 600 numbers of criminals / terrorists / naxal were apprehended during 2009-10 by CISF.	Will improve the security of PSUs, Govt. organization, etc.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces.	-
6.	<b>Assam Rifles</b>	Assam Rifles provides security of International Border with Myanmar besides assisting in Internal Security in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura to contain terrorism and insurgency.	2542.69	1.19	-	During the year 2010, 13,819 personnel were trained on different skills on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare and IT and Management related programme by AR. During 2010, Assam Rifles was deployed on border guarding duties, as well as IS/CI duties.	Will strengthen the defence of the country by effectively guarding the borders and also improve law & order situation of the country.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces	-
7.	<b>Sashastra Seema Bal</b>	Keeping vigil along the Indo-Nepal and Indo Bhutan borders and providing support to internal security in Counter Insurgency/ anti terrorist operations and performing other internal security duties.	1600.51	1.23	-	In SSB a total of 10,403 personnel were trained in 2010 on anti-terrorism, Naxal, CI (Ops), Jungle warfare, IT and Management related and other training programme. During the year SSB organized 2,658 numbers of community interactive programmes in their area of operation viz. medical camps, schools under civic action programme, training programme for school children, villagers and other community interactive programme. During 2010, SSB was deployed on border guarding duties, IS/CI duties and also on anti-naxal operations. During the year 2,537 criminals / terrorists / naxal were apprehended by SSB.	Strengthen the defence of the country by effectively guarding the borders and also improve law & order situation of the country.	Non-Plan expenditure is a continuous and on – going exercise to strengthen the forces	-

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
8.	<b>Departmental Accounting Organisation of CPMFs</b>	The allocation is meant for re-organized PAOs of Central Para Military Forces under an integrated administrative and functional control.	67.49	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.	-	-	-
9.	<b>National Intelligence Grid</b>	The allocation is meant for utilization for linking data bases for combating terrorism by NATGRID.	40.60	0.00	-	Improve capability to counter internal security threats.	-	-	-
10.	<b>Land Ports Authority</b>	The provision is for setting up of Land Ports Authority of India to put in place systems which addresses security imperatives and for the development and management of facilities for cross border movement of passengers and goods at designated points along the international borders of India and the connected matters.	6.65	0.00	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.	Own, develop and manage ICPs/land ports.	-	-
11.	<b>Intelligence Bureau</b>	Budget provision includes expenditure on establishment, travel expenses, machinery and equipment etc. Also includes provision for Bureau of Immigration and Border Check Posts managed by IB.	947.42	0.00	-	This expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related matters. The expenditure also includes Capital Outlay of ₹ 141.31 crore for construction of two RTCs at Kolkata, Jodhpur and Intelligence Academy at Dwaraka. Apart from this, construction of office buildings, residential quarters, acquisition of land for different field units.	The outcome will be in shape of framing of policies, and their implementation / monitoring as per Charter of the Ministry.	The activity is conducted as per the I.B.'s Charter.	-
12.	<b>Bureau of Immigration</b>	The provision is for establishment related expenditure for modernization and up-gradation of Immigration Services and Border Check Posts managed by Intelligence Bureau.	85.41	0.00		The deliverables cannot be quantified, as allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditures.	-	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
13.	<b>Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)</b>	The provision is for secretariat expenditure of Narcotics Control Bureau (both Hqrs. & field units i.e. 13 Zonals, 1 RIU & 10 Intelligence Cell)	36.85	0.00	-	<p>The deliverables in respect of establishment related expenditures cannot be quantified.</p> <p>Seizures of illicit drugs and arrests cannot be predicted. However, details of seizures of drugs and arrest of persons in the recent past have been indicated in Chapter-IV</p>	<p>(1) Strengthening capabilities of NCB both as enforcement and coordination agency.</p> <p>(a) Upgradation of intelligence set up in NCB.</p> <p>(b) Upgradation of surveillance technology.</p> <p>(c) Construction of new NCB offices and residential accommodation.</p> <p>(d) Enhanced coordination.</p> <p>(2) Strengthening capabilities of State Governments / UTs. in controlling drug trafficking and abuse.</p> <p>(3) Implementing obligations under International/UN Conventions Protocols, ratified by Government of India, in respect of counter measures against illicit trafficking of narcotics drugs.</p> <p>(4) Increased international cooperation.</p>	<p>3 phase</p> <p>3 phase</p> <p>5 year scheme</p> <p>This activity is administered under close supervision.</p> <p>Continuous process</p>	<p>(1) (i) Multi agency approach dependant on close coordination with other concerned Ministries and State Government s in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.</p> <p>(ii) Funds availability.</p> <p>(2) (i) Funds availability</p> <p>(ii) Lesser priority for a few states.</p> <p>(3) Problem in getting data from DCGI/State Drug Controllers.</p> <p>(4) Varied international interests and diplomatic relations vis-à-vis India.</p>
14.	<b>National Investigation Agency</b>	The Provision is for meeting the establishment related expenditure of 'National Investigation Agency (NIA), established under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs by an act of Parliament.	55.68	0.00	-	The allocations are mainly for establishment related expenditure with the aim to make National Investigation Agency fully functional.	The National Investigation Agency would be fully functional by way of filling up of the sanctioned posts, creating facilities required for professional investigation of the cases assigned to it.	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
15.	<b>Education, Training and Research</b>	Covers expenditure on Training Institutions such as Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, North-Eastern Academy, Shillong, Central Detective Training School; National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science; Bureau of Police Research and Development.	150.07	37.50	-	Greater reliability and effectiveness of CPOs in discharging their duties.  Includes provision for establishment of Central Police Training College Bhopal & two more Central Detective Training Schools, BPR&D HQrs as well as for training interventions and R&D in BPR&D. This also includes provision for North Eastern Police Academy for training of police personnel of North Eastern States	Greater effectiveness in the performance of the responsibilities of the CPOs and state police through better training & research. Providing basic training to NE Public personnel (from ASI to Deputy SP).	In accordance with the training programme of the respective training institutions.	-
16.	<b>Criminal Investigation and Vigilance</b>	This covers expenditure on Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents. The provision is also for modernization of Central Forensic Science Laboratories & Government Examiners of Questioned Documents with emphasis on human resources development and Research and Development schemes, establishment of Regional Forensic Laboratories and DNA Centre.	46.74	63.00	-	The expenditure covers mainly salaries and other establishment related expenditure on Directorate of Forensic Science; Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CBI) and Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) and Government Examiner of Question Documents (GEQD) so as to improve their capabilities. The plan components are for modernization of Central Forensic Science Laboratories & Government Examiners of Questioned Documents.	For enhancing the investigation capabilities of CFSL as well as GEQD.	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
17.	<b>Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme</b>	Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless (DCPW) is entrusted with the responsibility for coordinating the Inter-State Police Telecommunication activity by setting up a separate network through Police Net (POLNET) throughout the country up to the Thana level for providing foolproof communication including national disasters.	58.14	0.00	-	The allocations are meant for the payment of the equipments of the POLNET Project.	Reliable and efficient communication network.	Allocation would be fully utilized during the year for the desired objectives.	-
18.	<b>National Crime Records Bureau</b>	The provision is for collecting/compiling and presentation of Data related to various types of crimes occurring in the country.	14.76	8.50	-	The deliverables cannot be quantified.	-	-	-
19.	<b>Delhi Police</b>	<p>The Non Plan allocations are for maintenance and enforcement of law and order in National Capital Region of Delhi.</p> <p><b>1. DELHI POLICE BUILDING PROGRAMME:</b></p> <p>The scheme "Delhi Police Building Programme" is primarily meant for providing Residential and Office Buildings to maximum number of Delhi Police personnel and to have own regular buildings for all Police Stations/Offices of Delhi Police respectively.</p> <p><b>2. MODERNIZATION OF TRAFFIC AND COMMUNICATION NETWORK OF DELHI POLICE</b></p> <p>The Scheme has the following four components :</p>	3210.75	99.00	-	<p>The Non Plan expenditure caters for establishment related cost.</p> <p>The aim to complete the construction work of P.S Mukherjee Nagar and the construction work of the P.S Punjabi Bagh, P.P Sector-15, Rohini, Sukhdev Vihar, C-Block Janakpuri, Yamuna Vihar, Maurya Enclave, Pocket-IV Sun city Dwarka Bindapur, Sector-2 Rohini, Kondli Gharoli which are at tender/planning stage and yet to be started. Besides, till operation of new Head "Major Works" under Non-Plan, the expenditure on major works under Office and Residential Buildings may also be incurred from Plan.</p>	<p>To meet establishment related expenditure of Delhi Police</p> <p>Delhi Police will have its own regular office buildings resulting in better capacity in maintenance of law and order.</p>	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		<p>(i) Road Safety Cell for providing adequate facilities to the vehicle owners and pedestrian and adopting latest technology for traffic regulations/control.</p> <p>(ii) Traffic Signals/ Blinkers</p> <p>(iii) Developing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model Traffic System</p> <p>(iv) Up-gradation or expansion of Communication infrastructure</p> <p><b>3. INDUCTION OF LATEST TECHNOLOGY AND CAPACITY BUILDING</b></p> <p>The scheme has the following two components:</p> <p>(i) Induction of latest technology in Delhi Police</p>				<p>(i) The deliverables cannot be quantified as the allocations are for the development of road safety, system and technology.</p> <p>(ii) Signals and Blinkers are to be installed for smooth traffic flow.</p> <p>(iii) The Intelligent Traffic System to be implemented.</p> <p>(iv) Purchase of vehicles with technical equipments.</p> <p>(i) Procurement of equipments including security equipments, equipments for crime branch, up-gradation of existing equipments of mobile crime teams and bomb disposal squads as well as development of human resources through training.</p>	<p>(i) Providing adequate facilities to the vehicle owners and pedestrian and adopting latest technology for better traffic management and prevention of crime control in Delhi.</p> <p>(ii) Smooth flow of traffic.</p> <p>(iii) Motorists/travelers will benefit from increased safety, better information, greater comfort and reduced travel time. The scheme can assist city authorities in implementing the policies and measures necessary to ensure a sustainable transport system.</p> <p>(iv) Vehicles with technical equipments are to be purchased for upgradation of communication infrastructure.</p> <p>(i) This will help Delhi Police in upgrading their level of efficiency and effectiveness in traffic control and management, providing security and controlling crime.</p>		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		<p>(ii) Up-gradation of Training in Delhi Police</p> <p><b>4. PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE ON DELHI POLICE HOUSING.</b></p> <p>To construct 5202 staff quarters at Dheerpur and a new Police Headquarters Building at Parliament Street, New Delhi.</p>				<p>(ii) The purpose is optimum development of human resources through training during this year. Special emphasis is being laid on structural modification of Libraries.</p> <p>Procurement of more books/journals and computer based training materials including internet connectivity and other technological equipments for imparting training to meet the growing challenges is also proposed during the financial year 2011-12.</p> <p>To construct 5202 staff quarters at Dheerpur and a new Police Headquarters Building at Parliament Street, New Delhi.</p>	<p>(ii) This will help Delhi Police in developing human resources by imparting training compatible with the growing challenges.</p> <p>Increased housing satisfaction level and improved office space for Delhi Police.</p>		
20.	<b>Other Police Expenses</b>	The provision is for Tear Smoke Unit under Border Security Force, production of Cryptographic documents and charges paid to other Government Departments.	127.53	0.00	-	Separate provisions for 'Training & Development' and 'Infrastructure for e-governance' have also been kept.	-	-	-
21.	<b>Welfare Grants</b>	Welfare grant given to all the personnel of Central Police Organisations for their welfare.	75.00	0.00	-	<p>Welfare grant allocated will be utilized on the following priority:-</p> <p>(i) 1<sup>st</sup> Priority – Payment of Ex-gratia to NOKs of the deceased CPFs personnel killed while on duty including J&amp;K police personnel and IRBn. Personnel;</p> <p>(ii) 2<sup>nd</sup> Priority – Release of Special welfare grant of ₹ 7.00 crore as already approved by FA(Home) against 75% of sale proceed of deposited amount of Empty Fire</p>	-	No time limits can be prescribed. However, fund will be fully utilized by the end of financial year.	Grant is utilized for payment of Ex-gratia compensation to the NOK of deceased and other welfare activities of CMPF personnel which boosts their morale.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
						<p>Cartridge (EFC);</p> <p>(iii) 3<sup>rd</sup> Priority – Release of grant for implementation of Action Plan on prevention HIV/AIDS amongst CPFs personnel and stress related courses etc. and</p> <p>(iv) 4<sup>th</sup> Priority – Normal Welfare Grant (NWG) for the Welfare activities of CPMF Personnel.</p>			
22.	<b>Research</b>	Expenditure incurred on research	2055.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
23.	<b>Assistance to States</b>	Central Assistance to State Govts. for Security Related Expenditure; Modernisation of all Police Forces, Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremist affected States, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS), assistance to counter insurgency and anti terrorist schools and India Reserve Battalions.	988.65	538.90	-	<p>The allocation will help to modernize the police forces of the States through greater infrastructural support.</p> <p>Approximately, 298 police stations/outpost buildings etc. are to be constructed. Also, 32 houses for subordinate police personnel are to be constructed. Besides this, around 3,882 light/medium/heavy vehicles/ motor cycles are to be procured. Also about 14,786 weapons namely INSAS, AK-47, 9 mm. carbine and SLR are to be procured by States.</p> <p>(i) Hardware and connectivity in all remaining police stations.</p> <p>(ii) Establishment of data centres in States/UTs and Centre.</p>	<p>To increase the effectiveness, reliability as well as capabilities of the State Police Forces to counter emerging challenges of naxalism, terrorism, left-wing extremism and counter violence.</p> <p>(i) Filing of complaints/information to the concerned Police Station.</p> <p>(ii) Status of the complaint or case registered at Police Station.</p>	<p>(i) Rollout of application software by March, 2010.</p> <p>(ii) Rollout finger print application system by March, 2010.</p>	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		The Central Govt. reimburses a part of the expenditure incurred by the Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir on security related activities fighting terrorism. Assistance to Himachal Pradesh is to prevent spill over of terrorism from J&K.				<p>(iii) Finger Print (FP) application system shall be deployed across the selected police stations and offices.</p> <p>(iv) Rollout of Application Software.</p> <p>(v) Introduction of advanced and specialized software applications.</p> <p>(vi) Setting up of 8 CIAT schools.</p> <p>Expenditure on security related operations are intended to supplement the activities of the State Governments.</p>	<p>(iii) Portal for sharing information and enabling citizens to download required forms / certificates etc.</p> <p>(iv) Improved response to handle counter insurgency related crime in naxalite affected States.</p> <p>(v) Security related expenditure in naxalite districts is reimbursed to State Governments.</p> <p>(vi) Expected e-services from CCTNS to citizens.</p> <p>Financial assistance from Central Govt. by way of reimbursement of security related expenditure has made the State Police Forces strong enough to contain the menace of terrorism.</p>	No time limit can be prescribed to root out terrorism in the State of J&K in view of assistance from across the border.	This is an ongoing process and financial assistance to the States of J&K and Himachal Pradesh has to be continued till cross border terrorism is completely eliminated.
24.	<b>Assistance to Union Territories</b>	Assistance to Delhi Police for Modernization; Strengthening of Police Organizations in UTs (With Legislature) and Modernisation of Police Organizations in UTs (Without Legislature).	156.80	0.00	-	The allocation will help to modernise Delhi Police and Police Organizations of Union Territories covering areas of communication, vehicles, equipments, computerization, strengthening of Forensic Science Labs, modern weapons, new Police Station buildings and police housing, etc.	The financial assistance shall increase the effectiveness, reliability as well as capabilities of the Delhi Police and Police Forces of Union Territories.	The Police Modernisation Scheme for Union Territories was introduced for a period of five years with effect from 2006-07 and the financial assistance is provided annually on the basis of Annual Action Plan.	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
25.	<b>Immigration Services IVFRT</b>  <b>25.01</b> Border Checkposts;  <b>25.02</b> Setting up of Integrated Checkposts;	To develop secure and integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travellers while strengthening security	5.00	140.00	-	<p>1. Introduction of Online Visa Application system in 30 Missions / posts</p> <p>2. Automation of 7 FRROs and 5 FROs</p> <p>3. Implementation of centralized BL / LOC module for all 77 ICPs</p> <p>4. Implementation of centralized APIS system at 25 airport ICPs</p> <p>5. Setting up and operationalization of Central Processing Office for supporting ICPs, FRROs / FROs</p> <p>6. VPN connectivity for 30 Missions / Posts and all the States/UTs.</p>	<p>1. Authentication of traveler's identity at the Missions, Immigration Check Posts (ICPs), Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) and Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) through use of intelligent document scanners and biometrics;</p> <p>2. Online registration of foreigners at the time of grant of visa and automated updation of the particulars of the foreigners at entry and exit points;</p> <p>3. Availability of a centralized system for sharing of information across the concerned Agencies about foreign travelers;</p> <p>4. Improved tracking of foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at Missions, during immigration check at ICPs, and during registration at FRRO / FROs;</p> <p>5. Inter-agency information and alert-sharing services.</p>	31.03.2012	<p>1. Unavailability / unwillingness of various Government agencies to cooperate. 2. Unavailability of key personnel from stakeholders. 3. Number and diversity of stakeholders adversely affects delivery which results in lengthy decision making process with the need to balance conflicting issues. 4. The programme's scope expands without a corresponding increase in resources or timescales, leading to an inability to deliver the required quality on</p>

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
						<p>7. Commissioning of New Data Centre for IVFRT Project</p> <p>8. Introduction of Biometrics for IVFRT processes at 3 Missions (London, Dhaka and Islamabad) and 7 FRROs</p> <p>9. Recruitment &amp; Deployment of 288 Permanent Technical Staff of NIC to support Indian Missions and ICPs.</p>			<p>time.</p> <p>5. Accommodating all agencies requirements may have an adverse effect on delivering the core element of the programme.</p> <p>6. Transfer of key personnel from MHA, MEA, NIC, Bol.</p> <p>7. Delay in Budgetary allocations.</p> <p>8. Reluctance of visitors to give Biometrics.</p>
26.	<b>Int. Security Solution for CW Games - Bandwidth Charges to MTNL</b>	The allocation was meant for utilization for Bandwidth Charges by MTNL in connection with Commonwealth Games 2010.	0.00	0.00		This was one time requirement for payment to MTNL in connection with CWG 2010. Thus, no provision has been made for the financial year 2011-12.	-	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
27.	<b>Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration &amp; Tracking (IVFRT)</b>	<p>The scheme of Immigration, Visa Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT) has been initiated under Mission Mode Project of National e-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP). The project has been assigned to NIC for implementation. The salient objectives of the IVFRT Project inter-alia include.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitation of the legitimate travelers</li> <li>Quick and easy visa/immigration and registration clearances</li> <li>Inter-connectivity of ICPs, Missions, FRROs and FROs</li> <li>Strengthen security and prevent illegal immigration</li> <li>Enable better decision making</li> </ul> <p>Computerization of Immigration Checkposts for faster Immigration clearance and facilitation to the intimation passengers at airports/CPs.</p> <p>Networking of Immigration Checkposts: All ICPs are inter-connected for online dissemination of data, on real time basis with an object to provide better facilitation to the genuine travelers and maintain stricter security control mechanism at the ICPs.</p>	0.00	125.00	-	<p>A total estimate of ₹ 1,011.00 crore is envisaged for implementation of the project in three phases. In the first phase ₹ 15.00 crore have been sanctioned. An amount of ₹ 40.00 crore is envisaged to be incurred during current financial year (2010-11). The balance amount projected in RE.</p> <p>NIC is in the process of implanting the initial stage.</p> <p>Out of 77 ICPs, 64 have been completed. The remaining 13 to be completed by March, 2011.</p> <p>Out of 77 ICPs 55 have been networked. The remaining 22 to be completed by March, 2011.</p> <p>Installation of CCTV system at Attari, Munabao and Gede to be completed by March, 2011.</p> <p>NIC is in process of procurement and supply of e-PRMs to ICPs. Other technical gadgets are procured and installed through the Tech. Unit of BOI as per the requirement of concerned ICPs.</p>	<p>The first phase is expected to be completed by March, 2011.</p> <p>Computerized Immigration clearance at all ICPs is expected to be stabilized by 2011-12.</p> <p>Networking of all ICPs is expected to be completed and stabilized by 2011-12.</p> <p>Installation of CCTV system at Chennai, Kolkata and Amritsar to be completed in 2011-12.</p>	<p>To be implemented in 3 Phases.</p> <p>2011-12</p> <p>2011-12</p> <p>2011-12</p>	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
		<p>Installation of CCTV System at Immigration Checkposts: At airports and Rail Checkposts to keep a strict vigil on the activities in the Immigration area including any malpractices by the Immigration staff if any.</p> <p>Other modernization Projects: Different gadgets like Passport Reading Machines, QDX machines, UV Lamps, Magnifying glasses etc. are supplied to the ICPs for faster Immigration clearance and detection of forgery in travel documents.</p>							
28.	<b>Housing</b>  <b>Construction of Residential accommodation for Central Para Military Forces</b>	The Provision has been made for construction of accommodation for Central Para Military Forces	0.00	2690.00	-	During the year 2010 (upto December), 1,625 houses were constructed for the Central Para Military Forces.	Construction of residential accommodation will result in increased level of housing satisfaction. Thus further improving the effectiveness of the force.	The execution of residential projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years.	The risks could be failure of contracts, and lack of capacity of construction agencies mainly CPWD to undertake the works or delay in their part. There are other calamities in remote areas like short construction season, non-availability of capable agencies / contractors etc.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Time lines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
29.	<b>Public Works</b>  <b>Construction of Buildings for Police</b>	This covers expenditure on construction of border outposts, buildings for Central Para Military Forces	0.00	1445.80	-	The expenditure of nearly ₹ 1,150.00 crore was spent on the construction work of buildings.	It will result in creation of infrastructure facilities for CPFs which will improve the security at borders as well as on other areas.	The execution of residential projects take time and expenditure on projects sanctioned in a particular year are required to be phased and gets spilled over to subsequent years	The risks could be failure of contracts, and lack of capacity of construction agencies mainly CPWD to undertake the works or delay in their part. There are other calamities in remote areas like short construction season, non-availability of capable agencies / contractors etc

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
30.	<b><u>Border Management</u></b> <b>30.1</b> Indo-Bangladesh Border Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erection of barbed wire fencing</li> <li>Construction of roads &amp; BOPs</li> <li>Construction of floodlighting</li> <li>Induction of hi-tech surveillance equipments along Indo-Bangladesh border</li> </ul>	<p>Erection of barbed wire fencing, construction of roads, BOPs and floodlighting on Indo-Bangladesh border to check illegal immigration and anti-national activities.</p> <p>Extension in time for the scheme will be sought to procure the remaining equipments in the next 2 years time.</p>	34.00	933.69	-	<p>The balance work of construction of approximately <b>659</b> Km of fencing and approximately <b>617.45</b> Km of roads under Phase-II will be undertaken.</p> <p>The balance work of construction of approximately <b>117</b> Km of fencing under Phase-III will also be undertaken.</p> <p>Construction of approximately <b>100</b> BOPs and floodlighting work in approximately <b>1000</b> Km will also be undertaken.</p>	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	---	The risk could be in the form of natural calamities like floods which can affect the pace of work. This could be also in the nature of failure of contracting agencies to execute the work awarded.
	<b>30.2</b> Indo-Pakistan Border Works	<p>Erection of barbed wire fencing and construction of roads &amp; floodlighting on Indo-Pakistan border to curb the infiltration and inflow of arms and ammunition from across the border.</p> <p>Induction of hi-tech surveillance equipments along Indo-Pakistan border. Extension in time for the scheme will be sought to procure the remaining equipments in the next 2 years time.</p>				<p>The balance works of fencing, floodlighting and border roads in approximately 50 Km in Gujarat sector will be undertaken during 2011-12. Besides, construction of remaining 31 BOPs will also be completed during 2011-2012. Works on newly sanctioned 255 km road from Gadhuli to Santhalpur in Gujarat will also start during the financial year.</p>	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	---	The risk could be in the form of natural calamities like floods which can affect the pace of work. This could be also in the nature of failure of contracting agencies to execute the work awarded.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<b>30.3</b> Indo-China Border Works	Construction of roads of operational significance along Indo-China border. These roads will provide connectivity to ITBP BOPs.  Induction of hi-tech surveillance equipments along Indo-China border. Extension in time for the scheme will be sought to procure the remaining equipments in the next 2 years time.				Approximately 200 Km of roads along Indo-China border will be constructed.	Improving the road infrastructure along Indo-China border to facilitate effective border management.	---	The roads to be constructed are located in high altitude areas between 9000 to 14000 feet. In addition, working season is limited.
	<b>30.4</b> Development of roads of operational and strategic significance in areas along the Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Pakistan borders	To improve mobility and operation capacity of the border guarding force, the SSB.							Scheme will commence from 2011-2012.
	<b>30.5</b> Indo-Myanmar Border Works	Erection of fencing and induction of hi-tech surveillance equipments on Indo-Myanmar border for effective border management.				Construction work 10 Km of fencing in Moreh sector along Indo-Myanmar border is under way.  Induction of PNV Binoculars, Low Level TV and Spotter Scopes will be done during 2011-12 after seeking extension of the scheme.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	---	
31.	<b><u>Coastal Security</u></b>  (a) Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters.	Enhance the capabilities of the State Police for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas including close coastal waters.	0.00	170.00	-	204 interceptor boats will be supplied to the coastal States and UTs. In addition, assistance will be provided to the coastal States and UTs for equipping them with jeeps and motorcycles.	Strengthening the infrastructure of the coastal States and UTs to patrol the coastal areas for effective surveillance.	---	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	Assistance under Coastal Security Scheme to UTs :  Puducherry  Daman & Diu  Lakshadweep  A&N Islands								
	(b) Scheme for strengthening of Joint Coastal Patrolling off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat under Operation SWAN	The existing arrangement for patrolling off the coasts of Maharashtra and Gujarat with trawlers is not satisfactory and the scheme aims to create additional infrastructure for Coast Guard so that it can take over the responsibility of joint coastal patrolling off Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts under Operation SWAN.				Assistance will be given to Coast Guard to acquire 15 Inceptor Boats and set up 3 Coast Guard Stations.	Patrolling and surveillance of Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts under Operation SWAN will be undertaken by Coast Guard with coast guard vessels which will be more effective than the existing arrangement of patrolling using trawlers.	The scheme is targetted to be completed within 6 years starting from 2005-06.	Ministry of Home Affairs is meeting the non-recurring expenditure and Ministry of Defence is meeting the recurring expenditure. Procurement of the boats and setting up of Coast Guard Stations are done by the Ministry of Defence.
	Setting up of Integrated Check Posts	To improve the existing infrastructure at the entry point of land borders.				Construction work of 3 ICPs in Phase-I i.e. Attari, Raxaul and Jogbani has commenced and expected to be completed in April, June and August, 2011 respectively. Construction work of 4 ICP in Phase-I i.e. Petrapole, Akhaura, Dawki and Moreh will be undertaken during 2011-12.	ICPs will act as a sanitized zone with dedicated passenger and cargo terminal providing adequate customs and immigration counters, x-ray scanners and other related facilities.	---	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
32.	<b>Maintenance of Border Works</b>	Maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	110.00	0.00	-	Expenditure is being incurred on maintenance of fencing, floodlighting and roads on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.	Improving the effectiveness of border management.	---	
33.	<b>Border Out Posts</b>	Effective Border Management by various Central Para Military Forces.	0.00	158.00	-	The proposal is for construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 on Indo-Bangladesh and 126 on Indo-Pak borders) to be completed by the year 2013-14. During 2011-12 construction of additional 143 BOPs will start and the balance work of the BOPs started during the previous year will be completed.	The establishment of additional BOPs will result in better domination of the borders.	-	Delays in land acquisition and construction.
34.	<b>Miscellaneous Items</b>	Purchase of 8 ALH/Dhruv Helicopters from M/s HAL and for loans and advances to India Reserve Battalions.	65.00	18.31	-	An amount of ₹ 30.00 crore has been kept for reimbursement of claims to State Govts. in respect of India Reserve Battalions raised by the State Governments. 5 ALH/Dhruv Helicopters have been procured by BSF and remaining 3 are under supply.	It will help in making the State Govts. self reliant in the field of their security needs.	Non - Plan expenditure is a continuous and ongoing exercise to strengthen the States for their security needs.	
35.	<b>Reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions</b>	Provision for reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions	15.00	0.00	-	The reimbursement is made to States as per extant policy.	Reimbursement to States against deployment of Bns. for election or other duties as per directions of MHA.	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL: GRANT NO. 54-POLICE</b>			<b>33224.99</b>	<b>6435.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

