ANNUAL REPORT

2023-24

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Annual Report
2023-24

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CHAPTER -1

MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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

1.2   The information relating to Ministers, Home Secretary, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who held / are holding position in the Ministry of Home Affairs during the year is at **Annexure-I.** The Organizational Chart has been given at **Annexure-II.**

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

Administration Division

1.4   The Administration Division is responsible for handling all administrative matters and allocation of work among various Divisions of the Ministry. Administration Division is also the Nodal Division for matters relating to Right to Information Act, 2005. The Division also deals with the administrative matters of the Secretariat Security Organization.

Border Management-I (BM-I) Division

1.5   BM-I Division deals with issues relating to strengthening of International land borders, their policing and guarding which encompasses management of land borders by creating and improving infrastructure works like border fencing, border roads, border flood lighting, Border Out Posts of border guarding forces along Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-China, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar borders. The Division also deals with matters related to Empowered Committee on Border Infrastructure (ECBI).

Border Management-II (BM-II) Division

1.6   BM-II Division deals with the matters

relating to Border Area Development Programme (BADP), Coastal Security Schemes (CSS) and Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI). The BADP is a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented through the State Governments as a part of comprehensive approach to the border management. The Coastal Security Scheme is implemented in Phases for providing financial assistance for creation of infrastructure relating to costal security in the Coastal States/UTs. This Division is also responsible for establishment matters of LPAI, which is entrusted with construction, development and maintenance of Integrated Check Post (ICPs) on the land borders of the country and coordination with various stakeholders for development of ICPs.

Coordination & International Co-operation (CIC) Division

1.7 The CIC Division (Coordination Wing) deals with intra-Ministry coordination work, Parliamentary matters, public grievances (PGs), vigilance, monitoring of court cases, official language, publication of annual report of the Ministry, website management, record retention schedule, custody of classified and non-classified records of the Ministry, matters relating to e-Samiksha, furnishing/publication of various reports relating to employment of SCs/STs and Persons with Disabilities, achievements of the Ministry etc.

1.8 The International Cooperation (IC) wing of the Division is the nodal Division for all matters pertaining to finalization/negotiations of agreements/treaties in respect of security cooperation, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and bilateral mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs). It is also the focal point in MHA for work in respect of SAARC, BIMSTEC, ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) etc. The division also coordinates for security clearance in respect of all MoUs/Agreements signed with foreign countries and bilateral dialogues/meetings at Home Minister and Home Secretary level.

Centre-State (CS) Division

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

1.10 **Public Section** in CS Division handles the work related to Bharat Ratna Award, Padma Awards, Warrant of Precedence, Ashok Chakra series of Gallantry Awards, Jeevan Raksha Padak, National Flag, National Anthem, State Emblem of India etc.

Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Division

1.11 Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Division was established on 13.11.2017. The CIS Division deals with the issue of growing concerns of cyber security and cybercrime in the country. The CIS Division handles matters/work relating to the implementation of National Information Security Policy and Guidelines (NISPG) by

all the Government Ministries and Departments, cyber security and risk assessment of IT infrastructure of various Government Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations, coordination in handling of cybercrime in the country, scheme on prevention of cybercrimes against woman and children, Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) Scheme, regular information security audits, international conventions on cyber security and cybercrimes, lawful interception and National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID).

Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization (CTCR) Division

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

Disaster Management (DM) Division

1.13 DM Division is responsible for legislation, policy, capacity building, prevention, mitigation, response, relief and preparedness for natural calamities and man-made disasters (except drought, hailstorm, pest attack, cold wave/frost and epidemics).

Finance Division

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

Foreigners Division

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

Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation (FFR) Division

1.16 FFR Division frames and implements the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme and the schemes for rehabilitation of migrants from former West Pakistan/ East Pakistan and provision of relief to Sri Lankan and Tibetan refugees. The Division also deals with the matter relating to enemy property.

Internal Security-I (IS-I) Division

1.17 Internal Security-I Division deals with matters relating to internal security, law & order, Punjab; national integration, communal harmony, observance of National Unity Day; arms and explosives; security of persons and of vital installations; security clearances of projects and proposals; matters relating to Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Rashtriya Raksha University.

Internal Security-II (IS-II) Division

1.18 Internal Security-II Division also deals with matters relating to extradition, mutual legal assistance, Interpol, Drug Law Enforcement & Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the National Security Act, protection of human rights and Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victim/ Families of Victims of Terrorist/ Communal/ LWE

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Violence, and Cross Border Firing and Mine/Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Blasts on Indian Territory.

Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs

1.19 The Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs deals with all matters relating to the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, UT of Ladakh & Ayodhya, including Counter-terrorism within Jammu and Kashmir and coordination with respect of subjects/ matters specifically allotted to any other Ministry/Department of the Government of India. The Department also coordinates with various Ministries/Departments for the accelerated implementation of various Flagship schemes and Individual Beneficiary Centric Schemes of Government of India, Major Projects of economic importance including Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) in Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh and matters of Ayodhya.

Judicial Wing

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

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Division

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

North East (NE) Division

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

Police – I (P-I) Division

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

Police – II (P-II) Division

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

Police Modernization (PM) Division

1.25 The PM Division handles the work relating to modernization of State Police Forces, provisioning of various items for modernization of Central Armed Police Forces, police communication, Police Reforms, Administration of Private Security

Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, Major procurements in CAPFs and matters relating to Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW), a subordinate organization under the Division.

Union Territories (UT) Division

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

Women Safety Division

1.27   Women Safety Division deals with measures for safety of women in the country and instill greater sense of security in them through speedy and effective administration of justice in a holistic manner and by providing a safer environment for women. This Division is responsible for policy formulation, planning, coordinating, formulating and implementing projects/ schemes to assist States/Union Territories to achieve the objective, as also prison reforms and related subjects. This inter-alia includes increased use of IT and technology in criminal justice system and enabling a supportive eco-system for forensic sciences and crime & criminal records.

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CHAPTER - 2

INTERNAL SECURITY

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

(a)   Terrorism in the hinterland of the country

(b)   Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in certain areas

(c)   Insurgency in the North Eastern States

(d)   Cross-Border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir

2.2   During the year 2023, the internal security situation in the country remained under control. The Government of India accorded due priority to enhancing internal security. The principal focus on the internal security front remained on maintaining peace in the hinterland of the country, combating Left Wing Extremism, improving the security scenario in the North Eastern States and countering terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. While the details in respect of Jammu and Kashmir are covered in Chapter-XV, the security situation in respect of (a), (b) and (c) areas are as under.

2.3   **Capacity Building in Countering Terrorism**

(a)   As States Police Forces are first responders to any terrorist incident; capacity building of States Police Forces is done by the central government through regular training in the area of intelligence collection, response to terror incidents and investigation.

(b)   The names of 'Terrorist Organizations' and 'Individuals' that indulged in terrorist activities are listed in the First Schedule and Fourth Schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 respectively. The Central Government has declared 44 organizations as Terrorist Organizations and 57 Individuals as Individual Terrorists so far.

(c)   The Ministry of Home Affairs actively participated in the Joint Working Group Meetings on Counter Terrorism with foreign countries.

(d)   The Law Enforcement Agencies keep a close watch on the activities of fundamentalist organizations and groups, having bearing on security, peace and public tranquility of the country and take action as per extant provisions of law, wherever necessary.

Institutions to strengthen Internal Security

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

2.4   The National Investigation Agency

(NIA) was constituted under the NIA Act of 2008 as a special agency for investigation and prosecution of offences specified in the Schedule of the NIA Act. National Investigation Agency is the premier investigation agency at the Central level to investigate terrorism related cases including terrorism financing cases. The NIA, since its inception, has registered 598 cases as on 31.03.2024, out of which, 461 cases have been charge sheeted. Trial has been concluded in 135 cases, out of which 128 cases have resulted in conviction.

National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)

2.5   NATGRID is conceived to be a framework, which will leverage information Technology to connect approved User Agencies (security/law enforcement) with designated data providers in order to enhance the country's counter terrorism capabilities. NATGRID solution connects 11 Central User Agencies with 10 providing Organizations.

Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell)

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

2.7   An FICN Co-ordination Centre (FCORD) is functioning in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence / information amongst the different security agencies of the Centre/ States to counter the problem of circulation of fake currency notes.

2.8   A Terror Funding and Fake Currency (TFFC) Cell is functioning under the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to conduct focused investigation of terror funding and fake currency cases.

2.9   The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) exists between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes. Training programmes are conducted, for the police officials of States/UTs, to sensitize them about smuggling/ counterfeiting of Indian currency. Intelligence and security agencies of Centre and States work in tandem to keep a close watch on the elements involved in terror funding activities and to take action as per law.

2.10   India is a Member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an Inter-Governmental Body, responsible for setting global standards on Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism since 25.06.2010. India is also a member of FATF Styled Regional Bodies (FSRBs) on AML and CFT such as Eurasian Group (EAG) and Asia Pacific Group (APG). India also participates actively in the meetings of the BIMSTEC Sub-group on Combating the Financing of Terrorism.

Security of Holders of High Public Offices

2.11   The threat from terrorist and militant groups makes it imperative to provide adequate security to holders of high public offices and other persons under threat. As the threat to security of such individuals is a dynamic phenomenon, assessment of their security requirement is done by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. The security arrangements are assessed by a High-Level

Committee to effectively counter the designs of terrorists and militants and thereby ensure maintenance of security, public order and peace in the country.

2.12 The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by the Ministry of Home Affairs about security issues concerning holders of high public offices and their movements. In this regard, advisories are communicated to them regularly, as and when required. Special training courses for police commandos are conducted in training institutions of National Security Guard (NSG), Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) to equip them for such security duties.

Airport Security/Delhi Metro Security

2.13 In order to strengthen the security of the aviation sector, acquisition of modern security gadgets, improved security procedures and adequate deployment of security personnel at airports has been given close attention. Administrative mechanisms have been put in place to deal with any emergent situation in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, IB, CISF and others. Counter Terrorist Contingency Plan (CTCP) for airports has been prepared and circulated to all States/UTs for implementation. Threat inputs received about airport security are promptly shared with M/o Civil Aviation and the concerned State Government.

2.14 Security for Delhi Metro is provided by CISF under a robust security framework. Security coordination of other 8 metro system (Rapid Metro Rail Gurugram, Bangalore Metro, Kochi Metro, Mumbai Metro, Jaipur Metro, Chennai Metro, Lucknow Metro and Kolkata Metro) running in the country is also done by CISF.

Security of Vital Installations

2.15 The security of vital installations in the country is primarily the responsibility of the Union Ministry/Department or the State Government concerned. Ministry of Home Affairs advises them on security norms and requirement of vital installations periodically, based on the review of existing arrangements by the Central Security Agencies. Additionally, threat inputs received about the vital installations are promptly shared with the State Government/Union Territory Administration/Ministries concerned. Based on the requests received from the Organization/Ministries, CAPFs are deployed for security of certain vital installations. Security categorization of vital installations has been reviewed, and they have been re-categorized as A, B, C, D and E, in view of their threat vulnerability and to include a wider range of vital installations. At present the number of vital installations is 766.

Security of Religious Shrines/Places

2.16 The security of religious shrines/places in the country is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs issues advisories and alerts for strengthening the security of such religious shrines/places to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations whenever any specific threat inputs are received or strengthening of security is warranted.

Security Clearances

2.17   Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal Ministry for granting security clearance in the sensitive sector before issue of license, permit, permission, contracts to companies, bidders and individuals by the administrative Ministry. The objective of national security clearance is to evaluate potential security threats, including economic threats and provide risk assessment before clearing investment and project proposals in key, sensitive sectors. The aim is to strike a balance between the imperative of national security on the one hand and facilitating ease of doing business and promoting investment in the country on the other. 1199 number of proposals relating to security clearance were disposed of during the period 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024.

GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH AND ACTION PLAN TO DEAL WITH LWE

2.18   As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public order' are State subjects. The Government of India (GoI) has been supplementing the efforts of States affected by LWE. The GoI has adopted an integrated and holistic approach to deal with the LWE by addressing the areas of Security and Development and simultaneously promoting good governance. To achieve this, a 'National Policy and Action Plan to Address Left Wing Extremism' has been put in place that adopts a multi-pronged strategy in the areas of Security, Development, Ensuring Rights & Entitlements of Local communities, etc. The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of State Governments to tackle the LWE menace in a concerted manner.

2.19   The security related measures include providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and up-gradation of the State Police, reimbursement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, strengthening of Special Intelligence Branches (SIB) and Special Forces of the States and fortification of Police Stations under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), providing helicopters for counter-LWE operations, assistance in training of State Police, sharing of intelligence, facilitating inter-state coordination and Civic Action etc.

2.20   Simultaneously, focused attention is also paid to development of LWE affected areas. The GoI has launched special schemes for improving the infrastructure like road and telecom connectivity and skill up-gradation of locals. To give further impetus, funds are provided under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to most affected LWE districts for filling critical infrastructure gaps in public infrastructure and services of urgent nature.

2.21   Resolute implementation of the 'National Policy and Action Plan' to Address LWE by the GoI has resulted in unprecedented improvement in the LWE scenario across the country. The situation and the progress is being monitored closely with dynamic adaptation as per changing scenario. The effective co-ordination with and within States, Central Forces and Agencies, filling of security vacuum by accelerated opening of security camps, optimization by focused deployment of resources, enhanced allocations, financial

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choking of Maoists, creation of separate vertical in NIA for LWE related cases for quality prosecution and special focus on neutralization of top LWE leadership etc. have yielded significant achievements both in terms of sharp reduction in LWE related violence incidents and constriction of LWE geographical spread. There has been an overall 48% reduction in violent incidents (1136 to 594) and 65% reduction (397 to 138) in the resultant deaths (Civilians and Security Forces) in LWE violence in 2023 as compared to 2013.

2.22   In 2023 there has been a slight increase in number of resultant deaths and casualties to Security Forces when compared with the corresponding period in 2022, primarily due to extensive operations in core Maoist's areas. During the period, the various measures adopted by Governments and the developmental outreach by the GoI has seen an increasingly large number of LWE cadres shunning the path of violence and returning to the mainstream. In 2023, Chhattisgarh, remained the worst affected State and constituted for 63% of the total LWE related violence incidents and 66% of the resultant deaths. Jharkhand was second most affected State with 27% of the LWE related violence incidents and of the 23% of the resultant deaths. The remaining incidents of violence and resultant deaths are reported from Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala.

2.23   During first half of 2024, the LWE situation has witnessed quantum positive jump (1.7 times) in Security Forces initiated operations (59 to 103) which have consequently resulted in more than five fold increase in neutralization of Maoists (30 to 159) as compared to corresponding period of 2023.

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

2.25   The geographical spread of LWE violence has also been shrinking considerably. In 2023, LWE violence was reported from 171 PSs in 42 districts as compared to 328 PSs in 76 districts in 2013. The arc of violence has been considerably restricted with just 25 districts accounting 91% of the LWE violence. The CPI (Maoist) continues to be the most potent among the various LWE outfits in the country and accounted for more than 90% of total violent incidents and 95% of resultant deaths. Amidst increasing reverses, the CPI (Maoist) has been making efforts to expand to new areas along inter-state borders, albeit without any significant success.

Specific Measures taken by the Central Government to Combat LWE

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

2.27   **Strengthening the Intelligence Mechanism:** In order to counter the growing

challenge of LWE activities, several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies at the Central and State level. This includes round the clock intelligence sharing through Multi Agency Centre (MAC) at the Central level and State Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) at the State level, setting up of Joint Command and Control Centre at Jagdalpur and Gaya, strengthening of Technical and Human intelligence, better cooperation amongst the Security Forces, district police and intelligence agencies, thrust on generation of real time intelligence and creation as well as strengthening of State Intelligence Bureaus (SIBs) in the LWE affected states for which Central assistance is provided through the SIS.

2.28   **Better Inter-State coordination:** The area of operations of CPI (Maoist) cadres is not confined to a single State but is spread over several States. Therefore, better inter-state coordination is essential. The GoI has taken a number of steps to improve inter-state meetings and interactions between the bordering districts of LWE affected States.

2.29   **Tackling the problem of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs):** Majority of casualties to Security Forces in anti-LWE operations are caused by IEDs. The Ministry of Home Affairs continues to support extensive counter-IED capacity building of CAPFs and State Police Forces. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on 'Issues Related to Explosives/IEDs/Landmines in LWE Affected Areas' to promote best practices in IED management.

2.30   **Indian Reserve (IR)/Special India Reserve Battalion (SIRB):** The Left-Wing Extremism affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) battalions, mainly to strengthen security apparatus at their level and also to enable the States to provide gainful employment to youth, particularly in the LWE affected areas. 67 India Reserve (IR) Battalions/Special India Reserve Battalion (SIRB) were sanctioned to 10 LWE affected States of which 53 have been raised

2.31   **Schemes of MHA in LWE affected areas:** The following Schemes are being implemented by the LWE Division, MHA in LWE affected areas:

(a)   Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme: The Government of India reimburses the LWE affected State Governments the security related expenditure incurred on ex-gratia payment to the family of civilian/ security forces killed in LWE violence, training and operational needs of security forces, rehabilitation of surrendered LWE cadres, community policing, compensation for property damage, village defence committees etc. The scheme has been further strengthened with the increased outlay. In addition, new items like compensation for the security personnel permanently incapacitated and property damage have been included in 2017. The SRE Scheme would enhance the capacity of LWE affected States to fight the LWE menace. Rs. 400 crore has been released in the financial year 2023-24.

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(b) **Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) including construction of 250 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected States:** The Scheme approved in 2017 is being implemented for strengthening of the State Intelligence Branches (SIBs) and Special Forces of the States as well as fortification of 250 Police Stations @ ₹ 2.5 crore per Police Station. The Government has approved ₹ 991 crore (Special Forces (SFs)/Special Intelligence Branches (SIBs) for ₹ 371 crore in 10 States and 250 Fortified Police Stations (FPS) for ₹ 620 crore in 7 States). ₹364.60 crore has been released to States under the scheme since 2017-18 and construction of 206 FPSs has been completed (up to 31.03.2024). The scheme has been extended till 31.03.2026 with an overall outlay of ₹1160 crore.

(c) **Civic Action Programme (CAP):** Under this Scheme, financial grants are provided to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to undertake various welfare activities in the LWE affected areas. Now this scheme has been extended up to 2025-26 as a sub scheme of Umbrella Scheme "Modernization of Police Forces". Civic activities like Organizing of Health Camps, Human Resources Development- Vocational Training/Skill Training etc. are being taken up by CAPFs in their deployment areas in the welfare of the local people.

(d) **Special Central Assistance (SCA) for the most LWE affected Districts:** The Government has approved this Scheme on 27.09.2017 as a sub-scheme of the Umbrella Scheme, 'Modernization of Police Forces'. Under the scheme, funds are provided to the States to fill the critical gaps in public infrastructure and Services in the most LWE affected districts. Presently, there are 25 most LWE affected districts across 08 States. The scheme has been extended till 31.03.2026. Till now ₹ 3450 crore have been released under the scheme.

(e) **Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE Management Scheme (ACALWEMS):** Under the scheme funds are provided to the CAPFs/ Central agencies for hiring of helicopters by CRPF, payment of bills pertaining to air-lift provided by Indian Air Force for counter LWE operations and for infrastructure support to CAPFs. The Scheme has been extended up to 31.03.2026. In the year 2023-24, ₹ 100 crore has been released.

(f) **Media Plan Scheme in LWE affected areas:** This scheme is being implemented in LWE affected areas since 2009-10. The scheme has been extended up to 2025-26 as a sub scheme of Umbrella Scheme "Modernization of Police Forces".

The Tribal Youth Exchange Programme (TYEP) is being organizing by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the last 15 years through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. 25,880

tribal youth participated in the 14 TYEP organized between 2006-07 and 2022-23. 23,900 youth participated in the last 9 years (2014-15 to 2022-23). The participation increased exponentially in last 04 years from annual participation of 200 youth at 10 venues to 5200 youth at 26 venues.

The programme aims at:

(i) Combating the false propaganda being spread by the CPI (Maoists) against the government.

(ii) Increasing aspiration of youth in areas affected by Left Wing Extremism and to make them aware of developmental activities, industrial growth and employment opportunities.

(iii) Sensitizing them about India's rich cultural heritage and deepening the faith of the democratic system. Also, to develop an emotional connect of these young people with other groups in the country.

The activities include, various items under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, speech competition, skill development, career guidance, industry exposure, camps of security forces, cultural performances etc. are also organized.

To motivate the tribal youth from the LWE affected areas, luminaries from various fields attend the programme. This year Hon'ble President Shrimati Draupadi Murmu, Hon'ble Home Minister Shri Amit Shah were among the notable people attending the programme.

Monitoring Mechanism:

2.32   MHA monitors the LWE situation on a regular basis at the level of the Union Home Minister, Home Secretary and Special Secretary/ Additional Secretary.

2.33   Schemes/initiatives being implemented by different Ministries/ Departments in the LWE affected areas:

(a)   **Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I):** The Government approved this scheme on 26.02.2009 for improving road connectivity in LWE affected areas. 5,361 km roads and 8 critical bridges were sanctioned under the scheme, of which, 5,148 km roads & 8 bridges have been completed.

(b)   **Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas:** This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was approved by the Government on 28.12.2016 to improve the rural road connectivity in the most LWE affected districts. M/o Rural Development is the sponsoring/implementing Ministry of the Project. As on date, 12,163 km (1345 road & 705 bridges) with an estimate cost of ₹ 12,166 Cr. have been sanctioned. Of which 8,904 km length (826 roads & 393 bridges) have been completed.

(c)   **Telecom Projects in LWE affected areas:** For improving telecom/mobile connectivity in LWE affected areas, 13,412 mobile towers have been sanctioned under schemes, viz., Mobile Connectivity Project in LWE affected areas Phase-I and Phase-II,

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Provision of 4G based mobile services in uncovered villages of Aspirational Districts and saturation of 4G mobile services in uncovered villages. Of this, over 4293 towers have been commissioned.

(d) Under provision of 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006', title deeds are distributed to the individuals and community to ensure their livelihood, food security and protect their rights on the forest land in 10 LWE affected States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. 39,62,781 claims were received and 21,11,321 title deeds were distributed to individuals and communities.

(e) **Skill Development Scheme in 48 districts affected by LWE:** M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship is the implementing agency of this scheme with an aim to create infrastructure and provide employment-linked skill training to youths in LWE affected areas. Initially, 34 districts were covered with 34 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (one ITI per district) and 38 Skill Development Centre (SDCs) (2SDCs per district). In 2016, 13 new ITIs in 13 new districts were added to cover all the then most affected districts, Number of SDCs remained the same. On the initiative of MHA, in April,

2021, 01 new ITI has been approved for Mandla, Madhya Pradesh. Total number became 48 ITIs& 68 SDCs have been sanctioned. Of which, 36 ITIs and 59 SDCs have been constructed.

(f) The Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education sanctioned 11 new KendriyaVidyalayas (KVs) & 06 Navodaya Vidyalayas to ensure coverage in all erstwhile most affected districts. All of these 11 KVs & Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened.

(g) For Financial Inclusion of the local populace in LWE affected areas particularly the 25 most LWE affected district, Bank Branches, ATMs, Banking Correspondents (BCs) and Post Offices are being opened by Department of Financial Services (DFS) and Department of Posts (DOP). DFS has opened 2796 Bank branches, 2061 ATMs and 32294 BCs in 25 most LWE affected districts up to March 2024. DOP has opened 4903 Post Offices in LWE affected districts.

(h) For imparting quality education to the students in tribal areas Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is opening Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). During the last 05 years MHA has special focus on the scheme and has closely worked with the MoTA for expeditious implementation of this scheme in LWE affected areas. In LWE affected areas, 165 EMRSs have been

sanctioned after May, 2019 itself in comparison to 89 sanctioned during the 22-year period prior to that. Till date, 254 EMRSs have been sanctioned in LWE affected areas. Of these, 130 are functional.

2.34 The Government of India has been addressing the menace holistically by adopting the multipronged approach and the results have been encouraging. LWE theatre has witnessed a consistent decline in violence and considerable shrinkage in geographical spread in the last 6 years. However, it is clear that the Maoists do not want root causes like under development addressed in a meaningful manner since they resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health infrastructure, communication facilities etc. in a major way. They wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized to perpetuate their outdated ideology. Consequently, the process of development has been set back by decades in many parts of the country under LWE influence. This needs to be recognized by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognize the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics and aspirations of 21stCentury India are far removed from the Maoist world-view. The Government is optimistic of eradicating the LWE problem through the strategic vision articulated above.

NORTH EAST:

Introduction

2.35 The North Eastern Region (NER) comprises of eight States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. This region is culturally and ethnically diverse having more than 200 ethnic groups which have distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identities. The Region covers 7.97% of the country's geographical area and 3.78% of its population. It has 5,484 km of international border viz. Bangladesh (1,880 km), Myanmar (1,643 km), China (1,346 km), Bhutan (516 km) and Nepal (99 km). The terrain, the state of socio-economic development and historical factors such as language/ethnicity, tribal rivalry, migration, control over local resources and long and porous international borders have resulted in a fragile security situation in the North Eastern States. This has resulted in violence, extortion and diverse demands by various Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) which maintain safe havens/camps in neighboring countries. Basic data regarding area and population of NE States is as under:

States	Area (sqkm)	Population (as per Census 2011)	Density of Population (per sqkm)
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13,83,727	17
Assam	78,438	3,12,05,576	398
Manipur	22,327	28,55,794	115

Meghalaya	22,429	29,66,889	132
Mizoram	21,081	10,97,206	52
Nagaland	16,579	19,78,502	119
Sikkim	7,096	6,10,577	86
Tripura	10,486	36,73,917	350
Total NE	2,62,179	4,57,72,188	173
All India	32,87,263	1,21,08,54,977	382

Measures taken by Government to deal with Insurgency

2.36   Though Law & Order is a State subject, the Central Government is supplementing efforts of the State Governments for curbing the illegal and unlawful activities of insurgent groups of North Eastern States through various measures. These include deployment of Central Armed Police Forces, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) to the State Governments under SRE Scheme, Central assistance to the State Governments for modernization of State police forces, sanction of India Reserve Battalions, banning the unlawful associations operating in NE Region under The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) and declaring specific areas/States as 'disturbed areas' under The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA).

2.37   Due to significant improvement in the security situation in North Eastern States, The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) has been removed completely from all districts except 4 districts of Assam, 19 Police Station areas in 7 districts of Manipur and 18 Police Station areas in 8 districts of Nagaland in 2023. In Arunachal Pradesh,

AFSPA has been reduced to 3 Police Station areas in Namsai district besides Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts.

2.38   To curb the illegal and unlawful activities by insurgent groups of North Eastern States, a total of 16 insurgent organizations of NE States (Assam-3, Manipur-8, Meghalya-2, Tripura-2 and Nagaland-1) are declared as "unlawful association" and/or "terrorist organization" under The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967. The ban on ATTF & NLFT groups of Tripura and Meitei extremist organizations of Manipur as "unlawful association" has been extended for a further period of 5 years up to 02.10.2028 and 12.11.2028 vide MHA's Notifications dated 03.10.2023 and 13.11.2023 respectively. A list of unlawful associations/terrorist organizations of North Eastern Region is at Annexure-III.

2.39   The Central Government has deployed Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security to vulnerable institutions and installations. 344 Coys of CAPFs are deployed for border guarding duties along the international borders of Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh and

Myanmar with NE States. 684 Coys of CAPFs are deployed in the North Eastern States for Internal Security and Counter Insurgency Operations. Further, the Government of India is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading their police forces to deal with insurgency. Towards this end, 62 India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) have been sanctioned for the NE States. These include 11 Battalions each for Assam, Manipur and Tripura, 7 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, 6 for Meghalaya, 5 for Mizoram and 4 for Sikkim.

2.40 The Central Government has been pursuing a policy of talks/negotiations with such insurgent groups which abjure violence, lay down arms and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of Constitution of India. As a result, a number of outfits have come forward for talks with Government and have entered into Suspension of Operations (SoO) and most of them have signed Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) and dissolved themselves. Those who are not in talks are being dealt with by the Central Armed Police Forces, Armed Forces and the State Police through Counter-Insurgency Operations.

2.41 The Central Government has been implementing a scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by insurgency since 1995. The scheme is being implemented in all NE States except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under the scheme, the expenditure on the following security related items is shared between the Centre and the State concerned: -

a. raising of India Reserve Battalions,

b. logistics provided to the CAPFs/ Army deployed in the State,

c. ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence,

d. honorarium paid to Village Guards/ Village Defence Committees/Home Guards deployed for security purposes,

e. maintenance of designated camps set up for groups with whom the Central Government/State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations,

f. surrendered insurgents and their rehabilitation and

g. expenditure incurred on POL (petrol, oil and lubricants) in operations.

Reimbursement made to North Eastern States under SRE scheme from financial years 2015-16 to 2023-24 is at **Annexure-IV**.

2.42 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a policy for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of insurgents in North East w.e.f. 01.01.1998 to wean away the misguided youth who strayed into the fold of insurgency and later find themselves trapped into that net. The Scheme also seeks to ensure that insurgents, who have surrendered, do not find it attractive to join insurgency again. The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 01.04.2018 for six NE States (except Sikkim and Mizoram). Under the policy, following benefits are to be extended to surrendered insurgents: -

a. An immediate grant of ₹ 4 lakh to each

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surrenderee, which is to be kept in the name of the surrenderee as Fixed Deposit in a bank for a period of 3 years. This money can be utilized as collateral security/margin money against loan to be availed by the surrenderee from the bank for self-employment.

b.   Payment of stipend of ₹ 6,000/- per month to each surrenderee for a period of three years.

c.   Incentives for weapons/ammunitions surrendered by the insurgents.

d.   Vocational training to the surrenderees for self-employment.

e.   Funds for construction of rehabilitation camps.

f.   90% of total expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of surrenderees is reimbursed under SRE Scheme to NE States.

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

2.43   In order to win the hearts of local populace and boost the image of armed forces among the common people, Army and CAPFs conduct Civic Action Programme. Under this Programme, various welfare/developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps, sanitation drives, sports meet, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges and running adult education centres etc. Details of fund released to CAPFs/Army under Civic Action Programme from financial years 2015-16 to 2023-24 are at **Annexure-V**.

2.44   In order to provide connectivity to remote areas of NER, Helicopter subsidy scheme is being administered by MHA in the NE States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur. It further aims to provide affordable passenger transport in NER, evacuation during natural calamities and for urgent medical evacuation etc. MHA bears 75% of total cost of operation; after deducting passenger recovery or flat 20% of actual operation cost, whichever is more. In view of prevailing law and order situation in Manipur, one additional helicopter with annual ceiling of 430 hours, has been sanctioned for the State in February, 2024. For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours has been fixed for the helicopter service operating in these States as tabulated below:

NE State	Type of Helicopter	No. of flying hours sanctioned per annum
Tripura	Dauphin	480
Arunachal Pradesh	MI-172 (1st)	960
	MI-172 (2nd)	1200
	Bell 412	1300
Sikkim	Bell-407	1200
Meghalaya	Dauphin	1000

Nagaland	Bell 412 (1st) Bell 412 (2nd)	1200
Mizoram	Dauphin	1200
Manipur	Bell 412 (1st) Bell 412 (2nd)	1180

Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Helicopter Services in NE States from financial years 2015-16 to 2023-24 is at **Annexure-VI**.

Security Situation in North East

2.45 The security situation in the North Eastern States has improved substantially since 2014. Compared to 2014, there has been 71% reduction in insurgency incidents, 60% in Security Forces casualties and 82% in Civilian deaths in 2023.

2.46 In 2023, a total of 243 insurgency related incidents registered in NE region in which 38 civilians and 8 Security Force (SF) personnel lost their lives. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 40 insurgents, arrest of 407 insurgents and recovery of 147 arms in the region. A total of 1,595 cadres of various insurgent outfits of NE States surrendered with 459 arms and joined the mainstream of the society.

2.47 The profile of violence in North Eastern Region as a whole since 2014 is given below:

Years	Incidents	Extremist killed	Extremist arrested	SFs killed	Civilian killed	Extremist surrendered	Arms surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	824	181	1934	20	212	291	151	1104	369
2015	574	149	1900	46	46	143	69	828	267
2016	484	87	1202	17	48	267	93	605	168
2017	308	57	995	12	37	130	27	405	102
2018	252	34	804	14	23	161	58	420	117
2019	223	12	936	4	21	158	67	312	108
2020	163	21	646	5	3	2,696	445	466	69
2021	209	40	686	8	23	1,473	471	368	94
2022	201	6	563	2	7	2,023	394	279	103
2023 *	243	40	407	8	38	1,595	459	147	99
2024 (upto 31.03.24)	77	4	125	-	9	25	7	51	53

* The increase of insurgency related violence in 2023 was primarily due to ethnic strife in Manipur.

2.48 The States of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura remained by and large peaceful. There is a marked improvement in security situation in other States of the region. The State-wise violence profile of North Eastern States since 2014 is at **Annexure-VII**.

Assam

2.49 The major insurgent outfit presently active in parts of Assam is United Liberation Front of Assam (Independent) (ULFA/I).

2.50 UPDS (United People's Democratic Solidarity) signed Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) on 25.11.2011 and subsequently dissolved itself. DHD (Dima Halam Daogah) signed MoS on 08.10.2012 and subsequently dissolved itself.

2.51 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 27.01.2020 between Government of India, Government of Assam and representatives of Bodo Groups including National Democratic Front of Bodoland/ Progressive (NDFB/P), NDFB/Ranjan Diamary, NDFB/ Saoraigwra, United Bodo Peoples' Organization (UBPO) and All Bodo Students' Union (ABSU) to solve the long pending Bodo issue. Following the signing of MoS with Bodo groups, a total of 1,615 cadres consisting of 836 cadres of NDFB(P), 579 cadres of NDFB(RD) and 200 cadres of NDFB(S) along with huge quantity of arms and ammunition surrendered in a surrender ceremony held on 30.01.2020 at Guwahati. The NDFB groups disbanded themselves on 9th – 10th March, 2020. A Special Development Package (SDP) for ₹1,500 crore (₹750 crore by GoI and ₹750 crore by Government of Assam) is being provided for overall development of

Bodo areas in Assam.

2.52 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 04.09.2021 between Government of India, Government of Assam and representatives of Karbi Groups (KLNLF, PDCK, UPLA, KPLT) to end the decades old crisis in Karbi Anglong area of Assam. With this historic agreement, over 1000 armed cadres have abjured violence and joined the mainstream of society. A Special Development Package of ₹ 1,000 crore (₹500 crore by GoI and ₹500 crore by Government of Assam) is being provided to undertake specific projects for the development of Karbi areas of Assam.

2.53 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 15.09.2022 between Government of India, Government of Assam and representatives of 8 Adivasi Groups (BCF, ACMA, AANLA, APA, STF, AANLA/ FG, BCF/ BT and ACMA/ FG) to end the decades old crisis of Adivasis and tea garden workers in Assam. With this historic Agreement, 1182 cadres of tribal groups of Assam have joined the mainstream by laying down arms. As per MoS, a Special Development Package of ₹1,000 crore over five years (₹500 crore by GoI and ₹500 crore by Government of Assam) is being provided for development of infrastructure in Adivasi inhabited villages/areas of Assam.

2.54 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 27.04.2023 between Government of India, Government of Assam and representatives of Dimasa National Liberation Army/ Dimasa Peoples' Supreme Council (DNLA/DPSC) of Assam to end the insurgency in Dima Hasao District of Assam.

As a result, 181 cadres of DNLA have joined the mainstream by laying down their arms on 28.10.2023. A Special Development Package of ₹1,000 crore (₹500 crore by GoI and ₹500 crore by Government of Assam) will be provided over five years for all round development of NCHAC as well as Dimasa people residing in other parts of the State.

2.55   A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 29.12.2023 between Government of India, Government of Assam and representatives of United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA). As per Agreement, ULFA has agreed to abjure the path of violence, surrender all arms/ammunition, disband their armed organization and join the peaceful democratic process as established by the law and uphold the integrity of the country. Following the signing of agreement, ULFA group disbanded themselves on 23.01.2024. A Special Development Package of ₹5,000 crore (₹3,000 crore by GoI and ₹ 2,000 crore by Govt. of Assam) will be provided over five years for various developmental initiatives/ projects in the State of Assam.

2.56   A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in New Delhi on 29.03.2022 by the Chief Minister of Assam and the Chief Minister of Meghalaya to resolve the decades long problem of inter-state boundary between the States of Assam and Meghalaya in respect of six areas of difference out of total twelve areas of difference. This Agreement will benefit people living in the area and ensure long lasting peace and boost development. Both States have constituted Regional Committees to finalize settlement of remaining 6 areas of difference. Demarcation of boundary is being carried out by Survey of India in consultation with both States as per MoU.

2.57   A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed at New Delhi on 20.04.2023 by the Chief Minister of Assam and the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh to settle the long-pending inter-state border dispute between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh in respect of 123 villages. Hon'ble Union Home Minister presided over the signing of this historic agreement. Both States have agreed that this agreement will be final with regard to 123 disputed villages and neither of the States will make any new claim related to any area or village in future. Demarcation of boundary is being carried out by Survey of India in consultation with both States as per MoU.

2.58   In 2023, 8 insurgency related incidents were registered in the State. There has been no civilian/ SF personnel death in insurgency incidents. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 4 insurgents, arrest of 21 insurgents and recovery of 11arms. A total of 1,445 cadres of insurgent outfits of Assam surrendered with 397 arms and joined the mainstream of the society.

Tripura

2.59   The State of Tripura has remained by and large peaceful. The activities of UG outfit, National Liberation Front of Twipra/ Biswamohan (NLFT/ B) have been contained.

2.60   A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) between Government of India, Government of Tripura and National Liberation Front of Twipra led by Sh. Sabir Kumar Debbarma (NLFT/ SD) was signed on 10.08.2019. As a result, 88 cadres surrendered with 44 arms on 13.08.2019. A sum of ₹80 crore has been released so far to Government of Tripura against Special Economic Development Package (SEDP) of ₹100 crore under the said agreement.

2.61   An agreement was signed between Government of India, Government of Mizoram, Government of Tripura and Bru Representative Organisations on 16.01.2020 for resettlement of Bru (Reang) in Tripura. As per Agreement, each resettled Bru family would be given financial assistance of ₹ 4 lakh in fixed deposit, free ration for 2 years, ₹5,000/- per month for 2 years, housing assistance @ ₹ 1.50 lakh and plot of land measuring 30x40 sq.ft. The rehabilitation of Bru in Tripura has achieved remarkable progress. All the identified 6,935 Bru families have been shifted to 12 resettlement locations and 6,206 houses have been completed till 31.03.2024. Timeline of Bru agreement has been extended upto 29.08.2024. The following grants has been provided to Government of Tripura since FY 2020-21 for Bru rehabilitation: -

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
Amount (in crore)	140.00	130.12	158.84	252.92	681.88

2.62   A tripartite agreement was signed between Government of India, Government of Tripura and The Indigenous Progressive Regional Alliance/TIPRA, popularly known as Tripra Motha, on 02.03.2024 at New Delhi. Under the agreement, it was agreed to amicably resolve all issues of indigenous people of Tripura relating to history, land and political rights, economic development, identity, culture and language. Besides, it was agreed to constitute a Joint Working Group/Committee to work out and implement the mutually agreed points on all the above-mentioned issues in a time-bound manner to ensure an honorable solution.

Meghalaya

2.63   The State of Meghalaya has remained by and large peaceful. The insurgent outfit partially active in the State is Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC).

2.64   A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) between the Government of India, the State Government of Meghalaya and the ANVC (Achik National Volunteer Council) and ANVC/B was signed on 24.09.2014. The ANVC and ANVC/B have dissolved on 15.12.2014.

Nagaland

2.65   The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) spilt in 1988 into groups-NSCN-(IM) led by Isak C Swu and Th. Muivah and NSCN(K) led by S.S Khaplang, a Naga from Myanmar. Government of India signed a formal ceasefire agreement with Isak-Muivah group of NSCN in 1997 and it was extended indefinitely since 2007. GoI

and NSCN(IM) signed a Framework Agreement on 03.08.2015. Presently various factions of NSCN viz. NSCN(NK), NSCN(R), NSCN(K-Khango) and NSCN(K)Niki group are under ceasefire with GoI. Currently factions of NSCN/K led by Yung Aung and Angmai, largely based in Myanmar, remain active.

2.66   In 2023, there have been 35 insurgency related incidents in the State in which 1 civilian was killed. There has been no SF personnel death in insurgency incidents. Further, 1 insurgent has been neutralized, 161insurgents have been arrested and 68 arms have been recovered from them.

Arunachal Pradesh

2.67   The State of Arunachal Pradesh does not have any active indigenous insurgent group. The State is affected by spill-over insurgency of factions of NSCN and ULFA (Independent) in Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts.

2.68   In 2023, 13 insurgency related incidents were registered in the State in which 2 civilians and 1 SF personnel were killed. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 2 insurgents, arrest of 25 insurgents and recovery of 18 arms. Further, 42 cadres of insurgent outfits surrendered with 26 arms.

Manipur

2.69   The State of Manipur is affected by activities of Meitei, Naga, Kuki, Zomi, Hmar insurgent groups.

2.70   On 29.11.2023, a significant peace agreement on agreed ground rules was signed between the Government of India, the Government of Manipur and the United National Liberation Front (UNLF), marking a pivotal moment in the search for peace in Manipur through political dialogue. This historic accord saw the UNLF, the oldest valley-based armed group in Manipur, commit to renouncing violence and embracing the Constitution of India and the rule of law. It was for the first time that a valley-based Manipuri armed group agreed to return to mainstream.

2.71   In 2023, the State of Manipur witnessed an increase in violent incidents owing to the prevailing ethnic strife between Meitei and Kuki communities in the State and the resultant increase in the casualties of civilians and SF personnel as compared to 2022. The State accounted for about 77% of the total violent incidents in NER in 2023 (Manipur: 187, entire NE: 243). The counter insurgency operations resulted in killing of 33 insurgents and arrest of 184 insurgents with recovery of 49 weapons. Further, 80 cadres of insurgent outfits surrendered with 31 arms.

Ethnic strife in Manipur

(i)   Large-scale ethnic violence erupted between the Meitei and Kuki communities in Manipur on 03.05.2023. The violence resulted in numerous casualties, injuries, and incidents of arson. Though the issue of violence primarily relates to maintenance of public order, which is a subject in State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the Central Government has been

consistently extending its support, as required by the State Government. The Central Government took a series of immediate and sustained actions to handle the situation. Immediate action was initiated by engaging with top officials of Manipur, progressively deploying additional Companies of CAPFs and Army/ Assam Rifles columns, deploying helicopters and drones, and implementing a unified command system. Efforts were made to evacuate students and residents to safer locations and conduct alternative classes for affected students.

(ii)   The Hon'ble Union Home Minister visited the violence affected areas and rehabilitation centres during 29.05.2023 to 01.06.2023 and announced a number of decisions to restore peace and security in the state after reviewing the situation. During this period, Union Home Minister held more than 15 meetings with Government officers, officers of security forces, political leaders and more than 100 members of civil society organizations. Further, as per the directions of Hon'ble Union Home Minister, the Hon'ble Minister of State (Home), Shri Nityanand Rai monitored the proceedings in this regard by staying in Manipur from May 25 to June 17, 2023.

(iii)   Government of India appointed a Commission of Inquiry on 04.06.2023 headed by a retired Chief Justice of High Court, to inquire, inter-alia, into the causes and spread of the violence. Through this inquiry, the sequence of events leading to and all the facts relating to such large-scale violence will be brought out besides identifying those responsible for the violence.

(iv)   In view of the prevailing law & order situation due to ethnic clash in Manipur, the Central Government has extended special assistance to the State Government as below:-

S. No.	Proposal/schemes of Govt. of Manipur	Approved Amount	Amount released to Manipur (up to 31.03.2024)
1	Special Assistance for the operation of Relief Camps for people displaced due to the violence in Manipur	₹101.75 cr. approved by SFC on 02.06.2023	₹83.58 cr.
2	Special Package for implementation of the "Scheme for Complementary Nutrition and Personal Hygiene support to the People living in Relief Camps"	₹89.22 cr. approved vide DoE's Note dated 19.10.2023	₹44.60 cr.
3	Special Package for running five components of Relief and Rehabilitation for victims/ persons affected by ongoing law and order crisis in Manipur	₹209.45 cr. approved by SFC on 27.07.2023	₹119.08 cr.
Total			₹247.26 cr.

(v) Necessary and concerted efforts are underway to restore peace and normalcy.

Sikkim and Mizoram

2.72 The States of Sikkim and Mizoram are free from insurgency.

VTV Section

2.73 **Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist/ Communal/ LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/ IED Blasts on Indian Territory (CSACV)**

1. With the objective to provide financial assistance to the affected civilian victims/families of victims as an immediate help, Ministry of Home Affairs administers a Scheme called as "Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/ Family of Victims of Terrorist/ Communal / Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Violence, Cross Border Firing and Mine/ IED Blasts on Indian Territory (CSACV)". The Scheme is in operation since 01.04.2008.

2. Under This Scheme, a financial assistance of ₹ 3 lakh for incidents occurred before 24/08/2016 and ₹ 5 lakh for incidents occurred on or after 24/08/2016, is being provided to the Civilian Victims/Next of Kin of Civilian victims. 50% of which is deposited in Saving Bank Account and 50% in Fixed Deposit with a lock-in-period of 3 years. Condition of lock-in-period may be dispensed with under three circumstances – (a)

Higher Studies (b) Construction of 1st house property and (c) costly medical treatment. The District Authority makes the payment in the first instance and subsequently the same is reimbursed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

3. To make the CSACV Scheme simpler and beneficiary friendly, CSACV portal has been launched w.e.f. 01.08.2022. State Governments can send their proposals for reimbursement to this Ministry on this portal. As a proactive step, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) portal has been integrated to CSACV portal so that information of incidents, which may come under the purview of this Scheme, is reflected on the portal. The data on CSACV portal is also shared with National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) to facilitate implementation of Project "ASSIST" under which financial assistance for education is provided to the eligible children.

4. In the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, an expenditure of ₹13.381 crore has been incurred under CSACV Scheme.

2.74 **Regulations of Arms and Ammunitions.**

i. 21 nos. of licences for manufacturing and/or proof-test of arms and/or ammunition have been issued from 1.03.2023 to 31.03.2024

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ii. Arms Section has issued 69 nos. of licences for the restricted category for the possession of Individual category firearm during the period 1.03.23 up to 31.03.24.

iii. Arms Section is currently dealing with 41 (as of 31.03.2024) court cases including 05 SLP in Supreme Court. Counter Affidavit have been filed in all aforesaid cases.

iv. Arms Section maintains NDAL-ALIS portal. This portal allows for 29 online services related to licence for arms & ammunition. The entire process of grant of manufacturing licence for arms and ammunition is now an online paperless process. The process for making/accepting online applications for grant of individual arms and ammunition licence is in trial phase.

v. Arms Section have formulated stringent regulation for curbing illegal arms vide the Arms Act (amendment), 2019 which provide for:

(a) Incorporation of new offences and prescribes punishment for them, such as for taking away firearms from police or armed forces, involvement in organized crime syndicate, illicit trafficking including smuggled firearms of foreign make or prohibited arms and prohibited ammunition, use of firearms in rash and negligent manner or in celebratory gunfire endangering human life.

(b) Limitation on the number of weapons that can be held by a person was brought down from three to two weapons (any calibre or bore).

(c) Unique Identification Number (UIN) has been made mandatory for possession of firearms licences.
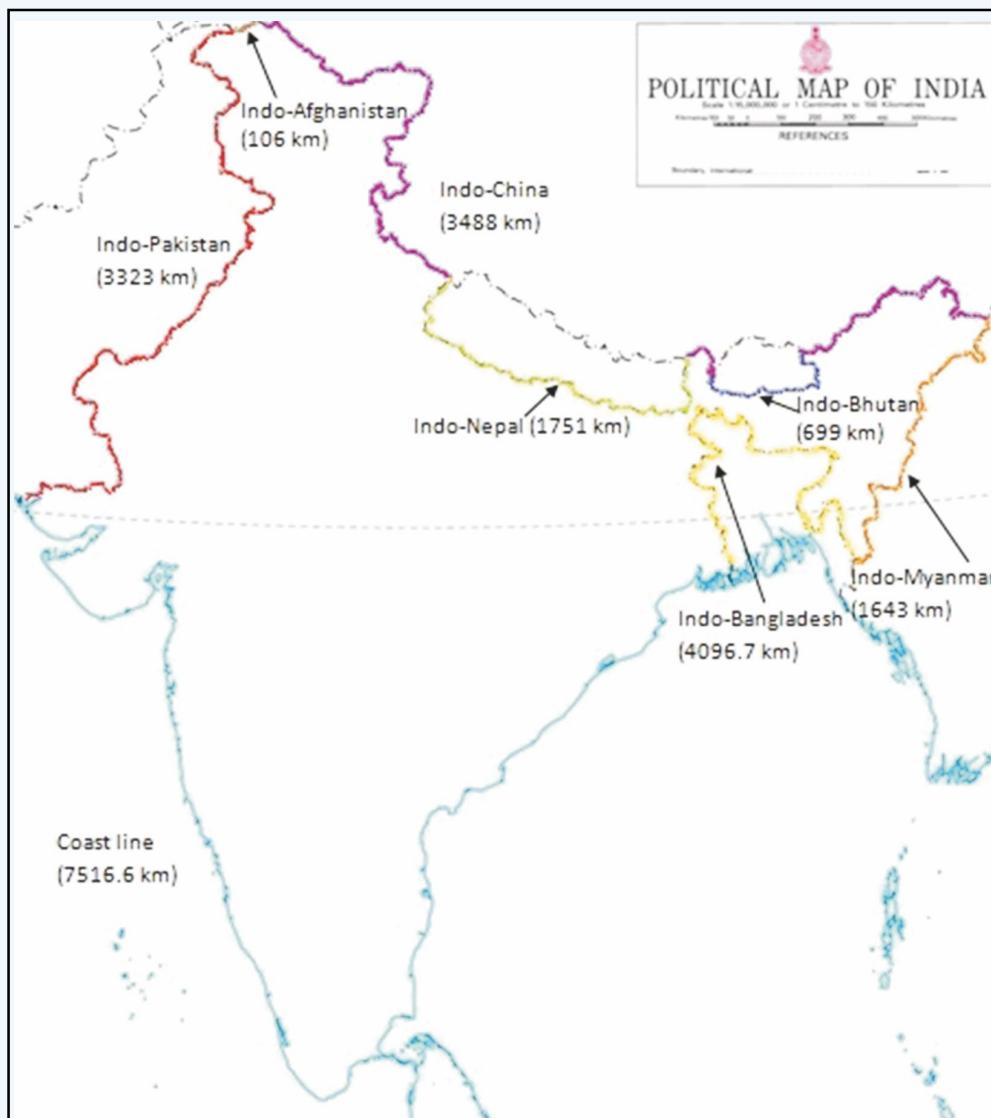
2.75 Sikh Jatha visited to Gurudwaras in Pakistan:

Under the bilateral protocol signed between India and Pakistan in 1974, 4117 pilgrims were facilitated by this Ministry to visit Gurudwaras in Pakistan on the occasion of Baisakhi (April, 2023), Barsi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh Ji (June, 2023) and Birth Anniversary of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji (November, 2023) during the year 2023-24.

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CHAPTER 3

BORDER MANAGEMENT

International Land Border

(Source: Survey of India)

BACKGROUND

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

Name of the Border	Border Length (in km)
Indo-Bangladesh Border	4,096.7
Indo-China Border	3,488.0
Indo-Pakistan Border	3,323.0
Indo-Nepal Border	1,751.0
Indo-Myanmar Border	1,643.0
Indo-Bhutan Border	699.0
Indo-Afghanistan Border	106.0
Total Length of Land Border	**15,106.7**

3.2   The Department of Border Management was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in January, 2004 to devote focused attention to the issues relating to the management of the international land and coastal borders, strengthening of border policing and guarding, creation of infrastructure such as roads, fencing, floodlighting and Border Out Posts (BOPs)/Company Operating Bases (COBs) at the borders and implementation of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

Objectives of Border Management

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

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

3.5   Deployment of forces along the borders is based on the principle of 'One Border, One Border Guarding Force (OBOBGF)'. Accordingly, domination of each border has been entrusted to a particular Border Guarding Force (BGF) as under: -

Name of Border	Name of BGF
India-Bangladesh and India-Pakistan Borders	Border Security Force (BSF)
India-China Border	Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
India-Nepal and India-Bhutan Borders	Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
India-Myanmar Border	Assam Rifles

3.6   In addition to the above, Indian Army is guarding land borders along the LoC on Pakistan border along with BSF and Line of Actual Control (LAC) on China border along with ITBP and Indian Navy is responsible for overall Maritime Security which includes coastal and offshore security. Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as authority responsible for coastal security in India's territorial waters including areas patrolled by the Coastal Police.

3.7   The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) in its decision dated 19.01.2022 has approved the Umbrella Scheme of "Border Infrastructure and Management (BIM)" for continuation till 31.03.2026, or till further review, with a cost of ₹13,020 Cr. The BIM Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme comprising of projects aimed at Infrastructure development of India's International Borders.

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

MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

INDIA-BANGLADESH BORDER (IBB)

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

Border Out Posts

3.10   Border Out Posts (BOPs) are the main workstation of the BSF along the borders. These are self-contained defence out-posts with a specified area of responsibility established along the entire continuum of land borders. Inter-alia, the BOPs are meant to provide appropriate show of force to deter trans-border criminals, infiltrators and the hostile elements from indulging in the activities of intrusion/encroachment and border violations. Each BOP is provided with the necessary infrastructure for accommodation, logistic supports and combat functions. At present, there are 1113 BOPs of BSF along the IBB.

3.11   Government of India approved construction of 509 Composite BOPs along the India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh borders. Out of 509 Composite BOPs, 383 Composite BOPs are to be constructed along the India-Bangladesh Border.

Fencing

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

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3.13 The India-Bangladesh Border is marked by difficult terrain such as hills, rivers and valleys, yet BSF is performing its duty round the clock to check illegal cross border activities and illegal migration from Bangladesh to India, which are the major challenges. In order to prevent illegal migration and illegal activities including anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border fencing with floodlights, in phases. The total length of India-Bangladesh border is 4096.7 km, out of which, 3196.705 km has been covered by physical fencing. The non-physical barrier will be in the form of technological solutions. Old design fences are being replaced with a new design fence. There have been some problems in the construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, habitations close to the border, pending land acquisition cases and protests by the border population, which have slowed down the completion of the project.

Roads

3.14 Border roads have been constructed in order to have better communication and operational mobility in border areas. So far, 3785.30 km of border roads have been constructed out of the sanctioned length of 4223.04 km.

Floodlighting

3.15 The Government of India has decided to undertake the work of installation of floodlights in the States of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura along the India-Bangladesh border. Out of 3077.549 km length to be covered by Border Flood Light sanctioned along the border, work has been completed on 2729.236 km length.

India-Pakistan Border (IPB)

3.16 India shares 3323 km of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh. The India-Pakistan Border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is characterized by attempts of infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband.

Border Out Posts (BOPs)

3.17 Construction of 736 BOPs have been sanctioned along the India-Pakistan Border, out of which, construction of 687 BOPs have been completed.

Floodlighting

3.18 In order to curb attempts of infiltration and cross-border crimes, the Government of India has sanctioned to cover 2107.40 km length with floodlights, out of which, work on 2078.80 km length has been completed.

Fencing

3.19 In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government has sanctioned 2097.646 km fence, out of which, 2068.406 km fence has been completed.

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System along India-Pakistan Border (IPB) & India-Bangladesh Border (IBB)

3.20 The concept of Comprehensive

Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) is the integration of manpower, sensors, networks, intelligence and command control solutions to improve situational awareness at different levels of hierarchy to facilitate prompt and quick response to emerging situations. Based on the vulnerability of the India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh borders, terrain conditions, crime pattern and peculiarity of area, the borders have been classified into different segments to cover through technological solutions.

3.21   Two pilot projects in stretches of 5 km each have been implemented in Jammu along the IPB and one project in 61 km at Dhubri, Assam, along the IBB.

INDIA-MYANMAR BORDER (IMB)

3.22   India shares a 1,643 km long border with Myanmar which passes through the States of Arunachal Pradesh (520 km), Nagaland (215 km), Manipur (398 km) and Mizoram (510 km). Out of 1,643 km border, demarcation of 1,472 km border has been completed. Construction work on two pilot projects of Hybrid surveillance system, 01 km each in Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur has been awarded to Assam Rifles and work is in progress.

3.23   The construction of fencing for a border length of 9.214 km at Moreh, Manipur awarded to BRO has been completed and work on road along the fence is in progress.

3.24   The construction of 20.862 km fence and road was awarded to BRO in February, 2024 for which the work is in progress.

INDIA-CHINA BORDER (ICB)

3.25   To strengthen the infrastructure along India-China border, Government of India has undertaken various border infrastructure projects viz., construction of border roads, foot tracks, helipads, acclimatization centres and establishment of Border Out Posts (BOPs) in the Union Territory of Ladakh and States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

INDIA-NEPAL BORDER

3.26   India and Nepal share a border of 1,751 km which passes through the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim. The main challenges along this border are to check misuse of open border by terrorists and criminals for illegal and anti-national activities.

3.27   The Government of India has approved construction/up-gradation of 1,299.80 km of roads along the India-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. 539 Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been established along the India-Nepal Border.

INDIA-BHUTAN BORDER

3.28   India and Bhutan share a border of 699 km which passes through the States of Assam, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim. The main challenges along this border are to check misuse of open border by terrorists and criminals for illegal and anti-national activities. 195 Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been established along the India-Bhutan Border.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3.29   The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs is

implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP), a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), in 460 border blocks in 117 border districts of 16 States and 2 Union Territories (UTs) abutting international land borders, as part of a comprehensive approach to border management.

3.30   The aim of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs and well-being of the people living near the international borders and to provide essential infrastructure through convergence of the Central/State/UT/ BADP/ Local schemes and through a participatory approach.

3.31   The funding pattern of BADP in respect of 8 North Eastern States (viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura), 02 Himalayan States (viz. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and 01 Union Territory viz, Jammu and Kashmir is in the ratio 90:10 (Centre Share: State/UT Share). In respect of 6 other States (viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) the ratio is 60:40 (Centre Share: State Share). In the case of Union Territory of Ladakh (UT without Legislature) Centre Share is 100%.

3.32   Funds are provided to the States/UTs for creation of roads, bridges, drinking water supply, health, agriculture & allied activities and certain social infrastructures in all the census villages/ towns, semi-urban and urban areas located within 0-10 Km distance (crow–fly/ aerial distance) from the first habitation from International Boundary (IB).

Construction of Suspension foot bridge at Gittingre over Rompa River, Block-Baghmara, District - South Garo Hills (Meghalaya). Year of completion: 2023-24.

(Source– Government of Meghalaya)

Criteria for allocation of funds to States/UT under BADP

3.33   As per the BADP guidelines 2020 and amendment issued in October, 2021, up to 10% of total annual allocation is earmarked for administrative expenditure and Reserve Fund.

3.34   Further, 10% of the total allocated funds are additionally allocated to the States/ UTs abutting Indo-China Border (Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand) for taking up works/projects in the border districts abutting Indo-China Border.
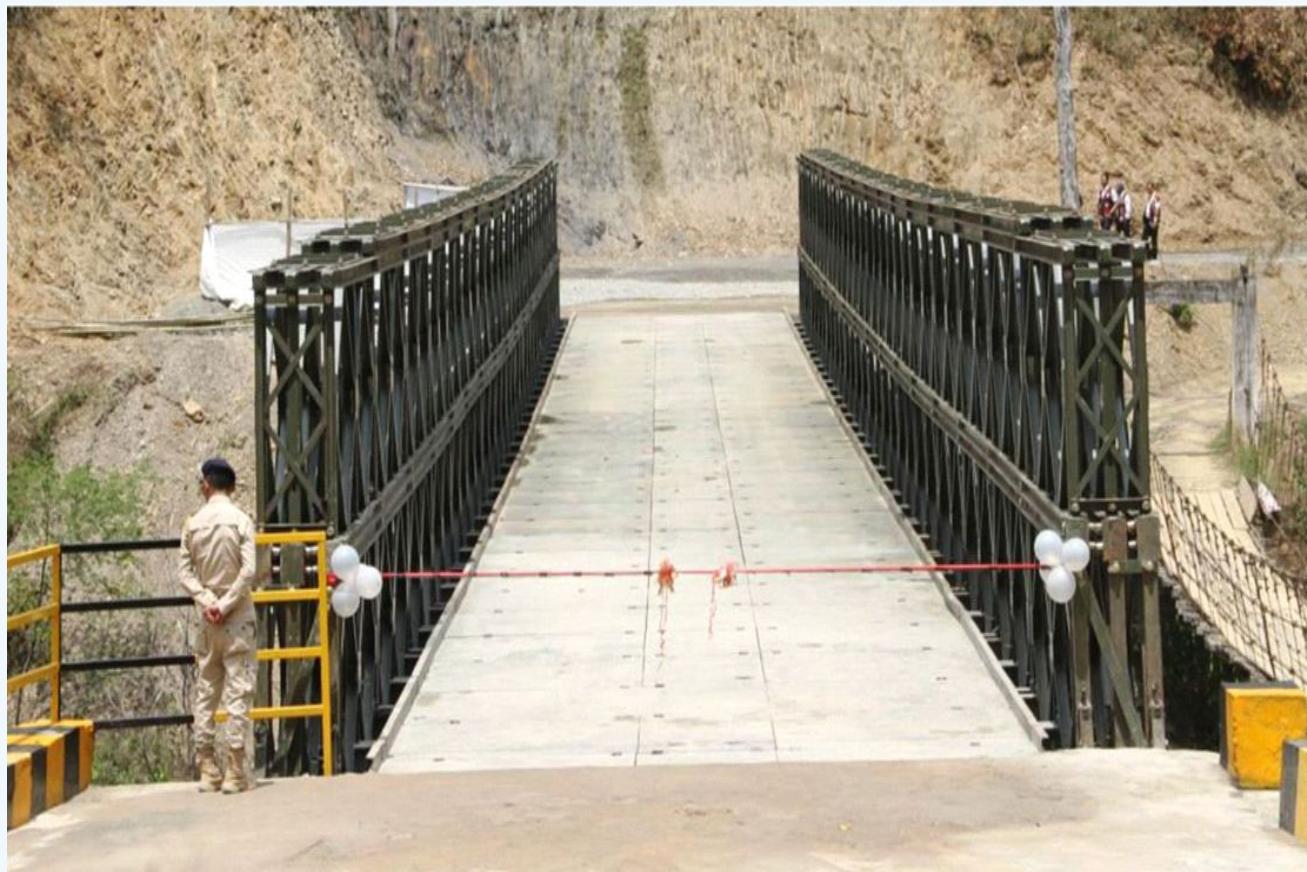
3.35   Remaining 80% funds are divided in a 40:60 ratio and 40% of the funds are allocated to eight NE States and, 60% of the funds are allocated to the remaining eight border States and two UTs as per norms of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

3.36   Further, allocation of funds to States/UTs is also based on three parameters viz. (i) Length of international border (33% weightage), (ii) Area of the border belt covering census villages, semi-urban and urban areas situated within 0-10 km (33% weightage) and (iii) Population of the census villages, semi-urban and urban areas situated within 0-10 km of IB (33% weightage).

Construction of link road from Main Bridge to Buk ChushulLeh, at Chushul, Block- Chushul, District - Durbuk (UT of Ladakh). Year of completion – 2023-24.

(Source– UT Administration of Ladakh)

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Construction of Bailey Bridge Over Zungki River, at Village-Tutheze, Block-Pungro, District-Kiphire (Nagaland). Year of completion – 2023-24.

<div style="text-align:right">(Source– Government of Nagaland)</div>

Fund flow under BADP

3.37   The details of funds released to the States/UTs under BADP during the past 7 financial years (2017-18 to 2023-24) are as under:

Statement showing the release of funds under BADP during 2017-18 to 2023-24)

<div style="text-align:right">₹ in Crore</div>

Sl. No	State/UT**	2017-18 (Central share)	2018-19 (Central Share)	2019-20 (Central Share)	2020-21 (Central Share)	2021-22 (Central Share)	2022-23 (Central Share)	2023-24 (Central Share)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	154.14	80.87	42.15	24.50	30.92	9.11	13.537
2	Assam	56.00	49.50	63.30	0.00	6.26	5.08	0.00
3	Bihar	46.00	32.20	51.09	0.00	6.26	0.00	0.00
4	Gujarat	31.72	56.23	14.00	0.00	6.26	0.00	0.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	25.95	27.49	0.00	2.79	18.59	0.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir	198.89	84.00	114.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Ladakh			0.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00
8	Manipur	27.56	20.34	14.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Meghalaya	36.56	22.69	45.36	0.00	5.85	7.42	0.028
10	Mizoram	46.00	32.20	55.93	12.29	0.00	12.56	1.494

11	Nagaland	40.04	33.96	24.85	5.07	16.10	0.00	1.377
12	Punjab	28.00	33.08	24.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Rajasthan	116.00	81.20	38.53	0.00	19.39	0.00	0.00
14	Sikkim	28.01	27.50	53.01	14.97	32.43	59.16	12.183
15	Tripura	65.07	49.70	44.64	0.00	6.04	2.05	2.891
16	Uttar Pradesh	38.00	26.60	51.41	0.00	6.26	0.00	0.00
17	Uttarakhand	31.00	29.20	43.60	7.14	30.25	0.00	0.00
18	West Bengal	122.00	85.40	115.21	0.00	31.21	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	**1100.00**	**770.62**	**824.59**	**63.97**	**216.00**	**129.97**	**31.51**

Construction of Indoor Stadium/Auditorium, at Harlakhi, Block- Harlakhi, District – Madhubani (Bihar)

(Source– Government of Bihar)

Construction of CC Jeepable Road at the approach of suspension bridge, Block-Kalaichar, District-South West Garo Hills (Meghalaya).

(Source– Government of Meghalaya)

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Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)

3.38   Cabinet Committee on Security 2006 recommended setting-up of Integrated Check Post (ICPs) with an objective to provide better infrastructure at Border Check posts, house all regulatory agencies under one complex and facilitate movement of passenger and goods along India's international border. Finally, LPAI was formally established in 2012 under an Act of Parliament (31.08.2010).

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

1.   The infrastructural facilities provided by the ICPs are as under:

(a)   **Trade Facilities**:

(i)   Warehouse/Refrigerated Storage Space

(ii)   Duty Free Shop, Forex Services, Cafeteria, Parking etc.

(iii)   Cargo Complex

(iv)   Driver Rest Area

(v)   Electronic Weighbridge

(vi)   Inspection Shed

(vii)   CCTV

(viii)   Confiscated goods shed

(ix)   Customs

(b)   **Passenger Facilities**:

(i)   Bus Service

(ii)   Waiting Area

(iii)   ATM

(iv)   Health Check up

(v)   Trolley, wheelchair, Golf Carts

(vi)   Washroom

(vii)   Parking and taxi

(viii)   Cafeteria

(ix)   Child Care Room

(x)   Immigration

2.   **Operationalized ICPs-12**:

Sl. No.	Location	State	International Border	Date of Operationalization/ Inauguration
1	Attari	Punjab	India-Pakistan	13.04.2012
2	Agartala	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	17.11.2013
3	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	12.02.2016
4	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	03.06.2016
5	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	15.11.2016
6	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	15.03.2018
7	Srimantpur	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	05.09.2020
8	PTB Dera Baba Nanak	Punjab	India-Pakistan	09.11.2019
9	Sutarkandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh	07.09.2019
10	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh	04.05.2023
11	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	01.06.2023
12	Sabroom	Assam	India-Bangladesh	09.03.2024

3.   **Development of additional ICPs:** The following 11 locations have been identified for development of Integrated Check Posts to further improve the security on the border and as well as to improve bilateral trade and relations with the neighbouring countries:

Sl. No.	ICPs	State	Border	Status
1	Sunauli	UP	Nepal	Under development.
2	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	Nepal	Under development. Land acquisition process underway.
3	Bhithamore	Bihar	Nepal	Under development.
4	Kawrpuichhuah	Mizoram	Bangladesh	Under development.
5	Fulbari	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Land acquisition is underway. In November, 2023, Govt. of West Bengal has accorded approval for land acquisition for development of ICPs at these locations.
6	Panitanki	West Bengal	Nepal	
7	Jaigaon	West Bengal	Bhutan	
8	Mahadipur	West Bengal	Bangladesh	
9	Ghojadanga	West Bengal	Bangladesh	
10	Hili	West Bengal	Bangladesh	
11	Changrabandha	West Bengal	Bangladesh	

4. **Additional Development Work/ Upgradation:**

(i) **ICP Sutarkandi:** ICP has become operational since 07.09.2019 with Border Trade Centre (BTC-I & II). Development of Land Port Sutarkandi has been approved by CCS in December 2018. Master Plan has been finalized. Boundary wall and Earth filling works are in process. Further, selection of contractor for development of PTB, Cargo Administration Building, Warehouse, and other misc. work through tendering is in process.