## GRANT NO. 55-OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	<b><u>Social Security and Welfare Rehabilitation:</u></b> <b>Repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees and their rehabilitation</b> [updated 31/12/2010]	Provision of relief to Sri Lankan refugees	30.00	0.00	-	Relief assistance to about 71,160 Sri Lankan Refugees staying in 115 camps. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by the Govt of India.	The expenditure is for providing support to the refugees	-	-
2.	<b>Relief and Rehabilitation of J &amp; K Migrants</b>	This scheme is intended for providing assistance to the Kashmiri migrants, border migrants, ex-gratia to the Next of Kin of the security forces personnel killed while fighting terrorism etc.	81.55	0.00	-	Not quantifiable	Relief and Rehabilitation of the displaced persons and ex-gratia relief to Next of Kin of the Security Forces personnel killed.	This will be required until terrorism ends in the State of J & K.	This scheme has to be continued till all the migrants are rehabilitated and cross border terrorism is effectively combated in Jammu and Kashmir State.
3.	<b>Repatriates from Other Countries</b>	The provision covers expenditure on refugees from Tibet, former West and East Pakistan and for acquisition of land and distribution of title deeds for Displaced Persons from the former East Pakistan. The scheme is also for Repatriation of Indian Prisoners from other countries.	13.32	0.00		Output is contingent on court orders.	To provide payments to displaced persons.		Displaced Persons (C&R) Act under which payments made to displaced persons stand repealed w.e.f 6.9.2005. The provision is kept to meet the situation arising out of court orders.
	(i) Displaced Persons from Pak occupied Kashmir & Chhamb Niabat Area of J & K – relief rehabilitation	Provision of ex-gratia/grant to Displaced Persons of Pak occupied Kashmir (1947) and Chhamb Niabat Area, 1971 of J&K				Relief assistance to DPs of POK and non-camp DPs from Chhamb Niabat Area of J&K.	-	-	Delay in receipt of reimbursement claims from the State Government.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcom	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	(ii) Rehabilitation of Old Migrants in West Bengal	To provide relief & rehabilitation to displaced persons from former East Pakistan.				The proposal for development of infrastructural facilities in rural plots for displaced persons' colonies in West Bengal for ₹ 79.10 crore is under consideration of Secretary (Expenditure). A token provision of ₹ 0.01 crore has been made for the year 2011-12.	-	-	-
	(iii) Rehabilitation of New Migrants in Non-agricultural occupation outside Dandakaranaya	Relief & rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.				Special repair of Residential Tin sheds of PL Home number 1&3 at Mana Camp, District Raipur	Token Provision has been made. Clarification awaited from State Govt. of Chhatisgarh.	-	-
	(iv) Rehabilitation – Tibetan Refugees	To provide rehabilitation assistance to Tibetan Refugees.				Housing Project for Tibetan Refugees in Uttarakhand.	Housing Project for Tibetan Refugees	-	-
	(v) Ex-gratia payment to Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflict.	Sanction of ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of verified claim of lost properties subject to ceiling of ₹ 25.00 lakh to Indian Nationals and companies who were in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)				The allocation will be used for payment of claims of Indian Nationals who lost their properties in Bangladesh.	The expenditure is for reimbursement of claims to Indian Nationals.	-	-
4.	<b>Other Rehabilitation Programmes</b>	Relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971, rehabilitation of Reang Refugees, victims of Bodo-Santhal clashes and other such assistance to North Eastern States of Tripura, Assam and Mizoram. Provisions for financial assistance to State Governments to meet expenditure on enhanced compensation to 1984 riot victims and for implementation of Assam Accord.	126.00	0.00		The Budget provision is kept for relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971, Reang refugees, victims of Bodo-Santhal clashes and compensation to 1984 riot victims	Effective rehabilitation of displaced persons.	-	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
5.	<b>Pensions &amp; Other Benefits to the Freedom Fighters</b>  <b>5.01</b> Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme	To honour the freedom fighters for their contribution/sacrifices in the National Freedom Movement.	752.09	0.00	-	Approx. 50-60 thousand pensioners/dependents are provided Central Samman Pension through Public Sector Banks & Treasuries.	To honour the freedom fighters for their contribution/sacrifices in the freedom movement	The pension to the eligible freedom fighters/dependents is for life.	-
	<b>5.02</b> Free Railway Passes to Freedom Fighters	To enable freedom fighters to travel by rail free of cost.				14,000-16,000 Railway Passes are being issued by the Railway Board & the amount is reimbursed by MHA to the Railway Board.	To enable freedom fighters to travel free of cost.	Passes are renewed on yearly basis.	-
6.	<b><u>Jails</u></b>  <b>Modernization of Prison Administration</b>	To provide grant-in aid to the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh which caters training needs of Correctional/prison Officers particularly from the States of H.P., Punjab, Haryana & Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	-	The institute shall provide training to prison/correctional officers in the year 2011-12.	It shall help in improving the prison administration in the country wherever such trained officers are posted. It is expected that around 30-32 courses will be conducted by the institute during 2011-12.	The training to correctional officers is ongoing process.	-
	Repatriation of India Prisoners from other countries  <b>Grant No. 54</b> Major Head 2235 Social Security	Under the Repatriation of Prisoners Act 2003, the foreign prisoners imprisoned in Indian jail or vice versa are to be repatriated to their native countries with a view to serve remaining part of their sentence in order to enhance their social rehabilitation.				To repatriate Indian prisoners imprisoned in the jails of the countries with whom we have entered into an agreement for transfer of sentenced persons under the provisions of Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 and the rules made there under. Such prisoners after their repatriation to India shall serve remaining part of their sentence in an Indian jail.	During 2011-12, eight Indian prisoners are likely to be repatriated to India.	Repatriation of prisoners requires approval of both the concerned governments. Once the concerned countries agree, all other clearances are obtained before the prisoners are repatriated.	-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
7.	<b>Civil Aviation Subsidy for Helicopter Services in North East Region</b>	Provision for payment of subsidy for operating helicopter services in the North East Region.	40.00	0.00	-	Subsidy is given to Helicopter services operating in the North Eastern Region.	Improved connectivity to inaccessible areas of the North Eastern Region.	-	-
8.	<b><u>Other General Economic Services</u></b>  <b>Other Items</b>	The budget provision includes provision for pensions in lieu of jagirs, Schemes of national integration, reimbursement of expenditure to Ministry of Defence for civic action programme in North Eastern areas, National Identity Card Scheme, advertising and publicity in North Eastern areas, etc. This also includes provision for revival of Ashok Paper Mills under the Assam Accord.	25.44	13.00	-	A Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) has been under implementation since November, 2003 in a few selected sub-districts in various districts of 12 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union Territory of Puducherry, covering a population of nearly 31 lakh. The Pilot Project has been undertaken to develop the processes indigenously as well as technical specifications and standards having interoperability which can then be up scaled for the National Roll-out, as and when it is decided to be implemented. The necessary legal framework has been put in place by enactment of the Citizenship Act, 2003. Rules have been framed.	The prototype of the National Identity Card has been finalised and in the process of production.	-	The Project is heavily dependent on State Government's support for undertaking a census of households and subsequently, for conducting the verification of citizenship of each individual. The latter is extremely cumbersome as the document base for proving citizenship is not readily available in the rural areas.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
9.	<b><u>Disaster Management</u></b>  <b>(A) National Disaster Management Authority</b>	The provision is for expenditure on National Disaster Management programmes (both natural disasters and man-made disaster). It also covers assistance to capacity-building activities such as Human Resources Development, Research and consultancy services. Studies, documentation and interaction with regional and international agencies in the field of disaster management. It includes provision for National Cyclone Risk Mitigation project, USAID Disaster Management Support Project, UNDP-Disaster.	335.28	315.00	-	<p>The programme is broadly for meeting Administrative Expenses like Salaries, Wages, Travel Expenses, Professional Services, Minor Works, Advertisement and Publicity, Information Technology etc. of NDMA and for carrying out following activities:-</p> <p><b>(i) Preparation of Guidelines:</b></p> <p>The NDMA has adopted a mission-mode approach involving a number of initiatives with the help of various institutions (administrative, academic, scientific and technical) operating at the national, state and local levels. Guidelines are formulated after consultation with Central Ministries and States Governments and other stakeholders. These guidelines are disaster specific and concerned Ministries are expected to prepare Action Plan based on these guidelines. 26 numbers of disaster specific and thematic guidelines have been issued by NDMA.</p> <p><b>(ii) Awareness and Preparedness campaigns:</b></p> <p>Awareness Campaign on Earthquake, Cyclones,</p>	The Policy and Guidelines will facilitate preparation of DM Plans by various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and State Governments.		

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Re-sources				
						<p>Floods and other issues of Disaster Management for Community preparedness will be continued in the electronic and print media at the National as well as State level in 2011-12. These campaigns generate awareness amongst the community and other stakeholders. In addition Table Top exercises and mock drills will be conducted to test the efficacy of the disaster management plans.</p> <p><b>(iii) Mock Exercise</b></p> <p>NDMA also carry out mock exercise to prepare masses against various types of disasters. Since 2006, NDMA has conducted 209 number of Mock Exercises out of which during 2010, 58 mock exercises were conducted. During 2011-12 such exercises will be conducted in various parts of the country.</p>			

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<b>(B) Mitigation Projects of NDMA:</b>  (i) National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project  (ii) National Flood Mitigation Project  (iii) National Landslide Mitigation Project  (iv) National Disaster Communication Network  (v) Other Disaster Risk Mitigation Projects  vi) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)	Mitigation measures will bring about a paradigm shift from the erstwhile post event relief –centric approach to advance financial planning and Management focusing on prevention and preparation aspects.				These projects, once implemented, will minimize losses to lives, livelihood and property and help in conserving developmental gains.		1. NCRMP has been approved by Government on 6.1.2011.  2. DPRs for NERMP and NDMCNP have been prepared and are under examination for submission for obtaining Government approval.  3. NDMA is in the process of engaging Consultants for preparation of DPRs relating to NFRMP and NLRMP.	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
	<b>(C) Plan scheme relating to National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)</b>	The aim of the project is to address the cyclone hazard risk in the country. The main objective of the project is to strengthen the structural and non-structural mitigation efforts to reduce the cyclone risk and vulnerability in the 84 coastal districts prone to cyclones.	-		This is an externally aided project (EAP) The Project has been posed to World Bank. World Bank has agreed to provide US Dollar 255 Million out of US Dollar 308.60 Million, the total cost of Phase-I of the Project.	States/UTs which are prone to cyclones will build capacities for cyclone risk mitigation, strengthen cyclone preparedness and improve emergency response capacities in cyclone prone areas. Construction of cyclone shelters, coastal canals and embankments for improve drainage, shelterbelt plantation, plantation/re-generation of mangroves, construction of missing road links/bridges are some of the physical outputs expected to be achieved. National and regional training institutions, putting in place the techno-legal regime for cyclone mitigation, commissioning of different studies on risk assessment and cost benefit analysis of cyclone risk mitigation measures are some of the deliverables.	The project will strengthen the infrastructure for cyclone risk mitigation in 13 cyclone prone States/UTs. In Phase-I, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh will implement the Project from 2010-11.	NCRMP has been approved by Government on 6.1.2011.	
10.	<b>Capital outlay on Social Security and Welfare</b>  Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank (REPCO).	Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka.	13.18	0.00	-	Provision of additional share capital to Repco Bank, Chennai.	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL : GRANT No. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA</b>			<b>1416.86</b>	<b>328.00</b>	<b>-</b>				

# CHAPTER –3

## **REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES**

3.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is primarily responsible for maintenance of internal security of the country. In order to improve the effectiveness of service delivery mechanism, MHA has initiated a few reform measures and policy initiatives which are highlighted in the following paragraphs. Considering the nature of the responsibility of the Ministry, Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives as alternate delivery mechanisms are not readily applicable. However, MHA is examining the feasibility of such initiatives in areas, such as, Police Housing. Similarly, wherever possible, greater de-centralisation is also being considered.

### **POLICE HOUSING FOR CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFs):**

3.2 The provision of housing facilities to CPF personnel has an important bearing on the morale of the Force. The demand for family accommodation for the Force personnel has increased considerably in recent years, particularly, keeping in view the fact that the Forces are working for long periods in far flung areas.

3.3. The Group of Ministers on Reforming the National Security System recommended enhancement of the satisfaction level from 14% to 25% for Other Ranks (ORs). To address the problem of Housing deficiency in CPMF personnel, Finance Minister announced in his budget speech of 2009-10 to build one lakh houses on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. In pursuance, Ministry of Finance appointed M/s CRISIL as consultant to assess the feasibility of the project. M/s CRISIL did a study and submitted the Feasibility Report in December, 2009 for this Mega Housing Project for CPMF personnel. Subsequently, M/s Pricewaterhouse Cooper (PwC) has been appointed as Transaction Advisor of the project by Ministry of Finance

on behalf of Ministry of Home Affairs through open transparent bidding process.

3.4 In this project, nearly 260 sites have been identified belonging to different CPMFs where lands are available and construction can be taken up. These sites have been clustered in 42 clusters which have further been clubbed into 5 lots. Approximately 66,000 houses and barracks are proposed to be constructed. The first two lots will deliver nearly 31,500 houses and barracks and will be taken up on Public Private Partnership mode as approved by the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC). The remaining 3 lots are proposed to be considered under Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) Mode as advised by Planning Commission.

### **FREEDOM FIGHTERS PENSIONS:**

3.5 The basic pension of freedom fighters and spouses of deceased freedom fighters was enhanced from ₹ 4,000.00 per month to ₹ 6,330.00 per month with effect from 02.10.2006 so that the total pension, inclusive of dearness relief, became ₹ 10,001.00 per month. The dearness relief has been enhanced from 96% to 123% per month of the basic pension with effect from 01.08.2010 for all categories of freedom fighters. With this increase, the total pension to freedom fighters has now become ₹ 14,116.00 per month. Since the inception of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972, a total of 1,71,148 freedom fighters have been granted pension till 31.12.2010.

3.6 An exercise was initiated during the year to prepare Data Base of freedom fighters/dependents who are actually drawing Central Samman pension. Complete data base of 45,900 freedom fighters/dependents, who are drawing pension through the branches of Public Sector Banks, has already been prepared. In addition, data base of around 5,500 freedom fighters/dependents, who are drawing pension through the treasuries, has also been complied.

3.7 It has been decided to conduct internal audit of the scheme through the Departmental Audit Team of the Internal Finance Wing on random basis at selected branches of the Public Sector Banks/Treasuries to ensure that proper procedures are followed by the Public Sector Banks/Treasuries for payment/transfer of pension and that only genuine freedom fighters are drawing pension.

### **NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:**

3.8 A number of initiatives have been taken during 2010-11 to strengthen and institutionalise Disaster Management in the country. A Chapter on Disaster Management has also been included in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan document in consultation with the Planning Commission. The policy reflects the National Vision “to build a safe and disaster prepared India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention/mitigation, preparedness and response”. Guidelines on “Psycho-Social and Mental Health Care”, “Incident Response System”, “Strengthening of Safety and Security for Transportation of POL Tankers”, “Threats to Municipal Water Supply and Water Reservoirs”, “Mechanism to Detect, Prevent and Respond to Radiological Emergencies in India”, “Tsunami”, “Drought”, “Role of NGOs in Disaster Management”, “Urban Flooding”, “Management of the Dead in the Aftermath of Disaster”, “Minimum Standards of Relief – on Food in Relief Camps, Sanitation & Hygiene in Disaster Relief, Water Supply in Relief Camps, Medical Cover in Relief Camps” have been issued by NDMA, in the year 2010, by 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2010.

3.9 The first phase of National Cyclone Risk Management Project (NCRMP) has been approved for implementation with the World Bank support. It will be implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The Project cost is ₹ 1,497.00 crore.

3.10 The Project Management Consultant engaged by NDMA for preparation of DPR relating to the National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project has submitted the DPR. MHA has advised NDMA to hold wider consultations with stakeholders before finalising the DPR. A Workshop in this connection was held on 9.12.2010.

3.11 The project of Micro-zonation, Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis has already been entrusted for a detailed study by Structural Engineering Research Centre, a CSIR body located in Chennai.

3.12 So far, NDMA has conducted 58 (Fifty eight) Mock Exercises in different parts of the country during the current financial year of 2010-11. According to Calendar of Mock Exercises, 23 (Twenty three) Mock Exercises are planned to be conducted during the remaining period of the current financial year.

3.13 Awareness generation campaigns on various themes of disasters have been undertaken. These campaigns have been undertaken through print and electronic media like advertisements in newspapers, broadcasts in AIR, telecasts in Doordarshan through DAVP. In addition, it has been decided by NDMA to involve States/UTs in the awareness general activities by extending financial support for preparation of posters, documentary films, booklets/leaflets in local languages, hoardings, wall painting etc.

## **GENDER BUDGETING**

3.14 The following initiatives have been taken in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the benefit of women:-

### **(A) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF):**

- The CISF has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) at Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefit of women. Presently, FWCs are being constructed at RTC Behror (Rajasthan), RTC Deoli and RTC

Arakkonam (TN). These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and augment their family income by earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts, production of food items etc.

- Budgetary provision of ₹ 3.02 crore in BE 2010-11 has been reduced to ₹ 2.40 crore in RE 2010-11, keeping in view the likely completion of construction of FWCs at RTC Behror and RTC Arakkonam during current financial year. However, construction of FWCs at RTC Deoli will be completed in next financial year 2011-12.

**(B) Bureau of Police Research & Development:**

3.15 BPR&D which is undertaking studies and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training etc. has undertaken a number of activities for the benefit, welfare and development of women in police. A provision of ₹ 1.37 crore in Budget Estimates 2010-11 has been made for the following schemes benefiting women:-

- i) Research Study (₹ 43.56 lakh);
- ii) 4<sup>th</sup> National Conference for Women in Police (₹ 9.55 lakh);
- iii) Award of Junior Research Fellowships for doctoral work in Police Science and Criminology as per the guidelines laid down by the UGC (₹ 13.33 lakh);
- iv) Courses on Self Development and Conflict Management for Women Police Officers of the rank of Deputy SP to ASI at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (₹ 9.00 lakh);
- v) Courses on Crime Against Women vis-a-vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice & Human Rights and Investigation of Female Feticide Cases at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (₹ 5.00 lakh);
- vi) Seminar-cum-workshop on "Trafficking of Persons and Role of Police in the country" (₹ 10.00 lakh);

- vii) Vertical Interaction Course for IPS and other Senior Officers on issues relating to Gender & SC/ST categories (₹ 10.00 lakh);
- viii) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme - Publication of Hindi Books (₹ 84,000/-);
- ix) Provision for Women Health Care Centre, Women Rest Room and Creche in each CDTs (₹ 36.00 lakh).

**Research and Training activities undertaken by BPR&D during the year 2010-11 benefiting the women:**

- Third and final installment amounting to ₹ 83,000/- being awarded to Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Lecturer, Bangalore University for the Research study on “A Comparative Sociological Analysis of the Job Stress, Vulnerability and subsequent Security Need for the Women in the ITES and Garment Industries in the Silicon Valley of India, Bangalore.”
- Third and final installment amounting to ₹ 80,463/- being awarded to Dr. S. Latha of Madras University, Chennai for the Research study on “Reporting behavior of Crime Victims – A Dynamic Approach to Police – Public Interface”.
- Two installments amounting to ₹ 2,61,667/- being awarded to Dr. S. Karunanidhi for the Research study on “Influence of certain Psychological variable on occupational stress and well being among women police”.
- Third installment amounting to ₹ 11,70,556/- being awarded to Dr. Anuradha Dutta, Project Director, Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Changes and Development, Guwahati and Prof. (Dr.) V. Veeraraghavan, New Delhi, coordinator of the Research project.
- Third installment amounting to ₹ 13,43,794/- being awarded to Prof. (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal, coordinator of the Research study on ‘Status of Crime against Women in Southern Region Kerala, Tamil Nadu and North East Region’.

- Research study on 'Socio Psychological and Economic problems of women prisoners and their accompanying children' was awarded to Prof. (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal with a total outlay of ₹ 4,98,000/- out of which final installment amounting to ₹ 1,66,666/- has been released.
- Two Research projects on women related issues to be undertaken by the women professionals proposed by the Correctional Administration Division with an estimated expenditure of ₹ 5.00 lakh during 2010-11.
- Research study on "Impact of imprisonment on Prisoner's family" is proposed to be undertaken with an estimated expenditure towards release of first instalment of ₹ 7,50,000/- during 2010-11.
- 4<sup>th</sup> National Conference for Women in Police was organized at Bhubaneswar incurring expenditure of ₹ 9,55,000/- during 2010-11.
- Two Doctoral fellowships in Police Science and Criminology earmarked for being awarded to women with an estimated expenditure of ₹ 2,18,000/- during 2010-11.
- Ten (10) women were sanctioned fellowship (ongoing) amount totaling ₹ 5,99,500/- for the Doctoral Work in Police Science and Criminology.
- Six (6) courses on Crime against Women vis-à-vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice and Human Rights and Investigation of Female Feticide Cases were conducted at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D, incurring an expenditure of ₹ 4.00 lakh during 2010-11.
- Seven (7) courses on Self Development and Conflict Management exclusively for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy. SP to ASI were organized at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D, incurring an expenditure of ₹ 5.65 lakh during 2010-11.

- Three (3) Seminars-cum-Workshops on trafficking of personnel and role of police in the country were organized incurring an expenditure of ₹ 5.35 lakh during 2010-11.
- Thirteen (13) numbers of Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and Senior Officers on the issues relating to Gender & SC/ST were organized incurring an expenditure of ₹ 8.00 lakh during 2010-11.
- Three Prizes totaling ₹ 84,000/- being awarded to women for books in Hindi pertaining to police related subject under Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme during 2010-11.
- Women Health Care Centre, Women's Rest Room and a Creche in each CDTs are being established with an estimated expenditure of ₹ 36.00 lakh during 2010-11.

**(C) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF):**

3.16 Government had initially approved the raising of one Mahila Battalion in CRPF during 1985. Within a short span of time, another two Mahila Battalions have been inducted and at present, two Mahila Battalions are functioning in CRPF and third Battalion is undergoing basic training at Ajmer, Rajasthan. Besides, the Force has enlisted women personnel for three CRPF units exclusively for women and posted them in these units including RAF units/GCs deployed in various parts of the country.

3.17 The Force has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres for the benefit of women. These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and productions of food items etc.

3.18 CRPF has following schemes exclusively benefiting women:-

- Women's hostel.
- Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff rooms.
- Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- Day care centre/Creches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
- Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills.

3.19 Apart from above and in order to redress of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment of women at work place, CRPF has constituted a four member complaint Committee at Sector level. The Committee has started holding regular quarterly meetings to quick redress the complaint, if any.

3.20 Facilities of separate rest rooms, recreation rooms, mobile toilets have been provided to women in CRPF. During deployment, separate toilets even in the unit vehicles are made available to women. Besides relaxation in wearing of Pant, Shirt and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. All out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are being taken at appropriate level. Gender sensitisation is also being carried out and rights of women are informed besides, regular interactions through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik Sammelans. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command.

3.21 CRPF is comprise of three exclusive Mahila Battalions, one at Delhi, second at Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and third is undergoing basic training at Ajmer (Rajasthan). The Mahila personnel of trained Battalions are deployed for various law and order duties. In addition, Mahila employees posted at Group Centres and RAF at various levels are rendering different kind of law

and order and other police duties around the country. Total number of women working in each group area is as under:-

<b>Group A</b>	<b>Group B</b>	<b>Group C</b>	<b>Total</b>
123	470	3,778	4,371

3.22 Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is ₹ 112.56 crore.

3.23 The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 female formed police officers reached Monrovia, Liberia on January 30, 2007 and after pre-induction training with effect from February 2, 2007 to February 5, 2007, the troops started with first deployment at Unity Conference Centre on February 8, 2007.

3.24 The deployment of FFPU continues till date and subsequent batches have been deployed in the year 2008, 2009 and 2010. The present batch is being replaced by 5<sup>th</sup> contingent of FFPU.

3.25 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Details of the Schemes</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	
		<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12 (Proposed)</b>
1.	Day Care Centre	0.17	6.00
2.	Gender Sensitization	0.02	2.00
3.	Health Care Centre	0.37	8.00
4.	Improvise Service	0.02	10.00
5.	Nutritional Care Centre	0.04	7.00
6.	Women's Hostel/Family Accommodation	4.03	42.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>75.00</b>

**(D) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):**

3.26 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2010-11	2011-12 (Proposed)
1.	Day Care Centre	0.20	0.16
2.	Gender Sensitization	0.04	0.03
3.	Health & Nutritional Care Centre	0.26	0.21
4.	Women Hostel	1.50	1.50
5.	Separate Accommodation for women employees	1.00	1.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.90</b>

- A sum of ₹ 0.59 lakh has been incurred for running of Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization and Health & Nutritional Care Centre under gender budgeting by Training Centre, Kasumpti during the year 2009-10;
- ₹ 13.91 lakh has been incurred by the field units under FTR (Frontier) Guwahati for running of Day Care Centre and Health & Nutritional Care Centre during 2009-10;
- ₹ 5.00 lakh has been incurred by the field units working under FTR Patna for running of Day Care Centre and Health & Nutritional Care Centre during 2009-10;
- ₹ 7.50 lakh utilized during 2009-10 by the units working under Sector Hqrs. Ranidanga for running of Day Care Centre and Health & Nutritional Care Centre;

- ₹ 2.00 lakh utilized during 2009-10 for running of Creche/Day Care Centre at Frontier Academy, Srinagar and Ad hoc Training Centre, Gwaldam;
- ₹ 3.00 lakh utilized during 2009-10 for running of Creche/Day Care Centre at 25<sup>th</sup> Bn. Ghitorni;
- ₹ 222.15 lakh has been incurred during the year 2009-10 for construction of Hostel accommodation / separate accommodation for women employees. During 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) ₹ 33.38 lakh has been incurred so far on these projects.

**(E) Border Security Force (BSF):**

3.27 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting the women, and the provision made against each of them during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 are as under :-

(₹ in lakh)

S. No	Scheme	Sanctioned Amount	Year-wise Allocation		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 86 BOPs of Punjab Ftr., BSF	1,150.00	50.00	600.00	250.00
2.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 06 BOPs of South Bengal Ftr., BSF	54.31	0.00	50.00	5.00
3.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 04 BOPs of North Bengal Ftr., BSF	49.93	0.00	40.00	10.00
4.	Women Hostel for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	400.00	0.00	250.00	150.00
5.	Toilet Block for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	26.00	0.00	24.00	2.00
6.	Lecture Posts at STC BSF Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	15.00	0.00	10.00	5.00

7.	Toilet Blocks at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	15.00	0.00	10.00	5.00
8.	Mahila Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 25 Bn BSF, Chhawla Camp, New Delhi.	59.60	0.00	0.00	40.00
	<b>Total Budget/Allocation</b>	<b>1,769.84</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>984.00</b>	<b>467.00</b>

- ₹ 6.00 crore has been utilized for construction of 52 Barracks at BOPs of Punjab Frontier during the year 2009-10 & 2010-11.
- ₹ 40.00 lakh has been utilized for construction of living barracks at BOPs of North Bengal Frontier during the year 2009-10 and ₹ 10.00 lakh during the year 2010-11.
- ₹ 50.00 lakh has been utilized for construction of barracks at BOPs of South Bengal Frontier during the year 2009-10 and ₹ 5.00 lakh during the year 2010-11.
- ₹ 250.00 lakh has been utilized for construction of Hostel for Mahila trainees during the year 2009-10.
- ₹ 150.00 lakh has been utilized for construction of Hostel for Mahila trainees during the year 2010-11.
- ₹ 34.00 lakh has been utilized for construction of toilet for Mahila trainees during the year 2009-10 and ₹ 7.00 lakh during the year 2010 -11.
- ₹ 10.00 lakh has been utilized for providing adequate toilet facilities to Mahila trainees at Firing Range during 2009-10 and ₹ 5.00 lakh during 2010-11.
- Health and Nutritional Care facilities have been created at all BOPs out of the available accommodation.

- Day Care and Gender sensitization facilities have also been created at Bn. HQrs, Sector HQ, Frontier HQ and Training Institutions out of available accommodation.

**(F) INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE (ITBP):**

3.28 The force has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres for the benefit of Women. These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and productions of food items.

3.29 The following schemes were being introduced exclusively benefiting women:-

- (a) Women hostel.
- (b) Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff rooms.
- (c) Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- (d) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- (e) Day care centre/Creches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
- (f) Providing embroidery machines exclusive to women to enable them to gain extra.

3.30 Facilities of separate rest rooms, mobile toilets are being provided to women. During deployment separate toilets even in the unit vehicles are made available to women. Besides relaxation in wearing of Pant, Shirt and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. All out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are being taken at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are informed besides, regular interactions through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik

Sammelans. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command.

3.31 Total number of women working in each group area is as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
31	66	750	847

3.32 At present 05 women from ITBP are on deputation to United Nations Mission at Congo.

3.33 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions proposed against each of them during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
REVENUE		BE 2010-11	BE 2011-12 (Proposed)
	Opening of Creche for Women, Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization, Health Care Centre, Nutritional Care Centre, Women's Rest Rooms (furniture & fixtures) & Washing/Drying/Women's laundry at 32 locations.	0.00	4.80
<b>Total Revenue:-</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.80</b>
CAPITAL OUTLAY			
1.	Modification of buses	0.00	0.90
2.	Construction of Barracks, Mobile Toilets, Women Hostel, Recreation & Gym Buildings for women.	0.00	24.00
<b>Total Capital Outlay:-</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>24.90</b>

### **Expenditure Information System:**

3.34 The expenditure information system is used by the Departmental Accounting Organization of MHA through web based application e-lekha which is an e-governance initiative of the Office of Controller General of Accounts. The coverage and scope of the reports have been widened to provide the information required by the executive authorities for decision making. The reporting of expenditure is on a real time basis. In Assam Rifles, Comprehensive DDO software has been implemented to have a seamless transmission of information from DDO to PAO and to the Principal Accounts Office in the Ministry. A web-based initiative called e-samartha has been implemented in CISF for providing a complete solution to GPF contribution information for all the subscribers. The accounting organizations of BSF and CRPF also regularly uploads transaction details on e-lekha systems making the coverage of the expenditure information system complete and current. Also, a system for monitoring of flow of Plan releases have also been implemented in MHA which tracks all the releases made under various Plan Schemes. A linkage between expenditure accounting software and finance module of Internet Prahari of BSF has also been worked out for better coordination.

3.35 The coverage of e-lekha has been extended to four UTs without legislature. Regular training programmes on COMPACT and e-lekha is being conducted by the Departmental Accounting Organization of MHA for these organizations to ensure their smooth integration.

3.36 Departmental Accounting Organization has also developed Standard Operating Procedure for monitoring of Utilization Certificates. This would be done through a software solution for which the masters have already been made. Also, a software for monitoring of Audit Paras and Budgetary allocations is being developed for strengthening these aspects.

# **CHAPTER –4**

## **REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE**

### **I. CONSTRUCTION OF FENCING, FLOODLIGHTING AND ROADS ALONG THE BORDERS:**

4.1 In order to curb infiltration, insurgent activities and ensure effective policing, the Government have undertaken construction of fencing, floodlighting and roads in vulnerable stretches on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.

#### **(i) Indo-Bangladesh Border:**

4.2 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and checking illegal cross border activities has been a major challenge. The main problem is of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border sanctioned to be fenced is 3,436.59 km; out of which 2,734.73 km of fencing has so far been completed and the work of construction of fencing in approximately 702 km is under implementation. There have been some problems in construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, population within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases which has led to delay in completion of the project. The scheduled date for completion of the project is March, 2012.

4.3 In addition, 3,580.20 km of border roads have also been constructed out of sanctioned length of 4,426.11 km. The phase wise progress of fencing and roads is as under:

**Fencing:**

(Length in km)

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	507.00	507.00	1,021.00	712.00	1,528.00	1,219.00
Assam	152.31	149.29	77.72	72.27	230.03	221.56
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	272.17	182.00	470.23	380.06
Tripura	0.00	0.00	856.00	730.50	856.00	730.50
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	352.33	184.00	352.33	184.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>857.37</b>	<b>854.35</b>	<b>2,579.22</b>	<b>1,880.77</b>	<b>3,436.59</b>	<b>2,735.12</b>

**Border Roads:**

(Length in km)

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	1,770.00	1,616.57	0.00	0.00	1,770.00	1,616.57
Assam	186.33	176.50	102.42	80.42	288.75	256.92
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	328.00	149.00	539.29	412.14
Tripura	545.37	480.51	645.00	456.00	1,190.37	936.51
Mizoram	153.40	153.06	484.30	205.00	637.70	358.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,866.39</b>	<b>2,637.93</b>	<b>1,559.72</b>	<b>890.42</b>	<b>4,426.11</b>	<b>3,580.20</b>

**Floodlighting:**

4.4 277 km of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. The Government has decided to undertake floodlighting in the states of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura in 2,840 km along Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,327.00 crore. The work

has been assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Engineering Project India Limited (EPIL) and National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC). The work is scheduled to be completed by March, 2012. The work of erection of poles in 445 km along with laying of cables in 200 km has been already completed so far.

#### **Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I:**

4.5 Most of the fencing constructed under the Phase-I in West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya has been damaged due to adverse climatic conditions, repeated submergence etc. The Government of India has sanctioned a project named Phase-III for erection of 861 km of fencing replacing the entire fencing constructed under Phase-I at an estimated cost of ₹ 884.00 crore.

4.6 The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department, National Buildings Construction Corporation and National Project Construction Corporation. 749 km of fencing has been replaced so far. Although the target date of completion of the project was March, 2010, it is likely to spill over due to ground level constraints.

#### **(ii) Indo-Pakistan Border:**

4.7 India shares 3,323 km [including Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) sector] of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K. The Indo-Pakistan border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is characterized by attempts at infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband, the LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.

4.8 A total length of 462.45 km and 460.72 km has been fenced and flood lit respectively in the entire Punjab sector, except some gaps in riverine areas. In Rajasthan sector also, the work of construction of fencing and floodlighting in 1,048.27 km and 1,022.80 km respectively has been completed except certain shifting sand dune areas. In Jammu sector, the work of construction of 186 km of fencing has been completed. 176.40 km of floodlighting works have also been completed and work on 9.60 km will be undertaken after realignment of fencing.

4.9 The Government had approved a comprehensive proposal for erecting fencing, floodlighting and construction of border/link roads and Border Out-Posts for Border Security Force in the Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. Works of 252 km of fencing, 202 km of floodlighting and 281 km of border roads have been completed so far in this sector out of 340 km sanctioned. 38 BOPs have also been established out of 70 BOPs sanctioned.

4.10 There has been time overrun in completing the project due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003 & 2006. The cost of the project has also increased considerably due to price escalation, increase in the scope of work, upgradation of specifications for roads and electrical works etc. In addition, an expenditure of ₹ 224.00 crore is estimated for upgradation works as per Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) recommendations after the floods in 2006.

4.11 The Government has approved the extension of time for completion of the fencing and floodlighting project and revised cost amounting to ₹ 1,201.00 crore against original sanction of ₹ 380.00 crore. The project is targeted to be completed by March, 2012 or three working season after the work is started.

4.12 The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on the Indo-Pak border as on December 31, 2010 is indicated below:

**Fencing:**

(Length in km)

Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced
Punjab	553.00	461.00	462.45*	---
Rajasthan	1,037.00	1,056.63	1,048.27*	---
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	186.00	---
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	252.00	88.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,308.00</b>	<b>2,043.63</b>	<b>1,948.72</b>	<b>88.00</b>

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

**Floodlighting:**

(Length in km)

Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be floodlit	Length of the border floodlit so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit
Punjab	553.00	460.72	460.72	---
Rajasthan	1,037.00	1,022.80	1,022.80	---
Jammu International Border	210.00	186.00	176.40	9.60
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	202.00	138.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,308.00</b>	<b>2,009.52</b>	<b>1,861.92</b>	<b>147.60</b>

**(iii) Indo-Myanmar Border:**

4.13 It has been decided to fence a stretch of 10 km (BP No.79 to BP No.81) on Indo-Myanmar border, for which, ₹ 20.00 crore in BE 2010-11 has been allotted. The fencing work has been started recently. It is likely to be completed by March, 2012.

**(iv) Development of roads of operational and strategic significance in areas along the Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Pakistan borders:**

4.14 The Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders are vulnerable to anti-national, insurgent and anti-social elements. Due to inadequate road infrastructure, the SSB, the border guarding force (BGF) for these borders, has limited mobility along these borders as well as connectivity to its BOPs. Hence, there is a need for road infrastructure along these borders. Therefore, after extensive consultations amongst the GoI, the SSB and the State Governments of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, proposals for the construction of roads along these two borders were received from these States.

4.15 Government has approved construction/upgradation of 1,377 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 km), Uttar Pradesh (640 km) and Bihar (564 km), 313 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Bhutan border in the State of Assam.

4.16 On the sensitive and challenging Indo-Pakistan border, many of the BOPs in the Rann of Kutch are in remote, inaccessible and unconnected areas. Hence, there is a need for the construction of a road from Gadhuli to Santalpur joining Kutch and Patan districts. The state government of Gujarat had therefore proposed the construction of this road in consultation with the BSF. Subsequently, the Government has approved 255 km of strategic border roads along Indo-Pakistan border in the State of Gujarat.

4.17 The scheme has been approved by the Government in November, 2010. It is scheduled for implementation from 2011-12 onwards for a period of five years. Detailed modalities for implementation of the scheme are being worked out, road-wise, with the State Governments.

## **II. CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL BORDER OUT POSTS (BOPs) ALONG INDO-BANGLADESH AND INDO-PAKISTAN BORDERS:**

4.18 There already exist 802 BOPs on Indo-Bangladesh border and 609 BOPs on Indo-Pakistan border for effective domination of these borders. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance for effective border management, a proposal for construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 along Indo-Bangladesh border and 126 along Indo-Pakistan border) at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,832.50 crore has been approved by the Government on February 16, 2009. Construction of these additional BOPs will provide all necessary infrastructures for the accommodation, logistic support and the combat functions of the BSF troops deployed on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders. The project is targeted to be completed by 2013-14.

4.19 The work has been entrusted to CPWD, NPCC and EPIL. Construction work in respect of 54 BOPs has already started. However, due to delay in acquisition of land, the construction activity is halted. The issue of land acquisition is being pursued by the construction agencies/BSF with the State Governments concerned.

### **III. STRENGTHENING OF COASTAL SECURITY:**

(i) **Coastal Security Scheme for enhancing coastal security by strengthening infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters:**

4.20 A supplemental scheme called 'Coastal Security Scheme' is under implementation in the 9 coastal States and 4 coastal Union Territories (UTs) since 2005 for strengthening infrastructure for coastal patrolling and surveillance. Under the scheme, assistance has been/is being given to all the coastal States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to set up 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks and to equip them with 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for mobility on the coast and in close coastal waters. A lump-sum assistance of ₹10.00 lakh per police station is also given for equipment, computers and furniture.

4.21 The Coastal Security Scheme has been extended till March, 2011 with an additional non-recurring outlay of ₹ 95.00 crore (Approx.) by the Government in June, 2010. The approved outlay of the scheme is ₹ 495.00 crore for non-recurring expenditure and ₹ 151.00 crore for recurring expenditure on fuel, repair and maintenance of boats and training of manpower, which is provided by the States and UTs.

#### **Progress of implementation:**

4.22 71 out of 73 coastal police stations proposed have been made operational in Gujarat (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), West Bengal (6), Goa (3), Tamil Nadu (12), Kerala (6), Maharashtra (12), Karnataka (5), Orissa (5), Puducherry (1), Lakshadweep (4) and Daman & Diu (1).

4.23 The implementation of this scheme is being done by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. A statement of physical and financial progress under the scheme, as on November 30, 2010, is as under:-

**Physical progress:**

State/ UT	Coastal Police Stations					
	Sanctioned Nos.		Made Operational	Construction complete	Construction in progress	Construction not yet started
Gujarat	Coastal PS	10	10	10	-	-
	Check-posts	25	25	25	-	-
	Out-posts	46	44	44	2	-
Maharashtra	Coastal PS	12	12	2	2	8
	Check-posts	32	32	19	-	13
	Barracks	24	24	18	-	6
Goa		3	3	-	2	1
Karnataka		5	5	5	-	-
Kerala		8	6	6	2	-
Tamil Nadu	Coastal PS	12	12	12	-	-
	Check-posts	40	35	31	9	-
	Out-posts	12	10	10	-	2
A.P.		6	6	6	-	-
Orissa		5	5	2	1	2
West Bengal	Coastal PS	6	6	3	1	2
	Barracks	6	4	4	-	2
Puducherry		1	1	-	1	-
Lakshadweep		4	4	1	2	1
Daman & Diu		1	1	1	-	-
A&N Islands		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Coastal PS</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>
	<b>Check-posts</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>
	<b>Out-posts</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Barracks</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>

**Financial status:**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Approved Outlay	Approved estimated Boat component	Approved component for construction cost of coastal PSs, check-posts, out-posts, barracks, vehicles and lump-sum assistance for office equipment & furniture etc.	Total release of funds
1	Gujarat	5,842.60	5,000.00	842.60	842.600
2	Maharashtra	4,092.60	3,400.00	692.60	692.600
3	Goa	1,653.50	1,500.00	153.50	153.500
4	Karnataka	2,711.90	2,500.00	211.90	211.900
5	Kerala	4,356.00	4,000.00	356.00	356.000
6	Tamil Nadu	4,408.00	3,600.00	808.00	808.000
7	Andhra Pradesh	3,267.00	3,000.00	267.00	267.000
8	Orissa	2,765.75	2,500.00	265.75	265.750
9	West Bengal	3,353.40	3,000.00	353.40	353.400
10	Puducherry	544.50	500.00	44.50	44.500
11	Lakshadweep	936.80	800.00	136.80	136.800
12	Daman & Diu	668.35	600.00	68.35	68.350
13	Andaman & Nicobar	2,603.90	2,500.00	103.90	103.900
14	<b>Sub-total (States/UTs)</b>			<b>4,304.30</b>	<b>4,304.300</b>
15	<b>Sub-total (Boats)</b>		<b>32,900.00</b>		<b>25,818.784</b>
16	<b>Sub-total (Non-recurring)</b>	<b>37,204.30</b>			<b>30,123.084</b>
17	Training charges to Coast Guard	-			173.786
18	Advance POL charges				1,121.000
19	<b>Sub-total (Recurring)</b>	<b>15,100.00</b>			<b>1,294.786</b>
20	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>52,304.30</b>	<b>32,900.00</b>	<b>4,304.30</b>	<b>31,417.870</b>

**Procurement of boats:**

4.24 The procurement of the interceptor boats is being done centrally through Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz. M/s Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa and M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Kolkata. Ministry of Home Affairs has signed a contract in March,

2008 with these vendors for supply of 84 nos. 5 Ton boats and 110 nos. 12 Ton boats.

4.25 The State/UT-wise distribution of interceptor boats, approved under the scheme and being manufactured by GSL, Goa and GRSE, Kolkata is as under:-

**Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL):**

State/UT	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total
Gujarat	20	10	30
Maharashtra	6	22	28
Goa	6	3	9
Karnataka	10	5	15
Kerala	16	8	24
Lakshadweep	2	4	6
Daman & Diu	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>116</b>

**Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE):**

State/UT	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total
Tamil Nadu	12	12	24
Andhra Pradesh	12	6	18
Orissa	10	5	15
West Bengal	12	6	18
Puducherry	2	1	3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10*	-	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>88</b>

**\*With different specifications**

**Progress of delivery of boats:**

4.26 The supply of interceptor boats has started since April, 2009. Till December, 2010, 178 (12 Ton: 98, 5 Ton: 80) have been delivered to the States/UTs as per the details given below:

**Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL):**

State/UT	Boats supplied		
	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total
Gujarat	19	9	28
Maharashtra	6	22	28
Goa	3	2	5
Karnataka	10	5	15
Kerala	16	8	24
Lakshadweep	1	2	3
Daman & Diu	2	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>107</b>

**Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE):**

State/UT	Boats supplied		
	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total
Tamil Nadu	12	12	24
Andhra Pradesh	7	6	13
Orissa	6	5	11
West Bengal	6	6	12
Puducherry	2	1	3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	-	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>71</b>

4.27 Supply of all the 204 boats, including the 10 boats for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, under the scheme is expected to be completed by March, 2011.

**Initiatives after Mumbai incidents:**

4.28 Subsequent to the terrorists attack in Mumbai on 26/11, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been thoroughly reviewed by the Government of India. Several high-level meetings were held in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Defence, Shipping and Fisheries etc. to review the coastal security arrangements of the country and to address various related issues. During these meetings, several important decisions/initiatives in respect of maritime and coastal security of the country were taken. The present status of some of the major decisions/initiatives is given below:-

- (i) It has been decided to formulate Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme keeping in view the additional requirements of coastal Police Stations, interceptor boats and other infrastructure by the coastal States and UTs. In this regard, coastal States and UTs have carried out vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements. Approval of the competent authority on Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme has been accorded for implementation from 01.04.2011.
- (ii) All the fishing/non-fishing boats plying in Indian waters need to get registered under a uniform system. The Department of Shipping, the nodal department, has issued two notifications in June, 2009, one for amending the Merchant Shipping (Registration of Fishing Vessels) Rules along with revised format for registration and another for notifying the list of registrars.

- (iii) It has been decided to equip all type of boats with navigational and communication equipments to facilitate vessel identification and tracking. The Department of Shipping has issued two circulars to ensure that all types of vessels including fishing vessels, other than fishing vessels of less than 20 meters categories, are installed with Automatic Identification System (AIS) transponders for the purposes of identification and tracking.
- (iv) It has been decided to issue ID cards to all the fishermen which should be relatable to a single centralized data-base. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F), as nodal agency, is taking necessary actions in this regard.
- (v) Registrar General of India (RGI), MHA, is working on a project for issuance of Multipurpose National Identity cards (MNICs) to the population in the coastal villages, as a part of its project of creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the coastal States/UTs ahead of Census 2011. While doing so, it will provide suitable linkage to the existing Smart cards and the new cards to be issued by the Department of AHD & Fisheries. This is one of the several measures to strengthen the security of the coastline.
- (vi) A 'National Committee for strengthening maritime and coastal security against threats from the sea' has been constituted in August, 2009 under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The Committee comprises of representatives of all the concerned Ministries/ Departments/Organizations in the Government of India as well as Chief Secretaries/Administrators of the coastal States/UTs. The progress of implementation of all the major decisions in respect of the coastal security was reviewed by the National Committee in its meetings held on September 4, 2009, January 22, 2010, May 14, 2010 and November 23, 2010.

4.29 The various decisions taken in these meetings are being followed up by the concerned agencies.

(ii) **Scheme for strengthening joint coastal patrolling off the coast of Gujarat and Maharashtra:**

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

4.31 Land for the Coast Guard Stations at Dhanu, Murud Janjira and Veraval has been offered to Coast Guard by the respective State Governments. So far, total ₹ 2.70 crore have been released to Ministry of Defence for land for the three Coast Guard Stations.

4.32 The Ministry of Defence has signed a contract in March, 2009 for procurement of 15 interceptor boats. As provided in the contract, an advance payment of 10% of the contract value i.e. ₹ 28.1232 crore and second stage payment of same amount has been released to the Ministry of Defence in March, 2009 and September, 2009, respectively.

#### **IV. CONSTRUCTION OF LINK ROADS OF OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ALONG INDIA-CHINA BORDER:**

4.33 To redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of the Border Guarding Forces deployed along the India-China border, the Government had decided to undertake phase-wise construction of 27 road links totaling 804 km in the border areas along the India-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,937.00 crore.

##### **Preparation of Detailed Project Reports:**

4.34 The work of construction of 27 ITBP roads has been assigned to Border Roads Organization (BRO) (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (CPWD) (8 roads), National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HP PWD) (2 roads). Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)/cost estimates in respect of all the 27 roads, submitted by the executing agencies, have been approved by the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC).

##### **Status of forest/wildlife clearance:**

4.35 Since large parts of the approved roads would pass through forest areas, it is mandatory to obtain the forest clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 before commencing the construction. In addition, diversion of land for non-forestry purposes falling under Wildlife Sanctuaries/National Parks requires prior permission of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) as well as the Supreme Court before seeking forest clearance.

4.36 Wildlife clearances of all the 27 roads have been obtained. Final forest clearance has been obtained for 25 roads while it is awaited for 2 roads. In principle forest clearance has been obtained in these 2 cases. Construction work on 21 roads has commenced. 228.12 km of formation and 32.14 km of surfacing works have been completed so far. Construction of remaining roads is likely to commence from the next working season i.e. April/May, 2011.

## **V. DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS:**

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

4.38 To redress this situation, Government have decided to set up 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at identified entry points on the international land borders of the country through a Plan Scheme in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan at an estimated cost of ₹ 635.00 crore. The ICPs shall be a sanitized zone with dedicated passenger and cargo terminal providing adequate customs and immigration counters, X-ray scanners, passenger amenities and other related facilities like service stations, fuel stations etc. in a single modern complex equipped with state of the art amenities. An institutional framework viz. Land Ports Authorities of India (LPAI) is being established to undertake the responsibilities of planning construction, management and maintenance of ICPs.

4.39 A list of 13 ICPs proposed to be set up is as under:-

**Phase – I**

(₹ in crore)

No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated cost	Approved cost
1.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	172.00	172.00
2.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	136.00	-
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	120.00	120.00
4.	Attari	Punjab	India-Pakistan	150.00	150.00
5.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh	50.00	-
6.	Akhaura	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	60.00	73.50
7.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	34.00	82.49

**Phase – II**

(₹ in crore)

No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated cost	Approved cost
8.	Hili	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	78.00	-
9.	Chandrabangha	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	64.00	-
10.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh	16.00	-
11.	Kawarpuchiah	Mizoram	India-Bangladesh	27.00	-
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	34.00	-
13.	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	29.00	-

**Progress of Development of ICPs:**

4.40 A summary of the progress made so far is as follows:

- (i) The work on the Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at Attari, Raxaul and Jogbani has already commenced and is substantially progressing according to the timelines scheduled for each. These projects will be completed in April, June and August, 2011 respectively.

- (ii) Land has been acquired and taken possession of in the case of all the ICPs in Phase I of the scheme and for the Rupaidiha ICP in Phase II. Further, land is under finalization/identification in the case of other ICPs in Phase II.
- (iii) Notices Inviting Tender (NIT) for ICP at Akhaura and Petrapole have been issued. The bids are under evaluation.
- (iv) Detailed Engineering Report (DER) for Dawki ICP has been prepared, and is under circulation to Empowered Steering Committee Members.
- (v) Detailed Engineering Report (DER) for Moreh ICP is under preparation.

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

4.41 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) has been envisaged as a statutory body which will function as a body corporate under the administrative control of the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. The LPAI is expected to provide better administration and cohesive management of entry points/land ports on the land borders and would be vested with the powers on the lines of similar bodies like Airports Authority of India.

4.42 The LPAI Bill has received the assent of the President after its passage in both Houses of Parliament. The Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010 has been notified in the Official Gazette on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2010. The Rules under the Act have been framed and are now under the process of consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Ministry of Law and Department of Personnel & Training. Other follow up action for the establishment of the Authority is being taken.

## **VI. BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:**

4.43 The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management with the aim to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach and to promote a sense of security and well being among the border population. The programme covers 366 border blocks of 96 border districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Funds are provided to the States as a non-lapsable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.

### **Guidelines of BADP:**

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

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

**Empowered Committee:**

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

**Revision of guidelines of BADP:**

4.47 A Task Force was constituted earlier under the chairmanship of Shri B.N. Yugandhar, Member, Planning Commission, for revamping the Border Area Development Programme. In accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force, guidelines of BADP were revised in February, 2009 after due consultation with the State Governments concerned and communicated to the State Governments. The revised guidelines emphasized the need for participatory planning, convergence of all Centrally Sponsored Schemes with BADP funds, filling up critical gaps in infrastructure, providing livelihood opportunities. In the new guidelines, emphasis has been given on the need for organized work selection, effective monitoring and review of the programme.

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

4.49 In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the emphasis would be on allocation of more resources from the Centre and dovetailing other on-going schemes and adopting bottom-up area planning approaches, so as to augment the resources and to upgrade infrastructure and socio-economic services. The review and monitoring of BADP is being done at the district level, State level and in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Periodical visits of the officers from the State level and Govt. of India are being taken.

**Optimal Utilization of Waters of Eastern Rivers of Indus River System:**

4.50 Given the importance of Optimal Utilization of Waters of the Eastern Rivers of Indus River System has been taken up under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in States of Punjab (03 projects) and

Jammu & Kashmir (06 projects) as a special initiative. An amount of ₹ 5,023.50 lakh [Punjab (₹ 1,994.00 lakh) & J&K (₹ 3,029.50 lakh)] has been released during the year 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. Work on the projects viz. Madhopur, Harike & Hussainiwala headworks in Punjab has been completed whereas work on the projects in J&K is under progress.

### **Flow of funds:**

4.51 An yearly allocation of ₹ 635.00 crore is being made since 2008-09 which has entirely been utilized. During 2010-11, budgetary allocation of ₹ 691.00 crore has been made for BADP. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Name of States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (As on 21-10-2010)	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
Arunachal Pradesh	7,965.62	7,965.62	6,647.45	6,647.45	5,850.00	5,850.00
Assam	2,106.87	2,106.87	2,395.62	2,395.62	4,000.00	4,000.00
Bihar	3,358.80	3,358.80	3,660.00	3,660.00	3,715.00	3,196.28
Gujarat	2,144.48	2,144.48	3,269.00	3,269.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Himachal Pradesh	1,297.00	1,297.00	1,276.00	1,276.00	1,280.00	1,280.00
Jammu & Kashmir	10,394.88	10,394.88	9,877.74	9,877.74	10,000.00	10,000.00
Manipur	1,533.37	1,533.37	2,086.00	2,086.00	1,343.00	1,343.00
Meghalaya	1,267.00	1,267.00	1,647.19	1,647.19	1,247.00	1,247.00
Mizoram	2,535.00	2,535.00	2,494.42	2,494.42	2,506.00	2,506.00
Nagaland	2,674.47	2,674.47	1,950.00	1,950.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Punjab	2,218.00	2,218.00	2,978.00	2,978.00	2,225.00	2,225.00
Rajasthan	8,916.23	8,916.23	9,296.00	9,296.00	8,696.00	8,696.00
Sikkim	1,150.00	1,150.00	1,520.50	1,520.50	2,000.00	2,000.00
Tripura	2,604.11	2,604.11	3,005.89	3,005.89	3,579.00	3,579.00
Uttar Pradesh	2,385.52	2,385.52	2,995.23	2,995.23	2,905.00	2,905.00
Uttarakhand	1,915.90	1,915.90	2,178.80	2,178.80	2,261.00	2,261.00
West Bengal	9,032.75	9,032.75	6,222.16	6,222.16	10,961.00	7,791.65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,500.00</b>	<b>63,500.00</b>	<b>63,500.00</b>	<b>63,500.00</b>	<b>67,868.00</b>	<b>64,179.93</b>
<b>Kept reserve for contingencies etc.</b>					<b>1,232.00</b>	
<b>Grand Total:</b>					<b>69,100.00@</b>	

Recommendation of release of an amount of ₹ 4,920.07 lakh is under process and shall be finalised soon.

## **SCHEME FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE):**

### **North Eastern States:**

4.52 Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing the scheme of Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure to the States which are affected by insurgency/militancy in the North East. The objective of the scheme is to assist the eligible State Governments to undertake effective counter insurgency operations and to maintain internal security. The scheme is being implemented in the States of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. Items of expenditure eligible for reimbursement, inter-alia, include (a) payment of ex-gratia to the next of kin of the State police personnel and civilians killed in militant violence, (b) providing logistic support to the Central Para Military Forces, (c) maintenance of designated camps of militant groups with whom Central Government/State Government have entered into Suspension of Operation agreement, (d) surrender and rehabilitation of militants as per approved scheme, (e) special training for State Police Personnel for counter insurgency operations, (f) raising of India Reserve Bns., etc. In the last financial year and during 2010-11(upto 31.12.2010) an amount of ₹ 150.00 crore and ₹ 150.61 crore respectively have been released to the eight North Eastern States under this scheme.

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

4.53 Army and Central Paramilitary Forces have been conducting Civic Action Programme for boosting their image among the citizens and for soliciting their cooperation in combating insurgence in the North Eastern States. 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 centres, etc. Other initiatives undertaken by Central Police Forces under the Civic Action Programme include running of medical camps, provision of medicines, medical equipments, sanitation in the hospitals, provision of computer with accessories, distribution of sports material, sewing machine, CTVs, DVDs and generator sets to villages. The thrust of the Civic Action Programme has been revisited and is now more youth oriented. During current financial year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 10.74 crore has been released (upto 31.12.2010) against a budget provision of ₹ 14.00 crore.

**Reimbursement of expenditure incurred by Foreigners Tribunals in Assam under Grant No. 51:**

4.54 Thirty two Foreigners Tribunals (FTs) under the provisions of Foreigners Act 1946 have been constituted in the State of Assam to adjudicate the cases, which are referred by the competent authority to the Tribunal for opinion whether a person is a foreigner or not. A total of 5,57,528 inquiries were initiated by the State Government between the period 1986 to August, 2009, under Foreigners Act. Of this, 5,49,279 inquiries were completed and 52,011 cases were referred to the Foreigners Tribunals. The tribunals have disposed of 34,700 cases and declared 30,292 persons as foreigners. 12,453 persons have registered their names with Foreigner Regional Registration Officer (FRRO). After scrapping of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) Act, 1983 (IMDT Act, 1983) by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, cases pending in the tribunals constituted under the IMDT Act are also referred to the FTs for adjudication. ₹ 6.13 crore and ₹ 4.00 crore were released to Government of Assam for meeting expenditure on Foreigners Tribunals in the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. For the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 6.67 crore has been earmarked for the purpose.

**Tripura – Relief to migrants under Grant No. 53:**

**Memorandum of Settlement with NLFT:**

4.55 A Memorandum of Settlement with National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) was signed on 17.12.2004. The MOS envisages a special package of ₹ 55.00 crore for capacity building and tribal development in Tripura. The package includes grants-in-aid for construction of composite market stalls, capacity building, family oriented programmes in food processing, handlooms & handicrafts, pisciculture animal husbandry, rubber plantation and horticulture sectors, promotion of education, promotion of tribal language and promotion of sports in tribal areas. Between 2006-07 to 2009-10 an amount of ₹ 40.05 crore had been released to Government of Tripura for implementation of Special Package in pursuance of above Memorandum of Settlement. The balance assistance of ₹ 14.95 crore to State Government of Tripura for pursuance of this MOS has been released in the current financial year.

**Maintenance of Bru Migrants Shelter in relief camps of Tripura:**

4.56 At present about 30,000 Bru migrants of Mizoram are sheltered in six relief camps of Kanchanpur district of Tripura, who had migrated to Tripura from Mizoram from October, 1997 onwards because of alleged attacks by Mizo villagers. Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grants-in-aid to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Bru migrants sheltered in six relief camps of Tripura. In the year 2009-10, grants-in-aid of ₹ 36.60 crore was released to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Bru migrants sheltered in relief camps of Tripura. During 2010-11 (upto 12.1.2011) grants-in-aid of ₹ 17.05 crore has been released to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Bru migrants.

### **Mizoram – Rehabilitation of Bru migrants under Grant No. 53:**

4.57 Ever since the migration of Brus from Mizoram to Tripura as a result of alleged attacks on them by Mizo villagers, Ministry of Home Affairs had been persuading Government of Mizoram to repatriate Bru migrants to Mizoram. As a result of these efforts, Government of Mizoram signed an agreement in April, 2005 with Bru National Liberation Front (BNLF) for laying down of arms, surrender of their cadres and a Special Development Scheme for development of western belt of Mizoram where the Brus would be resettled on repatriation. Government of Mizoram had prepared an action plan for repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram in 2009. However, this process was delayed because of burning of some Bru hutments in Bru inhabited areas by some miscreants following the killing of a Mizo youth by suspected Bru militants on the 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2009. The Bru families, who had fled to Tripura in November, 2009 have since returned to Mizoram. The first phase repatriation of old Bru migrants staying in relief camps of Tripura has commenced in November, 2010 in small batches. The repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram has not taken place in the manner as had been envisaged by Government of Mizoram because of opposition from a section of Bru leaders to the repatriation process. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has been pursuing this matter with Government of Mizoram as well as Government of Tripura.

4.58 For repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram, Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grant-in-aid to Government of Mizoram from time to time based on their request in this regard. In the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 grants-in-aid of ₹ 5.00 crore and ₹ 2.43 crore respectively have been released to Government of Mizoram for meeting expenditure on repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram and their rehabilitation in Mizoram. Further assistance to Government of Mizoram for this purpose in the current year is under consideration of Ministry of Home Affairs.

### **Helicopter Service in the North Eastern Region:**

4.59 Keeping in view the poor connectivity of States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura with rest of India and also for providing better connectivity to remote areas of these States, the concerned State Governments have been operating helicopter services with subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs. The subsidy portion is limited to 75% cost of operation of helicopter services minus recovery from passengers. For the purpose of calculating subsidy, annual costing of flying hours of helicopter being operated by these States have been fixed.

4.60 In the last financial year and in the current financial year (upto 31.12.2010) subsidy amounting to ₹ 34.99 crore and ₹ 33.72 crore respectively have been released to the concerned North Eastern States for operation of helicopter services.

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

4.61 Under this scheme, reimbursement is provided by Ministry of Home Affairs to State Governments for security-related expenditure in naxalite-affected districts in respect of (i) ex-gratia payment for civilians and security personnel killed, (ii) transportation, communication and other logistic support for Central Paramilitary Forces deployed for anti-naxalite operations, (iii) ammunition for anti-naxalite operations, (iv) training to State police forces, (v) community policing, (vi) security-related infrastructure by village defence committees/*nagrik suraksha samitis*, (vii) honoraria to special police officers (SPOs), (viii) rehabilitation of surrendered naxalites, (ix) premium for insurance of police personnel, (x) need-based hiring of weapons/vehicles and communication equipment in emergent situations, (xi) recurring expenditure for strengthening of police stations/check posts/outposts and (xii) publicity material.

4.62 Districts are included under the SRE scheme after a due process of consideration and approval, having regard to the intensity and duration of naxal violence, the organizational consolidation attained by various naxal outfits, the presence and strength of armed *dalams*, the spread of active mass front organizations that lend constant and effective support in terms of logistics and safe refuge to the armed cadres and the extent of pro-active measures initiated by the police/administration to counter the naxal activities. There is, hence, need to ensure optimal and qualitative utilization of this assistance. Benefits are in the arena of security. Security, in turn, also provides an enabling environment for development.

#### **Jammu & Kashmir – SRE Scheme for J&K:**

4.63 The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been facing terrorism/militancy since 1989 and the State had to incur considerable expenditure to address this situation. The expenditure incurred on maintenance of CPMFs, movement of their constabulary, security works for the forces, relief and rehabilitation to Kashmiri migrants etc. has been reimbursed to the State of Jammu & Kashmir under this scheme. In 2009-10, an amount of ₹ 168 crore was reimbursed on account of SRE (Police) and ₹ 120.00 crore was reimbursed on account of relief and rehabilitation of migrants etc. The B.E. for 2010-11 is ₹ 168.00 crore under SRE (Police) and ₹ 100.00 crore for Relief and Rehabilitation. An amount of 470.00 crore additional is provided in SRE (Police) through supplementary (First Batch).

#### **SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES (MPF):**

4.64 The law and order situation and crime scenario has made it necessary to modernise the State Police Forces quickly. The State Police, being directly concerned with the law and order, needs to improve its functioning and be equipped with the latest technology so that it is able to successfully meet

emerging challenges. The Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces is a significant initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police Forces (SPF), especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism etc. The main objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situation by way of equipping the State Police Forces adequately. The Scheme also aims at a balanced development of the State Police Forces.

4.65 Some of the major items provided under the scheme include construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, ensuring mobility, security, provision of modern weaponry, security, surveillance, communication, forensic equipments, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerization, etc. These items only indicate the broad areas for which assistance is admissible under the Scheme. The Annual Action Plans, covering these broad areas, are prepared by the State Governments, and submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs for consideration and approval. Based on the approved Annual Action Plans, Central funds are released to the States, as per the terms of the Scheme. The Scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed assistance and impetus to police modernization. Quarterly Concurrent Audit (QCA) of the scheme has also been initiated by the Internal Audit Organisation of Ministry of Home Affairs. The Concurrent Audit of MPF scheme for all the four quarters of 2009-10 has been completed in all States. The Quarterly Concurrent Audit Reports have been sent to the respective State Governments and Action Taken Reports are sought from the States on the observations made in the reports to ensure that the State Governments take appropriate action on audit observations. While releasing funds to States, these are taken into account.

### **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems Project (CCTNS):**

4.66 The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project was conceived as a Mission Mode Project fully sponsored by the Government of India under the National e-Governance Programme with a provision of ₹ 2,000.00 crore in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The CCTNS project is to be implemented in a manner where the major role would lie with the State Governments in order to bring in the requisite stakes, ownership and commitment, and only certain core components would be in the hands of the Central Government, apart from the required review and monitoring of project implementation on a continuing basis.

4.67 With the launching of CCTNS, the erstwhile Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) programme, which was being implemented as part of the Non-Plan Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, would be subsumed into it in a manner that the work already done thereunder is not disrupted. CIPA had been initiated to computerize and automate the functioning of police stations with a view of bringing in efficiency and transparency in various processes and functions at the police station level and improve service delivery to the citizens. So far, 2,760 police stations, out of a total of around 14,000 police stations across the country, have been covered under the CIPA Scheme.

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

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

4.70 The project was approved by the Planning Commission. The approved project has an expenditure budget of ₹ 2,000.00 crore on Plan side for the Ministry of Home Affairs in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Software development for CCTNS is to be owned and managed by NCRB for Ministry of Home Affairs, under the guidance of Department of IT and Ministry of Home Affairs.

4.71 For the successful implementation of this Mission Mode Project the following Committees have been constituted in Ministry of Home Affairs:-

- (i) Project Monitoring & Review Committee, with the Home Secretary as chairperson.
- (ii) Empowered Committee, with the Additional Secretary (CS) as chairperson.
- (iii) Mission Team, with Joint Secretary (CS) as Mission Leader.

4.72 These Committees will *inter alia* be responsible for the overall Guidance on Project formulation and reviews, Policy Directions and Guidance for successful execution of the Project and Review the progress of the Project and of release and utilization of funds. Further, the State-level monitoring of implementation will be carried out by State/District level Committees (State Apex Committee and State Empowered Committee) and Teams (State Mission Team and District Mission Team).

4.73 An amount of ₹ 164.43 crore was allocated as per Budget Estimates for the year 2009-10 for CCTNS project. The approved RE for 2009-10 was ₹104.00 crore and the final total allocation was ₹117.00 crore. ₹115.4 crore has been utilized in 2009-10.