Master Plan- ICP Sutarkandi

Proposed PTB- ICP Sutarkandi

(ii) **Passenger Terminal Building (PTB), Petrapole:** The construction work for PTB Petrapole is under progress. The overall progress of PTB is 70%. Likely date of completion of the project work is in August 2024. Police Station and Hostel Building at Petrapole were inaugurated on 09.05.2023 by Hon'ble Union Home Minister.

(iii) **Installation of Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE) in ICPs:** The installation work of RDE at 08 ICPs is under progress.

(iv) **Inauguration/Operationalization of new Integrated Check Posts:**

a) ICP Dawki in the State of Meghalaya on India-Bangladesh Border has been operationalized w.e.f. 04.05.2023 on inauguration by Shri Nityanand Rai, Minister of State for Home Affairs.

b) ICP Rupaidiha in the State of Uttar Pradesh was inaugurated on 1.06.2023 through Video Conferencing by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India with Hon'ble Prime Minister of Nepal. Simultaneously ground breaking ceremony of ICP at Sunauli (India) - Bhairahawa (Nepal) was also completed on this date by both the Prime Ministers.

c) ICP Sabroom in the State of Tripura was inaugurated on 09.03.2024 through Video Conferencing by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

(v) **BGF Accommodation**: Border Guarding Force (BGF) accommodation at Integrated Check Post Jogbani in the State of Bihar on India-Nepal Border has been inaugurated on 16.09.2023 by Hon'ble Union Home Minister. Besides, the construction work for BGF accommodations at five other ICPs is under progress.

Coastal Security

India's Coastline

3.40   India has a coastline of 7516.6 km (under review for>11,000 km) bordering the mainland and the islands in Bay of Bengal in the East, the Indian Ocean on the South and the Arabian Sea on the West. There are nine States viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal and four Union Territories viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands situated on the coast. The revision of the length of the coastline is owing to use of new Terms of References for computing India's maritime parameter established by NMSC for measuring coastline.

Sl. No.	STATES & UT	NHO & SOI (1970) data	Re-verified length of coastline
1	GUJARAT	1214.70	2340.62
2	MAHARASTRA	652.60	877.97
3	GOA	101.00	193.95

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4	KARNATAKA	280.00	343.3
5	KERALA	569.70	600.15
6	TAMIL NADU	906.90	1068.69
7	ANDHRA PRADESH	973.70	1053.07
8	ODISHA	476.40	574.71
9	WEST BENGAL	157.50	721.02
10	DAMAN & DIU	42.50	54.38
11	PONDICHERRY, KARAIKAL, YANAM & MAHE	47.60	42.65
12	LAKSHADEEP & MINICOY ISLANDS	132.00	144.80
13	A & N ISLANDS	1962.00	3083.50
TOTAL (Km)		**7516.60**	**11098.81**

Maritime and Coastal Security Set-up

3.41 Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security, which includes coastal and offshore security. Indian Navy is assisted by Indian Coast Guard (ICG), Coastal Police and other Central and State agencies. ICG has also additionally been designated as authority responsible for coastal security in Territorial Waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General of ICG has been designated as Commander Coastal Command and is responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal security.

Coastal Security Scheme (CSS)

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

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

3.44 The CSS (Phase-II) has been formulated in the context of the fast-changing coastal security scenario subsequent to the Mumbai incidents on 26.11.2008 and followed by a vulnerability/ gap analysis carried out by Coastal States and UTs which projected additional requirements for strengthening the coastal security infrastructure. The CSS (Phase-II) approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) with an outlay of Rs. 1579.91 crore has been implemented during the period w.e.f. 01.04.2011 to 31.03.2020. Under the Phase-II, the Coastal States/UTs have been provided with funds for construction of

131 CPS, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operational Centres and procurement of 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.

3.45   Under CSS phase-II, all the sanctioned 131 CPSs have been operationalized, 37 jetties have been constructed, 6 Marine Operational Centres are functional, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles have been procured.

3.46   State/UT wise implementation of CSS-II is as below:

State/UT	Coastal Police Stations					Jetties		Four wheelers		Two wheelers		Marine Operation Centres		
	Sanctioned	Operational	Constructed	Construction underway	To be constructed	Sanctioned	Constructed / upgraded	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Operational	Constructed
Gujarat	12	12	11	0	1	5	1	12	12	24	24	0	0	0
Maharashtra	7	7	5	0	2	3	14*	7	7	14	14	0	0	0
Goa	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	8	8	0	0	0
Karnataka	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	4	4	8	8	0	0	0
Kerala	10	10	10	0	0	4	2	10	10	20	20	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	30	30	30	0	0	12	7	30	30	60	60	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	15	15	15	0	0	7	0	15	15	30	30	0	0	0
Orissa	13	13	12	1	0	5	4	13	13	26	26	0	0	0
West Bengal	8	8	7	0	1	4	0	8	8	16	16	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	0	0	0
Puducherry	3	3	2	0	1	2	2	3	3	6	6	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	3	3	1	0	2	2	1	3	3	6	6	0	0	0
A&N Islands	20	20	20	0	0	10	0	20	20	20	20	10	10	06
TOTAL	**131**	**131**	**120**	**2**	**9**	**60**	**37***	**131**	**131**	**242**	**242**	**10**	**10**	**06**

(*)-State Government of Maharashtra has upgraded 14 jetties of MMB by constructing engine rooms, operational rooms for the crew of boats instead of construction of new jetties.

Other Coastal Security Initiatives

Community Interaction Programmes (CIP)

3.47   ICG has been undertaking CIPs for the fishermen to bring in awareness about safety issues at sea. The CIPs are also conducted to sensitize the fishing community on the prevailing security situation and develop them to be the "Eyes and Ears" for intelligence gathering.

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Fishermen Biometric ID Cards

3.48 Fisherman Biometric ID Cards are issued to the Fishermen by the Union Ministry of fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Department of Fisheries(DoF). During the 24th Meeting of Western Zonal Council held on 22.08.2019, under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister, it was decided that all marine fishermen going into the sea (Territorial water, Exclusive Economic Zone and High Seas) should carry a QR enabled Aadhar Card with good quality picture printed on or after 13.03.2019. As requested by this Ministry, D/o. Fisheries has issued directives to all Coastal States/UTs to ensure that all fishermen venturing into the sea may carry original Biometric Identity Cards along with the QR enabled Aadhaar Cards for verifying their antecedents by the maritime security agencies. Till date, around 18.69 lakh Biometric Identity Cards and 13 lakh QR coded Aadhar Cards have been issued.

Tracking of Vessels/Boats

3.49 The National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against Threats from the Sea (NCSMCS) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, during its first meeting held on 04.09.2009 decided for constitution of a committee which should be mandated to go into the issue of registration and installation of transponders on the smaller boats below 20 metres of length in details. Subsequent upon detailed deliberations at various forums with all stakeholders, all Coastal States/UTs have been requested to consider fitment of ISRO developed tracking devices in all the mechanized vessels. This is being

undertaken by the Department of Fisheries (DoF) under the PMMSY. The tracking devices may be ergonomically designed for fitment in Motorised/Non-Motorised fishing boats. Installation of transponders approved under 'National Roll Out Plan' is under active implementation and its progress is being monitored regularly at apex level by DoF. In order to achieve greater acceptance by the fishermen other user-friendly features such as data on potential fishing zones, geo fencing, broadcasting of weather information and advisories, sound alerts etc. are also planned to be incorporated into the transponder as informed by the DoF.

Security of Non-major/Minor Ports

3.50 There are 239 non-major ports in Coastal States/UTs. A 'Compendium of Guidelines' on Security of Non-major ports was circulated to all stake-holders on 11.03.2016. It contains broad spectrum of basic security requirements which are needed at minor ports to address various security concerns. This Ministry has also requested all coastal States/UTs Governments to make their respective Non-major/Minor ports International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) compliant as per the guidelines of Ministry of Port, Shipping and Waterways. The Revised Security Guidelines for Non-Major Ports have been promulgated to the concerned stakeholders on 15.03.2023.

Security of Single Point Mooring

3.51 Single-Point Mooring (SPM) is a loading buoy anchored offshore, that serves as a mooring point and interconnects for tankers loading or offloading gas or liquid products. There are 26 SPMs in operation at

varying distances from the coast. MHA has evolved a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for security of SPMs, which has been circulated to all Coastal States/UTs for compliance.

Coastal mapping:

3.52 Coastal digital mapping is an important step towards strengthening of coastal security. Coastal mapping is a process of putting information on the map which includes vital details and location of Coastal Police Stations, local Police Stations, intelligence set up, fish landing points, fishing villages, Ports, Customs Check Posts, Hospital, Railway Stations, Bus Station, Bomb disposal facilities etc. The Coastal States/UTs of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Daman & Diu, Puducherry and A&N Islands have completed the process of Coastal Mapping. It has been decided to digitize the process of Coastal mapping of entire coastline of the country. Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics (BISAG-N), Gandhinagar, Gujarat has been assigned to complete the digitization of Coastal mapping. The project is at advanced stage of completion.

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

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

National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP):

3.54 The Government of India has approved the setting up of National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP) at Devbhumi Dwarka, Gujarat. In the interim, a temporary campus of the Academy has started functioning from the campus w.e.f. 29.10.2018. So far, 13 batches have completed the Marine Police Foundation Course and 1059 coastal police personnel have completed their training. The Delegated Investment Board in MHA during its meeting on 27.07.2022 approved the setting up of National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP) at Village: Mojap, District: Dev bhoomi Dwarka, Gujarat at an estimated cost of ₹ 441.77 crore for a period of five years from January, 2023 to December, 2027. The progress of construction work at NACP as on date is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of work/building	Latest Progress	Remarks
(a)	Earth Filling	Earth filling in 90 acres area has been done up to 1 Mtrs	100% of the work has been completed
(b)	Boundary wall	2.25 Kms of boundary wall has been constructed till date and work is in progress	Approx 70% of total work completed
(c)	120 Men barrack	Foundation work has been completed and work is in progress	Approx 35% of total work completed
(d)	Type IV/V Qtr	Structure is completed & finishing work is in progress.	95% of the work completed
(e)	Type III Qtr	Foundation work of the block completed and work is in progress	Approx 35% work completed.
(g)	Type II Qtr	Foundation work of 3 blocks completed and foundation of third block is going on. Work is in progress at all 3 blocks	Approx 35% work completed.

Joint Coastal Patrolling (JCP):

3.55   The Vision document of MHA for the period 2019-2024 stated that "New coastal patrolling SoP/pattern/protocol shall be in place by 31.12.2020 for effectively securing the Coastal waters and coastline". Accordingly, Joint Coastal Patrolling (JCP) by Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and respective Coastal Police of Coastal States/UTs has commenced w.e.f. 15.08.2020, well before the deadline of 31.12.2020, despite challenges imposed by Covid-19 through enhanced co-ordination and synergy between local Coastal Police Personnel and ICG units, details of which are as under:

Period	Classroom training	Personnel Attended	Sea Sorties	Personnel Embarked
From 15.08.2020 to 31.12.2023	1584	5216	2368	6072

3.56   **V I B R A N T   V I L L A G E S PROGRAMME**

- With an objective to enhance vibrancy, reverse outmigration and provide sufficient incentives for people to stay on, the Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP) was envisaged. The Central Government approved VVP as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Comprehensive Development of selected villages in 19 Border Districts in 46 blocks along the Northern Border States of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Ladakh on 15.02.2023

- The Hon'ble Union Home and Cooperation Minister launched the programme on 10.04.2023 at Kibithoo village, Anjaw district in Arunachal Pradesh.

Since its launch, plenty of activities had been undertaken, including the national level workshop organized for capacity building of State/District officials to assist in formulating village action plans. This was followed by a series of meetings and discussions with concerned stakeholder Ministries/ Departments/States/UT.

Further, to bring vibrancy in selected villages, 17 Union Cabinet Ministers have so far undertaken visits and night stay at some of these villages to understand the state of implementation of Central Government Schemes in these villages and to take first hand feedback of villagers about their developmental needs.

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Union Finance Minister in North Sikkim's Lachen

- Around 6000 activities including fairs, festivals, promotion of local cultural heritage, awareness camps, sports meet, health screening camps, veterinary camps, etc. have been organized in Vibrant Villages in the year.

Promotion of local culture heritage, cuisine

- Around 45 senior officers of Central Ministries/Departments and States/UT concerned have undertaken visits to these vibrant villages.

- As the programme involves proposals/village action plans (VVAP)/village convergence plans to be submitted by the states/UTs, collaboration and consultations with partner ministries and sanctions to be issues, a digital workflow has been created to expedite the process.

- MHA has sanctioned 203 works/projects with a financial outlay of ₹114 Cr (approx.) under Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP) which includes village infrastructure like multi-purpose community hall, tourism boosting infrastructure like wayside amenities, tourist information center, viewpoints, tourism transit camp, etc. and water harvesting & conservation structures like brush wood check dam, etc.

- Further, under convergence, 803 works/projects with a financial outlay of ₹501.47 crore (approx.) have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Power, School Education &literacy, Department of Health & Family Welfare and Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

- Connectivity is a key infrastructure and hence 113 road projects worth ₹2420.97 crore in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand have been sanctioned under VVP.

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CHAPTER - 4

CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

4.1 The annual State/UT data for "Crime in India" is furnished by 36 States/UTs to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in the prescribed proforma. The Bureau collects, collates, compiles and publishes the police recorded criminal cases on an annual basis. The data is entered by State/UT Police at Police Station/District Level. The Bureau follows the 'Principal Offence Rule' for counting of crime data as per the international standards. As such, among many offences registered in a single FIR case, only the most heinous crime (having maximum punishment therein) is taken as a counting unit.

A. Crime Trend Analysis

a) Related to Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) Offences

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
IPC	42,54,356	36,63,360	35,61,379	314.3	268.0	258.1
SLL	23,46,929	24,32,950	22,63,567	173.4	178.0	164.1
Total	66,01,285	60,96,310	58,24,946	487.8	445.9	422.2

(Source: NCRB)

4.2 A total of 58,24,946 cognizable crimes comprising 35,61,379 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 22,63,567 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported in 2022, showing a decrease of 4.5% over 2021. During 2022, IPC crimes have decreased by 2.8% and SLL crimes have decreased by 7.0% over 2021. Percentage share of IPC was 61.1% while percentage share of SLL cases was 38.9% of total cognizable crimes during 2022.

b) Offences affecting the Human Body

4.3 A total of 11,58,815 cases of offences affecting the human body were reported which accounted for 32.5% of total IPC crimes during 2022, out of which Hurt (6,27,676 cases out of 11,58,815 cases) accounted for maximum cases i.e., 54.2% followed by cases of Causing Death by Negligence (1,59,096 cases out of 11,58,815 cases) and cases of Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (83,344 cases out of 11,58,815 cases) accounting for 13.7% and 7.2% respectively.

c) Offences against Public Tranquility

4.4 A total of 57,082 cases of offences against public tranquility were registered under various sections of IPC during 2022, out of which rioting cases accounted for 66.2% of total such cases.

(d)   Violent Crimes

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate*		
	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Murder	29,193	29,272	28,522	2.2	2.1	2.1
Kidnapping & Abduction	84,805	1,01,707	1,07,588	6.3	7.4	7.8
Total Violent Crimes	4,00,006	4,13,497	4,34,108	29.6	30.2	31.5

*Crime Rate: Crime Rate is calculated on Incidences of Crime per one lakh of population.

(Source: NCRB)

e)   Violent Crimes - Murder

4.5   A total of 28,522 cases of murder were reported during 2022, showing a decline of 2.6% over 2021 (29,272cases). 'Dispute' (9,962 cases) was the motive in highest number of murder cases followed by 'Personal vendetta or enmity' (3,761 cases) and 'Gain' (1,884 cases).

f)   Violent Crimes-Kidnapping and Abduction

4.6   A total of 1,07,588 cases of kidnapping & abduction were reported during 2022. A total of 1,10,140 (21,278 males, 88,861 females and 1 transgender) persons were kidnapped or abducted. 49,941victims were reported under the category of deemed kidnapped during 2022. Further, a total of 1,17,083 kidnapped or abducted persons (21,199 males, 95,883 females and 1 transgender) were recovered of which 1,16,109 persons were recovered alive and 974 persons as dead.

g)   Disposal of IPC Cases by Police &Court

S. No.	Crime Head under IPC	Total Cases for Investigation	Charge-sheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1	Murder	49,220	81.5	2,63,960	6,904	43.8
2	Rape	44,785	77.9	1,98,285	5,067	27.4
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	1,81,240	36.4	3,24,480	5,167	33.9
4	Rioting	67,739	86.6	5,63,696	5,939	24.9
5	Hurt (Simple & Grievous Hurt)	8,58,817	89.9	36,51,991	79,644	35.9
6.	**Total IPC Crimes**	**56,59,787**	**71.3**	**1,70,52,367**	**8,14,669**	**54.2**

(Source: NCRB)

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4.7 A total of 56,59,787 (20,41,140 old + 35,61,379 new + 57,268 reopened) IPC cases were reported in the country for investigation. During the year 2022, charge-sheets were submitted in 26,11,526 cases with a charge-sheeting rate of 71.3%. 36,60,786 cases were disposed off by police and 15,84,913 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. A total of 1,70,52,367 (1,44,40,841 old + 26,11,526 new) cases were reported for trial during the year in the country. During 2022, trials were completed in 15,03,410 cases and 8,14,669 cases resulted in conviction with the conviction rate of 54.2% and the remaining resulted in acquittals or discharged.

h) Disposal of SLL Cases by Police & Court

S. No	Crime Head under SLL	Total Cases for Investigation	Charge-sheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1.	Excise Act	4,04,555	99.2	13,14,502	2,02,311	85.3
2.	Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	1,58,267	98.3	4,04,461	35,879	82.2
3.	The Arms Act	96,432	98.5	5,42,535	20,408	65.5
4.	Total SLL Crimes	30,86,200	92.9	1,09,63,213	11,49,634	77.3

(Source: NCRB)

4.8 A total of 30,86,200 (8,06,783 old + 22,63,567 new + 15,850 reopened) cases were reported for investigation. During 2022, charge-sheets were submitted in 20,60,603 cases with a charge sheeting rate of 92.9%. 22,18,318 cases were disposed off by police and 7,89,611 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. A total of 1,09,63,213 (89,02,610 old + 20,60,603 new) cases were reported for trial during the year in the country. During 2022, trials were completed in 14,87,832 cases and 11,49,634 cases resulted in conviction with a conviction rate of 77.3% and the remaining resulted in acquittals or discharged.

i) Arrests, Conviction & Acquittal

4.9 A total of 32,28,322 persons were arrested under IPC crimes during 2022. A total of 43,67,588 persons were charge sheeted, 10,55,181 persons were convicted and 11,33,981 persons were acquitted or discharged. A total of 21,61,911 persons were arrested under SLL crimes during 2022. A total of 27,04,985 persons were charge sheeted, 14,16,858 persons were convicted and 4,26,976 persons were acquitted or discharged.

B. Vulnerable Sections of Society

(a) Crime against Women

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020-2021	2021-2022
3,71,503	4,28,278	4,45,256	56.5	64.5	66.4	15.3	4.0

(Source: NCRB)

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Cruelty by husband or his relatives	1,40,019
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	83,344
Kidnapping & Abduction	85,310
Rape	31,516

4.10 Women are also victims of many general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating, etc. Only the crimes, which are directed specifically against women are characterized as 'Crimes against Women'. It may be seen from the table that there porting of cases relating to crimes against women during the year 2022 have increased by 4.0% over the year 2021.This could be the result of various steps taken by the Government of India, such as, making it mandatory for the police to record FIR, sensitization of Police through advisories issued by MHA to States and increased public awareness. The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women 10.3% of total IPC crimes reported during the year 2022. The rate of total crimes committed against women was 66.4 in 2022 per one lakh of female population.

4.11 Majority of cases under crimes against women were reported under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' (31.4%) followed by 'Kidnapping & Abduction of Women' (19.2%), 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' (18.7%), and 'Rape' (7.1%).

(b) Crime against Children

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020-2021	2021-2022
1,28,531	1,49,404	1,62,449	28.9	33.6	36.6	16.2%	8.7%

(Source: NCRB)

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Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Kidnapping &Abduction	74,284
POCSO Act, 2012	63,414

<div align="right">(Source: NCRB)</div>

4.12   It may be seen from the table that a total of 1,62,449 cases of crime against children were registered in the country during 2022.   In percentage terms, major crime heads under 'Crime Against Children' during 2022 were kidnapping & abduction (45.7%) and cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (39.7%), including child rape. The rate of crime against children was observed as 36.6 during 2022, per one lakh population of children.

(c)   Juveniles in Conflict with Law

Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
2020	2021	2022	2020-2021	2021-2022
29,768	31,170	30,555	4.7%	-2.0%

<div align="right">(Source: NCRB)</div>

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Theft	6,495
Hurt	6,023
Burglary	2,030
Attempt to Commit Murder	1,292

<div align="right">(Source: NCRB)</div>

4.13   A total of 37,780 juveniles were apprehended in 30,555 cases, out of which 33,261 juveniles were apprehended under cases of IPC and 4,519 juveniles were apprehended under cases of SLL during 2022. Majority of juveniles in conflict with law, apprehended under IPC & SLL crimes were in the age group between16-18 years (78.6%) (29,690 out of 37,780) during 2022.

(d)   Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes (Scs)

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020-2021	2021-2022
50,291	50,900	57,582	25.0	25.3	28.6	1.2%	13.1%

(Source: NCRB)

4.14   The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes was observed as 28.6 per one lakh SCs population.

(e)   Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (Sts)

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020-2021	2021-2022
8,272	8,802	10,064	7.9	8.4	9.6	6.4%	14.3%

(Source: NCRB)

4.15   It may be seen from the above shown table that a total of 10,064 cases/ atrocities against the Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2022. The rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes was observed as 9.6 per one lakh STs population

(f) Crime against Senior Citizens

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate			Percentage Variation	
2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020-2021	2021-2022
24,794	26,110	28,545	23.9	25.1	27.5	5.3%	9.3%

(Source: NCRB)

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Simple Hurt	7,805
Theft	3,944
Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	3,201

(Source: NCRB)

4.16   A total of 28,545 cases of crimes against senior citizens were reported in the country during 2022. Simple Hurt, Theft and Forgery, Cheating & Fraud were the major crimes committed against senior citizen during 2022.

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C. Economic Offences

Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2020-2021**	**2021-2022**
1,45,754	1,74,013	1,93,385	19.4%	11.1%

(Source: NCRB)

4.17   Out of three specified category of economic offences viz. Criminal breach of trust, counterfeiting and forgery, cheating & fraud; Forgery and cheating & fraud accounted for maximum such cases, with 1,70,901 cases, followed by criminal breach of trust (21,814 cases) and counterfeiting (670 cases) during 2022.

D. Cyber Crimes

Crime Incidence			Percentage Variation	
2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2020-2021**	**2021-2022**
50,035	52,974	65,893	5.9%	24.4%

(Source: NCRB)

4.18   During 2022, 36.3% of cyber-crime cases were reported under Computer related offences (23,894 out of 65,893cases) followed by fraud with 26.5% (17,470 cases) and Publication/ transmission of obscene/ sexually explicit act in electronic form with 10.5% (6,896 cases).

E.   Offences against Property

4.19   During 2022, a total of 8,39,252 cases were reported under offences against property (23.6% of total IPC crimes) out of which, theft (6,52,731 cases) followed by burglary (1,07,222 cases) accounting for 18.3% and 3.0% respectively.

Year	2020	2021	2022
Value of Property Stolen (in crore)	3,678.1	5,173.2	5,223.3
Value of Property Recovered (in crore)	1,185.0	1,561.0	1,882.5
Percentage Recovery of Stolen Property	32.2%	30.2%	36.0%

(Source: NCRB)

4.20   During 2022, Properties worth ₹5,223.3 Crore were stolen and Properties worth ₹1,882.5 crore were recovered accounting for 36.0% of recovery of stolen properties. During 2022, out of total theft (6,52,731 cases), 2,52,569 cases (38.7%) were under auto/motor vehicle theft cases. During 2022, 2,79,185 cases of property

crimes took place at residential premises. However, majority of robberies took place on Roadways with 16,014 cases.

F. Missing Persons

4.21 A total of 7,85,052 persons (2,87,576-Male;4,97,393- Female and 83-Transgender) were missing in 2022 (including missing from previous years). During the year 2022, a total of 4,01,077 persons (1,34,765-Male ;2,66,250- Female and 62- Transgender) were traced by the end of the year.

4.22 A total of 1,27,874 children (33,759-Male;94,079- Female and 36- Transgender) were missing in 2022 (including missing from previous years). During the year 2022, a total of 80,561 children (20,254-Male;60,281-Female and 26 Transgender) were traced by the end of the year.

G. Seizure under Arms Act

4.23 A total of 80,118 cases were registered under the Arms Act, 1959 in which 1,04,390 arms were seized out of which 1,00,781 arms were unlicensed and 3,609 arms were licensed. A total of 1,10,928 number of ammunitions were seized during 2022.

H. Seizure of Drugs

4.24 A total of 1,15,236 cases were registered under The Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act in which 1,44,812 persons were arrested during 2022 in the country.

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CHAPTER-5

HUMAN RIGHTS AND NATIONAL INTERGRATION

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

5.1 The Government of India have set up a forum for redressal of human rights violations by constituting the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The National Human Rights Commission is headed by a former Chief Justice of India or a Judge of a Supreme Court and comprises 05 other Members. One of the primary functions of NHRC is to receive complaints and initiate investigations into violations of human rights by public servants by acts of commission/ omission or through negligence on their part, and to prevent violation of human rights.

5.2 With the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019, the Deemed Members of the National Human Rights Commission are as follows:

(a) Chairperson, National Commission for Scheduled Castes

(b) Chairperson, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

(c) Chairperson, National Commission for Minorities

(d) Chairperson, National Commission for Women

(e) Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

(f) Chairperson, National Commission for Backward Classes

(g) Chief Commissioner for Person with Disabilities

5.3 The Budget Estimates of NHRC for the FY 2023-24 is ₹67.31 crore.

Complaint Handling

5.4 During the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, in all 95,401 cases were registered and, in this period, NHRC disposed of 1,01,159 cases, which include the cases brought forwarded from the previous year. The disposed of cases also include transferring 7,931 cases to the SHRCs for disposal at their end. During the above period, NHRC recommended payment of monetary relief in 474 cases amounting to ₹22,47,82,500/-.

Investigation of Cases

5.5 During the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, NHRC dealt with 4,467 cases, including 3148 cases of death in judicial custody, 563 cases of deaths in police custody and 386 fact finding cases. NHRC also dealt with 370 cases of police encounter death and conducted spot investigations in 37 cases of alleged serious violations of human rights.

International Engagements

5.6   NHRC has a prominent position at international forums including both regional as well as global forums. It has been an active member of Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), which is one of the largest Human Rights Network in the globe, representing more than 110 NHRIs. NHRC has been accredited with 'A' status by Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI for its full compliance with Paris Principles. NHRC is also one of the founding members of Asia Pacific Forum (APF), which is a regional coalition of NHRIs of Asia Pacific Region and contributes an amount of 1,50,000 USD per annum to APF. Chairperson, NHRC is the member of the APF Governance Committee which is the decision-making body of Asia Pacific Forum.

5.7   NHRC participated in 15 meetings/ workshops/ seminars held in Male (Maldives), Nadi (Fiji), Doha (Qatar), Nepal, Bangkok (Thailand), New York, Geneva (Switzerland), Davos (Switzerland) and Manila (Philippines). NHRC also held interactions with the European Parliament, National Human Rights Commission of Qatar, The Kingdom of the Netherlands, Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, High Commissioner of Canada, Iraqi officers along with officials from IIM, Indore, Madheshi Commission, Nepal, Special Rapporteur on the Right to Development, United Nations Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, GANHRI Secretary and GANHRI Geneva Representative, representatives from the Royal Norwegian Embassy and the Royal Danish Embassy,

New Zealand High Commissioner, and the Human Rights Officer from Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

Written submission to International Bodies

5.8   NHRC submitted the following video statements to the 52nd Session of Human Rights Council along with the transcripts to Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on 01.03.2023:

(i)   Interactive Dialogue with Special Rapporteur on Environment by Chairperson, NHRC.

(ii)   Interactive Dialogue with Special Rapporteur on Food by Member, NHRC.

(iii)   Interactive Dialogue on HC report on access to COVID-19 Vaccines by Member, NHRC and

(iv)   Interactive Dialogue with Special Rapporteur on Housing by Secretary General, NHRC.

5.9   NHRC submitted following Video statements to the **54th Human Rights Council** to OHCHR:

(i)   Video statement by Member, NHRC on Interactive Dialogue with Independent Expert on Older Persons on 15.09.2023.

(ii)   Video statement by Secretary General, NHRC on Interactive Dialogue with Special Rapporteur on Water and Sanitation on 14.09.2023.

International meetings by NHRC at New Delhi

5.10   NHRC held the following international meetings at New Delhi:

(i)   APF Governance Committee meeting on 19.09.2023.

(ii)   28th Asia Pacific Forum (APF) Annual General Meeting & Biennial Conference on 20.09.2023, Vigyan Bhawan

(iii)   Conference of Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, 21.09.2023, Vigyan Bhawan

(iv)   5-days Capacity building & Training Programme for officers/ staff of Human Rights Commission of Maldives at NHRC, from 16.10.2023 to 20.10.2023.

Conference of Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions & adoption of Delhi Declaration

5.11   The two-day Conference attended by representatives from more than 30 countries, concluded with the adoption of the "Delhi Declaration". The declaration marks significant milestones, including 75 years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 30 years of the Paris Principles, and 25 years of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.

5.12   The Delhi Declaration highlights the need for a unified approach to tackle the human rights impacts of climate change, environmental degradation, rising conflicts, natural and human-induced disasters, and the intersection of business and human rights across the Asia Pacific.

Core Advisory Groups:

5.13   NHRC has 12 Core Advisory Groups consisting of eminent persons or representatives of bodies working on different human rights issues, who are voluntarily, agree to serve, in an honorary capacity, as members of those Groups, which render expert advice to NHRC. During the period under report, Core Group on NGOs and Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) was revived and Core Group on Right to Food and Nutrition was re-constituted.

5.14   **Core Advisory Group Meetings**

(i)   **Core Group on Children**

In a significant effort to address the concserns surrounding the implementation of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, NHRC convened a Core Group Meeting on 31.01.2023. The meeting chaired by Member, NHRC, brought together key stakeholders to discuss critical aspects and propose measures for strengthening the implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012.

The meeting covered a range of topics, including Awareness and Education Role of Technology, Magnitude of the Problem, Optional Protocol of UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Legal Procedures and Justice, Impact on Survivors and Support, and Implementation and Enforcement.

(ii)   **Core Group on NGOs and Human Rights Defenders**

Meeting of the Core Group on Human

Rights Defenders and NGOs was held on 22.08.2023. The agenda of the meeting was 'To identify areas of specific work where NHRC and HRDs can collaborate to protect and promote human rights of all.

(iii) **Core Group on Environment and Climate Change**

A meeting of the Core Group on 'Impact of Climate Action on Employment' was held on 26.10.2023, at Manav Adhikar Bhavan, New Delhi in hybrid mode, under the Chairmanship of Chairperson, NHRC. Following were the key areas that were discussed:

a) Identification of Vulnerable Sectors and Assessment of Employment Impact of Climate Change;

b) Impact of Mitigation & Adaptation on Employment;

c) Measures for Climate Resilient Economy; and

d) International Established Practices

(iv) **Core Group on LGBTQI+ community persons**

A meeting of the Core Group on LGBTI Issues Pertaining to Education was held in hybrid mode on 28.02.2024 under the Chairmanship of Chairperson, NHRC. The agenda items of the said meeting were as follows:

a) Identifying and addressing the Institutional Barrier to ensure Transgender Education Rights.

b) Building Transgender-Inclusive Education Policies.

c) Addressing the issues of Transgender persons in obtaining the transgender certificates.

(v) **Core Group on Older Persons**

A meeting of the Core Group on Older Persons with Agenda 'Analyzing Institutional Support Mechanisms in the Socio-Legal Context of Rights of the Elderly in India' was held on 12.03.2024, at Manav Adhikar Bhavan, New Delhi in hybrid mode, under the chair of Member, NHRC. Following were the agenda points that were discussed:

a) Assessing current institutional responses and support available to the elderly.

b) Analyzing the socio-legal aspect of burden on children, and challenges thereof.

c) Way forward to strengthen institutional care mechanisms.

(vi) **Core Group on Women and Shelter Homes**

The Meeting of the Core Group on Women was held on 14.03.2024 at Manav Adhikar Bhawan on the agenda "Missing Women and Girls in India". The meeting was chaired by Member, NHRC. The agenda points for the meeting included the factors contributing to the high number of missing women and girls in India, the existing legal mechanisms and challenges, and the way forward.

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(vii) Core Group on Right to Food

A meeting of the Core Group on Right to Food with emphasis on 'Public Distribution System' was held on 19.03.2024, at Manav Adhikar Bhavan, New Delhi in hybrid mode, under the chair of Member, NHRC. Following were the agenda that were discussed:

a) Effectiveness of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in addressing nutritional needs of specific vulnerable groups and tackling the problem of double burden of nutrition (i.e., pregnant women, lactating mothers, children).

b) Corruption and leakage of food grains- implementation, issues and challenges.

c) One Nation One Ration Card Scheme (ONORC): Implementation, challenges and solutions

(viii) Core Group on Rights of Persons with Disability

A meeting of the Core Group on Persons with Disabilities with the agenda 'Mapping Inclusivity from the lens of Skill Development and Employability Avenues of Persons with Disabilities in India' was held on 20.03.2024, at Manav Adhikar Bhavan, New Delhi in hybrid mode, under the chair of Member, NHRC. Following were the agenda that were discussed:

a) Addressing gaps in inclusive education.

b) Navigating implementation blocks in employment of PwD.

c) Way forward to build an inclusive nation with an empathetic approach.

5.15 **Open House Discussions/ Conference/Seminars/Workshops**

(i) NHRC organized a two-day National Seminar in Hindi on 31.03.2023 – 01.04.2023 in collaboration with North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya on the subject 'Diverse Perspectives of Human Rights in Literature and Society "साहित्य एवं समाज में मानव अधिकार के विविध परिप्रेक्ष्य".

(ii) NHRC organized an Open House Discussion on 'Prevention of Atrocities and Other Forms of Discrimination Against SC/ ST Community: Challenges, Protection and Way Forward' on 23.06.2023. The discussion focused on an impact evaluation of the Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 and resulted in certain suggestions to make its implementation more effective.

(iii) A National Conference on 'Moving Mental Health Beyond Institutions' was held on 26.07.2023 to discuss the current issues and challenges regarding the mental healthcare system and implementation of Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 in India. The National conference was chaired by Chairperson, NHRC and its objectives were to raise awareness among all stakeholders about the stigma

attached to mental health, strengthen the accountability and commitment towards eradicating the stigma, and to provide good mental health care to those who are suffering from mental health issues.

(iv) A consultation on "Policy dialogue on disability inclusion for C20" was organized by the NHRC, India in collaboration with 'Disability, Equity, Justice' (DEJ) Working Group" on 27.07.2023. During the meeting, the discussion was held on Agenda for Financial Inclusion and Social Security for PwDs.

(v) NHRC conducted a preliminary meeting of the experts/ stakeholders of Local Self-Governance with Joint Secretary, NHRC on 18.08.2023 to develop the course content on the subject.

(vi) An Open House consultation was organized by the NHRC on Health Insurance of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in Mumbai on 25.08.2023. It was organized in collaboration with the National Centre for Promotion of Employment of Disabled Persons and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI).

(vii) NHRC organized the International Seminar on Business and Human Rights on 20.09.2023 on the sidelines of the Annual General Meet of NHRIs under the aegis of Asia Pacific Forum (APF). It focused on two crucial themes namely, 'Harmonizing Climate Change, Human Rights and Business', and 'Advancing Human Rights in Business and Industry'.

(viii) On 16.10.2023, the NHRC organized an Open House Discussion on 'Sports and Human Rights' in Patiala in collaboration with Sports Authority of India, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (SAI, NSNIS). During the deliberations, two agendas were discussed at length. The first agenda dealt with the issue of sexual harassment in sports and the preventive role of sports federations. The second agenda dealt with fair selection in sports; right for all to appear in selection process which focused on fair selection being a part of the principle of good governance, need for transparency in eligibility criteria, etc.

(ix) The Commission organized a national conference on 'Advancing Human Rights through Local Self Governments' on 16.11.2023 at Administrative Staff College, Guwahati, Assam. The Commission comprising of Chairperson, NHRC and other senior officials attended the conference. The main objective of the conference was to create awareness regarding the role of Local Self-Government in advancing human rights and related facets of it.

(x) The Commission organized an Open House Discussion on "Protection of Nomadic, Semi Nomadic and De-Notified Tribes (NTs, SNTs and

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DNTs) in India and Forward Trajectory" on 19.01.2024 at NHRC. Member, NHRC, inaugurated the discussion in the presence of the other officers of NHRC. During the discussions, the challenges faced by the Nomadic Tribes (NTs), Semi-Nomadic Tribes (SNTs), and De-Notified Tribes (DNTs) due to the stigma imposed by the enactment of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1872, and later by the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952, were identified.

(xi) A One Day National Conference on the topic "Dimensions of Female Labour Force Participation in India" was organized on 02.02.2024 by NHRC in collaboration with TISS Hyderabad. The objective of the conference was to examine the factors that affect the participation of Indian women in the labour force, including the challenges faced by them, and what policy changes are needed to improve their participation.

5.16 Advisory issued by NHRC

(i) Issued an Advisory to mitigate Deliberate Self Harm and suicide attempts by prisoners on 20.06.2023.

(ii) Issued an Advisory for ensuring the welfare of Transgender Persons on 15.09.2023.

(iii) Issued an 'Advisory on Mental Health', dated 10.10.2023.

(iv) The 'Advisory for Protection of the Rights of Children against

Production, Distribution and Consumption of Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)' has been issued on 27.10.2023.

5.17 Publication of Books/Booklets on Human Rights Issues

The following titles have been printed by NHRC during the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024:

- Report on Status of Implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017.

- Overview of NHRC, its functions and various activities.

- Mental Health – Concern for All.

- English Journal, Vol.22, Year 2023

- Manav Adhikar Nai Dishayein, Vol.20, Year 2023

- Forensic Science and Human Rights

- Contract Labour, Interstate Migrant Workers, Construction Workers and Domestic Workers.

- Sexual & Reproductive Rights of Women.

- Kidnapping/Abduction/Immoral Trafficking/ Wrongful Confinement.

- Maternity Benefits, Sexual Harassment at workplace and equal remuneration.

Special Rapporteurs and Special Monitors

5.18 NHRC has appointed Special Rapporteur and Monitors to reach out to various parts of the country. Special

Rapporteur and Monitors are working on behalf of NHRC within the scope of laid down Guidelines on either a region-specific mandate or on thematic issues pertaining to the human rights. Presently, NHRC has engaged 15 Special Rapporteur and 18 Special Monitors who help NHRC to discharge its functions as envisaged in Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (PHR Act).

Training Programmes

5.19   NHRC approved & financially assisted 88 Collaborative Training Programme for One Day/ Two Days/ Three Days on Human Rights and related issues. These were conducted by 80 different academic institutions, including Central Universities, Colleges, Administrative Training Institutions (ATIs), Police Training Institutes (PTIs), Judicial Training Institutes (JTIs). These training programmes witnessed participation by around 8500 participants.

5.20   **In-person Internship Programme:**

(i)   Summer Internship Programme (SIP) – The SIP-2023 was conducted in physical mode conducted from 05.06.2023 to 30.06.2023 in which a total of 68 student interns participated and successfully completed their internship with NHRC. Practical activities like Group Research Project Presentation, Book Review and Declamation Contest were held, and cash prizes/Books and certificates were awarded to the winners. Students were taken to visit NGO Asha Kiran, Tihar Prison, NCW, NCDRC & Police Stations of Defence Colony and Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

(ii)   Winter Internship Programme (WIP) – The 2023 WIP was conducted in physical mode from 18.12.2023 to 16.01.2024 in which a total of 79 student interns participated and successfully completed their internship with NHRC. Practical activities like Group Research Project Presentation, Book Review and Declamation Contest were held and cash prizes/Books and certificates were awarded to the winners. Students were taken to visit NGO Asha Kiran, Tihar Prison, NCW, NCDRC and Police Stations of Defence Colony & Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

5.21   Online Short-Term Internship (OSTI) - NHRC organized 05 Online Short-Term Internship Programmes in the months of March, May, August & October, 2023 and in February, 2024 in which a total of 380 student interns participated and successfully completed their internship with NHRC.

5.22   **Gender Sensitization Programme for in-house Officers and Staff of the Commission:** NHRC organized 02 Gender Sensitization Training Programmes for in-house officers and staff on 17.08.2023 and 06.12.2023, which was attended by around 80 officials.

5.23   **Visits by Students & Officers at NHRC from different Colleges / Universities / Institutes –** During the period

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from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, NHRC organized 51 Half Day visits for students & faculty members of different schools, universities and institutions to provide them with an opportunity to interact with the officials and learn more about the workings of the Commission. Around 2,036 students/faculty/officers were given orientation on Human Rights Awareness as part of these visits.

5.24 Collaborative Moot Court Competition - 10 Moot Court Competitions were approved and conducted by the NHRC during January, 2023 to March, 2024.

NHRC Foundation Day

5.25 NHRC celebrates its Foundation Day on 12th October every year. In the year 2023 also, NHRC celebrated its 31st Foundation Day at Bhim Auditorium, Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi on 12.10.2023. Former President of India H.E. Shri Ram Nath Kovind graced the occasion as the Chief Guest of the Inaugural Session.

One-day conference of NHRC-SHRCs

5.26 NHRC's One-day National Conference of State Human Rights Commissions, Special Rapporteurs & Special Monitors on Advancing Human Rights was held on 13.10.2023 at Garvi Gujarat, which was attended by the Chairpersons, Members and Secretaries of all SHRCs, NHRC Special Rapporteurs and Special Monitors.

Camp Sittings/Open Hearings

5.27 One-day National Conference on Advancing Human Rights through Local Self-Governments held on 16.11.2023 at Administrative Staff College, Guwahati, Assam, followed by Camp Sitting/Open Hearing of the Commission on 17.11.2023.

5.28 One-day Camp Sitting/ Open Hearing of the NHRC at Vijayawada in the State of Andhra Pradesh was held on 06.03.2024.

Human Rights Day

5.29 NHRC celebrates Human Rights Day on 10th December every year. In the year 2023, the Human Rights Day was celebrated on 10.12.2023 at Bharat Mandapam, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, Hon'ble Vice-President of India was the Chief Guest on the occasion.

Communal Harmony:

5.30 Communal Harmony guidelines issued by Central Government, inter-alia, lay down Standard Operating Procedures to deal with the situations arising out of communal violence. These guidelines aim to maintain due vigilance, careful planning and preparatory measures to prevent and pre-empt potential communal violence. These guidelines are reiterated from time to time, to sensitize States/UTs. In order to assist the State Governments/Union Territory administrations to maintain communal harmony in their respective jurisdiction, the Central Government adopts various measures like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, advisories etc, from time to time on matters having bearing on communal harmony. On the request of the States/Union Territories, the Central Government deploys Central Armed Police

Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force, created especially for dealing with such situations.

5.31 Instructions were issued to all Central Ministries, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for observance of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas on 31.10.2023. Activities like Pledge taking ceremony, March Past by the State Police and other uniformed forces and Run for Unity were organized throughout the country. Various programmes focusing on national unity were also organized at jails all over the country.

5.32 With the approval of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, The Ministry of Home Affairs decided to declare and commemorate the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel every year i.e., 31st October, as "Rashtriya Ekta Diwas". On the occasion of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas, a national level function was organized at the Statue of Unity, Ekta Nagar, Gujarat on 31.10.2023, like every year. To mark the occasion, Rashtriya Ekta Diwas Parade was organized at the Statue of Unity, Ekta Nagar with participation from State Police Forces, the Central Armed Police Forces and NCC Cadets. The National Unity Week was observed throughout the country from 25th to 31st October, 2023 as part of 'Meri Maati Mera Desh' campaign.

National Foundation for Communal Harmony

5.33 National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) is an autonomous organization under Ministry of Home Affairs. The main objective of the Foundation is to provide assistance to children/youth rendered orphan/destitute in communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence for their rehabilitation besides promoting communal harmony and national integration through various activities.

5.34 **The Foundation organized following activities during the period** 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024:

(a) **Project 'Assist':** It is the flagship scheme of the Foundation under which financial assistance is provided to child and youth victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence all over the country. The project covers 164 districts in 24 States/UTs. A total of 14,077 children have been benefited under Project 'Assist' up to 31.03.2023 and an assistance of ₹104.83 Crore has been provided since 1992. During 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, 4617 cases including 155 fresh and 4462 renewal cases were approved for grant of assistance under the project at a cost of ₹7.42 Crore as on 31.03.2024.

(b) **Extension Activities:** The Foundation under Extension Activities takes up activities under *Project 'Reach'*, *Project 'Interfaith-Interaction'*, *Project 'Partnership' and Project Cause-Partnership'*, either independently or in collaboration with Central Government, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, PSUs, PSEs, Voluntary Organizations, Non-governmental Organizations, Educational Institutions, etc. The details of such activities are as under:

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(i) NFCH in collaboration with Central University of South Bihar, Gaya Bihar organized two days 'Sangeet Se Sadbhav-Music for Harmony' 'Aarohan-2023' programme at their Gaya Campus on 11-12 January 2023.

(ii) NFCH in collaboration with Central University of Gujarat, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat organized two days 'Sangeet Se Sadbhav- Music for Harmony' programme at their Gandhinagar Campus on 19-20 January 2023.

(iii) NFCH Officials visited Assam to meet State Govt. Officials, District Administration for Project 'Assist' in Assam State from 2-4 February 2023.

(iv) NFCH in collaboration with Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh organized 'Sangeet Se Sadbhav- Music for Harmony' programme at Bilaspur campus on 22-23 February 2023.

(v) NFCH in collaboration with North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya organized one day 'Sangeet Se Sadbhav- Music for Harmony' programme at their Shillong Campus on 09.03.2023.

(vi) NFCH Officials visited Sukma, Dantewada districts of Chhattisgarh from 5th to 7th October 2023. The officials had meetings with the District Administration, Assisted children and their guardians regarding implementation of Project "Assist" in Chhattisgarh.

(vii) Secretary, NFCH visited Srinagar, J&K regarding implementation of Project "Assist" in Jammu & Kashmir. He had interacted with Chief Secretary and other Officials of Government of J & K to discuss various issues of the Project 'Assist' on 27th October 2023.

(viii) NFCH officials visited Patna, Bihar regarding implementation of Project "Assist" in Bihar from 2nd to 4th November 2023.

(ix) NFCH officials reviewed implementation of rehabilitation of child victims under Project 'Assist' at Kokrajhar and Dima Hasao Districts of Assam from 23rd to 27th November 2023.

(i) NFCH organized "Know My India Programme 2023" in collaboration with Krishna Viswa Vidyapeeth, Karad, Maharashtra from 11th to 15th March 2024.

(ii) National Foundation for Communal Harmony signed an MoU on 15.02.2024 with Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Power under CSR initiatives to get financial support of ₹3,02,10,000/- to 1911 beneficiary children under Project 'Assist' in Assam; Manipur and Chhattisgarh during 2023-24.

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CHAPTER- 6

UNION TERRITORIES

Introduction

6.1 There are eight Union Territories (UTs), namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands (A&NI), Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (DNH&DD), Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT of Delhi), and Puducherry. Out of these eight UTs, three UTs viz. Jammu & Kashmir, NCT of Delhi, and Puducherry have legislatures, and the remaining five UTs are without legislature.

6.2 The UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have been explained in detail manner in Chapter-15. Here in this Chapter, the remaining six UTs are presented as mentioned below.

6.3 The area and population of the six UTs are as under:

S. No.	Union Territory	Area (in sqkm)	Population (2011 Census)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,79,944
2.	Chandigarh	114	10,54,686
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	603	5,86,956
4.	Lakshadweep	32	64,429
5.	NCT of Delhi	1,483	1,67,53,235
6.	Puducherry	479	12,44,464
	TOTAL	10,960	2,00,83,714

6.4 The financial statements of six UTs for the financial year 2023-24 are as under:

(₹in crore)

S. No.	UT	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	BE 2023-24	RE 2023-24	Expenditure till 31.03.2024
1.	A&N Islands	5763.65	5568.05	6047.14	5997.42	5927.57
2.	Chandigarh	5382.79	5779.12	6087.10	6678.45	6643.88
3.	DNH&DD	3781.10	2507.00	2482.00	2543.61	2527.15
4.	Lakshadweep	1421.50	1349.18	1421.50	1602.63	1579.12

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| 5. | *NCT of Delhi | 1168.00 | 977.02 | 1168.01 | 1168.01 | 951.00 |
| 6. | **Puducherry | 1729.79 | 3129.79 | 3117.77 | 3388.77 | 3388.76 |

* Transfers to Delhi
**Transfers to Puducherry

(Source: *UT Administration*)

Constitutional Status

6.5 The Union Territories are specified in Part-II of the First Schedule to the Constitution of India. These territories are administered under the provisions of Article 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India. Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal Ministry for all matters of UTs relating to legislation, finance & budget, services, and appointment of Lieutenant Governors (LGs) and Administrators.

6.6 Every UT is administered by an Administrator appointed by the President under Article 239 of the Constitution of India. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, NCT of Delhi, and Puducherry, the Administrators are designated as Lt. Governors.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

6.7 Andaman and Nicobar Islands (A&NI) are the largest archipelago system in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of nearly 836 Islands, rocks, and Islets out of which only 31 Islands are inhabited. There are six Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands viz. Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompens and Nicobarese. The tribes other than Nicobarese are classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

6.8 **Major achievements during 2023-24:**

(a) To augment the ship connectivity across Islands, UT is planning to replace the ageing fleet and significantly expand the fleet by acquiring 30 Nos of different categories of vessels. UT has also extended the existing Dry-dock by another 90 meters at a cost of ₹ 123.90 crore to accommodate larger ships. 65% work for construction of 02 Nos.1200 pax-cum-1000-ton vessels at M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd. has been completed.

(b) Chennai - Andaman & Nicobar Islands (CANI) Submarine Optical Fibre Cable Project was rolled out in the year 2020. With the commissioning of CANI project, the domestic services offered by BSNL have significantly improved in South Andaman District including Swaraj Dweep, Shaheed Dweep, Little Andaman, North and Middle Andaman District. The project covers about 85% of the population of Andaman and Nicobar Island. The bandwidth usage in the islands has increased from 4.1 Gbps to 70. 31 Gbps. Fibre-to-the-Home (FTTH) services in the Union Territory, have increased to about 34500 and the internet speeds have increased from 100 Kbps to 300 Mbps. Total mobile connections have increased from about 4.7 lakh to nearly 7 lakh. 7 Blocks, 70 Gram Panchayats and 4 Tribal Councils are connected through OFC/VSAT with block headquarters. 5G has also been launched in islands and currently there are 112 Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) of 5G in the UT. As a result of greater online access, Citizens

from Government (G2C) services, tele-medicine, online education, development of tourism, e-commerce have witnessed an increased in public participation in the digital economy.

(c) UT administration has a fleet of 280 ordinary buses, 22 air-conditioned buses and 40 electric buses connecting over 260 routes. There are 14 State Transport Service Centres (STS) with headquarters at Port Blair. A new Electric air-conditioned bus service connecting Chunnabatta -Ferrargunj Bambooflat has been synchronised with the boat service. Further to strengthen public transport system and to provide better transport service to the commuters in remote areas of the islands, newly procured 14 BS-VI compliant buses of STS have been inducted into the fleet and flagged off by Hon'ble Lt. Governor on 22.09.2023.

(d) The UT administration is providing round the clock power supply to all the consumers. 51 power houses, including 47 diesel power houses, 3 solar power plants and 1 hydro power plant with a total capacity of 127 MW, have been installed to meet the peak demand of 63 MW. With the commissioning of 15 Kilovolt-amperes (KVA) DG set, power supply of Dugong creek power house has been augmented from 12 hours to 24 hours. Power supply at *Strait* Island has also been augmented with commissioning of 2x50 KVA DG set. Also, 76000 Smart meters have been installed in A&N Islands (Urban- 36800 & Rural- 39200) under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

(DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS).

(e) A new terminal building of construction cost of ₹ 707.73 crore at Veer Savarkar international airport was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 18.07.2023. This building is capable of handling 50 lakh passengers annually. It is operational w.e.f. 21.08.2023 with 1200 pax per hour.

(f) There are 02 district hospitals, 01 referral hospital, 129 health & wellness centre, 04 community health centres, 24 sub-centres, and 01 integrated Ayush hospital providing healthcare services in the UT. The UT has achieved 100% coverage under Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogy Yojana (AB-PMJAY). A total of 71097 PMJAY e-cards have been issued, 07 hospitals and 04 Community Health Centres have been empaneled. A total of 441765 health IDs have been generated under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM).

(g) There are 414 schools functioning in the UT of which 329 schools are run by the UT administration in 05 mediums viz. Hindi, English, Tamil, Telugu and Bengali. 02 schools are aided by UT administration, 05 are under central Government, 08 are under local bodies, and 70 are private un-aided. A total number of 333 schools are covered under PM POSHAN. PAHAL+, an initiative for assessment of Learning Outcome on monthly basis was launched by the Hon'ble Lt. Governor on 24.07.2023.

(h) 86.93% area of the UT has been recorded under forest area. A total of 2457.53 ha

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area has been raised within notified forest land. A total of 20 km of avenue plantation, 13 ha of mangrove plantation, and 12 ha coastal belt plantation was raised within notified forest land by 31.03.2024.

(i) The total fish production of UT during the year 2023-24 is 50450 MT with a contribution of 50000 MT from marine sector and 450 MT from Inland sector. 10.52 lakh freshwater fish seeds have been distributed to 721 fish farmers.

(j) Under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), subsidy of ₹ 1.69 crore has been extended to 41 beneficiaries for enhancing fish production and for upliftment of socio-economic status of the fishermen of the Islands. A total of 14391 fishers are insured under Group Accident Insurance scheme, of PMMSY.

(k) 108.884 km of road work completed. 33 Km of double laning & 64.4 km single laning of Andaman Trunk Road (ATR) completed with black topping. 193.1 km intermediate laning with black topping completed.

(l) A total of 62037 household connections have been provided, 63207.00 Mtr. of new water supply pipelines has been laid, and 35490.00 Mtr. of existing pipeline replaced/improved.

(m) UT is implementing Public Distribution System (PDS) by ensuring food safety through 413 Fair Price Shops (FPS) benefiting over 3.7 lakh beneficiaries providing coverage to over 90% of the total population.

(n) Under Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh (PAHAL) Direct Benefit Transfer (LPG), a total number of 124030 domestic LPG consumers are registered of which 104511 have already been brought under DBT through Aadhaar seeding in the LPG database.

(o) Under the "One Nation, One Ration Card" scheme, biometric-compliant ePOS devices have been installed in all Fair Price Shop (FPS). A total of 33775 (Intra-State – 33109 & Inter-State – 666) portable transactions have been done till 31.03.2024.

(p) Under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), food grain is distributed to the eligible NFSA beneficiaries (PHH & AAY) at free of cost @ 5kg per person per month.

(q) The Aadhaar saturation in the UT is 107.22%.

(r) For digital payment of fertilizers, QR code & cordless swipe machines have been installed in all sub-depots of agriculture department, ensuring cashless transaction. 196.255 MT of fertilizer has been sold to 1733 nos. of farmers through cashless mechanism.

(s) Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), 17723 farmers are registered and an amount of ₹ 42.51 crore has been disbursed to 15291 eligible farmers under the scheme.

(t) Under PM Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), Price Support Scheme (PSS) for Copra has been implemented. 32.480 MT copra of FAQ was procured from farmers and

supplied to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED).

(u) 56 startups have been recognized by the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India. 143 candidates have been enrolled in various trades.

(v) Under PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP), 04 road alignment projects have been started in association with BISAG-N, *Gujarat*.

(w) The Andaman & Nicobar Islands Logistics Policy 2023 has been formulated and notified.

(x) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0), Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Government of India has nominated government ITI Dollygunj as a "Skill Hub". Under the scheme, 240 candidates have been enrolled, out of which 114 candidates have been certified, and 95 candidates are undergoing training.

(y) There are 01 veterinary polyclinic, 09 veterinary hospitals, 12 veterinary dispensaries, 48 veterinary sub dispensaries and 15 mobile veterinary dispensaries functioning in the UT.

(z) The UT Administration has installed 35 Tsunami Sirens (manually operated) and 12 Automatic Weather Stations of ISRO at various locations in the UT. 300 Aapda Mitra community volunteers of UT were trained under Aapda Mitra Scheme of Government of India.

(aa) UT has provided monthly financial assistance of ₹ 2,500 to 13908 senior citizens below 79 years and ₹ 3,000 to 1472 senior citizens above 80 years. Also, under old age pension (Tribal Sub Plan) scheme, financial assistance has been provided to 731 beneficiaries.

(bb) The *Nicobarese* tribes inhabit of 12 islands in the Nicobar district constitute the largest group among the tribals. The literacy rate of this tribe is increasing rapidly; some are holding responsible jobs in different government and private sectors. The *Onges* tribes is gradually increasing in number, the present population of the tribe is 135, settled at Dugong *Creek*, Little Andaman. The current population of the *Jarawa* tribe is 624, residing in Jarawa Tribal Reserve (JTR) which falls in South and Middle Andaman Islands.

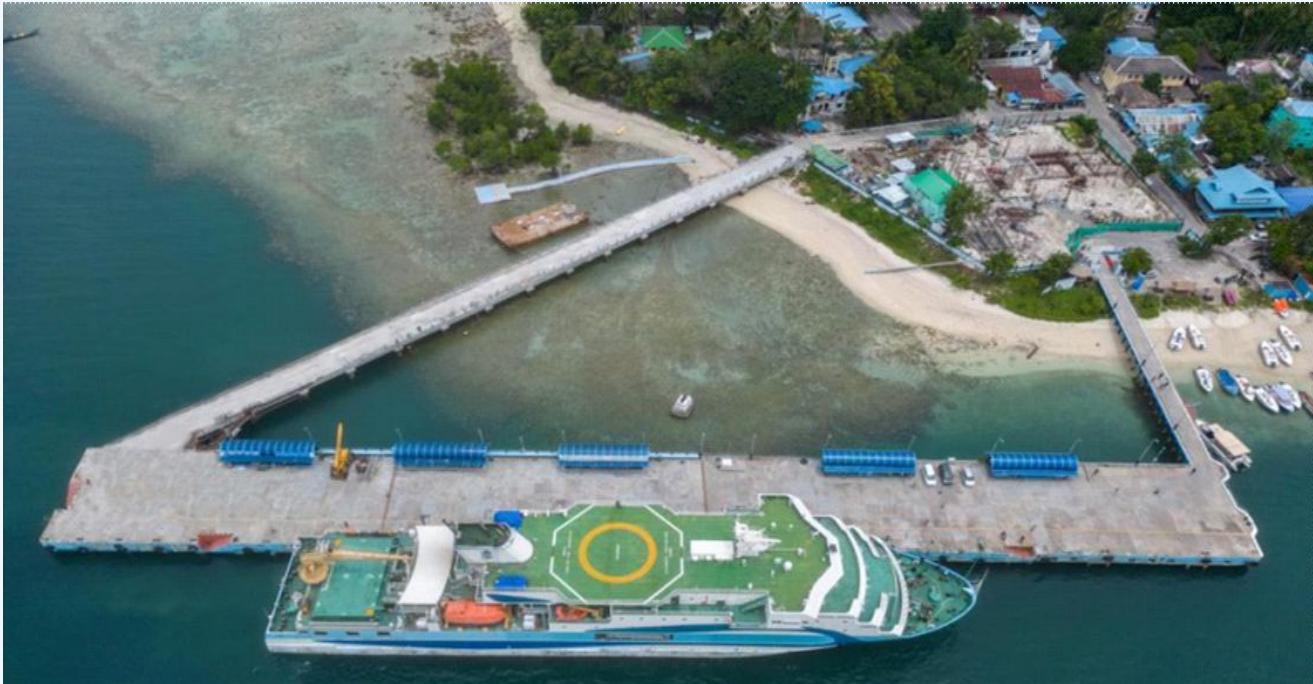Nicobarese tribes   Onges tribes   Jarawa tribes
                                                                    Source: (UT-Administration)

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(cc) Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme, supplementary nutrition has been provided to 11248 children, 1110 pregnant women and 1254 lactic mothers at Anganwadi Centers (AWCs). Construction/renovation work of 29 *Anganwadi* centers has been completed. All 31 mini AWCs has been up-gradated to main AWCs. A total of 466 Poshan Vatika has been developed.

(dd) 757 candidates were enrolled under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDUGKY) scheme in various trades. 582 candidates have completed their training, of which 473 candidates have been certified after assessment.

(ee) Construction of Jetty at Swaraj Dweep for cargo movement has been completed at an estimated cost of ₹ 13.47 crore. Landside infrastructure is also being developed at Swaraj Dweep and Shaheed Dweep.

Jetty at *Swaraj Dweep*

(ff) 90% work for extension of Dry Dock - II has been completed at Marine Dockyard in Port Blair, South Andaman to the tune of ₹ 123.95 crore The Remaining work is expected to be completed by the end of June, 2024.

(gg) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban), 23 beneficiaries have occupied the completed houses. Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), 24 new pucca houses have been completed.

(hh) Under Pradhan Mantri Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), loan to 51 beneficiaries has been disbursed during 2023-24. Under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), 1224 beneficiaries have been enrolled. Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY), LPG

connections have been provided to 13308 beneficiaries. Under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme" assistance has been provided to 27 units generating employment to 54 persons with the margin money of ₹ 35.14 lakh.

(ii) Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY - NULM), 02 Self Help Groups (SHGs) were formed by involving 20 members of the urban poor under Social Mobilization & Institutional Development (SMID). 16 beneficiaries have been sanctioned loans under Self-Employment Programme (SEP), and a total of 104 street vendors were issued Certificate of Vending (CoV) and identity cards.

(jj) Under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II, Marine Police Operational Centres has been completed at Chatham, Campbell Bay, Aerial Bay and Diglipur and inaugurated.

(kk) Five beaches have been identified for Blue Flag Certification: Ram Nagar at Diglipur, Karamatang at Mayabunder, Raman Bagicha at Rangat, Lalaji Bay at Long Island, and Butler Bay at Little Andaman. Also, 21 Islands have been identified for promotion of Day tourism.

(ll) 657.27 MT of Plastic, 1647.32 MT of Glass, 432.18 MT of Card board, 760.17 MT waste tyres, and 4.205 MT tetra pack waste was transported to mainland for recycling.

(mm) Till 31.03.2024, under Mission Recruitment - Rozgar Mela, UT has issued a total of 3884 appointment letters to the candidates.

Chandigarh

6.9 Chandigarh, "The city beautiful" is recognized as the greenest, safest, and best-planned city in the country. U.T. administration undertook numerous activities/projects to upgrade facilities/services being provided to its citizens.

6.10 **Major achievements during 2023-24:**

(a) The health infrastructure in the Chandigarh follows three tier system with primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare. Primary healthcare is provided by Ayushman Arogaya Mandirs (AAMs), Urban Ayushman Arogaya Mandirs (UAAMs) under PM-Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA), and Civil dispensaries. Secondary healthcare is provided by District Hospital-Government Multi-Specialty Hospital (GMSH), Sector 16, Sub District Hospital (SDH) Manimajra, Urban Community Health Centres (UCHCs), Sector 22 & 45, and ESI hospital Ramdarbar, and tertiary healthcare by Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Government Medical College & Hospital (GMCH), Sector 32, Chandigarh.

(b) During the period from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, 7.008 MWp Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Power Plant has been installed taking the figure to a total of 62.605 MWp. Moreover, UT of Chandigarh generated 21.44 Million Units (MU) of solar energy by the solar cells installed at government buildings (from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024) which reduced 14793.6 metric ton of CO_2.

(c) Anti-human trafficking unit of Chandigarh police conducted operation Muskan- VIII w.e.f 01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023 for tracing missing children, under the operation 21 children were rescued from begging/ labour and 04 children were re-united with their family.

(d) To provide passport related services to the citizens in a speedy, convenient, and transparent manner, Chandigarh police adopted 'mPassport Police APP', a unified platform for all passport verifications through online mode, reducing the passport verification time to 3 days.

(e) Chandigarh Police has launched a massive training programme "Karmayogi Police- Custodians of Society" to make the police forces people friendly. Chandigarh police is 1st to implement this web application all over India. As of 31.03.2024, 42 training programs have been conducted, and 1322 police personnel have been trained.

(f) Petrol subsidy is being provided to persons with disabilities who own a motorized vehicles and these people are also entitled to 50% subsidy on actual expenditure i.e., upto 40 litre per month on purchase of petrol/diesel. Financial assistance upto ₹ 40,000/- is also provided to physically handicapped persons for purchase of aids/appliances to increase their mobility in their day to day work. Moreover, 5092 disabled persons are getting disabled pension. Financial assistance of ₹ 20,000/- is being provided to the daughters of widow/ destitute women belonging to the Scheduled Caste (SC) communities whose family income is upto ₹24,000/- annually. 12286

beneficiaries are given old age pension and 9911 beneficiaries are getting widow pension.

(g) Apni Beti Apna Dhan scheme has been implemented to improve the sex ratio. According to the scheme, an amount of ₹ 5000/- is invested in the name of the girl child in Children's Career Plan. Under the scheme, 71 beneficiaries have been benefited till 31.03.2024. UT is also implementing Hamari Beti scheme. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 40,000/-is kept in form of FD for a retention period of 18 years in joint account in the name of girl child and programme officer in any scheduled bank. At the time of maturity, the funds are released.

(h) Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, 450 Anganwari centres are functioning and 37053 children in the age group of 06 months to 06 years, 6429 pregnant women and lactating mothers have been enrolled till 31.03.2024.

(i) During the period 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, the Chandigarh Child & Women Development Corporation Ltd. has sanctioned loans to 42 beneficiaries under Direct Loan and under National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) scheme loan has been sanctioned to 14 women beneficiaries belonging to economically weaker section of society and persons with disabilities.

(j) Under the scheme, amount in lieu of raw food grains, food subsidy is being transferred into the Aadhar linked bank account of the registered beneficiaries

through DBT as per the entitlement under National Food Security Act. At present, 71544 families, 309940 members are availing benefit under the scheme @ ₹ 167.52 per member per month for Priority Household (PHH) and ₹ 1172.64 per family per month for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). Under One Nation One Ration Card Scheme, 286 families were enrolled.

(k) There are 63 schemes (28 State Sponsored Schemes (SSS)+35 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)) under DBT. An amount of ₹ 89.72 crore has been transferred to 3.48 lakh beneficiaries (till 31.03.2024) under various DBT schemes.

(l) Hon'ble Administrator, on 09.10.2023 launched 'SAMAVESH' to deliver non-crime police services to citizens at one desk. These Samavesh Kendra's have been set up in all 16 police stations and are integrated with e-Saathi Chandigarh police App. The Samavesh Kendra's provide 14 types of services to the public, including amicable resolution to various disputes and generating awareness among citizens on current issues related to women, children, and elderly persons.

(m) Under the project "Urja: Ek Nayi Kiran" Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 30.07.2023, launched the program "Child Friendly & Drug Free Community" for children vulnerable to substance in identified pockets of Chandigarh i.e. Dadumajra, Maloya Badheri, sector 25, sector 54 sector 55 and sector 56, Chandigarh. As of now, 1329 children have been enrolled under this project.

(n) Hon'ble Defence Minister inaugurated the Indian Air Force Heritage Centre on 08.05.2023.

(o) Under Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA), campaigns are being carried out to provide comprehensive and quality services to pregnant females for tracking of high-risk pregnancies. As of 31.03.2024, 2514 high risk pregnant women have been treated.

(p) 158 JBTs and 90 TGTs have been recruited under Samagra Shiksha Chandigarh. In addition, recruitment process for filling up of 903 posts of lecturers, TGTs, JBTs in Governments schools of UT has started.

(q) Free textbooks have been provided to all students studying in class I-VIII in all Government and Government aided schools. 205 smart classrooms have been setup in 106 Government schools for promotion of teaching through technology.

(r) With an aim to leverage data and technology to bring a leap in learning outcomes, Ministry of Education, Government of India, has sanctioned a sum of ₹ 2.00 crore for setting up of a central system (Vidya Samiksha Kendra) at State level.

(s) The following students of DAV College, Sector-10, Chandigarh have won medals in 19th Asian Games held in Hangzhou, China from 23.09.2023 to 08.10.2023: -

(i) Palak won individual gold and team silver in 10m air pistol in shooting international tournament.

(ii) Manu Bhakar won team gold in 25 m sports pistol in shooting international

tournament and also won individual and team gold in air pistol event at world university games.

(iii) *Sarabjot Singh* won team gold in 10m air pistol and team silver in 10m air pistol mixed team event.

(iv) Adarsh Singh and Vijayveer Sidhu won team bronze 25m rapid fire pistol.

(t) Under Chandigarh Electric Vehicle (EV) Policy, Chandigarh Renewable Energy and Science and Technology Promotion Society (CREST) has successfully delivered incentives amounting to ₹ 18.66 crore to 3001 beneficiaries participating in Chandigarh EV policy initiative.

(u) There are total of 37940 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) registered, of which 36053 are Micro enterprises, 1704 small enterprises and 163 Medium Entrepreneurs.

(v) Under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP-e-portal) scheme, during the period 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, 4 cases have been sanctioned and disbursed by the banks.

(w) UT Administration has completed following construction works: -

(i) Construction of synthetic jogging track at *Sukhna* Lake, Chandigarh costing ₹ 1.90 crore

(ii) Extension of *Himalaya* boys' hostel (G+2) at PEC, Sector 12, costing ₹ 17.70 crore

(iii) Extension of workshop block in central polytechnic in CCET-26, costing ₹ 9.95 crore

(iv) Construction of Community Centre, Sector 45 costing ₹ 4.82 crore

(v) Improvement of Jn. 60 & 62 at *Vikas Marg*, costing ₹ 4.00 crore

(vi) Construction of 400 mtr. 8 lane synthetic track work including sub-base in sports complex, Sector 7, costing ₹ 9.00 crore

(vii) Providing 02 nos. 66 KV circuits from 220 KV Grid Sub Station, Hallomajra costing ₹2.44 crore

(viii) Re-carpeting of Cycle Tracks on *Shanti Path* towards Sector-39, 40, 41, 42, 31, 32, 33, 34, 44, 45, 46 and 47, *Paschim Marg* towards sector-39 and 40 and *Vidya Path* costing ₹ 3.06 crore.

(ix) Construction of table top other related works between *Neelam Cinema* and urban park, construction of amphitheater in northern plaza, redevelopment of south plaza at Sector 17, costing ₹ 8.00 crore

(x) Construction of administrative block-C in CCET-26, costing ₹ 22.93 crore

(x) As per 20th livestock census 2019, there is a population of 25,000 livestock in UT. There are four veterinary hospitals for large animals, one veterinary hospital for pet animals and one artificial insemination centre along with nine veterinary sub-centre, functioning to provide effective health cover to the livestock at easily approachable distance and to control conflagration of contagious disease.

(y) Till 31.03.2024, under Mission Recruitment - Rozgar Mela, UT of Chandigarh has issued a total of 1,578 appointment letters to the candidates.

NCT of Delhi

6.11 Through the 69th Constitutional Amendment by way of insertion of Article 239AA and the passage of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991, the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi came into existence. It has a Legislative Assembly with seventy members. The total area of the NCT of Delhi is 1,483 sq. km with eleven revenue districts.

Delhi Police

6.12 Delhi Police has a total sanctioned strength of 94,249 personnel and is headed by the Commissioner of police who is assisted by 12 Special Commissioners of Police, 20 Joint Commissioners of Police, 20 Additional Commissioners of Police, and 107 Deputy Commissioners of Police/ Additional Deputy Commissioners of Police. Delhi Police is divided into 6 ranges, 15 districts, 225 police stations including recently sanctioned/notified 15 cyber police stations. Besides, there are specialized units to address other key responsibilities like traffic management, intelligence gathering and counter-terrorism, VIP security, armed reserves and Police training.

Budget

6.13 Budget allocation and expenditure during the last year and current year is as under:

Head Account	Final Allocation 2023-24	Actual Expenditure 2023-24 upto 31.03.2024
Revenue	11191.36	11123.96
Capital	1105.41	1102.46
Total	12296.77	12226.42

6.14 **Major achievements during 2023-24:**

(a) Total heinous crimes as a percentage of total IPC crimes came down from 5.85% in 2015 to 1.96% in 2021, 1.75% in 2022, 1.58% in 2023, and 1.87% in 2024 (upto 31.03.2024). A total of 7511 missing children were traced and re-united under 'Operation Milap' (till 31.03.2024).

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs enhanced the authorization of Delhi Police vehicles to 10,997 from existing 6,535 number of vehicles, of which approval for procurement of 3327 vehicles have been granted. Due to the increase in the number of vehicles mobility of Delhi Police has improved, further improving the law-and-order situation.

(c) To improve the Housing Satisfaction Level and morale of Delhi Police personnel, a total of 16344 quarters are available with Delhi Police for 83484 eligible employees of Delhi Police for government accommodation due to which level of housing satisfaction of Delhi Police personnel has increased upto 19.57%. This would also help the personnel joining the services from other states to get accommodation in Delhi.

(d) 16972 CCTV cameras have been installed in the NCT of Delhi by Delhi Police from 2012 onward, including 6630 CCTV cameras installed at vulnerable locations based on Crime Mapping Study in the jurisdiction of 50 Police Stations. Upgradation of existing 1,941 CCTV cameras installed in 197 Police Stations and installation of additional 2,175 CCTV cameras in 208 Police Stations is under process. Also, contract has been awarded for installation of 650 CCTVs in the area of Police Station at Aman Vihar and Prem Nagar of Rohini District. With the installation of CCTV cameras and Remote Monitoring, 24/7 Surveillance have been achieved, ensuring crime deterrence, safety in various settings, quick response in the event of an incident, and traffic management.

(e) Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), a common platform to share data among different pillars of criminal justice viz. police, courts, prisons, prosecution, FSL etc., has been implemented. This portal has enabled PAN India level search of data from different stakeholders on a single platform.

(f) Maintenance of daily diary manually has been shifted to CCTNS and being maintained in Crime and Criminal Tracking Network (CCTNS) through a separate module. FIRs are being recorded digitally in CCTNS. Crime details, Arrest details and other police records are being maintained on CCTNS. Final forms/chargesheets are being submitted digitally to Court Management System through CCTNS and draft Chargesheets are also being sent digitally to Prosecution for scrutiny through CCTNS.

(g) The Police Control Room (PCR) unit have been revamped and are fully functional w.e.f 01.04.2023 which provides assistance to public in need/distress in minimum possible time and apprehends criminals committing crime on streets. The PCR unit consists of 802 Mobile Patrol Vans (MPVs) and Central Police Control Room (CPCR). PCR fleet further consists of Mobile Patrol Motorcycles (MPMs) on PCR Net, 'Parakram' Vans (PKVs), 'Prakhar' (Street Crime Patrol Vans), All Women PCR (AWPCR) and Tourist Police Vans. The Central Police Control Room (CPCR) consists of Command Room and a Call Centre.

(h) Delhi Police has introduced e-Beat Book Project. The important places got geo-mapped in the e-Beat Book that will save time in case of any emergency. The e-Beat Book have facial recognition software and dossiers of criminals. Moreover, the vehicles registered as stolen or robbed then it is being updated on the e-Beat Book and it is flashed to all beat constables besides a beat constable to a barricade checking can verify any vehicle on the spot. The e-Beat Book has features like Jail/Bail verification Tenant Verification, Servant Verification, Bad Characters check, Geo-Tagging and Picket checking. Total 227565 Tenant verification, 228694 servant verification, 508226 Jail/Bail verification, 12987 Bad Characters checking, 115724 Geo-Tagging and 2881895 Picket Checking have been done by entire district of Delhi Police.

(i) To strengthen redressal of public grievances, Delhi police has launched Integrated Complaint Monitoring System (ICMS) w.e.f. 08.11. 2020. Since the launch of ICMS, a total of 1716242 complaints have been entered in ICMS in various offices/police stations of Delhi, out of which 572112 complaints have been disposed of upto (31.03.2024).

(j) The Country hosted its first ever prestigious G20 Summit in the NCT of Delhi on 09-10 September, 2023. Delhi police played a vital role to ensure smooth flow of traffic and seamless travel experience and launched its G20 Virtual Help Desk to keep commuters updated with real time traffic updates during the G20 Summit. Traffic arrangements of highest standards were made for the summit. With the concerted efforts made by the Delhi police, the events went smoothly.

(k) Construction work of Security Police Line at Bapu Dham, Police Post Sawda Ghewra and Police Post at Sec.21 & 23, Rohini has been completed.

(l) Under Mission Recruitment, 15633 appointment letters have been issued by Delhi Police and 4424 employees have been promoted from Constable to Inspector level. This recruitment has addressed the manpower deficiency in Delhi Police and will help in strengthening the functioning of Delhi Police and enhance service delivery to the citizens of Delhi.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

6.15 The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (DNH&DD) is situated on the Western Coast of India surrounded by *Valsad* District of Gujarat & Palghar District of *Maharashtra*.

6.16 **Major achievements during 2023-24:**

(a) Hon'ble Prime Minister visited UT of Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu on 25.04.2023. During the visit, the Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated the following development projects worth more than ₹ 4850 crore and dedicated these to the people.

(i) NAMO medical education & research institute in *Silvassa*.

(ii) 96 projects, such as government schools, government engineering college in *Daman* etc.

(iii) Beautification, strengthening and widening of various roads.

(iv) Fish market and shopping complex.

(v) Augmentation of water supply scheme.

(vi) Bandodkar Sports Complex.

(vii) Addition and extension of sea front road from *Chhapli Sheri* to *Devka* beach up to princess park.

(viii) Keys of newly constructed houses were handed over to beneficiaries of *Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana* -(Urban).

(ix) 5.45 km long *Devka* Seafront in Daman named as *Namo* Path.

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(Glimpse of visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister)

Source (UT-Administration)

(a) The following major infrastructure projects have been completed during the period:

(i) Construction of vegetable market *at* Daman District.

(ii) Construction of new Collectorate building at *Silvassa* (Phase-II).

(iii) Construction of flyover bridges for major junctions for NH 848 Ring Road junctions for point A (*near Yatri Niwas*), G (Samarvarni junction) & B (at *Piparia* junction).

(iv) Construction of high-level bridge connecting Dudhni and Kauncha across daman ganga river in DNH district.

(v) Construction of *Kala Kendra* at *Silvassa*, DNH district.

(vi) The work for interior and furnishing of hostel buildings, faculty housing etc. for education hub in *Diu* district.

(vii) Beautification & landscaping of *Diu* Fort.

(c) Under the renewable energy policy, total 03 nos. of ground mounted solar PV plants with total capacity of 14.3 MW have been installed. Solar roof top plant with total capacity of 83.22 MW have been installed in 1552 private buildings, and roof top solar PV plant with total capacity of 5.98 MW have been installed in 402 government owned buildings.

(d) Under the investment promotion scheme, an amount of ₹ 34.17 crore (capital and interest subsidy) has been disbursed to 161 beneficiaries in Dadra & Nagar Haveli district and ₹ 4.00 crore (capital and interest subsidy) to 38 beneficiaries in Daman; Diu districts. Under the ease of doing reforms, out of total 352 reforms, 315 reforms have been

approved in 2023-24.

(e) 100% institutional deliveries took place during 2023-24. 103% coverage has been achieved under immunization of children. All the 94 *Ayushman Arogya Mandir* have been upgraded and achieved 100% saturation. 69 health facilities inclusive of *Ayushman Arogya Mandir* have been notified under Surakshit Matritva Ashwashan (*SUMAN*) for quality care services in maternal and child health against a target of 14 facilities as provided by MoHFW. More than 2 lakh families and 7 lakh citizens have been enrolled on digital platform. Geo-tagging and QR code stickers have been ensured for all households.

(f) Under Dikri Development Scheme, LIC policy of ₹ 42,372 has been made for 861 Girl Children. Under Integrated Child Development Services scheme, supplementary nutrition has been provided to 15374 children (06 months to 03 years), 7686 children (03 years – 06 years) and 7625 pregnant & lactating mothers. Under mission *Vatsalya*, an amount of ₹ 1.83 crore has been released for 519 children (monthly ₹ 4,000 each) who are in need of care and protection. A new Children Home for 25 boys has been setup in DNH district.

(g) 93685 students have been provided school stationary, note books, shoes & socks, school bags & text books. 1077 class rooms have been converted into smart class rooms. Library, reading corner and ICT labs have been established in all the school.

(h) A total of 29901 beneficiaries have benefitted from the UT pension scheme, which provides financial assistance to old age persons, widows and the disabled persons.

(i) A total of 73532 migrant beneficiaries from other states have lifted food grains through the "One Nation One Ration Card" scheme under Integrated Management of Public Distribution (IM-PDS) after going through Aadhar/ biometric authentication. Under NFSA food security, free ration has been provided to 2.69 lakh beneficiaries, and 58243 families are covered with an average distribution rate of 98%.

(j) Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana scheme, 16,168 beneficiaries have been covered. 2.3 lakh accounts under PM Jan Dhan Yojana; 129051 accounts under PM *Jeevan Jyoti Yojana*, and 230220 accounts under PM *Suraksha* Bima Yojana have been opened. Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), 3777 houses have been constructed. 285 farmers are covered under PM Kishan Maan Dhan Yojana, and 2205 under *Kisan* Credit Card Scheme. Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM Kisan), 15,540 beneficiaries received payments in different installments. Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, UT has extended health coverage to 100 % of the SECC families. 100% public facilities and 100% public & private doctors are registered under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission. All three districts are covered under Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Program.

(k) Under Pradhan Mantri Urban housing scheme, a total of 704 houses were built in the Baldeviarea area of DNH district at

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a cost of ₹ 64.13 crore and handed over to the beneficiaries. Under Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana (Urban), 9098 houses have been completed out of 9970 sanctioned houses.

(l) 968 farmers were supplied paddy/ pulses seeds, bacterial culture, hand/ foot spray pumps, fruit fly lure, storage bins, etc. under integrated agriculture development scheme.

(m) The plantations were carried out in 510 Ha area in degraded forest by planting of mix of timber and fruit bearing species. Bamboo plantations along the forest boundary of 335 km were also carried out by planting 23.43 lakh seedlings of bamboo. 49383 nos. of green kit plants have been distributed to 2199 beneficiary tribal villagers of the UT.

(n) The prestigious G20, 5th Research and Innovation Initiative Gathering (RIIG) Conference on scientific challenges and opportunities for a sustainable blue economy was held from 18-19 May 2023 in *Diu* district, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble administrator of UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, and G20 India's Sherpa.

(o) Immediate relief assistance has been provided to 356 families in all three Districts, Dadar and Nagar Haveli; Daman; & Diu of UT district who were affected by heavy rainfall /flash floods which happened on 30.03.2024.

(p) The UT has secured first position in investigation and prevention of crimes against women and children**.**

(q) Ayushmann Utkristha Award 2023 was given to Dadra & Nagar Haveli district (UT Category) for 2nd highest number of digital health records linked with *ABHA* under Arogya Manthan 2023 summit held from 25.09.2023 to 26.09.2023 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

(r) The following Gram Panchayats were recognized for their performance for localization of sustainable development goal's themes for the assessment year 2022-23 and secured rank at UT level under the scheme, "National Panchayat Award":

S.No.	Name of Theme	First Rank	Second Rank	Third Rank
1	Poverty free and enhanced livelihoods Panchayat	kauncha	Kilvani	Randha
2	Healthy Panchayat	Somnath	Bucharwada	Khanvel
3	Child Friendly Panchayat	Randha	Amboli	Vanakbara
4	Water Sufficient Panchayat	Dapada	Kachigam	Vanakbara
5	Clean and Green Panchayat	Dapada	Surangi	Bucharwada
6	Self-sufficient infrastructure in Panchayat	Dunetha	Magarwada	Masat
7	Socially Secured Panchayat	Kachigam	Kadaiya	Varkund

| 8 | Panchayat with Good Governance | Bhimpore | Dunetha | Varkund |
| 9 | Women-Friendly Panchayat | Damanwada | Ghelwad | Surangi |

(s) Till 31.03.2024, under Mission Recruitment - Rozgar Mela, UT has issued a total of 318 appointment letters to the candidates.

Lakshadweep

6.17 Lakshadweep, an archipelago consisting of coral islands and reefs, is the smallest Union Territory (UT) of India. There are 36 Islands, reefs/submerged banks, of which, 10 are inhabited and scattered in the Arabian Sea at distance of 220 to 440 Km. of the west coast of *Kerala*. The entire indigenous population of the UT has been classified as Scheduled Tribe. The main occupation of the people is fishing and coconut cultivation. Tourism is an emerging industry in the UT.

6.18 **Major achievements during 2023-24:**

(a) 30 no. of big fishing boats with fish holding capacity registered under Real Craft Registration have been deployed to collect fresh tuna and transport chilled fish from various islands to the mainland. 300 no. of 150-liter capacity insulated iceboxes were distributed free of cost to the fishermen. Further to enhance the fish catch, UT administration has deployed Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) at 07 locations during 2023-24, and 13 more are planned to be deployed in the near future.

(b) The "Kochi Lakshadweep Islands Submarine" Optical Fibre Cable Project (KLI Project) costing about ₹ 1,072 crore, has connected all the inhabited islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep to the mainland (Kochi) through submarine cable. The KLI project is designed to deliver speeds up to 100 Gbps and support 4G and 5G networks. The project was inaugurated & commissioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 03.01.2024. The KLI project immensely beneficial in the areas of education, telemedicine, e-commerce, digital governance, tourism etc.

(c) Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada *Yojana* (PMMSY) scheme, 13 projects have been completed, and 38 new projects are at different stages of progress.

(d) UT has achieved the target of 500 programmes of *Mission LiFE* 2023 assigned by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change. The Mega Beach & Lagoon cleaning programme was conducted on 21.05.2023 under India's G20 Presidency.

(e) For promotion of Khadi & village industries, an amount of ₹ 60 lakh has been provided as grant in aid to Lakshadweep Khadi & village industries board.

(f) There are 54 educational institutions in the UT, covering school, degree, bachelor level education and postgraduate level education. The literacy rate is 91.85% as per 2011 census. Smart classrooms and all classrooms have been provided with smart learning devices. Pravesh-anolsavam was organized in all schools. A new scheme under "Ekalavya" top scorer award to students at Union Territory level has been implemented to

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honor meritorious students from class III to XII from the current academic year.

(g) The administration is providing Mid-Day-Meals (MDM) under Prime Minister's overarching scheme for holistic nutrition programme up to VIII standard. 8943 students are availing MDM as on 31.03.2024. Approved an outlay of ₹ 719.94 lakh for the implementation of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in Lakshadweep for the year 2023-24 to promote school education i.e., Pre-primary to secondary under various interventions.

(h) Petroleum Oil and Lubricant (POL) outlets at Kavaratti, Minicoy, Androth and Kalpeni islands have started services. The Lakshadweep administration has also initiated steps to open POL Stations in remaining islands. The LPG godown has been handed over to Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) in five islands, and initiatives have also been taken to start LPG operations in reaming five islands.

(i) The UT administration has allotted 1528.14 Metric Ton rice for the free distribution to all the NFSA beneficiaries (Priority Household and Antyodaya Anna Yojana) @ 5 kg per individuals per month free of cost for Priority Household card holders and 35 kg per family for Antyodaya Anna Yojana card holders for a period of one year.

(j) E-Daak portal under the State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission has been operational in UT of Lakshadweep.

(k) Under UT pension scheme, an amount of ₹ 5.89 crore has been disbursed to 3354 beneficiaries covering old age, widows, abandoned ladies, and persons with disabilities.

(l) UT has distributed 10188 nos. of Kadaknath/Kaveri/Kalinga birds free of cost to 465 nos. of women farmers, including Self Help Group/Dweep Shree and neighborhood groups.

(m) 2998 farmers have availed the benefit of Kisan Credit Card worth ₹ 27 crore in 2023-24.

(n) Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP), children in the age of 6-36 months and pregnant women & lactating mothers are provided "Take Home Ration" at a rate of ₹ 8.00/- and ₹ 9.50/- per day per beneficiary respectively. All children in the age group of 3-6 years are provided morning snacks/ cooked meal at a rate of ₹ 8.00/-per day per beneficiary. Under Poshan Abhiyaan, there are total nos. of 5343 beneficiaries covering children in the age group of 06 month- 03 years; 03-06 years and pregnant women & lactating mothers. All beneficiaries are active in POSHAN tracker. UT celebrated "Poshan Maah-2023 in all the islands. Smart phones and Growth Monitoring Devices were given to all 59 Anganwadi centres.

(o) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Grameen, UT has achieved 100% saturation in rural housing. Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), 2452 beneficiaries have been registered and payments made in 16 instalments. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 4394 man- days have been generated with an expenditure of ₹ 22.66 lakh. Under Deendayal Antodya Yojana National Livelihood Mission, 368 Dweepshree neighborhood groups have been formed.

(p) Developed 'PARIVAHAN SARATHI

4.0' software for registration and issuing of vehicle licenses.

(q) E-Rickshaw Sewan has been introduced in Lakshadweep. UT Administration is providing subsidy of 50% (limited to ₹ 50,000/-) to the residents of Lakshadweep for the purchase of new E-*Rickshaws*.

(r) The Science 20 engagement group meeting on universal holistic health under India's G20 Presidency was conducted at *Bangaram* island from 1-2 May 2023.

(s) UT has undertaken the project of holistic development of tourism in the islands. Work has been awarded to the Eco-tourism resorts at Kadmat island (75 beach villas and 35 water villas) and *Suheli* island (60 beach villas and 50 water villas). Eco-tourism project at Minicoy (110-beach and 40 water villas) is also proposed to be developed.

(t) The UT administration is developing cruise tourism in the Islands. A total of 45503 tourists visited Lakshadweep in Corderlia & Costa Serena Cruise; 3212 tourists visited through *Samudram* Package. Ministry of Tourism has awarded *Kalpeni* island of Lakshadweep, as best tourism village- 2023 in silver category.

(u) UT has distributed 118070 vegetable seedlings to 1353 farmers and 6 Self Help Groups (SHGs) on free of cost under Nutri-Garden project. 2750 farmers have been provided *Kisan Credit Cards* worth ₹ 24.58 crore.

(v) Smt. K. Hindumbi, nursing officer (Retired), has been honoured with Florence Nightingale Award from Hon'ble President of India for her outstanding performance during services of more than 50 years. Lakshadweep has been awarded for best claim settlement performance Utkrishtata award 2022-23 under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana. Smt. Humairath Kadapurathaba, Kavaratti has been honored with best Care Giver Award under National Programme of Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE).

(w) Ms. Mubassina Mohammed from Lakshadweep won bronze medals in long jump and heptathlon in the 5th Asian Youth Athletics Championship held in Uzbekistan during April, 2023.

(x) The following works have been completed by the UT administration:

(a) Construction work of indoor stadium at Minicoy.

(b) Conceptualization, Design & Construction of Eco-Friendly wooden hut at *Bangaram* island.

(c) Semi-permanent panchakarma unit in Ayurveda hospital at Amini island.

(d) Passenger Hall at Kalpeni island.

(e) Road to Low Temperature Thermal Desalination Plant at Kadmat island.

(f) Skating track near open stage at Kalpeni island.

(g) Munsif Magistrate quarters at Amini island.

(h) Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan – "Catch the Rain" campaign 60 rainwater harvesting tanks at *Bitra* island and 158 at Chetlat island.

(i) Provided Rainwater filters to 44 number of wells for artificial recharge of groundwater at Kiltan island.

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(j) Commissioned three 1.5 lakh litre/day capacity LTTD plants at Kalpeni, Amini and Kadmat islands.

(k) Provided Functional Household Tap Connection to 77% of household under Jal Jeevan Mission.

(l) Commissioned 1.4 MW solar power plant with 1.4 MWh battery energy storage system at kavaratti and 0.30 MW capacity solar plant at Agatti islands.

(y) Till 31.03.2024, under Mission Recruitment - Rozgar Mela, UT has issued a total of 63 appointment letters to the candidates.

Puducherry

6.19 The Union Territory of Puducherry comprises of four regions namely Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another.

6.20 **Major achievements during 2023-24:**

(a) Rooftop solar plants of 5 MW was installed and connected to the grid. 29 nos. of new distribution transformers of various capacities were energised and enhanced to higher capacities. 40 km of High Tension (HT)/ Low Tension (LT) lines, 4 new HT industrial and 18 LT industrial services were energised. Under Cable Conversion scheme, 242 LT overhead services were converted into underground cable system. Moreover, UT is implementing a Power System Development Fund scheme to provide reliable communication at 132 Kilovolt (KV) and above sub stations through Optical Fiber Ground Wire (OPGW) instead of Power Line Carrier Communication. Under this scheme, Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) panels and optical ground wire cables, have been installed in Puducherry region.

(b) To encourage farmers to adopt the system of rice intensification and enhance paddy productivity, a total of ₹ 24.08 crore has been granted to 28,463 general farmers and ₹ 1.52 crore to 2266 farmers from the SC category in Puducherry district. Production incentives for pulses, oilseeds, millets, and rice fallow cotton to the tune of ₹2.18 crore have been granted to 5929 general farmers and ₹0.85 crore to 208 SC farmers in Puducherry district; and ₹3.83 crore to 4336 general farmers and ₹0.49 crore to 578 SC category of farmers of Karaikal district.

(c) Under the scheme PM-KISAN, an amount of ₹25 crore was released, benefitting to 9514 farmers. Under Kisan Credit Card scheme, 2002 fishermen were extended bank loans to the tune of ₹ 4.62 crore.

(d) Ban relief assistance amounting to ₹ 12.02 crore was granted to 18590 families in Puducherry, Kariakal, Mahe, and Yanam region during the ban period of 61 days. Old age pension amounting to ₹ 29.77 crore was granted to 9202 aged fishermen. 90% subsidy to the tune of ₹ 10.12 lakh towards annual premium paid by 196 registered mechanized boat operators for insuring their boats was reimbursed. Diesel spot subsidy cum tax exemption to the tune of ₹ 11.39 crore has been released to 614 registered fishing boats.

(e) Under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), an amount of ₹7.14 crore was disbursed to 23,801 beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer.Under Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) pension scheme, 2349 unorganized workers were enrolled. Under Pradhan Mantri

Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), 4,85,680 individuals of red card holders have been covered for the sum assured ₹ 2.00 lakh for death and total disability and ₹ 1 lakh for partial disability due to accident. Under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PMJAY), UT has enrolled 220402 families, against the target of 1,96,359 families. Under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana, 6984 houses have been completed under beneficiary-led construction component, and 4481 houses are at various stages of construction. Under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission scheme, 1108935 health ID cards have been generated against targeted 12,28,082. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), during the period 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, 234 individual household latrines at the cost of ₹ 46.80 lakh, 44 community soak pits at the cost of ₹ 70.27 lakh and one community sanitary complex at the cost of ₹ 3.00 lakh have been constructed.

(f) Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), during the period 01.4.2023 to 31.03.2024, 76,127 job cards were issued to the households and 21.86 lakh person days generated, out of which 19.11 lakh (87.30%) were by women. Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT 2.0) project, ₹ 150 crore has been allocated for setting up of waste water recycling treatment plant with a capacity of 15 MLD STP at Dubrayapet, Puducherry, 3 Minimal Liquid Discharge (MLD) Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Villianur and 11 MLD STP in Karaikal with pumping stations. Under Rejuvenation of water bodies project, three projects have been completed in Pondicherry and Oulgaret region. Project work has been commenced for rejuvenation of six water bodies at Puducherry, Oulgaret, Karaikal and Maheat region with an estimate of ₹ 5.5 crore.

(g) Construction of 50 bedded integrated AYUSH hospital at Villianur at an estimated cost of ₹ 9 crore was completed on 21.04.2023.

AYUSH hospital, Villianur, Puducherry

Source: (UT Administration)

(h) Comprehensive water supply scheme for Dr. Dhanabalan Nagar, Gandhi Thirunallur and adjoining areas in Zone-VII (Muthirapalayam), Puducherry has been completed at a cost of ₹15.69 crore.

(i) Construction of storm water drain at Sellipet village in RC-13 Sellipet road, Puducherry at a cost of ₹ 25.84 lakh and construction of storm water drain at Kalitheerthalkuppam village at a cost of ₹1.31 crore has been completed.

(j) With a view to promote higher education and research in the fields of defense and security, Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor inaugurated Rashtriya Raksha University in Puducherry.

(k) Financial assistance of ₹75,000 to the parents of SC brides for performing the marriage of their daughters has been granted to 95 families, incurring an expenditure of ₹71.25 lakh. Financial assistance has been granted to 752 SC poor pregnant lactating mothers incurring expenditure of ₹1.12 crore. Financial assistance of ₹3000 per month was disbursed to each of 2197 SC beneficiaries who are suffering from various prolonged diseases. Financial assistance was granted to 580 poor SC families to perform funeral rites of the deceased person. Financial assistance of ₹ 3.50 crore was disbursed to 307 SC/ST families under pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Moreover, financial assistance is also being provided to brides belonging to BPL families, daughters of destitute widows, differently-abled persons etc. for performing of marriage.

(l) UT has launched "CM Cares scheme" for empowerment of new born girl child, in which ₹ 50,000 is deposited under Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana to the girl children born on and after 17.03.2023. Under this scheme, 500 girl children have received benefits with a total utilization of ₹ 250 lakh.

(m) Under "Integrated Child Development Services Scheme", supplementary nutrition has been provided to 4,507 pregnant women, 4,682 lactating mothers and 27,792 children (aged 6 months to 6 years) through 855 anganwadi centers.

(n) Under "Puducherry Old Aged Pension and Destitute Pension" scheme, 1,81,616 elderly, widows, deserted women, unmarried women, and transgender persons are receiving monthly assistance regularly.

(o) The scheme for granting monthly financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 1,000 per month to women heads of BPL families has been launched. Under this scheme, out of 70,000 eligible identified beneficiaries, 44,000 beneficiaries have received payment as on 31.03.2024.

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POLICE FORCES

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (IPS)

7.1   The Indian Police Service (IPS) is one of the three All Indian Services constituted under Article 312 of the Constitution of India. The IPS officers provide senior-level leadership to Police Forces both in the States and at the Centre. The all-India character of the Service gives its members a unique advantage of handling specific problems in the States within the overall perspective of national unity and integrity. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the cadre controlling authority in respect of IPS officers and is responsible for all policy decisions related to the Service, including cadre structure, training, cadre allocation, confirmation, empanelment, deputation, pay and allowances, disciplinary matters, etc.

7.2   The Service is organized into 25 State cadres/Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for the Union Government. In every cadre, a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built-in for sending the officers on deputation. The strength of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India (GoI) in consultation with the concerned State Government ordinarily after every 5 years.

7.3   The authorized strength of the IPS Officers as on 01.01.2023 is 5047 and the state-wise details of the authorized strength of IPS officers is as per **Annexure-VIII**.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (SVP NPA), HYDERABAD, TELANGANA

7.4   Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy is the premier Police training institution in the country. It is mandated with the task of training leaders for the Indian Police and also research on Police subjects.

Basic Course

7.5   (i) The 76th batch of Regular Recruits (RR) of Indian Police Service with a total of 201 IPS Probationers are undergoing their Phase-I training at the Academy which commenced on 13.11.2023 for a period of 49 weeks. A total of 19 foreign Officer Trainees from friendly foreign countries viz. Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Mauritius are attending the Phase-I training at the Academy along with the 76th Regular Recruits (RR). Modules were conducted to sensitize the trainees through Skill Module such as Examination of Scene of Crime, Registration of FIR, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network Systems, Cyber Crime Investigation, Interrogation, Public Speaking, Interview & Interrogation, Writing of Scene of Crime & Panchanama, Search & Seizure – Technic of Raid, Arrest, Physical Evidence/Handling, Lifting and Packing, Bio-metric, Crime Scene Management etc.

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(ii) The 75th batch of Regular Recruits (RR) of Indian Police Service with a total of 155 IPS Probationers have undergone Phase-I training at the Academy from 19.12.2022 for a period of 49 weeks. A total of 20 foreign Officer Trainees from friendly foreign countries viz. Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Mauritius have attended the Phase-I training at the Academy along with the 75th Regular Recruits (RR). Modules were conducted to sensitize the trainees on issues related to gender, children, marginalized communities, weaker sections of society and on the Right to Information Act. Training in grass root policing with regular visits to Rural and Urban Police Stations in Hyderabad City to relate class room inputs to field realities was also covered. They were also sent to Karnataka State for observing the Legislative Assembly Elections to observe election related security arrangements, mobilization & deployment of force and also to understand the preparations by various departments of the State, inter departmental co-ordination, administrative procedures, security concerns and the massive logistics arrangements that are required for getting elections conducted in a smooth manner. The Phase-I training of 75 RR culminated with Passing Out Parade on 27.10.2023 and they have reported at their respective cadres to undergo District Practical Training (DPT) for 29 weeks i.e. from 04.12.2023 to 21.06.2024, after which they are expected to report at the Academy for Phase-II training from 01.07.2024 to 30.08.2024 (09 weeks).

(iii) The 74th batch of Regular Recruits (RR) of Indian Police Service joined the Academy for Phase-II training on 03.10.2023 and completed their training on 08.12.2023. The 74th RR consisting of 166 IPS Probationers attended their Phase-II training for a period of 10 weeks. As part of their Phase-II training, they were attached with the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad for Strategic Leadership Module for 05 days. The key objective of this programme is to enhance leadership and team building and management capabilities of the IPS Officer Trainees. They were also attached with the National Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar for Specialized Training Modules in Forensic Science. During the Phase-II training, the Probationers were given inputs on various aspects through modules like Cyber security, VIP security, civil disputes, Supervision of Grave Crimes, Information, communication and Technology, Preparing Press note, Media management, Investigation, Office Management, Wildlife Crime, Police tactics. The Probationers were also taken on field visits to Airport to observe security arrangements at the airport and to NGO to sensitize them towards victims and weaker sections of the society. Based on the learning of DPT, ethical dilemmas faced by the Probationers were also discussed and they were emphasized about the importance of maintaining high ethical standards in the service.

Senior Courses

7.6 (I) Thirty-Nine courses were conducted for Senior Officers in which 1494 Officers were trained. The Academy is also responsible for nominating faculty members and other Officers for training courses in India and abroad. Total 20 officers attended various training programs in India online and offline from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024 and one lady

officer attended UNPOL-2023 Women Command Development course at Brindisi, Italy.

(II)   Reunion seminars of 25 Years, 30 Years, 35 Years and 50 Years are being conducted regularly to utilise the expertise of the Senior Officers, who have earned experience of service. During these seminars, brainstorming is done on a theme of contemporary policing issues as well as to provide an opportunity for Officers of the same batch to meet and exchange their varied field experience.

7.7   The Academy also conducted courses for other services and foreign Police officers:

(a)   The Academy has also conducted courses for Officers from other services i.e. Central Vigilance Officers, Indian Forest Service, Indian Revenue Service (Customs & Indirect Tax), IRS (Income Tax), Indian Statistical Service, Sports Authority of India, Judicial Officers, I4C MHA etc.

(b)   As per request of MEA, the Academy has been conducting short term training programs for foreign Police Officers on various subjects like Cybercrime Investigation, Counter Terrorism, Dark Web and Crypto currency, Tactics, Mobile Forensics, Economic Offences, Explosives, Improvised Explosive Device and Post Blast Procedures, Urban Operations and OpenSource Intelligence & Social Media Analysis etc. From 01.01.2023 to 04.03.2024 total 126 Officials from 33 countries benefitted by the various courses of the Academy. There is one course on Counter Terrorism from 18.03.2024 to 22.03.2024.

(c)   As a follow up action of an MoU signed between SVP NPA and NCPLE, Addu, Maldives, 3 one-week training programmes on "Facility Management" (04 participants), "Academic & Administrative Support (10 participants) and "Outdoor Instructional ToT" (10 participants) and "Basic Cybercrime Investigation" (04 participants) have been conducted in the year 2023-2024 and total 28 Officers have attended the said courses. A team of 05 outdoor staff including one Deputy Director has provided training on "Fitness Management" to the Maldivian Police (NCPLE, Addu) from 15.01.2024 to 19.01.2024.

Induction Training Course

7.8   As per Indian Police Service (Probation) Rules, 1954, every officer recruited by promotion to the Indian Police Service has to undergo training at the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad within the period of their probation. Academy provides a six-week Course called Induction Training Course (ITC) to these Officers. Till now 45 Induction Training Course have been conducted by the Academy in which 2110 SPS Officers have undergone the course.

Mid-Career Training Programme

7.9   The Indian Police (Pay) Rules 2007, stipulates that IPS officers shall be appointed to the Junior Administrative Grade after completing the Phase-III Mid-Career Training Programme and officers shall be appointed to the 2nd Super Time Scale (IGP Rank) after completing the Phase-IV Mid-Career Training Programme. Completion of Phase-V is

mandatory for drawing the annual increment from 28th year onwards. The Mid-Career Training Programmes are being conducted as per the syllabus suggested by the Committee (2008) chaired by Dr. Trinath Mishra and approved by MHA.

7.10   The details of various Phases of MCTP conducted from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024 are as follows:

(a)   MCTP Phase – III

MCTP Phase-III / 21st Programme conducted from 10.04.2023 to 04.05.2023. **95** Officers attended and successfully completed the course.

MCTP Phase-III / 22nd Programme conducted from 04.09.2023 to 29.09.2023. **92** Officers attended and successfully completed the course.

MCTP Phase-III / 23rd Programme conducted from 12.02.2024 to 08.03.2024. **70** Officers are currently attending the course.

(b)   MCTP Phase - IV

MCTP Phase-IV / 15th Programme conducted from 15.05.2023 to 09.06.2023. **98** Officers attended and successfully completed the course.

(c)   MCTP Phase - V

MCTP Phase-V / 15th Programme conducted from 26.06.2023 to 07.07.2023. **53** Officers attended and successfully completed the course.

Information Technology

7.11   The Academy is imparting training for capacity building in Digital Forensics and Cyber Crimes Investigation, Mobile Forensics, Social Media Analysis, Dark web & Crypto currency, Call Detail Record (CDR) Internet Protocol Detail Record (IPDR) Analysis and Open-Source Intelligence etc. through its National Digital Crimes Resource Training Centre (NDCRTC). The centre conducted 53 courses and trained 2264 participants from various Law Enforcement Agencies and stakeholders who have been sensitized about the investigations of Cyber Crimes and Digital Forensics.

7.12   Collaboration Agreement between SVP NPA & Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Thiruvananthapuram has been signed for putting Cyber Crime Investigation products developed by CDAC for display at Academy.

Special Tactics Wing (STW)

7.13   A total of 201 Police Officers from State Police / Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) have been trained in Special Tactics during the period. Moreover, Special Tactics Wing (STW) trained 155 IPS Probationers of 75th batch of Regular Recruits in various tactical subjects i.e. Sand Model/Ops. Briefing, Urban Operations, Police Tactic, Explosive Module, Jungle Module and the various Route Marches including 15 km, 25km (on road), 25km (Navigational Exercise) and 40km Route Marches have been conducted. 166 IPS Probationers of 74 RR were also given exposure during Phase-II training in Jungle and Urban Firing Module.

STW also trained 227 Probationers of 76 RR in various tactical subjects i.e Map Reading Sessions and Explosives & Improvised Explosive Device and also conducted 15km & 25km (on road) Route Marches.

NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY (NEPA), SHILLONG, MEGHALAYA

7.14   The **North Eastern Police Academy**

(NEPA) was established in July 1978 at Umsaw Village, Ri-Bhoi District, Meghalaya to cater to the police training requirements of the North Eastern States on the recommendation of the National Committee on Police Training headed by Dr. M. S. Gore. Initially, it was set up as Regional Police Training College under the North Eastern Council (NEC) but consequent upon the creation of Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) it was brought under DONER. The Academy was rechristened to North Eastern Police Academy in May 1980 and it was brought under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs on 01.04.2007. In order to formulate policy decisions, the Academy has an Advisory Board with the Secretary (Border Management) as its chairman.

Training

7.15 NEPA is mandated to conduct the Basic Induction Course for the directly recruited Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub Inspectors of Police of the Eight North Eastern States and to design and conduct in-service courses for personnel from across the country.

Basic Course

7.16 The 52nd Basic Course which commenced from 15.11.2022 to 21.11.2023, comprises 377 trainees [82 DySsP (P) & 295 C/SIs] from the States of Nagaland, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura. Their Passing Out Parade was held on 21.11.2023. Presently 53rd Basic Course comprising 91 trainees [27 Dy SP(P), 2 Inspector, 57 C/Sub-Inspector and 5 ASI] from the State of Meghalaya, Manipur, Assam and Nagaland is undergoing from 04.12.2023 for a period of 50 weeks.

Faculty Support

7.17 A number of guest faculties from various reputed organizations such as Army, Central Armed Police Force, Central Police Organizations, State, Central Forensic Science Laboratory, State Forensic Science Laboratory, Customs, National Disaster Response Force, National Crime Records Bureau, Rashtriya Raksha University, National Forensic Sciences University, Sardar Patel University of Police and many more are being invited to take sessions for the Basic Course trainees.

In-Service/Online Courses/Webinars

7.18 NEPA has conducted 42 offline in-service courses in which 1346 trainees of different ranks from different states have been imparted training and 20 online in-service courses in which 1449 trainees of different ranks from different states have been imparted training till 31.01.2024.

Capacity Building NEPA personnel

7.19 12 new recruits have been sent for 44-weeks basic training at SSB, Sapri, Himachal Pradesh from 17.04.2023 and 6 new recruits to Assam Rifles Training Centre at Shokhuvi, Nagaland from 10.06.2023. A 3-day training on e-office for staff was conducted in the month of May, 2023. This Academy has also conducted an awareness programme on Cyber Hygiene on 18.08.2023. More than 20 outdoor staffs have been sent for training outside by the Academy in various subjects like Repairing & Troubleshooting of INSAS and 9mm Pistol, 1st Weapons Instructor Course, Drone Pilot Training and Special ToT courses. Faculty officers and office staffs were also sent for various trainings at different institutions. Faculty members have also been

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encouraged for attending courses in the iGOT Platform.
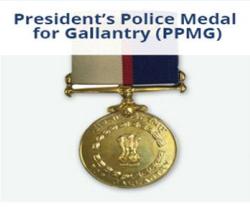
Achievements

7.20   North Eastern Police Academy is also awarded with '**Utkrisht'** accreditation by Capacity Building Commission following comprehensive assessment by National Accreditation Board of Education and Training (NABET).

AWARDS & POLICE MEDAL:

7.21   Following Medals were awarded during the period 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023:-

(a) "PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY (PPMG)" is awarded for conspicuous gallantry in saving life and property or in preventing crime or arresting criminals, the risks incurred being estimated with due regard to the obligations and duties of the officer concerned. Total No. of **01 MEDAL** has been awarded to State's Police/CAPF's/ CPO's personnel on the occasion of Independence Day- 2023.

(b) "POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY (PMG)" is awarded for conspicuous act of gallantry. Total No. of **140 MEDALS and 229 MEDALS** have been awarded to State's Police /CAPF's /CPO's personnel on the occasion of Republic Day-2023 and Independence Day- 2023 respectively.

(c) "PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE (PPM)" is awarded for special distinguished record in police service or in the central police/Security organizations, success in organizing police service or the Units of Central Police/ Security Organization or in maintaining their organizations under special difficulties. Total No. of **96 MEDALS** and **82 MEDALS** have been awarded to State's Police/CAPF's/ CPO's personnel on the occasion of Republic Day-2023 and Independence Day-2023 respectively.

(d) "POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE (PM)" is awarded for valuable service characterized by resource and devotion to duty including prolonged service or ability and merit. Total No. of **670 MEDALS** and **644 MEDAL** have been awarded to State's Police /CAPF's/CPO's personnel on the occasion of Republic Day-2023 and Independence Day-2023 respectively.

(e) "UNION HOME MINISTER'S MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE IN INVESTIGA-TION" is awarded for the Excellence of Service in Investigation. **TOTAL 139 OFFICIALS** of State/Central Intelligence Agencies have been awarded **"UNION HOME MINISTER'S MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE IN INVESTIGATION"** for the year- 2023.

(f) 15 Parakram Padaks have been awarded to the State Police/CAPF Personnel who injured in the Internal Security/Counter Insurgency duties in the specified areas of J&K, NE States and naxalite affected areas.

(g) The **"UNION HOME MINISTER'S SPECIAL OPERATION MEDAL"** is given for those operations, which have high degree of planning, high significance for the security of the country State/UT and have significant impact on security of large sections of the society. **TOTAL 387 OFFICIALS** of various State Police/ CAPFs/CPOs have been awarded **"UNION HOME MINISTER'S SPECIAL OPERATION MEDAL"** for the year 2023 on 31.10.2023.

The medals for "Asadharan Aasuchana Kushalata Padak" were awarded **to 180 personnel** of States/UTs and CAPF's/CPO's for the year 2023.

Transformation/Rationalization of Awards/ Medals

7.22 As per vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to transform the ecosystem of Awards/Medals, the existing Police Medals instituted by Ministry of Home Affairs have been rationalized and rechristened into new medals as following:

	S/ No	Name of the earlier Medals.	Name of Medal after merging as one Medal
(a)	(i)	President's Police Medal for Gallantry.	President's Medal for Gallantry (PMG).
	(ii)	President's Fire Service Medal for Gallantry.	
	(iii)	President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Gallantry.	
	(iv)	President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry.	
(b)	(i)	Police Medal for Gallantry.	Medal for Gallantry (GM).
	(ii)	Fire Service Medal for Gallantry.	
	(iii)	Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Gallantry.	
	(iv)	Correction Service Medal for Gallantry.	
(c)	(i)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service.	President's Medal for Distinguished Service (PSM).
	(ii)	President's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service.	
	(iii)	President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Distinguished Service.	
	(iv)	President's correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service.	
(d)	(i)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service.	Medal for Meritorious Service (MSM).
	(ii)	Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service.	
	(iii)	Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for Meritorious Service.	
	(iv)	Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service.	
(e)	(i)	Union Home Minister's Special Operation Medal	Kendriya Grihmantri Dakshata Padak
	(ii)	Union Home Minister's Medal for Excellence in Investigation	
	(iii)	Asadharan Aasuchana Kushalata Padak	
	(iv)	Union Home Minister's Awards for Meritorious Service in Forensic Science instituted by Ministry of Home Affairs	

Ministry of Home Affairs

7.23 To streamline the nomination process and enhance transparency, the Government launched the dedicated unified portal namely **Rashtriya Puraskar Portal (URL: awards.gov.in).** This unified platform facilitates online awards nominations and awards related information of all awards/medals instituted by Government of India. Recommendations for President's Medal for Gallantry (PMG)/ Medal for Gallantry (GM)/ President's Medal for Distinguished Service (PSM)/ Medal for Meritorious Service (MSM) are also being received online through the said portal.

7.24 After recent restructuring of medals, a total of 1134 personnel of Police, Fire Service, Home Guard & Civil Defence and Correctional Service have been awarded Gallantry/ Service Medals on the occasion of the Republic Day, 2024. The break-up is as under:-

S.No.	Name of the Medal	Number of Medals Awarded
(i)	President's Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	2
(ii)	Medal for Gallantry (GM)	275
(iii)	President's Medal for Distinguished Service (PSM)	102
(iv)	Medal for Meritorious Service (MSM)	755

CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES (CAPFs)

7.25 There are five Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) namely Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and one Central Paramilitary Force (CPMF) namely Assam Rifles (AR) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of these, AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the 'Border Guarding Forces', while CRPF is deployed to assist the Civil Administration under the State Governments/UT Administrations in matters relating to maintenance of public order, internal security and counter insurgency. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialized wings of the CRPF to deal with the riots and Left-Wing Extremism/insurgency respectively. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations of national/strategic importance. In addition, NSG is a specialized strike force trained in counter terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing the high-risk VIPs and acts as sky marshal for securing the domestic and international flights.

Assam Rifles (AR)

7.26. Reverently known as "Sentinels of the North East", the Assam Rifles was raised as "Cachar Levy" in 1835 and is the oldest Para Military Force in the Country. It has its Headquarters at Shillong and the Force is deployed in the North East (NE) Region in Counter Insurgency (CI) with a mandated role of guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border (IMB) spreading over 1,643 kilometers. The Force comprises a Directorate General Headquarter, three Inspectorate General Headquarters, 12 Sector Headquarters, 47 Battalions (Including one NDRF Battalion), one Training Centre, one Dog Training Centre and the administrative

elements with a total authorized strength of 66,411personnel. Two Assam Rifles Battalions have been deployed in Jammu and Kashmir for Counter Insurgency/ Counter Terrorism (CI/CT) Operations with effect from 20 May 2021.

Operational Achievements

7.27. In its fight against insurgency in the North East Region and Jammu and Kashmir, the achievements of Assam Rifles from 1.01.2023 to 31.03.2024 are as given below:

Ser No	Actions	Numbers/ Amount	Amount Where Applicable (in ₹ Cr)
Insurgents			
(a)	Neutralised	04	-
(b)	Apprehended	476	-
(c)	Surrendered	257	-
Other Apprehendees			
(d)	Smugglers	1,276	-
(e)	Arms Dealers & Drug Peddlers	370	-
(f)	Myanmar Nationals	404	-
Recovery of War Like Stores			
(g)	Assorted Weapons	1,209	-
(h)	Assorted Ammunition	44,193	-
(j)	Assorted Magazine	915	-
(k)	Hand Gren ade/ Chinese Hand Grenade	571	-
(l)	IED	119	-
(m)	Detonators	1,165	-
(n)	Gelatin Sticks	760	-
Recovery of Contraband Items			
(o)	Ganja (kg)	2608.000	8.613
(p)	Brown Sugar (kg)	67.456	113.893
(q)	Heroin (kg)	143.567	350.908
(r)	Opium (kg)	74.925	4.639
(s)	Banned Drugs (Tab)	68,81,210	933.897
(t)	Banned Drugs (Kg)	750.157	75.353
(u)	Poppy Seeds (Kg)	71,948.26	2.965
(v)	Marijuana (Kg)	5,638.572	25.522
(w)	Illicit Liquor (IMFL) (btl)	1,07,423	5.943
(x)	Indian Currency (Rs in Cr)	4,33,53,987	4.314
(y)	Wood (CFT)	1,72,165	54.094
(z)	Black Pepper (kg)	17,523	10.513
(aa)	Areca/ Betel Nuts (Kg)	78,74,257	884.773
(ab)	Foreign cigarettes (Cases)	6,886	69.952
(ac)	Miscellaneous	17,538	3.23
Total		**2548.609**	

(Approximate cost of recovered contraband, smuggled Goods and currency ₹2548.609 Crore)

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7.28. During the period one Assam Rifles personnel scarified his life in the line of duty and eight Assam Rifles personnel were injured in the line of duty.

Gallantry & Other Awards

7.29. Following Gallantry and Distinguished awards were bestowed on the personnel of the Force with effect from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024: -

Ser No	Medal/ Awards	Qty
(a)	Sharuya Chakra	02
(b)	Yudh Seva Medal	01
(c)	AtiVisht Seva Medal	02
(d)	Sena Medal (Gallantry)	08
(e)	Police Medal (Gallantry)	03
(f)	Param Vishisht Seva Medal	01
(g)	Vishisht Seva Medal	02
(h)	President's Police Medal (Distinguished)	03
(j)	Police Medal (Meritorious)	38
(k)	Governor's Gold Medal	173
(l)	Governor's Silver Medal	195

Border Security Force (BSF)

7.30. Border Security Force was raised in 1965 with a strength of 25 Battalions and 03 Coys. Over the years, the Force has grown in its size and as on date, it has 193 Battalions including 04 NDRF Battalions, deployed all over International Borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh as well as on Line of Control & for Anti Naxal Operation in the States of Chhattisgarh and Odisha. The Force Headquarter is in New Delhi. Its field formations include 3 Command Headquarters i.e. Special DG (Eastern Command), Special DG (Western Command) and Command HQ (Special Operations) Raipur, each commanded by Special Director General / Additional Directors General, 13 Frontiers and 46 Sector, Water Wing, Air Wing and other ancillary units. The sanctioned strength of BSF as on 31.03.2024 is 2,65,808.

Operational Achievements

7.31. In its continued fight against Militancy/Left Wing Extremism, during the period from 1.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, BSF apprehended **24** Militants/Maoists, killed **13** Maoists and **19** Militants/Maoists surrendered, apart from effecting seizure of **316** arms, **5474** rounds of assorted ammunition, **30** Bomb (Country made Bomb), **100** Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and **8.285** Kgs explosives. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border crimes, the BSF has also seized contraband goods worth ₹ **3669.24** crore, apprehended **7295** intruders/extruders and neutralized **24** smugglers/ intruders/ extruders along the International Borders.

PROFILE

S/No.	Particulars	Qty
1	Militants/Maoist Apprehended (In Nos)	24
2	Militants/Maoist Surrendered (In Nos)	19

3	Intruders/Extrunders/Smugglers killed (In Nos)	51
4	Naxal/Militant killed (In Nos)	13
5	Intruders/Extruders apprehended (In Nos)	7295

SEIZURES OF ARMS

1.	Arms Assorted	316

SEIZURE OF AMMUNITION

1	Arms Assorted	5474
2	Rocket/Bomb (Country made bomb) (In Nos)	30

SEIZURE OF EXPLOSIVE/ACCESSORIES/MISC ITEMS

1	IED (In Nos)	100
2	Explosive (in Kg)	8.285
3	Contraband items (Value in Crore)	3669.24

7.32. During this period, 18 BSF personnel achieved Martyrdom and 393 suffered injuries in various Operations as on 31.03.2024.

7.33. During the year 2023 (1.01.2023 to 31.03.2024), the following Gallantry and other Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:

Sl No	Medal / Awards	Qty
1.	UN Medal	02
2.	President's Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	02
3.	Medal for Gallantry (GM)	11
4.	President Police Medal for Distinguished Service	15
5.	Police Medal for Meritorious Service	139

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

7.34. Raised in the year 1969, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is providing security cover to 358 units including 68 Domestic and International Airports and fire protection cover to 114 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of five decades, the Force has grown manifold. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a PSU centric organization. Instead, it has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse regions including terrorist and naxal affected areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to Atomic Power Plants, Space Installations, Defence Production Units, Mines, Oil Fields and Refineries, Major Sea Ports, Heavy Engineering, Steel Plants, Fertilizer Units, Airports, Hydro Electric/Thermal Power Plants, sensitive Government Buildings, Heritage Monuments {including the Taj Mahal, Red Fort and Statue of Unity (SoU)} and important Private Sector Units. CISF has also been mandated to provide protection to the VIP protectees of various categories across

the country. The latest induction of CISF in PSUs includes NMDC Iron & Steel Plant (NISP) Nagarnar (Chhattisgarh) on 13.04.2023, NFC Kota, Rawatbhata (Rajasthan) on 5.10.2023, Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. (MIDHANI), Kanchanbagh (Telangana) on 31.10.2023 and ICMR-NIV Pune (Maharashtra) on 10.01.2024.

Operational Achievements

7.35. CISF is one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection and fire safety coverage to 114 Public Sector Undertakings with the sanctioned strength of 9003 personnel. In the year 2023-24 (01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024), a total of 4036 Fire Calls were attended (which includes 20 major fire calls) and total property saved is to the tune of ₹64.84 crore. CISF also deployed its 145 Coys for Internal Security duties and 540 Coys for Election duties during the period (01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024).

7.36. The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the year 2000 in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines Flight IC-814 to Kandahar. The Force has since been deployed at 68 Airports (including Ayodhya airport) across the country including all major Airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad & Bengaluru etc. The latest induction was at Ayodhya airport (on IS Duty) on 09.01.2024. During the year 2023-24 (01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024), CISF recovered Lost and Found property worth ₹ 93.30 crore at the Airports, of which property worth ₹ 14.05 crore was handed over to the passengers while property worth ₹79.25 crore was handed over to the Airport Operators. The CISF personnel also detected 371 cases of carrying arms and ammunition, 77 cases of fake e-ticket entry and 08 cases of contraband (drugs) at different Airports. The CISF staff at the Airports also detected 191.481Kg of Gold and ₹72.87crore in cash between the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024.

(Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah visited CISF campus Mahipalpur and inaugurated Aviation Security Control Centre on 22.07.2023)

7.37. The VIP Security wing of CISF, the Special Security Group (SSG), is looking after the security of VIPs. At present, 153 VIPs are being provided security cover by SSG/CISF in various categories in different parts of the country. CISF also looks after the security of 55 sensitive and hyper-sensitive Govt. Buildings in New Delhi. In the year 1999, CISF has been authorized to extend technical and fire consultancy services on payment basis to establishments even in private sector where CISF is not deployed. CISF has provided consultancy services to 229 clients and earned revenue to the tune of ₹16.15 crore since its inception. The CISF Act was amended to enable the Force to provide security, on payment basis, to private/joint venture industrial undertakings, which are vital for the security and economy of the country.

7.38. CISF was inducted in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) on 15.04.2007. As on date, CISF is providing security to 250 Metro Stations. The daily footfall of passengers is approximately 65 lakh. During the year 2023-24 (01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024), CISF recovered Lost and Found property of cash ₹67.92 lakh at Delhi Metro, of which, ₹52.71 lakh was restored to its rightful owners while ₹15.21 lakh was handed over to DMRC. Foreign currency worth ₹11.53 lakh, gold jewelry worth ₹13.90 lakh (Approx), silver jewelry worth ₹2.6 lakh (Approx), 182 laptops, 72 wrist watches, 07 cameras and 310 mobile phones were also found at Delhi Metro, which were handed over to rightful owners/DMRC. Besides this, seized cash amounting ₹2.43 crore was handed over to DMRP Janakpuri. During the period, 320 cases of missing children were reported, of which, 192 missing children were reunited with their family members and rest of the cases were handed over to Delhi Metro Rail Police (DMRP). The CISF personnel also prevented 08 passengers from committing suicide.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

7.39. Initially raised as the 'Crown Representative Police' on 27.07.1939 at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh), the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has grown in its strength and capabilities. Presently, it has strength of 248 Battalions [239 GD Bns, 07 Signal Bns (including 02 Signal Bns under raising),01 Parliamentary Duty Group (PDG) and 01 Special Duty Group (SDG)], 43 Group Centres, 22 Training Institutions, 07 Arms Workshops and 03 Central Weapon Stores. The Force also has Senior Command / Supervisory formations, viz 04 Special DsG Zones (Central, North-East, Southern & J&K), 21 IsG of Adm Sectors, 02 IsG Ops Sectors, 39 Adm Ranges HQRs, 17 Ops Ranges HQRs, 04 (100 Bedded) Composite Hospitals, 18 (50 Bedded) Composite Hospitals and 06 Field Hospitals besides the Force Hqr i.e., Directorate General at CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. The Force is presently handling a wide range of duties covering Law & Order, Counter Insurgency, Anti-Militancy, Anti-Naxal operations and VIP Security. The Force plays a key role in assisting the State Governments and UT Administrations in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of Naxalites/Militant groups and Insurgents. The Force also has 06 Mahila Battalions, 01 Mahila contingent of 106 Mahilas each in 15 RAF Bns and 242 Mahila personnel in various ranks are also deployed in Bastariya Battalion meant for fighting naxalism. Total 248 Battalions (including 202 GD Bns, 06 Mahila, 06 VIP Security, 10 CoBRA, 15 RAF, 07 Signal Bns(including 02 Signal Bns under raising), 01 Parliamentary Duty Group (PDG) and 01 Special Duty Group (SDG) are deployed all over the nation for combating terrorism,

militancy, insurgency and naxalism as well as to maintain Law & Order. The strength of the Force is 3,30,851. The primary role assigned to the force is maintenance of internal security of the nation.

Operational Achievements

7.40. Major operational achievements of CRPF for the period wef 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024 are furnished as under:

1	Maoists / Militants killed	70
2	Maoists/ Militants apprehended	1986
3	Maoists/ Militants surrendered	728
4	Arms recovered	620
5	Ammunition recovered	21354
6	Explosives recovered (Kgs)	544.35
7	Grenades recovered (Nos.)	491
8	Bombs recovered	374
9	Rockets recovered	0
10	IEDs recovered	1573
11	Detonators recovered	34604
12	Gelatin Sticks recovered	1610
13	Cash recovered (INR)	₹ 5,98,59,386
14	Narcotics recovered (in Kgs)	19,423.54 Kg

7.41. The following Gallantry/Service Medals have been awarded to Officers/Personnel of CRPF for the period wef 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024:

S. N.	Type of Medals/Padak	Republic Day' 2023	Independence Day' 2023	Republic Day' 2024
01	Kirti Chakra	---	04	---
02	Shaurya Chakra	03	01	01
03	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	---	01	---
04	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	48	27	---
05	Medal for Gallantry (MG)	---	---	65
06	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPM)	05	05	---
07	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PM)	58	56	---
08	President's Medal for Distinguished Service (PSM)	---	---	05

09	Medal for Meritorious Service (MSM)	---	---	57
10	Union Home Minister's Special Operation Medal	---	51	---
11	Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak	---	---	01
Total		**114**	**145**	**129**

Rapid Action Force (RAF) in CRPF

7.42.   In 1991, 10 Battalions of CRPF were reorganized and converted into 10 Battalions of 04 Companies each of Rapid Action Force (RAF). The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective strike Force in communal riots and similar situations. These Battalions are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of any such incident. In view of the increasing demand of RAF Battalions, Government of India has approved to convert 05 more CRPF executive Battalions into RAF Battalions in the year 2018. All these Battalions are organized on an unattached pattern and are working under the supervision of an Inspector General.

Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) in CRPF

7.43.   CoBRA- Commando Battalion for Resolute Action, is a specialized force which has been raised to fight Maoists and insurgents in Left Wing Extremism affected areas. Also known as Jungle Warriors, they are selected amongst the CRPF's personnel based on age and other physical attributes. 10 CoBRA Battalions were raised between 2008-11, they have been trained, equipped and deployed in Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam. It is one of the elite Commando units in the country trained to survive, fight and win in the jungles. A CoBRA School for specialized training in

Jungle Warfare & Tactics has also been established at Belgaum (Karnataka) in 2014 to provide scientific and high-quality training required for an elite special force commando.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

7.44.   ITBP was raised in the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962 with a modest strength of 04 Battalions. Originally conceptualized as an integrated "**Guerrilla-cum-Intelligence-cum-Fighting Force**" self-contained in supplies, communication and intelligence collection. It has evolved with the passage of time into a conventional Border Guarding Force. Today, ITBP is guarding 3,488 km of India-China border and manning 197 Border Out Posts (BOPs) with altitudes ranging from 9,000 ft to 18,750 ft in the Western, Middle and Eastern sector of the India-China Border along the Himalayas from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh. The Highest Post is OP Dorjila, is located in North Sikkim at an altitude of 18,750 ft. Eight (08) ITBP Battalions are deployed in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of Chhattisgarh and eleven (11) ITBP Battalions are providing security to various installations of National Importance throughout the country. The Force operates through 02 Command Headquarters namely Western Command and Eastern Command headed by Additional Director General rank officers, 05 Frontiers Hqrs, 17 Training Centres, 16 Sector Headquarters (SH Qrs), 60 Service Battalions,

04 Specialized Battalions, 01 Depot, 10 other formations including Directorate General, Central Record Officer (CRO) and 04 NDRF battalions with total sanctioned strength of 96,222 personnel.

Operational Achievements

7.45. Major operational achievements of ITBP for the period w.e.f 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024 are furnished as under: -

1.	Maoists\militant apprehended	20
2.	Arms recovered	14
3.	IEDs recovered	25

Medals: During the year 2023 (01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024), the following medals were awarded to the member of the Force

| 1. | President's Police Medal for distinguished service | 09 |
| 2. | Police medal for meritorious service | 35 |

National Security Guard (NSG)

7.46. The National Security Guard was raised in 1984 to combat terrorism in all its manifestation. This Strike Force is a unique amalgam of selected personnel from the Army, the Central Armed Police Forces and State Police Forces. After the 26.11.2008 terror attack in Mumbai, four regional Hubs (Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata) were established to reduce the response time and to ensure Pan-India footprint. In 2016, the Fifth Hub came into existence at Gandhinagar (Gujarat).

7.47 As a Federal Contingency Force, NSG, with its ethos of excellence, has to its credit, several successful counter-terrorist operations. Over the years, the NSG has acquired an enviable reputation of 'Best Amongst Best' by virtue of its high standards of training and operational efficiency. For its

(i) ITBP ensured security of Border and remained vigilant during heightened security scenario along Indo-China Border.

(ii) To keep strict vigil, ITBP conducted 6561 patrols along Indo-China Border and following apprehension of Maoists and recoveries of Arms/IEDs have been made in LWE Theatre of Chhattisgarh.

dedication, valour and surgical operational capabilities, Commandos of this Special Force have earned the moniker 'Black Cats'.

Operations

7.48 **Alert Force** - NSG Task Forces (TFs) and Quick Reaction Teams (QRT) are kept on alert (24 x 7) at Delhi and at all Five Regional Hubs to move at a short notice to respond to any contingency situation. NSG Task Forces (TFs) are brought into action after approval from MHA during National crisis.

(a) **Immediate Back up Security Operations (IBUS)-** NSG Task Forces (TFs) are deployed for IBUS operations as part of security arrangements during the events of National/International importance including Independence Day, G-20 & P-20 Summit, 2023. A total of 262 such events including visit of VVIP across the country were covered by NSG from

01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024.

(b) Reconnaissance of Sensitive Places/ Installation/Airports - NSG carries out regular reconnaissance of sensitive places/ installations/airports across the country. During the reconnaissance familiarisation with sensitive places & installations is carried out to plan own Operations. The details of reconnaissance conducted during the period under report are as under:

(i)   Sensitive places/Installations -   194
(ii)   Airports   -   32
(iii) Aerodrome Committee
       Meeting (ACM)/   -   110
       Anti-Hijack Mock Exercise (AHME)

Training

7.49   NSG (Induction) Courses

(a) To enhance the quality of NSG Commandos (Cdos), the intake standards have been made more stringent. DGs of all CAPFs have also been requested to screen volunteers for NSG and ensure they have minimum physical and firing standards. The Training Syllabus has been tweaked to make it more refined and focused.

(b) 866 personnel from CAPF and 980 personnel from Army were inducted in NSG from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024.