4.74 An amount of ₹ 175.06 crore has been allocated for the year 2010-11. Till 09.02.2011, ₹110.41 crore has been released to the States/UTs for disbursement to States/UTs for payment to System Integrators (SI) and for appointment of State Project Management Unit (SPMU) and ₹ 4.03 crore have been released to 11 States/UTs towards strengthening of capacity building infrastructure for RTC/PTC and Police Academies. Additionally, ₹ 9.25 crore has been allocated to NCRB for project monitoring and coordination. The Budget Estimate for 2011-12 is projected to be around ₹ 500.00 crore.

4.75 The following are the implementation highlights of the Project for the year 2010-11:

- (i) Capacity Building/Training of the police personnel (ongoing);
- (ii) Appointment of State Project Management Unit (SPMU);
- (iii) Appointment of System Integrators (SI) at the State level to provide “bundle of services” related to CCTNS implementation including but not limited to roll out CAS software in the respective states, state specific customizations and enhancements, IT infrastructure provisioning, training etc.;
- (iv) Data migration and digitization;
- (v) Provisioning of hardware, software and connectivity at all Higher Offices including State Head quarters, Commissionerates and SCRBs;
- (vi) Provisioning of hardware, software and connectivity in at least 10% of the police stations.

## **SCHEME FOR POLICE HOUSING:**

### **Housing for Central Police Forces (CPF) personnel:**

4.76 Initially, housing for CPFs personnel was being undertaken as a part of works programme of Battalions and other establishments out of Non-Plan heads. However, realizing the need for additional family accommodation, housing for CPFs was included as a Plan scheme during the 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (FYP) from the year 1993-94.

4.77 A sum of ₹ 2,000.00 crore was projected by MHA for “Police Housing” under “Plan” during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Planning Commission had earmarked a sum of ₹ 1,037.50 crore for 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The actual allocation under “Plan” for “Police Housing” during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has however been ₹ 689.29 crore. A sum of ₹ 683.02 crore was spent during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

4.78 Planning Commission has approved an outlay of ₹ 2,500.00 crore for Police Housing of CPMFs during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. In the first three years the allocation at BE stage for Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 was ₹ 150.00 crore, ₹ 250.00 crore and ₹ 270.00 crore respectively. However, during 2010-11 an amount of ₹ 297.40 crore have been allocated under Plan for ‘Police Housing’ at BE stage. Construction of residential accommodation for CPFs is also being met out of ‘Non-Plan’ allocations.

4.79 To address the problem of Housing deficiency in CPMF personnel, Finance Minister announced in his budget speech of 2009-10 to build one lakh houses on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. In pursuance, Ministry of Home Affairs has launched a Mega Housing Project for Central Paramilitary Forces for construction of houses through Public Private Partnership (PPP) on Designed Built Finance Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis. In this regard,

the Ministry has identified nearly 260 potential sites for construction of housing units (clubbed in 42 clusters) across the country. The first two lots will deliver nearly 31,500 houses and barracks and will be taken up on Public Private Partnership mode as approved by the PPPAC. The remaining 3 lots are proposed to be considered under Engineering, Procurement & Construction (EPC) Mode as advised by Planning Commission.

## **DELHI POLICE:**

### **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS:**

#### **Construction of Residential/Office Buildings:**

4.80 Delhi Police intends to improve the present level of housing satisfaction from 17.89% to 40% by the end of current five year plan. As regards Office building particularly for Police Stations, out of total 175 Police Stations, only 103 Police Stations have regular buildings. Remaining Police Stations are functioning either in Police Post Buildings or temporary structure or rented accommodation. Land has been allotted for 25 such Police Stations and efforts are afoot to start/complete construction at these 25 sites by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

4.81 The shortfall in the housing satisfaction level of constabulary in Delhi Police is attributable to the following reasons:-

- i) **Increase in man-power strength of Delhi Police.** In the beginning of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e. on 01-04-2002, the sanctioned strength of Delhi Police was 58,877 which has now increased to 83,761 i.e. an increase of 24,884 and the construction of houses has not kept pace with the increase in the strength of personnel.
- ii) Non allotment of land by land owning agencies.
- iii) Non-clearance of building plans by local bodies like DDA, MCD, NDMC, Delhi Fire Service & DUAC etc. in time.

- iv) Non-completion of construction by PWD in time.
- v) Non-allotment of ready-built flats by DDA.

4.82 In order to fulfill these objectives, 25 projects were targeted at the beginning of the year 2010, which were either under construction or where the construction could be initiated during the year. Out of them construction of 14 Projects i.e. PS & 50 Staff Quarters at Jafrabad, PS & 32 Staff Quarters at Mandawali Fazalpur, PS & 22 Staff Quarters at Mansarovar Park, 23 Staff Quarters at Maya Puri, PS & 5 Staff Quarters at Timar Pur, Central District Lines and 30 Staff Quarters at Toda Pur, EOW Building and 20 Type-IV Staff Quarters at Mandir Marg, PS & 35 Staff Quarters at Seema Puri, PS at Sector-3, Rohini, PP Jamrudpur, PP Mayur Vihar-II, PP CBD Shahdara, PS Nabi Karim and Police Housing (342 Staff Quarters) at Sector-16/B, Dwarka have been completed during the year 2010. Besides, 11 Delhi Police Projects i.e. DAP Lines at Sector-9, Dwarka, DCP Office & Staff Quarters, Mandawali Fazalpur, PS Mandir Marg (Redevelopment), PS Barakhamba Road, Police Housing Mandoli, PS Malviya Nagar, PS Anand Vihar, Staff Quarters at Sector-3, Rohini, ITS Malviya Nagar, PS Dilshad Garden & PS Mukherjee Nagar are under construction. Out of 11 Projects, construction of 04 Projects i.e. PS Anand Vihar, PS Dilshad Garden, PS Mukherjee Nagar and Staff Quarters at Sector-3, Rohini has been started during the year 2010. Construction work in respect of 08 Projects i.e. PP Sukhdev Vihar, PP Gazi Pur, Staff Quarters at Mandir Marg, PS Special Cell & Staff Quarters at Sector 22, Rohini, ACP/STF Office and PS STF at Sector 5, Rohini, PP Sector 2, Rohini, PP & Staff Quarters at Sector 15, Rohini and PS & Staff Quarters at Sector 7, Narela is likely to commence shortly. To increase the housing satisfaction level for constabulary, the Delhi Police is planning to construct 4,256 Type-II quarters at Dheerpur. Similarly, maximum number of type-II quarters in the other housing projects of Delhi Police are also being planned.

4.83 The sanctioned strength of Delhi Police has been increased to 83,761 by October, 2009 and at present Delhi Police has 14,985 staff quarters. During the year 2010, Delhi Police has taken possession of 127 Staff Quarters at Maya Puri, Mandawali Fazalpur, Jafrabad and M.S. Park.

4.84 Delhi Police has also initiated the process to construct 5,202 Staff Quarters at Dheerpur & new Police Headquarter building at Parliament Street through PPP Mode. Request for qualification (RFQ) has already been issued. The evaluation for both the projects to short-listed bidders is in progress.

4.85 Re-development of existing complexes is also underway. The existing official and residential buildings at Old Police Lines at Rajpur Road, Police Station Punjabi Bagh, Delhi Cantt. and Police Colony Andrews Ganj have outlived their life-spans and at all the sites, modern buildings are being planned/constructed.

4.86 A "Project Monitoring Committee" (PMC) under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (UT) has been set up to monitor the building projects of Delhi Police. PMC has fixed a target to complete 08 projects by 31.12.2010 and again 03 projects by 31.03.2011. Out of 08 Projects (which were to be completed by 31.12.2010), 05 Projects i.e. Staff Quarters at Maya Puri, PS & Staff Quarters Mandawali Fazalpur, PS & Staff Quarters Mansarovar Park, PS & Staff Quarters. Jafrabad and PP Mayur Vihar, Phase-II have been completed during the year 2010. However, construction of PS Malviya Nagar, PS Mandir Marg and ITS Malviya Nagar are likely to be completed shortly.

**Developing Traffic and Communication Network in NCR and Mega Cities:**

4.87 Delhi Police proposes to implement a new Plan Scheme introduced in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, namely, Development of Traffic and Communication

Network in NCR/Mega Cities and Model Traffic System with an allocation of ₹ 200.00 crore. The scheme has two components viz, (i) Introduction of Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) for which M/s RITES, a Government of India Undertaking, has been engaged as consultant and (ii) Setting up of an Integrated Data Communication Network (Cyber Highway) through MTNL.

4.88 Pre-investment activities amounting to ₹ 6.73 crore have already been completed. Additional payment of ₹ 7.66 crore has already been made to M/s. MTNL on Cyber Highway component and therefore, till date total expenditure on this project amounts to ₹ 14.39 crore. As regards ITS, tender has been opened on 24.11.2010 and the evaluation of tender is in process.

#### **SCHEME FOR SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN LEFT WING EXTREMISM AFFECTED STATES:**

4.89 This is a new Centrally – sponsored scheme, with cent per cent funding by the Central Government and implementation by the concerned State Government. ₹ 500.00 crore has been allocated for this scheme over the XI Plan Period. ₹ 100.00 crore was provided for the year 2010-2011. For the year 2011-12, an outlay of ₹ 185.00 crore has been projected within the overall allocation for the XI Plan. The scheme has following objectives:

- (a) to provide critical mobility to the police by upgrading existing roads / tracks in inaccessible areas;
- (b) to provide secure camping ground and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas;
- (c) to provide secure police stations/outposts by strengthening those at risk of attack due to their dilapidated condition;
- (d) to upgrade and strengthen approach roads to police stations/outposts where there is risk of attack by improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and landmines and

- (e) to provide for critical needs, specific to the areas/districts where holistic anti-naxalite measures are being taken in a focused manner.

4.90 The benefits would be in the arena of security. Security, in turn, would also provide an enabling environment for development and economic growth.

#### **Regional Institute of Correctional Administration:**

4.91 To improve the quality of Prison Administration, and also to provide training to prison personnel, the Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Central Government. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh imparting training to prison personnel from all over India particularly to prison personnel of neighboring states such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and UT Chandigarh etc.

4.92 In addition, an institute namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA), functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu, is being funded by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs had provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute. The State Government of West Bengal has recently set up a Regional Institute of Correctional Administration at Kolkata with the participation of North Eastern States for which Government of India has provided one-time grant during the financial year 2009-10 to the tune of ₹ 1.55 crore to the Institute.

#### **Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003:**

4.93 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 enacted by the Government of India for the repatriation of foreign nationals imprisoned in Indian Jails and vice-versa to serve the remainder of their sentence in their native countries. For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with countries having mutual interest with our country in this matter. The

Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Governments of U.K., Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Sri Lanka, Iran and Saudi Arabia. Negotiations have also been concluded with the Governments of Canada, Israel, Hong Kong, UAE, Brazil and Italy.

4.94 Under this Act, 12 Indian prisoners have so far been repatriated from Mauritius to India and 4 British prisoners have been repatriated from India to UK for serving the remainder of their sentence in their respective countries.

## **NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU:**

### **A. ENFORCEMENT:**

4.95 The quantity of drug seized by Narcotics Control Bureau during the year 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as under:

(in Kg)				
<b>I Seizure of Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic substances &amp; Precursors</b>				
<b>Name of the Drug</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010 (Up to December, 2010)</b>
Heroin	178	211	189	145
Opium	170	105	133	52
Morphine	0	2	1	0
Ganja	3,676	1,406	4,483	5,642
Hashish	1,440	202	217	451
Cocaine	1	0	1	2
Methaqualone	1	1,724	5	0
Ephedrine	290	139	218	2,040
Amphetamine	0	12	41	39
Acetic Anhydride (ltrs.)	0	87	340	0
<b>II Number of Seizures</b>				
Cases	111	148	132	115
<b>III Persons arrested</b>				
Indians	93	114	88	104
Foreigners	26	21	26	33
<b>IV Property Frozen</b>				
(₹ in crore)	7.14	2.62	0.48	0.014
<b>V Illicit Poppy Cultivation Destroyed in 2010 - 7,630 Acres</b>				
<b>VI Arrest of Long Time Absconders – 02</b>				

4.96 During 2010 (upto December), NCB detected and dismantled four methamphetamine laboratories (03 in Maharashtra and 1 in Gujarat).

- (i) **Destruction:** Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) in coordination with State Agencies destroyed opium poppy plants to the tune of 7,630 acres in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Karnataka and Orissa.

On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Courts by NCB, 94 persons were convicted during the period from January to December, 2010.

During the year 2010 upto December, Heroin 21.75 Kg., Ganja 55.99 Kg., Opium 77.02 Kg., Hashish 97.92 Kg. and Ephedrine 0.82 Kg. were disposed.

#### **B. NON-ENFORCEMENT:**

4.97 Apart from above, NCB undertakes non-enforcement functions also which includes:-

- (i) **Training:** NCB provides training to officers of various Central and State agencies empowered to enforce the NDPS Act.
- (ii) **Nodal Agency:** India is the signatory to all U.N. conventions on Narcotic drugs & Psychotropic substances and is a nodal agency for coordinate efforts of all enforcement agencies and reporting to INCB.
- (iii) **International Cooperation:** NCB is nodal agency for International cooperation in all drug related matters i.e. outdoor joint operations, assistance in follow up action, conduct of inquiries and extending assistance in prosecution of offenders.

## **DEPARTMENT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:**

### **Introduction:**

4.98 With a view to ensuring compliance of Constitutional provisions, Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules, 1976, Official Language Resolution, 1968 and the Presidential orders issued from time to time regarding Official Language of the Union Government, Department of Official Language is a nodal department. It was set up in June, 1975. This department is conducting various activities to promote the progressive use of Hindi in the offices of Central Government. These activities include imparting training of Hindi language, Hindi stenography, Hindi typing and translation, inspection of offices, monitoring the progress through periodical reports, introducing various schemes to promote official language implementation, holding conferences at all India and regional level and co-ordination of work related to meetings of the committees constituted at different levels for implementation. This department also publishes and distributes reference literature for publicity & propagation of official language Hindi. With a view to increase facility to work in Devnagiri Script in various electronic equipments to be used in offices, Department of Official Language is playing an important role to coordinate all these activities regarding development of such equipments and availability.

4.199 Department of Official Language basically performs the activities related to publicity & propagation and use of Official Language Hindi. This Department promotes the maximum use of Hindi in official working in the offices of Central Government. Department of Official language fixes the annual targets of training in Hindi language and Hindi Typing/Stenography to government employees, translation work of official material, propagation of official language Hindi and prize distribution for incentive and makes efforts to achieve them. The Department tries its best to utilize the allotted amount of Budget.

## **Subordinate offices of Department of Official Language:**

### **Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan (CHTI):**

4.100 The Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan (CHTI) was set up on 21<sup>st</sup> August, 1985 under the Department of Official Language to achieve the following objectives:-

- (1) To arrange full time intensive training courses in Hindi for newly recruited officers/employees in the Central Government offices, Undertakings, enterprises, corporations and banks etc. who do not know Hindi and to impart training of Hindi typing and Hindi stenography to the English typists and stenographers.
- (2) To conduct Refresher Courses for teachers of training Institutes in order to apprise them of the latest techniques of teaching Hindi.
- (3) To organize Five days workshops for the officers/employees of the Union Government who have knowledge of Hindi but feel difficulty to work in Hindi.

### **Up-Sansthans of Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan:**

4.101 In order to accelerate the activities and to expand the training capacity of the Sansthan, 5 Up-Sansthans have been working at Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Chennai under the Sansthan. In addition to, five regional offices of 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' have also been set up in Guwahati, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. 129 full time training centres and 18 part-time training centres have been working to impart training of Hindi language and Hindi typing/stenography under 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' throughout the country.

4.102 Details of activities regarding 'Hindi teaching/training' conducted by 'Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan' are as under:-

Activities related to Hindi Teaching/Training	Year 2009-2010		Year 2010-2011		Year 2011-2012
	Target (No. of Trainees)	Achievement (No. of Trainees)	Target (No. of Trainees) (Annual)	Achievement (No. of Trainees) (upto 31.12.2010)	Target (No. of Trainees)
<b>(1) Hindi Language teaching (Prabodh, Praveen, Pragya)</b>					
(A) Hindi Teaching	28,360	17,752	27,040	17,356	28,340
(B) Intensive Training	3,000	1,400	3,510	789	4,590
(C) Language Correspondence	4,000	2,619	4,000	2,665	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,360</b>	<b>21,771</b>	<b>34,550</b>	<b>20,810</b>	<b>36,930</b>
<b>(2) Hindi Typing Training</b>					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	2,500	1,782	2,740	1,853	2,860
(B) Intensive Typing	500	311	750	201	750
(C) Typing Correspondence	1,000	601	1,000	707	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>4,490</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>4,610</b>
<b>(3) Hindi Stenography Training</b>					
(A) Hindi Teaching Scheme	1,040	372	1,230	222	1,220
(B) Intensive Training	140	53	210	34	210
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1,430</b>
<b>(4) Hindi Workshops</b>					
(A) Workshops	85	46	75	38	39
(B) Trainees	1,700	777	2,250	495	1,170
<b>(5) Other Short-term Training Programmes</b>					
(A) Programmes	07	06	07	05	07
(B) Trainees	Based on nomination	132	Based on nomination	106	Based on nomination

**Note:** The target of 39 workshops only has been fixed for the year 2011-12 in comparison to 75 workshops in the year 2010-11, since then target in Intensive language training has been increased to 4,590 in 2011-12 against 3,510 in 2010-11.

4.103 Reasons for not achieving the targets fixed for training in Annual Action Plan of the year 2009-2010: -

- (i) It is the responsibility of each & every office of Central Government that they may send minimum 20% of the officers/employees remaining for training in their offices whereas most of the offices do not send their employees for training and do not follow this rule.
- (ii) Almost all the classes of 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' are organized in the premises of other offices with their support. Sometimes, there is not proper sitting arrangement of 30 trainees as per norms, at the place provided by the concerned offices. Therefore, trainees in adequate number are not admitted in the classes due to inadequacy of seats in many classes.
- (iii) Initially training of Hindi typing was given manually and thereafter through Electronic typewriters but, at present, in view of the need of hour it is not given on computer. In training centres, where 30 typewriters were provided, but now, only 15-20 computers can be installed. Besides, only Personal Assistants, Private Secretaries and Principal Private Secretaries are nominated for training in Hindi stenography and all of them are posted with high officials. High officials deny nominating their officers/employees for one year or 80 full days' stenography training.

4.104 The Sansthan is initiating following steps to achieve the targets fixed for training:

- (i) A letter from Joint Secretary (Official Language) has been sent to all the Heads, Town Official Language Implementation Committees directing them to invite officers of Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan/Hindi Teaching Scheme in the meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees and discuss with them on Hindi training.

- (ii) It is proposed to send reminders to all the ministries at the highest level directing them to relieve the remaining employees for training as per rules.
- (iii) Classes of Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan/Hindi Teaching Scheme are organized in the premises of other offices, therefore a letter has been sent to all the ministries from Joint Secretary (Official Language), Deptt. of Official Language directing them to provide class rooms equipped with infrastructural facilities for Hindi classes, so that the employees to be trained may be provided all the facilities.
- (iv) All the regional Deputy Directors of Hindi Teaching Scheme had been issued direction that they may ask all Assistant Directors and Hindi teachers under them to increase number of classes, so that if 30 trainees are not admitted due to non-availability of the space, this problem may be solved by increasing number of classes.
- (v) Today, it is the age of modern technology, so action is being taken with the support of 'C-DAC', Pune to get the atmosphere of classes modernized & sophisticated and to adopt on-line training system for training in classes.
- (vi) It has been considered to make more attractive the cash awards to be given after getting Hindi training. The intention, behind it, is that targets could be achieved with the implementation of all these measures.
- (vii) During the annual meeting of Regional Deputy Directors of 'Hindi Teaching Scheme' held on 8-9 March, 2010, it was discussed for achieving annual targets fixed for Hindi language, Hindi typing and Hindi stenography and it was concluded that all Deputy

Directors should at their level contact Assistant Directors & Hindi teachers for achieving the targets, so that fixed targets may be achieved.

- (viii) Better coordination may be established between Deputy Directors of Regional Implementation offices of the Deptt. of Official Language and regional offices of Hindi Teaching Scheme, so that the information of actual data related training etc. may be received.

**Central Translation Bureau (Translation work):**

4.105 Central Translation Bureau, a subordinate office of the Department of Official Language was set up on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 1971. It translates non-statutory literature of ministries, departments, offices of Central Government, undertakings etc. and conducts translation training courses for the officials associated with translation work in the offices of Central Government. Apart from Central Translation Bureau's Headquarters at Delhi, there are translation training centres also in Bangalore, Mumbai & Kolkata. There is a facility of hostel at Headquarter, Delhi for trainees coming for training.

4.106 During the year 2009-10, Bureau translated a total no. of 58,861 Standard pages (39,578 by Regular Establishment and 19,283 by Scheme for Expansion of Translation Capacity) against the target of translation of 76,000 standard pages (46,000 by Regular Establishment and 30,000 by Scheme for Expansion of Translation Capacity). During the year 2010-11 upto December, 2010 a total no. of 30,569 standard pages (24,120 by Regular Establishment and 6,449 by Scheme for Expansion of Translation Capacity) were translated against the annual target of the translation of 50,200 standard pages. In view of the possibilities of getting results of the efforts being made to fill the vacant posts of translators in Bureau and to bring the translation rates at acceptable level during the year 2011-12, the target of translation work has been

increased to 60,000 standard pages (40,000 by Regular Establishment & 20,000 by Scheme for Expansion of Translation Capacity).

4.107 To fill the vacant posts of translators for achieving the complete target of translation work, Staff Selection Commission is being contacted constantly and the progress in this direction is expected shortly. On the other hand, for ensuring the availability of adequate number of translators from outside, the Bureau under the Scheme for Expansion of Translation Capacity in Bureau, applications are invited to expand the panel of translators by advertising in leading newspapers and website of the Department of Official Language. Bureau has received a good response of these advertisements. A proposal to make translation rates acceptable to be paid to the translators from outside the Bureau is under consideration of the Department of Official Language.

### **Translation Training Programmes :**

4.108 Details of various Translation Training Programmes conducted by Central Translation Bureau are as under: -

Activities related to Translation Training	Year 2009-2010		Year 2010-2011		Year 2011-12
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto 31.12.2010)	Target
(1) 'Three-Months' Translation Training Course	16 Programme 250 Trainees	12 Programme 118 Trainees	16 Programme 250 Trainees	08 Programme 122 Trainees	16 Programme 250 Trainees
(2) '21 days' Translation Training Programme	2 Programme 30 Trainees	01 Programme 55 Trainees	02 Programme 30 Trainees	02 Programme 53 Trainees	02 Programme 60 Trainees
(3) Short - term Translation Training Programme	16 Programme 400 Trainees	13 Programme 339 Trainees	16 Programme 400 Trainees	10 Programme 284 Trainees	20 Programme 500 ainees
(4) Advanced/ Refresher Translation Training Programme	06 Programme 90 Trainees	05 Programme 112 Trainees	06 Programme 90 Trainees	05 Programme 88 Trainees	08 Programme 120 Trainees
(5) Training under National Training Policy	04 Programme 40 Trainees	03 Programme 41 Trainees	04 Programme 40 Trainees	02 Programme 24 Trainees	04 Programme 40 Trainees

4.109 The main reason for falling short the number of trainees as per fixed target in Three Months' Translation Training programmes is reluctance of the offices for not nominating/relieving their employees/officers for three months. The Central Government offices which have shown in their quarterly progress reports their employees/officers yet to be trained in Translation Training, have been sent letters to nominate their employees/officers for the Translation Training. During the meeting of Central Official Language Implementation Committee held on 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Official Language with the officers monitoring implementation of Official Language in ministries & departments, the ministries/departments were asked to nominate for translation training from their ministries/departments and subordinate & attached offices, the employees/officers yet to be trained. In addition to this, in view of this problem the possibilities are also being examined to make this training compulsory as the probation in the beginning of the service of the employees & officers newly recruited for the translation work. Better co-ordination will be made among the Deputy Directors of regional offices of the Department of Official Language and centres of the Central Translation Bureau so that in the meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committee of the offices situated outside Delhi & on other forums the importance of the translation training could be emphasized.

#### **Technical aspects of Official Language Hindi:**

4.110 The Technical Cell of the Department of Official Language, in addition to developing software for the use of Hindi and for imparting training, is also liaising with ministries/departments, undertakings, banks etc. through technical seminars and try to overcome the difficulty through electronic equipments in working in Hindi & Software applications being used.

4.111 Technical Cell is organizing computer training programmes for the use of Hindi for Central Government employees through National Informatics

Centre, New Delhi, C-DAC, Noida and N.P.T.I., Faridabad. The employees/officers of ministries/departments of Central Government, undertakings, banks can take part in these programmes without any fees, Department of Official Language made about 100 computer training programmes organized every year during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, but due to cut in plan budget, only 85 training programmes could be organized during the year 2009-2010 during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. During the year 2010-2011 also a total no. of 54 computer training programmes were organized keeping in view the available budget. In view of the importance & demand of computer training, the target for the year 2011-12 is fixed for organizing 125 programmes for computer training institutions including 'Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan', the subordinate office of Department of Official Language.

4.112 Four technical seminars & computer exhibitions are also organized by Technical Cell every year wherein latest information is provided about the bilingual (Hindi-English) facilities in computers. Four technical seminars were organized during the year 2009-10. Four seminars are proposed to be organized during the year 2010-11. In this series, the first technical seminar was held in Vizag on 21.12.2010. The next technical seminar is slated to be held in Panaji (Goa) on 20.01.2011. The 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> such seminar will be held in Shimla and Gangtok in the months of February and March, 2011 respectively. The target for organizing four seminars of such type has also been fixed for the year 2011-12.

4.113 In addition to the above, Department of Official Language is also working for developing various software supportive for the use of Hindi through C-DAC, Pune. According to the agreement signed by Department of Official

Language with C-DAC for the development of these softwares, the targets and achievements under these projects are as under:-

	Year 2009-2010		Year 2010-2011		Year 2011-2012
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target
<b>Language Application tools</b>					
1. "LILA" (Learn Indian Languages through artificial intelligence)	To prepare revised Editions as per 'Praveen' & 'Pragya' courses	Work continued	To Prepare revised edition as per 'Praveen' & 'Pragya' courses	Development work completed	Tenure of the project has been completed
2. "MANTRA"	Final edition of 'MANTRA' for translation of general correspondence and improve the quality of 'MANTRA' software upto accepted level.	Work continued	Final edition of 'MANTRA' for translation of general correspondence and improve the quality of 'MANTRA' software upto accepted level.	'MANTRA' was developed for translation of general correspondence. After improving the quality, representatives of users have been asked to give their opinion on the quality of revised software. To create awareness among users about 'MANTRA' officers of some selected Ministries / Departments shall be imparted training for the use of 'MANTRA' with the help of C-DAC and its capacity shall be displayed.	With the help of C-DAC and its capacity shall be displayed
3. 'VACHANTAR'	Final Version of 'VACHANTAR'	Development of final version of 'VACHANTAR' is continued	To improve the quality of VACHANTAR software	The opinion of the representatives of the users on the quality of the revised software is being taken for improvement of its quality.	Time-period of the project has been completed.
4. PRAVACHAK	Final version of PRAVACHAK	Development of final version of 'PRAVACHAK' is continued	To improve the quality of PRAVACHAK software	The opinion of the representatives of the users on the quality of the revised software is being taken for improvement of its quality.	Time-period of the project has been completed.

Language Computing Application:					
1.E-Mahashabdkosh	E-Mahashabdkosh bilingual, bi-dimensional English-Hindi Dictionaries for 09 domains including legal education & tourism.	The development work is in progress.	Further development of E-Mahashabdkosh bilingual, bi-dimensional English-Hindi Dictionaries for 12 domains including sports, culture & railways.	So far dictionaries have been developed in total 08 domains namely administration, agriculture, banking & finance, health, legal, information technology, education & tourism. The authenticity of these dictionaries is being carried out by Commission for Scientific & Technology Terminology.	Further development of E-Mahashabdkosh bilingual, bi-dimensional English-Hindi Dictionaries for 15 domains namely administration, health & industries, information technology, agriculture, banking & finance, legal education, tourism, sports, culture and railways, commerce, social welfare & science technology.
2.Online Examination System	Development work is in progress.	To complete the development work of online examination	Development work of online examination has been completed & online examination was conducted at selected centres	-	Tenure of project has been completed.
3. Language Labs	-	The location has been decided for the establishment of first Hindi Language Lab & action has been taken to establish Language Lab by C-DAC, Pune	Establishment of one more Language Lab	To display the functioning of lab to be established, prototype of first Hindi Language Lab has been prepared.	Establishment of one more Language Lab.

**Monitoring and Development of new software to provide administrative/financial and performance reports online:**

4.114 Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs is a nodal Department for monitoring of the use of official language and implementation of official language policy in about ten thousand central government offices

situated in various parts of the country. The said offices are members of 274 Town Official Language Implementation Committees situated all over the country. The process of monitoring is done at three stages:-

- (i) At first stage information are received from the 05 & 03 regional offices of Kendriya Hindi Prashikshan Sansthan and Central Translation Bureau respectively of about their subordinate offices. The Sansthan has 109 full time & 5 part-time centres of Hindi language training. There are 20 full time & 13 part-time centres of Hindi typing & stenography training.
- (ii) Department of Official Language gets financial & physical reports of training from Shikshan Sansthan, Central Translation Bureau & Regional Implementation offices.
- (iii) Department of Official Language gets quarterly & annual progress reports from all central ministries/departments.
- (iv) All these reports are extremely essential to be received online through software applications not manually.
- (v) In addition to this, it is also proposed to develop the system of getting various reports/information online for monitoring of administrative and financial & physical progress of regional implementation offices of the Department of Official Language, regional centres of subordinate offices by MIS system.
- (vi) It is also pertinent to be mentioned here that the monitoring of implementation of official language is done at apex level by Kendriya Hindi Samiti constituted under the chairmanship of honourable Prime Minister, Hindi Salahakar Samities constituted under the chairmanship of honourable ministers in all Ministries/Departments and Central Official Language

Implementation Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Official Language. In addition to this, committee of Parliament on Official Language also monitors continuously the use of official language. So, for the purpose mentioned above, the development of Software Application tools is absolutely essential.

- (vii) The Target is fixed to develop system of presentation of quarterly progress reports online and to imparting training to the users including the Administrator in the Department of Official Language for the year 2011-12.

### **Activities of Research Unit:**

#### **Publicity and propogation through periodicals and literature on Official Language:**

4.115 For the purpose of presenting strongly the aspect of propagation and development of official language Hindi in Government system, Research Division is established in Department of Official Language. Printing, publication & distribution of quarterly magazine 'Rajbhasha Bharti' is done by 'Magazine unit' of Research Division. In this magazine, articles of various themes and the activities related to Official Language of ministries, departments, undertakings, banks & other institutions are also published. So far, 129 editions of this magazine have been published and its 130<sup>th</sup> edition is under process of printing.

4.116 Annual report related to details of official activities performed by Department of Official Language is a publication related to activities of Department of Official Language & activities of subordinate offices related to Official Language. Second report i.e. Annual Assessment Report of Department is a compilation of consolidated assessment reports prepared on the basis of quarterly progress reports received from various ministries/departments, undertakings, banks etc. Printing, publishing &

distributing of both the reports is done & follow-up action on annual assessment reports is ensured to be taken by all ministries/departments. Annual assessment report is placed on the table of both the houses of Parliament. Annual Assessment Report of the year 2008-09 was placed on July, 2010 on the table of Parliament.

4.117 With a view to make standard of the Hindi magazines being published for more & more propagation of Official Language Hindi by ministries/offices of Central Government/Undertakings, '**Hindi Patrika Puraskar Yojna**' has been introduced. Under this scheme Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings are awarded respectively 2-2 awards for outstanding magazine. So far, the list of 17 standard Hindi books has been issued which includes about 34,926 books.