7.50   NSG (Capacity Building) Courses

(a) NSG has taken considerable strides in training first responders at State level and during the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024 following capacity building courses have been conducted:-

S/N	Courses conducted	Participating States/CAPFs	Str.
1.	Two Personal Security Officers Courses- 76 & 77	19 States Police and 09 CAPFs/ Defence Services (including five persons from Nepal Armed Police Force) have been trained at Training Centre, NSG Manesar.	176
2.	Three Police Commando Capacity (Building) Courses (PCCC) – 09,10 & 11	14 States Police and 08 CAPFs/ Defence Services (including 05 Nepal Armed Police Force and 08 Mangolia Officials) have been trained at Training Centre, NSG Manesar	190
3.	04 Bomb Disposal (Basic) Courses conducted (BD Basic Ser No. 06, 07 ,08 & 09)	26 States Police and 10 CAPFs/ Defences Services& 05 Nepal Armed Police Force Personnelhave been trained at Trg Centre NSG Manesar	380
4.	One Bomb Disposal (Advance) Course- 03	18 States & 08 CAPFs personnel have been trained at NSG Training Centre Manesar	65
5.	Three Tactical Driving Course- Ser No. 81,82& 83	15 States &10 CAPFs/ Defence Services persons have been trained at Trg Centre NSG Manesar	105
6.	Two Clusterised Joint Counter Terrorism Trg Exercise Ser No. 43& 44	03 States & 03 CAPFs/ Defence Services persons have been trained at Trg Centre NSG Manesar	159

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7.	Bomb Disposal & Counter- Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Cadre for Unit Training Team (UTT)	Personnel of 9 Kumaon Regiment have been trained in training at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar	15
8.	Basic Sniper Course Sr. No.3	Personnel of 50 (I) PARA Brigade have been trained in training at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar.	12
9.	Special Training conducted on Drone & Anti Drone System to Delhi Police personnel at PS Barakhamba Road, New Delhi	Personnel of Delhi Police have been trained in training at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar	200
10.	Three Special Courses of Two-week Personnel Security Officer course for States / CAPFs / Defence.	02 States & 01 Army Unit personnel have been trained in training at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar	189
11.	Special Training on Counter Terrorism to 05 Army Units	Personnel of 50 (I) PARA Brigade, 15 Rajput, 19 Garhwal Rifles & 1 JAK Li & 02 Jat Regiment have been trained in training at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar	190
12.	06 Tactical Driving Capsule Course	Delhi Police personnel for G-20 Security in 06 batches have been trained in training at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar	311
13.	State Capacity Building Training on Counter Terrorism	08 State Police personnel of have been trained in training at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar	83
14.	9th National Joint Counter Terrorism Exercise - 2023 (AGNI PARIKSHA-IX) with State Police/ CAPFs (Special Counter Terrorist Forces)	Personnel from 08 State Police & 03 CAPFs participated in the Ex conducted at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar.	194
15.	7th National Joint Counter- Improvised Explosive Device Exercise (VISFOT KAVACH-VII) with State Police/CAPFs.	Personnel from 06 State Police & 02 CAPFs participated in the Exercise conducted at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar	136
16.	Special Training to Unit Training Team(UTT) VII) with State Police/CAPFs.	Personnel from 24 Maratha Li & 03/03 Gorkha Rifles have been trained at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar	40
17.	Customised Counter Terrorism Training Capsule Course.	Personnel from UP Police have been trained at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar	91
		Total	**2670**

(b)   State / CAPF Level Bomb Disposal Training – State/CAPF level Bomb Disposal Training for the following States & CAPFs was conducted during the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024: -

S/N	States/Agency/CAPFs	Participated Strength			Total
		Offrs	JCOs	Ors	
(a)	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	14	17
(b)	Delhi	0	0	200	200
(c)	Gujarat	2	0	78	80
(d)	Himachal Pradeh	0	0	20	20
(e)	Madhaya Pradesh	0	0	4	4
(f)	Rajasthan	0	0	10	10
(g)	Maharastra	0	0	32	32
(h)	CISF	0	0	4	4
(i)	Chattishgarh	0	0	26	26
	Total	**2**	**3**	**388**	**393**

©   Drone & Anti Drone Training.   To enhance the operational capabilities of the State Police/CAPFs, MHA has directed NSG to conduct two weeks training in the field of Drone/Anti-Drone Operations. NSG conducted 05 courses during the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024: -

S/N	Training	States/CAPFs	Participated Strength			Total
			Officers	JCOs	ORs	
(i)		Chandigarh	0	0	3	3
	6th Course on Drone/ Anti Drone Training as Capacity Building of States/ UTs Police/ CAPFs.	Delhi	0	0	2	2
		ITBP	0	0	5	5
		Total	**0**	**0**	**10**	**10**
(ii)	7th Course on Drone/ Anti Drone Training as Capacity Building of States/ UTs Police/ CAPFs.	M P	0	0	4	4
		BSF	0	0	6	6
		Total	**0**	**0**	**10**	**10**
(iii)	08th Course on Drone/ Anti Drone Training as Capacity Building of States/ UTs Police/ CAPFs.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	2
		Mizoram	0	0	1	1
		CRPF	0	0	5	5
		Total	**0**	**0**	**8**	**8**
(iv)	09th Course on Drone/ Anti Drone Training as Capacity Building of States/ UTs Police/ CAPFs.	Telangana	1	0	1	2
		Meghalaya	0	0	4	4
		Assam Rifles	1	0	1	2
		Total	**2**	**0**	**6**	**8**
(v)	10th Course on Drone/ Anti Drone Training as Capacity Building of States/ UTs Police/ CAPFs.	Kerala	0	1	3	4
		Rajasthan	1	3	0	4
		Telangana	0	1	1	2
		CISF	2	2	0	4
		NSG	2	3	2	7
		Total	**5**	**10**	**6**	**21**
		G. Total	**7**	**10**	**40**	**57**

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Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

7.51 The Special Service Bureau which was a precursor to the present 'Sashastra Seema Bal' was set up in early 1963, in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build up the morale and capability of the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border. It became a Border Guarding Force in 2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was rechristened as 'Sashastra Seema Bal' with an amended charter of duties. It has been assigned the responsibilities of guarding the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders.

7.52 SSB is deployed on Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1751 km and on Indo-Bhutan Border covering 699 km. Presently, the force has a posted strength of **92541** personnel. The Force includes Force Headquarters-01, Frontiers-06, Sector-18, Battalion-73, RTCs (Recruits Training Centers)-04, Central Training Centres-02, SSB Academy-01, Wireless &Telecom Training Center-01, Dog Training & Breeding Centre (DT&BC)-01, Composite Hospital-03, Central Store Depot & Workshop (CSD&W)- 01, Sub-CSDs-03, Medical Training Centre -01, Counter Insurgency, & Jungle Warfare School (CI&JWS) -01 and "G" School-01. SSB also performs Internal Security and Counter Insurgency duties. SSB personnel also deployed in insurgency affected Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and LWE (Left Wing Extremist) affected areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar. The strength of the force as on 31.03.2024 is 92541.

OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT:

7.53 Major operational achievements of SSB for the period w.e.f. 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024 are furnished as under: -

S.No.	Particulars	Cases	Arrested	Seizure (Items)
1	Narcotics	1059	573	a) 29,007.8685 Kgs b)5875.8843 Acre (Destruction of illicit cannabis cultivation).
2	FICN	11	20	₹ 3,83,500/-
3	Indian Currency	471	614	₹ 10,34,03,860/-
4	Other Currency	197	316	₹ 4,00,29,910/-
5	Prohibited/contraband items	5993	6209	a) 39,698.3083 Cft. b)23,02,827.6350 Kgs c) 1,74,604.932 Ltrs. d) 98,230.69 Mtrs. e) 39,429 Pairs
6	Forest products	398	353	a)3,71,837.6086 Cft. b) 23,916.993 Kgs.
7	Wildlife Products	78	101	1, 508.711 Kgs.
8	Cattles	432	293	5,895 Nos.

9	Gold	38	63	20.6436 Kgs.
10	Silver	33	43	62.3841 Kgs.
11	Antique Idols	01	-	03 Nos. (Murti)
12	Psychotropic Synthetic Drugs	157	171	4,55,250 Nos.
13	Arms Country /Factory made	101	122	218 Nos
14	Ammn. Cartridge/Explosive	108	108	3237 Nos. & 266.9761 Kgs.
15	Maoists/Maoists Linkmen	55	59	-
16	Third Country (Foreigner)	44	58	-
17	Other Criminals/Anti-Social Elements	25	41	-
18	Peoples Liberation Front of India (PLFI)	01	01	-
19	Surrender Maoists/Maoists Linkmen	04	10	-
20	Neutralized Militants/Terrorists	01	02	-
21	Human Trafficking	316	274(Traffickers)	During the period, total 531 Victims have been rescued (248 Male & 283 Female)

Recruitment Scheme of Constables in CAPFs

7.54 With effect from 2011-12, the scheme for recruitment of Constable (GD) in CAPFs and Rifleman (GD) in Assam Rifles has been revised in order to make the recruitment process fair, efficient, effective and transparent to reduce the scope of subjectivity by maximizing the use of technology in the recruitment process. The revised scheme for recruitment of Constable (GD) in CAPFs and Rifleman (GD) in ARs is as under:

(a) The recruitment is being made centrally by conducting a single combined examination for all the CAPFs & ARs through Staff Selection Commission (SSC).

(b) As per revised MoU for Constable (GD)

Examinations for 5 years (2022-2026) signed by MHA and SSC, it has been decided to call for applications through online mode only from candidates all over the country, and to conduct examination for all candidates applied for in the Computer Based Examination Mode only. PST/PET are to be conducted by Nodal Force in coordination with other CAPFs in respect of candidates shortlisted in Computer Based Examination, and after declaring result in respect of candidates qualified in PST/PET, the candidates are to be called for Detailed Medical Examination (DME). As per existing practice, the candidates who are declared medically unfit during the process of DME

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have an option of appealing against the decision of recruiting Medical Officer and thus giving them a chance to appear before a Review Medical Board for Review Medical Examination (RME). In order to avoid delay in the CT(GD) recruitment process, an amendment has been adopted in 2021 that allows holding Review Medical Examination (RME) preferably on the next day of Detail Medical Examination (DME).

(c) The PET (Physical Efficiency Test) is only qualifying in nature and does not carry any marks. Also, interviews have been discontinued.

(d) SOPs have been issued for all recruitments to bring transparency in recruitment process.

(e) In order to fill up the unfilled vacancies, the cut off marks for short listing candidates for PET/PST in the CT(GD) Exam, 2021 and future CT(GD) exams, was reduced. As per revised order, minimum cut off will be UR-30%, OBC/EWS -25%, SC/ST/ESM-20% respectively.

(f) It has been decided to conduct Constable (GD) examination 2024 onwards in 13 regional languages in addition to Hindi and English. The decision will give impetus to participation of local youth in the CAPF and encourage regional languages.

7.55 With a view to provide more job opportunities to the youths of border and militancy-affected areas, allocation of vacancies is now made in the following manner:

(a) 50% of the vacancies in CAPFs and AR are allotted amongst States /UTs on the basis of population ratio.

(b) 25% of the vacancies are to be allotted to Border Districts (in Border Guarding Forces viz. AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB, the vacancies are allotted to districts under the areas of responsibility of the respective Border Guarding Force. However, in Non-Border Guarding Forces i.e., CRPF and CISF the vacancies will be allotted to all Border Districts).

(c) 25% of the vacancies are allotted to areas affected by militancy/LWE.

Reservation for Ex-Agniveers in CAPFs:

7.56 MHA has approved creation of new category of Ex-Agniveer in the recruitment to the post of Constable /Rifleman (General Duty) in Central Armed Police Force and Assam Rifles (CAPFs & AR) respectively with the following provisions for them: (a) Reservation of 10% of vacancies, (b) 03 years relaxation in prescribed upper age limit and 05 years age relaxation to the candidates of the first batch of Agnipath Scheme and (c) Exemption from the Physical Efficiency Test (PET).

USE of RFID in Recruitment:

7.57 MHA decided to use Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) during the conduct of PST/PET for Constable (GD) and also for all other direct recruitment examinations in CAPFs & AR, where PST/PET is a part of the selection process, from 01.01.2024 onwards.

Global Peacekeeping

7.58 The Ministry of Home Affairs actively participates in global peacekeeping initiatives led by the United Nations. Officers at various ranks are sent on Secondment upon request, and Formed Police Units (FPUs) are deployed

as and when needed. From 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, a total of 42 qualified Civilian Police (CIVPOL) officers from different States, Union Territories (UTs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs), and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) served in UN peacekeeping Missions in South Sudan and Abyei.

(i). Additionally, three Indian Police officers from Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, and Punjab Cadres served on secondment at P-IV level in the Police Division, UN HQ New York, Standing Police Capacity Logistic Base in Brindisi, Italy, and at D-1/D-2 levels with UNMISS.

(ii). Furthermore, contributions were also made by Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles to UN Peacekeeping Missions as per details under:

a.   One Formed Police Unit from the Border Security Force (BSF) has been deployed in DR Congo (MONUSCO).

b.   75 female personnel from Assam Rifles were deployed alongside the Army/MoD as Female Engagement Teams in UN Peacekeeping Missions in DR Congo, South Sudan, and Abyei.

Air Support to CAPFs

7.59   Border Security Force Air Wing under aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on 01.05.1969 to provide air support to CAPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of Border Out Posts (BOPs) located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, provision of substantive air support to the troops engaged in Anti-Naxalite operations in Left Wing Extremism affected areas, conveyance of contingents for operational purposes, carry out tasks assigned during natural calamity and national crisis. It consists of two wings i.e. fixed wing and rotary wing. Rotary wing has been expanded in the last few years. At present, the fleet comprises of 01 Embraer-135 BJ Executive Jet, 06 MI-17 1V, 08 Mi-17 V5, 06 ALH/Dhruv and 01 Cheetah helicopter.

Modernization of CAPFs

7.60   CAPFs are being provided adequate funds under General Provisioning Heads (i.e. Arms & Ammunition, Arms & Ammunition (Capital), Materials & Supplies, Digital Equipment, ICT Equipment, Machinery & Equipment, and Motor Vehicle) to acquire their operationally required items such as Arms & Ammunition, surveillance equipment, training equipment, communication equipment, IT equipment, specialized vehicles, protective gears, anti-riot equipment, extreme weather clothing etc., against deficiency, as per authorization and for replacement against un-serviceable items to maintain existing inventory. The Force-wise details of funds allocated and spent till 31.03.2024 are as under:

S No	CAPFs	Budget Estimate for 2023-24	Revised Estimated for 2023-24	Expenditure as on 31.03.2024	% Expenditure w.r.t.RE as on 31.03.2024
1.	BSF	1054.31	1105.61	990.62	89.60
2.	CRPF	1054.00	1411.90	1395.71	98.85
3.	ITBP	443.45	327.34	236.53	72.26

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4.	AR	352.62	401.00	414.91	103.47
5.	CISF	230.50	198.50	175.38	88.35
6.	SSB	183.00	167.42	167.21	99.87
7.	NSG	131.85	126.48	94.04	74.38
	Total	**3449.73**	**3738.25**	**3474.44**	**92.94**

7.61 Besides General Provisioning, a Modernization Plan-IV for all CAPFs (i.e. Assam Rifles, Border Security Force, Central Industrial Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, National Security Guard and Sashastra Seema Bal) has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security with a total financial outlay of ₹ 1523 crore, till 31.03.2026, to equip the CAPFs with state of the art technology and substantially address the increasing challenges to internal security. Force wise sanctioned outlay, funds allocated under Modernization Plan-IV are as under:

S. No.	CAPFs	Outlay	BE 2023-24
1.	BSF	484.58	58.55
2.	CRPF	355.66	55.00
3.	ITBP	157.05	5.30
4.	AR	166.00	28.11
5.	CISF	148.88	18.00
6.	SSB	122.21	21.31
7.	NSG	88.62	16.00
	Total	**1523**	**202.27**

7.62 Through this plan, CAPFs will be further equipped with the latest weapons, surveillance and communication equipment, specialized vehicles, protective gears etc. to enable them to perform important tasks such as guarding the borders and maintaining internal security. This plan would bridge the gap between the existing inventory/ technology held by CAPFs and the latest appropriate state of the art technology in view of the current security scenario across the country.

7.63 The major weapons, equipment & vehicles proposed for procurement by CAPFs under Modernization Plan IV are Multi Grenade Launcher, Under Barrel Grenade Launcher (UBGL), Assault Rifle, Bomb Detection and Disposal Equipment, Mine Protected Vehicle, Medium bullet Proof vehicle, Light Bullet Proof Vehicle, Mini Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV), Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), Special Light weight Rucksack, Light weight sleeping bag, Twin engine FRP speed boat, ALS Ambulance, Hand held Satellite Tracker, Hand Held Thermal Imager and Satellite Phone.

Promotion of SWADESHI and KHADI

Mustard oil

7.64 During financial year 2023-24,

Mustard Oil worth ₹ 4,89,20,400/- has been procured through KVIC.

Cotton bed Durrey

7.65   During financial year 2023-24, a total of 27,519 Nos of cotton bed durrie(s) at unit cost of ₹ 535/- worth ₹ 1,47,22,665/- has been procured through KVIC.

Bed Sheet & Pillow cover

7.66   During financial year 2023-24, a total of 4695 Nos of Bed Sheets at unit cost of ₹ 680/- + GST and 3446 Nos of Pillow Cover at unit cost of ₹ 170/- + GST, have been procured through KVIC by CAPFs. Further, an MoU for procurement of Bed sheet and Pillow Cover by CAPFs for current financial year at old rates i.e., ₹ 680 + GST for Bed Sheet and ₹ 170 + GST for Pillow Cover, has been signed by KVIC and O/o ADG(Med), CAPFs on 22.03.2024.

Collaboration between MHA and DRDO to promote indigenous technology/products in CAPFs.

7.67   In order to strengthen the adoption of indigenous technology/products in CAPFs and effective exploitation of DRDO's capabilities, a well-defined mechanism has been laid down for faster induction of DRDO developed products in CAPFs vide MHA OM dated 15.07.2020 and 17.06.2021.   This has been streamlined/simplified vide OM dated 27.02.2023.

Vehicle Scrapping Policy

7.68   MHA has taken steps to ensure that vehicles that are older than 15 years are scrapped as per 'Vehicle Scrapping Policy' of Government of India. In this connection, total 6026 vehicles of CAPFs & IB, which are older than 15 years, have been sold/scrapped from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024.   Similarly, all the State Governments/UTs have been requested to take necessary steps for scrapping worn-out operational vehicles of State Police Organizations and to replace them with better technology and fuel-efficient vehicles.

Police Service K9(PSKs)

7.69   'Police K9 Cell' was established under the PM Division with effect from 01.11.2019 with the mandate of 'Mainstreaming and Augmentation of Police Service K9 (PSK) Teams in the Country'. Substantial progress has been made within a short period of time by successfully achieving the modernization of the current K9 practices as per contemporary dog training techniques prevalent world over. A large number of SOPs and policy directives have been formulated and issued with an aim to bring in uniformity of best practices for PSKs amongst different CAPFs and also to achieve the vital interoperability amongst diverse police forces and law enforcement organizations. In this context, the following initiatives have been taken during the year 2023-2024.

(a) QRs/TDs

QR/TDs of Canine Remote Deployment System (CRDS) and K9 Vision System have been finalized in May' 2023 and circulated among all concerns for needful action. It has been also uploaded on MHA website under a special category "dogs and related stores".

(b) The Trial of Indian Dog Breeds for Police Duties:

(i)   The Trial of Indian dog breed 'Mudhol Hound' has already been concluded by the SSB and ITBP. Trials of few other Indian dog breeds are also undergoing like 'Rampur

Hound' at BSF, 'Combai' at CRPF. Further, the Ministry has also ordered to conduct trials on Himalayan Mountain Dogs (Like Himachali Shepherd/Gaddi/Bakarwal/Tibetan Mastiff) simultaneously by BSF, ITBP and SSB. At Present, these trials are being carried out.

(ii)   In this context, during the All-India Police Duty Meet (AIPDM) held in the month of Feb' 2024 at Lucknow, BSF K9 bagged the 1st Position with the Indigenous dog Breed Mudhol Hound named Riyaa, handled by Ct (GD) Ashok Kumar Kumawat. With the win a history was created as it was for the first time that an Indian Breed was pitched in a competition and it secured the 1st Position. Total 43 teams comprising of 116 dogs including various foreign breeds participated in the competition.

(c)   Strengthening Culture and Ecosystem of Police Service K9s (PSKs):

The Ministry has also taken a few vital steps to strengthen the culture and ecosystem of mutual learning and cooperation amongst CAPFs and other Police/Law enforcement organizations on the subject of PSKs. In this regard, the followings steps have been taken:

(i)   **Last year's National Police K9 Seminar**. Annual National Police K9 Seminars are being conducted to facilitate learning from each other's experiences. In this connection, 4th National Police K9 Seminar was organized by CRPF on 23rd-24th February' 2023 in which 162 members participated from various security agencies representing central/state police, law enforcement and Defence Forces. Accordingly, 5th National Police K9 Seminar has been

conducted by the BSF at BSF Academy Takenpur w.e.f 28-29 February, 2024.

(ii)   **Current year's National Police K9 Journal**. Further, the Ministry has also started publication of Half Yearly 'National Police K9 Journal' every year. The Journal is published by Police K9 Cell of the PM Division to facilitate sharing of experiences and best practices to encourage mutual learning in the field of PSKs. The inaugural issues were published and formally released by Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 02.01.2021. Its (Vol-IV, Issue-I) was published in May' 2023 and (Vol-IV, Issue-II) in Dec' 2023 and copies of Journal have also been shared to all stakeholders in Jan'2024.

(iii)   **Enhancement of Authorization of PSKs**. Sanction of Competent Authority has been conveyed to DG, BSF for authorization of Infantry Patrol Cum Assault Dogs @ 04 Dogs per battalion in BSF.

(iv)   **Relaxation in Global Tender Enquiry**: Approval of the Competent Authority with regard to relaxation in Global Tender Enquiry as per relevant DoE/MoF orders with respect to Rule 161 (iv) of General Financial Rules (GFR) 2017 has been conveyed to Director General, CRPF for procurement of 115 Dogs with an estimated cost of ₹ 11,20,00,000/- (Rupees Eleven Crore Twenty Lakh only) for the financial year 2023-2024 and subsequent years under head *"Material & Supplies"*.

(v)   Competent Authority has granted approval and relaxation to DG, Assam

Rifles for purchase of 19 pups (BSD-11 and Labrador – 08) at the age of 03 months from Dog Training & Breeding Centre, SSB Dera, Alwar (Raj) on 12 Mar' 2024.

(vi) Competent Authority has accorded approval for forming group for revision/updation of QRs of 28 Veterinary (Hospital) Equipment.

7.70   Expenditure sanctions amounting to ₹ 692,34,26,783/- were issued to CAPFs for the financial year 2023-24 up to 31.03.2024 under the prescribed budget heads (1) Arms and Ammunition (2) Motor Vehicles (3) Machinery & Equipment (4) Information, Computer, Telecommunications (ICT) equipment and (5) Material & Supply (Clothing &Tentage) dealt by PM Division, MHA.

Expenditure on Modernization of CAPFs

7.71   In keeping with increasingly important and high-risk roles being performed by the CAPFs in maintaining internal security and guarding of the borders of the country, there has been corresponding increase in budget provisions as may be seen from figures of actual expenditure for the last 05 financial years given in the **Annexure-IX**.

Development of Infrastructure

7.72   During 2023-24 (till 31.03.2024), ₹ 3999.21 crore has been sanctioned for construction of infrastructure and ₹75.11crore for land acquisition for CAPFs.

CAPFs Housing Project

7.73   Government vide order dated 10.11.2015 has approved the proposal for construction of 13,072 houses and 113 barracks for CISF, CRPF and ITBP at an estimated cost of ₹3090.98 crore. Out of which **11,276** houses and 111 barracks have been constructed upto **31.03.2024.** 1687 houses & 01 barrack are under construction, tendering is in process for balance 97 houses and 01 barrack of SHQ (GTK) could not be executed due to non-feasibility of site for construction.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

7.74   On 17.05.2007, a Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) was established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CAPFs personnel. The task of the WARB initially is to lend an immediate helping hand to the dependents of the personnel dying in harness and those disabled to resolve personal problems relating to children's education, land / property's issues, serious medical problems, etc. At present, 06 Central Welfare Officers (CWO), 30 State Welfare Officers (SWO) and 156 District Welfare Officers (DWO) are functioning throughout the country for the welfare of CAPFs personnel. For welfare and grievance redressal of Ex-CAPFs and AR personnel, a helpline number 011-23063111 is operational at the WARB office, New Delhi. The helpline number handles grievances related to pensionary benefits, rehabilitation, payment of Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme and other issues concerning Ex-CAPFs and AR personnel. PSARA website has been linked with WARB website under Re-employment column, the data of retired and willing CAPFs/AR personnel has been linked with the PSARA website. A link of PSARA website has also given on the WARB website. All CWOs/SWOs/DWOs and ex-CAPFs

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associations have also been intimated about the aforesaid subject and publicity among Ex-CAPFs & AR personnel. The aforesaid development is available on WARB website under the column "CAPF Punarvaas".

7.75 The CAPFs personnel are rendering valuable services in maintenance of internal security and guarding of international borders. Sometimes, while being a part of anti-terrorist/naxal combats or some other internal security operations, they either lose a limb or even make the supreme sacrifice. Considering these hard realities, CAPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes in addition to the scheme of the Government. Under these schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. In addition to this, during the 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, an amount of ₹ 44.57 crore has been sanctioned for payment of lump sum ex-gratia compensation to Next of Kin of deceased CAPFs & AR personnel.

Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB)

7.76 Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB) formerly known as Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) was introduced by the Government of India in September, 2006 to provide a wide range of consumer goods to the personnel of the CAPFs and Police Forces, including ex-personnel and their families, at convenient locations at reasonable rates without compromising on quality. As on date, 119 Master Canteens and 1,784 Subsidiary Canteens are functioning. Vide MHA OM dated 11.03.2024, it has decided to provide budgetary support to KPKB to extend the benefits of 50% GST concession to the CAPFs and their family on purchase of goods from KPKB. This decision shall be effective from 1.04.2024.

Swadeshi in KPKB

7.77 The Ministry has issued instructions regarding sale of only Swadeshi products through Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB) and its stores w.e.f 01.06.2020. In order to promote Swadeshi, it was also decided that Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) products will also be sold through KPKB. At present, thirty-two (32) KVIC products like Khadi National Flag, Achar, Mustard Oil, Dhoop Batti, Agar Batti, Dalia Honey & Towel have been registered with KPKB for sale through its outlets. As on 28.02.2024, Rs.70,49,182/- of KVIC products were sale through KPKB.

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

7.78 The CAPFs personnel, while performing their extremely tough duties, stay away from their families for years and are not in a position to fulfill their commitments adequately. Their children get deprived of the requisite parental support. Considering this, Prime Minister's 'Merit Scholarship Scheme' has been introduced to encourage higher technical and professional education for the dependent wards and widows of Central Armed Police Forces & Assam Rifles (CAPFs & AR) personnel. Government has increased the existing rate of Scholarship from ₹ 2000/- pm to ₹ 2500/- pm for boys and from ₹. 2250/- pm to ₹ 3000/- pm for girls from the academic year 2019-20. This scheme has further been extended for the dependent wards of Police personnel of various States/UTs who are martyred during Terror/Naxal attacks. Besides above, 80 new professional/technical degree courses, management and other

courses have been made eligible in addition to the existing 42 courses from the academic year 2020-2021.

Medical Facilities for the personnel of CAPFs.

7.79　CAPFs personnel perform their duties in a difficult environment under tough circumstances whether at the borders, at high altitudes or in naxals and terrorists affected hostile surroundings. To meet these challenges, CAPFs personnel are to be mentally alert and physically fit. In order to ensure physical and mental fitness of the CAPFs personnel and also to safeguard them from the onslaught of continuous stress and strain due to adverse conditions various medical facilities are provided to them:

a.　In order to provide healthcare services to CAPFs personnel and their dependents a joint initiative has been undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Health Authority, to provide cashless healthcare services to the serving CAPF personnel of all seven forces, viz. Assam Rifles, BSF, CISF, CRPF, ITBP, NSG and SSB, and their dependents under the Ayushman CAPF Scheme. This scheme was launched on 23rd January, 2021 in Assam on a pilot basis and at present it has been implemented across the country. The convergence between Ayushman Bharat and CAPF is a tailor made and first of its kind initiative, leveraging strengths of existing robust IT framework and access to the network of 30,007 AB-PMJAY and 1829 CGHS empanelled hospitals. This scheme provides cashless treatment in the above hospitals. So far, above 41 lakh Ayushman CAPF Health Cards

have been distributed to the CAPFs personnel and their family members and these beneficiaries have started availing the benefits of this cashless scheme.

b.　The medical facilities for CAPFs have been improved by establishing 50 bedded Composite Hospitals and 100 bedded Composite Hospitals across the country and a 200 bedded Referral Hospital at Greater Noida (UP).

c.　Wherever there are 2 or more than 2 CAPF in the same location the infrastructure is shared commonly and there is one single hospital called as "Sector/Combined hospital".

d.　Through these Composite Hospitals and Referral Hospitals, the personnel are being provided specialized treatment. Auxiliary and Ancillary Units like Physiotherapy, Laboratories are present in these Hospitals.

e.　All CAPFs personnel can avail free treatment in any of the CAPFs Composite Hospitals, located across the country, irrespective of Force affiliations.

f.　The 200 bedded Referral Hospital is a Tertiary Care Super Specialty Hospital of CAPFs, has started functioning at Greater Noida w.e.f. 15.10.2015. This hospital provides tertiary level healthcare to CAPF personnel & their families having all specialists and modern High-end equipment like CT Scan Machine, Blood Bank Systems.

g.　In order to extend medical facilities to the AB PMJAY beneficiaries, 652 Hospitals of CAPFs, NSG & ARs across the country

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have already been empanelled under AB-PMJAY Scheme.

h. As a part of the Preventive Aspect, regular Annual Medical Examinations are conducted for the serving personnel. The aim is to catch the diseases early and control their complications. Regular Health awareness programs on the preventive and promotive aspects of healthcare are conducted for the troops and their dependents. Regular screening for diseases like cancers, Gynecological disorders are conducted in various formations and also regularly conductive various awareness program.

i. Regular Civic Action Programs and Medical Camps are conducted in out of reach areas and in Border Areas where Healthcare benefits are provided to the villagers.

Representation of Women in CAPFs and Assam Rifles

7.80 A number of steps like re-orienting the training programs to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training; re-orientation of syllabi; assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the women police officers into the mainstream of policing. The following steps have been taken for welfare of women employees in CAPFs:

a. All CAPFs are strictly following the guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard and have set up the Complaints Committees. These Committees are headed by a Lady Officer of sufficiently senior rank. In the event of non-availability of a lady officer, senior to the alleged perpetrator, the respective

CAPF approaches MHA for detailment of chairperson from other organization.

b. All CAPFs have already included the NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment. They are associated with the inquiry into any complaints of sexual harassment. The disciplinary cases involving sexual harassment in Paramilitary forces are being monitored through periodic returns and meetings taken by senior officers of the Ministry with senior officers of the CAPFs along with other disciplinary matters to ensure their earliest conclusion.

c. The programme on Gender Sensitization and its implications in Government services has already been conducted by all the CAPFs to educate its personnel and made part of the training program of basic training of various ranks and all In-Service Courses. In order to have a trained pool of Instructors for imparting Training on Gender Sensitivity, Training of Trainers is also conducted.

d. Separate toilets for women employees have already been set up by all the Forces at static locations/premises on need basis. In other areas, where appropriate locations are not available, toilet facilities are made available to them by pitching of small tents with commode for the use of women employees. Since it is within the financial powers of respective Directors General to modify the vehicles, sufficient number of vehicles have been accordingly modified on requirement basis so as to provide mobile toilets specially to meet the requirement of women personnel during movement

from one place to another and picketing duties.

e. 'Creches' and 'Day Care Centres' have been provided by the CAPFs to women employees on need basis. A separate budgetary allocation on a regular basis has been provided to CAPFs to cater to the establishment of creche facilities.

f. Considering the increased demand of women police in tackling law & order situation and also to raise the level of representation of women in the Force, Government has approved the raising of 2 Mahila battalions instead of 2 male Battalions during 2015-16 and 2016-17 in CRPF.

7.81 The following steps have also been taken to encourage the recruitment of Women personnel in CAPFs and to improve the representation of women personnel in CAPFs: -

a. Recruitment is being conducted by making wide publicity through print/electronic media. All female candidates are exempted from payment of application fee.

b. There are relaxations in Physical Standard Test (PST) and Physical Efficiency Test (PET) for all female candidates for recruitment in CAPFs in comparison to Male candidates.

c. Facilities already available under the Central Government like Maternity Leave, Child Care Leave, are also applicable to CAPFs women personnel.

d. One female member is detailed as member of the board for making recruitment of women personnel.

e. Women personnel are given equal opportunity in their career progression i.e., promotion/seniority as per the RRs at par with male counter parts.

f. A women candidate pregnant of 12 weeks standing or over is declared temporarily unfit and her appointment is held in abeyance until the confinement is over. She is re-examined for Physical Efficiency Test (PET), six weeks after the date of confinement. If found fit, she is appointed to the post kept reserved for and allowed the benefit of seniority in accordance with the norms.

g. The present strength of Women in CAPFs as on **31.03.2024** is as under

Force	Total Sanctioned Strength	Total Posted Strength	Strength of Women	Percentage
CRPF	3,25,182	2,98,921	9,806	3.28
BSF	2,65,808	2,56,864	11,091	4.31
CISF	1,77,325	1,51,080	10,554	6.98
ITBP	96,222	90,491	3,778	4.17
SSB	97,774	92,658	4,068	4.39
AR	66,411	63,817	2,478	3.88
Total	**10,28,722**	**9,53,831**	**41,775**	**4.37**

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Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces

7.82   Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are deployed to aid the State Government and Union Territories in maintaining public order on their request. The deployment of these forces depends upon the overall security situation and the availability of the forces. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the Country. They have also assisted in the conduct of free, fair and peaceful General Parliamentary Election, Assembly Elections, Bye-Elections in various States.

7.83   During the year 2023, CAPFs were mobilized and deployed for Bye-Elections in various States (i.e., Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Punjab, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Kerala, Tripura, Uttarakhand & Nagaland). A large number of Central Armed Police Forces / State Armed Police / India Reserve Battalion have also been mobilized and deployed for Assembly Election – 2023 in Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Telangana.

7.84   During the year 2023, in compliance with the directions of Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta, a large number of Central Armed Police Forces / State Armed Police / India Reserve Battalion have also been mobilized and deployed for Panchayat General Elections-2023 in West Bengal.

7.85   During the year 2023, the CAPFs also continued to assist the North – Eastern States, the LWE affected States and Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir in combating terrorism and militancy. Additional CAPFs were also deployed in Jammu & Kashmir in combating terrorism and militancy. Additional CAPFs were also deployed in Jammu & Kashmir for Law & Order and during Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra and Manipur for maintaining Law & Order.

7.86   During the February, 2024, on the request of Election commission of India (ECI), a large number of Central Armed Police Forces have also been mobilized and deployed for area domination and General Parliamentary Election-2024 related duties in the country.

7.87   On the request of various States/UTs Govt., CAPFs/Rapid Actions Forces were also provided and deployed in several States/UTs on short term for maintaining peace and communal harmony as well as for law & order duties especially in the States/UTs of Andman & Nicobar Island, Delhi, Telangana, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, D&NH, Puducherry, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Ladakh, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, Odisha & Punjab.

Other Achievement

(i)   In order to ensure timely movement as well as induction/de-induction arrangement has been made for providing packed food through IRCTC / Railway Board to force personnel during their movement for their deployment during Law & Order / Bye-Election.

(ii)   The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on providing Motor Vehicle & Drivers by State/UT Government in view of deployment of CAPFs in connection with Internal Security, Counter Insurgency,

Natural Calamities, Law & Order duties and in various Elections has been circulated to all States/UTs.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Bn) in States

7.88   A scheme for raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) in States was introduced in 1971 with a view to strengthen the capabilities of the States, and reducing their dependency upon CAPFs to deal with various types of law & order and internal security situations. Till date (31.03.2024), 196 IR Bns have been sanctioned, out of which 1 IR Bn. was converted into Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB). Out of total IR 195 sanctioned Bns so far, 162 IR Bns have been raised

7.89   The present funding pattern for IR Bns is:

a.   The standard cost of raising of one IR Bn is ₹50 crore, to be reimbursed to States as Grant-in-Aid by the Government of India in 03 installments (₹ 20 crore in first installment and ₹15 crore in 2nd & 3rd installments).

b.   In addition, Government of India will reimburse ₹30 crore subject to actual expenditure as the infrastructure cost. Land for the Infrastructure is to be provided by the State Government free of cost.

c.   In 2023-24, ₹ 26.19 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-Aid for IR Bn and funds have been reimbursed to the States.

d.   In 2023-24, ₹ 4.70 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-Aid for Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB). No funds have been reimbursed to the States so far.

7.90   A scheme of Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB) with engineering component was approved by the Government in 2011 with the aim that the SIRB will execute small development works like village road, schools, primary health centre, rural water supply etc in LWE States. Initially 10 SIRBs were sanctioned, and 1 IR Bn was converted to SIRB. In total it was 11. Total cost to be reimbursed per SIRB is ₹ 161 crore. Out of these, only 3 have been raised as SIRB. For remaining 8 SIRBs, on being requested by the State Government, MHA has asked the concerned States to convert these SIRBs into security coys with stipulation that reimbursement of cost for SIRB will be as per IR Bns (i.e₹ 51.19 crore per Bn.), as per MHA letter dated 27.08.2018. In BE 2023-24, ₹ 4.70 crore has been allocated under grant-in-aid for raising of SIRB. Claim for ₹ 71,20,26,268/- was received from Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, however, necessary documents i.e Utilization Certificate (UC) and expenditure details for the same not enclosed, hence State Govt. was asked to submit the claim along with UCs. and detailed expenditure.

Bharat Ke Veer

7.91   Bharat Ke Veer portal was launched by the Union Home Minister on 09th April 2017, with an objective to facilitate people to contribute to the Next of Kins (NoKs) of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel Killed in Action. As a result, donors can contribute directly to the account of the NoKs or to a corpus called "Bharat Ke Veer" corpus. "Bharat Ke Veer" Trust was established in July, 2018 and having Union Home Secretary as Settlor and Directors General of CRPF, BSF, Assam Rifles and one

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lady ADG/IG, rank officer from CAPF as Member Trustees. All contributions made through Bharat Ke Veer portal & Trust are exempted from Income Tax under Section 80G and 12A. This portal is hosted in National Informatics Centres (NIC) cloud server and State Bank of India (SBI) provides the services as payment gateway. Donors are allowed to contribute using Debit/Credit Cards, through Unified Payment Interface (UPI) and also by way of Cheques/Drafts in favour of "Bharat Ke Veer". Supporting this mission and in order to attract contributions from Pvt. Companies, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has included the contribution to "Bharat Ke Veer" as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities for companies.

7.92 Under this, donors can contribute upto ₹ 25 lakh directly in the accounts of NoKs of CAPF personnel Killed in Action. The shortfall amount of ₹ 25 lakh, if any, from the ceiling of after completion of three months of uploading the account on the portal, is provided from the BKV corpus. Similarly, if total contribution including Ex-gratia from Central Govt. as well as State Govt. & other emoluments is less than ₹ 01 crore, the short fall is being provided from BKV Corpus. Financial assistance of ₹ 10 lakh is being provided to the CAPF personnel, who get injured while on duty and are boarded out from service due to the injuries. Financial assistance of additional ₹ 10 Lakh is being provided to the parents of married CAPF personnel Killed in Action. So far, NoKs of 611 CAPF personnel Killed in Action/Corona warriors, 22 personnel who were boarded/ invalidated out from service, 61 parents of married CAPF personnel Killed in Action and shortfall amount to 205 NoKs of CAPF personnel Killed in Action, have been paid from Bharat Ke Veer Portal/Corpus.

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

7.93 To commemorate 75 years of Independence "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav" 64,46,228 Tricolours were hoisted across the country by CAPFs, NSG and Assam Rifles on the clarion call of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi to launch the 'Har Ghar Tiranga' campaign envisaged to take Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav to each home and each Indian. The endeavour galvanized in CAPFs and Assam Rifles when Union Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah inspired the Forces to join this historic event, commenced with a zeal to colour the horizon with saffron, white, and green. This soon turned into a massive movement when the personnel of all CAPFs along with their families enthusiastically participated in the Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign. The Forces concentrated their efforts at not just committing their participation but also taking this movement to the citizens through large scale awareness programs, extensive rallies, Tricolour presentations, band displays, and social media posts. The response of the citizens across the country was overwhelming- attesting to the fact that Tiranga lives in the heart of India and its people.

Meri Maati Mera Desh – Amrit Kalash Yatra

7.94 Meri Maati Mera Desh – Amrit Kalash Yatra was the finale program of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav commemoration. In this phase, mitti was collected from each household of India as a symbolic contribution and expression of people's participation towards creation of an Amrit Vatika in Delhi. CAPFs, Assam Rifles & NSG have actively participated and organized successful events of Amrit Kalash Yatra. The details of events are as under: -

1st – 30ᵗʰSept, 2023	Mitti Collection from Villages and Wards were conducted during this phase.
1ˢᵗ– 13ᵗʰOct, 2023	Conducted at Blocks and Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, City Councils etc. Mitti from the villages/wards was brought here and mixed.
22ⁿᵈ-27ᵗʰOct, 2023	Movement of Kalash from blocks & urban local bodies to the State Capital. Ceremonial send-off programs were organized.
30ᵗʰ & 31ˢᵗOct, 2023	Organized the finale event "Meri Maati Mera Desh" on 30 & 31.10.2023 at Kartavya Path, Delhi in which Amrit kalash carrying mitti from all Villages, Blocks & Urban Local bodies of the country were brought to Kartavya Path, Delhi and mixed into the National level Kalash representing the whole country. The Hon ble Prime Minister graced the occasion.

Special Swachhata Pakhwada

7.95   Swachhata Hi Sewa (SHS) campaign was organized by all the Forces i.e Assam Rifles, BSF, CISF, CRPF, ITBP, NSG & SSB at their respective establishments including all field formations located all over the country from 15ᵗʰSeptember, 2023 to 2ⁿᵈOctober, 2023, and special programme of "Ek Tarikh-Ek Ghanta" Campaign on 1ˢᵗOct' 2023 as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on the eve of his birth anniversary on 2ⁿᵈOct'2023.

7.96   During this Swachhata Hi Sewa (SHS) campaign, various activities were undertaken by the Forces in association with other Government Organizations, Local Bodies & General Public at Bus Stands, Roads, Railway Stations, Railways Tracks, Tourist Locations, Community Parks, Lakes, Under Bridges, Ghats, Schools, Market Places, Offices, Religious Places, Medical Institutions, Vibrant Villages etc. Key highlights of the campaign are as under:-

(a)   Over 9000 activities were conducted during this campaign, in which Approx 4,00,000 personnel of CAPFs, NSG & ARs and approx 3,00,000 civilians/volunteers participated.

(b)   Approx 1.49 Crore sqrmtrs area and1600 KMs Railways Track/Roads were cleaned.

(c)   To document and share the accomplishments of the campaign, approx 19,000 pictures and 650 videos were uploaded on various social media platforms and SHS portal. These visual representations showcased the hard work and dedication put in by the participants during the campaign. These photographs were uploaded on DDWS portal https://swachhatahiseva.com, Official Hashtags: #SwachhBharat, #GarbageFreeIndia, #SHS2023 & Official Handles:@SwachhBharatGov, @Swachhbharat,@PMOIndia.

(d)   The event was organized in association with various States/UTs/Departments/ Organizations including District Administrations, Police Administra-tions, Schools/Colleges/ Universities, Railway Authorities, RPF, GRP, Mandir

Management Committees, RWAs, Gram Panchayat, Block Samiti, Tourist Place Management Committees, Health Institutions, Forest Department, Municipal Corporation, Nagar Nigam, Bus Depot Management Committees, Market Association Committees, National Highway Authority, Nehru Yuva Kendra, NGOs such as Blue Planet, Catch Foundation & Bhumi , prominent leaders, MLAs/MPs.

(e) Under "Ek Tarik Ek Ghanta" campaign 2216 events were conducted by the Forces.

(f) Apart from the above, the following activities were also undertaken in Special Campaign 3.0 from 02.10.2023 to 31.03.2024by CAPFs, NSG & Ars:

- 1,72,125 physical files weeded out.

- Number of e-File closed:78,527

- Campaigns Conducted:8,582

- Total Space Freed: 2,25,913 Square Feet

- Revenue generated through Scrap Disposal: ₹ 8,51,49,343/-

Plantation Drive - 2023 by Central Armed Police Forces

7.97   The CAPFs, Assam Rifles & NSG are conscious of their responsibility towards environment protection. On the clarion call given by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, the Forces have undertaken an organized mass scale plantation drive from January 2023 to 31.03.2024 and planted **1,54,20,567** saplings in their campuses and places of deployment across 28 States and 6 Union Territories. During the plantation drive by CAPFs, 2,443 nurseries were developed and 1,447 vatikas were dedicated in the name of martyrs of CAPFs, ARs & NSG. This achievement by CAPFs, ARs and NSG indicates not only their concern for the environment but also their commitment to the social cause

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CHAPTER- 8

OTHER POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) was set up as an attached office of the MHA on 28.08.1970. This is the apex body at the national level to promote excellence and best values in Policing, Prisons and Correctional Administration. In the year 2021, the charter of BPR&D has been expanded by including all aspects of Internal Security, Land and Sea Border Management, Capacity Building of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and their Special Units, Police Image and Police-Community Interface, Juvenile Justice, Women's Safety and Prosecution.

8.2 The BPR&D Hqrs. at New Delhi has 6 Divisions- Training, Research & Correctional Administration, Modernization, National Police Mission, Special Police Division and Administration Division. The BPR&D has five Central Detective Training Institutes (CTDIs) at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Ghaziabad and Jaipur dedicated to the training of police officers and other stakeholders from States/UTs/CAPFs/CPOs, and the judicial, prosecution, forest, and prison services officers. The Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT), Bhopal has been established for basic training as well as in-service training of Group 'A' police officers.

Research Projects

8.3 Since 1970, the BPR&D has completed 219 Research Studies and 82 Doctoralthesis. Currently, seven research studies are ongoing. Two research projects Functioning and Impact of Open Prisons on Rehabilitation of Prisoners" and "Baseline Study of Impact Assessment of Recommendations of the DGsP/IGsP Conferences" were completed during the year.

8.4 Under its Paid Internship Programme for giving opportunities to students of various Universities/Research Institutes to learn about BPR&D programmes and activities. 60 students of various Universities completed their Paid Internship Programme with the BPR&D during 2023-24.

8.5 BPR&D has prepared the Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023 which has been shared with all States/ Uts.

8.6 Following projects were completed during the year under The National Police Mission:

i. **Malham: A Study on Acid Attack Victims-** The study focuses on understanding the socioeconomic status of the attacker and victims, legal provisions, situational assessment and problem statement, implementation & rehabilitation strategy, and SOP for

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investigating acid attack cases to tackle the menace. The report also suggests the policies to assist individual victims by providing opportunities with some vocational/educational skills to enable her to live a life of dignity.

ii. **Community Policing for Youth-** The Project aims to prevent youth from indulging in deviant behavior and anti-social activities and to bring them into mainstream, equips and empowers them with life skills, appropriate support and knowledge to become productive member of society. The project is expected to create a constructive collaboration between the police and the youth of the country thereby developing the youngsters as responsible and capable leaders.

iii. **Geo- Coding of Police Stations-** Geo Encoding of Police Stations in India' with the aim to solve the fundamental problem of providing latitude-longitude of an address of Scene of Crime (SOC) or place of incident.

Capacity building

8.7 In 2023-24, 38 Prison Training Courses were conducted in which 864 participants were trained.

8.8 **New Criminal Laws (NCLs)**

a) The NCLs were notified on 25.12.2023. The outlying units of BPR&D commenced the training courses in NCLs on 27.12.2023.

b) The bespoke course curriculum was developed for the five pillars namely police, prison, prosecutors, subordinate judiciary and forensic experts.

c) Till 31.03.2024, 112 courses have been organized, in which 12959 police personnel, 1060 prison officials, 1077 prosecutors, 436 judicial officers, 46 forensic experts and 1095 CAPF officers have been trained.

8.9 **Training initiatives:**

A wide range of training modules were conducted for police, prison, prosecution, Judicial and other officers and stakeholders, both from India and abroad. 362 courses were conducted during the year in which 28,754 officers were trained in areas such as soft Skills, Investigation of Cyber Crime, Crime against women and Children, Investigation of economic Offences, "Cyber Forensics, Disk Forensics, Information security and protection of critical infrastructure in Cyber Age, Collection and preservation of digital evidence, investigation of infringement of IPR Cases, Juvenile justice and investigation of crime against women, Social media and OSINT (Open Source Intelligence Issue and Investigation) ATM & Digital Payment Frauds, Investigation of organized terror crime, T.O.T. on Gender Sensitization, Terrorist Funding, Terrorist & VIP Security, Cross Border Terrorism, Countering Cyber Terrorism, Investigation of NDPS Cases, Investigation of Murder/Homicide Cases, Cyber Crime & Cyber Law Awareness for Judicial Officers & Prosecutors, Investigation of Cyber Crime Cases & Use of Dark Web and Crypto Currency, Investigation of Organised Financial Crimes and Money Laundering Crimes, Mobile Forensics, Investigation of

Crypto Currency & Dark Web Cases, Investigation of Human trafficking cases, Investigation of Sexual assault Cases, Use of Technology in Prison Management and aid for Investigation, Emerging trend in forensic science: SOC-Videography, Photography, CCTV, Investigation of Traffic accident Cases, Drone forensic, Machine Learning and Related Investigation, Workshop on Crime against Women & children – the role of Stakeholders etc. 127 courses were also conducted on several professional aspects related to Women Safety, in which 3418 personnel were trained. Further, 10 Prison Training Courses were conducted in which 225 participants were trained.

8.10 BPR&D separately conducted 5 Training programmes on different topics i.e., NationalPolice Perspective Management (NPPM), National Security Module, Space

Technology Application-based Course (STAC) and National Police Technology Leadership (NPTL) in which 156 officers were trained.

8.11 BPR&D conducted a 4 days special training program for 'TOT on Security of G-20 Meetings' for middle level officers and one day training programme 'TOT on Security Issues of G-20 Meetings' for senior officers. BPR&D also prepared a curriculum schedule for three-day refresher courses to be organized by the respective States/UTs where the G-20 meetings were scheduled to be held. In addition, a two-day training course on "G-20 Security Related Issues" was conducted at Sher-e-Kashmir Police Academy, Udhampur in which 198 police and civilian officers of J&K Police participated.

("G-20 Security related Issues" conducted at Sher-I-Kashmir Police Academy, Udhampur.)

8.12 A Model Syllabi for Basic Training of DySPs/Sub-Inspector/Constables of States/UTs have been developed.

8.13 **Accreditation of CDTIs, by CBC**: CDTI, Hyderabad and CDTI, Chandigarh were accredited as 'UTTAM', CDTI, Jaipur was accredited as ATIUTTAM, and CAPT Bhopal was accredited as UTKRIST training Institutions by the Capacity Building Commission of India under their Scheme of Accreditation of Central Training Institutes.

CDTI-Hyderabad receiving CBC's National Standards Accreditation Certificate from the Hon'ble MoS for PM's Office Shri Jitendra Singh on 11.06.2023 at the CBC's National Training Conclave 2023.)

8.14 To enhance capacities and develop skill sets of Investigation officers, prosecution Officers and medical officers in States/UTs, who are handling forensic evidence in sexual assault cases, guidelines have been issued for the collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. 227 courses were organized/sponsored, in which 6,044 officers have been trained by the Bureau of Police Research and Development in collaboration with Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences, 10 training courses were organized in Gender Sensitisation and forensics, in which 253 police personnel were trained. Further, 3000 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) kits to States & UTs to facilitate the efficient collection, handling and storage of forensic evidence in cases of sexual assault.

8.15 Training Management of Information System (TMIS) which enables efficient monitoring of Resources and Training has been operationalized in all the outlying units of the Bureau. The e-learning portal of BPR&D, e-Ustad, has been integrated with iGOT Karmayogi and Three e-courses on

thematic topics, namely, Soft Skills for Police, Negotiation Skills, and POCSO Act have been published in iGOT Karmayogi.

Conferences/Seminars/Workshops

8.16 Several conferences, webinars, workshops, etc. were conducted during the year:

a. 49th All India Police Science Congress (AIPSC) (07-08 October, 2023, at Dehradun, Uttarakhand).

(Source: BPR&D)

b. 8th National Conference of Heads of Prisons of State and UTs (11-12 September, 2023, at Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Predesh).

(Source: BPR&D)

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c. A Webinar on Sentence Planning and Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 (30.06.2023, at BPR&D Headquarters, New Delhi).

d. A National workshop was organized on 03.04. 2023 by the National Police Mission on the following topics:-

    i. What Non-Core Police Functions should be outsourced?

    ii. Riots and their effects

e. 4th National Conference of National Police Mission was organised at the BPR&D Hqrs., on 28.04.2023. The Conference was attended by 108 senior officers from State Police, CAPFs, and CPOs.The Hon'ble Minister of State (Home), Shri NisithPramanikdelivered the inaugural address. He highlighted the role of Police in the different areas, and appreciated the role of BPR&D in coordinating with State and Central Police for strengthening of police functioning.

f. A National Level Workshop on "E-Beat/Beat Mobile App. System" was organized on 12.05.2023 at BPR&D Hqrs, Mahipalpur, New Delhi. A total no. of 59 participants ranking from Constable to Inspector from various States/UTs attended the Workshop.

g. On 28.02.2023 BPR&D organized a Webinar on "Geriatric Care and Police Force" which was attended by 50 representatives from outlying units of BPR&D and State Police, CAPFs. Dr. Pramod of AIIMS, New Delhi and Dr. G.S. Shanti of Geri Care gave their Presentation.

h. On 10.03.2023, BPR&D organized a coastal security seminar on "Emerging Challenges to Coastal Policing and way forward" in BPR&D HQ.

i. On 27.04.2023, BPR&D organized a webinar on the topic 'Advancements in Less than Lethal Weapons and associated technologies for crowd control'.

j. On 30.05.2023, BPR&D organized a One Day National Workshop on "Drone Forensics & Drone Regulations" which was attended by more than 80 delegates from States, UTs, CPOs and LEAs in physical mode and approximately 100 officers attended through virtual mode.

k. On 22.06.2023, one day Workshop on "Coastal Police Infrastructure, Technology & Initiatives - A Shared Vision" was organized in BPR&D HQ. Various issues related to infrastructure requirements for coastal police and latest surveillance systems which could augment the present capabilities for marine policing were discussed.

l. On 13.07.2023, BPR&D established a stall showcasing 20 tools of 6 institutes during the G20 Conference on Crime and Security in the age of NFTs, AI and Metaverse.

m. On 18.07.2023, a webinar on Overview of IT Act, 2000 and its prudent application for effective prosecution was organized virtually at BPR&D HQ in which Digital India Act, 2003, collection/preservation and appreciation of Digital evidence – Case Laws and Judgements, Offences and investigation under IT Act, shortcomings thereof were discussed.

n. On 25.07.2023, "All India Police Seminar on Shree Anna (Millets) - 2023" was organized at BPR&D HQ, which was graced by Padma Shree Dr. Khader Valli, also known as "Millet Man of India".

o. On 31.07.2023 BPR&D signed MoUs with

NFSU & RRU Gandhinagar at BPR&D HQ to synergise efforts on issues challenging the law enforcement agencies.

p. On 08.08.2023, DG, BPR&D, Shri Balaji Srivastava inaugurated the grand finale of Cyber Security Hackathon Kavach 2023 at BPRD HQ. This Hackathon was conducted on 20 problem statements identified by the BPRD and I4C, at 5 nodal centers i.e. Greater Noida, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Navi Mumbai, Bengaluru. CDTIs and CAPT participated in the event via virtual mode.

q. On 26.09.2023, an MoU has been signed between BPR&D and IIT Bombay to execute R&D Project in the area of cyber security.

r. On 25.10.2023, DG, BPR&D presided over Curtain Raiser event of VIMARSH-2023, National Hackathon on Use of 5G Technology for Police.

s. BPR&D had set up a stall showcasing 5G technology at Pragati Maidan during the Indian Mobile Congress which was inaugurated by Hon'ble PM on 27.10.2023.

t. Webinars and Workshops on subjects like "Mental Health and Depression in Police Forces", "Internet and Mobile Addiction in Police Forces", "Challenges to secure the India's Land Borders" and "Emerging Technology and Best Practices in Road Safety" were also conducted.

International Cooperation

8.17 BPR&D spearheaded India's capacity-building initiatives with foreign partner countries, including the following:

a. Collaboration with 163 Indian technical and Economic cooperation (ITEC) countries for training of police personnel

b. CAPT, Bhopal has been imparting thematic training in anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) in collaboration with the United States, Department of State, Diplomatic Security Service

c. Coordination of the visit of 03 Sri Lankan delegation

d. Coordinated study tour of 14 Nepal police Forces with the CAPFs.

e. The 8th Meeting of BRICS working group on Counter Terrorism was attended by BPR&D in South Africa.

f. 02 ITEC courses for Sri Lankan police during March, 2024.

g. 07 ATA courses were conducted at CAPT, Bhopal in which 116 Indian Police officers were trained.

Publications

8.18 The BPR&D came out with several publications in 2023-24, some of which are listed below:

a. Directory of Indian Police Training Institutions (DIPTI) published mapping country-wide Police Training resources.

b. "सजग भारत" & "Vigilant India" Magazine

c. Quarterly BPR&D Bulletin

d. Indian Police Journal

e. हिंदी पत्रिका पुलिस विज्ञान

f. Data on Police Organizations as on 01.01.2022 (Yearly)

The 53rd Foundation Day Celebration

8.19 The 53rd Foundation Day function of the BPR&D was celebrated on 05.09.2023 atBPR&D Hqrs., New Delhi. Union Home Secretary Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla was the ChiefGuest.

(Source: BPR&D

The Rashtriya Raksha University:

8.20   Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU) has been functioning as an Institution of National Importance (INI) since 01.10.2020. The University functions as an academic-research-training ecosystem for national security and police education in the country. Its primary objective is to offer an academic-research-training ecosystem for researchers, police personnel, national security professionals, and armed forces personnel. It has special focus on contemporary and emerging security challenges from multidisciplinary perspectives.

Campuses of the University:

8.21   RRU has expanded its presence in the country by establishing four new campuses in addition to its main campus at Lavad (Gandhinagar, Gujarat). The new campuses have been established in Pasighat (Arunachal Pradesh), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Shivamogga (Karnataka) and Puducherry.

Schools:

8.22 RRU have established the following ten schools:

1) School of Internal Security and Police Administration (SISPA)

2) School of Information Technology, Artificial Intelligence, and Cyber Security (SITAICS)

3) School of Integrated Coastal Maritime Security Studies (SICMSS)

4) School of Internal Security and Defence Strategic Studies (SISDSS)

5) School of Forensics, Risk Management, and National Security (SFRMNS)

6) School of International Cooperation, Security & Strategic Languages (SICSSL)

7) School of Criminology and Behavioural Sciences (SCBS)

8) School of National Security and Law (SNSL)

9) School of Private Industrial & Corporate Security Management (SPICSM)

10) School of Physical Education and Sports (SPES)

These schools play a critical role in providing education, training, and facilitating the capacity building programmes to contribute to the overall strategic vision of Rashtriya Raksha University.

8.23 Teaching, Research & Extension:

(a) RRU's focus lies in conducting research, delivering education, and providing training in various fields related to National Security. The University's objective is to nurture a culture of innovation and collaboration, which brings together researchers, policymakers, and opinion influencers from various domains to address complex national security challenges.

(b) Currently, the university is conducting 35 programmes at Undergraduate, Post Graduate, Diploma, PG Diploma, certificate and Ph.D levels in various subjects related to policing and security. 1919 students have been admitted to the university in 2023.

(c) RRU has also conducted a special certificate programme on pilot basis for those aspiring to join the police force. Out of the 75 students who attended this programme, 62 have been recruited into State Police.

(d) The university has conducted 365 training programmes in which 18,117 personnel have participated.

8.24 Collaborations and Affiliation:

(a) RRU has signed MOUs for collaboration with various institutions/ organisations involved in the field of security, which enable the university to leverage the collective expertise and resources to address complex national security issues, leading to advancements in knowledge and innovation.

(b) RRU have developed special customised courses for the National Security Guard (NSG), Delhi Police (DP), Army War College (Mhow) (AWC), and the National Academy of Coastal Policing (Okha) (NACP), respectively keeping in view their specific requirements. The University has successfully awarded 10,328 Diploma, PG Diploma and Certificates to in-service personnel.

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(c) RRU partnered with the National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS), for organisation of the Bharat National Cyber Security Exercise (NCX) 2023 during 9-20 October, 2023 in New Delhi. The flagship event served as a unifying platform for over 300 participants, representing a diverse spectrum of government agencies, public organizations, and the private sector, all resolutely committed to the safeguarding of critical information infrastructure.

8.25 Internship & Placements:

The University has been organising various on-campus and virtual drives for internships and placements for the benefit of its students. A total of 735 students have benefitted from these placements drives.

National Forensic Science University

8.26 The National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), was set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2020 through the NFSU Act, 2020, as an Institution of National Importance to facilitate, promote studies, research and to achieve excellence in the field of forensic science in conjunction with applied behavioral science studies, law, criminology and other allied areas and technology and other related fields. The NFSU is a teaching, research and affiliating university and may affiliate colleges and other institutions in States/UTs. The NFSU would also set up Centres of Excellence in the area of forensic sciences and provide modern facilities in these areas.

8.27 Apart from the off-campuses and academies of the NFSU at Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Delhi, Goa, Agartala (Tripura), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Pune (Maharashtra), Imphal (Manipur), two more off-campuses of the NFSU have been established at Dharwad (Karnataka) and Guwahati (Assam). The foundation stone for the off-campus at Dharwad (Karnataka) was laid down by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 28.01.2023 and for Guwahati (Assam) on 25.05.2023. Further, the temporary campus of the NFSU at Jinja, Uganda was inaugurated by the Hon'ble External Affairs Minister on 12.04.2023.

Inauguration of Dharwad Campus

Inauguration of Guwahati Campus

Inauguration of Uganda Campus

Photo Source: NFSU

8.28 National Forensic Sciences University is imparting world class education to more than 4600 students studying in Undergraduate, Postgraduate, Integrated, M.Phil and PhD Programs through more than 72 different courses in the 7 campuses and 2 Academies spread across India.

8.29 NFSU has established 6 Centres of Excellence in NDPS, Cyber Security, Forensic and Investigative Psychology, Digital Forensics, DNA Forensic, Nutritional Supplement Testing for Sportsperson and also proposed to establish 05 other Centres of Excellence in Financial Crime Investigation, Homeland Security, Explosive Forensics, Forensics Nanotechnology, and Ballistics.

Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah, as a Chief Guest, inaugurated "Centre of Excellence in Digital Forensics" and 5th International & 44th National All India Criminology Conference on Behavioral Forensics at the National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), Gandhinagar on 23rd January, 2024.

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Inauguration of CoE Digital Forensics on 23ʳᵈ January 2024

Photo Source: NFSU

Hon'ble Union Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports and Information & Broadcasting, Government of India, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, inaugurated the World's first Centre of Excellence in Nutritional Supplement Testing for Sportsperson (CoE-NSTS) established at the National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), Gandhinagar, Gujarat in a virtual mode on 9th February, 2024.

Inauguration of CoE Nutritional Supplement Testing for Sportsperson on 09.02.2024

Photo Source: NFSU

8.30 Further, the NFSU has conceptualized, designed, and developed a Mobile Forensic Van. The Mobile Forensic Vans developed by the NFSU were launched by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 16.02.2023 during the 76th Raising Day of Delhi Police

Mobile Forensic Van handed over to Delhi Police on 76th Raising day

Photo Source: NFSU

8.31 The NFSU is also involved in various Research and Innovation in the field of forensic science. The NFSU has developed following indigenous kits:

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Detection Kit

NDPS Drug Testing Kit is an indigenous field-application based device to identify the presence or absence of narcotic-psychotropic-NPS drugs in the seized samples. The kit will aid in prompt detection and ease of access to the users and is being evaluated jointly with Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB).

Food Testing and Narco drug testing kit

The Centre of Excellence in Food Technology and Forensics at NFSU has developed and introduced Food Testing Kits for VVIP security and common citizens. Two version kits with one VVIP version is already provided to PM Security SPG team in September and further SPG is in process to procure more kits from NFSU. The NFSU team is also developing fertilizer testing kit and seed testing kit are in final phase of development.

Cyber Kiosk Machine

NFSU has developed Cyber Kiosk machine to detect the malicious applications installed on the device. This machine is capable to check the details of malicious applications, detect banned applications by the Government of India, unauthorized resources and then remove those applications from the mobile device manually.

8.32 Apart from developing indigenous

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solutions in the field of forensic science, the School of Law & Forensic Justice and Policy Studies at NFSU has compiled a book comprising a study of successful judgements showcasing scientific investigation. The said book was released by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 25.05.2023 during the laying of foundation stone of Guwahati Campus of the NFSU. Further, more than 225 research scholars are doing research for finding out solutions to the problem statements of Law Enforcement Agencies.

8.33 To assist the modernization of the criminal justice system, University imparts training to many police officers, judicial officers, forensic experts, security experts, vigilance officers and other professionals on various subjects related to investigation and security. Along with teaching, research, and training, NFSU also provides consultancy to various Law Enforcement agencies and offers services for Cyber Security Audit, vulnerability assessment and penetration testing, forensic audit & testing, psychological counselling etc. Further, under Section 293 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, various posts of the NFSU have been declared as the Government Scientific Experts and are reporting cases received from various Law Enforcement Agencies.

8.34 NFSU has provided training to Judicial officers and many Government Officers such as IPS Officers, State Tax Department, Police Department Madhya Pradesh, Uttrakhand Government, Karnataka FSL, Public Prosecutors, SEBI Officials, Assam Police, CRPF Officers, ITEC – Training to Police Officers of Tanzania, IFS Officers of MEA, Delhi Police, Tanzania Immigration Department, RBI, CVO and VO, National Judicial Academy (Nepal), IRS(IT) Officers,

PSU/Nationalized Bank, FSL(Punjab), Police of Tripura State, DGGI, Bihar (FSL), Kerala Police. (2847 trainee).

Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS)

8.35 The Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) under the MHA, Government of India was established in the year 2002, as a Nodal Agency for promotion of Forensic Science in the country and to address the needs of Forensic services to the law enforcement agencies in the country. Further, evolving the scope and range of activities in several domains, DFSS is today connecting the Forensic Science sector with different Government organisations, academia, R&D and industry.

8.36 DFSS has Pan India presence through its network of 07 Central Forensic Science Laboratories serving 28 states and 8 UTs under the jurisdiction of these CFSLs. These Central Forensic Science Laboratories undertaking referral critical crime case examination and R&D activities with a view to develop new forensic techniques, adopt the latest developments in basic sciences for forensic analysis and disseminate this information to the other Forensic Science Laboratories. In addition, the CFSLs have also been mandated to carry out the forensic analysis of crime exhibits referred by:

(a) All Central Government setups.

(b) States/UTs which do not have any forensic set up.

(c) Cases referred by the courts of law.

(d) Highly sophisticated cases referred by the State laboratories for which expertise does not exist with the State.

(e) Cases referred by the neighboring Countries.

8.37   DFSS has been playing a significant role in mentoring the scientific and technological advancement in the country in the field of Forensic Science. DFSS addresses national needs through its research, strong fundamental science, capacity building, and policy making. Through the technological interventions, DFSS has provided solutions and innovations for the forensic industry and has also proved to be a catalyst in improving the quality of forensic reports. To address the issue of indigenous development of Forensic Machinery and Equipment, DFSS restarted its extramural research and development support in the country to scientists cutting across institutions and disciplines through a competitive mode. This strategically important function will significantly contribute to promoting of grey areas of forensic science and transform the overall forensic science and Innovation landscape of the country.

8.38   The Directorate continued its efforts towards strengthening the forensic science as a forerunner in underscoring the critical role of Forensic science and technology in criminal justice delivery system for a safe, secure, better society well prepared for future disruptions. Some of the key success stories during the year 2023-24 include: Establishment of new CFSL; upgradation and establishment of conventional and existing Divisions of CFSLs, Laying of Foundation Stone of new Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Samba (Jammu) and conducting of Extra Mural Research Programme to address the grey areas of Forensic Science and indigenous development of tools and techniques for case examination.