4.118 Under the policy of Official Language, publicity and propagation of Official Language is to be done on the basis of motivation, incentive and good faith. Therefore, a short-term and long-term strategy of broad and intensive publicity through various means, such as publication, printing and electronic medium is essential in the Department of Official Language.

4.119 Recently many departments as 'AYUSH', Department of National Rural Health Mission of the Ministry of Family Welfare, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, A.D.M.A., Rural Development, Town Development and Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment have abundantly increased publicity & propagation.

4.120 Keeping in view, the implied assumption of Official Language which promoted its publicity & propagation the following means of propagation are proposed :

- (i) Display of dissemination material related to Official Language on display boards of shelters at major bus-stops on monthly basis.

- (ii) Telecast of dissemination material through scrolling on T.V.
- (iii) Telecast T.V. Spots of 20-30 seconds on relatively low-priced T.V. channels, such as Astha, Sanskar, Shradha etc.
- (iv) Publicity of Official Language on F.M. Radio.
- (v) Display of dissemination material on advertisement display boards inside Metro Rail coaches.
- (vi) Publicity and propagation of Hindi through L.E.D. display boards.

4.121 It has been proposed to expand the activities of Research and Magazine Unit including propagation activities through above means during the year 2011-12.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING ASPECTS OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF UNION GOVERNMENT:**

##### **Committees:**

4.122 To ensure the implementation of Official Language Policy in the offices of Central Government, following committees have been constituted:

##### **Kendriya Hindi Samiti:**

4.123 This Samiti has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister for coordinating all the programmes related to propagation and progressive use of Hindi in Ministries/Departments of Government of India. It is the apex committee which lays down important guidelines regarding the Official Language Policy. The last meeting (29<sup>th</sup>) of this Samiti was held on 04.01.2007. Kendriya Hindi Samiti has been reconstituted on 13.11.2009. Its next meeting is proposed to be held in April, 2011.

#### **Committee of Parliament on Official Language:**

4.124 This committee was constituted in 1976 under Section 4 of Official Language Act, 1963. It is provided that the Committee shall consist of 30 members of whom twenty shall be members of the House of People and ten shall be members of the Council of States to be elected respectively by the members of the House of the People and the members of Council of States in accordance with the system of proportional representation of means of the single transferable vote. It shall be the duty of the committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the union and to submit a report to the President making recommendations thereon. Till date, Presidential orders on eight clauses of the report submitted by the Committee of Parliament on Official Language have been passed.

#### **Hindi Salahkar Samiti:**

4.125 With a view to advising the Ministries/Departments of Central Government for smooth implementation of Official Language Policy, Hindi Salahkar Samitis have been constituted in 54 ministries/departments under the chairmanship of the ministers of the concerned Ministries/Departments. During the year, minimum two meetings of this Samiti are required to be held.

#### **Central Official Language Implementation Committee:**

4.126 With a view to reviewing the maximum use of Hindi for the Official purposes in the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government as per the provisions of Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules, 1976, training of the employees of the Central Government in Hindi to review the implementation of the instructions issued by the Department of Official Language and to suggest measures for rectifying the shortcomings found in the compliance of these instructions, there exists a Central Official Language Implementation Committee in the Department of Official Language under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Official Language, Officers in-

charge (Joint Secretary's level) entrusted with the work of official language Hindi in Ministries/ Department are members of this Committee. Till date, 35 meetings have been held. 35<sup>th</sup> meeting was held on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2010.

#### **Town Official Language Implementation Committees:**

4.127 The main objective for constitution of Town Official Language Implementation Committees is to review the implementation of Official Language Policy in Central Government offices, undertakings, banks etc. spread all over the country to promote it and to remove the difficulties coming in the way of its compliance. 274 Town Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in different towns of the country. Out of these, 39 committees have been constituted for banks & undertakings (26 for Banks and 13 for Public Sector Undertakings). Meetings of these Committees are required to be held twice a year.

#### **Departmental Official Language Implementation Committees:**

4.128 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted in all Ministries/ Departments and offices. Meetings are held once in a quarter. In these meetings quarterly progress reports are reviewed and measures are taken for achieving the targets fixed in the Annual Programme.

#### **Implementation of Official Language Policy by Regional Offices:**

4.129 For effective implementing the official language policy of Government, eight Regional Implementation offices have been working in different parts of the country who monitor the implementation of official language policy of the Union Government at regional level. A target of twelve inspections per month per officer has been fixed for Regional Implementation Offices. For reviewing the implementation of O.L. Policy and the compliance of Official Language Rules in this regard, Regional Implementation offices have inspected 1,698

government offices against the target of annual inspection of 3,024 offices of Central Government during the year 2009-10. Till December, 2010, 1,214 inspections have been carried out against the target of 3,024 annual inspections of central offices during the year 2010-11. A target of the inspection of 3,024 offices during 2011-12 has been fixed.

**Meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs):**

4.130 376 meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees (TOLICs) were held against the target of 534 meetings of Town Official Language Implementation Committees during 2009-10. For some reasons, such as transfer of the Heads of some committees etc., both the meetings of each Committee could not be held during the year. 295 meetings were held till December, 2010 against the target of 542 meetings during the year 2010-11. A target has been fixed for 548 meetings of total 274 Town Official Language Implementation Committee will be held in 2011-12.

**Regional Official Language Conferences:**

4.131 For creating an ideal atmosphere for official Language Hindi, for discussing about the difficulties coming in the way of its implementation and for encouraging the implementation of Official Language Policy in Central Government offices at regional level, Regional Official Language Awards are given every year. During the year 2009-10, for achieving the target of holding four regional official language conferences, first conference was held on 09.10.2009 in Puducherry, second on 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2010 in Dehradun, third on 04-05 February in 2010 in Shillong and fourth was held on 27<sup>th</sup> March, 2010 in Daman. During the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 also, a target for holding four regional official language conferences has been fixed. In this series, the first Official Language conference was held in Vizag. The next Official Language Conference is going to be held at Panaji (Goa) on 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2011. Other two regional conferences are to be held in Shimla and Gangtok in February,

2011 and March, 2012 respectively. For publicity and propagation of Hindi as Official Language of Union and duly compliance of constitutional provisions related official language, Official Language Act, Official Language Rules and the Presidential Orders issued from time to time, the matters related to official language of the Union will be discussed in these official language conferences.

#### **Awards for Promotion of Rajbhasha:**

4.132 The Shields were given to various ministries/departments, boards, autonomous bodies etc. under control of Government of India, public sector undertakings, nationalized banks, Town Official Language Implementation Committees and Indira Gandhi Rajbhasha Awards at national level for original book writings in Hindi were awarded on 14.09.2010 in New Delhi for the year 2008-09. On this occasion, awards were also given under Rajeev Gandhi National Award Scheme for original book writing in Hindi on Gyan-Vigyan for 2008-09. These awards were given away on the occasion of Hindi Day by His Excellency, the Vice-President of India.

### **REHABILITATION SCHEMES/PROJECTS:**

#### **Sri Lankan Refugees:**

4.133 Due to ethnic violence and continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, a large number of Sri Lankan refugees have entered India since July, 1983. The position of influx of refugees in phases is indicated below:

<b><u>Phase</u></b>	<b><u>Period</u></b>	<b><u>No. of Refugees</u></b>
First	24.7.1983 to 31.12.1987	1,34,053
Second	25.8.1989 to 30.04.1991	1,22,078
Third	31.7.1996 to 30.04.2003	22,418
Fourth	12.1.2006 to 31.12.2010	25,236
<b><u>Total</u></b>		<b><u>3,03,785</u></b>

4.134 Sri Lankan refugees are of the following categories:

- i) Stateless persons who had not applied for Indian citizenship or those not yet conferred Sri Lankan citizenship; and
- ii) Sri Lankan citizens.

4.135 While 99,469 refugees were 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 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2010, about 70,374 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 114 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 32,596 refugees are staying outside the camps of their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

4.136 Government of India's approach is to discourage their movement but if any refugees belonging to these categories do come, they are granted relief on humanitarian grounds with the ultimate object of repatriation back to Sri Lanka, i.e., the process of rehabilitation does not start in their cases and relief is given pending such repatriation. With a view to prevent fresh mass influx of Sri Lankan refugees, several measures, including intensified coastal patrolling, collection and collation of advance intelligence and strengthening of Naval detachments in Tamil Nadu have been undertaken.

4.137 Upon fresh arrival, refugees are quarantined, and, after complete verification of their antecedents, they are shifted to refugee camps. Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them on humanitarian grounds. These facilities include shelter in camps, cash doles, subsidized rations, clothing, utensils and 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 ₹ 517.25 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period from July, 1983 to December, 2010.

4.138 An Inter-Ministerial Sub-Committee was constituted in July, 2004 to consider various issues relating to the repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees. Pursuant to deliberations therein, the Government of Tamil Nadu submitted a Repatriation Package in October, 2004, stating that 1,956 families comprising of 3,394 persons are willing to go back to Sri Lanka. Their willingness to go back to Sri Lanka had also been ascertained by the UNHCR. The total expenditure for their repatriation by air from Chennai and Trichi Airports was estimated to be about ₹ 3.08 crore. The Repatriation Package of the Government of Tamil Nadu was accepted by the Government of India and an in-principle administrative approval was conveyed to the Government of Tamil Nadu in April, 2005. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been requested to take further necessary action in the matter and submit its specific proposal(s) for consideration and approval of this Ministry.

4.139 In 2009, the Government approved a provision of additional share capital to Repatriate Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited (Repco), Chennai to the tune of ₹ 74.36 crore over a period of 3 years starting from 2009-10. ₹ 48.00 crore has been released in the financial year viz. 2009-10 and ₹ 13.18 crore has been released in the financial year viz. 2010-11.

#### **Tibetan Refugees:**

4.140 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness Dalai Lama in 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.

4.141 The current population of Tibetan refugees in India is about 1,10,095 (based on the demographic survey conducted by the 'Bureau of His Holiness

the Dalai Lama' informed vide their letter dated 27.2.2008). 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 about ₹ 18.72 crore on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. This does not include the amount incurred by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on education of Tibetan Children. The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only one residuary housing scheme is at various stages of implementation in States of Uttarakhand for which a token provision of ₹ 0.10 crore has been made for 2011-12.

4.142 A large number of foreigners visit Tibetan settlements spread across the country in connection with educational, religious and cultural pursuits relating to Tibetan culture and Buddhism. In order to facilitate their visit to the Tibetan settlements, Protected Area Permits (PAPs) are issued to them by this Ministry. The process of Computerization of PAPs was started in 2002 and since then 10,871 permits have been issued to foreigners till December, 2010.

**Residuary work pertaining to Rehabilitation of displaced persons (DP's) from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh):**

4.143 About 52.31 lakh DP's from former East Pakistan had migrated to India during the period from 1946 to 1971. The DP's numbering about 41.17 lakh who arrived upto 31.3.1958 were called Old migrants and those numbering about 11.14 lakh who arrived between 1.1.1964 and 25.3.1971 were called New Migrants. Out of the 41.17 Lakh old migrants, about 31.32 lakh got settled in West Bengal. The remaining old and new migrants have been rehabilitated in different States of the country under various schemes of the Government of India. The Rehabilitation of old migrants is by and large

complete barring a residuary scheme pertaining to regularization of 607 groups of squatter's colonies. .

4.144 The scheme for regularization 607 squatter's colonies of old migrants from former East Pakistan is being implemented by the Government of West Bengal. This work involved acquisition of 2,348.52 acres of private land and transfer of 798.28 acres of Central Government land. So far, 2,334.41 acres of private land has been acquired and 730.56 acres of Central Government land has been transferred. The schemes for regularization of 149 and 175 groups of squatter's colonies are completed. The proposal for development of infrastructural facilities in rural plots for displaced persons' colonies in West Bengal for ₹ 79.10 crore yet to be approved by CNE. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 crore has been made for the year 2011-12.

**Ex-gratia payment etc. to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 and Non-Camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971:**

4.145 Government of India announced relief packages in April & August, 2000 for the Non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area and displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir respectively. A Committee headed by Divisional Commissioner, Jammu was also appointed to verify the genuine claims of eligible displaced persons. Brief description of the admissible benefits is as follows: -

- (a) Payment of ex-gratia @ ₹ 25,000/- per family to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb Niabat Area (1971);
- (b) Payment of ex-gratia @ of ₹ 25,000/- per family to displaced persons from POK (1947);
- (c) Payment of cash compensation for land deficiency at the maximum rate of ₹ 25,000/- per displaced persons family from POK (1947);

- (d) Payment of ₹ 2.00 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;
- (e) Payment of ₹ 25.00 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies.

4.146 The Committee constituted for verification of genuine claimants for payment of ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance and headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has undertaken the job of identification of eligible beneficiaries of POK (1947). A total amount of ₹ 6.17 crore has been released to the Government of J&K so far for disbursement to verified and eligible families. Out of the total of 4,998 eligible beneficiaries identified by the State Government of J & K, 3,859 claims have been verified upto August, 2010. Out of the 3,859 cases verified by the Committee, the Government of J&K has disbursed an amount of ₹ 423.71 lakh to 1,873. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 crore has been made for the year 2011-12. The Government of India has further released ₹ 49.00 crore to the State Government of J&K on 24.12.08 on account of payment of ex-gratia for land deficiency to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 as per the package announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in April, 2008. It has been intimated by the State Government of J&K that out of ₹ 49.00 crore, an amount of ₹ 15.00 crore as a part payment has been released to Divisional Commissioner, Jammu for further disbursement to the displaced persons of 1947 as cash compensation in lieu of the land deficiency. The Divisional Commissioner, Jammu, however, intimated that they have incurred ₹ 18.28 crore towards disbursement to 1,753 eligible families.

4.147 As regards non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971), the Committee has verified 1,502 cases out of total of 1,965 cases for payment of ex-gratia @ ₹ 25,000/- per eligible family. Government of India released ₹ 83.00 lakh to Government of J&K in March, 2004 for disbursement to eligible beneficiaries. The State Government has disbursed the amount to

1,198 eligible beneficiaries. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 crore has been made for the year 2011-12.

#### **ENEMY PROPERTY:**

##### **Ex-gratia payment to Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflict:**

4.148 A Provision of ₹ 4.00 lakh has been made in BE-2010-2011 under the head Ex-gratia payment of Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflict. After Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971, the Government of India passed a resolution No.12/1/1971 EI&EP dated March 15, 1971 to sanction ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of the lost properties subject to a ceiling of ₹ 25.00 lakh to the Indian Nationals and companies who were in West and East Pakistan. A sum of ₹ 71.01 crore has so far been paid by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2010.

#### **POLICE NETWORK (POLNET):**

4.149 POLNET is a satellite based Police Telecommunication Network to cater to the communication needs of Police in maintaining the Law and Order in the country, covering States, UTs, CPMFs and CPOs. The POLNET envisages installation of 852 Nos. of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), 605 Nos. of Multi Access Radio Telephony Base Station Units (MART BSUs) and 11,502 Nos. of MART Radio Subscriber Units (MART RSUs). POLNET is working on INSAT 3 E satellite Transponder taken on lease from ISRO. The

total break-up of Non-recurring component against the States, UTs and CPOs of POLNET Project is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Funds resources	Share from respective heads	Amount spent
1.	28 States from MPF Grant	63.653	59.74
2.	7 UTs from their own budget	03.921	3.80
3.	6 CPMFs from their own budget	10.402	10.36
4.	DCPW from their own budget	21.084	20.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>99.060</b>	<b>94.57</b>

4.150 The present status of POLNET Installations is as under:-

Sl. No.	Items	Allotted (in Nos.)	Installed (in Nos.)
1.	Hub	1	1
2.	VSATs	852+109	961
3.	MART BSUs	605	439
4.	MART RSUs	11,502	4,640

4.151 During the current year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 1.10 crore under 'M&E' head of DCPW has been earmarked for making payment to M/s. BEL towards AMC (Annual Maintenance Charges) for the POLNET HUB and ₹ 8.30 crore has been earmarked under 'PSS' Sub-head of DCPW towards the Transponder Rental, License Fee, NOCC charges & Spectrum charges etc.

## **NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES:**

### **POLICY INITIATIVES:**

4.152 NDMA, since its inception, has embarked upon an action oriented programme to implement the mandate and achieve the vision of a disaster-resilient India. The work done by the NDMA in various fields and ongoing activities is given in the succeeding part of this report. The details of the same are as under:

- (i) National Policy on Disaster Management.
- (ii) National Guidelines on Disaster Specific and Thematic Subjects.

- (iii) Mitigation Projects.
- (iv) Mainstreaming Disaster Management into Developmental Plans.
- (v) Scientific & Technological Initiatives.
- (vi) Medical Preparedness.
- (vii) CBRN Preparedness.
- (viii) National Disaster Response Force.
- (ix) Mock Exercises.
- (x) Awareness Campaigns.
- (xi) Education.
- (xii) Training & Capacity Building.

#### **NATIONAL POLICY ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT:**

4.153 The Policy reflects the National Vision “to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response” and provides the roadmap for handling natural disasters and a strategy to minimize the damages by taking adequate preventive/mitigative measures. It envisions building a safe and disaster-resilient India by developing a proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven action plan. It covers areas of crisis management such as institutional, legal and financial frameworks prevention, mitigation, preparedness and accelerated relief and rehabilitation response during crisis.

The main components of the policy are:

- Promoting a culture of prevention, preparedness and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation and education;
- Encouraging mitigation measures based on technology, traditional wisdom and environmental sustainability;
- Mainstreaming disaster management into the developmental planning process;

- Establishing institutional and techno-legal framework to create an enabling regulatory environment and a compliance regime;
- Ensuring efficient mechanism for identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks;
- Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and fail-safe communication with information technology support;
- Ensuring efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society. Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat for ensuring safer living;
- Providing a productive and proactive partnership with the media for disaster management;
- Encouraging States to set up a battalion of specifically equipped State Disaster Response Force within their existing resources;
- Encouraging the corporate to redefine their business community plans, to factor in hazards, risks and vulnerabilities and encourage Public Private Partnership between the Government and the private sector to leverage the strengths of the corporate and match them with the requirements of the States;
- Reviewing the curricula of graduate and postgraduate level courses in architecture, engineering, earth sciences and medicine to include the contemporary knowledge related to DM in their respective specialized fields.

**MAINSTREAMING DISASTER MANAGEMENT INTO DEVELOPMENTAL PLAN:**

4.154 Mainstreaming disaster management into the development planning process essentially means looking critically at each activity that is being planned, not only from the perspective of reducing the disaster vulnerability of that activity, but also from the perspective of minimizing that activity's potential

contribution to the hazard. Every development plan has to incorporate elements of impact assessment, risk reduction, and the 'do no harm' approach. The aim being to ensure that all newly built structures and those under construction to be disaster resilient and those which have already been constructed are selectively retrofitted in accordance with priority.

- (i) To institutionalize this process, the Ministry of Finance has finally issued instructions vide their OM No 37(4)/PF.II/2003 dated 19<sup>th</sup> June, 2009 and OM No. 1(9)/E. II (A)/2007 dated 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2009 so that the disaster resilience will be inbuilt into all new projects.
- (ii) This procedure will be applicable to all new schemes of the Central Ministries/Departments and will also include all the ongoing schemes like Indira Awaas Yojana. It is also planned to selectively revisit the old schemes. The Planning Commission has promised adequate financial support for this purpose. NDMA has also written to all the Chief Ministers of States to include this procedure in all their projects/plans. Response from the States has been very encouraging in this matter. To take this process further to the housing and infrastructure sector, NDMA is in communication with the Reserve Bank of India to issue guidelines to the banks for considering loans only to those individuals/projects who certify that the structures are disaster resilient.

#### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:**

4.155 In order to translate the objectives into plans, the NDMA adopted a mission-mode approach involving a number of initiatives with the help of various institutions (administrative, academic, scientific and technical) operating at the national, state and local levels. These guidelines; based on specific disasters and themes (such as capacity development and public awareness) will provide the basis of preparation of plans. The approach to

formulation of guidelines comprised a participatory and consultative process with stakeholders.

4.156 NDMA has released disaster specific and thematic guidelines like “Psycho-Social and Mental Health Care”, “Incident Response System”, “Strengthening of safety and Security for Transportation of POL Tankers”, “Threats to Municipal Water Supply and Water Reservoirs”, “Mechanism to Detect, Prevent and Respond to Radiological Emergencies in India”, “Management of Dead in the Aftermath of Disaster”, “Minimum standards of Relief for Food in Relief Camps, Sanitation & Hygiene in Disaster Relief, Water Supply in Relief Camps and Medical Cover in Relief Camps”, “Tsunami”, “Drought”, Role of NGOs in Disaster Management” and “Urban Flooding” etc.

#### **MITIGATION PROJECTS:**

4.157 On the recommendations of the Working Group on Disaster Management headed by Dr. Mohan Kanda, Member, NDMA, the Planning Commission has included in the Eleventh Five Year Plan document, the projects/schemes to be undertaken during the Plan period. Some of the major projects to be undertaken during this Plan are as under:

**(a) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)** - The main objectives of the Project are to strengthen the structural and non-structural efforts and to reduce the risk and vulnerability of the people living in the coastal Districts which are prone to cyclones. NCRMP will assist the vulnerable States/UTs in building capacities for cyclone risk mitigation.

The first phase of the Project has already been approved by Government of India on 06.01.2011 for implementation with the World Bank support. It will be implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

The Project cost is ₹ 1,497 crore Board of Directors of International Development Association has also approved the Project on 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2010 to provide credit for an amount of US\$ 255 million.

**(b) National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project (NERMP)** – The objective of this project is to strengthen the structural and non-structural earthquake mitigation efforts and to reduce the earthquake risk and vulnerability in all States/UTs in the country particularly the high risk areas prone to earthquakes. This project would incorporate schemes/activities in accordance with Earthquake guidelines prepared by NDMA. The DPR of the Project is ready and is under consultation with all stakeholders.

**(c) National Landslide Risk Mitigation Project (NLRMP)** – This project aims at strengthening the structural and non-structural landslide mitigation efforts and reducing the landslide risk and vulnerability in the hilly districts, prone to landslides and mud flows and reducing risks arising out of disasters in landslides. NDMA is in the process of selection of a Lead Consultant for preparation of DPR of the project.

**(d) National Disaster Management Communication Network (NDMCN)** - The country requires a dedicated Communication & IT support for pro-active disaster support functions including early warning and forecasting. The support has to be converged (Voice, Video & Data), adequate and also responsive. It also has to be multilayered - both for Command and Control as also for execution and early warning/forecasting. In order to reduce risks arising out of disasters in communication network, necessary risk mitigation measures are proposed to be put in place in all States and District Hqrs. DPR is under finalization by NDMA.

**(e) National Flood Risk Mitigation Project (NFRMP)-** This project aims at reducing the risk, severity or consequences of floods and to improve the capability to deal with floods and to have effective preparedness to deal with floods and other measures of disaster management such as relief, rehabilitation etc. NDMA is in the process of selection of a Lead Consultant for preparation of DPRs of the Project.

**(f) Other Disaster Management Projects (ODMP) -** Other Disaster Management Projects/Studies include various projects including School Safety Project. School Safety Project includes basic components of Promoting Awareness and Education Activities, Demonstrating Disaster Risk Management, Training and Capacity Building and Assessing Vulnerability and Taking Mitigation Measures. ODMP primarily focus on School Safety Project. ODM Projects also include scientific studies and schemes such as:-

- i) development of Cartographic Base for India by National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO).
- ii) Development of Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map of India (PSHA) by SERC, Chennai.
- iii) Geo Technical Investigation for Seismic Microzonation of Indian Land Mass by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- iv) Brahmaputra River Erosion Study by IIT, Roorkee.
- v) Advanced Forecasting Modeling to improve accuracy of forecasting by IMD.
- vi) Geographic Information System (GIS) Platform Based National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS).
- vii) Setting up of Additional Emergency Response Centre to tackle nuclear/radiological emergencies.

**(f) (i) Microzonation of major cities –** The main deliverables of this project is creation of a national database catalogue of earthquakes for

seismic hazard analysis, which will include, development/selection of strong motion attenuation relationships for six or seven different seismogenic regions of the country, and development of national PSHA map for PGA and Se at Bedrock level on a grid of  $0.2^\circ \times 0.2^\circ$  for different return periods. The study is being conducted by Structural Engineering Research Centre, Chennai at a total cost of ₹ 56.14 lakh.

**(ii) Geo Technical Investigation for Seismic Microzonation of Indian Land Mass** - Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has been identified as Nodal Agency for carrying out various activities under this Project.

**(iii) Cartography** - The work of development of Cartographic Base for India has been awarded to National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO), Kolkata to prepare DPR.

**(iv) Brahmaputra River Erosion Study** - Indian Institute of Technology is to make study on Spatio-temporal Erosion-induced River Bankline changes. The spatio-temporal erosion-induced changes of river bankline and plan-form of the Brahmaputra River will be investigated to identify the highly vulnerable reaches of the river affected by erosion.

**(v) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** proposes to initiate science based projects under 'Other Disaster Management Projects' such as Setting up of Additional Emergency Response Centres, Advance Forecasting Platform, Creation of National Disaster Management Information System (NDMIS) based on Geographic Information System (GIS) etc. and Medical Preparedness.

## **SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL INITIATIVES:**

4.158 NDMA set up Core Groups and Expert Committees to introduce science and technology for proactive and holistic management of disasters. The Road Map worked out envisaged to put all DM activities on the basis of Vulnerability Analysis and Risk Assessment (VA&RA) for the DM activities in the pre-event scenarios (e.g. mitigation projects, preparedness programmes etc.) and Decision Support System (DSS) for DM activities during - (for rescue and relief) and post-event scenarios (for rehabilitation and recovery). Highlights of the Scientific and Technological Initiatives are as follows:

- (i) Seismic Microzonation on the basis of Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis and Geo Technical Investigation.
- (ii) Development of Digital Cartographic Base in 1:10,000 and 1:2,000 Scale with contour intervals of 1 metre and 0.5 metre.
- (iii) Upgradation of hazard profile of the districts with respect to earthquake, cyclone, floods and landslides.
- (iv) Establishment of dedicated and reliable disaster communication network.
- (v) Development of GIS based National Disaster Management Information System for vulnerability & risk assessment and decision support system for pro-active management of disasters.
- (vi) Development of building typology template for vulnerability and risk analysis of the residential buildings with respect to earthquakes and other natural hazards.
- (vii) Development of Advance Forecasting Platform for IMD.
- (viii) Introduction of services of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for disaster management.

### **MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS:**

4.159 NDMA has taken concerted steps to enhance the preparedness in this all important domain in partnership with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the State Governments. Some of the projects like improving the ambulance services in the States, creation of Trauma Centre and upgradation of Bio-safety laboratories etc., are ongoing. The model established by the Emergency Management Research Institute (EMRI) in Andhra Pradesh found highly effective as a Public Private Partnership Project. The EMRI was encouraged to establish such a network in other states as well. With due advocacy and encouragement, GVK EMRI has contracted such an arrangement in 12 states and these have already started functioning in ten of the States namely; Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand, besides Andhra Pradesh. Other Corporate houses are also being encouraged to take such an initiative in other States.

### **Trauma Management:**

4.160 NDMA in collaboration with JPN Apex trauma centre AIIMS, New Delhi have started training of Doctors for Advance Trauma Life Support (ATLS) courses. These courses are standardized and collaborated with American Surgeon Association Training Module, which is already practiced in 13 other countries. So far, 27 courses have been conducted, training 810 doctors throughout the country.

### **Radiation Casualties:**

4.161 NDMA in collaboration with DRDO, BARC, and JPN Apex Trauma Centre, New Delhi, has already imparted CBRN casualties' management training to more than 200 doctors of Delhi. NDMA has also collaborated with

DRDE, Gwalior, CME, Pune, and BARC, Mumbai for training on emergency medical response to CBRN casualties.

4.162 First responders as part of Quick Response Medical Team (QRMT) need to be trained for radiation casualty management. Such training including lectures, practical training and mock drills for nurses and paramedical staff is being planned in respective earmarked hospitals.

4.163 Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences (INMAS) Delhi, a DRDO laboratory is being converted into National Institute for CBRN Mitigation and Training (NICMT). Under the chairmanship of Lt. Gen. (Dr.) J.R. Bhardwaj, former Member NDMA, a road map has been drafted and submitted to Ministry of Defence for finalization. NICMT will impart training to the trainers. These trainers will impart further training to the other doctors and paramedical staff. Research on medical counter measures for radiation injuries is one of the major components of institute.

#### **H1N1 Pandemic Preparedness & Response:**

4.164 To generate awareness amongst the various stakeholders an International Workshop on “Pandemic Preparedness Beyond Health” was organized on 21-22 April, 2008 by the NDMA in collaboration with United Nations Disaster Management Team, Pandemic Influenza Contingency Team and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The proceedings of this Workshop as Guidelines were released and communicated to all concerned. When H1N1 Pandemic was confirmed in the country in the middle of May, 2009, NDMA in coordination with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare took a number of initiatives and issued policy guidelines, the important ones being; Guidelines for Management of H1N1 on 05 May, 2009 and Guidelines for Preparedness for Business Continuity on 19 May, 2009. On the directions of the Government of India, NDMA formulated a strategy to tackle the H1N1 Pandemic which includes preparedness for patient load depending

upon the population size in various cities, requirement of beds in isolation wards in different hospitals, requirement and stocking of medicines and antiviral drugs etc. Sensitization programmes on this subject was also conducted by the NDMA in collaboration with MoH&FW which included media interaction, development of IEC materials and awareness campaigns.

#### **Psycho-Social and Mental Health Care:**

4.165 A project has been taken up under the aegis of NDMA by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences wherein 158 bereaved families of Mangalore air crash victims will be provided psycho-social support up to one year by trained social workers to address the psycho-social trauma.

#### **HANDLING OF THE RADIOLOGICAL SCENARIO AT MAYAPURI, NEW DELHI:**

4.166 On receipt of the intimation on 04<sup>th</sup> April, 2010 about the radiation emergency case at Mayapuri (arising out of a orphan Cobalt-60 sources), NDMA coordinated the necessary actions at the National Level that are necessary, by activating all the concerned agencies (both for retrieval of the Cobalt-60 sources and removal of the surface contamination on one hand and on the other hand organizing medical care of the people exposed to various level of radiation at various hospitals). All the sources, that were subsequently traced to have originated from Cobalt-60 irradiator installed at Chemistry Department, Delhi University, have since been retrieved and sent at Narora Atomic Power Station, Narora for their disposal as per AERB guidelines.

4.167 NDMA medical experts had been advising the line of treatment, facilitating the provision of bone marrow transplantation at Army Hospital (R&R) and arranging Radio-biodosimetry at INMAS, DRDO, Ministry of Defence. A total of 40 close contacts including seven police personnel have been screened for any effects of radiation.

## **PREPAREDNESS TOWARDS CBRN EMERGENCIES:**

4.168 NDMA has undertaken following activities for preparedness towards CBRN emergencies:

- (i) Plan for safety and security of Parliament House Complex against CBRN threat by NDMA has been approved by Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC). Report has been handed over to the government.
- (ii) Plan for safety and security of Commonwealth Games against CBRN threat (including Training of First Responders) submitted to the Government in November, 2009.
- (iii) Training of Doctors and Paramedics for handling of CBRN casualties for Commonwealth Games.
- (iv) Creation of CBRN Treatment Centre at RML Hospital in collaboration with MoH&FW is under progress.
- (v) CBRN Casualties Management Facilities - To build up the CBRN casualty management facilities, NDMA has recommended developing model CBRN casualty management centres at JPN Apex Trauma Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi. Subsequently such centres would be replicated in other hospitals of the country.
- (vi) Establishment of a National Institute for CBRN Mitigation and Training is under approval.
- (vii) Strengthening the surveillance capabilities in the community, police stations in all cities with over one million population (a total of 775 police stations in 35 cities) by providing “dosimeters”. The project is presently under approval in the MHA.

4.169 To spell out the areas that are to be bridged/strengthened in the existing mechanism along with identification of the corresponding agencies responsible for taking the corrective measures, a National Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Bhattacharjee, Member, NDMA and Lt. Gen. (Dr.) J. R. Bhardwaj (Retd.), former Member NDMA was also co-opted as a Member. Working Group report has since been submitted to the Government on 12 August, 2010.