8.39   The brief charter of duties of DFSS is:

(a) To provide high quality and on time Forensic Services to Criminal Justice Delivery System

(b) To develop new technologies and create new scientific knowledge to assist the Criminal Justice System

(c) To encourage research & development

(d) To establish linkages with National and International Scientific, Technical and Forensic Institutions and Universities

(e) To promote Quality Assurance and Quality Control in Forensic Testing

(f) To disseminate and promote knowledge in the field of application of Science & Technology

(g) To formulate Plan and Policies to promote capacity building in Forensic Science

(h) To develop National database on various forensic indices

(i) To promote excellence in Forensic Services and R&D by instituting awards and incentive programs

(j) To assist and advice the Central and State Governments in all Forensic Science matters

8.40   To ensure quality and standardization in forensic examination, Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS), has issued the following publications/ guidelines:

(a) Specifications for Mobile Forensic Vans

(b) User Manual for ICJS Forensic Portal

(c) SoP for case opening, Reporting and

Upload on ICJS Portal.

(d) Quality Manuals for accreditation of laboratories as per NABL standards (ISO/IEC17025: 2017) and

(e) Working Procedure Manuals in nine disciplines of Forensic Sciences viz, Biological Sciences (Biology & DNA), Chemical Sciences (Chemistry, Narcotics, Toxicology and Explosives); Cyber Forensic (Computer Forensics and Speaker Identification).

(f) Guidelines for collection, preservation & transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases for Investigation Officers and Medical Officers.

(g) Standard list of Equipment for establishing /upgrading of Forensic Sciences Labs.

(h) SoP on Crime Scene Investigation

(I) Procedure for Calibration of Test and Measurement of Forensic Equipment

Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories (CFSLs)

8.41 The seven CFSLs under DFSS are organized into 13 Divisions viz. Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Explosives, Toxicology, Documents, Ballistics, Digital Forensic (Forensic Electronics), Forensic Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), Forensic Engineering, Forensic Narcotics, Forensic Intelligence, and Forensic Psychology. At present, 11 divisions have been operationalised in all the CFSLs. Work is underway to establish Forensic Engineering and Forensic Intelligence divisions in all the CFSLs. In addition, new technologies have been acquired in the CFSLs in the area of DNA Analysis, Computer Forensics, Audio-Video Authentication, Speaker Identification, Shooter Identification using SEM-EDXA, Automatic Firearm/Ammunition Identification System, Facial Recognition/CCTV Footage Analysis, Bullet Proof Material Testing and Skull Superimposition.

8.42 **Jurisdiction of the CFSLs:** Vide Gazette notification dated July 26, 2013, 7 CFSLs have been allocated the following States/UTs:

CFSL Bhopal: Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh.

CFSL Pune: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

CFSL Guwahati: Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura

CFSL Kolkata: Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

CFSL Hyderabad: Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Karnataka, Puducherry.

CFSL Chandigarh: Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Haryana (cases referred from UT of Ladakh have also been examined with by CFSL, Chandigarh)

CFSL Delhi: CBI, NCT of Delhi and NCR Region, NIA and referral cases

Apart from above, seven CFSLs may accept cases from any State/UT as per the available facilities.

Expert working in Chemistry Division at CFSL Pune on Ion Chromatography-METROM.

Photo Source: (CFSL Pune)

8.43 Research Work: The seven CFSLs undertook research to address the upcoming challenges and problems in the field of forensic science. During the period, the experts of seven CFSLs have published/presented 36 Research Papers in National Journals and 54 Papers in International Journals related with the various fields of forensic science.

8.44 CFSL Chandigarh Obtained Patents

Patent Number 512608 Dated 05.07.23 for an Invention entitled' A device for Extracting Drugs from complex biological matrices. The same has been developed jointly by CFSL and Punjab University.

Patent No. L-134675/2023 Dated 12.10.2023 for Forensic Procedure of Data Extraction using Chip Off Analysis from non-working broken and burnt mobile devices.

* Case Examination work: From 01.04.2023 to 31.01.2024; seven CFSLs under DFSS, MHA have examined crime cases in following manner:

CFSL	Cases Examined	Number of Exhibits
Chandigarh	3637	115184
Kolkata	4054	71149
Hyderabad	843	23988
Delhi	3822	950162
Bhopal	1197	103560
Assam	744	21256
Pune	450	94676
Grand Total	**13432**	**1338621**

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These laboratories examining cases, which are of comparatively higher complexity, that require expert professional opinion and enhanced standards of diligence. It is worth mentioning that the cases of NDPS, POCSO, Sexual Assault, DNA received by the CFSLs from various central and state investigation agencies are reported in time bound manner. Similarly, cases related with anti-human trafficking, anti-terrorism, POSCO, NCB, NIA and other court monitored cases are reported by the experts of CFSLs in a timely manner.

* **Court Evidence**: The experts/scientists of all the CFSLs tendered 2003Court evidence in various Courts of Law during the period 01.04.2023 to 31.01.2024.

* **Scene of Crime**: The experts/scientists of

CFSLs attended 300 important Crime Scenes during the period 01.04.23 to 31.01.2024.

Training Programs attended and conducted: During the period 01.04.2023 to 30.09.23, scientists of seven CFSLs attended 89offline/online training programs organized by NFSU, BPR&D, CFSLs, ISTM and various law enforcement and Instrumental training for upgrading their technological knowledge and skills. Apart from above, experts of the Central Forensic Science Laboratories imparted training /delivered lectures in 723 training programs/workshops which were attended by various levels of Officers, Official scientists, students and Researchers.

* **Training to new Forensic Professionals at HRSC by CFSL Kolkata**

Photo Source – (DFSS HQs, New Delhi)

* **Extra Mural Research (EMR)Scheme**: After obtaining approval from MHA, DFSS, allocate25% funding (of the total cost of Projects) to 11 approved project Investigators

of IITs, NITs, Medical Colleges and Universities in first phase. The PRSG meeting to review the progress of these projects was conducted in the month of July 2023 at CFSL

Chandigarh. The main aim of EMR projects is to carry out research and development in grey areas, indigenous development of forensic tools and kits and chemicals used for forensic examination. This will help in cost cutting, technological upgradation and expedite the case examination work.

* Modernization of CFSLs: Modernization of Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories located at Bhopal, Guwahati, Kolkata and Pune had been approved by the Ministry. The newly established CFSLs at Bhopal, Assam (Kamrup) and Pune have been inaugurated and have commenced operations from the new complexes. The construction work in modern Laboratory building complex of CFSL Kolkata at Rajarhaat is also completed.

8.45 To establish new divisions, as well as to strengthen the existing divisions, the CFSLs procured following equipment during the period: Gel Documentation System, Hardware Write Blocker Kit, Pass ware, Ion Chromatography, Multi Speech Analysis software, High End workstations, etc. Some equipment is under the active consideration at various levels and procurement process is likely to be completed by the end of this financial year.

8.46 Apart from above, the following facilities created by the CFSLs during the period: -

- The CFSL Chandigarh created facility to extract data from locked mobile phone using Jumper Pinpoint Method

- CFSL Chandigarh establishing snake venom examination facility.

- CFSL Chandigarh examined and reported Drone cases forwarded by NIA.

- CFSL Assam created the facility for analysis of petroleum products.

- CFSL Pune is establishing Forensic GAIT analysis facility.

- CFSL Pune started chemical examination of tobacco cases and generated facility for soil examination.

- CFSL Pune established Forensic Psychology Division fully equipped with Deception Detection Techniques.

- CFSL Kolkata: Explosive Division introduced new technique using FT-IT in which non- destructive technique enables samples to be examined directly in the solid and liquid state without further processing.

- NCFL Hyderabad connected smart server with all workstations through LAN as well as other CFSLs through WAN. Now, all the forensic tools are being utilized in the laboratory through centrally located server.

State-of-the-Art DNA Laboratory at CFSL, Chandigarh

8.47 The use of DNA analysis in India is at its emerging stage. The DNA Analysis is technique in which individual can be identified at molecular level. Forensic DNA analysis is a very sensitive and reproducible technique and become one of the most valuable tools in modern criminal investigation, such as, used for the identification of victim and suspect, human identification in mass disasters, paternity and maternity disputes, rape and murder case, child swapping in hospitals, identification of

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deceased, organ transplantation and immigration. With an increasing demand by the Courts for DNA analysis in criminal cases, there is an increasing need for capacity building in the forensic science laboratory in the country. As part of the capacity building programme, the MHA has set-up a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis facility in the Central Forensic Sciences Laboratory, Chandigarh. The State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis facility had been inaugurated and operationalized on 23.12.2019.

8.48   Major technology upgrade is included for installation of Digital Autoclaves, Bio-incubators, Tissue Lyzers, Auto-extraction equipment, Gel Documentation Systems, Real-Time Polymerised Chain Reaction, Thermal Cyclers, DNA Sequencers, NGS as well as a robust software for statistical analysis and data management. The facility

has published various Research papers and examined 296 cases with 1783 exhibits related to POCSO, Sexual assault and DNA analysis.

National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (E), Hyderabad

8.49   The four specialized Units of NCFL (E) Hyderabad viz: Digital Storage Media Examination Unit, Mobile Phone and Embedded System Examination Unit, Advanced Digital Forensic Unit (Damaged Media Analysis) and Scene of Crime Unit started, examining cases of cyber/digital crime. The total cases examined by the lab during the period 01.04.2023 - 31.10.2023 are 227 with 955 exhibits. *The establishment of the NCFL will help in diversion of Cyber Forensic Cases from other State and CFSLs to this laboratory and help other CFSLs not only in reduction of case pendency but they can also focus on the R&D work, which is the need of the hour.*

Scientists working in Digital Storage Media Unit of NCFL
Photo Source: (NCFL (E), Hyderabad)

Modernization of State Forensic Science Laboratories

8.50   As per charter of duties of DFSS, it is continuously providing technical support to State Forensic Sciences Laboratories (SFSLs) in establishment/strengthening of various new and existing Divisions, accreditation, providing SoPs, technology transfer, etc. DFSS has evaluated and recommended proposals submitted by SFSLs under 'Nirbhaya Fund' for establishment /strengthening of Cyber, Narcotics and DNA Divisions. Accordingly, MHA has approved funds of Rs.277.62 Crore and allocated funds to the 30 states/ Union Territories to the tune of Rs.180.34 Crore under Nirbhaya Fund Scheme. DFSS is closely coordinating the physical and financial progress of these projects with the States/UTs for their effective implementation. Further, under the scheme of Modernization of Forensic Capacities (SMFC), DFSS recommended proposals of 13 States to MHA for strengthening of forensic capacities and capabilities.

8.51   **International Cooperation**

Officers of CFSL Chandigarh attended G 20 Conference at Gurugram and presented new facility and challenging cases examined by the CFSL Experts

CFSL Expert briefing Hon'ble HM about the techniqueof case examination

Photo Source: (CFSL Chandigarh)

Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist, DFSS HQs as member of Expert Committee, attended Expert Group meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) on Forensic Experts Activities on 8th & 9th June 2023 (VC) on preparation for 10th Justice Ministers meeting of SCO Members States.

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Expert Group meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
on Forensic Experts Activities on 8ᵗʰ & 9ᵗʰ June 2023

(Photo Source: Ministry of Law)

The State Forensic Examination Committee of Belarus and the Indian side, represented by the Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist, participated in the International Forensic Conference, 26ᵗʰ-27ᵗʰ April 2023 in Minsk, Belarus.

(Photo Source: DFSS HQs, New Delhi)

(a) Dr S K Jain, Director-cum-CFS, DFSS attended first Experts Preparatory meeting for preparation of the 11th Meeting of Ministers of Justice, SCO Member states on 20-21st Feb. 2024.

(b) Two Experts of CFSL Kolkata attended International Seminar at NBDC, NSG Manesar during the period.

(c) CFSL Hyderabad expert's participation in the ICE program conducted by UNODC Vienna in online mode.

(d) CFSL Hyderabad extended support and cooperation to the Kenyan Delegation in investigation of an important criminal case.

National Crime Records Bureau

8.52 National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was established vide MHA Resolution dated 11.03.1986. NCRB was set up with the following objectives:

(a) To function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals including those operating at national and international levels so as to assist the investigators and others in linking crimes to their perpetrators.

(b) To store, coordinate and disseminate information on inter-state and international criminals from and to respective States, national investigating agencies, courts, and prosecution in India without having to refer to the Police Station records.

(c) To collect and process crime statistics at the National level.

(d) To receive from and supply data to penal and correctional agencies for their tasks of rehabilitation of criminals, their remand, parole, premature release etc.

(e) To coordinate, guide and assist the functioning of the State Crime Records Bureaux

(f) To provide training facilities to personnel of the Crime records Bureaux; and

(g) To evaluate, develop and modernize Crime Records Bureaux

8.53 The NCRB is headquartered at Mahipalpur, New Delhi and is designated as an 'Attached' Office of MHA. NCRB has a branch office at Kolkata [Original Central Fingerprint Bureau (CFPB) headquarters]. Over the years, responsibility of the NCRB for providing an enabling environment and empowering the Indian Police with Information Technology has also become its core agenda. NCRB has taken proactive step to assist the computerization process of the crime records by the States/UTs, through developing and deployment of suitable IT platforms in the country.

8.54 NCRB compiles statistics received from States and UTs, and publishes three important annual publications, inter-alia, Crime in India, Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India and Prison Statistics India. The data contained in the reports is extensively used by Parliamentarians, academicians, policy makers and a wider research community for effective policy making and research. The Bureau has published all the three reports on their website for the year 2022.

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Prison Statistics India

Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India

Crime in India
STATISTICS

National Crime Records Bureau
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8.55 NCRB has been designated as National Focal Point for United Nations' Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS). NCRB is also a Member of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of 'International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).

8.56 **Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) and Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS):** Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) which was launched in 2009 and implemented by NCRB was rolled out in all States/UTs and it has become the backbone of police in India. CCTNS software is now available in all the 16,994 Police Stations (100%) across the country.

8.57 In continuation of CCTNS project, Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) is the project that brings all the pillars like e-Courts, e-Prisons, Prosecution, Forensic Science Laboratories (FSLs) etc. of Criminal Justice System under one umbrella. ICJS platform facilitates exchange of data among different pillars of ICJS electronically and aims to enhance efficiency of criminal justice system. ICJS has so far linked 3518 Court Complexes, 16994 police stations, 1369 prisons, 840 prosecution offices and 105

forensic science laboratories across all States/UTs. ICJS platform is being used by States/UTs, LEAs, RPF, CBI, NIA, NCB and IVFRT for making person of interest searches. Data of RPF, CBI, NIA, NCB and IVFRT is also available for search on ICJS platform. ICJS platform also provides search across all the pillars including Police, prisons, courts, forensic and prosecution.

8.58 **New Criminal Laws:** NCRB has prepared a roadmap for the implementation of new proposed criminal laws namely, The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 and The Bharatiya Sakshya Act 2023. In this regard, a Committee was formed by MHA under the chairmanship of Director, NCRB, consisting of stakeholders from Police, Prisons, Forensics, Prosecution and CLEAs. The Committee studied the proposed changes as compared to the Criminal Laws and deliberated & discussed regarding the transition into the new CCTNS/ ICJS applications.

NCRB has launched a Web Portal and Mobile App "NCRB SANKALAN of New Criminal Laws", which serves as a comprehensive guide, providing detailed comparisons between the old and new legal provisions. It is a testament to NCRB's commitment to

educate citizens and Law Enforcement Officers in the country, about changes brought in by these new laws.

NCRB initiatives in the area of technology have primarily been divided into four major blocks, each representing a different aspect of technology i.e Cloud, AI/ML, Blockchain, Cyber Security, Infrastructure Upgrade, Improvement in Network Connectivity and Mobile Apps.

8.59   Missing Persons, Vehicle Information System, Armed Licenses Information System and Ministry of Women and Child Development have also been brought under the umbrella of ICJS as Standalone systems within ICJS.

8.60   There are more than 43000 authorized users, who have been accessing ICJS for searches and about 54.08 Crore searches have been made so far using the ICJS platform.

8.61   NCRB has developed Cri-MAC application with the aim to improve the digital communication between police units for better and faster coordination. Using the Cri-MAC application, alerts can be generated under different crime categories by the Police Stations, Higher Offices, Prisons and other pillars of criminal justice system.

8.62   **National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP):** NCRB has been designated as Central Nodal agency by MHA to manage technical and operational functions of the online cybercrime reporting portal and associated work of Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC) scheme. Citizen Helpline with number 1930 has been implemented in all States/UTs for facilitating citizen to help them in reporting cyber-crimes.

8.63   **National Cybercrime Training Centre (NCTC):** Under the I4C scheme of MHA, NCTCwas established in which a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform CyTrain (https://cytrain.ncrb.gov.in) has been setup to offer professional quality e-learning resources to all law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, judges and other stakeholders. The key feature of this facility is to create a simulated environment for training purpose. Approximately 2000 Video/Text lectures and 109 case studies have been uploaded for the trainees. An e-Cyber lab has also been setup with virtual hands-on facility for the trainees.

Currently, CyTrain Portal is providing 17 courses (Basic Level, Intermediate Level courses under six Track and Advance level course under Responders, Forensic, Investigation, Intelligence and Management Tracks).

8.64   **The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022:** The Parliament has passed the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 which authorizes Police and Prison Officers for taking measurements of convicts and other persons for the purposes of identification and investigation in the criminal matters and to preserve the records collected therewith and incidental thereto. NCRB has been entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the Act. The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Rules, 2022 were notified on 19.09.2022 by the Government of India, which has mandated the Bureau to issue the Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) for taking the measurements, which inter-alia includes specifications and the format, including digital or physical, of the

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measurements to be taken. The Bureau released the SoP and circulated to all Directors General of Police of all States/UTs and Central Law Enforcement Agencies. The Bureau is in the process of starting field trials of the implementation.

8.65   **38th Inception Day of NCRB:** NCRB celebrated its 38th Inception Day on 13.03.2023. Shri Ajay Kumar Mishra, Hon'ble Minister of State (Home) graced the occasion as Chief Guest, along with Smt. S. Sundari Nanda, IPS,

Special Secretary (Internal Security), MHA as Special Guest of the event. Dignitaries from MHA, Senior Police Officers from CPOs/CAPFs and States/UTs and CCTNS Nodal Officers attended the event. Hon'ble Minister launched the 4th CCTNS Hackathon & Cyber Challenge 2023. Hon'ble Minister also appreciated the remarkable milestones achieved by NCRB in its persevering journey of 38 years and motivated the institution for its future endeavours.

38th Inception Day of NCRB on 13th March, 2023

(Photo source: NCRB)

8.66   **National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS):** The flagship NAFIS project, subsequent to its inauguration by the Hon'ble Home minister, has started showing excellent results. The Law Enforcement Agencies have been able to solve more than 4560 chance print cases through a

national level search amongst 93,62,407 fingerprint (FP) data. NCRB is continuously coordinating with States/UTs for resolving operational issues and enhancing expertise on NAFIS applications. Central Fingerprint Bureau (CFPB) under NCRB is also conducting various role-based trainings at

NCRB Hqrs as well as in States/UTs so that the fingerprint fraternity across the country could benefits from the maximum potential of this state-of-the-art fingerprint identification system.

8.67 Document Case: Opinion on 574 questioned documents received from various organizations was furnished to the concerned authorities till 31.12.2023.

8.68 All India Board Examination for Fingerprint Experts (AIBE-2023): 103 candidates from States/UTs appeared for the All-India Board Examination for accreditation of Finger Print Experts-2023, conducted at NCRB Hqrs from 19.08.2023 to 22.08.2023 and 94 candidates passed the examination. Candidates from Telangana secured 1st and 3rd positions, and a candidate from Tamil Nadu secured the 2nd position.

8.69 One of the mandates of NCRB is to impart training in Information Technology and Fingerprint Science to Police/Prisons/Judiciary personnel of States/UTs/CPOs. Training Branch of the Bureau has been making every effort towards achieving this goal. Each year Branch conducts on an average 50-55 training programs for Indian Police/Prison/Judicial Officers. Trainings on various topics such as "Cyber Crime & Digital Forensics", "Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System", ", "Refreshers Course for AIBE 2023", "Enrolment user Training in NAFIS and CrPI Act", "Expert Training in NAFIS", "ToT on Finger Print Science", "Crime in India and Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India", "Prison Statistics India", "Anti Human Trafficking" etc. are conducted regularly. NCRB also imparts Training of Trainers (TOT) courses for the capacity building of resource persons for further training of the field officials. Officers of all ranks including senior police/prison/judiciary officers from States/UTs as well as from Central Police Organizations/Central Armed Police Forces participate in the training programs organized by NCRB.

8.70 Training Courses conducted by NCRB

The total number of courses conducted by NCRB & Regional Police Computer Training Centre (RPCTC) and number of officers trained up to 29th February, 2024 are as under:

NCRB (Hqrs)		CFPB, Kolkata		RPCTC(Hyderabad, Kolkata, Gandhinagar, Lucknow)		Total	
No. of Course Conducted	No. of Officers trained	No. of Course Conducted	No. of Officers trained	No. of Course Conducted	No. of Officers trained	No. of Course Conducted	No. of Officers trained
943	19311	24	276	1539	37921	2506	57508

8.71 Webinars at NCRB Headquarters

NCRB also conducts monthly Webinars to States/UTs Police Officers on emerging issues faced by field officers to know the methods/techniques which may help in crime investigation. Eminent faculties who are expert in their field are invited to deliver the lecture. From April 2023 to 29.02.2024, NCRB conducted 11 Webinars on different topics, in which a total number of 2569

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participants attended.

8.72 NCRB's Conferences

24ᵗʰ All India Conference of Directors of Fingerprint Bureaux: The 24ᵗʰ All India Conference of Directors of Fingerprint Bureaux of States/UTs was organized on 6ᵗʰ&7ᵗʰNovember 2023, at NCRB. A total of 89 delegates from Fingerprint Bureaux of the States/UTs, senior officers from States/UTs, Research Scholars from Colleges and Universities, and officers from Central Fingerprint Bureau/NCRB participated in the Conference. Discussions on various matters related to NAFIS, all India Board Examination (AIBE), and general subjects related to fingerprint science took place. The participants were also given an introduction of Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act-2022. The Toppers of AIBE and Best cases solved using fingerprints were also facilitated during the conference.

3ʳᵈ Conference of State Cyber Nodal Officers: To recognize and disseminate good practices adopted by States/ UTs in solving cybercrime cases, NCRB and I4C organised 3ʳᵈ National Conference of State Cyber Nodal Officers on 14.09.2023. In the conference about 200 officials from State/UTs, CPOs/CAPFs participated. NCRB received 33 Case Studies on cybercrime cases from various States/UTs/CPOs for presenting them in the conference. After initial screening, 20 case studies were shortlisted for presentation. Case studies of NCB Delhi, UT of DD & DNH and Telangana were declared winners and were awarded the first, second and third prize. During the conference, detailed discussion on various aspects of cybercrime MOs were held at national level. Field level officers handling cybercrime investigation

demonstrated the problems faced by them during investigation and proposed possible solutions. Winners of 4ᵗʰ CCTNS Hackathon and Cyber Challenge-2023 were also awarded during the conference. Some important recommendations regarding Cybercrime Awareness, Investigation and Prevention have been finalised during the Conference which may be beneficial to all LEAs (Law enforcement agencies).

5th Conference on "Good Practices in CCTNS & ICJS" was held on 21ˢᵗ-22ⁿᵈ December, 2023 at NCRB Hqrs. participated by all States/UTs. The total no. of participants in the conference were 150 from 36 States/UTs.During the two days conference, in 7 sessions, a total of 21 presentations were conducted by 24 Presenters from States/UTs, NIC and NCRB. 12 States/UTs were awarded ICJS awards for the best implementation of the ICJS Project and 4 States/UTs were awarded CCTNS awards for the best implementation of the CCTNS Project. 61 individual officers were awarded for Significant Contributions in ICJS and CCTNS project.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

8.73 Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) as a nodal advisory body, performs various activities as a Technical Advisor to Ministry of Home Affairs and State/ Central Police Organizations in all matters related to Police Communication besides coordinating with various Police Communication services in the country. In addition to the above, DCPW also provides communication facilities through its headquarters in New Delhi and Inter State Police wireless (ISPW) Stations spread across

the country at State / UT capitals for exchange of messages among States/UTs/CAPFs/CPOs and the Ministry of Home Affairs offices. The Directorate also holds the responsibility of the Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for cryptographic documents and devices being used by the States/UTs Police Radio Organizations. DCPW has also been designated as an Inspection Agency for field trial/testing of highly technical communication equipment to be procured through GeM.

Maintenance and Communication Wing

8.74 The Directorate maintains an Inter State Police Wireless (ISPW) grid spread across the country at State / UT capitals for exchange of messages pertaining to law and order, VVIP/VIP movements, etc. At present, there are 31 ISPW Stations located in States/UTs Capital. In addition, ISPW Stations in Andhra Pradesh and Ladakh UT Capital are also being operationalized during this year. A total traffic of about 11,58,550 lakh messages having 93,446,3744 groups cleared 2023-2024. The communication facilities of all ISPW stations network are also being effectivelyutilized for handling emergency messages during natural calamities and other exigencies.

Satellite Based Communication Network

8.75 DCPW maintains a Captive Satellite Based Communication Network (POLNET) for communication at PAN India level between the National Capital Delhi and ISPW Stations located at each State/UT Capital, State Police Organizations up to District level and locations of CAPFs.

8.76 The POLNET Network consists of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) at remote sites and HUB at New Delhi. The Network is functional since 2004 and is being operated on indigenous GSAT series Satellite. The network has been upgraded as POLNET 2.0 by incorporating Digital Video Broadcasting – Satellite Version 2 (DVB-S2) technology for better efficiency, better through put and optimal use of spectrum. The network has been upraged to cater the requirement of Stakeholders for 1700 VSATs and a provision for expandable upto 3000 VSATs. The Network offers enhanced services viz High-Speed Data, Voice & Video Conferencing facility in PAN India level including the remote areas of Ladakh, North Eastern region and Islands of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

8.77 In order to counter any challenges arise due to emergency or any other disaster related eventuality, the POLNET 2.0 also facilitate to the stakeholders through portable and easily transportable Flyaway VSATs. These Flyaway VSATs are easily deployable and handful for immediate communication by means of POLNET. At present, 801 VSATs of DCPW, 11 Sates/ UT Police & 4 CPAFs has been installed and out of total 801 VSATs 50 nos. are Flyaway VSATs.

8.78 The tender for Establishment of Disaster Recovery Hub of POLNET 2.0 at a geographically redundant location at Bengaluru for immediately taking over the operations of the network has been floated on CPP portal.

Coordination Wing

8.79 Directorate is coordinating with Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of the Ministry of Communications to resolve the issues regarding the requirements

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of Radio Frequency Spectrum for the Radio Communication Networks of the States/ UT police and CAPFs and is actively involved in formulation/revision of the National Frequency Allocation Plan.

8.80 DCPW played an important advisory role during formulation of QRs & Trial Directives (TDs) of 60 communication and technical equipment being used / procured by 5 CAPFs and 1 UT this year. The technical proposals of 07 States, 1 UT, 2 CAPFs and 2 CPOs were also examined and suitable recommendations were made.

8.81 A High-Powered Committee (HPC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (PM & CIS), MHA along with members from Disaster Management Division, MHA; CAPFs; CPO, SDMAs and States/UTs Police for implementation of Pan India Broad Band Public Protection and Disaster (BB-PPDR) relief Network based on 3rd Generation Public Partnership (3GPP) Public Safety Long Term Evolution (PS-LTE) Technology. For the implementation of Pan India BB-PPDR Network it has been proposed that a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) is to be formed under DCPW, MHA.

8.82 GSAT-32N which is continuity Satellite of GSAT-06 for various critical communication, is expected to be launched in 2025. Pursuant to reforms in Space Sector, the realization of new satellites is proposed to be on Demand driven approach through New Space India Limited (NSIL). Accordingly, the user requirements from all States/UTs Police & CAPFs are being obtained for onwards submission to NSIL. The installation of the Hub for the network is under consideration in DCPW.

Cipher Wing

8.83 Cipher Wing of DCPW provides clearance of Classified Messages and Maintaining Inter-State Secure communication. The role of Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for the purpose of receiving Cipher Documents/Devices and distribute it to State/UT Police Radio Organizations and ISPW Stations for facilitating secure communication using Cryptosystems. During the period total 24,421 nos. of Crypto Documents/devices have been distributed to all States/UT Police Radio Organizations and Inter State Police Wireless Stations for facilitating secure communication using Cryptosystems. During the period 19 Cryptographic courses have been conducted in CPRTI (Cipher Wing) and 365 trainees of States/UTs/CAPFs have been trained. 02 Nos. of State level Trade Test board (Haryana State & Maharashtra State) has been conducted under supervision of DCPW by deputing examiner from DCPW. Procurement of Upgraded secure communication facility with modern IP Bases Crypto communication equipment i.e., SVIPT is under process.

Training and Human Resource Development

8.84 The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), New Delhi, is a premier institute of DCPW under MHA established in the year 1971 with a vision to train Police fraternity of the country in the field of Police Communication. CPRTI conducts regular courses for senior level and middle level Police Officers in the field of Police Communication to train the Officers with modern Police Communication Systems and Techniques. Proficiency level and Skill

Development Courses are conducted for the working staff to enhance their efficiency and skills. Training of Trainers and Special Courses are conducted for officers/ staff of States / UTs Police, CAPFs and CPOs to train their staff at their respective places/ institutions. Apart from this, courses are also conducted for DCPW officers and staff as per the needs. Apart from imparting training to the Officer & Staff of Indian Police Organizations, CPRTI also conducts special training programmes for the Police Organisations of the neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan as and when desired by MEA/MHA/BPR&D.

8.85   At present CPRTI at New Delhi and 4 Nos. of Regional Police Wireless Training Institutes (RPWTIs) are operational at Chandigarh, Kolkata, Bengaluru & Gandhinagar. RPWTIs are imparting training to Police Communication Personnel at regional level for nearby States/UTs/CAPFs.

8.86   CPRTI New Delhi, RPWTIs have conducted 69 courses and trained 1205 officials of States / UTs Police, CAPFs and CPOs till 31.03.2024.

Construction of Office Building & Residential Quarters for ISPW/RPWTI

8.87   Land measuring 1446.94 Sq. Mtr. and 3000 Sq. Mtr. have been acquired for ISPW Station Raipur for construction of Office Building and Residential Quarters respectively. The case for construction of office building at an estimated expenditure of ₹7.44 Crore and Residential Quarters at an estimated expenditure of ₹ 3.64 Crore for ISPW Station Raipur through CPWD. have been sanctioned by MHA on 15.06.2023 in Umbrella scheme "Police infrastructure": Building project of CAPFs/CPOs and Delhi

Police. At present construction of Office Building has been completed up to Plinth Level and Boundary wall construction has been started at Residential Premises.

8.88   The proposal for land requirement for construction of Office Building and Residential Quarters at ISPW Station, Dehradun was projected to DM Uttarakhand and State Government. A land/building space has been offered by BSNL in Dehradun and a formal willingness letter to purchase the same has been sent to them.

8.89   Construction work of New Training Block for Regional Police Wireless Training institute (RPWTI) Kolkata through CPWD at an estimated expenditure of ₹ 6.54 Crore is under progress.

8.90   The case for construction of new buildings consisting of Gents Hostel, Guest House, Guard Room & Canteen for Regional Police Wireless Training institute (RPWTI) at Bengaluru through CPWD has been accorded by MHA.The tender for the same is under process.

Workshop and Technical Evaluation

8.91   MHA has designated DCPW as Inspection Agency for field trial/testing of highly technical communication equipment to be procured through GeM. DCPW has strengthened its Central Workshop at Delhi and created Digital Test Bench for testing of Digital Radio Communication equipment. Various testing/ measuring equipment viz., Radio Communication Test Set (Analog/ Digital), Signal Analyzer, Signal Generator, Digital Storage Oscilloscope, Digital Multimeter, Frequency Counter, Spectrum & Vector Network Analyzer, Battery Analyzer and Real Time Signal/ Spectrum Analyzer

test/ measuring instruments have been procured. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Antenna Testing, Battery Testing, Digital VHF Digital VHF/UHF DMR (Tier-II) Transceiver set (5/25 W), HF Transceiver set Static/Man pack (25/100 W), Analog/DMR-Digital VHF/UHF repeater set (50 W) have been prepared. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Field trial of HF Static/Manpack Radio Set, Field trail of VHF/UHF/Static/Mobile/Handheld Radio Set, QRs of Microscope for visual verification if ICs, Exploring for Calibration of Battery analyzer, SOP for evaluation of HR Transceiver set (Static/Manpack).

8.92   Workshop has given BER report for more than 471equipment like 02 No. battery, 141 Nos. microphone GM 338, 325 Nos. Whip antenna and 01 No. PC with all accessories received from various sections of Directorate.

8.93   Technical evaluation and field trial is conducted at DCPW, Central Workshop for CAPFs & State Police. Technical evaluation and field trial have been conducted for various organizations i.e., ITBP, CISF, NDRF, SSB, Jharkhand Police, Chandigarh Police, NPA. Odisha Police, BEL etc. and DCPW too.

8.94   During January 2023- March 2024, 124 testing/repair jobs of wireless and other equipment & accessories aggregating approximately 12022 items were undertaken in the Central Workshop of the Directorate. The Workshop also rendered suitable advisory services to CAPFs on Technical proposals, formulation of QRs, TDs as well as Pre-Dispatch Inspections (PDIs). Total 233 Nos. of assorted VHF/UHF/HF and Repeater sets were tested at Central workshop or procurement of above-mentioned organization. Central Workshop, DCPW has

generated revenue of amount ₹ 1,30,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Thirty Thousand only) as testing charge for conducting the bench test and field trial of VHF/UHF/HF and Repeater sets being procured from various organizations i.e., CAPFs and State police/ Uts.

Reserve Stock of Wireless Equipment's and Accessories

8.95   One of the responsibilities of the Directorate is to support Central and State/UT and Central Police Organizations with wireless equipment and accessories on loan basis during operational exigencies like Disasters, General Elections, etc. The Directorate issued 11650 nos. of required radio sets and accessories to 05 States/UTs & 04 CAPF during Assembly Elections, MCD and Panchayat Elections/Special Arrangement purpose.

Events organised under "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav"

8.96   On the occasion of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, DCPW organized an emergency communication drill in collaboration with States/UTs/CAPFs in remote/disaster prone location within the country over HF using Frequency spots- 12 Nos. allotted temporarily by WPC on 06.07.2022. Emergency communication drills through HF communication have been conducted successfully w.e.f. 08.12.2022 to 14.02.2023 with different location of ITBP, SSB, BSF, CISF etc.

8.97   **Other Events**

(a) Special campaign for disposal of pending matters have been successfully conducted at all the establishments of DCPW from 02nd October to 31st October 2023.

(b) Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) 2023 cleanliness

drive was conducted on 1st October 2023 at all the establishments of DCPW.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)

8.98 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the National Nodal Agency created under the Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for preventing and combating drugs abuse and illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. NCB is responsible for coordination with various Ministries, other offices and State/Central Enforcement Agencies. The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is also responsible for implementation of the international obligations under various United Nation Conventions of 1961, 1971 & 1988 (to which India is signatory) against illicit trafficking of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

8.99 Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) with its headquarters at New Delhi has seven Regional Deputy Director General offices i.e., Northern Region at (Delhi), South Western Regions at (Mumbai), Eastern Region at (Kolkata),North Western Region at (Amritsar),Western Regions at (Ahmedabad), Southern Region at (Chennai), North Eastern Region at (Guwahati) and 30 Zonal Units at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmadabad, Guwahati, Indore, Bangalore, Patna, Cochin, Hyderabad, Goa, Bhopal, Amritsar, Jaipur, Ranchi, Srinagar, Vishakhapattnam, Imphal, Dehradun, Bhubaneswar, Gorakhpur, Agartala, Itanagar, Siliguri and Raipur.

8.100 During the period (from **01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024**) NCB initiated actions with respect to acquisition/creation of the following infrastructure with a view to strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the organizations. Work is going on: Office-cum-residential (OCR) at Guwahati, Assam, Office Complex (OC) at Amritsar, Punjab and Office Complex (OC) at Delhi.

8.101 Hon'ble Union Home Minister inaugurated the newly constructed Office Complex at Indore on 18.04.2023 and Office Complex at Bhubaneswar on 17.07.2023.

Enforcement Efforts

8.102 Seizures of various drugs reported by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024* are mentioned in the table below:-

Sl. No.	Drug name	Drug seized by all Drug law enforcement agencies	Drug seized by NCB
1	Heroin	3,060 Kg	140 Kg
2	Opium	8,785 Kg	169 Kg
3	Morphine	220 Kg	1 Kg
4	Ganja	6,72,806 Kg	28,213 Kg
5	Hashish	6,804 Kg	3,288 Kg
6	Cocaine	219 Kg	21 Kg
7	Methaqualone	26 Kg	2 Kg
8	ATS	3,649 Kg	2,894 Kg

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9	Poppy Straw	5,82,649 Kg	5,664 Kg
10	Psychotropic Substances	Tablets(InNo.)= 1,95,90462Tablets(In Kg.)=1,327	Tablets(InNo.) = 1,95,90462Tablets (In Kg.) =1,327
		CBCS Bottles= 22,35,058	CBCS Bottles= 22,35,058
Precursor Chemicals			
11	Ephedrine / Pseudoephedrine	1032 Kg	715 Kg
12	Acetic Anhydride	40 Kg	0.07 Kg

*(Provisional Data)

8.103 **Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy:** During the year 2023-24 (i.e., 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024), Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, coordinated the efforts that eventually resulted in eradication of standing and fruiting illicit Opium cultivation spread over 33,899 acres of land in various states *(Provisional Data)

8.104 **Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis:** During the year 2023-24 (i.e., 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024), Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, coordinated the efforts that eventually resulted in destruction of standing and fruiting illicit Cannabis cultivation spread over 26,186 acres of land in various States. *(Provisional Data)

8.105 **Drug Disposal**: - During the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, the following quantity of seized drugs was disposed of by various agencies in the country and the NCB, including various special drives. *(Provisional Data)

Sl.No.	Name of Major Drug/Precursor	Quantity Disposed-off by ALL DLEAs	Quantity Disposed-off by NCB
1	Acetic Anhydride	2.63 Kg	2.63 Kg
2	Amphetamine	24.31 Kg	23.96 Kg
3	Cocaine	50.92 Kg	29.59 Kg
4	CBCS	(In No.) =1672463 (In Litre) =268.13	(In No.) =98540 (In Litre) =138.3
5	Ephedrine	33.36 Kg	30.26 Kg
6	Ganja	521588 Kg	47926.28 Kg
7	Hashish	1400 Kg	456.52 Kg
8	Hashish Oil	46.46 Kg	3.63 Kg
9	Heroin	1210.78 Kg	789.26 Kg
10	Mascaline	0.28 Kg	0.28 Kg

11	MDMA	81.95 Kg	1.24 Kg
12	Mephedrone	3131.09 Kg	62.97 Kg
13	Methamphetamine	1311.12 Kg	1196.4 Kg
14	Methaqualone	14.07 Kg	9.93 Kg
15	Morphine	81.1 Kg	65.56 Kg
16	Opium	1218.61 Kg	473.57 Kg
17	Other Drug/Substance	5367 Kg	7.53 Kg
18	Poppy Husk/Straw	150945.3 Kg	8828.2 Kg
19	Pseudoephedrine	100.29 Kg	70.75 Kg
20	Injections	4737 Ampoules	4732
21	All type of Tablets	(In Kg) =245.78 (In No.) =5303496	(In Kg) =239.86 (In No.) =2435420
22	Gross Total (In Approx Kg)	8,29,546 Kg	68,854 Kg

Drug Disposal

8.106   During the period (from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024), the following quantity of seized drugs was disposed off by various Zonal Units of NCB: -

S.No.	Zone	Total No. of cases	Drug	Quantity disposed-off	
				In Kg	In Nos.
1	Ahmedabad	14	Heroin	2.9	
			Ganja	78.39	
			Poppy straw	218.71	
			Mephedrone	12.05	
			Methamphetamine	0.07	
			Charas	0.68	
			CBCS		1585
			Tablets		9344
2	Ajmer	2	Poppy straw	226.76	
3	Bangalore	29	Amphetamine	0.11	
			Cocaine	2.49	
			Ganja	90.23	
			Hashish	3.1	
			Methaqualone	4.99	
			MDMA	0.04	
			Methamphetamine	4.96	
			Other Drug	5	
			Pseudoephedrine	16.04	
			Tablets	1	
4	Bhubaneshwar	15	Ganja	4103 61	

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5	Chandigarh	39	Charas	10.14	
			Heroin	51.89	
			Ganja	46.14	
			Poppy straw	209.04	
			Tablets		5880
			Other Drug	0.76	
6	Chennai	3	Cocaine	1.81	
			Ephedrine	25.84	
			Hashish	0.19	
			Methamphetamine	3.2	
			Pseudoephedrine	10.02	
7	Cochin	2	Heroin	339.1	
			Hashish Oil	3.63	
8	Delhi	147	Amphetamine	18.97	
			Acetic Anhydride	2.62	
			CBCS		121
			Cocaine	21.35	
			Ganja	244.25	
			Heroin	159.96	
			Hashish	9.87	
			Injection		1370
			Other Drug	1.42	
			MDMA	1.2	
			Methamphetamine	3.22	
			Mephedrone	0.03	
			Pseudoephedrine	44.7	
			Tablets	138.07	1171008
9	Guwahati	19	Ganja	4977.4	
			CBCS		60250
			Methamphetamine	17.52	
			Heroin	16.29	
10	Hyderabad	3	Ganja	6084.35	
11	Imphal	25	Ganja	73.35	
			Heroin	5.81	
			Methamphetamine	10.24	
			Morphine	64.67	
			Opium	169.37	
			Tablets	80.4	4850
12	Indore	34	Charas	16.91	
			Ganja	4879	
			Heroin	24.32	
			Mephedrone	0.21	
			Opium	63.15	
			Other Drug	0.35	
			Poppy straw	315.57	
			Tablets	5 7	

			Charas	279.7	
13	Jammu	16	CBCS		1866
			Heroin	155.88	
			Poppy straw	244.67	
			Tablets		28728
14	Jodhpur	28	Cocaine	0.49	
			CBCS		2255
			Heroin	22.56	
			Methamphetamine	0.03	
			Opium	103.15	
			Poppy straw	6009.14	
			Tablets		1215610
15	Kolkata	41	Cocaine	0.46	
			Ganja	1633.18	
			Heroin	0.24	
			Methamphetamine	1156.26	
			Poppy straw	487.52	
16	Lucknow	59	Charas	88.6	
			Cocaine	2.98	
			Ganja	14033.5	
			Heroin	3.53	
			Injcction		500
			Morphine	0.07	
			Opium	132.63	
			Poppy straw	1082.75	
			Tablets	3.16	
17	Mandsaur	8	Ganja	432.67	
			Opium	5.27	
			Heroin	1.46	
			Poppy straw	34.02	
18	Mumbai	39	Amphetamine	4.9	
			CBCS	91.1	
			Charas	4.68	
			Ephedrine	4.41	
			Ganja	1951.79	
			Heroin	4.48	
			Methamphetamine	0.87	
			Mephedrone	50.68	
			Methaqualone	4.94	
			Phensirest	47.2	
			Tablets	11.46	
19	Patna	24	CBCS		32463
			Charas	42.64	
			Hashish		
			Ganja	7845.28	
			Heroin	0.8	
			Other Drug	1.42	
			Morphine	1.22	
			Injection		2862
20	Ranchi	4	Ganja	1452.2	
Total		**551**		**60357**	**2538692**

*Provisional Data

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8.107   Conviction cases during 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024

S.No.	Zonal Unit	Conviction Details	
		No. of Conviction Cases	No. of Convicted Persons
01	Ahmedabad	13	31
02	Amritsar	9	15
03	Bangaluru	3	7
04	Bhubaneswar	1	3
05	Chandigarh	4	9
06	Chennai	9	16
07	Dehradun	Nil	Nil
08	Delhi	Nil	Nil
09	Goa	2	2
10	Gorakhpur	4	14
11	Guwahati	2	2
12	Hyderabad	Nil	Nil
13	Imphal	1	1
14	Indore	3	6
15	Jaipur	3	10
16	Jammu	1	1
17	Jodhpur	3	6
18	Kochi	1	1
19	Kolkata	7	9
20	Lucknow	13	36
21	Mandi	2	4
22	Mandsaur	8	13
23	Mumbai	1	1
24	Patna	16	29
25	Ranchi	8	21
26	Vishakhapatnam	3	10
	Total	**117**	**247**

Assistance to States and Union Territories

8.108 With a view to eradicate the drug menace, the Government of India had introduced a scheme- "Assistance to States &UTs Scheme for Narcotics Control" to finance State & UT Governments in an effort to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit trafficking in NDPS.

8.109 The Scheme was launched by the MHA on 02.10.2004, with an estimated budget of ₹10 Crore and was valid for a period of 5 years till 31.03.2009. The Scheme had further been extended for a period of 05 years from '2009-10 to 2014-15' with an estimated budget of ₹15 Crore; again, for a period of 03 years from '2014-15 to 2016-17' with an estimated budget of ₹15 Crore and again from '2017-18 to

2019-20' with an estimated budget of ₹ 21 Crore. The Scheme has further been extended by including the seven schemes under the Centrally Sponsored umbrella of Police Modernization from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an outlay of 50 Crore.

8.110   As per the existing guidelines of the scheme issued by MHA vide F. No. I-12020/52/2017-NCB-I dt 05.01.2018, financial assistance is provided to States & UTs for purchase of the following equipment: -

   ❖ Surveillance equipment
   ❖ Laboratory equipment
   ❖ Equipment for Drug testing
   ❖ Vehicles for patrolling/surveillance
   ❖ Equipment/software for investigation
   ❖ Equipment useful for enforcement

8.111   Approval of Competent Authorities has been accorded in 2023 for shifting the Sub-scheme "Assistance to States & UTs for Narcotics Control" from the Centrally sponsored umbrella scheme "Modernization of Police Forces", to the Scheme "Police Infrastructure: Building Projects of CAPFs/CPOs & Delhi Police", a Central Sector Scheme for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26.

8.112   Details of the year wise outlay of funds for the period of Scheme (2021-22 to 2025-26)

Financial Year	Recommended by EFC (₹ In Crore)
2021-22	05.00
2022-23	10.00
2023-24	10.00
2024-25	12.00
2025-26	13.00

Details of Grant-in-aid to States & Uts since 2004

Financial Year	Grant released to States & UTs
2004-05	99,99,490/-
2005-06	2,86,71,178/-
2007-08	1,47,86,400/-
2008-09	1,42,47,505/-
2009-10	1,42,50,000/-
2010-11	4,30,71,462/-
2011-12	2,91,42,824/-
2012-13	1,72,25,964/-
2013-14	92,81,280/-
2014-15	2,28,69,419/-
2015-16	1,49,88,617/-
2016-17	4,99,99,843/-
2017-18	4,99,99,917/-
2018-19	7,99,99,649/-
2019-20	4,77,31,729/-
2020-21	2,53,92,098/-
2021-22	**1,19,35,814/-**
2022-23	**2,36,22,232/-**
2023-24	**Nil**

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Training & Capacity Building

8.113 The Narcotics Control Bureau consistently collaborates with various training academies and drug law enforcement agencies to facilitate training courses on drug law enforcement. Between 01.01.2023, to 31.03.2024, a total of **478** such courses were conducted across the nation. These courses involved the training of approximately 25,456 personnel from the Narcotics Control Bureau and various state police, central/state excise departments, customs, central armed police forces (CAPFs), coast guard and courier agencies.

8.114 In addition to the aforementioned efforts, this Bureau recognizes the evolving tactics employed by Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs), particularly their adept use of advanced cyber technology. Consequently, the Bureau has been proactive in bolstering the technical proficiency and capabilities of its officers, as well as those from other Central/State agencies. To achieve this, the Bureau has facilitated a series of technical courses and workshops focusing on areas such as digital footprints, cyber and mobile forensics, intelligence gathering, CCTV footage, evidence extraction from Open Source/social media, and the investigation of Dark net and crypto currencies. A total number of 1169 officers/officials were trained through 16 such technical trainings during the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024.

8.115 In the follow up of the 03rd APEX level NCORD Meeting chaired by Hon'ble Union Home Minister, NCB in coordination with a committee of DoR, MoSJ&E, BPR&D, NACIN, and CAPT had developed a core Module and 05 training modules for the officers of the different rank of the Central/State Law Enforcement Agencies to ensure the uniformity in training courses being imparted to the DLEAs.

8.116 Bolstering this step forward, NCB in coordination with other agencies, has amended these modules and incorporated new sessions on Dark-net & Crypto Currencies to keep them up-to-date with the emerging threats. This up-gradation has also been approved by BPR&D, and accordingly, NCB has disseminated the amended training modules with all the stakeholders DLEAs.

Different courses/Workshop and Seminars organized by NCB for NCB'S officials in coordination with other organizations.

S. No.	Trg/Course/Workshop/Seminar Name	Duration	Organized by	Venue	No. of Trainees	Attended by
1.	Training on "Optimal use of the Mobile application and web portal of BISAG (N)"	(04 days) 31.01.2023 and 01.02.2023 to 03.02.2023	NCB in collaboration with BISAG(N)	Online	678	State Police

2.	Course on "Clan Lab and Chemical Diversion program"	(02 weeks) 09.01.2023 to 20.01.2023	NCB in collaboration with US-DEA	New Delhi	30	NCB Officers
		(02 weeks) 23.03.2023 to 03.02.2023			30	
3.	Course on "Hawala and other Similar Service Provider (HOSSP)"	(01 day) 05.04.2023	NCB in collaboration with United Nations Office on Drug and Crime(UNODC), Regional Office for South Asia, (ROSA)	New Delhi	44	NCB Officers
4.	Course on "Investigative Techniques workshop"	(05 days) 24.04.2023 to 28.04.2023	United States Homeland Security Investigations (US-HSI) and NCB	Bangalore	24	NCB Officers
5.	Course on "Digital Evidences & Forensics"	(02 days) 03.05.2023 to 04.05.2023	National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes &Narcotics (NACIN)	Faridabad	01	NCB Officers
6.	Training of Trainers Course on "Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks and Systems (CCTNS)"	(05 days) 15.05.2023 to 19.05.2023	National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) Hqrs	New Delhi	02	NCB Officers
7.	Course on "Clan Lab and Chemical Diversion program"	(12 days) 12.06.2023 to 23.06.2023	NCB in collaboration with United States Drug Enforcement Administration (US-DEA)	New Delhi	26	State Police, NDRF, & NCB

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8.	Pre-Promotional Induction Course(First Batch)	(03 weeks) 31.07.2023 to 18.08.2023	NCB Hqrs	New Delhi	22	NCB Officers
9.	Course on "Crypto-currencies and Darknet Investigations"	(05 days) 07.08.2023 to 11.08.2023	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Regional Office for South Asia)	New Delhi	04	NCB Officers
10.	Pre-Promotional Induction Course(Second Batch)	(03 weeks) 18.09.2023 to 06.10.2023	NCB Hqrs	New Delhi	34	NCB Officers
11.	Course on "NCORD-Training of Trainer Enhancing Police Capabilities for Effective NDPS Enforcement"	(06 days) 09.10.2023 to 14.10.2023	Central Academy for Police Training	Bhopal	01	NCB Officers
12.	Induction course of Newly recruited sepoys in NCB	(06 weeks) 23.10.2023 to 01.12.2023	Delhi Police Academy, (DPA) Wajirabad	New Delhi	145	NCB Sepoys
13.	Training program for newly recruited JIOs in NCB	(24 weeks) 06.11.2023 to 29.03.2023	NCB in collaboration with Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT), Bhopal	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	98	NCB JIOs
14.	First residential Training of Trainers (ToT) course for Investigation Agencies.	(05 days) 11.12.2023 to 15.12.2023	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	NHRC, INA Delhi	02	NCB Officers

15.	3rd national Conference for Drug Law Enforcement	(02 days) 01.02.2024 to 02.02.2024	CAPT Bhopal	CAPT Bhopal	02	NCB Officers
16.	Course on "Clan Lab and Chemical Diversion program"	(01 week) 12.02.2024 to 16.02.2024	NCB in collaboration with United States Drug Enforcement Administration (US-DEA)	New Delhi	26	State Police/Police Forces/ANTF

Demand Reduction

8.117   The United Nations General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December, 1987, proclaimed 26th June of each year as the "International Day against Drug Abuse and illicit Trafficking". In pursuance of this declaration, this day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs. To sensitize the masses, especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse, NCB Hqrs and its Zonal Units, in association with various State Anti – Narcotics Task Forces, States & Central Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) organizes various awareness programmes.

8.118   In the year 2023, a special Awareness Campaign as "Nasha Mukt Bharat" pakhwada was celebrated from 12.06.2023 to 26.06.2023, wherein programmes like Anti-drugs Awareness campaign, e-pledge, Anti-drugs Awareness competitions, Signature campaign, Seminar/Workshop/Training, Cyclathon/Marathon/Bike Rally, Drama/NukkadNatak, Awareness through Social Media & Electronic/Print Media and Drug Disposal etc. were organized. On the occasion of 26th June i.e., 'International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking' these above-mentioned awareness programmes were organized for Mass-Awareness generation. NCB had also launched an awareness campaign, through YouTube, Twitter etc from the official channel/handles of NCB to motivate the youth of our country and to wean them away from the ill effects of drugs. Telecom service providers, FM Radios, Television Channels were also used by NCB and its field Units and its Officers for spreading anti-drugs messages to the general public.
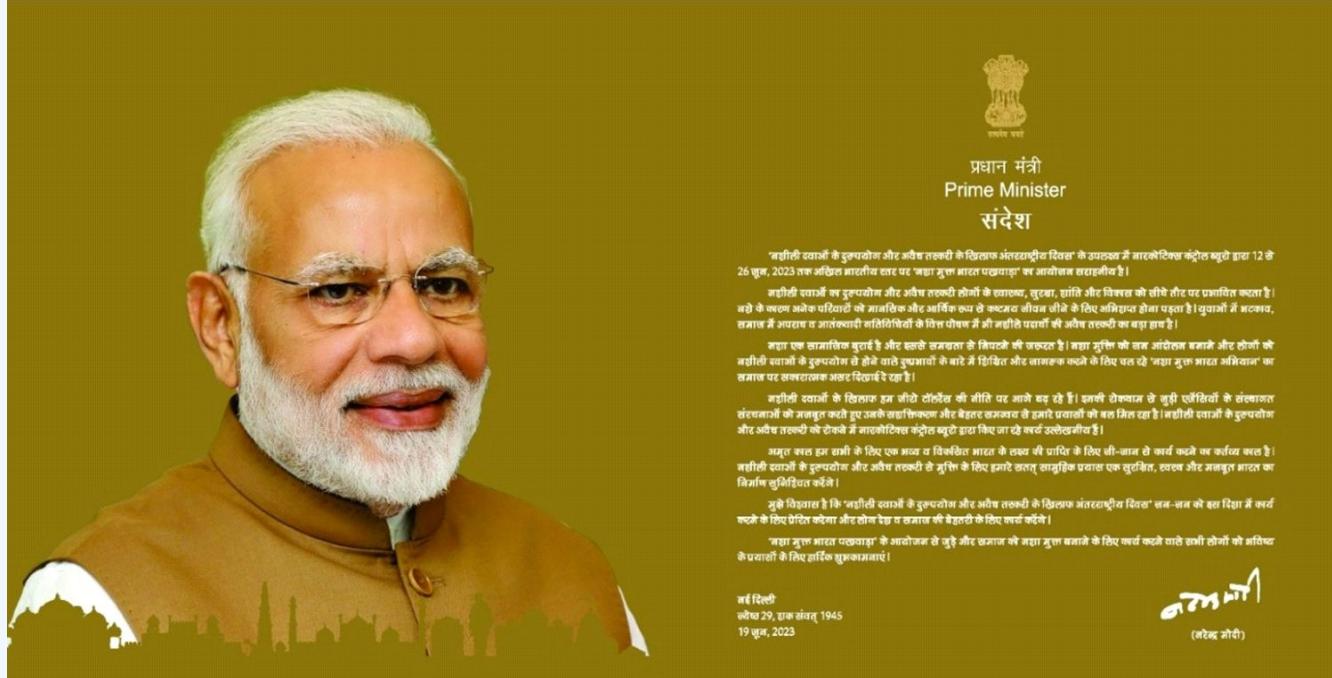
8.119   During the period under report, NCB has also conducted more than 500 awareness programmes in various States/UTs throughout the country wherein approx 8,27,319 participants have joined hands for fulfilling the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister i.e., 'NashaMukt Bharat'.
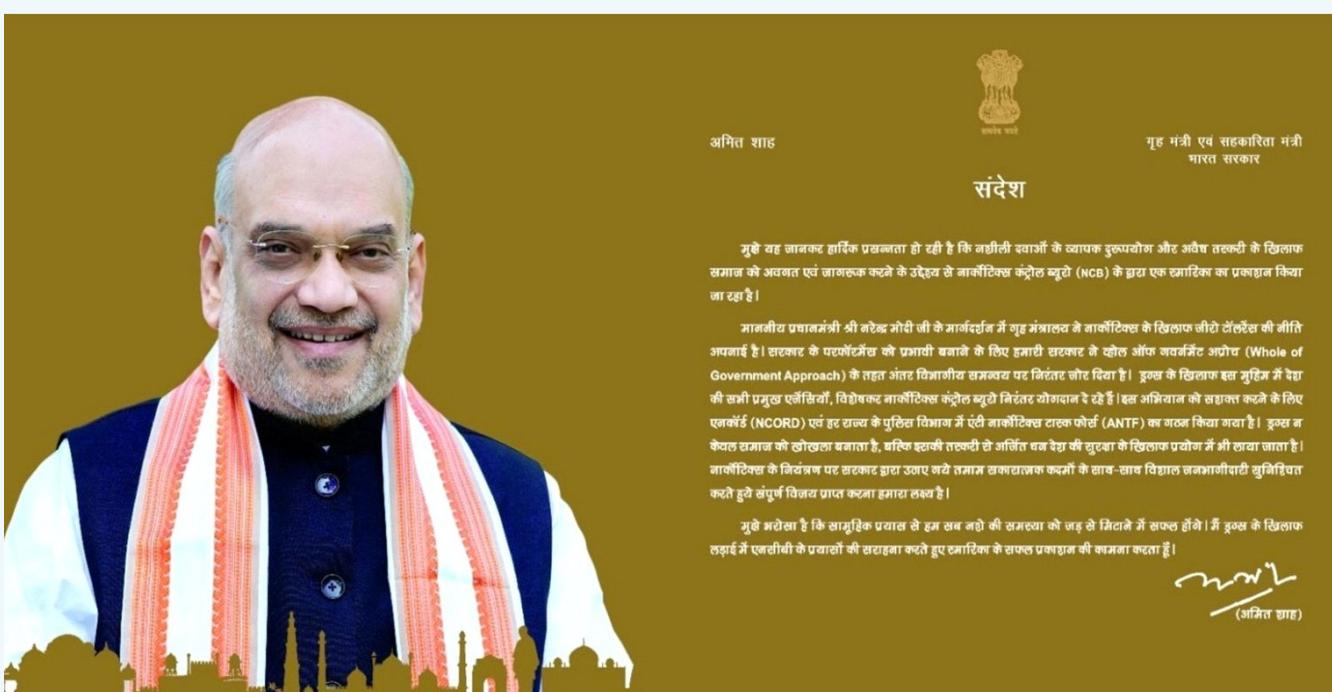
8.120   NCB has also launched awareness campaigns through various social media platforms by way of spreading Audio Video messages by eminent personalities from the field of politics, bureaucracy, sports, films, music etc and also through telecom service providers, FM radios, Television Channels, etc. Further, anti-drug abuse messages were released from the Twitter handles of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, the Hon'ble

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Union Home Minister and other eminent personalities to give a boost to this online campaign in a big way. NCB also approached the corporate offices of India to spread mass awareness.

Message by Hon'ble Prime Minister on the occasion of 26.06.2023 i.e. International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

Message by Hon'ble Home Minister on the occasion of 26.06.2023 i.e. International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

Initiatives to take e-pledge against Drugs

8.121 Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) apart from being the premier drug law enforcement agency,is also entrusted with the responsibility of spreading awareness against the ill effects of drugs in coordination with State authorities and other stakeholders. With a view to achieve this goal, an **e-pledge** titled "**Say yes to Life, No to Drugs"** was up-loaded on the website **mygov.in.** The objective of this pledge is to spread the message of ill effect of drugs among the citizens so that they may show their resolve in making India a drugs free nation and leading a healthy life. The link to the e-pledge is as given below: -" **https://pledge.mygov.in/ fightagainstdrugabuse/**"

8.122 Various Central Ministries such as Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Personnel & Training, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, CAPFs and State authorities including Police & other sister agencies were made aware about this e-pledge with a request to further disseminate this information across the society, including educational institutions, so that a **mass movement (जनआंदोलन)** can be generated in fight against drugs. So far, more than 43.20 lakh people have taken this e-pledge against drugs.
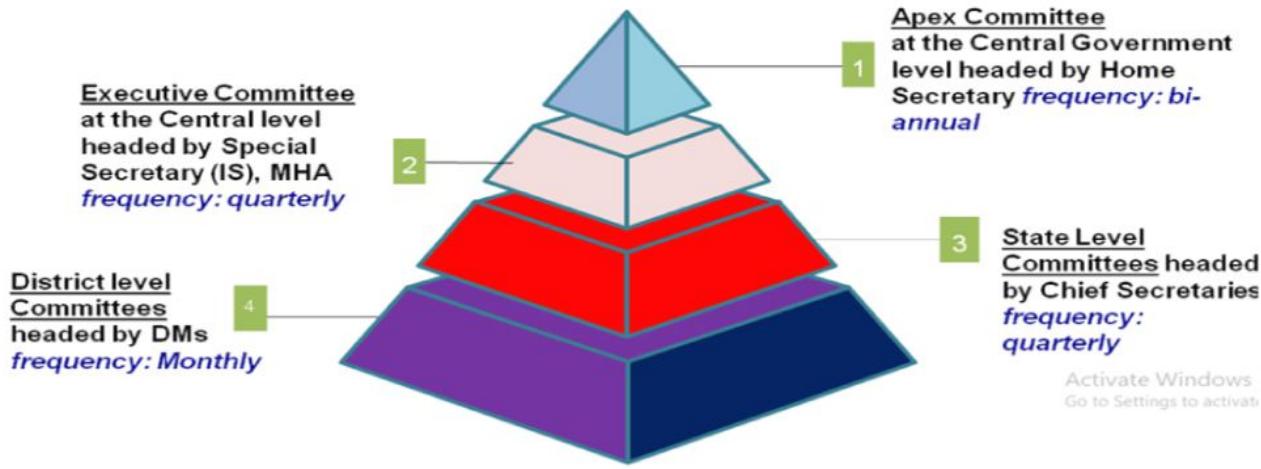
Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD)

8.123 The MHA has restructured the NCORD mechanism vide Order dated 29.07.2019 and subsequent amendments dated 05.12.2019 & 25.06.2020. Further, the present NCORD mechanism has been revised vide MHA Order dated 25.03.2022 and addendum dated 23.09.2022 for better coordination in policy matters as well as to tackle field level issues. MHA vide its Orders has included various Ministries and Departments such as MoPS&W, MoC&F, Dept. of Pharmaceuticals, CBIT, Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, DCGI, NCRB, NIA, DRI, NMSC, NSCS, NTRO, ED into different levels of NCORD Committees such as Apex, Executive, State and District.

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NCORD MECHANISM

- 4-Tier co-ordination mechanism (w.e.f. 2019, further amended vide MHA order dated 25.03.2022)
- Monthly NCORD under DG, NCB

Apex Committee at the Central Government level headed by Home Secretary *frequency: bi-annual* — 1

Executive Committee at the Central level headed by Special Secretary (IS), MHA *frequency: quarterly* — 2

State Level Committees headed by Chief Secretaries *frequency: quarterly* — 3

District level Committees headed by DMs *frequency: Monthly* — 4

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Apex level NCORD meeting was held during the period under report-(1) 6th Apex Level NCORD meeting on 09.10.2023 at North Block, MHA, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary.

6th Apex Level NCORD Meeting

8.124 Executive Committee level meetings were held during the period under report i.e., (1) 4th Executive Level NCORD meeting on 24.01.2023 at MHA, North Block, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Special Secretary, Internal Security, MHA. and (2) 5th

Executive Level NCORD meeting on 22.08.2023 at MHA, North Block, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Special Secretary, Internal Security, MHA.

5ᵗʰExecutive NCORD Level Committee Meeting

Monthly meetings of NCORD were held during the period under report i.e., 24ᵗʰ Monthly NCORD on 14.02.2023, 25ᵗʰ Monthly NCORD on 28.06.2023, 26ᵗʰ Monthly NCORD on 15.09.2023 and 27ᵗʰ Monthly NCORD on 10.11.2023 under the Chairmanship of Director General, NCB.

24ᵗʰ Monthly NCORD Meeting

27ᵗʰ Monthly NCORD Meeting

Apart from the above, fifty-one (51) State level NCORD meetings and Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten(2810) District level NCORD meetings were also organized during the period under the report.

01 National Conference of Heads of Anti-Narcotics Task Force (ANTF) of States & UTs was held during the period under report-(1) 1st National Conference of Heads of Anti-Narcotics Task Force (ANTF) of States & UTs on 19.04.23 & 20.04.23 at New Delhi.

1st National Conference of Heads of Anti-Narcotics Task Force (ANTF) of States &Uts.

8.125 02 Regional Conferences on Drug Trafficking and National Security for Southern States/UTsand Northern States/UTs were held during the period under report-(1) Regional Conference on Drug Trafficking and National Security for SouthernStates/UTs at Bangalore on 24.03.2023 (2)Regional Conference on Drug Trafficking and National Security for Northern States/UTs at New Delhi on 17.07.2023

Regional Conference on Drug Trafficking and National Security for Southern States/UTs at Bangalore on 24.03.2023

Regional Conference on Drug Trafficking and National Security for Northern States/UTs at New Delhi on 17.07.2023

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Creation of a National Narcotics Canine Pool (Nar-K9) as a National Asset

8.126 NCB has also established National Narcotics Canine Pool as a National Asset at 03 NCB locations i.e Delhi, Chandigarh & Imphal initially, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister during the National Conference held at Chandigarh w.e.f. 30-31 July, 2022.

8.127 In the First phase, BSF, SSB and Assam Rifles agreed to provide 10, 08, and 02 Narcotics Detection Dogs respectively along with proportionate number of dog handlers/assistant dog handler to NCB on attachment/deputation basis. Accordingly, BSF has already sanctioned 10 dogs & 14 handlers at NCB, Chandigarh, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Mumbai and Chennai. SSB has sanctioned 08 dogs & 12 handlers at NCB, Delhi, Kolkata, Guwahati and Jammu. Assam Rifles has sanctioned 02 dogs & 03 handlers for NCB, Imphal.

8.128 At present at 10 locations of NCB 02 Canines at each location has been attached from different CAPF. The Zonal Directors of respective location are designated as nodal officer for day operation of those attached canines as & when any requirement and requisition received, they are sent for field duty by the concerned Zonal Director at the location.

MANAS-National Narcotics Helpline: -

8.129 During the 3rd APEX committee NCORD meeting held on 27.12.2022, Hon'ble Union Home Minister Sh. Amit Shah had directed to set up a National Narcotics Helpline that would be dedicated, 24x7, toll-free National Narcotics Call Centre. Accordingly, MANAS has been envisioned as an integrated system providing a single platform for citizens to log, register, track and resolve drug related issues/problems through various mode of communications like call, SMS, Chat-bot, e-mail & web-link.

8.130 The full form of **MANAS- National Narcotics Helpline** is (मादक–पदार्थ निषेध आसूचना–केन्द). **MANAS** (National Narcotics Helpline) is a Narcotics Control Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India initiative to provide a platform to the citizens of India where secret inputs regarding drug trafficking and other illicit activities under the NDPS Act and related acts and rules can be shared securely without revealing the identity of the informant. This platform can also be used by the citizens to seek help in prevention of drug abuse and treatment and rehabilitation of substance users. The information, complaints and grievances received from the citizens will be addressed through concerned stakeholders. It comprises of an Integrated Complaint Redressed System providing a single platform for citizens to log, monitor and register their grievances. Citizens may share, register and track information and grievances through Calls, SMS, Chabot, e-mail & website till it is resolved.