#### **NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE:**

4.170 NDRF was constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 as a Specialist Force for any disaster or threatening disaster situation. The 8 Bns of this force are located at Guwahati, Kolkata, Mundali (near Bhubaneswar), Arakkonam (near Chennai), Pune, Vadodara, Bhatinda and Ghaziabad. The administrative approval for raising the two additional battalions has been issued on 13.10.2010. One Battalion of NDRF at Patna has already been positioned and other at Vijayawada is in the process of being positioned by 125<sup>th</sup> Bn. of C.R.P.F. This multi-disciplinary, multi-skilled force, being trained and equipped as per the international standards, has emerged as the most visible face of NDMA.

4.171 NDRF has done a commendable job in responding to various natural and man-made disasters. Their response during the Kosi Floods, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Floods, Aila Cyclone in West Bengal, Landslides in Darjeeling, Sabzi Mandi Roof collapse in Chandigarh, Building Collapse in Bellary, Laila Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and several other disasters at various places has been highly appreciated. Presently they are deployed in Leh in search and rescue operations aftermath the cloud burst and flash floods.

4.172 During the last three years (2007-2010), NDRF was deployed in disaster situations more than 87 times in almost 18 States/UTs of the country for search and rescue as well as relief operations with utmost promptitude. In these operations they saved 1.35 lakh affected victims.

4.173 In addition to its mandated task of specialist response, NDRF has also taken on itself the task of Community Capacity Building programme in a major way. NDRF has sensitized 6,74,831 people in 18 States/UTs. NDMA has been organizing Training of Trainer (ToT) courses for the State Police and has also been making available the trainers of NDRF to assist the States in training of SDRF. Under this programme, 288 Trainers of 25 States/UTs have been trained in specially conducted ToT programmes by the NDMA. 1,500 NDRF personnel were trained and equipped for the CBRN security of the Commonwealth games.

#### **MOCK EXERCISES:**

4.174 To inculcate a culture of preparedness & to monitor and coordinate the implementation of the policies & plans, NDMA is facilitating table top and mock exercises on various types of disasters in the country. Mock exercises on natural and manmade disasters (except chemical industrial disasters) are conducted at districts/states level and the chemical (industrial) disaster mock exercises are organized in most accident hazardous industries.

4.175 The highlights of these exercises include hospital preparedness, mass casualty management, security of metro rail and school safety.

**List of Mock Exercises conducted by the NDMA**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Type of Disaster on which Mock Exercises Conducted by NDMA</b>	<b>Total No. of Exercises</b>
1.	Earthquakes	26
2.	Floods	15
3.	Cyclones	14
4.	Chemical (Industrial)	26
5.	Urban Fire	11
6.	Terrorist Attacks	08
7.	School Safety	80
8.	Commonwealth Games Venues	29
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>209</b>

**Year-wise Break up of Mock Exercises conducted by the NDMA**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total No. of Exercises Conducted</b>
1.	2006	02
2.	2007	15
3.	2008	37
4.	2009	97
5.	2010	58
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>209</b>

**Mock Exercise on Chemical (Industrial) Disasters:**

4.176 A total number of 26 mock drills on the subject have been conducted by NDMA involving 49 MAH industries. Lessons learnt from these exercises have been brought out in the form of a book entitled “Chemical Industrial Mock Exercises” and the same has been forwarded to States/UTs and the industries. A total number of 64,700 on-site workers have participated in the mock exercises and 1.62 lakh off-site people have been sensitized. Out of 1,856 MAH units, on-site plans of 1,807 have been prepared and off-site plans of 169 districts are also ready.

### **AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS:**

4.177 NDMA has also launched awareness campaigns to improve risk perception, preparedness and self reliance in the context of earthquake, cyclone and flood through different means of communication such as audio-visual spots, press advertisement, print material, exhibitions etc. The details of the awareness programmes are as under:-

#### **General Awareness:**

4.178 The States were sensitized about the new institutional arrangement under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the functional mechanism of the NDMA, SDMA and DDMA. A number of workshops and conferences were organized in the States.

#### **Electronic and Print Media:**

4.179 Electronic and print media has also been effectively used to spread general awareness. Vice Chairman and the Members of the NDMA have given interviews on various television channels on disaster specific themes and challenges of disaster management. Articles have also been published in various newspapers and periodicals at the national and regional press to convey the message of disaster management. Advertisements were also

taken out on the occasion of International Day on Disaster Risk Reduction on the Do's and Don'ts of various disasters.

#### **International Conferences and Cooperation:**

4.180 To generate awareness at the International level, Member and officials of NDMA have been taking part in the UN sponsored and other international conferences.

#### **Exhibitions and Trade Fairs:**

4.181 NDMA has been taking part in various exhibitions and trade fairs where stalls have been put up displaying publicity materials like panels, brochures, leaflets and guidelines. Demonstrations by NDRF at these exhibitions for search and rescue missions, heli-slithering, improvised water expedients and life saving techniques have been highly appreciated. NDMA also displayed its tableau during the Republic Day Parade 2009 and 2011 to portray its multi-faceted activities of search and rescue, medical preparedness and community participation. Similarly Earthquake Awareness Campaign, Cyclone Awareness Campaign, Flood Awareness Campaign etc. have been undertaken by NDMA.

#### **EDUCATION:**

4.182 NDMA has launched multi-pronged initiative to introduce disaster management into the education curricula in higher and technical education. UGC has also been asked to issue instruction to all the Universities to introduce the course in the second semester of the current academic year or for the next academic session. It was also decided to design a special course of one week duration for teachers training.

#### **TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING:**

4.183 To sensitize the various functionaries at State and the district levels, NDMA has launched a joint initiative with the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad and Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy for Administration, Mussorrie. So far more than 877 IPS Officers and 211 IAS Officers have been trained. This is a regular process which will continue in future. 80 Corporate Executives have also been sensitized.

4.184 To introduce disaster management education for training of functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions at the State Institute of Rural Development and National Institute of Rural Development under the Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj is being actively pursued and a committee for the same has been constituted. Also other Ministries are being pursued.

4.185 A pilot project on capacity building in disaster management for Government Officials, representatives of the PRIs and ULBs at the district level has been formulated. This project is proposed to be undertaken in 12 most disaster prone states. In each of these states, five districts have been nominated where the programmes will be run, based on their vulnerability profile. A training capsule for this programme has been jointly developed in consultation with the state and district representatives and will be run over a period of two days. In all 12,375 PRI/ULB representatives and 4,125 Government functionaries will be trained in this programme.

#### **Training of Youth Based Organizations and Students:**

4.186 A total of 82,300 NCC cadets at their regular training camps and National Integration Camps have been trained. NDMA is actively collaborating in all their programmes. Training of volunteers of NYKS and NSS is also being organized in their training camps. So far 2,100 volunteers have been trained. In addition, nearly 61,000 students including 2,527 teachers have also been trained.

### **National Institute of Disaster Management:**

4.187 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) a statutory body under the Ministry of Home Affairs, has inter-alia been entrusted with the responsibility to undertake training, research and documentation in disaster management and formulate and implement a comprehensive human resource development plan covering all aspect of disaster management.

### **Training Programmes:**

4.188 NIDM has proposed 92 programmes during 2010-11. Till 31.12.2010, it has conducted 38 in-campus programmes and 27 off-campus programmes which were attended by 895 and 801 participants respectively.

### **Online Programmes:**

4.189 In addition to the face-to-face training programmes, NIDM also conducts Online Courses in collaboration with The World Bank Institute, USA. The Institute had proposed 15 online courses this year. Till 31.12.2010, it has conducted 10 courses viz., **three** basic courses on Comprehensive Natural Disaster Risk Management Framework, and **seven** specialized online courses viz., Community Based Disaster Risk Management, Financial Strategies for Managing Economic Impacts on Disasters, Damage & Reconstruction Needs Assessment, Safe Cities, Climate Change and Disaster Management, Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning and Earthquake Risk Mitigation and Management in collaboration with The World Bank Institute, USA. A total of 520 participants participated in these programmes.

4.190 NIDM is also hosting the SAARC Disaster Management Centre at New Delhi, which was jurisdiction over eight countries of South Asia region, namely Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Maldives.

**Scheme for operation of Faculty/Centre of Disaster Management in State Administrative Training Institute/other training Institutes:**

4.191 NIDM is implementing the Non-Plan Scheme for operation of Faculty/Centre of Disaster Management in State Administrative Training Institute / other training Institutes for the period from 2007-08 to 2011-12. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the State ATIs. In addition, NIDM provides technical support to the Administrative Training Institutes/other training Institute identified by the State Government for operation of 30 Disaster Management Centres/Faculties.

**SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA:**

**Improvement in vital Statistics System:**

**a) Civil Registration System:**

**PERFORMANCE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2009-10:**

- 16 States/UTs were sanctioned an amount of ₹ 49,99,097/- towards the financial assistance for conducting training to Civil Registration functionaries as a capacity building exercise for the improvement of the System.
- Publicity measures were undertaken through Doordarshan, All India Radio, DAVP empanelled private TV channels and News Papers. Financial assistance was also provided to the States/UTs towards publicity through IEC activities such as Name label stickers/panel boards/flex boards/school bags/geometry boxes etc. bearing the

message on the registration of births and deaths. States were also provided with funds for maintenance and preservation of CRS records.

- The Draft Annual Report on Vital Statistics of India based on Civil Registration System (CRS) for the year 2006 was prepared and submitted.
- As per the latest available figures, the overall level of registration of births in the country rose up to 74.5 per cent from 69.0 per cent, showing an improvement of more than 5 per cent as compared to previous year. The levels of improvement in the birth registration in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand were 7.1, 5.9, 7.7, 7.7 and 8.6 per cent respectively. The State of Andhra Pradesh also has shown an improvement of about 4 per cent in level of birth registration as compared to the previous year.

**PERFORMANCE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2010-11 (up to 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2010):**

- 6 States have already been sanctioned an amount of ₹ 24,70,870/- towards the financial assistance for conducting training to Civil Registration functionaries as a capacity building exercise for the improvement of the System.
- Publicity measures are being undertaken through Doordarshan, All India Radio, DAVP empanelled private TV channels and News Papers. The proposals on Central financial assistance to States/UTs towards publicity through IEC activities such as Name label stickers/panel boards/flex boards/school bags/geometry boxes etc. are being processed.
- 5 States have been conveyed the sanctions for funds towards preservation and maintenance of CRS records.

**b) SAMPLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM:**

4.192 Since its inception in 1970, the Sample Registration System (SRS) has been a continuous source of data on fertility and mortality which *inter alia* include infant mortality, child mortality and female mortality. The SRS sample is replaced every ten years based on the results of the latest census with the main objective of making the sample more representative of the entire population. The present sample has been replaced on the basis of 2001 census frame and sample size has been enhanced from 6,671 units to 7,597 and made effective from January, 2004.

4.193 During the year 2008-09, the SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 2002-06 on life expectancy and SRS Bulletin containing birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates by sex and residence for the year 2007 were brought out. The SRS Statistical Report, 2007 containing vital rates along with the detailed report on fertility and mortality for the year 2007 has also been published. The Special Bulletin on Levels of Maternal Mortality in India 2004-06, SRS Bulletin-2008, SRS Statistical Report, 2008 and Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators, 1971-2007 has been brought out during 2009-10.

4.194 There is a plan to introduce direct data collection through handheld device from the field under the SRS as a part of the overall plan of developing a fully integrated online system. It would help in reducing time lag between data collection and release of reports besides, creating of electronic database. The application software for the direct data capture has been developed through NICS I the field trials have been successfully conducted in Delhi and Rajasthan. In the beginning, the handheld devices were to be introduced in 3,164 SRS urban sample units during 2<sup>nd</sup> Half Yearly Survey (HYS), 2009 (January, 2010) for which 348 handheld devices were to be procured by NICS I. On successful implementation, it was proposed to be extended to 4,433 rural units during 2010-2011.

4.195 There has been a rescheduling in the plan in view of the ongoing Census work for 2011 and also due to delay in the procurement of requisite devices by the NICSI. The introduction of handheld devices for capture of data in the field has been planned in a staggered manner. In the round one, the handheld devices are to be introduced in 3,164 SRS urban sample units for 1<sup>st</sup> HYS, 2011 (July, 2011) for which the procurement of 348 handheld devices are being done by NICSI. In round two, it would be extended to 4,433 rural units during 2011-2012. The number of handheld devices required during 2011-12 for undertaking survey in these units.

4.196 RGI's award to the best field workers i.e. Supervisors and Part Time Enumerators (PTEs) for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 in recognition of their outstanding performances was distributed. During 2008-09, first round of biennial Refresher Training for 11<sup>th</sup> plan period was conducted for the PTEs of all the States/UTs in order to improve performance of the field functionaries and also the quality of data being collected by them. In the current financial year 2010-11, 2<sup>nd</sup> round of refresher training to all the PTEs is under progress in all over the country.

#### **Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD):**

##### **PERFORMANCE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2009-10:**

- 14 States/UTs were sanctioned the financial assistance for conducting training to Medical officers and Statistical coders under the scheme of MCCD.
- State of Kerala has filled up the post of Nosologist (Medical Statistician) to improve the cause specific mortality statistics generated through the scheme of MCCD.
- The Draft Annual Report on Medical Certification of Cause of Death for the year 2005 was prepared and submitted.

**PERFORMANCE DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2010-11 (up to 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2010):**

- 5 States/UT have been sanctioned the financial assistance for conducting training to Medical officers and Statistical coders under the scheme of MCCD.

**Geographic Information System(GIS) Based Town Mapping:**

4.197 The objectives of the plan scheme is to (i) generate spatial geographic database of towns at ward level along with other major physical landscape, infrastructure, major cultural/historical, places of tourist interest etc. (ii) link census data and store them in magnetic media for quick retrieval (iii) provide complete coverage of spatial data of capital cities at ward level showing buildings, houses, lanes, by lanes and important land marks.

4.198 Pending of recruitment of manpower under the scheme, existing selected officers/officials have been trained. The procurement of all statutory towns maps (3,801) had been completed, out of which generation of digital files of 2,314 town maps had also been completed and other steps like creation of annotation layers, topology, labeling etc. were taken up.

4.199 In 2008-09, the work of preparation of detailed ward maps (2,069) in digital format of capital cities showing building/premises, road, lane, sub-lane for each ward has been taken up. During the year 2009-10 the field survey work of 1,213 ward maps have been completed, out of which creation of digital files of 409 ward maps have also been completed.

**Modernizing Data Dissemination Activity in Census:**

4.200 As part of data disseminating activities in 2001 Census, new and modified Census of India website has been created and hosted on NIC server. The new website has much larger volume of Census data for use without any

charges. There is software applications hosted on the site, which allow quick access to data and faster downloads. A module on shopping Cart facility has been introduced to enable choosing the book/CDs for purchase. With the release of 3 tables in 2009, almost the entire work of publication of tables based on 2001 Census has been completed. The data is disseminated in CDs, in printed volumes and on the Internet. Customized tables are also generated in respect of Census database on request from individual data users.

4.201 In the calendar year 2010, Census data products amounting to approximately ₹ 15.00 lakh were sold. This does not include the sales by a few Census Directorates from where latest returns are yet to be received. A concrete effort by the Census Directorates to publicize and sell publications to libraries and other research institutions has borne fruit.

4.202 The Office of the Registrar General, India is setting up a workstation for research on micro data from 2001 Census at Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi for use by research scholars under the active supervision of the senior faculty members. Fund has already been placed with JNUs for this purpose for undertaking civil and electrical work and for purchase of software. This workstation is likely to be made operational in a few months time. All Census Directorates are regularly participating in book fairs and exhibitions in the states to exhibit and sell Census reports and other publications.

#### **Setting up of Training Unit:**

4.203 The training activities over the years would cover above areas to build preparedness for the organization and ensuring a level of competency and capacity for RGI personnel to meet the next census challenges. During the financial year 2010-11, three training workshops were organized with the help of US Census Bureau in order to enhance the expertise of the officers of RGI

and DCOs in respect to Census-2011. The three workshops were organized at ORGI, New Delhi in which 64 officers/officials were trained.

#### **Mother Tongue Survey of India:**

4.204 A Scheme on Mother Tongue Survey of India is being implemented during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan for Survey of Mother Tongues which were unclassified in 2001 Census. The proposed survey aims to achieve the classification and rationalization of Unclassified Mother Tongues as returned in 2001 Census. So far, 400 mother tongues/languages have been taken up for survey work. The scholars mainly from universities, engaged for survey work have been imparted linguistic training in the regions where these mother tongues/languages are concentrated. Out of 400 mother tongues/languages, reports on 241 (Honorary paid) mother tongues have already been completed.

#### **National Population Register:**

4.205 The Citizenship Act, 1955 was amended in 2003 and Section 14A was inserted, which provides that the Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue National Identity Card to him. Simultaneously, Citizenship Rules 2003 have been enacted laying down the processes to be followed for giving effect to this intent.

#### **National Population Register (NPR):**

4.206 National Population Register (NPR) of all usual residents, with a single reference data in the country. As the preparation of NPR involves house-to-house enumeration, the data collection has been completed along with the Houselisting Operations of Census 2011 i.e. from April to September, 2010. This has saved the cost considerably. Once the data is digitized, photographs, iris and fore finger biometrics will be captured of all usual residents who are of

age 5 years and above. The data base would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de duplication and generation of UID nos. The Office of RGI would maintain and update the NPR database for which, it is proposed to set up NPR Centres in each of the Tehsils.

#### **National Population Register (NPR) in Coastal Areas:**

4.207 For strengthening the security along the coastline of the country, the creation of NPR in 3,331 coastal villages has been undertaken ahead of 2011 Census. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, all the towns and villages have been covered for data collection in the First Phase while in respect of the other coastal States/UTs, 3,331 coastal villages have been covered. The remaining coastal towns/cities will be covered at the time of the preparation of NPR for the country. Direct data collection alongwith the photograph and finger biometrics has been resorted to. The field work of direct data collection of 120 lakh persons and biometric of more than 69 lakh persons have been collected. Government has also decided to issue identity (smart) cards to the 'usual residents' of these villages who are of 18 years of age and above.

#### **North Eastern Police Academy:**

4.208 North Eastern Police Academy was established in 1978 on the recommendation of the Gore Committee with the objective of training the police personnel of North Eastern State Police Organisations. It is situated in UMSAW, UMIAM Meghalaya and spread in 210 acre. The Academy is looked upon as a nodal agency for all purposes for training to the police personnel (ASI and above rank) for North Eastern States.

4.209 It was decided in 2006 that the NEPA may be transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs from DONER. NEPA was transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs w.e.f. 1.4.2007. It was assessed that this will help to secure professional

management inputs there. The NEPA scheme named as “**Strengthening of NEPA**” involves estimate expenses of ₹ 49.50 crore during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period which is under implementation. Its basic objective is to create infrastructure comparable to the good police organisations. Major completed works are Extension of Officer's Mess, Indoor Firing Range, Open Firing Range, Purchase of Generator Set (04 nos.), Purchase of 50 nos. Computer with Printer, Purchase of Vehicles, Construction of Senior Officer's Suite and Site development. Major ongoing works are – Construction of 22 nos. of Residential Quarters, Construction of 120 bedded SIs Mess, Driving Simulator, Construction of Water Treatment Plant and Construction of Football Ground. So far, ₹ 6.00 crore released in the current financial year for carrying out works/purchase of items. A revised plan scheme named “Modified Plan for strengthening of infrastructures of North Eastern Police Academy” at a total cost of ₹ 82.13 crore has been considered by the Expenditure Finance Committee and approved in December, 2010.

**National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science, New Delhi:**

4.210 The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS), New Delhi a premier institution for Criminology, was set up in 1972. It functions as the country's nodal institution for training of functionaries of Criminal Justice System in the twin fields of Criminology and Forensic Science, as well as for research related to these fields. The Institute is affiliated with the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi for running M.A/M.Sc. programmes in Criminology and Forensic Science, which started with effect from August 3, 2004.

4.211 A plan scheme in NICFS to upgrade their infrastructure and to carry out studies/analysis on relevant subjects at the cost of ₹ 15.00 crore during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is in operation. It was approved on 31.7.2008.

**Setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist Schools (CIATSS) of the Police Education & Training Scheme during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan:**

4.212 During the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period, a plan scheme was approved for setting up of total 20 CIAT Schools, i.e. four each in the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa at a total cost of ₹ 52.40 crore. The basic objective is to train state police personnel for combating terrorism/naxalism. The training will be mainly outdoor. The Ministry of Home Affairs provide an amount of ₹ 1.5 crore for each CIAT school to the states for development of infrastructure. The Ministry also bears recurring expenditure towards honorarium to be paid to the trainers. The land for these schools was made available by the concerned State Governments. They also provide administrative support for running the CIAT Schools and necessary training equipments like weapons, ammunition, supporting manpower etc. BPR&D signed a MOU with each State to this effect.

4.213 Based on progress made by various states and requirement of the other states, these CIAT schools have been redistributed as bellow:

(i)	Assam,	-	02
(ii)	Bihar, Orissa	-	03 each
(iii)	Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand	-	04 each
(iv)	West Bengal, Tripura Manipur & Nagaland	-	01 each

4.214 ₹ 22.50 crore was released to the states for establishment of CIAT schools so far. Presently, 13 CIAT schools were established and training is being imparted there. Around 4,000 trainees have been trained.

#### **Plan Scheme of BPR&D:**

4.215 Planning Commission agreed to provide an amount of ₹ 150.00 crore for implementation of the following 04 schemes being implemented independently during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period. These are:-

<b><u>Scheme</u></b>	<b><u>Outlay</u></b> (₹ in crore)
(a) Setting up of Central Police Training College	- 47.14

(b)	Setting up of 2 Central Detective Training Schools and construction of BPR&D Hqrs.	-	48.00
(c)	Training Intervention	-	25.00
(d)	R&D Project	-	10.00

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**Total: 130.14**

**₹ 130.14 crore approved.**

**(a) Central Academy for Police Training:**

4.216 It has been decided to establish one Central Police Training College at Bhopal with an outlay of ₹ 47.14 crore for providing training to the trainers of the State Police Training Institutes as the State Police is not having sufficient trainers who can train their personnel in the latest techniques to combat the newly emerged challenges to internal security. Sanction amounting to ₹ 47.14 crore has been issued on 04/03/2009. This Academy would also provide training to the direct recruit Deputy SPs and also conduct in-service and specialized training to Deputy SP/Addl. SP of the States who at present do not have training facilities of appropriate standards. 400 acres of land has been provided by Government of Madhya Pradesh free of cost for setting up of CAPT.

4.217 This Ministry has released ₹ 82.06 lakh for providing and fixing of barbed wire fencing with RCC post and MS gate at land. A meeting with DG, BPR&D and CPWD Bhopal was held on 16.12.2010 under the chairmanship of Secretary (IS) to chalk out plan for starting construction at an early date.

**(b) Setting up of Central Detective Training Schools and new BPR&D Headquarters:**

4.218 At present BPR&D has 03 Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS), i.e. Chandigarh, Kolkata & Hyderabad for providing training to state police personnel in investigation of criminal cases. As these schools are not in a position to cater to the training need of all the States, two more CDTS have

been sanctioned. An amount of ₹ 48.00 crore was sanctioned for establishment of :-

- (i) BPR&D Headquarter and National Police Mission Directorate to be located at Mahipalpur, New Delhi in the land provided by DDA. It has been decided that the Headquarter of National Crime Record Bureau will also be located with BPR&D HQrs. on the same land. Accordingly the revised estimate is being examined by BPR&D and NCRB.
- (ii) One CDTs to be located near Lucknow.
- (iii) Another CDTs to be located at Gandhinagar and land was selected with the discussion of the Government of Gujarat and letter was sent to the Gujarat Government to allocate land in the name of BPR&D/CDTs.

4.219 For 02 CDTs, land offered by Government of Gujarat at Gandhinagar has been found suitable. BPR&D has requested the State Government for issuing orders for allotment of Land. The other CDTs at Lucknow is proposed to be constructed at the land to be allocated to ITBP by Ministry of Defence. Considering delay in getting land from Ministry of Defence, alternative location is being search out.

**(c) R & D Projects: -**

4.220 The scheme with an outlay of ₹ 10.00 crore to be implemented by BPR&D has already been sanctioned on 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2008. The scheme provides for projects to be undertaken for Research and Development in the area of Police and Correctional Administration. This Ministry has released grants-in-aid of ₹ 3.00 crore for construction of one model police station in West Bengal and Punjab each and ₹ 1.5 crore released in October, 2010 as first instalment.

**(d) Training Intervention:**

4.221 The basic objective of the scheme is to identify the gaps between needs & potentials of policing and, the actual position, and make appropriate 'training interventions' for bridging the gaps so that the police personnel are able to discharge their duties more effectively. SHOs and investigation officers of the States are target training group under this Scheme. The scheme has been sanctioned on 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2008 with an outlay of ₹ 25.00 crore. BPR&D is identifying organization/institution through which a part of the scheme will be implemented.

**IMMIGRATION SERVICE:**

Sl. No.	Project	Progress
1	Up-gradation of ICS software.	ICS software has been installed and operationalized at 75 out of 77 ICPs. The remaining ICPs would be computerized in current financial year.
2	Installation of Web cameras at ICPs not controlled by Bol.	The proposal is being prepared by Bol.
3	Scanning system for Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai Airports.	The proposal is being prepared by Bol in consultation with NIC. The new system is likely to be installed by 30.06.2011.
4	Up-gradation of scanning system at CFB	The proposal is being prepared by Bol in consultation with NIC. The new system is likely to be installed by 30.06.2011.
5	Scanning system for other major airports viz. Hyderabad, Bangalore, Cochin and Trivandrum.	The proposal is being prepared by Bol in consultation with NIC. The new system is likely to be installed by 30.06.2011.
6	Registration software system for FRROs	Initial study has been conducted at FRRO Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. Software development is in progress. Online system for Registration of foreigners for FRRO Delhi has been prepared.
7	Computerization of C-forms	NIC is preparing the software which is likely to be operationalized by 31.03.2011.
8	Office automation of Bol and FRROs	The FRROs work flow study, design and development under progress. Deployment of work flow solution likely to be done by 31.03.2011.
9	Computerization of new ICPs to be taken over by Bol.	Initial phase of computerization has been completed.
10	SAN storage system for integration of web cameras with ICS software at ICPs which are not controlled by Bol.	The central data centre for the IVFRT Project is being planned. For the time being, the existing data centre of NIC is being used.
11	Computerisation of Chandigarh Airport	The Chandigarh airport is yet to be declared Immigration Check Post. It would be computerized and networked with Central Foreigners Bureau as per requirement.
12	Replacement/up-gradation of CCTV system at Amritsar, Kolkata and Chennai Airports.	The proposal being prepared by Bol.
13	E-PRMs for smaller ICPs and additional counters.	NIC has initiated steps to procure 150 full page e-PRMs. The PRMs are likely to be installed by 31.03.2011.
14	Implementation of scanning system of D/E Cards.	The proposal is being prepared by Bol in consultation with NIC. The new system shall be installed by 30.06.2011.
15	Development of Registration software for FRROs/FRO.	The FRROs work flow study, design and development under progress. Deployment of work flow solution likely to be done by 31.03.2011.