8.131 NCB is supposed to launch/start a National Narcotics Helpline i.e MANAS-National Narcotics Helpline through Digital Corporation of India. The development work

of 24x7 Toll Free National Narcotics Helpline (dashboard and MANAS Portal) is in final stage. This would be used to reply the queries related to NCB, NDPS Act, Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic Substances and Drug Abuse and drug rehabilitation procedures, de-addiction Centers and counselling

8.132 International Obligations / Coordination

- During the period under reference, NCB, India has hosted following meetings of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) member countries, under India's Chairmanship of SCO in the year 2023:

Sl. No	Name of the Meeting	Place	Date
1.	SCO Expert Working Group on Precursor control	New Delhi (Virtual)	18th Jan, 2023
2.	SCO Expert Working Group on Law Enforcement and Drug Crime	New Delhi (Virtual)	15th Feb, 2023
3.	Meeting of SCO Senior officials of Anti-Drug Agencies	New Delhi	11th&12th April, 2023
4.	Meeting of heads of competent authorities of SCO member states	New Delhi	13th April, 2023

- Further, NCB, India has also hosted INCB Precursors Task Force Meeting from 11 to 13 October, 2023 in New Delhi, participated by 16 countries and International organizations such as UNODC, INCB and European Commission.

- For the capacity building of Drug Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies, NCB India organizes workshops/ seminars/ training programmes for Drug Law Enforcement officers of other countries. During the period under reference, NCB India has organized 04 trainings/workshop/seminars for foreign drug law enforcement officers, as follows

Sl. No	Name of the Meeting	Place	Date
1.	05 days training programme for 25 Bangladesh Drug Law Enforcement Officers	NACIN, Faridabad	9 to 13 January, 2023.
2.	05 days training for Colombo Security Conclave (CSC) member countries	NCB Hqrs.	06th to 10th Feb., 2023
3.	Seminar on "Drug trafficking through B2B platform and measures for its prevention" for SCO member states	New Delhi	28th Feb, 2023
4.	Workshop on Drug Trafficking and Organized for PDI, Chile	New Delhi	14-15 September, 2023

- Further, during the period under reference, NCB officers have participated in 60 international Meetings/Training Programmes/Conferences being organized by International Organizations such as INCB, UNODC, ASEAN and other countries such as USA, Kyrgystan etc. enclosed as **Annexure-X**.

- India has strong bilateral ties with other countries with a view to enlist and exchange cooperation in order to combat illicit drug trafficking and has signed 45 Bilateral Agreements (BA) and Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) on drug related matters with other nations, enclosed as **Annexure-XI**. During the period under reference, an MoU between, NCB, India and NDLEA, Nigeria on Prevention of illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals and related items has been signed on 14.06.2023**.** Further, to expand the international cooperation and coordination, 15 MoUs/BAs are under process of finalization with Cuba, Chile, Tanzania, Qatar, Malta, Kyrgyz Republic etc.

- NCB, India is also holding the regular Director General (DG) Level/Bilateral talks with Indonesia, Iran, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, USA etc. India has also initiated the process for conducting bilateral talk with Nepal and Thailand. During the period under reference, NCB has participated in bilateral DG Level meetings with USA, Indonesia and Myanmar.

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CHAPTER 9

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

9.1   India is the 7th largest country by area, the 2nd most populous and one of the biggest democracies in the world. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian sea on the south-west and the Bay of Bengal on the south-east, it shares land borders with six countries and maritime border with four countries in the South Asian region. With deep diversity of hills, plains and terrains coupled with varying agro-climatic and hydro-meteorological biosphere, India is naturally vulnerable and susceptible to natural and manmade disasters. The commonly occurring natural disasters include floods, cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, cloud bursts, heat waves, landslides, mudslides, avalanches, forest fires, coastal erosion and inundation, tsunamis, lightnings, etc. Besides, like any other country in the globe, India is also becoming vulnerable to new and emerging disasters such as Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear emergencies. Terrorism, railways/ road/ airway accidents, and stampede in crowd surges are new additions in manmade disasters.

9.2   Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities consequential to demographic transition and socio-economic conditions, rapid urbanization including human habitation within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, epidemics and pandemics caused by human migration and animal trade. Both natural and manmade disasters impact India's economy, its population and national endeavors for sustainable development.

Role of Central and State Governments

9.3   As per the National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009, the primary responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a disaster lies with the State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support in case of natural calamities of severe nature. The logistic support includes deployment of aircrafts, boats, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), special teams of Armed Forces, and Central Armed Police Forces, arrangements for relief materials and essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including power and communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States and UTs to meet the situation effectively.

9.4   The Government has brought about a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management from a relief-centric to a holistic and integrated approach, covering the entire gamut of disaster management, encompassing prevention, mitigation,

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preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach is based on the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation procedures are inbuilt in the development process.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

9.5 The Government of India had enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act, 2005) for the effective management of disasters and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It lays down the institutional mechanism at National, State and District level 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 for providing prompt response to any disaster situation. Based on feedback of various stakeholders about constraints/bottlenecks in the implementation of the Act, MHA had constituted a Task Force to study the existing Acts & the global best practices to review the DM Act, 2005. Few administrative actions on the recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented by the Ministry. However, it was decided that the DM Act, 2005 should be thoroughly reviewed by looking into various aspects such as prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response to health disasters such as COVID-19 pandemic, man-made disasters (like the one caused by the gas leak in LG Polymers India Pvt. Ltd, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh in March 2022), fire disasters as well as natural disasters. Therefore, a committee has been constituted to thoroughly review the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Committee has submitted its Report which is under consideration of this Ministry.

Coordination of Rescue and Relief operation by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

9.6 Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for management of natural disasters (other than drought, cold waves, hailstorm and pest attack, which are handled by Ministry of Agriculture) on behalf of the Government of India.

9.7 DM Division of MHA closely monitors the disaster and disaster like situation in the country to facilitate timely interventions in the form of logistic and financial support by the Government of India to augment the resources of the affected States and UTs to deal efficiently and effectively with each disaster scenario. For this purpose, close liaison is made with the affected States and UTs on the one side and with the concerned Central line Ministries/Departments such as Health & Family Welfare, Defence, Civil Aviation, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Power, Telecommunication, on the other.

9.8 India with its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with natural calamities. Disaster Management Act, 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the process of development planning. The National Policy and National Plan on Disaster Management seek to build a safe and disaster resilient India. The measures taken by the Central and State Governments have significantly improved disaster management practices, preparedness, prevention and response mechanism resulting in significant reduction in casualties during natural calamities, including cyclones and floods in the country.

9.9 Considering the significance of timely response in wake of any emergency to deal effectively with emergency situation, MHA has created a group as instant messaging platform. Officers from concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government, States/UTs, Early Warning agencies, Response Forces are the members of the group. This group proved to be very helpful in timely issuing of early warning/alerts and coordinating the rescue and relief efforts to deal with any emergency situation.

9.10 During the period of 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, MHA has coordinated a number of rescue and relief operations. The major disasters which hit the different parts of the country and response mechanisms provided by MHA from 01.04.2023 till 31.03.2024 are as follows:

A. Preparedness for South-West Monsoon

9.11 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries of the Departments of Disaster Management of States/Union Territories was organized on 09th May, 2023 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, to review the status of preparedness, particularly in the context of South-West Monsoon 2023 and to discuss important issues related to strengthening of disaster management system in the country. States/UTs were advised to be better prepared to minimize losses due to natural disasters such as flood, landslides, cyclones, etc. The conference was inaugurated by the Secretary, Border Management, MHA.

9.12 The Conference was attended by representatives of States and Union Territories, Central Ministries/Departments, Central Armed Police Forces, India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Defence Geoinformatics Research Establishment (DGRE), NRSC (ISRO), GSI and other Scientific Organisations, along with Armed Forces and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

B. Floods/Monsoon situation during the year 2023

9.13 During the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, adequate number of teams of NDRF were deployed in various parts of the country which were affected by floods/ landslides/ heavy rainfall, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal. NDRF teams rescued 6135 persons, evacuated 39,464 persons, 2650 livestock, retrieved 50 dead bodies and provided medical assistance to 934 needy people and assisted the respective State/UT administration in distribution of relief materials.

9.14 The flood situation was monitored at highest level in MHA on 24x7 basis. Ministry of Home Affairs coordinated the rescue and relief efforts and deployment/ mobilization of resources of NDRF, Army, Air Force, Navy and Indian Coast Guard for carrying out rescue and relief operation as and when required by the States/UTs Government.

C. Cyclones

(i) Cyclonic Storm **'BIPARJOY'** over the Arabian Sea (05th – 15th June, 2023)

9.15 A very severe cyclonic storm "BIPARJOY" crossed Saurashtra & Kutch

between Mandvi (Gujarat) and Karachi (Pakistan) near Jakhau Port (Gujarat) on 15.06.2023 with maximum sustained wind speed of 125-135 kmph gusting to 145 kmph. Based on the advance warnings given by IMD, comprehensive preparedness was made by the State Government of Gujarat, along with National agencies to deal with the situation. The situation was closely monitored at the Central level by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Union Home Minister, National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) chaired by Cabinet Secretary, National Executive Committee (NEC), chaired by Union Home Secretary and Central Ministries concerned, such as Health, Power, Shipping. Hon'ble Prime Minister called a high-level meeting on 12.06.2023, and stressed to have preparedness of highest order to achieve "Zero casualty" and minimize potential damage, and to ensure the safety and well-being of every citizen, livestock and wild life.

9.16   The pro-active approach with efficient coordination, cooperation, collaborative, combined planning and efforts by all concerned stakeholders at all levels during the "Cyclone Biparjoy" which made landfall in the State of Gujarat on 15th June 2023, led to the achievement of zero casualty. This is significant achievement, in the backdrop of super cyclone of 1999 in Odisha, in which over 10,000 precious lives were lost.

(ii)   **Michaung**

9.17   Severe Cyclonic storm "MICHAUNG", affected the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Puducherry on 4-5 December 2023. It affected these States/ UT to varying degrees of loss and damage to public and private infrastructure. Many areas of these States were inundated thereby, affecting standing crops. With a view to help the State Governments for management of relief necessitated by cyclonic storm MICHAUNG, Ministry of Home Affairs released in advance the Central share of 2nd instalment of SDRF of ₹ 493.60 crore to Andhra Pradesh and ₹ 450 crore to Tamil Nadu. Central Government had already released 1st instalment of same amount to both the States. A total of 35 NDRF teams were deployed in the affected States/ UT. MHA monitored the rescue operation with close coordination of all the stakeholders of the Centre and State.

9.18   Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Raksha Mantri along with a team of officials from various Ministries and Departments of Central Government, took an aerial survey of the flood-affected regions in and around Chennai on 07.12.2023. Thereafter, he reviewed the situation and relief and rescue efforts carried-out by the State administration and Central agencies by holding a meeting with Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu, other Ministers, and senior officers of the State Government.

D.   Gas leakage incident in Ludhiana, Punjab

9.19   On 30.04.2023 at about 07:30 AM, an incident of gas leakage took place in the industrial area at Sua Road, Giaspur, in the eastern part of Ludhiana City, District Ludhiana, Punjab, resulting in uneasiness to nearby residents and pets. CBRN team of NDRF was immediately deployed and they provided specialist response to douse the situation. MHA monitored the rescue operation with close coordination of all the stakeholders of the Centre and State.

E. Balasore Derailment trains accident

9.20 On 02.06.2023 three trains met with a severe accident i.e., two passenger trains and a goods train. As a result, total 17 nos coaches got derailed. A total of 09 NDRF teams, alongwith army and air force teams were deployed to help the State administration in search and rescue efforts. MHA monitored the rescue operation with close coordination of all the stakeholders of the Centre and State.

F. Landslide and Cloudburst in Himachal Pradesh

9.21 Total 17 landslide and 06 cloud burst incidents were reported in the month of August during the south-west monsoon in the State. 08 teams of NDRF were deployed in the State of Himachal Pradesh for rescue and relief operations. 14 bodies were retrieved and 51 rescued by NDRF.

G. GLOF triggered Flash-floods in Sikkim

9.22 Namchi, Gangtok, Mangan and Pakyong districts of Sikkim were severely affected due to sudden surge of flow of water in Teesta River on 04.10.2023, caused by Slope Failure / GLOF / flashfloods. MHA monitored the rescue operation with close coordination of all the stakeholders of the Centre and State. With the efforts by all stakeholders during the rescue operation, a total of 2,563 people were rescued safely and 5665 persons evacuated. In the aftermath of the catastrophe, the Union Home Secretary instructed NDMA to establish a coordinating mechanism for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Hence, NDMA led a coordinating platform for all disaster-related scientific institutions of Government of India called Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction (CoDRR). The purpose of CoDRR was to identify high-risk glacial lakes in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) and to coordinate State/UT-led efforts to mitigate risks from such lakes. A GLOF Risk Mitigation project is also under consideration for States/UTs where glacial lakes are located.

H. Silkyara Tunnel Collapse in Uttarakhand

9.23 A section of the Silkyara Bend–Barkot tunnel, planned to connect National Highway 134 in the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand, India, collapsed in while under construction on 12.11.2023. 41 workers got trapped inside the tunnel. A total of 02 NDRF teams, alongwith army and air force teams were deployed to help various Central and State agencies for the safe rescue of the trapped workers. With the efforts of all the stakeholders, all the trapped 41 workers were rescued successfully from inside the tunnel.

Damages due to Disasters during this year

9.24 During the year 2023-24 (upto 31.03.2024), 29 States/UTs have reported damages due to cyclonic storms/flash flood/floods/landslides/cloudburst etc. of varying degrees. These States/UTs are; Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UTs of Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, J&K and Puducherry. Extent of damage in the country (provisional) during the year 2023-24 (upto 31.03.2024) is as under:

No. of human lives lost	2616
No. of animals affected	1,01,253
Houses damaged (fully & partially)	1,16,159
Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	8.07 lakh ha (Approx)

Financial Mechanism

9.25   The financing of relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions (FC). The 14[th]FC has recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, Tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides, pest attacks and cold wave/frost to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from SDRF and NDRF. 15th FC in its report has not recommended any change in the list of 12 disasters. The Government of India has issued the guidelines on constitution and administration of the SDRF and NDRF on 12.01.2022. These guidelines and norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: www.ndmindia. mha.gov.in.

9.26   The 15th Finance Commission (FC) had submitted its report and the Central Government has accepted its recommenda-tions on the disaster risk management. The Commission had adopted a new methodology for State-wise allocations, which replaces the expenditure driven methodology. The new methodology is a combination of capacity (as reflected through expenditure), risk exposure (area and population) hazard and vulnerability (risk index).

9.27   In a major departure from the earlier Finance Commissions, the 15th FC had recommended two funds with the nomenclature of State Disaster Risk Mitigation Fund (SDRMF) and National Disaster Risk Mitigation Fund (NDRMF). SDRMF will consist of two components viz. SDRF and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) with the allocation in the proportion 80% and 20% respectively. The 15th Finance Commission has allocated a total amount of ₹ 1,60,153 crore under State Disaster Risk Management (SDRMF) to the States for the duration of the award period 2021-26. Out of this Union share is ₹ 1,22,601 crore and State share is ₹ 37,552 crore.

9.28   Out of ₹ 1,60,153 crore, the share of SDRF is 80 per cent (i.e., ₹ 1,28,122 crore) and the share of SDMF 20 per cent (i.e.,₹ 32,031 crore). Further, the SDRF allocation of 80 per cent, have been sub-divided into three sub-allocations viz; (a) Response and Relief (40% of SDRMF), (b) Recovery and Reconstruction (30% of SDRMF), and Preparedness and Capacity-building (10% of SDRMF). While the funding windows of SDRF and SDMF are not inter-changeable, there could be flexibility for re-allocation within the three sub-windows of SDRF for that financial year.

9.29   The 15th Finance Commission has recommended allocation of ₹ 1,28,122 crore in the SDRF for the years 2021-22 to 2025-26 against ₹ 61,220 crore recommended by 14th Finance Commission for the years 2015-16 to 2019-20.

9.30   Section 46(1) of DM Act 2005 provides for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for meeting any threatening disaster management situation or disaster.

Accordingly, MHA issued notification for the constitution of NDRF on 28.09.2010. Similarly, MHA has issued notification for the Constitution of National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) on 5.02.2021. Based on the recommendation of the 15th FC, an amount of ₹ 68463 crore has been allocated under National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) for 2021-22 to 2025-26, which shall also consist of two components viz NDRF & NDMF with the allocation in the proportion of 80% & 20% i.e., ₹54,770 crore and ₹13,693 crore respectively.

9.31   Over and above the provisions of the SDRF, funding is supplemented from the NDRF in the wake of disasters of severe nature. In a significant departure from the earlier practice, Government had decided to depute an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), comprising of representatives of the Central Ministries/Departments, immediately in the aftermath of a severe disaster, without waiting for memorandum from the affected States. The report of the IMCT team is examined by the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee, chaired by Union Home Secretary. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are placed before the High-Level Committee for their consideration and approval of funds from NDRF.

9.32   The guidelines for operationalization of SDMF & NDMF have been issued on 14.01.2022 & 28.02.2022 respectively and are available on www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in website.

9.33   Guidelines on Constitution & Administration of Preparedness & Capacity Building Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) have been issued on 22.04.2022. These guidelines are available on www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in website.

9.34   For the year 2023-24 (as on 31.03.2024), the allocation in SDRF is ₹25,565.60 crore out of which ₹19,572.80 crore is Central share of GOI and ₹5,992.80 crore is share of State Governments. During the year 2023-24 (upto 31.03.2024), an amount of ₹11,558.80 crore of 1st instalments have been released, as central share of SDRF to 28 States. Besides, the 2nd installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2023-24, amounting to ₹7,860.80 crore has also been released, to 22 States. Besides, financial assistance of ₹ 869.14 crore has been released from NDRF to 02 States. A Statement showing State-wise releases of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2023-24 is at **Annexure-XII.**

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

(I)   National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

9.35   NDMA, established for the purposes of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. It has the provision of upto nine Members, one of whom may be designated as the Vice-Chairperson. At present, NDMA consists of the four Members i.e.

(1)   Shri Kamal Kishore, Member & HoD

(2)   Shri Krishna Swaroop Vatsa, Member

(3)   Shri Rajendra Singh, Member and

(4)   Lt. Gen. Syed Ata Hasnain, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, SM, VSM & BAR (Retd), Member, NDMA.

9.36   At the National level, NDMA undertakes various tasks/initiatives including laying down policies on disaster management and issuing guidelines to be followed by

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different Ministries Departments of the Government of India for integrating Disaster Management in their plans and projects. It also lays down guidelines to be followed by the States while preparing their State Disaster Management Plans as well as planning preparedness and mitigation measures as well as capacity building initiatives.

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) 2009

9.37 National Policy on Disaster Management was approved by the Union Cabinet on 22.10.2009 and released on 18.01.2010. It portrays a paradigm shift from erstwhile 'Response-Centric' approach to the holistic management of disasters with emphasis on Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation.

National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)

9.38 NDMA had prepared the first National Disaster Management Plan in 2016. The same has been revised after extensive consultations in November, 2019. The revised plan includes new hazards (Thunderstorm, Lightning, Squall, Dust Storm, and Strong Wind/ Cloudburst and Hailstorms/Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF)/Heat wave/ Biological and Public Health Emergencies (BPHE)/ Forest Fire), new chapters (Coherence and Mutual Reinforcement for DRR of the Post-2015 Global Frameworks/Social Inclusion/ Mainstreaming DRR) and also includes Climate Change Risk Management as new thematic area for climate risk informed DRR. This NDMP has delineated time bound actions for all concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Agencies and other stakeholders in order to match it with timelines of Sendai Framework for DRR. Plan has been shared with Central

Ministries / Departments, all States / UTs and other stakeholders so that they develop their plans and strategies accordingly to match the timelines of NDMP 2019 to achieve the Sendai targets.

National Disaster Management Guidelines

9.39 NDMA, since its inception, has issued 33 guidelines on various cross cutting theme of disaster management. The list of guidelines issued is at **Annexure-XIII**. The same are available on NDMA's website (www.ndma. gov.in) under the link "Governance => NDMA Guidelines".

State Disaster Management Plan:

9.40 33 out of 36 States / Union Territories (UTs) have their approved State Disaster Management Plan. The erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir, which also had approved SDMP, has been bifurcated into two UTs, i.e., (i) Jammu & Kashmir and (ii.) Ladakh. Also, the erstwhile Union Territories (i) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and (ii) Daman and Diu, both of which had approved SDMP, have been merged as one Union Territory, i.e., UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. These three (3) newly created UTs are in the process of preparation of separate SDMP.

Disaster Management Plan of Ministries / Departments of Govt. of India:

9.41 **Fifty-Five (55)** Ministries/ Departments of Government of India have prepared their Disaster Management Plan. The list of these Ministries / Departments is at **Annexure-XIV**. **(**This includes both, i.e., those who have approved DMPs as well as those who submitted once but are in the process of finalization, after receiving comments from NDMA.)

Celebration of 19ᵗʰ Formation Day of NDMA:

9.42   19ᵗʰ Formation Day of NDMA was celebrated on 27.09.2023 at VigyanBhawan, New Delhi with the theme of 'A Vision for Disaster Mitigation'. Shri Suman Bery, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest.Two Technical Sessions were organized on the occasion viz. i) Landslide Mitigation and National Landslide Mitigation Programme and ii) Role of Emerging Technologies in Disaster Management.

(II)   National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

9.43   National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), constituted on 30.10.2006 under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, has been entrusted with the nodal responsibility for planning and promoting training and research in the area of disaster management, documentation and development of national level information base relating to disaster management policies, prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures. Upgraded from the National Centre for Disaster Management of the Indian Institute of Public Administration on 16.10.2003, NIDM is steadily marching forward to fulfill its mission to make a disaster resilient India by developing and promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness at all levels, and emerge as a Centre of Excellence. Union Home Minister is the President of the Institute and, its Governing Body is chaired by Vice-Chairman of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

9.44   The National Institute of Disaster Management, Rohini Campus has been established at a cost of ₹60.20crore. NIDM has shifted to its new campus situated at Plot no. 15, Pocket-3, Block-B, Sector-29, Rohini, Delhi -110042 and have started functioning from 01.04.2021at the new campus.

9.45   The National Institute of Disaster Management, Southern Campus has been established at a cost of ₹46.85crore at Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh. Construction of some additional works like AV System, Solar System, DG Set etc. is in progress and likely to be completed by March, 2024.

Training Programme conducted:

9.46   During the period 0**1.01.2023 to 31.03.2024**, NIDM, Delhi and NIDM, Southern Campus have conducted the following training programs:

S.No.	Name of training program/workshop	Number of programs conducted	Number of Participants
i.	Face-to-Face Training Programmes	117	6213
ii.	Webinars	55	7110
iii.	Three-day (online) training programmes	9	1859
iv.	Online courses (6 weeks and 4 weeks)	11	115
v.	Workshop	39	2815

9.47 International Consortium on Landslides (ICL) has recognized NIDM as World Centre of Excellence on Landslide Risk Reduction due to its great efforts and important results in this field at the Sixth World Landslide Forum held in Florence, Italy from 14-17 November, 2023.

(III) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

9.48 In compliance of the provisions of DM Act, 2005 the Ministry of Home Affairs raised the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for the purpose of specialized response to disasters or disaster like situations. NDRF was initially constituted in the year 2006 with 08 Battalions. Two more Battalions were raised in the year 2010 and subsequently 2 additional battalions have been raised in the year 2015. In August, 2018, with a view to strengthen Disaster Response, the Government of India had accorded approval for raising of 04 additional battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). These 04Bns have been placed in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UTs of Jammu &Kashmir.

9.49 As of now, NDRF has s strength of 16 Bns, consisting of 1149 personnel each which are stationed in different parts of the country based on the vulnerability profile. The force has emerged as a visible, vibrant, multi-skilled, hi-tech and standalone force capable of dealing with all types of natural and man-made disasters including Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies. The locations of 16 Bns are at J&K, Ghaziabad (UP), Patna (Bihar), Guwahati (Assam), Vadodara (Gujarat), Pune (Maharashtra), Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Mundali (Odisha), Haringhata (West Bengal), Varanasi (UP), Hollongi (Arunachal Pradesh), Ladhowal

(Punjab), Nurpur (HP), Gadarpur (Uttarakhand) and Dwarka (New Delhi). In addition, teams of NDRF have also been stationed at 28 different strategic locations to reduce the response time in case of disasters.

Search& Rescue operations by NDRF:

9.50 During the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, NDRF teams conducted various operations and saved 57,651 precious lives (Rescued 6,812 & Evacuated 50,839 persons), 2754 live-stock and retrieved 779 dead bodies, team also provided medical assistance/PHT 15,045 persons. In addition, NDRF teams assisted the local administration of the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal for Rescue/ evacuation of affected people during Floods.

9.51 The Event wise summary of operational achievement of NDRF for the period 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024 is at **Annexure-XV**.

Training & Other Initiatives by NDRF

9.52 The aim of disaster response training is to build the capacity of Responders of NDRF (National Disaster Response Force) for improving preparedness and response at all levels before, during and after disasters. The focus of disaster management training is generally on improving the technical skills of the responder and also on personnel and team management. The aim of the training is to share the best practices and lessons learnt after responding to various disasters. The details of major training activities conducted during 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024 are mentioned below

DETAILS OF MAJOR TRAINING ACTIVITIES		
S. No.	Training	No. of Personnel
IN-HOUSE TRAINING TO NDRF PERSONNEL		
1	Training of NDRF Personnel at NDRF Academy, Nagpur	1253
2	Training of NDRF Personnel at Unit level	11960
TRAINING TO NDRF PERSONNEL IN OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS		
1	ADPC PEER training of NDRF personnel	0
2	Training of ToT in Aquatic Disaster Response Course (ADRC) & Deep Diving	675
3	Heli slithering training with NSG (National Security Guard)	260
4	Industrial Chemical Emergency Course	60
5	Forest Fire Course	150
TRAINING BY NDRF TO OTHER STAKEHOLDERS		
1	State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Training	2257
2	DM Training for CAPF personnel	245
3	DM Training of JNVs	19517
TOTAL		36377

9.53 Among other initiatives, NDRF organized various community awareness programmes and conducted school safety programmes as per the vulnerability profile across the country. The details of these programmes are mentioned below:

S. No.	Name of Programme	No. of Programmes	No. of People benefitted
1	Community Awareness Programmes	1984	326051
2	School Safety Programmes	2361	777017
TOTAL		4345	1103068

Mock Exercises by NDRF:

9.54 The details of Mock Exercises conducted by NDRF are as follows:

S. No.	Mock Exercises	No. of Mock Exercises	No. of Personnel benefitted
1.	Mock drill with Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)/ Mega Accidental Hazards Unit (MAH)	381	80984
2.	Mock drill with Indian Railway	63	15852
3.	District Level Mock Exercise	400	147711
TOTAL		844	244547

(IV)   NDRF Academy

9.55   The Government of India approved setting up of a training institute i.e., National Disaster Response Force Academy (NDRF Academy) in September, 2018 at Nagpur, Maharashtra by merging with it, National Civil Defence College (NCDC), for training and capacity building of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and other stakeholders involved in Disaster Management activities. The Institute is being set up with an approved cost of ₹125.01 crore (including infrastructure cost of ₹85.16 crore) on 153 acres of land acquired at Village – Suradevi, Kamptee (Nagpur) from Government of Maharashtra at the cost of ₹ 18.61 crore. The Academy shall be headed by Director and shall function under the operational and administrative control of Director General, NDRF.

9.56   Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister had laid the foundation stone of NDRF Academy on 02.01.2020. At present, the construction work of the new campus is in full swing. Till then, it is functioning from the existing campus of erstwhile NCDC.

9.57   The Academy presently imparts training to NDRF/SDRF/Civil Defence volunteers and other stakeholders concerned, and is envisaged to grow into a premier training institution of international repute. It may also impart specialized training to disaster response personnel of neighbouring and other countries as per requirement. The Academy will immensely improve the standard of training imparted on disaster response to NDRF, SDRF and other stakeholders. It hadtrained 2275 personnel (NDRF-1252, SDRF-213& Civil Defence-810) from 01.01.2023 to31.03.2024.

(V)   CIVIL DEFENCE

9.58   CivilDefence includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affordingprotection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack whether from air, land, sea or other places or for depriving/mitigating the effect of any such attack whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. It also includes measures taken for disaster management.

9.59   Civil Defence is primarily organised on voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of paidstaff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. Thepresent target of Civil Defence volunteers is 14.11 lakh, out of which 5.38 lakh have already been raised.

9.60   The Central Government is responsible for formulating Civil Defencepolicy in the country.To help the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses 50% of the expenditure as perprescribed rates, incurred by the State Government in the form of grants-in-aid on the authorized items for raising, training and equipping of CivilDefence Services for North-Eastern States excluding Assam and 25% for other States including Assam.

9.61   Directorate General of Civil Defence (DGCD) was established in 1962 with itsheadquarters at New Delhi in the Ministry of Home Affairs to handle all policy and planning matters related to Civil Defence, Home Guards and Fire Services including the functioning of National Civil Defence College and National Fire Service College, Nagpur. The post of Director General, Civil Defence has since been re-designated as Director General (Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards).

9.62 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission in its 3rd Report titled 'Crisis Management'have recommended that Civil Defence should be constituted in all districts which are vulnerable not only to hostile attacks but also to natural calamities. In view of Military threat and Disaster angle, a total of 295 Civil Defence Districts/towns are notified by Government of India as on date. Accordingly, States/UTs are encouraged to set up Civil Defence component in their States. Some of the States/UTs like Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Delhi, Daman &Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Kerala etc have taken the lead and notified their entire geographical area as 'CD District'.

9.63 Civil Defence and Home Guards organizations have been rendering valuable services to the country for the past several decades. These organizations are in line with the Government's 'whole of the nation approach'. The annual day of Civil Defence and Home Guards organizations is celebrated each year on 6th December.

(VI) HOME GUARDS

9.64 'Home Guards' is a voluntary force, first raised in India in December, 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizen's force was adopted by several States. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States and Union Territories to merge their existing voluntary organization into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary force to the State police in the maintenance of law and order and internal security situations, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic, etc., help in the maintenance of essential services, promote

communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting the weaker sections, participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties.

9.65 Besides Rural and Urban Home Guards components, in Border States, 18 Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Bns. have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force (BSF).

The organization is spread over in all States and Union Territories.

9.66 A designated Committee is constituted to review the Home Guards status and to draft revived Model Home Guards Bill for suitable implementation by the States in their respective Acts/Rules.

(VII) FIRE SERVICE

9.67 Fire prevention and firefighting services are organized by the States/Union Territories. Ministry of Home Affairs renders technical advice to States/Union Territories and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

9.68 Martyrs' Day was observed throughout the country on 14th April, 2023 to pay homage to the valiant fire service personnel who laid down their lives for saving life and property of the nation. From 14th April to 20th April, 2023, Fire Service Week was observed throughout the country. Fire and Emergency Service departments conducted fire safety drills, awareness camps, lectures and demonstrations in colleges and schools.

9.69 Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has published the National Building Code (NBC) of India 2016 during the month of March, 2017. The National Building Code of India, Part – IV

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"Fire & Life Safety" has been circulated to all the States/UTs with the request to incorporate the same in their Fire Service Act.

9.70 Model Bill to provide for the maintenance of a Fire & Emergency Service for the State – revised in 2019 has been circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all the States & UTs in the month of September, 2019. States/UTs have been requested to adopt this bill into their respective State Fire Service Acts/Rules. So far, 10 States have adopted the Bill in their respective Acts/Rules.

9.71 To augment, the capabilities of Fire Services of the States, Government of India has earmarked ₹ 5000 Crore for expansion and modernization of Fire Services through grant-in-aid under 15th Finance Commission. The scheme for expansion and modernization of Fire Services in the States from the earmarked allocation of Preparedness and Capacity Building Funding window under NDRF was issued by MHA on 04.07.2023.

NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, NAGPUR

9.72 The officers of Fire Service are trained in the National Fire Service College (NFSC), Nagpur. The college was established in 1956 at Rampur, Uttar Pradesh and was later shifted to the present location viz. Nagpur. NFSC College is a premier institution of Government of India mandated to train Fire Officers and Personnel in Fire Ground operations and efficient management of disasters. The college provides training of Fire Ground Operations, Paramedics real life situation for Disaster Management, etc. The College has a panel of guest faculties from the Senior Fire Officers of various public and private sector undertakings, State Government, Municipal Corporation, Fire Brigades, Port Trust, Air Port Authority to impact comprehensive training on various aspects of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection. The College also conducts four years BE degree programme in Fire Engineering which is recognized by AICTE and affiliated to RTM Nagpur University. The Fire Engineers of this college are placed in India and abroad for the job of Fire Prevention and Protection.

9.73 A scheme of up-gradation of the college was sanctioned in 2010 with an overall objective to enhance the capacity to meet the requirements of specialized and professional training in fire science, engineering and technology, search and rescue and disaster response besides in research and development, consultancy in the field. The new campus of NFSC Nagpur was dedicated to the nation by Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 02.01.2020.

Training Activities:

9.74 During the year 2023, the college conducted Academic, Training and Short Term Courses for the young aspirants in B. Tech. (Fire) and fire service officers from various Central/ States/ UTs etc. The details are as follows:

Regular Program:

Sr. No	Name of the program	No. of participants
1	6th, 7th, 8th & 9th Bachelor of Fire Engineering (4 Years)	263

2	76th and 77th Divisional Officers Course	76
3	86th and 87th Station Officers & Instructors Course	119
4	49th and 50th External Sub-Officers course at RTC	630

Short Term Courses:

Sr. No	Name of the program	No. of participants
1	Training of Trainers (ToT)	8
2	National Building Code (NBC)	26
3	Disaster Management (DM)	14
4	Breathing Apparatus (BA) Course	30
5	Fire Safety Training (for LPAI nominated Fire Personnel under MoU)	30

National Fire Drill Competition:

9.75 National Fire Drill Competition was organized by NFSC on 06th and 07th November, 2023 in the presence of Shri Taj Hassan, IPS DG-FS, CD & HG. 16 States participated in the Drill competition in which Maharashtra emerged as the winner with Odisha and Telangana being at the 2nd and 3rd spot respectively.

Medals on Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence:

9.76 In order to encourage the outstanding contributions of Fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guards personnel, the Government of India awards Gallantry and Service medals twice every year, i.e, on the Republic Day and Independence Day. In the year 2023, total 156 medals were awarded to Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence Personnel.

S.No.	Type of medals	Number of Fire Service Medals awardees		Number of Home Guards & Civil Defence Medals awardees	
		Republic Day 2023	Independence Day 2023	Republic Day 2023	Independence Day 2023
I	President's Medal for Gallantry	-	03	-	-
II	Medal for Gallantry	02	01	01	-
III	President's Medal for	07	08	09	05

	Distinguished Service				
IV	Medal for Meritorious Service	38	41	45	43
	Total	47	53	55	48

(VIII) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)

9.77   Hon'ble Prime Minister announced the establishment of CDRI at the United Nations Climate Action Summit, in New York City on 23rd September 2019. The Government of India (on 28.08.2019) approved the establishment of an international Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) at an outlay of ₹480 crore (approx. USD 70 million) for a corpus required to fund technical assistance and research projects on an ongoing basis over a period of 5 years from 2019-20 to 2023-24. Subsequently, the Cabinet approved the extension in the time period of the Government of India's approved financial support of ₹480 crore to CDRI for a period of three years beyond FY 2023-24 to FY 2026-27, i.e., till 31.03.2027 on a non-lapsable basis, for releasing of the balance grant from the approved outlay for implementation of its programmes and activities.

9.78   India's call for promoting disaster resilience of infrastructure through the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) has been receiving global attention. As on date, the Coalition consists of 46 members, including thirty-nine (39) national governments andseven (7) international organizations. The CDRI now has a fully functional Secretariat based in New Delhi.

9.79   In 2023, the CDRI has undertaken specific programmes/projects under its sectoralprogrammes, thematic priorities, and cross-sectoral initiatives to promote the resilience of criticalinfrastructure sectors. The emphasis on power, telecom and transportation sectors was well-founded, given the forward and backward linkages of these sectors with key socio-economic processes and large resource investments. CDRI's sectoral programme portfolio has beenexpanded to promote resilience of health and urban infrastructure. Financing resilience and adaptation is also one of the CDRI's core action portfolios.

9.80   CDRI hosted its 05[th]annual conference - the International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (ICDRI), for shaping the global narrative on critical issues around integrating resilience in infrastructure, ensure access, delivery, and continuity of essential services to people and communities in the face of increasing exposure and impact of disasters and extreme climatic events. The theme of the 2023 Conference was 'Delivering Resilient and Inclusive Infrastructure: Pathways for Risk-informed Systems, Practices and Investments'. ICDRI 2023 showcased demonstrable solutions delving into practices of creating risk-informed systems, resilient infrastructure assets and innovative financing to deliver infrastructure needs. The deliberations were led by over 100 global experts and thought leaders, more than 2400

participants from 158 countries registered for the conference virtually, and over 350 participated in-person.

9.81 **International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (ICDRI) America**: CDRI organized its first regional conference, International Conference on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (ICDRI) Americas, in partnership with the US Government on 30 October 2023 at the National Press Club, Washington D.C. ICDRI Americas brought together over 100 participants from 13 countries representing national governments, government agencies, think tanks, academia and research, financial institutions, and private sector. Over 40 experts led the rich deliberations on the role of risk-information, data and tools, nature-based solutions, people-centered and systemic approaches, finance and capacity development in mainstreaming climate and disaster resilient infrastructure.

9.82 **Building on these efforts, CDRI has embarked on three strategic initiatives** - Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS), Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund (IRAF) and Biennial Report on Global Infrastructure Resilience. IRIS was launched during the World Leaders Summit at COP26 by the Prime Ministers of India, the United Kingdom, Australia, Fiji, Jamaica, and Mauritius. It is a dedicated initiative of CDRI to provide technical support and facilitate knowledge exchange for promoting disaster and climate resilience of infrastructure systems in SIDS.

9.83 **CDRI's first Biennial Report on Global Infrastructure Resilience:** Capturing the Resilience Dividend from the CDRI was launched in October 2023. It brings together, for the first time, a unique body of evidence to make a compelling economic, political, and financial case to radically upscale investment in infrastructure resilience. CDRI envisages this global report to be a biennial publication developed through technical studies, background papers, workshops and data collection. The Report was further disseminated at the SDG Summit in New York, USA in September 2023; at ICDRI Americas 2023; and in the G20 Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group.

9.84 CDRI launched the Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index (GIRI) Data Platform, the first ever fully probabilistic risk assessment covering global infrastructure sectors, at COP28 in December 2023.

9.85 The Cabinet on 29.06.2022 approved recognition of CDRI as an International Organization and for signing of Headquarters Agreement (HQA) for granting CDRI exemptions, immunities and privileges as contemplated under Section-3 of the UN(P&I) Act, 1947.The Headquarters Agreement has been signed between GoI (through MEA) and CDRI on 22.08.2022 pursuant to the Cabinet's decision dated 29.06.2022. Subsequently, the Cabinet on 28.06.2023 approved the ratification of HQA signed between GoI and CDRI. The instrument of ratification was issued by the President on 09.08.2023. Subsequently, the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has issued the Gazette Notification dated 11.01.2024, recognizing CDRI as an International Organization (IO) and providing it with the necessary privileges and immunities as per the United National (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 (46 of 1947).

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES

A. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

9.86 The Government of India had approved the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) with the overall objective of minimizing vulnerability to cyclones and making people and infrastructure disaster resilient in harmony with the conservation of the coastal eco-system in the cyclone hazard prone States/Union Territories of India. The project had four components namely: i) Component A: Early Warning Dissemination System ensuring last mile connectivity ii) Component B: Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure like Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters, Evacuation/approach Roads/ Bridges, Saline Embankment & Underground Cabling, iii) Component C: Technical Assistance for Multi-Hazard Risk Manage-ment and Capacity building and iv) Component D: Project Management and Implementation Support. Components A, C & D are fully financed by the Central Government and component B is financed by Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The Central Government component is funded through World Bank assistance (loan). National Disaster Management Authority is the implementing agency for the project. The project was approved in following two phases as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS): -

(a) The first phase of NCRMP was approved in January 2011 for the States of Andhra Pradesh & Odisha. The project was completed in December 2018 with a total expenditure of ₹ 2524.84 crore.

(b) The second phase of NCRMP was approved in July 2015 for the States of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal at a cost of ₹ 2361.35 crore with project completion date as 31st March 2020. With subsequent revisions in the light of the scheme performance, ratings, cancellation of non-started activities as well as surrendering of savings of US $80 million, the outlay was finally revised to ₹ 1864.38 crore with project completion date as March 2023. The grace period for financial closure of the project was up to August 2023. The phase II of the project completed with a total expenditure of ₹1806.84 crore.

9.87 Early Warning and Dissemination System (EWDS) has been installed & commissioned in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Goa. The physical work related to EWDS activity has been completed in Karnataka and Kerala and testing for the commissioning of the same is underway. Details of physical infrastructure created under NCRMP are as follows:

Sub-component	Total
MPCS (No.)	795
Roads (km)	1291.52
Bridge (No.)	36
Saline Embankment (km)	118.18
Underground Electric Cabling (km)	1387.76

9.88   As part of reducing disaster risks and strengthening the capacity of various govt. departments and communities, training and capacity building is one among the subcomponent of the project. 24007 Govt. officials have been trained through 925 nos. of Capacity Building Trainings on various topics as well as 68,988 community representatives have also got trained through 3421 Shelter Level Trainings under NCRMP Phase I & II.

9.89   Apart from that, 795 Cyclone Shelter Management & Maintenance Committees has also been constituted across 8 project States to effectively manage the shelter arrangements. Each committee is comprised of various govt. officials, community representatives, women & weaker section representatives etc.

9.90   The Cyclone Shelters constructed under NCRMP were/are used for various relief and rehabilitation purposes during the COVID-19 pandemic and recent cyclones. Other infrastructure created under NCRMP were/are being used during various disasters.

9.91   Further, a Web based Dynamic Composite Risk Atlas & Decision Support System (Web DCRA-DSS) tool has been developed under NCRMP. This is a real time impact forecast tool to know the location specific cyclone wind speed and inundation level due to storm surge, cyclone induced rainfall and riverine flood. This information is being used by the States for evacuation planning and response as well as for mitigation planning.

Other Disaster Management Programmes (ODMPs)

Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction:

9.92   The Scheme, costing ₹ 20.10 crore, provides financial support, inter-alia, for hiring of one Disaster Management (DM) professional at the rate of ₹ One Lakh per month for SDMA in 36 States/ UTs. The DM professional will facilitate/ support the State Administration in taking measures for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Scheme has been approved for implementation for the period from 2018-19 to 2025-26. An amount of ₹13.17 Crore has been released under the Scheme.

Strengthening of District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) of Hazard Prone Districts out of the 115 identified backward districts:

9.93   The Scheme, costing ₹28.98 crore, provides financial support for hiring of one Disaster Management (DM) professional at the rate of ₹70,000/- per month in each of the hazard prone districts in 27 States and UT of Jammu & Kashmir for the duration of the Scheme. The DM professional will facilitate/ support the District Administration in taking measures for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Scheme has been approved for implementation for the period from 2018-19 to 2025-26. An amount of ₹ 16.92 Crore has been released under the Scheme.

Earthquake Disaster Risk Index (EDRI- II) for 16 Towns

9.94   In continuation of the study conducted earlier by NDMA for earthquake disaster risk indexing, the next phase of the project is in progress to evaluate the disaster risk index for additional 116 cities apart from the previous one. The Phase-II of work has been awarded to Malaviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Jaipur. The main

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objective of the project is to assess the earthquake risk in cities in India, which will help mitigate negative consequences, prepare and respond to the next event. The risk index obtained from the study obtained will be mainly the combination of hazard, vulnerability, and exposure to the city. It will provide information to each city of their impending risk involved, and its consequences, help to reduce the social and economic consequences due to an earthquake and gave an Inter-comparison of the risk among the cities as well as guide government agencies for prioritizing disaster preparedness and response measures in the more vulnerable area of the city. Methodology of earthquake risk assessment has been finalized in consultation with the Project Monitoring Committee. The fieldwork for the vulnerability assessment of the identified cities' existing building stock has been successfully completed. Subsequently, seismic risk calculations for each city, derived from the field assessment, are currently in the approval stage.

9.95   The project focuses on mitigating the prevailing seismic risk attributed to the vulnerability of existing building stock in the identified cities. A distinct report will be formulated to cater to district/ city official and policymakers, offering insights and recommendations for informed decision-making to effectively address the existing seismic risk.

Development of Teaching Resource Material for Under Graduate Courses in Engineering/ Architecture College for Technical Education

9.96 It is evident from the past earthquake that buildings sustained damages if not designed properly. In most of the cases, it is found that a large number of existing buildings do not have earthquake resistant features specified in BIS codes. Non-availability of resource material in course curriculum at undergraduate level in Engineering/Architecture Colleges is one of thecontributing factors in poor design or construction of built environment. Hence, there is a need to prepare course curriculum for undergraduate in the discipline of Civil Engineering/ Architecture.

9.97   The project has been awarded to IIT Bombay. The scope of the project is to develop teaching resource material on five identified subjects i.e. Structure Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering (Core subject); Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering (Elective Subject); Earthquake Resistant Design of RC Structures (Elective Subject); Earthquake Resistant Design of Steel Structures (Elective Subject); and Design Studio- Earthquake Resistant Structural Configuration (Core subject), thereafter Pilot testing of these courses through one full semester course in engineering and architecture college preferably located in seismic zone IV & V. Faculty members from engineering institutions with relatively higher ranks based on the NIRF ranking trained on the identified subjects through Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshops. In future, the trained faculty members would be expected to provide further training to faculty members of other engineering and architecture colleges. The resource materials have been revised based on the feedback received from the pilot offering and ToT Workshop.

ToT Workshop on Earthquake Resistant Design
of RC Structures conducted at IIT Madras

ToTWorkshop on Architecture Design Studio
conducted at Guru Gobind Singh
Indraprastha University Dwarka, New Delhi

Compendium of Traditional Earthquake Resilient Construction Practices for Knowledge Sharing and Disaster Risk Reduction: Promotion of Traditional Construction Practices

9.98   Many past earthquakes resulted in significant property loss and human lives in the Himalayan region. As a result, communities residing in this region swiftly grasped the fundamental premise of earthquake safety, which states that structural safety is the key to avoiding loss of property and human lives in a seismogenic event. The traditional construction practices, especially in the Himalayan region, are unique as they primarily utilise the locally available material which is very cost effective and eco-friendly. The effectiveness of these traditional technologies has been clearly brought out during recent earthquake disasters. The local traditional construction practice had adapted earthquake-resistant technologies, which are now being lost due to the induction of modern materials and construction techniques in these areas without addressing the seismic safety of modern constructions.

9.99   The scope of the project was to identify and document the traditional building types in the Himalayan region and develop their structural system classification scheme as well as identify the earthquake-resilient and vulnerable features in the traditional buildings and suggest the appropriate safety measures to reduce their seismic vulnerability. The project was awarded to IIT Ropar in a consortium with IIT Roorkee and AEC Guwahati. On the 19th Formation Day of National Disaster Management Authority (September 27, 2023) a "Compendium of Traditional Earthquake Resilient Construction for Knowledge Sharing and Disaster Risk Reduction" was formally released.

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Pilot project to improve Earthquake Resiliency of Masonry Lifeline Structures and upcoming constructions

9.100 Past damaging earthquakes have exposed the high vulnerability of the existing building stock, owing primarily due to not following earthquake resistant features specified in Indian Standards and Building Codes, absence of regulatory mechanism, and lack of proper monitoring of adhering to building bye-laws. Generally, in the event of an earthquake, unreinforced masonry buildings and non-engineered buildings show poor performance due to the inherent brittleness, lack of tensile strength, and lack of ductility which means the lack of properties provided by the steel reinforcements in reinforced masonry. More than 70% of the building stock is masonry construction and even a moderate earthquake can devastate these buildings, resulting in a massive death toll.

9.101 NDMA has undertaken a pilot project to improve the earthquake resilience of lifelines structure with States of Tripura, Uttarakhand and NDMC Delhi which include the retrofitting of selected masonry lifeline buildings, construction of Technology Demonstration Unit (TDU) and capacity building and training of engineer, bar benders, and carpenters.

Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS)

9.102 NDMA has launched Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS) in 4 States of Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand to provide central assistance to vulnerable States/UTs for disaster preparedness and build their capacity to take up other Landslide Mitigation Projects by the States/UTs in future. NDMA conceptualized and launched LRMS under Improving Disaster Risk Governance of SDMA's / DDMA's in July, 2019.

9.103 The total cost of the project is INR 43.92 Crore. Four major outcomes of the scheme are Landslide Mitigation, Real Time Monitoring,

Awareness programmes and Capacity Building & Training. A Template for preparation of DPR was prepared by NDMA and circulated to all vulnerable States / Uts.

9.104 Three States of Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim completed landslide treatment/ mitigation while Uttarakhand is still in the process of completing the project. State Level Workshops were also organized in Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim.

Project on Capacity Building of IAS/ Central Civil Services Officers in Disaster Management at CDM, LBSNAA.

9.105 NDMA in collaboration with Centre for Disaster Management, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie has been implementing the Project at a total outlay of ₹ 3.75 Cr. for five years from 2021-22 (Feb, 22) to 2025-26 to train 950 officers per year at the CDM, LBSNAA, Mussoorie.

9.106 The Project aims to sensitize the existing systems of disaster management at the various executive and policy making levels of the government; to undertake case studies; and to develop knowledge repository on disaster management. From 1.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, 1884 officers were trained. So far, 3308 officers (FY 2021-22 - 488, FY 2022- 23- 1451, and FY 2023-24 - 1369) have been trained under the Project.

Mobile Radiation Detection System (MRDS)

9.107 NDMA had completed an important pilot project under which police departments in 56 cities have been equipped with Mobile Radiation Detection System (MRDS) to tackle radiological emergencies in public domain. 930 police patrol vehicles were fitted with Go-No-Go instruments and 339 police stations have been provided with the radiation measuring instruments and safety kits. Training was imparted to around 430 police personnel/ NDRF in the cities under this project. NDMA has carried out ground level implementation verification for utilization of this instrument on sample basis at four Mumbai police stations. Few gap areas like lack of awareness of police personal about the use of this instrument; missing and non-functional instrument at police vehicle was observed. A Check list for midterm evaluation was prepared and Action plan for awareness generation cum Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) at selected cities/police station have been chalked out. Two meetings were held with BARC to finalize Annual Maintenance Contract of MRDS instruments. It is planned to carry out sample MTE, finalize AMC and handover all MRDS related activities to individual police station or SDMA.MTE was done in Delhi police station on 19.06.2023 in which 46 MRDS vehicles was found healthy and transferred to new vehicles before G-20. Inspection cum training of MRDS equipment were done in Varanasi city during 4-6 Oct 2023. 10 GO-NO-GO monitors, 20 dosimeters and 4 survey meters were checked and found to be good condition. 30 police officers were trained.

Upscaling of Aapda Mitra Scheme:

9.108 Based on the success of Pilot Scheme as well as appreciation and request from all the States/UTs, NDMA is implementing Up-scaling of Aapda Mitra Scheme at a total cost of ₹ 369.40 crore covering 350 highly vulnerable districts across prone to floods, landslides, cyclones and earthquakes in order to train 100000 volunteers. Under the scheme, an Emergency Responder Kit (ERK) and an

insurance covering death/permanent disablement/hospitalization will be provided to all trained volunteers. Further, each selected District will be provided an Emergency Essential Resource Reserve (EERR). The scheme is extended for one year by March, 2024.

9.109 The Scheme is being funded from Preparedness and Capacity Building Funding Window of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). As on 31.03.2024, MoU has been signed with all States/UTs except Telangana. As on 31.03.2024, 96600 volunteers have been trained under the Scheme by States/UTs except Telangana. Out of total trained volunteers, 83132 volunteers have been insured. Data of 94870 volunteers has also been captured on Aapda Mitra MIS portal. ERKs have been purchased by 30 States/UTs and EERRs by 19 States/UTs. Out of ₹ 369.41 crore, an amount of ₹352.92 crore has been either released to States/UTs or spent at NDMA level.

Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based Integrated Alert System (Sachet) Phase-I:

9.110 Common Alert Protocol (CAP) scheme is being implemented by NDMA with the help of Centre for "Development of Telematics" (C-DOT) to facilitate dissemination of warnings/alerts about impending hazards to geographically referenced population, in vernacular languages over various communication media like SMS, Cell Broadcast (CB), TV/Radio broadcast, Railways, Mobile application, social media, satellite terminals, etc. The CAP Scheme has been launched with an outlay of ₹ 354.83 crore in March, 2021. Under this scheme, a mobile application namely, SACHET and National Disaster Alert Portal has been developed for displaying official warnings for all disasters from authorized Agencies.

9.111 This Scheme would facilitate timely dissemination of alerts to citizens as well as responders thereby, increasing response and preparedness time. This would result in reducing loss to life and property. This scheme is State of the Art and a 'Make in India' initiative.

9.112 Work order for implementation of this Project was issued to CDOT on 23.08.2021. The Project was to be completed in 18 months by Feb 2023, but the same has been extended to complete all activities/milestones laid down in the work order.

9.113. Activities completed in the Project

(a) Alert Generating Agencies. Following Alert Generating Agencies have been integrated with CAP platform.

(i) India Meteorological Department (IMD).

(ii) Central Water Commission (CWC).

(iii) Indian National Center for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS).

(iv) Defence Geo-Informatics Research Establishment (DGRE).

(v) Forest Survey of India (FSI)

(b) Alert Approving Agencies. Disaster Management authorities of all 36 States/UTs have been integrated with CAP platform.

(c) Alert Disseminating Agencies. Integration with following Alert Disseminating agencies have been achieved for disseminating Geo targeted Alerts in vernacular languages: -

❖ SMS over mobile phones of all Telecom Service Providers in India.

❖ Internet Browser Notifications, RSS

Feed.

- ❖ GAGAN and NavIC satellite terminals.
- ❖ Mobile Application and National Disaster Alert Portal (SACHET).

(d) Proof of concept have been carried out for following modes of dissemination of Alerts.

- ❖ Broadcast media like TV and Radio.
- ❖ Public display and address systems on Railway stations.
- ❖ Testing of Cell Broadcast.
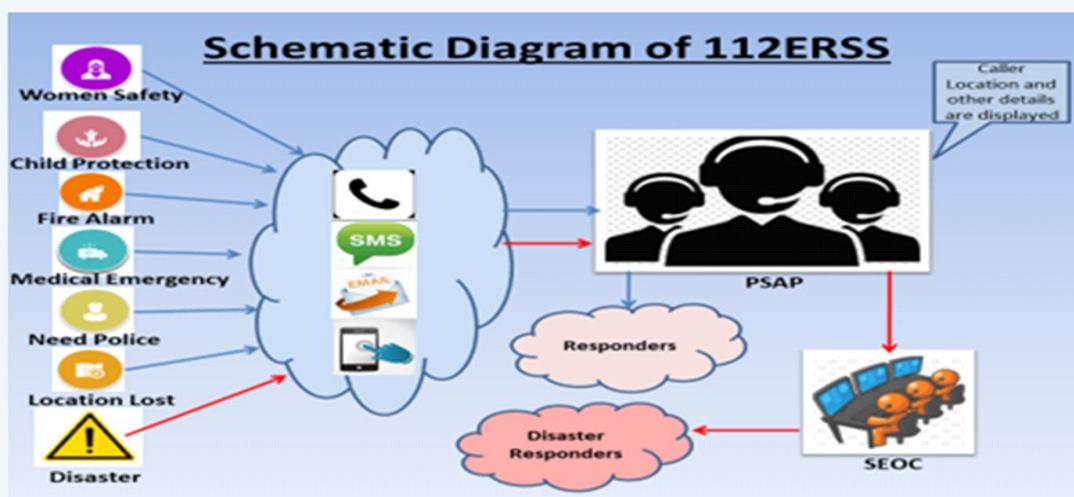
9.114   Following activities are yet to be completed

- ❖ Proof of Concept for integration with Coastal sirens and other legacy community warning systems.
- ❖ Integration with Google Alerts is yet to be done.
- ❖ Optimization of Mobile application.
- ❖ Optimization of dissemination of alerts by SMS.
- ❖ Priority Call Routing (PCR) implementation has been partially completed.

Extension of Emergency Response Support System (112Dial) for Disaster Emergencies.

9.115   In order to implement the vision of Honorable Prime Minister for 'Single Distress Number for all emergencies across the country', the scheme for Extension of Emergency Response Support System for Disaster emergencies has been launched by NDMA. Presently Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)(Dial112) is designed to address all emergency signals pertaining to Woman safety, Child protection, Police, Fire and Medical assistance received from citizens through voice call, SMS, email, panic SOS, ERSS web portal etc. The proposed scheme shall extend the current scope of ERSS to include Disaster related emergencies. Disaster related emergency calls initiated on Dial 112 will be routed by the Police Control Center/ PSAP (Public Safety Answering Point) to the State Emergency Operation Centers (SEOCs) which would further direct the call to appropriate responder.

9.116   MoU for the Project has been signed with CDAC on 02.08.2021 and work is progressing. Completion of Project in all States/UTs was supposed to be by 31.03.2024 but certain activities of these projects are still pending. Therefore, extension of the project has been sought upto 31.03.2025.
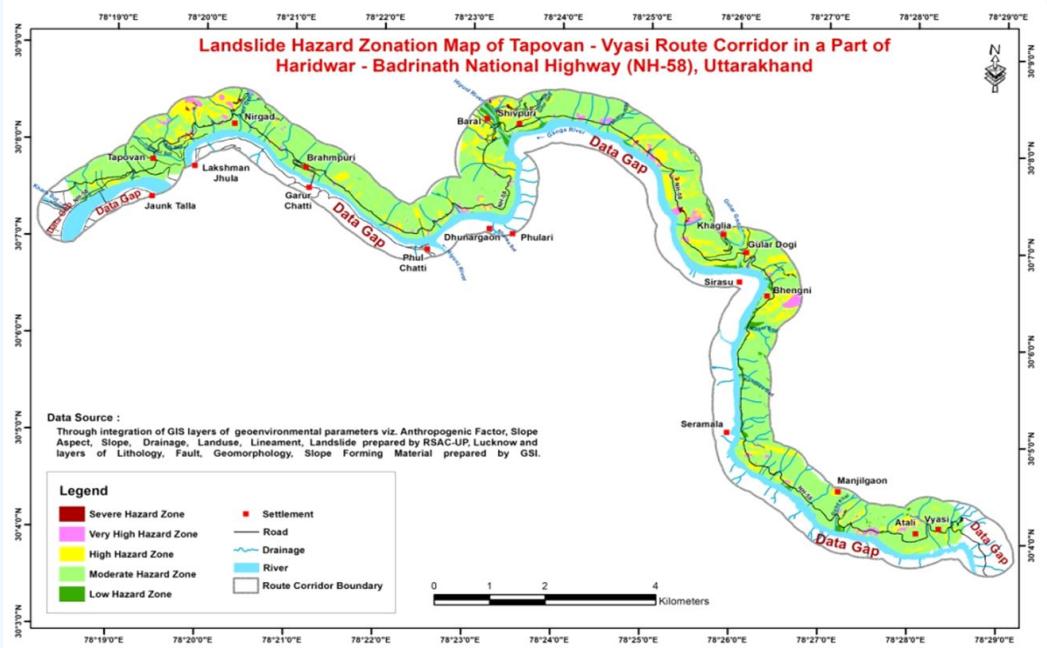
Schematic Diagram of 112ERSS

Pilot Project on Generation of Meso Level 1:10,000 Scale User Friendly LHZ Maps and landslide Inventory for Tapovan-Vyasi Corridor of Haridwar-Badrinath National Highway, Uttarakhand

9.117   **NDMA has initiated a pilot** project on "Generation of Meso Level 1:10,000 Scale User-Friendly LHZ Maps and Landslide Inventory for Tapovan-Vyasi Corridor of Haridwar-Badrinath National Highway, Uttarakhand" in May 2018. The project is implemented in collaboration with Remote Sensing Application Centre (RSAC), Uttar Pradesh in which Survey of India (SoI) and Geological Survey of India (GSI), IIT-Roorkee, and Uttarakhand Government are providing their technical inputs and logistics support. Landslide Hazard Zonation (LHZ) maps of 1:10,000 scale and landslide inventory of 142 landslides are created under this project through high-resolution satellite data. The project was successfully completed in October 2023

Landslide Hazard Zonation Map of Tapovan - Vyasi Route Corridor in a Part of Haridwar - Badrinath National Highway (NH-58), Uttarakhand

Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskaar

9.118   Central Government has constituted an award "Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskaar" in the year 2018-19 which was firstly awarded in the year 2019. This award is given to 'Individual/Institution' to recognize the excellent work done by individuals and Institutions in India in the field of Disaster Management like Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Rescue, Response, Relief, Rehabilitation, Research/ Innovations or Early Warning every year.

9.119   The award is announced every year on 23rd January, the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. For the award year 2024, 60 Parachute Field Hospital, Uttar Pradesh has been selected in the institutional category.

9.120   An institution winning the Award receives a certificate and a cash prize of ₹51 lac. Whilean individual winning the Award receives a certificate and a cash prize of ₹5 lac.

D. CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear):

Training on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Emergency Management for Emergency handlers at Seaports/Airports

9.121 Capacity building and training at the major airports and seaports is continued to improve the preparedness against CBRN emergency. CBRN training programme covers basic hazards, safety actions, hands-on field exercises with the target to prepare the ports to prevent and mitigate any CBRN related incidents till the arrival of the trained responders at the incident site. In phase-1, a total of 25 batches of basic training on CBRN EM completed and approximately 1400 staff members from the various agencies responsible for operation of the ports have been trained by the domain experts and NDRF. In Phase-2, basic training at 38 ports has been completed. During the year 2023-24 (upto 31.03.2024), NDMA has completed training at 29 airports and 09 seaportsincluding MPA (Goa Seaport), Vishakhapatnam Seaport, Kandla Seaport, MIAL (Mumbai Airport), Kochi Airport, Mumbai Seaport Trust, Paradeep Seaport, Kolkata Airport, Chennai Airport, Bhopal Airport, Nagpur Airport, Bangalore Airport, Varanasi Airport. Hyderabad Airport and Delhi airport. In the last quarter of 2023-24, basic CBRN Emergency Management trainings have been carried out at Amritsar Airport, Madurai Airport, Cochin Port Authority, Mundra Seaport and Krishnapatanam Seaport.

Off-site and Site emergency exercises for Nuclear Power Plants (NPP):

9.122 Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has devised new methodologies Table-top, Integrated Command, Control &Response (ICCR) and Full-fledged exercise involving Public for conducting Off-Site Emergency Exercises (OSEEs) for NPPs. NDMA team participated and observed the site emergency exercises and off-site emergency exercises on 2nd September and 11th October, 2022 respectively. NDMA team visited to Rajasthan site for On-Site and Off-Site emergency preparedness in January 2024 with Member, NDMA.

E. Study on Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance Framework in India: learning from Global Best Practices

9.123 In order to become World leader before 2024 in Disaster Management as directed by Hon'ble Home Minister, NDMA as a part of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project conducted a Study on "Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance Framework in India: learning from global best practices" through Indo-Japan Laboratory, Keio University, Japan; Institute for Social and Environmental Transition – International (ISET), United States of America; and Resilience Innovation Knowledge Academy India Pvt. Ltd to understand the existing DRM governance structures (and corresponding good practices) in the eight countries viz Australia, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Turkey, and the United States of America that could be adopted in Indian context.

9.124 As per the recommendations of the report, NDMA is preparing a road map for further strengthening the Disaster Risk Governance Framework in India.

F. India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)

9.125 The India Disaster Resource Network is a web-based platform for managing the inventory of equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies to enable the

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decision makers to access equipment and human resources required to combat any emergency situation. IDRN is hosted on NIC and managed by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).

9.126   India Disaster Resource Network database maintains the district wise inventory of DM Equipment and related items with both public and private entities.

9.127   NDMA has conducted series of meetings with the Central Ministries / Departments concerned dealing with industries as well as several Industry Associations and requested for appropriate steps to encourage PSUs / Pvt Sector Industries under their administrative control to procure specialized machinery / equipment for dual use i.e. for their own use on site as well as for use by District Administration during disaster situations / emergencies and list of such items / machinery / equipment be shared with

District Authorities for updation of resource inventory on IDRN Portal. Private Firms and PSUs are being encouraged to buy new machines / equipment from CSR funds in consultation with District Authorities.

9.128   NDMA has prepared Guidelines on utilization of the resources of India Disaster Resource Network in consultation with all the States and stakeholders and issued in Feb 2021. The same is available on public domain on NDMA website.

9.129   A provision on IDRN portal has been made to map Ex-Servicemen and Ex-CAPF personnel and AapdaMitraunder skilled human resource inventory. Data on this is being updated by State Governments.

9.130   IDRN list is regularly updated by District Authorities. NIDM which maintains the IDRN database is following up with the States/UTs for updation of IDRN inventory on monthly basis.

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CHAPTER -10

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

10.1 With the advancement of technology, international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs have assumed transnational and global dimensions with wide ranging ramifications on the peace, security and stability of the country. The scale and complexity of these emerging threats makes partnerships vital. In this context, several proactive steps are being taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to continuously engage with various countries for taking up and pursuing a variety of multilateral and bilateral initiatives in security related areas through various instruments. MHA, being the nodal Ministry for disaster management, is also actively involved in multilateral and bilateral international initiatives to mitigate and manage natural disasters.

Bilateral Cooperation

10.2 The legal/bilateral framework for combating transnational crimes and international terrorism includes Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) in Criminal Matters, Memoranda of Understanding/ Agreements on Security Cooperation, Bilateral Instruments of Cooperation on Prevention and Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursor and related Offences of Human Trafficking and Agreements on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, which are signed between India and other countries.

Such treaties/ agreementsare signed with a view to securing cooperation and assistance to enable India to counter terrorism,organised crimes, drug trafficking, human trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting of Indian currency notes, etc.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties/ Agreements in Criminal Matters

10.3 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty /Agreement in Criminal Matters is one of the significant instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of contracting countries in the investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes related to terrorism by providing necessary legal framework for rendering/ receiving legal assistance in criminal matters.

10.4 As of 31.12.2023, India has signed treaties/Agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters which is in force in 45 countries and one Multilateral BIMSTEC Convention, namely, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kuwait, Maldives, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Mongolia, Oman, Poland, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey,

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Ukraine, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United Kingdom (UK), United States of America (USA), Uzbekistan and Vietnam. With the assistance rendered under the MLAT/Agreements, the law enforcement agencies have been executing requests with many of the contracting countries. Similarly requests from the contracting parties for such assistance are also being executed under the provisions of MLAT/Agreement.

10.5 Virtual negotiation meetings were held with Nepal, Kenya and Italy to discuss the MutualLegal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters on 13.04.2023, 10.11.2023 and 20.11.2023 respectively.

Bilateral Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding on Security Cooperation and Prevention of and Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors, as well as related Offences.

10.6 India has signed 44 bilateral Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on Security cooperation, narcotic drugs and other related fields with Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal,Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka,Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA, Uzbekistan and Zambia.

10.7 These Agreements/MoUs are operationally useful in enhancing the mutual

cooperation between the countries in addressing transnational organized crime, regulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and in combating drug trafficking. These bilateral instruments improve the effectiveness of both countries in prevention, investigation, prosecution and suppression of crimes and to continue cooperation between the intelligence and law-enforcement agencies of the participants. Further, such Agreements/MoUs are also helpful in appraising the participating countries about the contact details of the nodal officers who can be approached for sharing real time intelligence relating to crime, drug trafficking and also facilitate cooperation in training, capacity building and agency level interaction between the Heads of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) of the two countries.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Republic of India and the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals and related matters was signed on 14.06.2023 by Chairman/Chief Executive Officer, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau of Republic of India.

Bilateral and Multilateral Mechanism on Transfer of Sentenced Persons

10.8 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for enabling convicted foreign prisoners in India and Indian Prisoners convicted in foreign countries to be transferred to their native country to serve the reminder of their sentence. The Act came into

force on 01.01.2004. This Act has been enacted to take care of the human aspect of incarcerated prisoners in as much as that the convict prisoners have a chance to be close to their families in their native countries and have a better chance of social rehabilitation.

10.9 Under this Act, bilateral agreements are signed with interested countries for transfer of sentenced persons. The Government of India has signed Agreements with 31 Countries namely Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, Estonia, France, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, United Kingdom and Vietnam.

10.10 India has also signed two multilateral conventions on transfer of sentenced persons, namely Inter-American Convention on Serving Criminal Sentences Abroad and Council of Europe Convention on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, by virtue of which sentenced persons of member States and other countries which have acceded to these conventions can seek transfer to their native countries to serve the remainder of their sentence.

Indo-Bangladesh Relations

10.11 A three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism was set up between India and Bangladesh in 1994 to resolve security and border management issues. The first level talks is at Director General (DG), Border Security Force (BSF) and DG, Border Guards, Bangladesh (BGB) level, the second is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries and the third is at Home Secretary level. In addition to the three-tier mechanism, Home Minister Level Talks (HMLT) between India and Bangladesh are also held to address the security concerns of both the countries.

Indo-Myanmar Relations

10.12 The Government of India and Myanmar had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for maintenance and tranquility in border areas in January, 1994. Pursuant to this MoU, Joint Secretary and Home Secretary level talks between the two countries are held alternatively in India and Myanmar.

Homeland Security Dialogue between India & US

10.13 Senior Officials' Homeland Security Dialogue was held on 28.02.2024 in Sushma Swaraj Bhawan, New Delhi. The Indian Delegation was led by Shri Ajay Bhalla, Union Home Secretary and USA Delegation was led by Ms. Kristie Canegallo, Acting Deputy Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, USA. Detailed discussion on important bilateral and multilateral matters such as Terrorism and Organized Crimes, pending MLAT requests, Religious Extremism, Immigration issues, Migration and Mobility Partnership, Drug Trafficking etc. took place.

A Memorandum of Cooperation on law enforcement training between the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, United States of America and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Government of India has been signed on 28.02.2024 by Shri Amit Garg, Director, SVPNPA from Indian Side and Mr. Kaizad J. Munshi, Deputy Director, FLETC, from US side.

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High Level Bilateral Visits and Meetings

10.14 Home Affairs Dialogue between India and UK: The 5th India-UK Home Affairs Dialogue (HAD) was held on 12.04.2023. The Government of India delegation led by Home Secretary and UK delegation was led by Sir Matthew Rycroft, Permanent Secretary, Home Office. During the meeting, the issues related to Homeland Security, migration, Criminal Justice Cooperation and Cyber Security Cooperation were discussed.

10.15 The Ambassador of United States of America to India, Mr. Eric M. Garcetti called on Hon'ble Home Ministeron 11.07.2023 for a courtesy meeting. During the meeting, matters of mutual interest were discussed.

10.16 A meeting between Hon'ble MoS, Shri Nityanand Rai and Hon'ble Minister of Public Security of Vietnam was held on 10.04.2023. During the meeting, bilateral issues on Security, cyber etc. and Coordination at Regional and Multilateral forums such as ASEAN and G20 were discussed.

10.17 Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), MHA India also hosted International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Precursors Task Force Meeting from 11 to 13 October, 2023 in New Delhi, wherein participation from around 16 countries and International Organizations such as UNODC, INCB and European Commission was seen.

10.18 The 5th Meeting of the India-Bangladesh Sub-Group on Infrastructure of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs)/Land Ports and Land Customs Stations was held on 4-5 November, 2023 in Dhaka. The Indian delegation was led by Chairman, Land Port Authority of India (LPAI). The delegation comprised of Secretary, LPAI, Director (Coord/BM-II) MHA, Director (Operations), LPAI, Representatives from State Governments of West Bengal, Tripura and Meghalaya and other stakeholders' representatives from Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Commerce and Ministry of Agriculture. The

Bangladesh delegation was led by Mr. Zillur Rahman Chowdhury, Chairman, Bangladesh Land Port Authority, Ministry of Shipping, Government of Bangladesh. In the said meeting, bilateral issues such as the development of trade-related infrastructure on both sides, upgradation of Land Custom Stations into ICPs, development works within 150 yards of the International Border, seamless cargo movement, bilateral cooperation in progress of trade and passengers' movement etc. were discussed.

10.19 A meeting between Home Secretary and Lord Tariq Ahmad of Wimbledon, MoS, FCDO, UK was held on 29.05.2023 and 22.02.2024. During the meeting Security of Indian High Commission, Migration & Mobility partnership, Criminal records sharing, Diplomatic visa agreement, Anti India Pro Khalistani elements, e-visa for Crown dependencies, Law enforcement cooperation in Goa were discussed.

10.20 Home Secretary met the Ambassador of Israel, Ambassador of United States of America to India, Australian High Commissioner to India, High Commissioner of India to the UK and High Commissioner of Sri Lanka. Matters concerning bilateral security issues were discussed.

10.21 Meeting between Additional Secretary (P-I), Joint Secretary (CIC) and Bernard Bobim, Director of French Institute of Advanced Studies of the French Ministry of Interior (IHEMI) was held on 31.10.2023.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) – 2023

10.22 The following events in the field of Disaster Management were organized by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), MHA during the India's Chairmanship of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Council of Heads of State in the year 2023:

- Meeting of Senior Officials of Departments of SCO Member States responsible for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations in New Delhi on 19.04.2023 in hybrid mode.

- Meeting of Heads of Departments of SCO Member States responsible for prevention and elimination of emergency situations, chaired by Union Home Minister of Government of India, held in New Delhi on 20.04.2023 in Hybrid mode.

- Workshops for knowledge sharing on prevention of earthquakes and floods through virtual mode on 23.02.2023 and 24.02.2023 respectively.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction.

10.23 On the sidelines of the Meeting of Heads of Departments of SCO Member States, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction was signed on 20.04.2023. The MoU seeks to put in place a system, whereby both India and Uzbekistan will be benefitted from mutual support in the time of large-scale disaster,

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exchange of information and share experiences about emergency situation, exchange of scientific technical information for effective disaster mitigation, training of officials, organising seminars and Joint Disaster Management exercises in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM).

10.24 Narcotics Control Bureau, India hosted meeting of senior officials of Anti-Drug agencies and meeting of heads of Competent Authorities of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) member countries on 11.04.2023 and 13.04.2023 respectively, under India's Chairmanship of SCO in the year 2023. Further, meetings of Expert Working Groups on Precursor Control and Law Enforcement and Drug Crime were also conducted virtually on 18.01.2023 and 15.02.2023 respectively.

10.25 SCO Expert Group on International Information Security (IIS)

SCO Expert Group on International Information Security (IIS) was held on 15.11.2023-17.11.2023 in a hybrid format. The Government of India delegation was led by Ms. Muanpuii Saiawi, JS (Cyber Diplomacy). Following agenda points were discussed during the meeting:

(i) Progress in implementing the International Information Security Cooperation Plan for 2022-2023 and its updates for 2024-2025;

(ii) Discussion of the draft document on cooperation among the Government of SCO member States in combating in the field of Information Technology and other initiatives of SCO Member States being development at the

suggestions of Uzbekistan;

(iii) Exchange of views on the topics of the negotiation process on IIS, countering information crime in the UN, ensuring the safe functioning of the Internet;

Global Peacekeeping

10.26 The Ministry of Home Affairs actively participates in global peacekeeping initiatives led by the United Nations. Officers at various ranks are sent on Secondment upon request, and Formed Police Units (FPUs) are deployed as and when needed. From 01.04.2023 to 31.12.2023, a total of 42 qualified Civilian Police (CIVPOL) officers from different States, Union Territories (UTs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs), and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) served in UN peacekeeping Missions in South Sudan and Abyei.

Additionally, three Indian Police officers from Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, and Punjab Cadres served on secondment at P-IV level in the Police Division, UN HQ New York, Standing Police Capacity Logistic Base in Brindisi, Italy, and at D-1/D-2 levels with UNMISS.

Furthermore, contributions were also made by Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles to UN Peacekeeping Missions as per details under:

a. One Formed Police Unit from the Border Security Force (BSF) has been deployed in DR Congo (MONUSCO).

b. 75 female personnel from Assam Rifles were deployed alongside the Army/MoD as Female Engagement Teams in UN Peacekeeping Missions in DR Congo, South Sudan, and Abyei.

Developments in the field of Cyber Security

10.27 2nd India-Netherlands Bilateral Cyber Dialogue:

2nd India-Netherlands Bilateral Cyber Dialogue was held on 03.02.2023 at New Delhi in physical mode. The Government of India delegation was led by Ms. Muanpuii Saiawi, Joint Secretary (Cyber Diplomacy) and Netherland delegation was led by Ms. Nathalie Jaarsma, Ambassador at-Large for Security Police and Cyber. The meeting was attended by senior officers from both sides. During the meeting, issues related to National Policies and Strategies of Cyber Security, latest developments at the UN in Cyberspace and Technology and Regulations were discussed.

10.28 G20 Conference on "Crime and Security in the Age of NFTs, AI and Metaverse":

G20 Conference on "Crime and Security in the Age of NFTs, AI and Metaverse" was held on 13th-14th July, 2023 at Gurugram, Haryana in which representatives from all member States of G20 and EU (except China) and Invitee countries participated. The Union Home Secretary inaugurated the Conference and chaired the Plenary Session. The representatives of countries participated in Plenary and other technical sessions. Imminent Speakers across the globe made their interventions during the sessions organized on the topics of Internet Governance, Securing Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) amidst Unprecedented Scale of Digitalization, Extended Reality, Metaverse and Future of Digital Ownership, Artificial Intelligence, Challenges of Crypto currency and Dark Net and Criminal use of Information and Communication Technologies.

10.29 First BRICS Incident Management Workshop:

First BRICS Incident Management Workshop was held on 06.09.2023 in a virtual mode. Officials from member States made presentations on sharing of practical experiences, knowledge and challenges on incident management-case studies and latest trends, best practices in incident prevention, detection and response.

10.30 Fifth India-Japan Cyber Dialogue:

Fifth India-Japan Cyber Dialoguewas held on 14.09.2023 in Tokyo. The Government of India delegation was led by Ms. Muanpuii Saiawi, JS (Cyber Diplomacy) and Japanese delegation was led by Mr. Hideo Ishijuki, Ambassador in Charge of International Security and Cyber Policy. During the meeting, issues related to National Policy Updates and Threats Awareness, Bilateral Cooperation and Cooperation in Multilateral Fora were discussed.

10.31 United Nation Ad-Hoc Committee to elaborate a comprehensive International Convention on countering the use of Information and Communication Technology for criminal purposes

UN General Assembly vide its resolution 74/247 dated 27.12.2019 entitled "Countering the use of Information and Communications Technologies for criminal purposes", decided to establish an open-ended ad-hoc inter-Governmental Committee of experts, representative of all regions, to elaborate a comprehensive International Convention on Countering the use of Information and Communications Technologies for criminal purposes, taking into full consideration

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existing international instruments and efforts at the national, regional and international levels on combating the use of Information and Communications Technologies for criminal purposes, and in particular, the work and outcomes of the open-ended inter-Governmental Expert Group constituted to conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime.

The 4th, 5th and 6th Sessions of the Ad-Hoc Committee were held on 09.01.2023-20.01.2023, 11.04.2023-21.04.2023 and 21.08.2023-01.09.2023 respectively at Vienna which was attended by the Officers from MeitY, CBI, DRDO (MoD), NSCS, CERT-In, DoT, MEA and MHA. The various chapters of draft convention were negotiated and amendments were suggested by the member countries.

10.32 MILIPOL India Exhibition 2023

MHA has constituted a 'Strategic Advisory Board' (SAB) aimed at developing the exhibitions along with the expectations and specificity of India on request of the French Embassy. Two meetings of the SAB with the representatives of MEA and French delegation were held on 07.09.2022 & 26.05.2023. The 'Strategic Advisory Board' (SAB) made it possible to streamline the administrative procedures necessary for the success of the exhibition. MILIPOL India Exhibition 2023 was organized successfully from 26.10.2023-28.10.2023 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

Capacity Building

10.33 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for its own Police forces but also foreign police personnel. During the period 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, 795 foreign Police officials from various countries i.e. Maldives, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Belize, Botswana, Cote D'ivoire, Chile, Croatia, El-Salvador, Fiji, Mauritius, Nigeria, Qatar, Philippines, Sudan, South Sudan, Suriname, Seychelles, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Guyana, Guatemala, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Togo, Jamaica, Kingdom of Eswatini, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, China, Nicaragua, Thailand, Tunisia, Russia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Azerbaijan, Malawi, Mongolia, Morocco, Lesotho, Oman, Sierra Leone, Cambodia, Vietnam, Tuvalu, Trinidad & Tobago, Uzbekistan, UAE, Zimbabwe etc have undergone various training programmes in various training Institutions in India under bilateral cooperation.

10.34 For the capacity building of Drug Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies, Narcotics Control Bureau organized workshops/training programmes for Bangladesh Drug Law Enforcement Officers in January, 2023; Colombo Security Conclave member countries in February, 2023; SCO member states on 28.02.2023 and for Policía De Investigaciones (PDI) Chile at New Delhi in September, 2023. Further, NCB officers also participated in 45 international Meetings/ Training Programme/Conference being organized by International Organizations such as INCB, UNODC, ASEAN and other countries such as USA, Kyrgyzstan etc.

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CHAPTER 11

MAJOR INITIATIVES AND SCHEMES

Umbrella scheme of Modernization of Police Forces (MPF)

11.1 The Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes,constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, recommended in the year 2015 that the schemes of "law and order" and "justice deliverysystem" be treated as part of the core National Development Agenda. In pursuant to this recommendation, the Government of India (NitiAayog), vide O.M. dated 17.8.2016, has includedthe umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)" as a 'core' scheme, while finalizing 6 'Core of the Core' schemes, 20 'Core' Schemes and 2 'optional schemes byrationalizing existing 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

11.2 In order to achieve programmatic outcomes by harnessing the inter-linkages and complementarities of these schemes, the Ministry of Home Affairs has consolidated the schemes and projects related to equipping of police under an umbrella scheme. The objective is to bring all the relevant schemes that contribute to modernising the police forces and improve their functioning, at one place in the Union budget.

11.3 For the first time, the umbrella scheme of MPF had been approved by the Government on27.09.2017 for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20, with total outlay of ₹ 25,061 crore. Out of this total outlay, the central outlay approved is ₹ 18,636 crore and the States' share is ₹ 6,425 crore. Under this 'core' scheme, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 8 North-East States viz.Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura are eligible to receive 90% of central assistance and the States need to provide 10% funds. In case ofrest of the States, Central share is 60% and States have to contribute 40% share. The sub-schemesunder the umbrella scheme of MPF, except some sub-schemes had been further extended till 31.03.2021.

11.4 On 19.01.2022, the Cabinet had approved continuation of umbrella scheme of "Modernization of Police Forces (MPF)" for 5 years period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. This scheme comprises all relevant sub-schemes that contribute to modernization and improvement in the functioning of the Police Forces of States and Union Territories (UTs) with a total central financial outlay of ₹ 26,275 crore.

11.5 Broadly, this umbrella scheme comprises of two schemes, namely, scheme for Modernization of Police Forces of States and Union Territories and scheme of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States and Left-Wing Extremism affected Areas. Under these two verticals, at the time of Cabinet approval, there were 15 sub-schemes structured as below:

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(a) **Vertical I: Modernization of Police Forces (MPF) of States & Union Territories**

- **Three Centrally Sponsored Sub-scheme**

i. Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police

ii. Assistance for Setting-up / Up-gradation of Forensic Science Labs in Andhra Pradesh

iii. Raising of India Reserve Battalions/ Specialized India Reserve Battalions (IR Bn/SIRB Bns)

- **Two Central sector Sub-schemes**

i. Scheme for Modernization of Forensic Capacities

ii. Assistance to States & UTs for Narcotics Control

(b) **Vertical II: Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for Jammu and Kashmir(J&K), North-East (NE) States and Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) areas.**

Three Centrally Sponsored Sub-scheme

i. SRE (NE)

ii. Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) in LWE Affected Areas

iii. SRE(LWE)

Seven Central sector Sub-schemes

i. Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE Management (ACALWEMS)

ii. Special Central Assistance (SCA)

to Most LWE Affected Districts& Districts of Concern'

iii. Civic Action Plan (CAP) in LWE Affected Areas

iv. Media plan (Advertising & Publicity) in LWE Affected Areas

v. SRE (J&K) - Relief & Rehabilitation (R & R)

vi. SRE (J&K) - Security Environment

vii. SRE (J&K) – Police

11.6 Implementation of this umbrella scheme will bolster the Government's capacity to address challenges faced in different theatres such as areas affected by LWE, Jammu and Kashmir and North East effectively and undertake development interventions which will catalyze in improving the quality of life in these areas and help combat these challenges effectively at the same time.

Scheme of "Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police" (erstwhile Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces)

Objectives

11.7 Although 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, as due to financial constraints the States have not been able to modernise and equip their police forces up to the desired level, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States by implementing the scheme of 'Modernization of State Police Forces' since 1969-70. This scheme had been continued with the new name 'Assistance to States for Modernization of Police' between the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21. Since Union Territories have been included under the

scheme, the name of the scheme has been changed to 'Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police'. The objective of this centrally sponsored sub-scheme is to strengthen police infrastructure by equipping the police of States/UTs with the required resources like modern technology, advanced weaponry, latest equipment for communication, forensic, security, training, cyber-crime, traffic policing, etc.

11.8   Funding pattern for North Eastern States, including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand is 90:10(Centre: State) for rest of the States it will be 60:40 and for UTs it will be 100 % (Central Share). There is a provision to provide Incentive funds to the States and UTs for implementation of police reforms.

11.9   The Cabinet has continued the existing sub-scheme with the following modifications, which had been finalised after due consultation and suggestions from the States:

a) To make the scheme impactful at the ground level, construction of police stations is proposed to be included in scheme.

b) The State/UT Governments have scarcity of expert agencies advice and assessment pertaining to the latest technology etc. It is proposed to enable them to hire a PMC (Project Management Consultancy) with not more than 3 % of the cost of the technical /IT system approval.

c) UTs are also included in the scheme.

Funds released under the scheme

11.10 The States are grouped into two categories, namely Category 'A' and Category 'B' for the purpose of funding. Category 'A' States, namely Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 8 North-East States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura are eligible to receive 90% of central assistance and the States need to provide 10% funds. The State-wise statement of funds released to Category 'A' States under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces since 2018-19 onwards is indicated at **Annexure-XVI**. The remaining States are in Category 'B' and these States are provided 60% central assistance and the States need to provide 40% funds. **Annexure-XVII** gives a State-wise statement of funds released to Category 'B' States since 2018-19. Funds allocated and released to UTs for modernization of police forces of UTs is at **Annexure-XVIII**.

Approval mechanism

11.11   The allocation made for this scheme in Union Budget is further distributed/allocated among all the States/UTs, as central share, based on pre-decided inter-State/UT distribution ratio. Each State Government has to add commensurate State share (40% or 10%) and the States have to formulate their Action Plans based on their strategic priorities and requirements. These Action Plans are approved by State/UT Level Empowered Committee (SLEC/UTLEC) at State/UT level and by High Powered Committee (HPC), headed by Joint Secretary looking after the scheme at Central Government level. Approval Cycle of Action Plans has been preponed and as per the modified approval cycle, the Action Plans are to be approved by February, i.e. a month prior to commencement of the Financial Year and

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State could avail release of fund from 1st April. This has been done to facilitate timely release of funds to the States/UTs.

Review of implementation of the scheme

11.12 The progress of implementation of the scheme is regularly reviewed by the Union Home Secretary and the Union Home Minister. Various issues and suggestions of the States are duly considered and progress of utilisation of funds released to the individual States is monitored in the meetings of the Zonal Councils chaired by the Union Home Minister.

Utilization of Funds

11.13 With a view to have more effective cash management and bring more efficiency in the public expenditure management, new procedure for release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and monitoring utilization of funds released has been introduced by the Government of India with effect from 01.07.2021. For the purpose of this scheme, all States have to designate a Single Nodal Agency (SNA) and open a Single Nodal Account at State level in a Scheduled Commercial Bank. As per new procedure, funds are to be released to States strictly on the basis of balance funds of the scheme (Central and State share). Funds available in the bank account of SNA should not be more than 50% of 1st installment likely to be released to a State/UT. Further, the amount released in one installment shall not be more than 25% of the amount earmarked for the State /UT for a CSS for the financial year 2023-24. Due to these guidelines of strict monitoring of unspent balance, actual release to the States and UTs have remained on lower side during the financial years 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Institute of Correctional Administration

11.14 The Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration (ICA) at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Centre to provide training to prison personnel. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh imparts training to prison personnel of neighbouring States such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and UT of Chandigarh etc. The Institute also conducts outreach programmes for various States on specific issues related to Prisons and prison inmates. The Institute has conducted several training programmes for prison personnel of neighbouring States and on other themes and modules, as per the request of State Governments. The Institute has also participated in programmes conducted by State Governments in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development.

Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators

11.15 Asia and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) is an organization of 26 countries viz., Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu and Vietnam. India is a founder member of this organization. Since 2008 India has been a member of the Governing Board of the organization. Every year an annual conference is organized by the member countries where Correctional Administrators of member countries exchange ideas on updates and bestpractices

on prison reforms in the Asia Pacific region. The conference gives correctional officers chance to share their knowledge and exchange best practices being adopted in various countries. In 2013, the conference was hosted by India. The 2022 conference was held virtually from 19.09.2022 to 23.09.2022. The 2023 Conference was held at Hanoi, Vietnam from 12th – 16th November 2023.

Correctional Service Medals

11.16 The following Correctional Service Medals are conferred on the officers and staffengaged in Prison Administration on Republic Day and Independence Day every year: (a) President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service (b) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service (c) President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (d) Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry.

11.17 The medals are awarded for distinguished service record in correctional service, maintaining administration in special difficulties and exemplary service marked by efficiency etc. For gallantry, the medal is given for an act of exceptional gallantry in apprehending prisoners or in preventing their escape etc.

11.18 The Presidential Gazette Notification instituting the Correctional Service Medals were issued on 05.04.1999. The awards were first announced on Republic Day2000. The recipients of the award are given a medallion and a scroll. Thedecoration of the award is presented to the recipient by the State Government.

11.19 The number of President's Correctional Service Medals for Distinguished Service and the number of Correctional Service Medals for Meritorious Service which can be awarded in a year are 25 and 75 respectively. There is no limit to the number of medals to be awarded for gallantry.

11.20 A total of 7 President's Correctional Service Medals for Distinguished Service and 70 Correctional Service Medals for Meritorious Service were approved for prison personnel on Independence Day, 2023.

The Witness Protection Scheme, 2018

11.21 Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), in consultation with the National Legal Service Authority, Bureau of Police Research & Development and State Governments, prepared "The Witness Protection Scheme, 2018". This scheme provides for protection of witnesses based on the threat assessment. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 05.12.2018 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 156 of 2016 has endorsed the Scheme. This scheme was circulated to the States/Union Territories on 14.01.2019 for implementation. As per information received from various States/UT Administrations, witnesses have started getting protection under the Scheme.

Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat" –Cultural Exchange between State Police Forces

11.22 Government of India has initiated a programme "Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat (EBSB)" which was launched by the Prime Minister on 31.10.2015, i.e., the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The idea behind this programme is to celebrate diversity of the country to showcase unity in diversity. MHA has also taken up a programme of exchange of police personnel of States/UT Administrations. Such an exchange is likely to expose police force of one

State to the police force of another State having different culture and language. It would not only lead to better understanding and appreciation of each other's culture but also expose them to policing practices of each other's State.

11.23 Further, to enhance interaction and promote mutual understanding between people of different States/Union Territories, Raj Bhawans/Raj Niwas of all States/Union Territories are organizing Foundation Days of different States/UTs with great fervor and gaiety. It is an initiative to share the history, art and cultural of the States/UTs whose Foundation Day is celebrated. It is also a celebration of the glory of the past and syncretic culture of the country. As part of these celebrations, all Raj Bhawans/Raj Niwas are promoting cultural exchange, mutual understanding and appreciation by bringing people of different States together. The initiative has strengthened the thread of unity across the States/UTs. It has also helped the people of various States/UTs to know the culture and tradition of each other's States/UTs and thereby fostering the sentiment of national unity and integration.

Implementation of Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

11.24 The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014, was enacted in the year 2014 for creation of the State of Telangana by reorganizing the State of Andhra Pradesh. The apportionment of assets and liabilities of the Companies/Corporations etc., of the composite State of Andhra Pradesh between the Successor States is in progress. A large number of the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 have been implemented. The remaining provisions of the APR Act are at various stages of implementation. Some of the provisions relating to setting up of Infrastructure projects and educational institutions have long gestation period for which a time period of ten years has been prescribed in the Act.

11.25 The Ministry of Home Affairs reviews the progress of implementation of various provisions of the Act from time to time with the Ministries/Departments concerned as well as the representatives of the two State Governments. So far, 34 such review meetings have been held.

Appointment of Governors

11.26 During 2023-24, new Governors have been appointed in Odisha, Tripura and Telangana States. Shri Raghubar Das has been appointed as Governor of Odisha, Shri Indra Sena Reddy Nallu has been appointed as Governor of Tripura and Shri CP Radha krishnan has been given additional charge of Telangana.

Governors' Conference

11.27 The 51st Governors' Conference was held on 11.11.2021 at Rashtrapati Bhawan. Action Taken Report on the actionable recommendations of the 51st Governor's Conference has been forwarded to the President's Secretariat in September, 2023 for perusal of the Hon'ble President.

Change the name of villages, Towns, Railway Stations etc.

11.28 Ministry of Home Affairs accords 'No-Objection' to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for change in the name of villages, cities, railway stations etc. During the year 2023-24 (upto 31.03.2024), 'No objection' for changing the name of villages,

towns, railway stations etc. has been accorded to 43 proposals received from the State Governments.

Incentivizing Police Reforms

11.29 When the umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces was approved in September, 2017, a component of 'incentives for police reforms' was included in the implementation structure of the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernization of Police'. It was decided to keep certain amount each year for awarding incentives to State Government for implementation of Police Reforms". To incentivise the implementation of police reforms as recommended by various committees, originally a provision of keeping up to 10% of the total annual allocation of the scheme was made. During the year 2018-19, ten States were assessed eligible for award of incentives and grants of ₹7.69 crore each, out of total incentives of ₹76.90 crore, were released to these States. This incentive fund has been increased to 'up to 20%' from the year 2019-20. For the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹158.26 crore was released as incentives for implementation of police reforms to six State Governments. No States were found eligible during the years 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23. For the year 2023-24 the fund earmarked for incentives for Police Reform has been merged with the regular allocation for the States/UTs.

SMART Policing

11.30 During the 49th DGs/IGs Annual Conference on 30.11.2014, Hon'ble Prime Ministerintroduced a concept of S.M.A.R.T. Police. It implies: S- Sensitive and Strict; M- Modern and Mobile; A- Alert and Accountable; R- Reliable and Responsive and T- Trained and Techno-savvy.In this regard

four Regional Workshops were successfully organised on Smart Policing in Bengaluru, Bhopal, Guwahati and Chandigarh during April-May 2015. During the workshops, many innovative ideas and best practices followed by various State Governments/ Police were presented and analysed. The best practices have been shortlisted in accordance with the ten attributed of 'SMART' policing. A compilation of best practices and SMART policing initiativeswas released by BPR&D in the DGs/IGsP conference held during the period from 19.12.2015 to20.12.2015 in Bhuj, Gujarat.

11.31 In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs requested all the States / UTs to identify the positive stories / good work being done at the Police Station level or by any other Police Offices at the District level or below and put the same in public domain on the website of the office of district SSP/ SP and Commissioner of Police. As per information received from States/UTs as well as information collected from websites, districts and police districts across the country have their separate websites. Some States have uploaded the positive stories district-wise and some of them have uploaded on their State Police websites. As per information available, 43,927 positive stories have been uploaded on websites so far.

Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme

11.32 The Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme was launched nationally on 21.07.2018 at Tau Devil Lal Stadium, Gurugram, by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister, in the presence of Shri PrakshJavadekar, Hon'ble Union Human Resource Development Minister, and Shri Manohar Lal Khattar, Hon'ble Chief Minister

of Haryana. About 6000 cadets from different States/UTs participated in the ceremony. The programme seeks to build a bridge between the Police and the larger community through school students by inculcating values and ethics in them with classes in schools and outside. The programme focuses on students of classes 8 & 9 and special care has been taken to ensure that it does not lead to increase in the workload of the students. The programme is to cover broadly two kinds of topics:

(i) Crime prevention and control

(ii) Values and ethics. Under the first part, the topics covered are – Community Policing, Road Safety, Fight against Social Evils, Safety of Women & Children, Fight against Corruption and Disaster Management. The topics covered under the second part are- Values & Ethics, Respect for Elders, Empathy & Sympathy, Tolerance, Patience, Attitude, Team Spirit and Discipline. As per information provided by BPR&D, more than 12,734 schools and 8,02,192 number of students are enrolled as SPC Cadets till 31.03.2024.

STATE LEGISLATIONS

11.33 Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry in the Government of India for processing the proposals on legislation (under Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution) received from the State Governments for obtaining the assent/ previous instructions/ prior sanction of the President of India. The Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under Article 201 of the Constitution, Bills for previous sanction of the President under proviso to Article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances for instructions of the President under proviso to Clause 1 of Article 213 of the Constitution, and the Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with para 4(3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution are covered in this category.

11.34 The proposals on legislation are examined for expeditious approval, in consultation with the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with other Ministries/Departments and the concerned State Governments to facilitate early approval / assent to the Bills by resolving issues.

11.35 In addition to the previously pending legislative proposals from States, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 91 fresh legislative proposals from the States i.e. 89 Bills for assent and 2 Ordinance for previous instructions during the period 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024. The number of proposals finalized during this period is as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Numbers
I	Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under Article 201 of the Constitution	
	(i) Bills assented to by the President	29
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from the President	00

		(iii) Assent withheld by the President	12
		(iv) Bills withdrawn by the State Government concerned	12
		(v) Bills returned to the State Government concerned	00
II		Ordinances for previous instructions of the President under Article 213 (1) of the Constitution	
		(i) Instructions of the President conveyed for promulgation of the Ordinance.	02
		(ii) Ordinances withdrawn by the State Government concerned	03
III		Bills for previous sanction of the President under Article 304(B) of the Constitution	
		(i) Previous Sanction of the President conveyed to the State Government	01
		(ii) Bills withdrawn by the State Government concerned	01
IV		Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244 (1) read wit h para 4 (3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution	00
		Total	60

11.36 Ministry of Home Affairs is also concerned with legislative aspects of Criminal Laws. With a view to provide accessible and affordable justice to all and to create a legal structure which is citizen centric, the Ministry of Home Affairs had undertaken a comprehensive review of British era criminal laws viz., the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

After extensive consultations and consideration of suggestions received from various stakeholders, three legislations, namely, the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023, were passed by both the Houses of Parliament, assented to by the Hon'ble President of India and notified in the Gazette of India on 25th December 2023. The Central Government appointed the 1st July 2024 as the date on which the provisions of these three laws shall come into force.

The salient features of these three new laws are as follows: -

i. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 provides for streamlining the provisions relating to offences and penalties. Community service has been provided as one of the punishments for petty offences for the first time. The offences against women and children, murder and offences against the State have been given precedence. In order to deal effectively with the problem of organized crimes and terrorist activities, new offences of terrorist acts and organized crime have been added in the BNS with deterrent punishments. A

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new offence on acts of secession, armed rebellion, subversive activities, separatist activities or endangering sovereignty or unity and integrity of India has also been added. The fines and punishment for various offences have also been suitably enhanced.

ii. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 provides for the use of technology and forensics in the investigation of crime and furnishing and lodging of information, service of summons, etc., through electronic communication. Specific time-lines have been prescribed for time bound investigation, trial and pronouncement of judgments. Citizen centric approach have been adopted for supply of copy of first information report to the victim and to inform them about the progress of investigation, including by digital means. In cases where the punishment is seven years or more, the victim shall be given an opportunity of being heard before withdrawal of the case by the Government. Summary trial has been made mandatory for petty and less serious cases. The accused persons may be examined through electronic means, like video conferencing. The concept of summary trial and trial in absentia has been also introduced. The magisterial system has also been streamlined.

iii. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 provides that 'evidence' includes any information given electronically, which would permit appearance of witness, accused, experts and victims through electronic means. It provides for admissibility of an electronic or digital record as evidence and it shall have the same legal effect, validity and enforceability as paper records. It seeks to expand the scope of secondary evidence to include copies made from original by mechanical processes, copies made from or compared with the original, counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them and oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it and giving matching hash # value of original record will be admissible as proof of evidence in the form of secondary evidence. It seeks to put limits on the facts which are admissible and its certification as such in the courts. The Bill introduces more precise and uniform rules of practice of courts in dealing with facts and circumstances of the case by means of evidence.

MERCY PETITION

11.37 The Ministry of Home Affairs also deals with Mercy Petitions for pardon etc. made to the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India. One mercy petition was processed during the period.

Private Security Agency Licensing Portal

11.38 For advancement of the sector, the Ministry of Home Affairs, on 24.09.2019 launched 'Private Security Agency Licensing Portal' for issue of new licence/renewal of licence through online mode to private security agencies under the PSAR Act. The Portal provides instant character and antecedents' verification of the applicants/ guards/ supervisors etc. through Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) database endowed with all India online searches of criminal antecedents. The online licensing system caters for speedy disposal and efficient

monitoring of licence applications by the Controlling Authorities. At the same time, it facilitates easier tracking by the applicants as well as cost savings to the industry. Currently, the portal is operational in all the States/ Union Territories, except West Bengal, where the system is operational in offline mode.

Notification of Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020

11.39   To promote ease of doing business in the sector, the Ministry of Home Affairs has reviewed the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006 notified under the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 administered by the Ministry. The new model Rules namely 'the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020' have been notified on 15.12.2020 and these Rules supersede the earlier Rules of 2006. So far 30 State Governments and UT Administrations have adopted the new Rules by notifying their Rules and adoption by the remaining States/UTs is under progress. The Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020 includes the advancement in the technological landscape, digital antecedents' verification, alignment with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and electronic payment of licence fee. The model Rules have been framed to ensure more effective compliance of the principal Act and are complementary to the Private Security Agency Licensing Portal.

Formulation of National Standards

11.40   'Police' being a State subject, State police forces work under their respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has role of hand holding the State police forces on various common modernisation needs of these forces with guidance regarding appropriate technologies/equipments, apart from providing assistance to these forces. Adoption of CAPFs' Qualitative Requirements & Trial Directives by State police forces or circulation of SOPs in various areas of police functions are some of the examples of such knowledge sharing. This facilitates additional avenues of guidance for police forces, especially police forces of smaller States. This also avoids duplication of efforts and partly removes constraints emanating from the fact that 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. In this direction, MHA has circulated critical/minimum prescribed State level infrastructure in the field of radio communication, and national standards in the field of forensics.

Ranking of Police Stations

11.41 During his address to the DsGP Conference in Kutch, Gujarat in 2015, Hon'ble Prime Minister directed to lay down parameters for grading of Police Stations on their performance as well as citizen feedback. Accordingly, the Annual Assessment of the Best Police Stations Scheme was undertaken to identify and recognize the ten best police stations of the country and the best police station in a particular State or Union Territory. Out of approximately 17,535 police stations all over the country, short-listing was done on the basis of data uploaded on CCTNS in the following manner:

a. 3 from the States having 750+police station

b. 2 from all other States and NCT Delhi

c. 1 from each Union Territory

11.42 The police stations are evaluated annually on the basis of data of crime against women, SCs/STs, property offences, missing persons and unidentified found person/dead

bodies. The criteria for choosing the best police stations in the country was primarily on the basis of their performance in crime prevention, investigation and disposal of cases, crime detection, community policing and maintenance of law and order. Infrastructure of Police Stations and Citizens Feedback are also taken into account for this purpose.

11.43 For the year 2023, assessment and evaluation of Police Stations to select and rank the best Police Stations in the country has been completed. The report has been released in DGsP/IGsP Conference held on January, 2024 at Jaipur.

11.44 The ranking of the top 10 Police Stations for the year 2023 is as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT	District	Police Station	Rank
1.	Telangana	Cyberabad Police Commissionerate	Rajendranagar	1
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Shergari	2
3.	West Bengal	Chandannagar Police Commissionerate	Serampore	3
4.	Mizoram	Champhai	Champhai	4
5.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	Kuderu	5
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Sector 26	6
7.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Mirzachauki	7
8.	Punjab	Rupnagar	Kiratpur Sahib	8
9.	Kerala	Malappuram	Kuttipuram	9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Civil Line	10

Formulation of new draft Model Police Act

11.45 The new Model Police Act was necessitated to examine Model Police Act 2006 vis-à-vis Police Acts framed and enacted by the States thereafter, to examine the implementation status of recommendations of the Review Committee on Police Reforms and also to examine the 2nd ARC report on Public Order, 2007. Accordingly, a Committee was formed in BPR&D to prepare a new Model Police Act.

11.46 The draft new Model Police Act prepared by BPR&D builds upon the framework provided in the Model Police Act,

2006 in a much concise manner. While the Model Police Act, 2006 had 221 sections comprising of 16 Chapters, the new Model Police Act has 97 sections in 10 Chapters. The draft provides for a single police service for a State, the composition of various wings (like Investigation and rural policing) and the creation of Intelligence and other Special Units. There is a separate and detailed Chapter on Police accountability which takes into account the order the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Prakash Singh V/s UOI & others that includes the constitution of a State Security Commission, Recruitment process of DGP and minimum tenure of two years,

minimum tenure of two years for Police officers on operational duties, separation of investigation and law and order functions of the police, setting up of a Police Establishment Board (PEB) & setting up of a Police Complaints Authority (PCA).

11.47   The new draft Model Police Act will be finalised in consultation with all the stakeholders and after approval by the Competent Authority, the same shall be circulated to the States/UTs.

Broad Band - Public Protection and Disaster Relief (BB-PPDR) communication network

11.48 The Broad Band - Public Protection and Disaster Relief (BB-PPDR) for Pan India cellular communication network based on 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) Public Safety-Long Term Evolution (PS-LTE) Technology is under consideration by the Government. The network is envisaged to provide high-speed data capabilities (currently not present) required for mission-critical services like voice, video & data to PPDR agencies, like fire and rescue services, emergency medical professionals, police, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) as well as other disaster relief support agencies.

11.49   For the implementation of the project, a High-Powered Committee (HPC) has been constituted with members of Divisions concerned of Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Telecommunication, Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless, Central Armed Police Forces, Central Police Organizations, National Disaster Management Authority, National Disaster Response Force, Delhi Police, Delhi Disaster Management Authority etc. During the 3rd HPC Meeting held on 04.01.2024, it was decided that a one-day conference/workshop on BB-PPDR is to be organized jointly by MHA & DoT. Accordingly, an International Experience Sharing Conclave on BB-PPDR Network was held on 13.03.2024 in VigyanBhawan, New Delhi.

11.50 The purpose of the conference is to facilitate capacity building among stakeholders involved in public protection and disaster relief networks. This will help explore the different solutions available in the field worldwide for the implementation of BB-PPDR network in the Indian scenario. The representatives of various Divisions of Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Telecommunications, Central Armed Police Forces, Central Police Organizations, NDRF, NDMA, Bureau of Police Research &Development, Directorate of Forensic Sciences Services, National Institute of Disaster Management, Home/Police Department of 32 States and Union Territories, State Disaster Management Authority, and other Police organizations attended the Conclave.

11.51   The Conclave was divided into four sessions:

i.   Inaugural Session

ii. Global Scenario in Public Safety Networks

iii. Technology Environment and Present Network in India

iv. Implementation Methodology for BB-PPDR Network in India Inaugural Session.The understanding of the Conclave will enable all the stakeholders to participate from the inception and effectively utilize the network once implemented.

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CHAPTER-12

FOREIGNERS, FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION AND REHABILITATION

Foreigners and Citizenship

12.1   The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is also responsible for matters pertaining to immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship. The entry, stay, movement in India and exit of foreigners from India are regulated by the Bureau of Immigration (BoI) and the police authorities of State Governments/Union Territories (UTs).

Entry and Movement of Foreigners

12.2   The entry, stay and exit of the foreigners from India are governed by the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. While Indian visa of all categories to all foreigners can be granted in physical or sticker form by Indian Missions/Posts located abroad, the Bureau of Immigration (BoI) presently grants electronic visa under seven categories to foreigners of 167 countries. Besides, 'Visa-on-Arrival' is granted by the Immigration Authorities at 6 designated airports to nationals of 3 countries. The stay and movement of the foreigners in India and their exit are regulated by the BoI and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Foreigners and Visa

12.3   A total of 98,40,321 foreigners visited India during the period from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024. The maximum number of foreigners who visited India during this period were from the Bangladesh (21,08,734) followed by those from United States of America (17,37,549), United Kingdom (9,86,954), Australia (4,72,913), Canada (4,00,417), Sri Lanka (2,85,664), Malaysia (2,80,578), Germany (2,39,271), Nepal (2,02,197) and Singapore (2,00,708). These 10 countries accounted for 70.27% of the total arrival of foreigners during the period 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024 while the rest of the countries accounted for 29.73% of total incoming traffic of foreigners.

12.4   Owing to the situation arising out of COVID-19 pandemic and to control its spread, MHA had taken a series of steps to curtail the inward/outward movement of international passengers (both foreigners as well as Indians) in a calibrated manner since February, 2020. However, with the unlocking down in progress in India, the Central Government has been relaxing the visa and travel restrictions in a phased manner since May 2020. In this direction, MHA has issued orders on 21.10.2020 permitting the following categories of foreign nationals to enter India by water routes or by flights including those under the Vande Bharat Mission or 'air bubble' (bilateral air travel arrangements) scheme or by any non-scheduled commercial flights as allowed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation:

(a)   All Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)

cardholders and PIO cardholders holding passports of any country.

(b) All foreign nationals intending to visit India for any purpose (including their dependents on appropriate category of dependent visa) except those on Tourist Visa.

(c) Regular Tourist Visa was restored on 15.03.2022 and e-Tourist Visa was also restored on 15.03.2022 to the nationals of 156 countries.

(d) At present, nationals of 167 countries are eligible for e-Visa in all seven sub categories i.e., e-Tourist Visa, e-Business Visa, e-Conference Visa, e-Medical Visa, e-Medical Attendant Visa, e-Ayush Visa and e-Ayush Attendant Visa.

(e) Further, 20 land ICPs have also been opened on the Indo-Bangladesh (16), Indo-Bhutan (01), Indo-Nepal (2), Indo-Pakistan (01) borders. Besides 03 rail ICPs have also been opened.

12.5 Towards promoting tourism in the country, 92,922 e-tourist visa were granted free of cost to foreign nationals during 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024.

12.6 e-Emergency X-Misc. Visa (e-Visa) for Afghan nationals was introduced as a temporary measure due to extraordinary situation arising out of prevailing political situation in Afghanistan.

Deportation of Foreigners

12.7 From 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, a total of 2331 foreigners were deported by the Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs). Most of the deported foreigners belonged to Nigeria (1470), followed by Bangladesh (411) and Uganda (78).

e-VISA

12.8 Presently e-Visa facility, under seven sub-categories i.e. e-Tourist Visa, e-Business Visa, e-Conference Visa, e-Medical Visa and e-Medical Attendant Visa, e-Ayush Visa and e-Ayush Attendant Visahas been extended to nationals of 167countries for entry through 31 designated international airports and 5 major seaports in India. Nationals of these 167 countries can submit the application for the e-Visa online from anywhere in the world and make the payment for Visa fee online. Presently e-visa is granted as follows: -

i. e-Tourist Visa is granted under three options i.e. for 5 years (except Sri Lankan nationals) with multiple entry, for one year with multiple entry and for one month with double entry.

ii. e-Business Visa is granted for one year with multiple entry.

iii. e-Medical Visa, e-Medical Attendant Visa, e-Ayush Attendant Visa is granted for a period up to 60 days with triple entry.

iv. e-Conference Visa is granted for a period of 30 days with single entry.

12.9 Furthermore, e-Medical Visa, e-Medical Attendant Visa, e-Ayush visa, e-Ayush Attendant visa and e-Conference Visa are extendable in India by FRROs/FROs.

Visa-on-Arrival ('VOA') Scheme

12.10 In addition to the e-Visa facility, Government of India has extended Visa-on-Arrival scheme to nationals of Japan, South Korea and United Arab Emirates (UAE) with double entry for a period not exceeding 60

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days for business, tourism, conference and medical purposes for entry through 6 designated international airports in India i.e., Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad with effect from 01.03.2016, 01.10.2018 and 07.11.2019 respectively. In the case of UAE nationals, this facility will be available to those who had earlier obtained e-Visa or normal paper Visa for India irrespective of whether the person has visited India or not.

Long Term Visa (LTV) for Pakistani Nationals

12.11 From 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, a total of 1112 cases of Long-Term Visa (LTV) have been granted by MHA for minority communities from Pakistan.

Repatriation of Pakistani Prisoners and Fishermen

12.12 From 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, 34 Pakistani civil prisoners and 15 Pakistani fishermen, who had completed their sentences, were repatriated to Pakistan.

Bringing back Indian Prisoners and Indian Fishermen caught by Pakistan

12.13 From 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, 4 Indian Civil Prisoners, 3 Civilians and 478 Indian fishermen were repatriated by Pakistan to India.

Mission Mode Project (MMP on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)

12.14   The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Mission Mode Project "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)". The core objective of this Project is to develop and implement a secure and integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate traveler's while strengthening security. The Project is being implemented in a planned and phased manner in consonance with infrastructure/connectivity readiness of locations supported by effective communication, training and institutional capacity.

12.15   The project was initiated in May, 2010 and has been extended twice. The current extension is up to 31.03.2026.

12.16   The project has global outreach since the scope of the project includes 190 Indian Missions abroad, 112 ICPs (Immigration Check Posts), 12 FRROs (Foreigners Regional Registration Offices) and 700+FROs (Foreigners Registration Offices) in the District Headquarters across the country. At present, integrated online visa application system has been implemented in 188 Indian Missions abroad, 12 FRROs, 700+ FROs, and 112 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). Biometric enrolment software has been implemented in 184 Indian Missions abroad to capture the biometric details of visa applicants.

12.17 During the year 2023, IVFRT Visa application has been integrated with the IT platforms of Ministry of Education (Study in India) and Ministry of Health for authentication of the foreigners availing health and education services in India; District Police Module (DPM) has been launched and implemented in 750+ districts across the country; e-Ayush Visa application was launched for foreigners seeking Ayush treatment in India.

12.18 Besides this, IT Infrastructure of the Indian High Commissions was revamped

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along with training and capacity building of the Mission officials.

Declaration of ICPs as authorized ICPs

12.19 During the year 2023, Manohar International Airport, Mopa, Goa; Raja Bhoj International Airport, Bhopal, MP, Kamarajar Seaport of Tamil Nadu and Dhamra Seaport were declared as authorized Immigration Check Posts, in addition to this, e-Visa scheme was implemented at Manohar International Airport, Mopa, Goa and Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar International Airport.

Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Cardholder Scheme

12.20 The Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) Cardholder Scheme was made operational from 02.12.2005. This card provides inter-alia, a lifelong visa, exemption from registration with FRROs and parity with Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields, except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural/plantation properties. No parity is allowed in the sphere of political and public employment rights.

12.21 A total of 3,92,967 foreign nationals have been registered as OCI Cardholders and 10,287 OCI Cards have been issued in lieu of PIO Cards during the period from 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024.

12.22 Erstwhile PIO cards would continue to be considered valid for entry/exit through the Indian ICPs till 31.12.2024. However, if any deadline is notified by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) making handwritten travel documents invalid, the PIO cardholders will have to obtain appropriate visas from Indian Missions for travelling to India.

12.23 The Central Government has delegated the powers vested under section 7 A (3) of The Citizenship Act, 1955 to the Head of the Indian Embassy in Suriname and the Head of Indian Mission in Mauritius to consider applications submitted by the descendants up to the respective sixth and seventh generation of the original Indian immigrants who had arrived in these countries as migrants and indentured labourer from the Indian territories, for getting registered as OCI cardholders on the merit of each case.

Citizenship Wing

12.24 The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA) was notified on 12.12.2019 and came into force on 10.01.2020. It aims to facilitate grant of citizenship to migrants belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan who had come to India on or before 31.12.2014 and who had been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any rule or order made there under.

12.25 The CAA is a focused legislation which seeks to provide arelaxation to aforesaid specific communities from the specified countries with a clear cut-off date. It is a compassionate and ameliorative legislation.

12.26 The CAA does not apply to Indian citizens. Therefore, it does not in any way take away or abridge the rights of any Indian citizen. Further, the present legal process of acquiring Indian citizenship by any foreigner

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of any category as provided in the Citizenship Act, 1955 is very much operational and the CAA does not amend or alter this legal position in any manner whatsoever. Hence, legal migrants of any religion from any country will continue to get Indian citizenship once they fulfill the eligibility conditions already provided in the law for registration or naturalization.

12.27 The Constitution of India has provided special provisions under Sixth Schedule to grant protection to tribal and indigenous people of North-Eastern region. CAA has excluded areas under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution and areas covered by Inner Line Permit system under Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873. Hence, CAA does not affect the protectiongranted by the Constitution to indigenous population of North Eastern States.

12.28 **The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2024**: MHA vide Gazette Notification No. 172(E) dated 11.03.2024, has notified the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2024 with the aim to grant Indian Citizenship to the eligible migrants covered under the ambit of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019.

12.29 Vide Statutory Order No. 1231(E) dated 11.03.2024, MHA has issued order specifying the authority (s) who are required to process/decide the citizenship application submitted by eligibility applicants in pursuance of the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2024 read with the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019.

12.30 Processing of all Citizenship applications has been made paperless w.e.f. 15.10.2019. End to end processing is being done electronically. From 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024, a total of 1699 Citizenship

Certificates have been granted by various competent authorities (MHA plus authorities with delegated powers of the Central Government in 9 States and 31 Districts) to foreigners under the provisions of The Citizenship Act, 1955. Out of this, 1278 were granted by Registration under Section 5 and 421 were granted by Naturalization under Section 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

FCRA WING

12.31 The FCRA, 2010 regulates the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution to persons/associations in India with the objective of preventing any diversion of such contribution towards activities detrimental to national interest and for matters connected therewith.

12.32 Under the FCRA, 2010, any person or association seeking foreign contributions for definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme may either obtain a registration or prior permission to receive foreign contribution from the Ministry of Home affairs by making an application in the prescribed format. The registration is granted only to such associations which have a proven track record of functioning in the chosen field of activity during last three years. Registration or prior permission is granted only after through security vetting of the activities and antecedents of the association and office bearers thereof.

12.33 All FCRA services like registration, prior permission, renewal of registration, change of details of NGOs, grant of foreign hospitality were made online with effect from 14.12.2015. The portal has been constantly updated to make it more user friendly and informative.

12.34 The status of disposal of the FCRA applications of registration, renewal & Prior Permission and Hospitality from 01.012023 to 31.03.2024 are as under: -

Sl. No	Service	Granted	Denied	Total Disposal
1	Renewal	6293	2013	8306
2	Registration	1209	945	2154
3	Prior Permission	39	257	296
4	Hospitality	3912	471	4383
5	Change of Committee members	4185	4162	8347

12.35 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020 was passed by the Parliament in September 2020 and this has been notified on 28.09.2020. The amendments made in the Act aim to help effectively monitor the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution.

12.36 For better compliance of the Act and to ensure adherence to the declared and lawful purposes along with transparency and accountability, the amendment Act, 2020 has mandated following, among others:

I. Transfer of foreign contribution from one entity/association to another is prohibited to prevent its misuse and diversion and for effective monitoring of utilization.

II. Ceiling of administrative expenditure reduced from 50% to 20% of foreign contribution received in one financial year with an aim to increase use of foreign contribution for core welfare activities.

III. Aadhar made mandatory as ID for Office bearers.

IV. Requirement of field inquiry for renewal of registration to ascertain on-ground activities are actually being carried out.

V. Foreign contribution can be remitted only in an "FCRA account in theSBI, New Delhi Main Branch".

12.37 Consequent to coming into force of the Foreign contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020, the Central Government amended the Foreign contribution (Regulation) Rule 2011 through the Foreign contribution (Regulation) (Amendment) Rules, 2020 and the same has been notified on 10.11.2020.

12.38 In order to facilitate smooth transition to the amended regime, various relaxations were granted to FCRA associations. These include the extended period for use of erstwhile FCRA main account and extension in validity period of FCRA registration.

12.39 The Foreign contribution (Regulation) Rules 2011 have been further amended vide notification published in the Gazette of India on 01.07.2022 with an aim to reduce burden of compliance on NGOs/persons.

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12.40 Certain offences under the foreign contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 have been made compoundable through Gazette Notifications published on 1-07-2022. This notification has been further amended vide notification dated 20-02-2023.

12.41 Process of receiving and processing of application for revision u/s 32 of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 has been made online w.e.f. 01-09-2022.

12.42 A ticket based FCRA Helpdesk system has been developed and launched on 14th July, 2023, with an aim to resolve issues raised by Association/NGOs/Individuals. Any entity can submit queries/ issues through helpdesk website or through support email or through support telephone numbers. FCRA Helpdesk with ticket system has started functioning since July 2023.

12.43 The Foreign contribution (Regulation) Rules 2011 have been further amended vide notification dated 22.09.2023 with an aim to capture data of fixed and moveable assets of associations created out of the Foreign Contribution.

Freedom Fighter' Pension

12.44 Indian freedom struggle is unique in the history of mankind (Nation). Persons from all walks of life worked unitedly for a common cause. It was the struggle and sacrifice of several generations of people, up to 1947, which brought freedom to the country. Millions of people participated in the freedom struggle.

Pension Scheme

12.45 In order to honour the freedom fighters, GoI introduced a scheme known as the 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' in 1969. In 1972, on the eve of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, a scheme called the "Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme" was introduced for granting pension to freedom fighters. This Scheme was liberalized and renamed as the 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme' with effect from 01.08.1980. In 2017, the nomenclature of the scheme has been changed as "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana." The details on eligibility conditions for grant of pension under SSSY are available in the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs under Freedom Fighters Division.

12.46 **Special Dispensation for Women and Weaker Sections of the Society**:

The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which a freedom fighter should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), the minimum period has been kept at three months.

Other Facilities to the Freedom Fighters

12.47 Apart from pension, freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by GoI:

(a) Free railway pass (2nd/ 3rd AC in Duronto, 1st Class/ 2nd Class AC by any train including Rajdhani/Shatabdi/ Jan Shatabdi) for freedom fighters/ their widow/widower, along with one companion in same class, for life;

(b) Medical facilities under Central Government Health Scheme (C.G.H.S)

and free medical treatment in hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the control of Department of Public Enterprises have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their dependents;

(c) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;

(d) Provision of 4% reservation under "Combined Category" for Physically Handicapped Persons (PH), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and Freedom Fighters (FF) in the normal selection procedure adopted by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc.;

(e) General pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to the freedom fighters in Delhi. Spouse of a freedom fighter is permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after death of the freedom fighter;

(f) The old accommodation system for freedom fighters (Freedom Fighters' Home at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi) has been closed and better accommodation facilities are being provided to them in the State Bhawans of the respective States/UTs in Delhi; and

(g) In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their spouses have been allowed to also avail free air travel facility to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

Amount of Pension

12.48 The initial amount of pension as fixed in the year 1972 was ₹200/- per month. Subsequently, basic pension and Dearness Relief has been revised from time to time. Since 15.08.2016, the pension has been revised with Dearness Relief system applicable to Central Government employees twice a year. The rate of monthly pension w.e.f. 1.01.2024 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Category of freedom fighter	Basic pension w.e.f. 15.08.2016 (₹ per month)	Dearness Relief @48% w.e.f.1.01.2024	Total amount of pension in rupees (₹ per month)
1.	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/spouses	30,000/-	₹ 14,400/-	44,400/-
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	28,000/-	₹ 13,400/-	41,400/-
3.	Other Freedom Fighters /spouses including INA	26,000/-	₹ 12,480/-	38,480/-

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4.	Dependent parents/ eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e.in the Range of ₹ 13,000/- to ₹ 15,000/-	₹ 6,240/-to ₹ 7,200/-	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e. in the range of ₹ 19,240/- to ₹ 22,200-/

12.49 To bring clarity to the existing rules and to remove the possibility of misuse of the scheme, the Revised Policy Guidelines, 2014 for disbursement of Central Samman pension were issued vide letter no. 45.03.2014-FF(P) dated 6.08.2014.

12.50 Aadhaar Notification under Section 7 of Aadhaar Act, 2016 vide Gazette Notification dated 27th June, 2023 has been issued. Banks have been advised to obtain digital Life Certificate through Aadhaar authenticated Jeevan Pramanfrom November, 2023 onwards. The benefits of it are Minimizing of wrong disbursement, Submission of Life Certificate without visiting to the bank branch and Time saving of Pensioner.

Expenditure on Welfare of the Freedom Fighters

12.51 There is a provision of ₹649.03 crore for payment of pension, ₹ 3.0341393 crore for payment to Ministry of Railways for the Complementary Card Passes issued to Central Freedom Fighters and ₹ 36 lakh for reimbursement for freedom fighters free stay and meal in State Bhawans in Delhi in the sanctioned budget of MHA for FY 2023-24. As on 31.10.2023 an expenditure of ₹333.01 crore has been done for payment of pension, ₹15.40 lakh for reimbursement for freedom fighters stay at FF Home and no expenditure has been done on payment to Ministry of Railways for the Complementary Card Passes issued to Central Freedom Fighters.

Number of Central Samman Pensioners

12.52 Under the Scheme, 1,71,657 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till 31.03.2024 State-wise break-up of the freedom fighters/their dependents who have been sanctioned Samman pension is given below

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.3.2024)
1	Andhra Pradesh	15286
2	Telangana	
3	Assam	4442
4	Bihar &	24905
5	Jharkhand	
6	Goa	1508
7	Gujrat	3599
8	Haryana	1691

9	Himachal Pradesh	633
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1807
11	Karnataka	10104
12	Kerala	3425
13	Madhya Pradesh &	3488
14	Chhattisgarh	
15	Maharashtra	17966
16	Manipur	63
17	Meghalaya	86
18	Mizoram	4
19	Nagaland	3
20	Odisha	4196
21	Punjab	7041
22	Rajasthan	814
23	Tamil Nadu	4135
24	Tripura	888
25	Uttar Pradesh &	18000
26	Uttrakhand	
27	West Bengal	22523
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3
29	Chandigarh	91
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
31	Daman & Diu	33
32	NCT of Delhi	2048
33	Puducherry	320
34	Indian National Army (INA)	22472
	Total	171657

The total number of pensioners/beneficiaries as on 31.03.2024 stands as 171657.

Honouring Freedom Fighters

12.53 As per convention, this year, in the current scenario of COVID-19 pandemic, due to higher risk of infection due to poor health, decreasing immunity and other old age-related problems of Freedom Fighters, "At Home" function, to honour the revered freedom fighter pensioners by the Honourable President of India, could not be organized at Rashtrapati Bhawan on the Anniversary of Quit India Movement on 09.08.2023. On behalf of the Honourable

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President of India, the DM/SDM level officers of the State Governments/UTs honoured the freedom fighter pensioners, from their States and UTs, with Angavastramand *s*hawlat the homes of Freedom Fighters or the location earmarked by the State Governments/UTs.

Know your Freedom Fighter/Family (KYFF/F):

12.54 The SSSY samman disbursing banks were advised to perform the " Know your Freedom Fighter/Family with all SSSY beneficiaries and submit the scanned copies of KYFF/F proformas to this Ministry. Scanned copies of KYFF/F forms have been received in 11,958 SSSY beneficiaries till date.

12.55 Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana, there are 40 freedom struggle movements which have been recognized for the purpose of grant of Central Samman Pension. Out of the above 40 movements, details of the two latest movements viz. Hyderabad Liberation Movement and Goa Liberation Movement is given in following paragraphs.

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

12.56 In 1985, those who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Union of India during 1947-48, were made eligible for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana. Accordingly, 98 border camps were recognized for the purpose of considering the claims of underground sufferings during the Hyderabad Liberation Movement. Subsequently, in July, 2004, MHA recognized 18 additional border camps for consideration

of the claims. MHA issued detailed guidelines on 10.09.2009 in order to streamline the procedure for grant of pension to genuine freedom fighters. These guidelines are being followed.

Goa Liberation Movement

12.57 During the movement for liberation of Goa, which lasted for many years, a large number of freedom fighters had undergone severe punishment at the hands of Portuguese authorities. The Goa Liberation Movement was spread over three phases as follows:

Phase-I	From 1946 to 1953
Phase-II	From 1954 to 1955
Phase-III	From 1956 to 1961

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

12.58 On 04.07.2018, Government of India (GoI) approved clubbing eight schemes under the Umbrella Scheme "Relief and Rehabilitation of Migrants and Repatriates" for continuance upto March, 2020 with an allocation of ₹ 3182.91 crore. Out of the 8 schemes, FFR Division implements the following three schemes: -

(a) Relief assistance to Sri Lankan refugees staying in camps in Tamil Nadu and Odisha.

(b) Grant-in-Aid to Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC) for administrative and social welfare expenses of Tibetan settlements.

(c) Rehabilitation Package for returnees and up-gradation of infrastructure of

the Bangladeshi Enclaves and Cooch Behar District after exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh.

12.59 The Umbrella Scheme "Relief and Rehabilitation of Migrants and Repatriates" was extended till 31.03.2021 by Ministry of Finance (MoF) vide OM No 42(2)/PF-II/2014 dated 10.01.2020. Thereafter, on 19.01.2022, the Cabinet has approved the umbrella scheme "Relief and Rehabilitation of Migrants and Repatriates" with seven sub-schemes for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an outlay of ₹1452 crore.

Sri Lankan Refugees

12.60   A total number of 3,04,269 Sri Lankan refugees have entered India in various phases between July, 1983 and August, 2012. GoI's approach is to grant relief on humanitarian grounds with the ultimate objective to repatriate them back to Sri Lanka. Relief is given pending such repatriation.

12.61 While 99,469 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka upto March, 1995, there has been no organized repatriation after March, 1995. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. As on 01.06.2024, there are 57665 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 105 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and 19 refugees in Odisha. Besides, as on 31.05.2024 around 32,938 refugees are staying outside the camps, registered with the State Authorities in Tamil Nadu.

12.62 Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them on humanitarian grounds. These facilities include shelter in camps, cash doles, subsidized ration, clothing, utensils, medical care and educational assistance. The entire expenditure is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by GoI. An amount of ₹ 1375.83 crore has been spent by GoI for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period between July, 1983 to 30.06.2024.

Tibetan Refugees

12.63   Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama in the year 1959 from Tibet. GoI decided to give them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

12.64 As per the latest census 2022 conducted by Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC), the population of Tibetan refugees in India was 63,167. Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in GoI approved in different States of the country.   Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (20,041), Himachal Pradesh (13,333), Arunachal Pradesh (4,933), Uttarakhand (6,706), West Bengal (4,230) and UT of Ladakh (6,292). The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only one residuary housing scheme is at various stages of implementation in the State of Uttarakhand.

12.65 In order to bring about uniformity with respect to extending various facilities by the Central Government and State Governments to the Tibetan refugees settled

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in different parts of the country, MHA has issued the Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014.

12.66 The Government of India has sanctioned a scheme of providing grant-in-aid of ₹40 crore to His Holiness The Dalai Lama's CTRC over a period of five years commencing from 2015-16 to 2019-20 to meet the administrative and social welfare activities expenses of 36 Tibetan Settlement offices located in different States of the country. The amount of ₹ 56 crore has been released during FY 2015-16 to 2023-24. The scheme has been extended for another five years i.e., 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an allocation of ₹ 40 crore.

Rehabilitation of Returnees from former Indian Enclaves and Creation and Upgradation of Infrastructure in erstwhile Bangladeshi Enclaves in India and in Cooch Behar District of West Bengal

12.67 While considering the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill for implementing the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 the Standing Committee on External Affairs (2014-15) of Sixteenth Lok Sabha, had recommended *inter-alia* that the Government create a blueprint for development and integration of Bangladeshi enclaves in India, addressing issues of rehabilitation and compensation in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal. GoI approved the scheme of rehabilitation of returnees from erstwhile Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and creation and up-gradation of infrastructure in former Bangladeshi enclaves in India and that of Cooch Behar District of West Bengal at the cost of ₹1005.99 crore. Out of this, ₹ 1005.98 crore has been released to the Government of West Bengal.

REPATRIATES COOPERATIVE FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD. (REPCO), CHENNAI

12.68 REPCO Bank was set up in the year 1969 as a Society under the Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 (No. 53 of 1961) [now the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 (No.39 of 2002)] to help and promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam and other countries. The management of the Bank vests in a Board of Directors. One of the Directors represents GoI. The total authorized share capital of the Bank is ₹500.25 crore and the subscribed and paid-up capital is ₹152.65 crore as on 31.03.2023 of which 50.07% is contributed by GoI and approx 6.37% by five Southern States, namely, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Kerala. Repatriates and other individuals have contributed the rest paid up capital. As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over REPCO is, at present, with GoI. The Bank declared a dividend @ 20% for the year 2022-23.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

12.69 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by GoI and the Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent GoI. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on 31.10.2023) was ₹339.27 lakh. The

Government of Kerala holds ₹205.85 lakh and the Government of India ₹133.42 lakh of the equity in the Company. Since the State Government is the majority shareholder, the administrative control over RPL is with the State Government.

12.70 Enemy Property

(i)   Total Enemy Properties as on 31.03.2024 - 13285

(ii)   Total e-auctions up till 31.03.2024 - 7 (Seven)

(iii)   Total immovable properties sold in 2023-24 - 160

(iv)   Total movable properties sold in 2023-24-1,43,403 Shares of unlisted companies

(v)   Total revenue from sale of immovable properties sold in 2023-24 and deposited in CFI - ₹27.70 Cr.

(vi)   Total revenue from sale of movable properties sold in 2023-24 and deposited in CFI- ₹31.69 Cr.

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CHAPTER 13

CYBER AND INFORMATION SECURITY

13.1 The CIS Division handles matters/ work relating to implementation of National Information Security Policy and Guidelines (NISPG) by all the Ministries and Departments; Cyber Security and risk assessment of Information Technology (IT) infrastructure of various Ministries/ Departments/Organizations; coordination in handling of Cyber Crime in the country; Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme; Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) Scheme; establishment of cyber forensic laboratories; regular information security audits; international conventions on cyber security and cyber-crimes; Lawful Interception; and National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID).

13.2 CCPWC (Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children):

13.2.1 With the objective of prevention of cybercrimes against women and children, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing the scheme "Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)" with an outlay of ₹ 223.198 crore. The schemes supplement the efforts of the States/UTs in dealing with such cybercrime in a coordinated and comprehensive manner. Key components of Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) are:

i. **Online Cyber Crime Reporting Portal** to report cybercrime complaints pertaining to women and children.

ii. **Forensic Laboratory to** effectively supporting investigation analysis and reporting of cyber crime.

iii. **Capacity Building** of Police officers/ public prosecutors/ judicial officers of States/UTs.

iv. **Research & Development** to develop new technologies and forensic tools to combat cyber crime with partnership of academia.

v. **Awareness** for prevention of cyber crimes in general and in particular against women and children.

13.2.2 Under the Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) scheme, an amount of ₹ 132.82 Crore has been released to States/UTs for setting up of Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Labs, training of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and hiring of Junior Cyber Forensic Consultant.

13.2.3 **Launch of Cybercrime Reporting Portal:** Online Cybercrime Reporting Portal (https://cybercrime.gov.in) was launched on 20.09.2018, as a centralized online platform to allow citizens to report online content

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pertaining to Child Pornography (CP)/Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) or sexually explicit content such as Rape/Gang Rape (RGR) content. A toll-free number 1930 has been operationalized to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

13.2.4 Establishment of Cyber Forensic Laboratories in States/UTs: The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has provided financial assistance of Rs.132.82 Crore to States/UTs for setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, training of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and recruitment of Junior Cyber Forensic Consultants under the Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme. Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Laboratories have been commissioned in 33 States/UTs.