# CHAPTER-5

## OVERALL TRENDS OF EXPENDITURE VIS-À-VIS BUDGET ESTIMATES/REVISED ESTIMATES

5.1 The Demands for Grants Vol. I comprise five Grants pertaining to MHA and Vol. II comprises five Grants pertaining to five UTs. A synopsis of the Budget Estimates 2010-2011; Revised Estimates 2010-11 and Budget Estimates 2011-12 of the Ten Grants handled by MHA are as follows:-

### REVENUE

(₹ in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2010-2011			REVISED ESTIMATES 2010-2011			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2011-2012		
	PLAN	NON- PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON- PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON- PLAN	TOTAL
52- Ministry of Home Affairs	887.58	2307.84	3195.42	1755.14	2477.82	4232.96	3226.00	1695.54	4921.54
53- Cabinet	0.00	334.37	334.37	0.00	314.07	314.07	0.00	330.54	330.54
54- Police	404.84	22704.90	23109.74	307.00	28512.09	28819.09	839.95	30347.52	31187.47
55-Other Expdtr. of MHA	149.00	1210.54	1359.54	45.00	1331.07	1376.07	328.00	1312.87	1640.87
56-Transfer to UTs.	1401.10	518.00	1919.10	1177.74	499.00	1676.74	1562.29	496.00	2058.29
<b>Total Revenue (Grant No 52-56)</b>	<b>2842.52</b>	<b>27075.65</b>	<b>29918.17</b>	<b>3284.88</b>	<b>33134.05</b>	<b>36418.93</b>	<b>5956.24</b>	<b>34182.47</b>	<b>40138.71</b>
96 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	607.71	1069.71	1677.42	622.51	1156.56	1779.07	851.52	1153.51	2005.03
97 – Chandigarh	142.34	1553.11	1695.45	161.47	1937.59	2099.06	195.34	1857.99	2053.33
98 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	138.73	85.22	223.95	167.93	88.26	256.19	181.63	93.48	275.11
99 – Daman & Diu	84.77	97.87	182.64	84.77	100.87	185.64	148.36	104.73	253.09
100 – Laksha-dweep	111.52	384.26	495.78	111.52	376.51	488.03	121.54	382.64	504.18
<b>Total Revenue (Grant No.96-100)</b>	<b>1085.07</b>	<b>3190.17</b>	<b>4275.24</b>	<b>1148.20</b>	<b>3659.79</b>	<b>4807.99</b>	<b>1498.39</b>	<b>3592.35</b>	<b>5090.74</b>
<b>Total – 10 Grants (Revenue)</b>	<b>3927.59</b>	<b>30265.82</b>	<b>34193.41</b>	<b>4433.08</b>	<b>36793.84</b>	<b>41226.92</b>	<b>7454.63</b>	<b>37774.82</b>	<b>45229.45</b>

## CAPITAL

(₹ in crore)

GRANT NUMBER	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2010-2011			REVISED ESTIMATES 2010-2011			BUDGET ESTIMATES 2011-2012		
	PLAN	NON- PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON- PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON- PLAN	TOTAL
52-Ministry of Home Affairs	24.13	63.84	87.97	31.86	79.79	111.65	11.00	17.85	28.85
53-Cabinet	0.00	91.05	91.05	0.00	76.05	76.05	0.00	104.07	104.07
54-Police	535.45	6295.02	6830.47	476.00	4785.55	5261.55	5595.05	2877.47	8472.52
55-Other expenditure of MHA	0.00	136.41	136.41	0.00	76.69	76.69	0.00	103.99	103.99
56-Transfer to UTs.	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
<b>Total Capital (Grant No 52-56)</b>	<b>559.58</b>	<b>6658.32</b>	<b>7217.90</b>	<b>507.86</b>	<b>5090.08</b>	<b>5597.94</b>	<b>5606.05</b>	<b>3175.38</b>	<b>8781.43</b>
96 – Andaman and Nicobar Islands	346.65	36.54	383.19	331.85	36.54	368.39	578.93	20.39	599.32
97 – Chandigarh	308.57	(-)87.11	221.46	301.26	(-)351.11	(-)49.85	466.55	(-)211.46	255.09
98 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57.09	4.12	61.21	89.09	4.62	93.71	152.51	3.82	156.33
99 – Daman & Diu	84.46	0.67	85.13	95.46	0.67	96.13	176.59	0.67	177.26
100 – Lakshadweep	210.56	3.80	214.36	210.56	3.59	214.15	267.25	3.12	270.37
<b>Total Capital (Grant No. 96 -100)</b>	<b>1007.33</b>	<b>(-)41.98</b>	<b>965.35</b>	<b>1028.22</b>	<b>(-)305.69</b>	<b>722.53</b>	<b>1641.83</b>	<b>(-)183.46</b>	<b>1458.37</b>
<b>Total – 10 Grants (Capital)</b>	<b>1566.91</b>	<b>6616.34</b>	<b>8183.25</b>	<b>1536.08</b>	<b>4784.39</b>	<b>6320.47</b>	<b>7247.88</b>	<b>2991.92</b>	<b>10239.80</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL 10 GRANTS (REVENUE + CAPITAL)</b>	<b>5494.50</b>	<b>36882.16</b>	<b>42376.66</b>	<b>5969.16</b>	<b>41578.23</b>	<b>47547.39</b>	<b>14702.51</b>	<b>40766.74</b>	<b>55469.25</b>

**Note:- The above estimates are net of recoveries.**

5.2 Grant No. 53 - Cabinet, though included under Ministry of Home Affairs, is a Grant which is not administered by this Ministry. Similarly, in respect of the five Grants relating to UTs without Legislatures, included in Vol. II of the Demands for Grants of MHA, and Grant No. 56 -Transfer to UTs, the schemes are scrutinized and sanctioned by the Central Ministries under whose purview the particular scheme falls. Thus effectively only three Grants are controlled and administered by the Ministry. These are:-

1. **Grant No. 52 – Ministry of Home Affairs**
2. **Grant No. 54 – Police**
3. **Grant No. 55 – Other Expenditure of MHA**

5.3 The actual expenditures of the last two years; BE/RE 2009-2010, 2010-11 and BE 2011-12 and percentage variations with reference to preceding years of these three Grants are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Actuals 2008 -2009	BE 2009- 2010	RE 2009- 2010	Actuals 2009- 2010	Perce- tage variation w.r.t. prece- ding year (Actuals)	BE 2010- 2011	RE 2010- 2011	BE 2011- 2012	Perce- tage variation w.r.t. prece- ding year (BE)
52- MHA	1122.94	1614.40	1810.63	1692.83	50.75	3283.39	4344.61	4950.39	50.77
54- Police	23904.29	33809.86	30900.54	31791.77	33.00	29940.21	34080.64	39659.99	32.46
55- Other Exp. of MHA	1517.08	1417.35	1425.26	1491.24	(-) 1.70	1495.95	1452.76	1744.86	16.64

5.4 The graphs in the following pages depict budgetary allocation and its utilization in the preceding three years 2008-09; 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 31.12.2010) in respect of major schemes administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

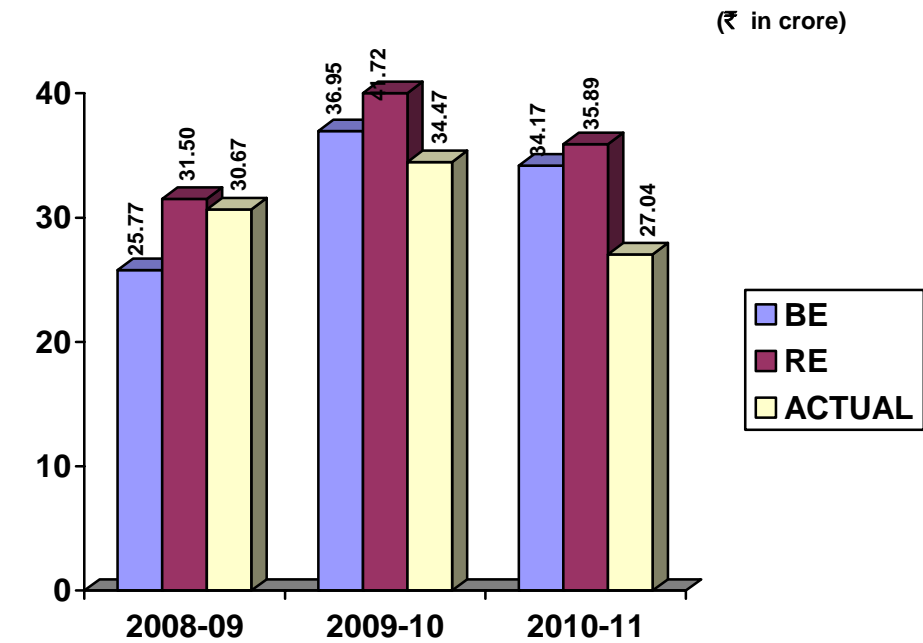
## BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ in crore)

Demand No.		BE 2010-11			RE 2010-11			BE 2011-12		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
52- MHA	Revenue	887.58	2307.84	3195.42	1755.14	2477.82	4232.96	3226.00	1695.54	4921.54
	Capital	24.13	63.84	87.97	31.86	79.79	111.65	11.00	17.85	28.85
	<b>Total</b>	<b>911.71</b>	<b>2371.68</b>	<b>3283.39</b>	<b>1787.00</b>	<b>2557.61</b>	<b>4344.61</b>	<b>3237.00</b>	<b>1713.39</b>	<b>4950.39</b>
53-Cabinet	Revenue	0.00	334.37	334.37	0.00	314.07	314.07	0.00	330.54	330.54
	Capital	0.00	91.05	91.05	0.00	76.05	76.05	0.00	104.07	104.07
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>425.42</b>	<b>425.42</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>390.12</b>	<b>390.12</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>434.61</b>	<b>434.61</b>
54- Police	Revenue	404.84	22704.90	23109.74	307.00	28512.09	28819.09	839.95	30347.52	31187.47
	Capital	535.45	6295.02	6830.47	476.00	4785.55	5261.55	5595.05	2877.47	8472.52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>940.29</b>	<b>28999.92</b>	<b>29940.21</b>	<b>783.00</b>	<b>33297.64</b>	<b>34080.64</b>	<b>6435.00</b>	<b>33224.99</b>	<b>39659.99</b>
55-Other Expendi-ture of MHA	Revenue	149.00	1210.54	1359.54	45.00	1331.07	1376.07	328.00	1312.87	1640.87
	Capital	0.00	136.41	136.41	0.00	76.69	76.69	0.00	103.99	103.99
	<b>Total</b>	<b>149.00</b>	<b>1346.95</b>	<b>1495.95</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>1407.76</b>	<b>1452.76</b>	<b>328.00</b>	<b>1416.86</b>	<b>1744.86</b>
56- Transfer to UTs	Revenue	1401.10	518.00	1919.10	1177.74	499.00	1676.74	1562.29	496.00	2058.29
	Capital	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1401.10</b>	<b>590.00</b>	<b>1991.10</b>	<b>1177.74</b>	<b>571.00</b>	<b>1748.74</b>	<b>1562.29</b>	<b>568.00</b>	<b>2130.29</b>
<b>Total Grant No.52-56</b>	Revenue	<b>2842.52</b>	<b>27075.65</b>	<b>29918.17</b>	<b>3284.88</b>	<b>33134.05</b>	<b>36418.93</b>	<b>5956.24</b>	<b>34182.47</b>	<b>40138.71</b>
	Capital	<b>559.58</b>	<b>6658.32</b>	<b>7217.90</b>	<b>507.86</b>	<b>5090.08</b>	<b>5597.94</b>	<b>5606.05</b>	<b>3175.38</b>	<b>8781.43</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3402.10</b>	<b>33733.97</b>	<b>37136.07</b>	<b>3792.74</b>	<b>38224.13</b>	<b>42016.87</b>	<b>11562.29</b>	<b>37357.85</b>	<b>48920.14</b>
96- Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Revenue	607.71	1069.71	1677.42	622.51	1156.56	1779.07	851.52	1153.51	2005.03
	Capital	346.65	36.54	383.19	331.85	36.54	368.39	578.93	20.39	599.32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>954.36</b>	<b>1106.25</b>	<b>2060.61</b>	<b>954.36</b>	<b>1193.10</b>	<b>2147.46</b>	<b>1430.45</b>	<b>1173.90</b>	<b>2604.35</b>
97- Chandigarh	Revenue	142.34	1553.11	1695.45	161.47	1937.59	2099.06	195.34	1857.99	2053.33
	Capital	308.57	-87.11	221.46	301.26	-351.11	-49.85	466.55	-211.46	255.09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>450.91</b>	<b>1466.00</b>	<b>1916.91</b>	<b>462.73</b>	<b>1586.48</b>	<b>2049.21</b>	<b>661.89</b>	<b>1646.53</b>	<b>2308.42</b>
98- Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Revenue	138.73	85.22	223.95	167.93	88.26	256.19	181.63	93.48	275.11
	Capital	57.09	4.12	61.21	89.09	4.62	93.71	152.51	3.82	156.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>195.82</b>	<b>89.34</b>	<b>285.16</b>	<b>257.02</b>	<b>92.88</b>	<b>349.90</b>	<b>334.14</b>	<b>97.30</b>	<b>431.44</b>
99- Daman & Diu	Revenue	84.77	97.87	182.64	84.77	100.87	185.64	148.36	104.73	253.09
	Capital	84.46	0.67	85.13	95.46	0.67	96.13	176.59	0.67	177.26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>169.23</b>	<b>98.54</b>	<b>267.77</b>	<b>180.23</b>	<b>101.54</b>	<b>281.77</b>	<b>324.95</b>	<b>105.40</b>	<b>430.35</b>
100- Lakshadweep	Revenue	111.52	384.26	495.78	111.52	376.51	488.03	121.54	382.64	504.18
	Capital	210.56	3.80	214.36	210.56	3.59	214.15	267.25	3.12	270.37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>322.08</b>	<b>388.06</b>	<b>710.14</b>	<b>322.08</b>	<b>380.10</b>	<b>702.18</b>	<b>388.79</b>	<b>385.76</b>	<b>774.55</b>
<b>Total Grant No. 96-100</b>	Revenue	<b>1085.07</b>	<b>3190.17</b>	<b>4275.24</b>	<b>1148.20</b>	<b>3659.79</b>	<b>4807.99</b>	<b>1498.39</b>	<b>3592.35</b>	<b>5090.74</b>
	Capital	<b>1007.33</b>	<b>-41.98</b>	<b>965.35</b>	<b>1028.22</b>	<b>-305.69</b>	<b>722.53</b>	<b>1641.83</b>	<b>-183.46</b>	<b>1458.37</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2092.40</b>	<b>3148.19</b>	<b>5240.59</b>	<b>2176.42</b>	<b>3354.10</b>	<b>5530.52</b>	<b>3140.22</b>	<b>3408.89</b>	<b>6549.11</b>
<b>Total of 10 Grants</b>	Revenue	<b>3927.59</b>	<b>30265.82</b>	<b>34193.41</b>	<b>4433.08</b>	<b>36793.84</b>	<b>41226.92</b>	<b>7454.63</b>	<b>37774.82</b>	<b>45229.45</b>
	Capital	<b>1566.91</b>	<b>6616.34</b>	<b>8183.25</b>	<b>1536.08</b>	<b>4784.39</b>	<b>6320.47</b>	<b>7247.88</b>	<b>2991.92</b>	<b>10239.80</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5494.50</b>	<b>36882.16</b>	<b>42376.66</b>	<b>5969.16</b>	<b>41578.23</b>	<b>47547.39</b>	<b>14702.51</b>	<b>40766.74</b>	<b>55469.25</b>

GRANT NO. 52 – MHA  
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

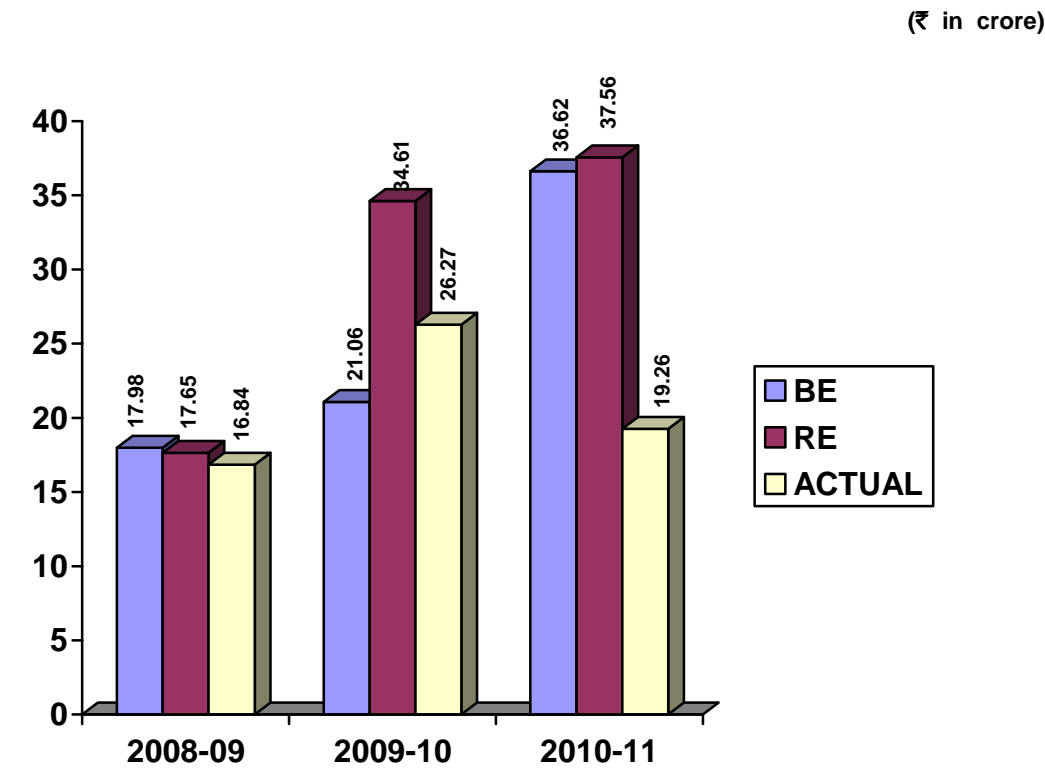
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



Actuals upto 31-12-2010 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 52 – MHA  
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

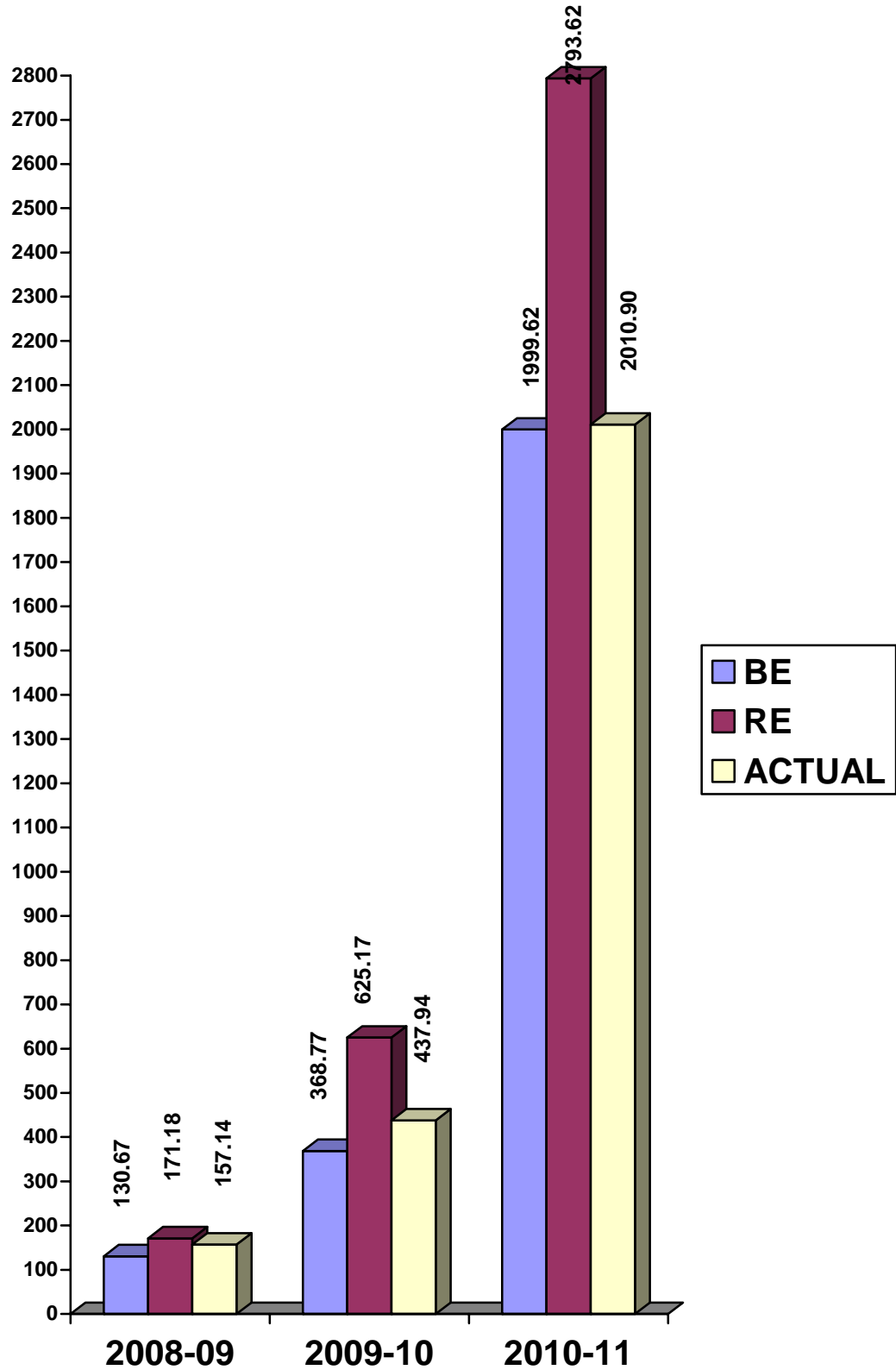


Actuals upto 31-12-2010 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 52 – MHA  
SCHEMES UNDER THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

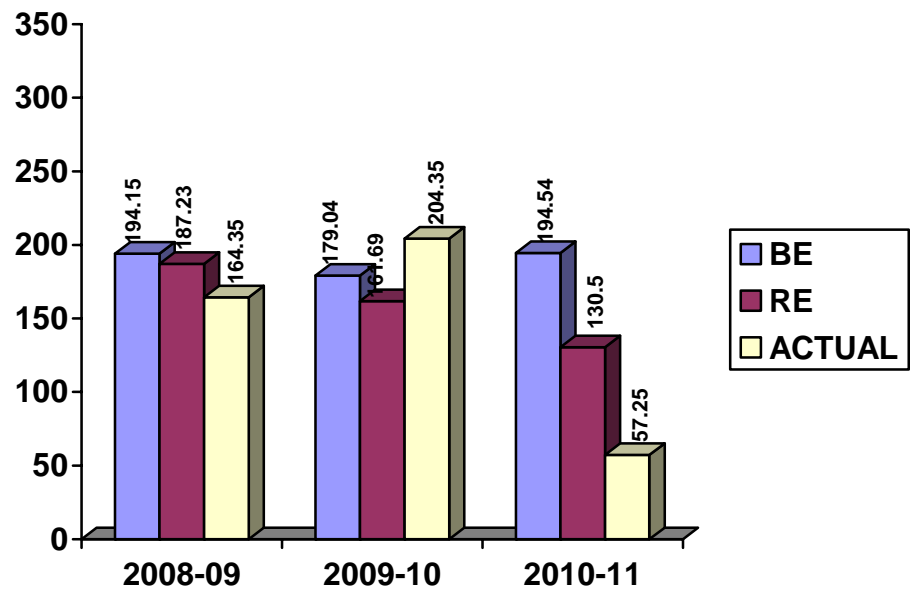


Actuals upto 31-12-2010 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 54 - POLICE  
INDO - PAKISTAN BORDER WORKS  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)

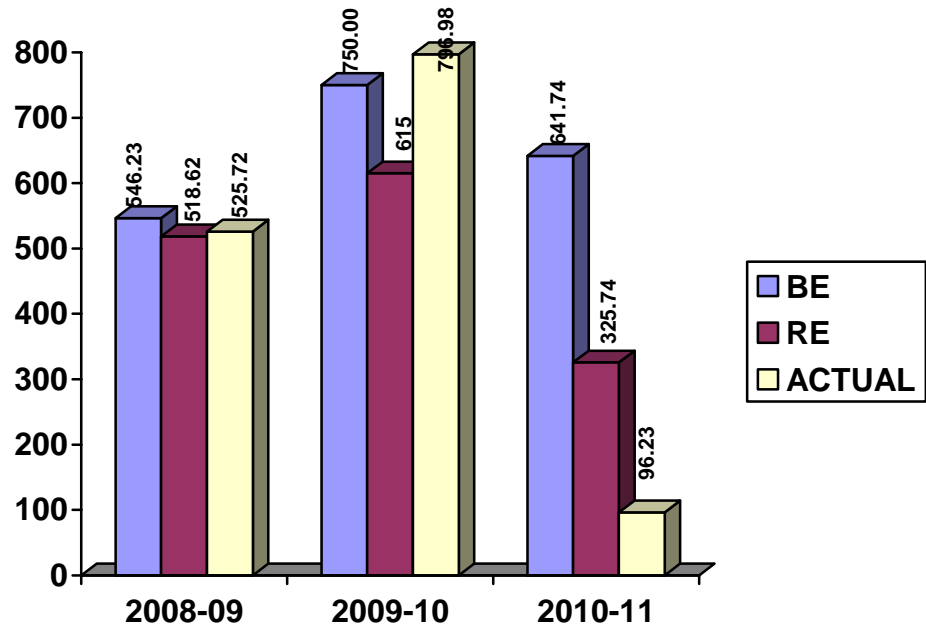


Actuals upto 31-12-2010 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 54 - POLICE  
INDO - BANGLADESH BORDER (ROAD & FENCING) PROJECT  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

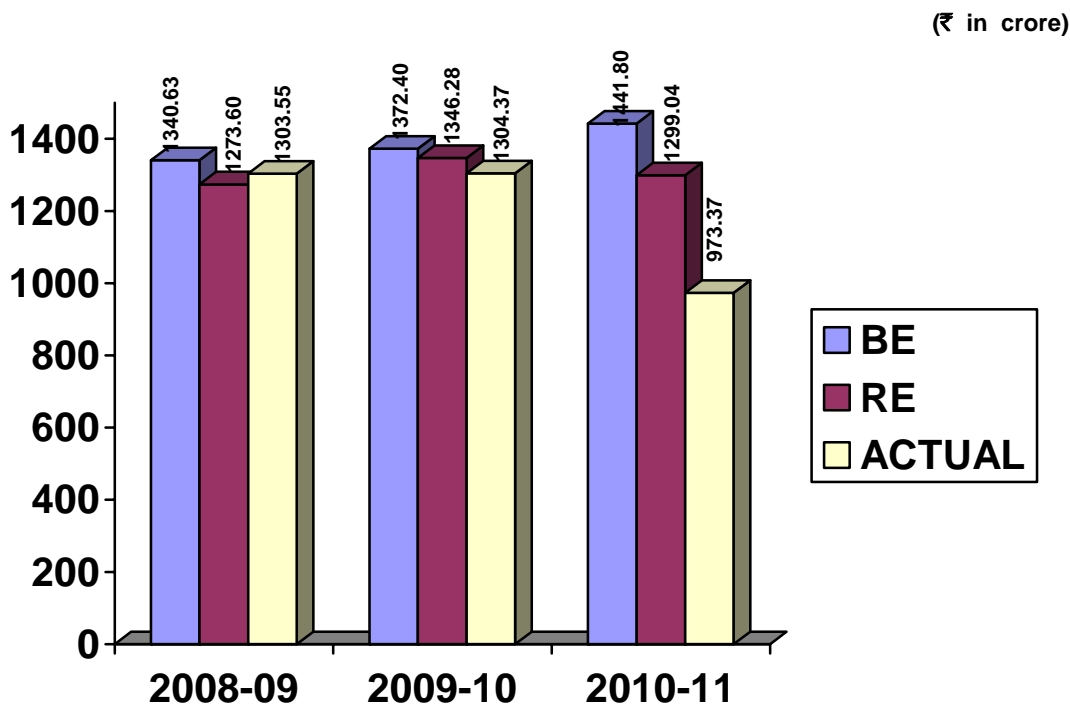
(₹ in crore)



Actuals upto 31-12-2010 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 54 - POLICE  
MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

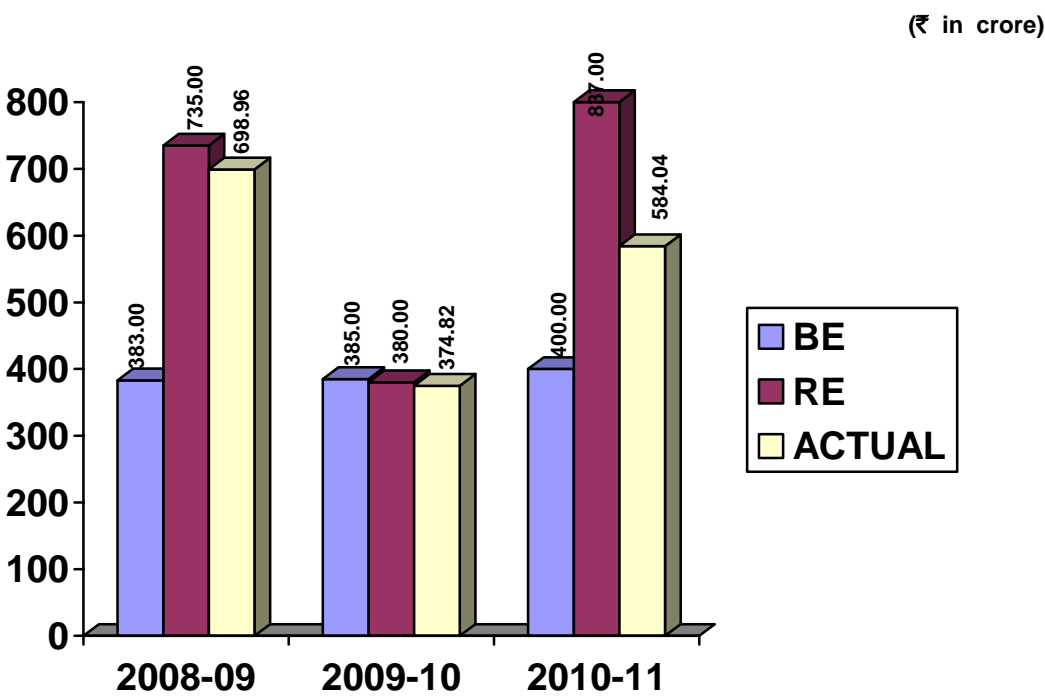
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



Actuals upto 31-12-2010 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 54 - POLICE  
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



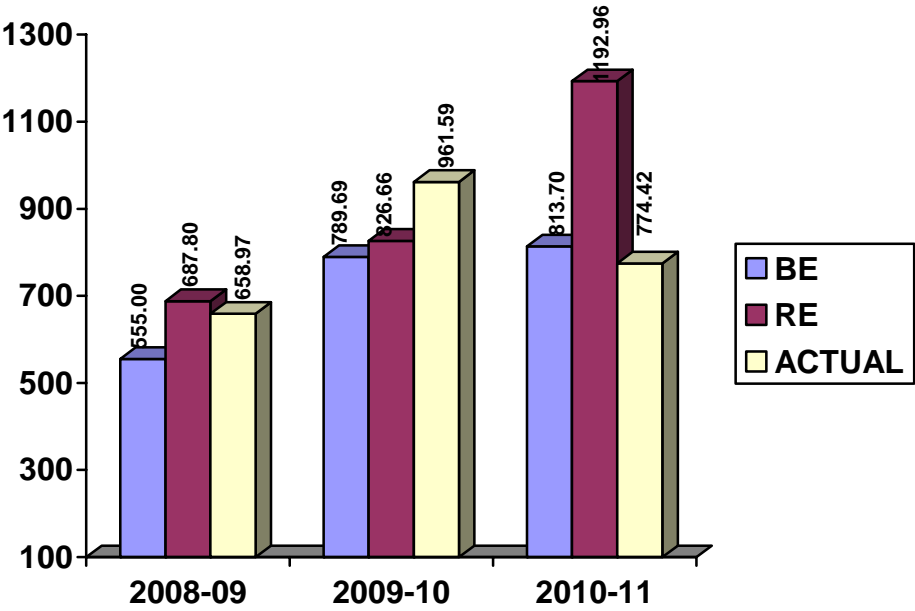
Actuals upto 31-12-2010 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 54 – POLICE  
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL PARAMILITARY FORCES  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

OFFICE BUILDING

(₹ in crore)



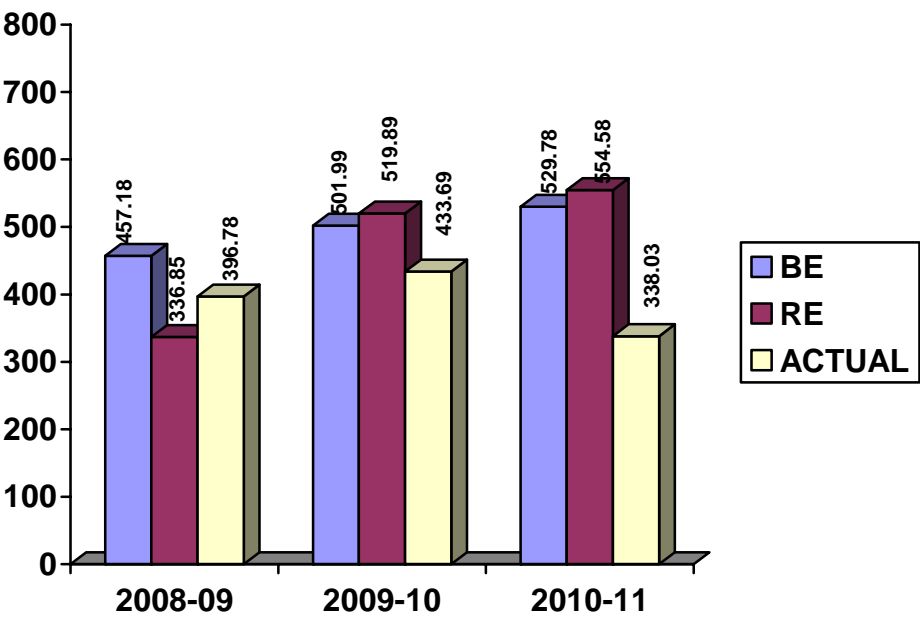
Actuals upto 31-12-2010 (Provisional)

GRANT No. 54 – POLICE  
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL PARAMILITARY FORCES  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

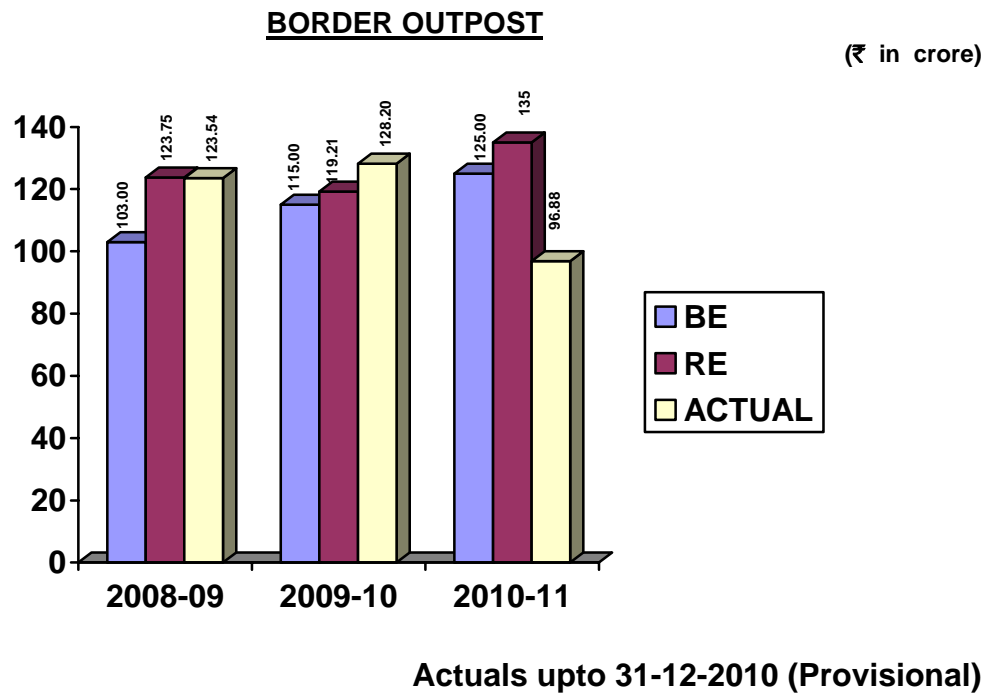
(₹ in crore)



Actuals upto 31-12-2010 (Provisional)

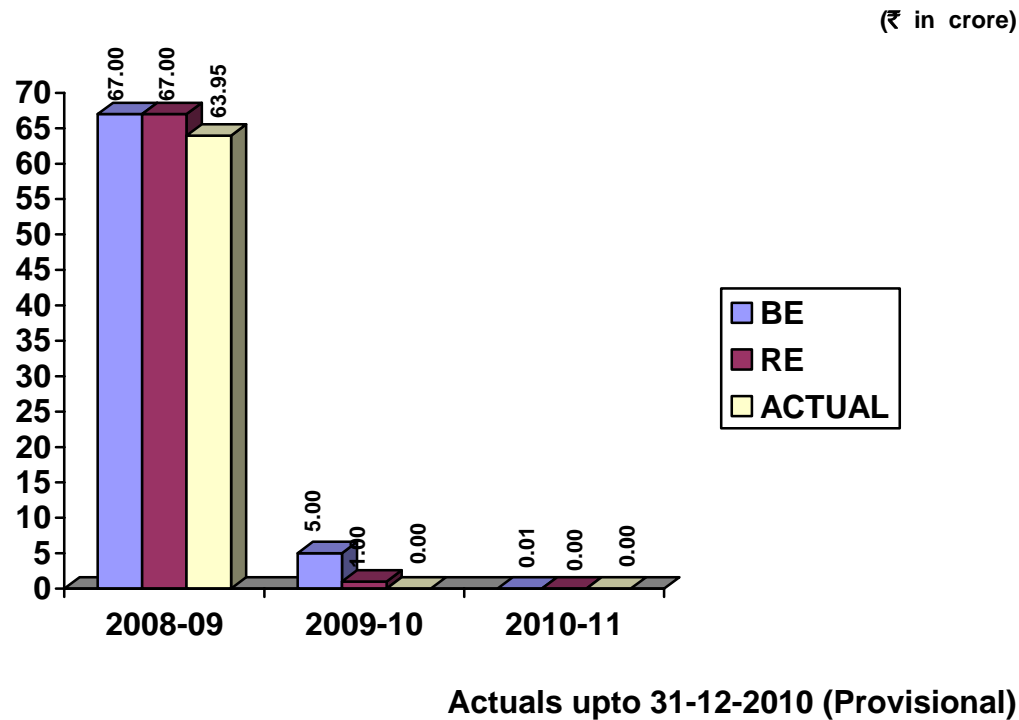
GRANT No. 54 – POLICE  
EXPENDITURE ON WORKS OF CENTRAL PARAMILITARY FORCES  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



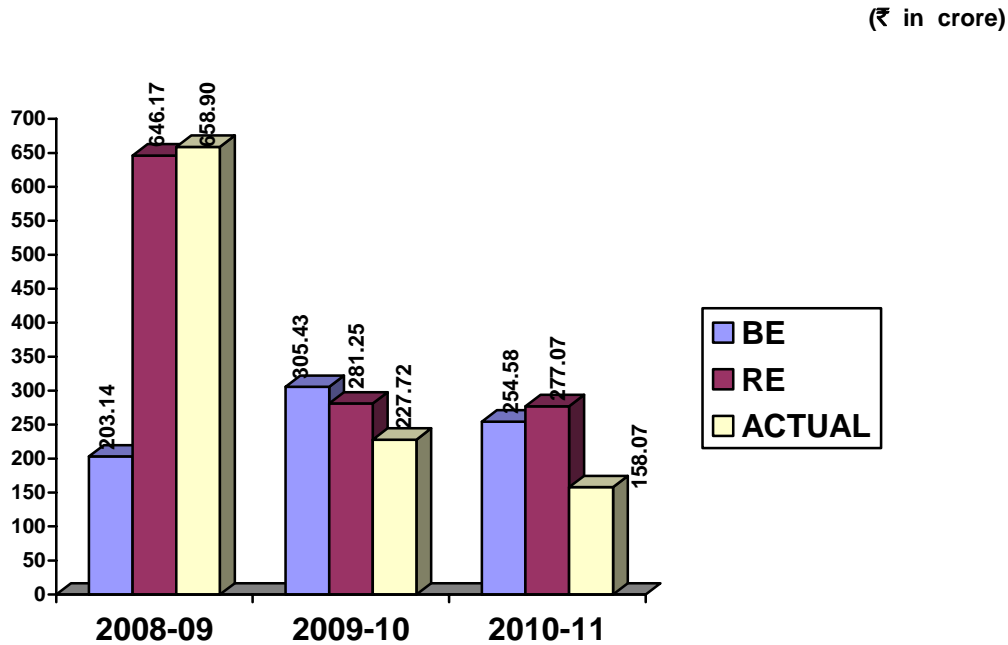
GRANT No. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA  
MODERNISATION OF PRISON ADMINISTRATION  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



**GRANT NO. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA  
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SCHEMES OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND  
REPATRIATES DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11**

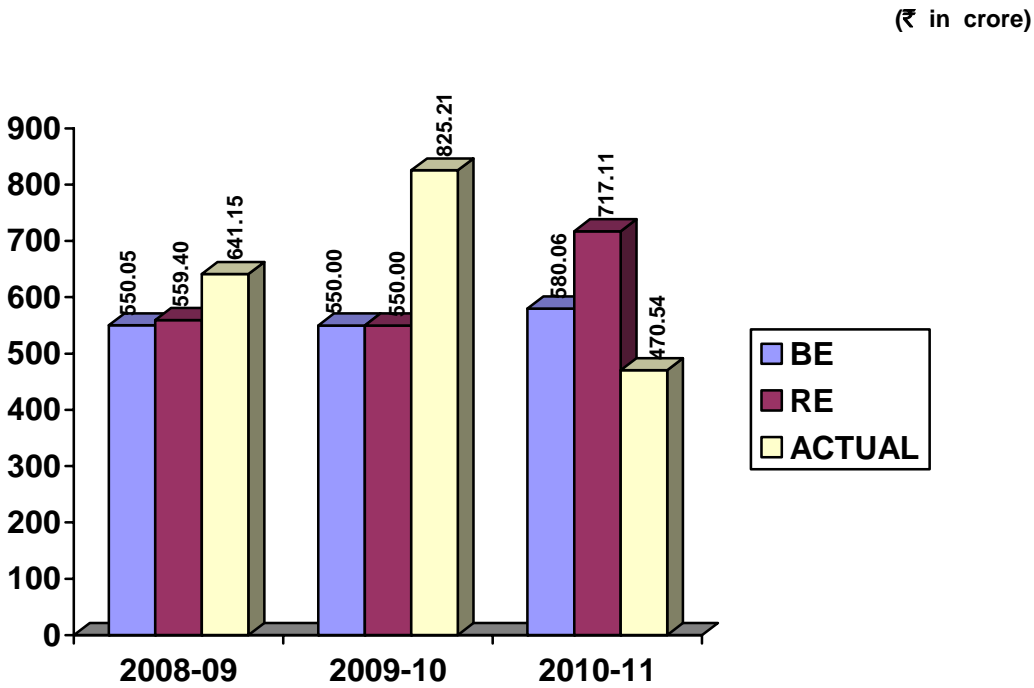
EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS



Actuals upto 31-12-2010 (Provisional)

**GRANT NO. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA  
SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11**

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

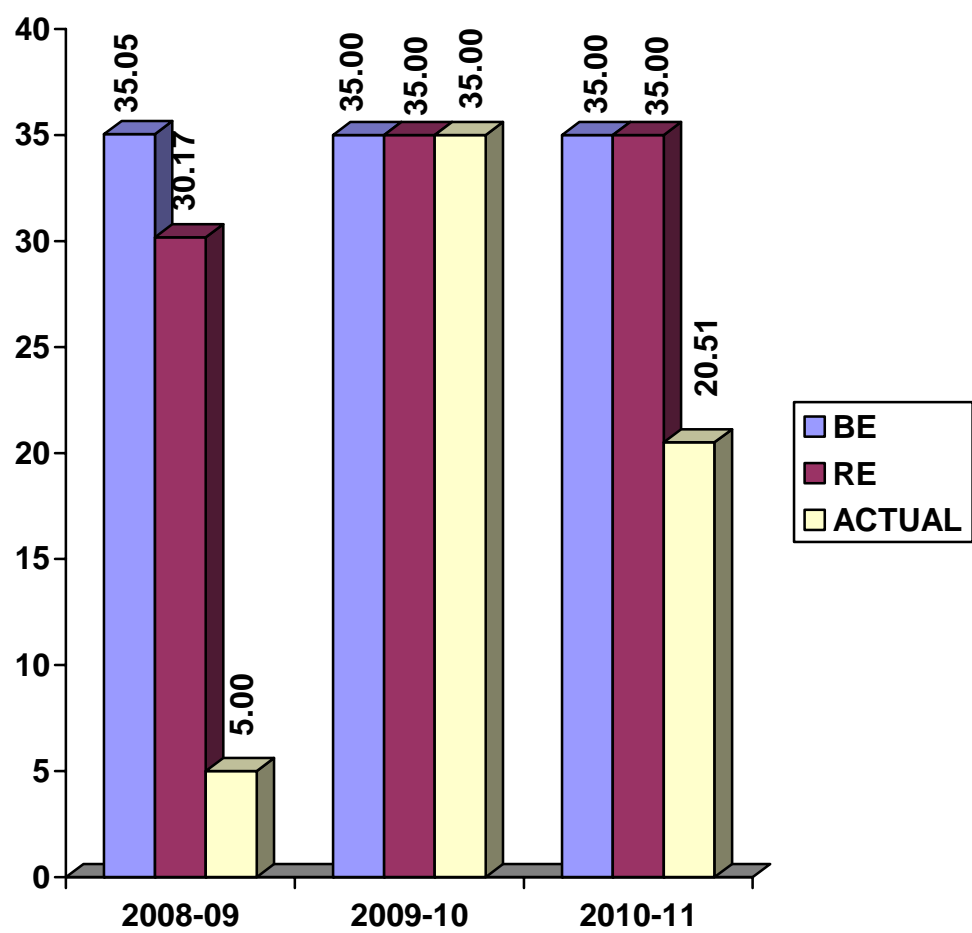


Actuals upto 31-12-2010 (Provisional)

GRANT NO. 55 – OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA  
FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS  
DURING 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

EXPENDITURE V/S ALLOCATION IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

(₹ in crore)



Actuals upto 31-12-2010 (Provisional)

# Ministry of Home Affairs Police

## Central Paramilitary Forces Budgetary Provision Vs. Actual Expenditure from 2007-2008 to 2009-2010

(₹ in crore)

Deptt.	Trend for the year 2007-2008				Trend for the year 2008-2009				Trend for the year 2009-2010			
	B.E.	Final Grant	Actual Exp.	Variation In Actual with final grant	BE	Final Grant	Actual Exp.	Variation in Actual with final grant	BE	Final Grant	Actual Exp.	Variation in Actual with final grant
<b>REVENUE</b>												
CRPF	3588.56	3553.64	3551.95	1.69	4038.31	5181.58	5182.58	+1.00	6765.39	6909.00	6901.32	-7.68
BSF	3448.93	3451.84	3475.98	-24.14	3833.24	4982.97	4949.20	-33.77	6292.18	6431.10	6429.97	-1.13
CISF	1296.75	1333.16	1332.89	0.27	1483.62	2107.17	2106.40	-0.77	2637.79	2829.86	2829.53	-0.33
ITBP	645.29	838.63	838.28	0.35	960.50	1225.36	1218.64	-6.72	1481.18	1633.61	1632.78	-0.83
Delhi Police	1404.13	1384.51	1397.45	-12.94	1525.90	1960.63	1964.32	+3.69	2812.49	2806.16	2604.60	-201.56
NSG	142.38	152.54	152.53	0.01	151.58	196.64	196.68	+0.04	276.80	308.45	305.02	-3.43
AR	1177.74	1203.22	1186.11	17.11	1256.04	1628.08	1621.57	-6.51	2209.11	2326.97	2320.46	-6.51
IB	385.81	387.26	407.62	-20.36	431.53	572.20	581.57	+9.37	657.10	779.63	757.60	-22.03
S.S.B.	770.15	752.40	729.79	22.61	862.10	1080.76	1049.02	-31.74	1416.01	1359.29	1338.94	-20.35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12859.74</b>	<b>13057.20</b>	<b>13072.60</b>	<b>-15.40</b>	<b>14542.82</b>	<b>18935.39</b>	<b>18869.98</b>	<b>-65.41</b>	<b>24548.05</b>	<b>25384.07</b>	<b>25120.22</b>	<b>-263.85</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>												
CRPF	474.00	366.95	359.74	4.21	431.25	376.87	369.80	-7.07	566.47	686.36	682.71	-3.65
BSF	424.76	402.58	403.02	-0.44	475.56	457.07	451.39	-5.68	819.36	924.17	937.62	13.45
CISF	64.60	43.45	43.34	0.11	54.80	64.26	63.82	-0.44	49.69	65.94	66.02	0.08
ITBP	105.50	161.78	162.45	-0.67	190.05	224.98	216.06	-8.92	227.35	224.82	253.46	28.64
Delhi Police	160.25	112.40	110.16	2.24	92.00	97.83	98.62	+0.79	151.04	163.70	157.13	-6.57
NSG	22.13	11.55	11.37	0.18	14.90	16.28	13.74	-2.54	132.60	135.80	120.31	-15.49
AR	290.80	364.80	355.70	9.10	335.00	357.25	351.98	-5.27	330.00	379.05	378.70	-0.35
IB	45.35	43.05	14.57	1.26	22.06	22.06	21.53	-0.53	60.96	64.48	53.47	-11.01
S.S.B.	225.00	216.40	214.11	2.29	340.50	200.66	189.45	-11.21	297.09	224.15	195.91	-28.24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1812.39</b>	<b>1719.96</b>	<b>1701.68</b>	<b>18.28</b>	<b>1956.12</b>	<b>1817.26</b>	<b>1776.39</b>	<b>-40.87</b>	<b>2634.56</b>	<b>2868.47</b>	<b>2845.33</b>	<b>-23.14</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>14672.13</b>	<b>14777.16</b>	<b>14774.28</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>16498.94</b>	<b>20752.65</b>	<b>20646.37</b>	<b>-106.28</b>	<b>27182.61</b>	<b>28252.54</b>	<b>27965.55</b>	<b>-287.03</b>

## SUMMARY OF BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2009-10

(₹ in crore)

Grant No	B.E.	Suppl.	Total Grant	Actual Expenditure	+ Excess - Saving	% Of saving/ excess with reference to Total Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52 – MHA	1614.40	196.26	1810.66	1692.83	(-)117.83	(-)6.50
54 – Police	34034.86	593.21	34628.07	31791.77	(-)2836.30	(-)8.19
55- Other Exp. of MHA	1437.35	55.93	1493.28	1491.24	(-)2.04	(-)0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>37086.61</b>	<b>845.40</b>	<b>37932.01</b>	<b>34975.84</b>	<b>(-)2956.17</b>	<b>(-)7.79</b>

**COMPARISON OF OBJECT HEADWISE EXPENDITURE GRANT NO. 52 - MHA; 54 - POLICE and 55 - OTHER EXPENDITURE OF MHA FOR THE YEAR  
2008-09 TO 2010-11 (Upto 31st December, 2010)**

(₹ in crore)

	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	POLICE			MHA			OTHER EXP OF MHA			TOTAL OF ALL GRANTS YEAR WISE		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Salary	14309.23	19986.96	16617.30	709.70	1027.70	1981.30	3.07	161.32	106.67	15022.00	21175.98	18705.27
2	Wages	3.30	7.01	6.93	7.69	9.62	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.99	16.63	13.94
3	Overtime	0.31	0.00	0.14	0.90	0.70	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	0.70	0.53
4	Pensionary charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	691.95	825.29	399.17	691.95	826.25	399.17
5	Rewards	5.32	5.98	4.10	0.93	0.96	0.66	0.00	0.05	0.06	6.25	0.00	4.82
6	Medical Treatment	87.12	105.75	99.36	9.61	9.77	7.57	0.00	1.19	1.40	96.73	116.71	108.33
7	Domestic Travel Expenses	488.18	708.62	666.89	19.89	34.11	26.69	2.71	6.62	5.31	510.78	749.35	698.89
8	Foreign Travel Expenses	1.58	2.66	4.90	2.14	1.84	2.24	0.23	0.16	0.14	3.95	4.66	7.28
9	Office Expenses	349.54	343.68	303.19	65.22	75.32	540.46	4.00	5.18	4.38	418.76	424.18	848.03
10	Rent, Rates & Taxes	10.88	15.67	5.67	9.72	13.70	12.08	2.73	0.03		23.33	29.40	17.75
11	Publication	6.88	7.64	3.89	1.15	9.82	27.22	0.25	0.23	0.50	8.28	17.69	31.61
12	BCTT	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00
13	Other Adm. Expenses	15.76	13.56	6.39	10.06	4.90	2.79	2.66	2.13	0.95	28.48	20.59	10.13
14	Supplies & Materials	5.75	5.82	7.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.75	6.01	7.70
15	Arms & Ammunitions	711.62	718.93	814.02	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	711.62	719.06	814.02
16	Cost of Ration	932.02	1157.79	1096.17	2.44	0.13	0.06	0.00	9.71	6.19	934.46	1167.83	1102.42
17	Petrol, Oil & Lubricant	342.35	288.12	244.52	0.17	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.99	342.52	288.85	245.51
18	Clothing & Tentage	274.75	386.05	192.40	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.40	0.24	274.75	400.95	193.12
19	Advt. & Publicity	22.82	29.89	25.70	9.48	14.50	0.00	12.55	25.56	7.24	44.85	91.06	32.94
20	Minor Works	208.43	255.36	127.00	21.31	35.61	14.86	1.79	0.07	0.18	231.53	271.27	142.04
21	Prof. Services	226.23	234.12	182.24	12.89	15.84	15.63	1.80	3.00	1.97	240.92	352.36	199.84
22	Grants-in-Aid	2177.46	2014.96	1867.23	88.90	115.24	186.71	691.36	264.90	201.02	2957.72	2281.78	2254.96
23	Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	1.92	95.61	0.14	0.13	0.13	1.82	0.13	95.74
24	Subsidies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66	24.96	34.99	33.73	24.96	34.99	35.39
25	Scholarship	0.80	0.75	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.81	56.60	0.58
26	Secret Service	15.51	16.38	21.16	55.61	55.84	44.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.12	17.41	65.98
27	Lump-Sum Provision	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.25	1.03	1.30	0.00	0.63	0.00	2.25	0.00	1.30
28	Other charges	867.45	1177.31	1231.09	21.57	145.11	72.64	74.09	54.90	28.54	963.11	1377.32	1332.27
29	Motor Vehicles	330.52	445.72	235.68	7.59	7.10	5.49	0.00	1.69	0.76	338.11	454.51	241.93
30	Mach. & Equipments	360.25	842.11	459.17	40.01	64.53	17.88	2.78	19.47	27.44	403.04	926.11	504.49
31	Major works	1949.34	3266.35	1688.01	22.03	53.59	14.00	0.00	24.85	16.40	1971.37	0.00	1718.41
32	Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.01	13.18	0.00	48.01	13.18
33	Loans & Advances	5.00	4.75	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	4.75	1.47
34	Misc.	195.89	44.78	176.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	195.89	44.78	176.98
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>23904.29</b>	<b>32086.86</b>	<b>26089.85</b>	<b>1122.94</b>	<b>1699.40</b>	<b>3079.54</b>	<b>1517.08</b>	<b>1491.25</b>	<b>856.63</b>	<b>26544.31</b>	<b>35277.51</b>	<b>30026.02</b>

Object head-wise statement of proposed/agreed BE 2011-12 in respect of Grant No.52-MHA, Grant No.54-Police and Grant No. 55-Other Expenditure of MHA						
Non-Plan					(Rs.in thousands)	
Object Head	MHA		Police		Other Expenditure of MHA	
	BE 2011-12 (Proposed)	BE 2011-12 (Agreed)	BE 2011-12 (Proposed)	BE 2011-12 (Agreed)	BE 2011-12 (Proposed)	BE 2011-12 (Agreed)
Salaries	21037554	12221544	238049000	227834300	2070900	1391000
Salaries(Charged)	0	0	5100	5100	0	0
Wages	106245	14345	192300	257900	210	210
Overtime Allowance	10091	5191	4600	10000	10	10
Rewards	13400	0	116300	118900	1500	1500
Medical Treatment	124198	50238	1438100	1363900	20000	20000
Pensionary Charges	0	0	0	0	9000250	7170250
Domestic Travel Exp.	396122	133422	9897800	9940000	92100	87100
Foreign Travel Exp.	67850	23850	134300	147400	13500	10000
Office Expenses	977305	362105	5532900	5790400	75800	70800
Rent,Rate & Taxes	1054717	243717	309400	483400	25500	10500
Publication	116800	113900	128400	113300	6000	6000
Banking Transaction Tax	23	23	500	500	0	0
Other Admn.Expenses	61795	53195	275900	277100	38100	33100
Supplies & Material	0	0	164000	150000	110	110
Arms & Ammunition	11500	0	12693500	7589700	200	200
Arms & Ammunition(M)	0	0	1305200	1505200	0	0
Cost of Ration	1100	0	15523800	14519000	130000	130000
P.O.L.	14000	4000	4040100	3207300	40150	35150
Clothing & Tentage	20000	0	6299400	3731500	200100	120100
Clothing & Tentage(M)	0	0	169000	185500	0	0
Adv. & Publicity	48300	34400	357100	312500	122500	122500
Minor Works	496600	133000	3500400	3459300	45100	35100
Prof. Services	2273315	2111260	2632800	2693000	32700	32700
Grants-in-aid-General	1357325	998690	34344000	12311800	3870000	2802100
Grants-in-aid-for creationof Capital Assets	0	0	0	100000		0
Contribution	15300	15300	0	0	1500	1500
Subsidies	0	0	0	0	450000	400000
Scholarship & Stipends	0	0	16400	16400	150	150
Secret Service Expr.	619000	0	430900	1047900	0	0
Lump-sum Provision	12500	12500	0	0	0	0
Other Charges(Voted)	1119340	301900	8162100	26339800	816100	621100
Other Charges(Charged)	3000	0	39600	42600	0	0
Information Technology	751920	168920	1907400	2080500	32520	27520
Rectt. (Office Expenses)	0	0	214500	291000	0	0
Rectt.(Adv.& Pub.)	0	0	99200	0	0	0
Other Charges	0	0	24000000	0	0	0
Motor Vehicles(Voted)	152190	10100	7325800	2961200	180100	90100
Motor Vehicles(Charged)	0	0	20000	16000	0	0
Motor Vehicles(Mod.)	0	0	274100	360300	0	0
Machiney & Equipment(M	0	0	7767000	4415600	0	0
Machiney & Equipment	819310	22300	3013500	2121600	1023700	460100
Office Bldg(Voted)	0	0	27534500	0	0	0
Office Bldg.(Charged)	0	0	10000	0	0	0
Residential Bldg.	0	0	4431000	0	0	0
Border Out Posts	0	0	3187200	0	0	0
Loans & Advances	0	0	50000	50000	0	0
Major Works(IBB/IPB etc.)	0	0	24356400	0	0	0
Major Works	2083100	100000	0	0	1010000	357900
Investment	0	0	0	0	131800	131800
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33763900</b>	<b>17133900</b>	<b>449953500</b>	<b>335849900</b>	<b>19430600</b>	<b>14168600</b>

**UTILISATION CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING IN RESPECT  
OF GRANTS/LOANS RELEASED UPTO 31<sup>ST</sup> March, 2009**

No. of UCs due in r/o grants released upto March, 2009	Amount involved  (₹ in crore)	No. of UCs received	Amount involved in respect of UCs received  (₹ in crore)	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.12.2010	Amount involved on outstanding UCs  (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
529	9,536.07	334	9,157.59	221	438.48

5.6 Efforts are made to obtain Utilization Certificates (UCs) as per the guidelines issued by Government of India from time to time.

**UNSPENT BALANCES AS ON 31.12.2010**

**UNSPENT BALANCES WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS**

S. No.	Scheme	(₹ in crore)
		Amount
1.	Modernisation of Police Forces	217.03
2.	Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons	26.65
3.	Bodo Territorial Council	0.36
4.	Grants-in-aid to Tripura for Rehabilitation	4.85
5.	Grants-in-aid to Mizoram for Rehabilitation	5.00
6.	SIS	188.47
7.	Naxal Management(Civic Action Programme)	5.85
8.	Assistance to Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist School	5.02
9.	Rehabilitation of Displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir of J&K 1947	28.25
10.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation project with World Bank Assistance	2.48
11.	For enforcement capabilities for combating illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substance	0.03
12.	Grants-in-aid to the State Government for Essay Competitions in the cause of National Integration and Communal Harmony under NIC scheme	0.04
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>484.03</b>

# **CHAPTER – 6**

## **REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES**

### **NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NDMA)**

6.1 NDMA was constituted on 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2005 by an executive order of the Government of India. Subsequently, the Disaster Management Act was enacted on 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005 and the Authority was notified on 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 under the provisions of the Act. As the apex body for Disaster Management in India, NDMA has the responsibility of laying down policies, plans and guidelines for Disaster Management for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. It is involved with all phases of disaster management, especially the prevention, preparedness, mitigation and a proficient and well coordinated manner.

#### **National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM):**

6.2 The National Policy on Disaster Management received the approval of the Union Cabinet on 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2009. The Policy reflects the National Vision “to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response”.

### **Guidelines already released and under process:**

6.3 NDMA has released disaster specific and thematic Guidelines, like “Psycho-Social and Mental Health Care”, “Incident Response System”, “Strengthening of Safety and Security for Transportation of POL Tankers”, “Threats to municipal Water Supply and Water Reservoirs”, “Mechanism to Detect, Prevent and Respond to Radiological Emergencies in India”, “Management of Dead in the Aftermath of Disaster”, “Minimum Standards of Relief for Food in Relief Camps”, “Sanitation & Hygiene in Disaster Relief”, “Water Supply in Relief Camps and Medical Cover in Relief Camps”, “Tsunami”, “Drought”, “Role of NGOs in Disaster Management” and “Urban Flooding” etc.

### **Awareness Campaigns:**

6.4 NDMA has launched awareness campaigns to improve risk perception, preparedness and self reliance against various disasters through different means of communication such as audio-visual spots, press advertisement, print material, etc. Some of the major activities carried out during this year are as follows:-

- Production of audio-video spots on Cyclone, Flood Disaster Management and Paradigm Shift;
- Telecast/Broadcast of audio-video spots on Earthquake, Flood, Cyclone, Urban Flooding on Pvt. T.V. Channels, Doordarshan, AIR, Lok Sabha T.V., F. M. Radio Channels;
- Advertisement in various leading newspapers and magazines;
- Printing messages on Railway Reservation Tickets;
- Printing of Posters and leaflets on Flood and Cyclone Disaster Management Awareness.

### **Mock Exercises:**

6.5 Various Mock exercises have been conducted by NDMA covering nearly all natural and man-made disasters and almost all parts of the country. During remaining period of 2010-11, 23 Mock Exercises are planned.

### **Mitigation Projects:**

6.6 National level Mitigation Projects relating to, Earthquake, Information and Communication Network, Landslides, School Safety and Floods etc., are under finalization. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are being formulated through multi-disciplinary teams describing all support systems like financial, technical and managerial resources and techno-legal regimes. Government approval for National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project has been obtained for launch in 2010-11. DPRs relating to National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project and National Disaster Communication Network Project as submitted by the Consultants are under examination.

### **Response by NDRF during Major Disasters:**

6.7 NDMA had responded by deputing National Disasters Response Forces (NDRF) during 2010 for Train Accident at Senthia & Jhargram, West Bengal; Cyclone LAILA in Andhra Pradesh, Radiation exposure at Mayapuri, Delhi, Neutralization of Chlorine Cylinders at MPT, Mumbai, Cloudburst and Floods at Leh, Floods in Assam, Bihar, Uttrakhand, Haryana and Punjab. NDRF also distributed food and drinking water in addition to medicines to the flood victims. Besides, NDRF provided complete CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear) security cover to recently concluded CWG Delhi 2010. Rescue and relief services rendered by NDRF were highly appreciated.

# CHAPTER –7

## **FOLLOW UP ACTION AFTER PRESENTATION OF OUTCOME BUDGET**

7.1 To monitor the financial progress during the course of the year, the Principal Accounts Office in Ministry of Home Affairs prepares the Monthly Expenditure Statement after the accounts are compiled. The accounts wing of the Ministry also brings expenditure reports on a monthly basis to appraise executive authorities about the progress of expenditure. The comprehensive reports cover all aspects of functioning of MHA and regular review of physical and financial progress is made. The MIS generated also helps in evenly pacing the expenditure of the Ministry and ensures effective utilisation of funds allocated.

7.2 The budgetary allocations made to different administrative divisions of MHA are linked with accounting MIS and progress is monitored on a regular. Budget and accounts work closely with administrative divisions to work out budgetary estimates, revised estimates, supplementaries and re-appropriations. The budget process supports administrative divisions in achieving various program objectives and acts as an interface with the Ministry of Finance. The division also ensures that the canons of budgeting are complied with. The accounts wing of the Ministry also ensures that releases are phased evenly and rush of expenditure does not take place at the end of the financial year and directions of Ministry of Finance are complied in this regard.

7.3 Since the bulk of Capital Works are carried out by CPWD, or other Public Works Organizations, separate meetings are also held with them so as to review the pace of expenditures, and identify the impediments so that the financial as well as physical targets are achieved.

7.4 In addition to the above on the basis of expenditure statements issued by Principal Accounts Office, Ministry of Home Affairs also releases financial data on its website which indicate the following:-

- (i) Statement of receipts and disbursements;
- (ii) Statement of transfer to PSUs, autonomous bodies etc.;
- (iii) Statement of releases to States/UTs. under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/State Plans; and
- (iv) Major scheme wise statement of expenditure.

7.5 These Statements are uploaded every month on the Ministry's website, showing the actuals up to the month and the corresponding figures for the previous year so as to facilitate comparison. Real time reports on Plan expenditure are also available on the website CPSMS (Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System). In this manner, MHA places financial data of the implementation of its programmes/schemes etc. in the public domain.

7.6 The administrative and functional integration of accounting organizations of BSF and CRPF have been completed. COMPACT (Computerised Accounting) has already been implemented in BSF. In CRPF, COMPACT is expected to be fully operational w.e.f. April 01, 2011. This would help in comprehensive expenditure reporting for all the units of MHA on a real time basis. The monitoring of Grants released to various implementing agencies and its utilization has been strengthened to ensure that the intended outcomes from the funds released are achieved. The internal audit acts as a feedback mechanism for the Ministry with regards to the budget execution at the field level. Further, the Internal Audit Function has been reoriented. It focuses on a Risk Based Approach and tries to identify major risks in achievement of program objectives. In addition, the internal audit conducts its engagements keeping Outcome Budget in its perspective to evaluate whether intended outcomes and outputs are being delivered at the field level. To facilitate this, an

Audit Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Home) to give overall direction to the Internal Audit Function. SS&FA, MHA is the Vice-Chairman of the Audit Committee. CCA (Chief Controller of Accounts), MHA has been designated as the CAE (Chief Audit Executive). CAE heads the Management Committee of Internal Audit of MHA. The Internal Audit has taken up Scheme Audits of Police Modernisation Scheme, Security Related Expenditure, Integrated Check Posts, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems, Freedom Fighter Pension as well as Schemes of Delhi Police for giving an independent objective assurance designed to add value and improve the operations of these schemes. The Internal Audit also conducted special audits of Integrated Check Posts and Swatantrata Samman Pension Scheme.