13.2.5 Capacity Building: The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has prepared 10-day training programme, in consultation with the stakeholders, on advanced cyber crime investigation for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), in addition to 3-day and 5-day training programmes developed previously for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), public prosecutors and judges. More than 24,600 LEA personnel, Public Prosecutors and Judicial officers have been provided training on cyber crime awareness, investigation, forensics etc. under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme.

13.2.6 Appointment of National Crime Records Bureau as a Nodal Agency: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has been notified as an agency of Government of India on 13.08.2018 to issue notices to intermediaries under section 79(3)(b) of the Information Technology Act 2000 for the removal of Child Pornography (CP), Rape & Gang Rape (RGR) content from the cyberspace.

13.2.7 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, USA: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 26.04.2019 between the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), India and the National Centerfor Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), USA regarding receiving of Tipline report ononline child pornography and child sexual exploitation contents from National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). More than 69,05,379 Cyber Tipline reports have been shared with concerned States/UTs for taking appropriate action and a total of 13,770 FIRs are being registered

13.2.8 National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (Evidence): National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (NCFL-E) at Hyderabad for evidentiary purpose has been made operational to provide the necessary forensic support in cases of evidence related to cyber crime, preserving the evidence and its analysis in line with the provisions of Information Technology Act & Evidence Act. National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (NCFL-E) has enhanced the rate of processing and quality of reports in cyber crime cases and turnaround time of the disposal of case has almost been reduced to 50%.

13.2.9 Awareness: Various initiatives for generating awareness against cyber crime have been taken under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) scheme, such as:

- A 'Cyber Safety Handbook for Adolescents/Students' has been released. The booklet has also been circulated to all Ministries/ Departments and States/UTs.

- A copy of the booklet isavailable at https://cybercrime.gov.in and https://www.mha.gov.in/documents /downloads.

- Awareness campaign through Radio was done by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for spreading a message on prevention of cyber crimes.

- Sent more than 100 crore SMSs on cyber crime awareness to public.

- States/ UTs have been requested to spread awareness about cyber crimes.

Research and Development:

13.2.10 The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has been designated as the Nodal agency for supervision and monitoring of the Research and Development (R&D) projects under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme. Six Research and Development (R&D) projects, in the field of cyber crime against women and children, have been approved by the Govt. for its execution and the work is in progress. Funds have also been released to the selected Institutions as per MoU signed between Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and the Institute concerned.

13.3   **Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Center (I4C):**

Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) is being implemented with an outlay of ₹ 340.00 Crore to deal with cybercrime in a coordinated and comprehensive manner to strengthen the capability of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and improve coordination among various agencies and Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). Its key components are as under:

(i)   **National Cyber crime Threat Analytics Unit** for reporting threats pertaining to cyber crimes at regular intervals

(ii)   **National Cyber crime Reporting portal** to report various cyber crime complaints by citizens at all India level on a common platform

(iii)   **National Cyber crime Training Centre** to impart training to Government officials, especially State Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)

(iv)   **National Cyber crime Research & Innovation Centre** to carry out research for development of tools for prevention of cyber crimes

(v)   **Platform for Joint Cyber crime Coordination Teams** for coordination, data sharing among State Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)

(vi)   **National Cyber crime Ecosystem Management Unit** for creating mass awareness in cyber hygiene for prevention of cyber crimes

(vii)   **National Cyber crime Forensic Laboratory (Investigation) Ecosystem** for helping Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in cyber forensics investigation

Hon'ble Union Minister of Home Affairs and Cooperation Shri Amit Shah headed a review meeting for the functioning of Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) on 28th March, 2023

13.4   Major Initiatives under I4C Scheme:

13.4.1 Cybercrime Threat Analytics

I4C carries out the analysis of various cyber threats at regular intervals and issues advisories on cybercrime trends, modus operandi with States/UTs, Para Military Forces, banks, financial intermediaries and other relevant stakeholders at regular intervals. Between January 2020 and March 2024, 178 Cyber Crime Information Advisories have been shared with multiple stakeholders. In addition, 36 Technical Analysis Reports relating to cybercrime have been shared with banks, wallets and payment intermediaries. Further, more than 350 Daily Digest reports of various developments and occurrences of cyber crime cases across the country are also shared on National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP) and in public domain. Based on these reports investigation has been initiated

by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Enforcement Directorate (ED), Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) and State Police forces.
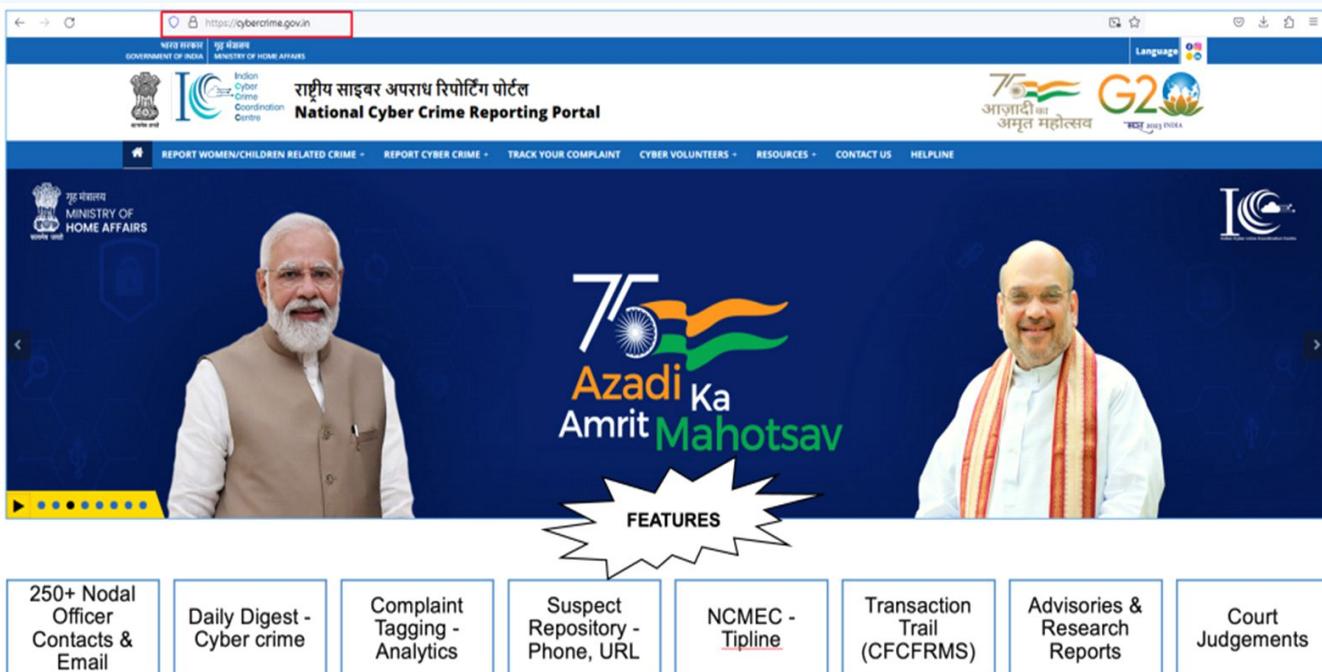
I4C, MHA has also constituted the National Counter Ransomware Task Force (NCRTF) with stakeholders viz. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Department of Tele-communication, National Informatics Centre, National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) & Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-in). Further, following four working groups are operational under this Task Force viz. Ransomware Cooperation and Diplomacy, Ransomware Incident Response Ransomware Protection Cluster and Ransomware Awareness and Capacity Building.

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13.4.2 Response and Strategies

As the National nodal agency for countering cybercrime, I4C has developed various platforms and modules for facilitating easy reporting by citizens and enabling immediate action on the complaints by the relevant stakeholders.

a) National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP)

A revamped National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal was launched on 30.08.2019 to enable citizens to report all types of cyber crimes with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal are routed automatically, based on the information provided by the complainant, to the respective State/UT Law Enforcement Agency for further handling, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon. The portal is designed for reporting of all types of cybercrime including online financial frauds/crimes. Some of the salient features of the portal are as under:

(a) Nodal Officer Contact Directory: Centralized directory of nodal officers of banks, telecom operators, fintech companies for ready reference of Police Officers.

(b) Daily Digest: Report published regularly on important developments in space of cybercrime.

(c) Suspect Repository: Collection of suspect identifiers like mobile number, email address, bank account number, Government ID proof etc.

(d) Complaint Tagging: Automated tagging of repeated cybercrime suspect identifiers in suspect repository.

(e) National Centre for Missing & Exploited Children: Automated integration of NCMEC complaints for necessary actions.

(f) **Transaction Trail (CFCFRMS):** Automated transaction trail for fraud. Financial transaction reported on 1930 helpline in collaboration with Banks.

(g) **Advisory and Research Reports:** Repository of Technical Analysis Reports published by I4C.

(h) **Court Judgements:** Important judgements related to cybercrime are uploaded for legal capacity building in Law Enforcement Agencies.

(i) All the Police Stations are integrated with the system reporting cybercrime complaints.

Stakeholders utilizing National Cybercrime Reporting Portal			
State/ UT	District	Police Station	Total
36	773	13279	14088

Cybercrime reported on National Cybercrime Reporting Portal

(August 2019 to 31st March 2024)

Child Pornography / Rape & Gang Rape (CP/RGR) (Anonymous)	Child Pornography / Rape & Gang Rape (CP/RGR) (Report & Track)	Other Cyber Crime	Online Financial Frauds	Total
1,65,953	23,183	8,27,757	28,42,078	38,58,971

- An automated Chatbot, *Vani-CyberDost* has been deployed on National Cybercrime Reporting Portal to assist citizens file complaints.

- A Cyber Volunteer Framework has also been rolled out which enables citizens to enrol as cyber volunteers for reporting unlawful content, dissemination of cyber hygiene and as cyber expert to aid Law Enforcement. The number of cyber volunteers which have been enrolled by various States/UTs is as under:

Cyber Volunteer for reporting unlawful content	Cyber awareness promoter	Cyber expert	Total
22,942	22,071	9,819	54,833

b) **National Cybercrime Helpline number 1930**

The Ministry of Home Affairs has launched National Cybercrime Helpline Number 1930 for immediate reporting of cybercrime across the country. This Helpline number is operational in all States/ UTs of the country and is manned by the Police Authorities.
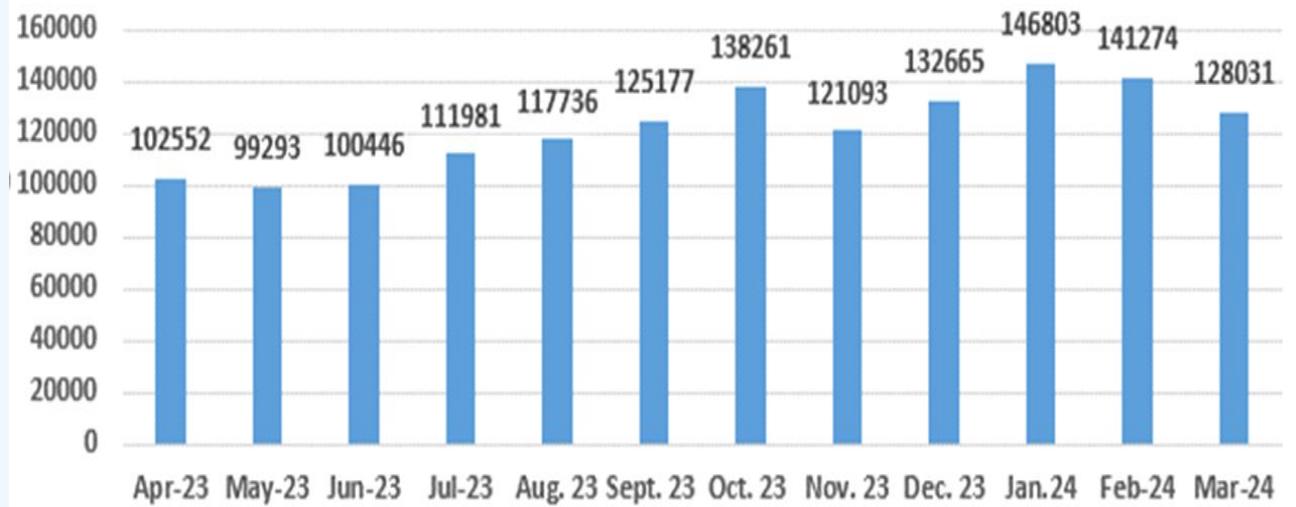
c) Citizen Financial Cyber Frauds Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS)

Citizen Financial Cyber Frauds Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS) has been developed as a part of National Cybercrime Reporting Portal. This module provides an integrated platform, where all stakeholders including Law Enforcement Agencies of States/UTs, all major Banks and financial intermediaries, payment wallets, crypto exchanges and e-commerce companies work in tandem to ensure that quick, decisive, and system-based effective action is taken to prevent the flow of money from victim's account to cyber fraudster's account. The money thus seized is then restored to the victim following due legal process. Since its launch in April 2021, so far this platform has been able to save more than ₹ 16 billion from going into the hands of fraudsters, and thus benefiting more than 5,75,000 victims

April 23	May 23	June 23	July 23	Aug. 23	Sept. 23	Oct. 23	Nov. 23	Dec. 23	Jan.24	Feb 24	March 24
102552	99293	100446	111981	117736	125177	138261	121093	132665	146803	141274	128031

Online Financial Complaints Reported on National Cybercrime Reporting Portal

Some relevant data pertaining to Citizen Financial Cyber Frauds Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS) are presented below. More than 306 Financial Intermediaries have access to Citizen Financial Cyber Frauds Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS).

Participating Entities	Participants
Bank (Public Sector, Private, Cooperative)	245
FinTech / Payment Aggregator/Gateway	29
Insurance Companies	2
E-commerce companies – Merchants	24
Crypto Exchanges	6

Application Programming Interface (API) Integration with National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI): To cut down the transaction tracing time, Application Programming Interface (API) integration has been successfully done with National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI). As on October 16, 2023, over 87,260 success responses have been fetched through API out of which 32,602 complaints saw fraud money getting saved.

Total cyber enabled fraud amount saved through Citizen Financial Cyber Frauds Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS): -

Period	Total Complaint Reported	Amount Reported (₹ in Lakh)	Lien Amount by Banks (₹ in Lakh)	% of Lien Amount (₹ in Lakh)
2021	1,36,604	54,773	3,640	6.65
2022	5,13,334	2,29,590	16,904	7.36
2023	11,29,519	7,47,654	92,158	12.32
Till 31.03.2024	3,81,854	4,24,996	47,891	11.26

d)   Blocking of SIM cards and IMEI

A platform for blocking of SIM cards and mobile devices (used in carrying out frauds) has been developed on National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP) which integrates Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), Department of Telecom (DoT) and Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for immediate blocking of SIM cards and International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) used in cybercrime and reported by the authorized officer of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) on portal. Details of SIM cards and mobile device blocked using this platform between April 2023 to March 2024 is as under:

Total Mobile Number Requested	Total Mobile Number Blocked	Mobile Devices locked	Total Mobile Number Pending for re-verification
4,47,405	4,29,152	69,921	12,086

e) **Interstate linkages of mobile and International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) numbers**

The platform JMIS (Joint Management Information System) of I4C helps in generating interstate linkages of mobile and International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) numbers as reported on National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP) and Citizen Financial Cyber Frauds Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS) based on the information about seizures and leads developed during criminal investigations by the State/UT Police authorities in various cybercrime cases. More than 7,59,000 inter-state crime linkages of mobile / IMEI numbers reported by different States/UTs, where the cyber criminals have been caught in around 600 cases have been identified through Joint Management Information System (JMIS) Platform.

I4C also provides the details of mule accounts to concerned banks and State Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) at regular intervals. Details of ATMs being misused to siphon off crime proceeds as cash withdrawals are also being shared with banks.

13.4.3 Coordination Mechanism

A Coordination mechanism of Law Enforcement Agencies of States/UTs established by constituting Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCT) based upon cybercrime hotspots/areas reporting more cybercrime and in consultation with States/UTs for:

JCCT Region	Participating State/UT
Mewat	Delhi, Haryana, UP, Rajasthan
Jamtara	Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, UP
Ahmedabad	Gujarat, MP, Rajasthan, UT of DNH and Daman & Diu
Hyderabad	Telangana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Jharkhand, Rajasthan
Chandigarh	UT of Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UT of Ladakh, UT of J&K
Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Odisha, Jharkhand, UT of Puducherry, UT of A&NI, UT of Lakshadweep
Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim

Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCT's) are established to facilitate the joint identification, prioritization, preparation and initiation of multi-jurisdictional action against cybercrime, to collate the issues related to cybercrime investigations and get them resolved with the help of appropriate agencies, to share information related to arrests made in cases of cybercrime for identifying and acting upon interstate linkages and to exchange Best

Practices on countering cybercrime, emerging technologies and cyber forensics with I4C, MHA.

Regional Connect for effective Centre-State Collaboration

Five full day Joint Cyber Coordination Team (JCCT) workshops for effective coordination among participating States/UTs were organized at Guwahati, Raipur, Chandigarh, Delhi & Dehradun till 31.03.2023. Further, six full day Joint Cyber Coordination Team (JCCT) workshops were organized at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, Lucknow and Chandigarh in 2023. One more Joint Cyber Coordination Team (JCCT) workshop at Ranchi held on 08.11.2023.

Photo: JCCT 4th Regional Conference at Vishakhapatnam on 12.10.2023

13.4.4 Preventive measures

National Cybercrime Threat Analytical Unit (NCTAU) of I4C analyses the complaints reported on portal and prepares analysis reports on latest trends of cybercrime and misuse services provided by service providers. These reports are shared with all the concerned stakeholders i.e., banks, wallets, merchants, Payments Aggregators, Payment Gateways, Ecommerce and other departments to take preventive measures and mitigate the misuse of their platforms/services.

a) **Partnership with Big Techs to combat cyber enabled crimes**

Big techs play an important role in proactive identification and action on cyber criminals. I4C has partnered with Google and Facebook for sharing intelligence and signals for proactive actions. Following are cybercrime complaints where Big Tech platforms have been misused.

Platform	January-24	February-24	March-24
WhatsApp	15355	13696	14746
Telegram	8462	6567	7651
Instagram	6708	5940	7152
Facebook	6525	7190	7051
YouTube	1591	1156	1135

b) Abuse of Google Platform for organized Investment Crimes

Cyber fraudsters have been using Google services platforms for initiating these crimes. Google Advertisement platform provides a convenient facility for targeted advertisement from across the border.

This scam, known as "Pig Butchering Scam" or "Investment Scam" is a global phenomenon and involves large-scale money laundering and even cyber slavery. Unemployed youths, housewives, students, and needy people are targeted, who are losing large sums of money (even borrowed money) on a daily basis.

I4C has partnered with Google for sharing following threat intelligence for urgent action on periodic basis.

(a) Flagging digital lending apps & its signals.

(b) Abuse of Google's Firebase domains (free hosting) by Cyber fraudsters.

(c) Android Banking Malwares (Hashes) to block on Android Platform using Google Play Protect.

(d) Phishing Advertisers list.

(e) Google Pay on Citizen Financial Cyber Frauds Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS) to stop fraud funds.

c) Abuse of Facebook Ads for promoting illegal Digital Lending Apps (DLAs)

Sponsored Facebook ads are extensively used by organized cyber criminals to launch illegal lending apps in India. Such links are proactively identified and shared with Facebook, along with Facebook pages for necessary action.

13.4.5 Capacity Building and Awareness

I4C is making efforts for the capacity building of all pillars of criminal justice system i.e. Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic Examiners, Prosecutors and Judges for imparting training in cyber security, investigation of cybercrime and digital forensics in institutes across the country. This includes premier training institutes like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi; Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Noida, C-DAC, Bangalore; North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA), Meghalaya, Telangana State Police Academy, Hyderabad, Swami Vivekananda State Police Academy (SVSPA) West Bengal, Sher-I-Kashmir Police Academy, Udhampur and National Cyber Forensic Lab (NCFL), Dwarka, New Delhi. Hands on intensive trainings are also organized on various forensic tools by NCFL,

Dwarka and other organizations. In addition to the training being imparted by these institutions for various training programs conducted by I4C, training programs are also being conducted by States/UTs Police Academies.

National Cybercrime Training Centre, a vertical of I4C has developed Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) platform called CyTrain portal (https://cytrain.ncrb.gov.in) for training of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). As on 31 March, 2024, more than 91,500 Police Officers from States/UTs/CPOs are registered for training and more than 65,900 Certificates have been issued through the portal in the following tracks: -

a. Responders Track (For First Responder Officer and Duty Officer)

b. Forensic Track (For Digital Forensics Specialist)

c. Investigation Track (For General Investigator and Cybercrime Investigator)

d. Intelligence Track (For Cybercrime Intelligence Officers / Analysts)

e. Management Track (For Cybercrime /Digital Forensics Head of Unit and Heads of Police Forces)

f. Judiciary/Prosecution Track (For Judges / Prosecutors)

Other initiatives taken in this regard are as under: -

a) **Peer Learning Session – Real time investigation training**

Cyber Cells from across the country join for the weekly peer learning session over Virtual platform every Friday at 4:00 PM to learn from their peers. 50 such Peer Learning sessions have been organized by I4C, MHA in last 50 weeks in which Police officials from over 700 locations participate.

b) **Cryptocurrency Crime Investigation – Specialized training**

For capacity building related to cryptocurrency crimes in States/UTs of India, I4C organized training session related to investigations, seizures and appreciation of evidences in various States and also hands on sessions have been given to States/UTs police to understand the terminologies and methodologies of this crime.

c) **National Cadet Corp (NCC) Cadets, organizations and Ministries**

Apart from above mentioned trainings, I4C, MHA has also imparted Cyber Hygiene Training to more than 100 Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India covering over 5,600 senior Government functionaries, officers/officials from Para Military services and over 25,000 NCC Cadets across the country.

d) **Awareness and Outreach:** To spread awareness on cybercrime, a well-planned awareness campaign has been prepared to reinforce the message of prevention of cybercrime focusing on cyber hygiene tips for senior citizens, women and children. Advertisement campaigns have been run across 50 Airports and 131 Railway Stations across the country and in Delhi Metro. Cyber safety tips are also disseminated in form of graphics, short videos at regular intervals through nine social media platforms with more than 11.5 lakh followers.

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**e)	Cyber Jaagrookta Diwas:** Ministries of Govt of India and all States/UTs are observing "Cyber Jaagrookta (awareness) Diwas" on first Wednesday of every month at 11 am on cyber hygiene and prevention of cybercrime.

Photo: A colourful sight at Qutub Minar, displayed from 15.10.2023 to 22.10.2023 Efforts to spread # CyberAwareness in the National Cyber Security Awareness Month to ensure every citizen becomes more secure online. #Dial1930 to report online financial fraud and file complaint of any # cybercrime at http://cybercrime.gov.in

**f)	Initiatives by University Grants Commission (UGC)**

UGC in coordination with I4C, MHA has introduced a Syllabus of Cyber Security Course for Under Graduates, Postgraduate for various Colleges and Universities across the country. [https://www. ugc.ac.in/e-book/Cyber_Security/mobile/index. html].

**g)	G20 Conference on "Crime and Security in the age of Non-fungible Tokens (NFTs), Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Metaverse".**

Under India's G20 Presidency from December 2022 to November 2023, a G20 Conference to deliberate on the challenges of "Cybercrime and Security" in the era of Non-fungible Token (NFT), Artificial Intelligence (AI) and metaverse was held in Gurugram on 13-14 July 2023 which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Home Minister. The following topics were discussed for invitees, international organizations and multi-stakeholder participants:

- Internet Governance – National Responsibility and Global Commons.

- Securing Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) – Digitization amid an unprecedented scale: design, architecture, policies and preparation.

- Extended reality, metaverse and the future of digital ownership – legal and regulatory frameworks.

- Artificial Intelligence – Challenges, Opportunities and Right Use. Cryptocurrencies and the Challenges of the Dark Net.

- To prepare a framework for international cooperation to prevent criminal use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) etc

Photo: Hon'ble Union Home Minister & Minister of Cooperation Shri Amit Shah inaugurated G20 Conference on Crime & Security in the age of NFTs, AI & Metaverse.

(h)   Annual Press Conference of I4C

The Annual Press Conference of I4C was held at National Media Centre in New Delhi on 3rd January, 2024.   During the Conference the outcome of the efforts made by I4C, Ministry of Home Affairs in the fight against cybercrime was briefed.

i)   **Designating of I4C, MHA as a Nodal Agency:** Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) has been designated vide the gazette of India notification dated 13.03.2024 as nodal agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India to issue notices to intermediaries under section 79(3)(b) of the Information Technology Act 2000 for the instances of information, data or communication link residing in or connected to a computer resource controlled by the intermediary being used to commit the unlawful act.

13.4.6 National Cybercrime Forensic Laboratory (NCFL)

A National Cybercrime Forensic Laboratory is functional at Delhi with model forensic tools and specialized professional to assist Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in investigation in cybercrime. The said laboratory provides intensive practical trainings in digital investigation in cyber forensic at regular intervals. It has also provided 9,700 services to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in States/UTs in Govt. of India.

13.4.7 Information Security MHA has prepared National Information Security Policy and Guidelines (NISPG) in order to prevent information security breaches/cyber intrusions in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) infrastructure and issued to the Central Ministries as well as the State Governments/

Union Territories to take appropriate steps to strengthen information security controls for strengthening the Information Security posture and preventing information security breaches.

National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID):

13.4.8 NATGRID is conceived to be a framework, which will leverage information Technology to connect approved User Agencies (security/law enforcement) with designated data providers in order to enhance the country's counter terrorism capabilities. NATGRID solution connects 11 Central User Agencies with 10 providing Organizations.

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CHAPTER-14

WOMAN SAFETY

14.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a 'Women Safety Division' on 28.05.2018 to strengthen measures for safety of women in the country and instill greater sense of security in them through speedy and effective administration of justice in a holistic manner and by providing a safer environment for women. The Division is responsible for policy formulation, planning, coordinating, formulating and implementing projects/ schemes to assist States/ Union Territories to achieve the said objectives, including capacity building and modernization of forensic sciences; matters relating to prevention of crimes against women and children, members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, elderly persons and transgenders; trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; prison reforms, correctional administration, prison/ prisoner legislation; and Poisons Act, 1919; and matters related with National Crime Records Bureau

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Some of the important initiatives taken in the FY 2023-24

(a) 112 Single Emergency Response Support System is made operational in all the 36 States/UTs.

(b) ₹1577.76 Crore has been released so far as a part of Central assistance for the Safe City project by the MHA for project implementation in 8 cities. States are using the Safe CityImplementation Monitoring Portal (SCIM) for monitoring the project implementation. Theprojects are alsoregularly reviewed by the MHA.

(c) In order to strengthen the capacities in States/UTs for timely and effective investigation, DNAanalysis facility have been established in 30 States/UTs. The approved financial outlay is ₹250.59 Crore.

(d) States/UTs have commenced implementing the project for setting-up/ strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) in all districts of the country. A total of 827AHTUs are operational in the country. The approved financial outlay is ₹113.76 Crore.

(States/UTs are setting up Women Help Desks (WHDs) in Police Stations. So far 13557 WHDs have been setup in the country. The approved financial outlay is ₹164.02 Crore.

(e) To enhance capacities and develop skill sets of Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers, and Medical Officers in State/ UTs, who are handling forensic evidence in

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sexual assault cases, guidelines had been issued for collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. 31,399officers have been trained by the Bureau of Police Research and Development and Forensic Sciences in the collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases.

(f) Bureau of Police Research and Development has distributed18,020 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) Kits to States & UTs. These SAEC Kits will facilitate the efficient collection, handling and storage of forensic evidence in cases of sexual assault.

(g) Using the CCTNS, NCRB has launched a 'Proclaimed offenders' module that provides online information on proclaimed offenders to the citizens.

(h) To ensure quality and standardization in forensic examination, MHA, through the Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS), has issued- Guidelines for collection, storage, and transportation of crime scene biological samples; Quality Manuals for accreditation of laboratories as per NABL standards (ISO/IEC17025: 2017); Working Procedure Manuals in six disciplines of Forensic Sciences; and Standard list of Equipment for establishing/upgrading of Forensic Sciences Laboratories

Some of the important projects being undertaken by the Women Safety Division in the country are:

Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)

14.2   Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) has been established to make the justice delivery system more effective by integrating main pillars of criminal justice, i.e., the Police (CCTNS), Courts (e-Courts), Jails (e-Prisons), Forensic Lab (e-Forensic) and Prosecution (e-Prosecution). This process would require the data to be entered into the system only once (ONE DATA ONCE ENTRY) and the various databases available could be used for criminal investigation in a joint manner.

14.3   The ICJS Project would also provide for changes in technology & processes required across the criminal justice delivery system to enforce the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 and any other amendments made to the Criminal Procedure

Code (CrPC) or applicable Acts during the project. NCRB is the Nodal Agency responsible for implementation of the project in association with NIC, as the Technology Partner. Interlinked data flow in ICJS is based on the "Data Sharing Matrix" approved by the e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India.

14.4   The reforms through ICJS addresses the following areas:

- Facilitate seamless integration between the various data sets of Police, Prisons, Forensics, Prosecution and Courts, which are available in silos.

- Enhance data quality by reducing errors in data entry.

- Increase effectiveness and timeliness in investigations, and consequently in Trials, due to easy access of data between pillars.

- Enabled effective use of data analytics and AI/ML tools available in the investigations.

- Reduce dependence on paper records in decision-making.
- Enable a shift towards "SMART Policing".

Outcomes

14.5   Outcomes for key stakeholders include:

S. No.	Stakeholders	Outcomes
1	MHA & State Home Departments	Aggregate & optimize IT investments Enable SMART Policing Informed policy decisions through timely analytics
2	Citizens, including complainants	- Raise request for services online 24x7 - Provide easy & transparent process to complain & track progress - Opportunity to escalate and/or seek redressal of grievance - Easy process for requesting compensation, witness protection etc.
3	Investigating Agencies (Police officers across multiple roles)	- Paperless expeditious exchange of data & information - Support for on-field operations (mobility) Better & timely investigations supported by modern technology like AI/ML, Blockchain, Natural Language Programming (NLP), Facial Recognition etc. - Guidance to Investigation Officers - Enable SMART Policing
4	Forensic Scientists	- Paperless expeditious exchange of data & information - Increased participation & contribution to securing convictions - Improved accountability & operational transparency
5	Prosecutors	- Paperless expeditious exchange of data & information - Strengthening of cases through fast & timely legal research - Increased participation & contribution to securing convictions
6	Prisons	- Secure & paperless exchange of data & information - Improved accountability & operational transparency - Capacity to support investigations with timely additional inputs - Preserve the rights of arrested persons through access to subsequent remedies & services

PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

14.6   The status ICJS implementation is explained as under:

14.6.1 Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project, started in the year

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2009, with a total approved outlay of ₹ 2000 Crore, aimed to inter-link all police stations under a common application software for the purpose of investigation, data analytics, research, policy making and providing Citizen Services such as reporting & tracking of complaints, request for antecedent verifications by Police etc. The project is being implemented with close collaboration between States and Union Government. CCTNS has achieved significant success in reach, connectivity, and usage across all Police Stations in the country. States were also encouraged to create a State Citizen Portal (SCP) to offer a host of services. Progress in usage of the project is presented in the table below:

S. No.	Activity/ Area of Operations	Status (as on 01.01.2022)	Achievements
1	Total Police Stations	16347	17048
2	CCTNS deployment to all Police Stations	16347	17048
3	Connectivity in all Police Stations	15859	17000
4	Number of States/UTs where SDC connected with NDC	36	36
5	No. of police stations entering FIRs (100%) in CAS State Application	16162	17041
6	Number of FIRs registered in CCTNS	7.32 Crore	8.65 Crore
7	Number of States/UTs where all 9 citizen services are launched	36	36
8	Number of States/UTs who have launched a State Citizens Portal	36	36
9	Number of requests received from State/UT Citizen Portals	More than 8 Crore	19.12 Crore

14.6.2 **National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB)** has launched specific national level Police related Citizen centric services on CCTNS platform which can be accessed online at www.digitalpolicecitizenservices. gov.in. The services include:

- **Missing Person Search:** This service allows Citizens to search online for their missing kins from the national database of recovered unidentified found person/ unidentified dead bodies.

- **Generate Vehicle NOC:** It allows citizens to ascertain the status of a vehicle before its second-hand purchase, as to whether it is suspicious or clean as per Police records in the database. The search can be made against National database based on the vehicle's details; one can generate and download the relevant NOC, required by the RTO before the transfer of ownership.

The service is being provided online at present.

- **Proclaimed offenders:** Citizens can use Proclaimed offenders search service to view and print the data of proclaimed offenders declared by the court. Citizens need to put specific details like Name, State, District, Date Range, FIR number to search in the criteria.

14.6.3 National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS)

In the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS), a total of 1377 NAFIS workstations have been commissioned in Police Districts across the country. The current fingerprint database holds 94,39,472 (as on 28.02.2024) data records. On an average 9,458 chance prints are being searched and around 226 successful matches are found every month.

NAFIS has been awarded the prestigious National Award for e-Governance 2023 (Gold) for Government Process Re-engineering for Digital Transformation by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DoARPG) on 25th Aug 2023.

Success Stories of NAFIS

- In October 2023, a call of Murder was received by the mobile crime team of West district in Delhi. A dead body of a lady was found covered with black polythene and both hands and legs were tied with two separate chains. The scene of crime was examined, and 06 chance prints were developed on different articles like polythene, lock of the chain, and brown packing tape. Out of 06, three

chance prints were found identical with the accused and 01 print was found identical with the deceased, later identified to be of Swiss origin.

- Later, the vehicle which was used to dispose the dead body was also examined and 04 chance prints were developed with black powder. Out of which, two were found identical with the left thumb and left index finger of the accused.

- On 1st Aug 2023, a five-year-old child molestation and murder case reported in Kerala was solved using NAFIS. The accused had a POCSO case registered under him by Delhi Police and his biometrics were captured in NAFIS.

- The fingerprint bureau of the Madurai district police cracked an 11-year-old burglary case with the help of NAFIS in Feb 2023. In 2012, a case was registered at Silaiman police station after a burglary complaint was filed by MalaiSamy. It could not be solved as the fingerprints collected at the site did not match those of any habitual offender. While matching the fingerprints collected in 2012, the fingerprints registered at Silaiman police station matched with those of T Sevugaraj of Ramanathapuram district. Sevugaraj, who was under judicial custody in Mudukulathur sub-jail, was formally arrested by Silaiman police.

- In another incident in June 2023, The State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) of Haryana successfully utilized the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) to identify unknown bodies. Over the past year, this

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initiative has led to the identification of 11 bodies, with seven of them being individuals with criminal records registered in various police stations within the state. The remaining four bodies belonged to individuals from different states.

- In October 2023, a body of a Swiss woman was discovered near an MCD school by the mobile crime team in Tilak Nagar. Based on the investigation, 6 chance prints were found at the crime scene, half of which matched the accused. Examination of the vehicle used for body disposal revealed 4 chance prints which again matched with the accused's Fps.

14.6.4 New Features Developed Under ICJS

- Under the ICJS, an Adjournment Alert module has been developed as a step towards facilitating States/UTs to ensure timeliness in disposal of criminal cases. Whenever a Government Prosecutor seeks an adjournment in a criminal case more than twice, the system has a provision to send an alert to senior officers.

- **Cri-MAC** (Crime Multi Agency Center) facility has been introduced for police stations and higher offices in all States/UTs to share information on heinous crimes and other issues related to coordination in cases of inter-state crimes. It can be used to share alerts / information on crimes and inter-state criminals to the States/UTs through email and SMS.

- **National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-offenders (NIDAAN):** MHA has developed a National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-

offenders (NIDAAN) portal which provides data on offenders involved in narcotic offences i.e., directly or indirectly involved in offences under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act 1985. This online facility is exclusively for the use of Law Enforcement Agencies linked to Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS). The system has been developed by NIC and it provides data on more than 7.28 Lakh offenders.

NIDAAN has the following features:

I. Online centralized database for Law Enforcement Agencies

II. Facilitates Law Enforcement Agencies to

   a. Conduct search on database inter-alia to track repeat and habitual narcotics offenders.

   b. Send & Receive Alerts on narcotics offend.

14.6.5 Modus Operandi

NCRB has introduced a **Modus Operandi (MO)** module using Police and Prisons data. It can be accessed by the investigating officers online across the country. This feature is a vital investigative aid for police officers. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has setup a Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB) to conduct research. Trainings have also been held by NCRB on the MO module for police personnel.

14.6.6 National Database on Sexual Offenders

Leveraging the ICJS platform, the National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO), purposed to specifically impact and reduce

crime and violence against women through identification of known and habitual sexual offenders was launched in September 2018. The NDSO is available 24X7 to all Law Enforcement Agencies and enables antecedent verification and speedy detection in case of sexual offences. NDSO has data of more than Rs.18.52 Lakh sexual offenders in the country, which allow Investigating Officers to track habitual sex offenders besides initiating preventive measures against sexual offenses.

14.6.7 Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO)

In cases of sexual assault, where the Criminal Law (Amendment) 2018, Act has mandated completing of investigations within 2 months from the date of first report, the MHA has developed an Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO) portal for States/UTs to track progress in detection and resolution of sexual offences based on CCTNS data. It is a cloud-based analytics portal available for the law enforcement agencies with drill-down feature starting from national level up-to FIR level. It can be used to generate reports and dashboards on ageing of cases and has ability to flag pendency at district and police station level to help expedite resolution. ITSSO shows increase in compliance rate from 43% in 2018 to 61.5% in CY 2023 (Compliance Rate = Final reports submitted within two months / FIRs which have been completed two months).

14.6.8 National Crime Records Check (NCRC)

The portal has been a step towards breaking the geographical barriers and identifying the people involved in crime outside the jurisdiction of the Police Station where he resides. The portal was implemented in January 2023. This portal is a web-based application for antecedent verification that allows Central Government Ministries/Departments to login and share details of antecedents such as name, age/age range, state etc. of the applicant for leveraging with the database of all the police stations i.e., CCTNS and ICJS and providing a swift and timely verification report.

As of January 2024, 20,550 antecedent verification requests have been received and processed, resulting in a disposal rate of 100%. 15 Govt Departments are onboarded and using the portal, while for other departments, registration is underway.

Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) Project

14.7 With a view to enable active use of technology to strengthen emergency response services, especially for safety of women in public places, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has implemented a project titled 'Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)', with a budgetary outlay of ₹.385.69 Crore under the Nirbhaya Fund. Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications) has notified 112 as the emergency number for the country. ERSS is a pan-India, single, internationally recognized number 112-based Emergency Response Support System for various emergencies such as police, fire, ambulance, etc., with computer-aided dispatch of field resources accessible through calls, SMS, e-mail, panic button, State/UT Website and the 112 India mobile app. The mandate of ERSS 1.0 was to provide operational platform which would support linking of various

emergency service providers in States/Union Territories with the 112-emergency number. The Project had the following objectives:

- Provide a convenient and standardized 'single emergency response number – 112' integrated with all existing numbers like Dial 100, 108, 139 (Railway), 1077 Disaster etc.

- Provide a 24X7 capacity to receive inputs from various sources including Voice Calls, SMS, Emails, Panic Button in phones, public transport & other locations etc.

- Provide a 24X7 system for dispatch of field resources (Police, Ambulance etc.) to the location of incidence through:

- Identification of location of person in distress.

- Computer Aided timely dispatch of nearest field resources (one or more GPS enabled Emergency Response Vehicles) to mitigate or prevent escalation of distress.

- Provide standardized, user-friendly technology products like Mobile Apps etc. with a pan -India footprint.

- Integration with other emergency systems

14.8 Under the ERSS Project, MHA has extended financial assistance to all States/ Union Territories to operationalize 112 or integrate existing systems with 112, procure necessary hardware & software, and support Emergency Response (ER) vehicles fitted with GPS enabled Mobile Device Terminals (MDTs) to commence 112 based emergency operations in the States/ Union Territories.

14.9 Considering the need for modernization of the ERSS post the gap analysis of the phase-1 project implementation, the Next Gen ERSS is put in play to address the concerns like continuation of Emergency Support Services, provision for upgrading Data Centre (DC) at Emergency Response Centre (ERC), ensure coverage in all districts, to cater increase in call volumes, emergency vehicle tracking and communication, provision for disaster recovery and other value added services with the objective of achieving 100% geographical coverage, offering redundancy to avoid single point failure, machine to machine integration with central and state agencies and incorporating smart features in the 112 mobile application.

Service Integration in ERSS-112

14.10 The updated status of integration of ERSS with various other services is tabled as under

Service Name	Integrated in following States/UTs	Integrated in following States/UTs (Count)
Railway	All States/UTs	36
Child Helpline (CHL)	All States/UTs	36
Disaster	All States/UTs except Telangana	35

Women Helpline (WHL)	All States/UTs except Delhi, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	31
MoRTH/ VLTD/ VTMS	Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Andaman Nicobar, Odisha	12
CCTNS	Delhi, Haryana	2

14.11 The important achievements/ innovations in States/UTs during the period of operation of the ERSS ecosystem are summarized below:

Some of the innovations and best practices across States/Uts

CHANDIGARH

Chandigarh Police has integrated the e-beat system wherein the events generated by Case Record Management (CRM) agents get delivered to concerned beat officer along with Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) agent. It has been observed that due to the integration of e-beat system with ERSS, the response time of the beat officer reaching on the spot has reduced considerably and at times the beat officer is reaching on the spot even before the Emergency Response Units (ERUs).

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh ERSS System has shifted to the auto dispatch of Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs). Also, while doing the routine patrolling if a police person comes to know that an incident has happened around him, then the Police Response Vehicle (PRV) personnel can immediately create a field event through Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) and help the victim and file an Action Taken Report (ATR).

2. DELHI

Delhi ERSS/Dial-112 system is integrated with CMAPS (Crime Mapping Analytics and Predictive System) & e-beat Book Mobile Resources for effective utilization to improve response time. Also, dedicated feedback agents are present round the clock to check each and every feedback submitted by the distress caller to improve the behaviour of police personnel.

Some of the successes achieved by 112 are captured in the following anecdotes

DELHI - Fire in cabin of a loaded truck

On 14.05.2023, a call received at ERSS-112 regarding "Fire in cabin of a loaded truck with LPG Cylinder near Munikra", the above-mentioned PCR call was entrusted to nearest Mobile Patrol Vehicle (MPV) for necessary action. Sensing the gravity of the call, staff deployed an MPV immediately swung into the action and reached the spot within 03 Minutes and found that a truck bearing loaded with LPG Gas Cylinders of Bharat Gas Ltd. was parked and driver cabin of the truck was on fire. Besides, the staff noticed that the flame was also reaching close to truck chamber and was about to cover entire truck. Thereafter, staff showed the professionalism as well as presence of mind, they took the fire extinguisher cylinder from the PCR van very quickly in order to control the fire. Moreover, the staff arranged firefighting water pipe from nearby Building and used it to control the fire.

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Owing the prompt and swift action by the staff, the fire was controlled well before fire tender reached at the spot.

PUDUCHERRY - Rescue from eve – teasing

On 20.03.2023, a 17-year-old girl sought Emergency Assistance to rescue her from eve teasing by 4 unknown people near Employment Exchange in Puducherry. Immediately, the complaint was dispatched to Beat Officers through VHF Wireless (Mass Media Communication) seeking Emergency Response to rescue her. Dispatcher of Dial 112 at ERSS, informed Beat Officer of D'Nagar PS about the exact location of the girl, by utilizing Location Based Service (LBS). Through immediate response by Beat Officers, the eve teasers were secured, and the girl was rescued.

ODISHA - The triple-train accident

The triple-train accident which involved Coromandal Express, Yesvantpur-Howrah Superfast Express and a goods train near the Bahanaga Railway Station in Balasore district, Odisha on 02.06.2023.

Around 7 PM, a passenger of Coromandel Express dialed the emergency helpline, 112, and informed about the incident. This critical call served as a catalyst, prompting the dedicated staff of 112, including the police, fire, and ambulance services, promptly responding to a distress call and embarking on a challenging rescue operation and bring aid to those in desperate need. Urgent medical assistance was provided to the injured in ambulances and transported them to hospitals at Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, and Bhubaneswar respectively.

The rescue operation near Bahanaga Railway Station showcased the strength and resilience of the staffs of 112, alongside other emergency services.

Safe City Projects

14.12   The Government has been focused on women-led development. To facilitate this, it is necessary to ensure a feeling of safety and security of women for greater participation in public spaces and in economic activities, especially in large metro cities which provide opportunities for livelihoods. With this objective, the Ministry of Home Affairs has approved Safe City projects in 8 large cities, i.e., Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Kolkata, and Mumbai. The projects have been prepared by State Governments considering the need for identification of hot spots for crimes against women for development of critical assets in urban areas including infrastructure, technology adoption and capacity building in community through awareness programmes. The projects are being funded as a centrally sponsored scheme. A total of ₹ 3080.16 Crore has been approved for projects with funding from Nirbhaya Fund and MHA budget.

14.13   While preparing the Safe City projects, States/Union Territories have consulted the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MoWCD), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeITY), Municipal & Police Commissioners of respective cities and civil society organizations connected to the purpose and comprised a mix of solutions relevant for the city and its communities. Inter-alia, some of the assets, being developed/supported under the Safe City Projects initiative, are:

- An integrated approach including moveable and immoveable assets in city infrastructure like GIS linked mapping of

crime hot spots, smart LED street lighting to reduce dark spots, installation of modern CCTV cameras connected to Command/ Control centres with capacities like Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras, development of safe zone clusters in identified crime hot spots including installation of toilets, installation of Panic Buttons in public places and transportation, transit dormitories for women and children among others. Some assets to address gaps in existing ecosystems as well as to integrate with plans in Smart City projects are also included.

- Critical Human Resource assets like the development and deployment of all women patrol teams such as SHE teams, teams for First Responder Vehicles like the Abhayam vans in Ahmedabad, development and resourcing of all women Police Stations, deployment of women Counsellors in Police Stations to

increase accessibility and empathy, among others. Based on the successful Bharosa Model of Hyderabad, setting up of such One-Stop Crisis Centres in other cities is being supported. Better investigative resources like Forensic & Cyber Crime Cells are also included in some of the cities.

- Critical measures like Gender sensitization awareness campaigns, legal literacy campaigns and capacity building and other service providers in collaboration with community and civil society organizations have also been included in some of the cities.

14.14   MHA has operationalized a Safe City Implementation Monitoring portal (SCIM Portal) to map and track deployment of assets created under the safe city projects. The status of the implementation of these Safe City Projects are regularly being reviewed by the National Monitoring Committee on Safe City Projects under the Chairpersonship of Union Home Secretary.

Pink Booth, Lucknow

Safety Island, Bengaluru

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Pelican Signal, Hyderabad

Strengthening of DNA facilities in State Forensic Labs

14.15 DNA analysis is one of the time-tested scientific forensic technologies used in investigation of crime and is highly relevant in cases of sexual offences and other heinous offences. As part of a strategy to facilitate greater efficiency in investigations and secure higher convictions in cases of sexual offences, the Government has undertaken modernizing of not only its Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories but is also assisting States/ Union Territories in capacity building of DNA analysis facilities in Forensic Science Laboratories on a mission mode.

14.16 As part of Nirbhaya Fund scheme, MHA has approved projects for strengthening DNA analysis facilities, which has been established/upgraded in 19 States / UTs & cyber facilities in 12 States / UTs out of 30 approved States/UTs with a financial outlay of ₹ 250.59 Crore. The States have been prioritized on the basis of pendency of cases and demand assessment by them. The assistance will enable States to procure and use advanced scientific equipment and develop their forensic facilities. Items proposed to be added to Forensic Science Laboratories under the approved projects have been identified by the States themselves through a process of gap-analysis and include Autoclave and Automated DNA Extractor Systems to isolate DNA from collected samples, DNA Sequencer, Centrifuges, Real-time PCR, Genetic Analyzer equipment to facilitate detection & matching of samples with collected evidence during investigation. The project also provides for State/Union Territory to engage expert scientists for analysis of crime exhibits for timely support to Investigating Officers in sexual assault cases.

Training of Investigation Officers/ Prosecution Officers/ Medical Officers in forensic evidence and procurement of Forensic Kits for sexual Assault cases

14.17 In order to enhance capacities and develop skill sets of Investigation Officers and

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Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers in State/ UTs, who are handling forensic evidence in sexual assault cases, Guidelines have been issued for collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. Training modules have started in BPR&D and LNJP NIC&FS. Total of 31,399 Investigation Officers/ Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers have been trained. BPR&D has distributed 18,020 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to States/UTs.

Modernization of Prisons

14.18 The Government of India has decided to implement the "Modernization of Prisons" project, with a budgetary outlay of ₹ 950 Crore as a Central Sector project under which funds will be provided to the States/UTs over a period of five financial years starting from 2021-22 to 2025-26. The project aims at enhancing security infrastructure and other logistical facilities in jails through technological interventions and creation of high security infrastructure and focuses on correctional administration through programs/initiatives on skilling, rehabilitation, and behavior change, etc.

14.19 The components of the "Modernization of Prisons" project include, upgradation of Video Conferencing infrastructure in prisons, use of Body Worn Cameras in Jails, preparation of motivational videos for inmates to leave the life of crime, Provision of Jamming solutions, Security Poles and correctional programs which include counselling/ therapies for prisoners – Hiring of instructors/teachers, Behavioral Experts, Correctional Administration Experts, Psychologists etc. in Jails to provide support to prison inmates.

14.20 One of the major components of the Modernization of Prisons project is establishment of High Security Prisons in some States for lodging hard core criminals separately, so that they are kept securely and are not able to influence other prisoners in the jails. For establishment of High Security Prisons, five States namely Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Punjab and Tamil Nadu and NCT of Delhi have been identified and first installment of funds have been released to them.

Scheme for support to poor prisoners

14.21 The scheme is meant to provide financial support to such poor prisoners who are not being released from jails as they are unable to pay the fine imposed on them or are not able to secure bail due to financial constraints. The expenditure in this regard will be borne by the Central Government and the State/UTs have been requested to take full advantage of this scheme in providing relief to poor prisoners.

Special Remission

14.22 As part of the celebration of "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav", MHA has advised all States/UTs to give special remission to certain categories of prisoners and release them in three phases – 15.08.2022, 26.01.2023, and 15.08.2023. Guidelines for release of prisoners have been issued to all States and UTs at the level of Home Minister vide DO letter dated 21.04.2022. During the first phase of special remission to prisoners on 15.08.2022, States and UTs reported that they had approved cases of 1126 prisoners for release. 775 Prisoners have been released in the 2nd Phase ie., on 26.01.2023. On 15.08.2023, 612 prisoners have been released in 3rd Phase.

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CHAPTER 15

DEPARTMENT OF JAMMU, KASHMIR AND LADAKH AFFAIRS

15.1 The Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs deals with all matters relating to the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir (UT of J&K) and Union Territory of Ladakh (UT of Ladakh), and coordination with respect to subjects/matters, except those specifically allotted to any other Ministry/Department of the Government of India. The Department also coordinates with various Ministries/Departments for the accelerated implementation of various Flagship schemes and Individual Beneficiary Centric Schemes of Government of India, major projects of economic importance including the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) in J&K and Ladakh.

15.2 UT of Jammu and Kashmir lies to the north of the states of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and to the west of UT of Ladakh. It shares 202.16 km international boundary with Pakistan. Total area of UT of J&K is 1,20,355 sq. km. (including Pakistan occupied Kashmir), making it the 12th largest State/UT of India occupying 3.66% of the country's geographical area.

15.3 UT of J&K occupies 19thrank in population, with 1,22,67,013 persons as per 2011 census.

15.4 In view of the serious terrorism in J&K, the Govt. of J&K has to incur more expenditure for maintaining peace and tranquility. For this purpose, a separate SRE scheme in J&K was introduced in 1989-90. It provides for (a) 90% reimbursement of expenditure under SRE (Police) for supporting the logistical requirements of the police force of J&K in order to combat militancy in the erstwhile state of J&K and (b) 100% reimbursement of expenditure under SRE – Relief & Rehabilitation (R&R) for supporting the relief and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri migrants who have been uprooted from the valley during the militancy period besides other relief & rehabilitation measures.

15.5 Jammu and Kashmir's economy remains on right track with the GSDP growth for financial year 2023-24 expected to be 7.4%. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2022-23 First Revised Estimate (1RE) at Current Prices is estimated at ₹2,24,226 Crore against ₹1,93,352 Crore for FY 2021-22 and against ₹1,67,793 Crore during 2020-21. The Per capita GSDP of J&K for the year 2020-21, 2021-22 (2RE) and 2022-23 at Current Prices are estimated at ₹1,25,546, ₹1,43,596, ₹1,65,334 respectively.

15.6 **Acts and Rules**

a) **Hon'ble Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Government to abrogate Article 370.** A number of Writ Petitions filed in the Supreme Court challenging the decision taken by the Government relating to abrogation of Article 370 and bifurcation of the erstwhile State of J&K

into two Union Territories. The matter was heard by a five-member Constitutional Bench headed by Chief Justice of India. The Hon'ble Court pronounced its judgement on 11.12.2023 and upheld the decision of the Government relating to abrogation of Article 370 and bifurcation of the erstwhile State of J&K into two Union Territories.

b) **The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2023** has been passed by the Parliament which provides for nomination of two members from the community of Kashmiri Migrants, one of whom shall be a woman from the community and one member from Displaced persons from Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir to the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly. After assent of the President the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Act, 2023 has been notified in the Gazette of India on 15.12.2023 which came into effect on 26th December, 2023.

c) **The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2023** has been passed by the Parliament which provides for change in nomenclature of "weak and under privileged classes (social castes) to other backward classes" in the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation Act, 2004. After assent of the President the Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Act, 2023 has been notified in the Gazette of India on 15.12.2023 which came into effect on 26th December, 2023.

d) **The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2023** has been passed by Parliament, which provides for reservation of one-third of all elected seats for women in the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly. After assent of the President the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization (Second Amendment) Act, 2023 has been notified in the Gazette of India on 22.12.2023.

e) **The Jammu and Kashmir Local Bodies Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024** has been passed by the Parliament, which provide reservation to the "Other Backward Classes" in the Panchayats and Municipalities in the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir so as to bring consistency in the local bodies laws such as Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj Act, 1989, the Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Act, 2000 and the Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Corporation Act, 2000 of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir with the provisions of the Constitution of India. The Bill also provides the procedure for removal of State Election Commissioner on the like grounds and like manners as a Judge of a High Court as provided in the Constitution and to designate the State Election Commissioner as the Election Authority instead of Chief Electoral Officer as provided in Municipal Laws of Jammu and Kashmir for conduct of Municipal Elections. The Jammu and Kashmir Local Bodies Laws (Amendment) Act, 2024 has been notified in the Gazette of India on 12th February, 2024 which came into effect from 20thFebruary, 2024.

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f) **The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order (Amendment) Bill, 2024** has been passed by the Parliament, which provides for inclusion of word "Valmiki" in the list of Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order (Amendment) Act, 2024 has been notified in the Gazette of India on 12th February, 2024.

g) **The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill, 2024** has been passed by the Parliament to include the communities of "Gadda Brahmin", "Koli", "Paddari Tribe" and "Pahari Ethnic Group" in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Tribes Order

(Amendment) Act, 2024 has been notified in the Gazette of India on 12thFebruary, 2024.

h) **The Transaction of Business of the Government of UT of Jammu and Kashmir Rules, 2019** has been amended vide GSR 142 (E) dated 28th February 2024 for making provision of prior reference to the Central Government i.e., Ministry of Home Affairs by the Lieutenant Governor of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir for appointment of ACS (Home)/Home Secretary of UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

Security Situation in Jammu & Kashmir

15.7 UT of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for about three decades. The trends of terrorist violence in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir during the last few years and current year are shown in the table below:

Year	Terrorist Initiated Incidents (TII)	Encounters /CT Ops.	Security Forces killed	*Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2018	228	189	91	55	257
2019	153	102	80	44	157
2020	126	118	63	38	221
2021	129	100	42	41	180
2022	125	117	32	31	187
2023	46	48	30	14	73
2024 (upto March)	2	2	00	2	01

* [Civilians killed includes civilians killed in terrorist-initiated incidents and civilians killed in encounter/counter Terrorism operations]

15.8 The security situation in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir is monitored and reviewed by the senior representatives of Jammu and Kashmir, Army, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and other security agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs also monitors the security situation closely and continuously in tandem with the UT of Jammu & Kashmir and the Ministry of Defence.

15.9 The Government of India in tandem with the UT of Jammu & Kashmir, has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, inter-alia, includes strengthening of the border infrastructure, multi-tiered deployment along the International Border Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction/maintenance of border fencing, construction of culverts/bridges on nullahs, improved technology, weapons and equipment's for Security Forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, installation of border floodlights on the International Border and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the UT of Jammu & Kashmir. The Government has also adopted various counter measures to neutralize the efforts and capabilities of militants disturbing peace in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir. The Government has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

15.10 The endeavor of the Government has been to:

i.   Proactively take suitable measures by all the Security Forces to safeguard the borders from cross-border terrorism and to contain militancy.

ii.   To ensure that the democratic process is sustained and primacy of civil administration is restored to effectively tackle the socio-economic problems of the people on account of the effects of prolonged militancy in UT of Jammu & Kashmir, and

iii.   To ensure a sustained peace process and to provide adequate opportunities to all sections of people in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir who eschew violence to effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

iv.   To dismantle the terror eco-system by effectively dismantling the terror support structure, terror financing and anti-India elements.

15.11 The security situation of UT of J&K has improved significantly. Organized stone pelting and protests have become things of past. Subsequently, UT of J&K has witnessed overall development in all sectors. Tourism Sector in J&K witnessed unprecedented growth in the year 2022 with more than 1.88 crore tourist visits in the UT. In 2023-24, it was more than 2 crore. 3rd Tourism Working Group meeting of G-20 held from 22nd to 24th May, 2023 at Srinagar. This event has placed the UT of J&K on the global stage and served as a significant milestone in the progress and development of the UT. Shri Amarnath ji Yatra, 2023 was successfully completed in August, 2023. In the year 2023, 4.45 lakh yatris visited the holy cave which is the highest in last 10 years.

Kashmir lit up on the celebration of Diwali at Mata Sharda Devi Temple in Kupwara District, this year, for the first time in 75 years.

Ministry of Home Affairs

The temple was rebuilt to rejuvenate the sacred and centuries old pilgrimage to Sharda Peeth temple in PoK.

15.12 To support the Govt. of UT of Jammu & Kashmir in its initiatives, the Central Government has been making available Central Armed Police Forces as and when necessary, and has been helping to strengthen the Jammu & Kashmir Police. The Ministry of Home Affairs reimburses the expenditure incurred by the UT of Jammu & Kashmir on various security related measures. This includes expenditure on carriage of Constabulary, material supplies, rent of accommodation, honorarium to Special Police Officers, Civic Action Programmers, air-lift charges, raising cost of India Reserve Battalions, transport, boarding and lodging, alternate accommodation for security forces etc. The total amount reimbursed from 1989 till 31.03.2024 to the UT of Jammu and Kashmir under Security Related Expenditure (Police) is ₹11740.37 crore and under Security Related Expenditure (Relief and Rehabilitation) is₹6478.58 crore. During 2023-24, a sum of ₹ 710.00 crore has been reimbursed to Government of Jammu and Kashmir under SRE(P) and ₹ 608.79 crore has been reimbursed to Government of Jammu and Kashmir under SRE(R&R),. During the financial year 2023-24, a sum of ₹29.00 crore has been released under Security Related Expenditure (Security Environment) Scheme.

15.13 The Government has approved raising of 5 IR Battalions, 2 Border Battalions, and 2 Women Battalions for Jammu & Kashmir Police. The recruitment process had been completed for 5 IR Battalions. The recruitment process of 2 Border Battalions and 2 Women Battalions has been initiated.

15.14 In the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, the institution of Special Police Officers (SPOs) was started from 1995. The basic concept of creation of SPOs was to provide auxiliary help to law enforcing agencies in the drive against terrorism and involve the local population for their own protection as well as to help the J&K Police and Para-Military Forces in curbing the menace of militancy. They are led and guided by the J&K Police in various assignments entrusted to them. The remuneration of SPOs of J&K Police has been enhanced upto ₹ 18000/- per month in the following manner:-

(i)   SPOs having experience less than 3 years – ₹ 6000/- per month

(ii)   SPOs having experience more than 3 years and less than 5 years – ₹9000/- per month

(iii)   SPOs having experience more than 5 years and less than 10 years – ₹12000/- per month

(iv)   SPOs having experience more than 10 years and less than 15 years – ₹15000/- per month

(v)   SPOs having experience more than 15 years – ₹18000/- per month

In view of the security scenario in J&K, Village Defence Group Scheme (VDG) was notified in 1995 with a view to ensure the safety and security of vulnerable villages, infrastructural installations in and around them and to check the trans-border movement. The scheme was revised and a new scheme was notified for vulnerable areas on 14.08.2022 by creating V1 category (who head/lead/coordinate the VDGs) and V2 category (VDG member who are on voluntary basis), who would be provided Rs. 4500 per month and Rs. 4000 per month respectively.

15.15 Major initiatives/policy decisions for Kashmiri Migrants:

a) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has launched an online portal in August, 2021 wherein Kashmiri Migrants can lodge online grievances with regards to encroachment, change of title, Mutation and distress sale. 2,924 Kanals and 19.55 Marlas land has been retrieved.

b) Online services for registration and issuance of certificates have been launched. 1,60,856 domicile certificates, 2,035 Resident of Backward Area (RBA) certificates, 902 EWS certificates and 31,672 migrant certificates have been issued.

c) Issue ration cards to those Kashmiri Migrant families who don't have ration cards.

d) Issue Ayushman Sehat Cards also to those Kashmiri Migrant families that have been registered for issuance of Domicile Certificates.

e) Extend benefits of Social Security schemes to Kashmiri Migrant families especially Ladli Beti, Marriage Assistance and Likewise.

f) For the convenience of Kashmiri migrants residing in other parts of the country and for delivery of services, outreach Programmes & grievance redressal camps have been launched at various locations across the country.

g) 5720 youths, belonging to Kashmiri Migrants community, have been provided Government jobs.

h) Govt. of India has approved 6000 well secured transit accommodations for Kashmiri Migrants who have been engaged /are to be engaged in Government jobs.

Subsidised Helicopter Services

15.16 The ongoing scheme of subsidised helicopter services in UT of J&K, UT of Ladakh and State of Himachal Pradesh provides connectivity to remote areas that are inaccessible by road or even when connected by road, remain cut off during winter due to heavy rain/snowfall. The scheme has been extended till March, 2026. As per the Scheme, Government of India is sharing 75% of operational cost after deducting passenger recovery or flat 20% of actual operation cost, whichever is more and remaining 25% is borne by the concerned Government.

Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir:

Financial assistance to families of Displaced Persons from Pakistan Occupied Jammu & Kashmir (1947) and Chhamb Niabat (1965 and 1971)

15.17 Under the Prime Minister's Development Package-2015 (PMDP-2015), financial assistance of 5.5 lakh is being disbursed to 36,384 displaced families from Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (PoJK) and Chhamb settled in UT of J&K. The Government of India further approved similar financial assistance for inclusion of those Displaced Persons (DP) families out of 5300 families who initially opted to move outside the erstwhile State of J&K, but later returned and settled in J&K. Since inception of the scheme in the year 2016, a total amount of ₹1,452.34 crore has been disbursed to 33,636 eligible beneficiaries so far.

Financial assistance to West Pakistani Refugees

15.18 Financial assistance of ₹5.5 lakh per family is being disbursed by the Government of India for 5,764 families of West Pakistan Refugees (WPRs) who migrated from several areas of West Pakistan in the aftermath of the partition and settled in different parts of Jammu region. Since inception of the scheme in the year 2018, a total amount of ₹82.62 crore has been disbursed to 3,237 beneficiaries so far.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE (PMDP), 2015

15.19 PMDP, 2015 is a mega development and reconstruction package announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in the year 2015 for the erstwhile State of J&K. After the formation of UT of J&K, 53 projects with an outlay of ₹58,477 crore are being implemented in J&K. 35out of 53 projects have been completed/ substantially completed and the rest are at various stages of progress.

Budget allocation increased

15.20 The budget allocation for the UT of J&K has consistently increased from ₹80,423 crore in 2019-20, ₹92,341 crore in 2020-21, ₹1,08,621 crore in 2021-22, ₹1,12,950 crore in 2022-23, ₹1,18,500 crore in 2023-24 and ₹1,18,728 crore in 2024-25for ensuring all round development of the UT of J&K.

Reform Programmes

15.21 Government of UT of J&K has launched massive reformative programmes through IT enabled tools, futuristic strategies, new initiatives of deepening democracy, good governance, investment opportunities and social economic development for creating a conducive environment for securing the all-round development and bringing prosperity for the people.

Saturation of Centrally Sponsored schemes

15.22 J&K is now among the top States/UTs in India in implementing the centrally sponsored schemes. The schemes like Saubhagya, UJJWALA, UJALA, Pension schemes, student scholarship, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna, Kisan Credit Card, One Nation One Ration Card, Poshan Vatika, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Phase I, Direct Benefit Transfer, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (Phases I-V), PM Kissan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Poshan Tracker, piped water supply to all rural Anganwadis and rural schools, etc. have been saturated.

Transparency and Accountability

15.23 Transformations in the functioning of the Government in terms of transparency and accountability have been the central theme of all government initiatives. Significant progress has been achieved from last four years on most development fronts. Emphasis has been given on timely completion of projects and Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) schemes have been fully saturated. More than ₹3200 crore has been disbursed to over 63 lakh beneficiaries through over 50 DBT (direct benefit transfer) based welfare schemes (both cash and kind) by March, 2024.

15.24 No departmental execution of works, instead, 100% compliance to GFR and procurement of works and Goods only through e-tendering have been ensured. Switch over to e-office, Bio-metric attendance system (BAS) in all offices for all types of employees. Several initiatives like minimum

government maximum governance, from physical file to e-office, online services, auto appeal systems etc. have been implemented to insure Transparency and accountability.

Financial Management

15.25 Financial transformation through BEAMS (Budget Estimates and Monitoring System), PaySys (Payment System), 100% Physical Verifications, mandatory Administrative Approval, Technical Sanction, e-tendering etc. have enabled to complete the projects at a faster pace, which has led to larger public satisfaction.

S.No	Year	Capital Expenditure (₹in Crore)	Number of Projects/works completed
1	2018-19	8,482	9,229
2	2019-20	9,998	12,637
3	2020-21	10,532	21,943
4	2021-22	10,224	50,627
5	2022-23	10,634	92,932

Agriculture

15.26 In order to ensure economic security for farmer families, a total of 14.83 lakh Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) have been distributed so far. An amount of ₹2,876 crore credited directly into bank accounts of 12.68 lakh eligible farmers. Around 2.70 lakh MT of cold storage established to ensure better remuneration to growers.

15.27 For the overall development of agriculture and allied sectors, 29 projects have been started at the cost of ₹ 5012 Crore. To establish the units, 50,000 applications have been received out of which 14000 applications have been accepted to establish the units of seeds, vegetables, mushrooms, medicinal and aromatic plants, fruits, dairy, sheep, poultry farming. 11,000 hectares expansion of area under vegetable cultivation has been done in this year. For the first time, implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana started in all 20 districts in UT of J&K. 12 Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Stores with total capacity of 60,000 MT has been completed and inaugurated. Bhaderwah Rajma, Sulai honey and Mushkbudji rice have been granted coveted Geographical Indication (GI) tags.

Health Insurance

15.28 Health Sector- "AB-PMJAY-SEHAT SCHEME" a universal health insurance scheme provides free of cost insurance cover to all the residents of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir upto ₹5.00 lakh per family on floater basis. Under the scheme,84.75 lakh beneficiaries have been registered and all families have been saturated. Digital interventions such as Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, Ambulatory services, e-sanjeevani, Tele-Radiology, Telemedicine, Tele-X-Ray, Tele-CT, Scan and Share, Chatbox and Tele-Manas have been taken up. J&K is among frontrunners in NCD screening in the last Financial Year. J&K secured Top Rank in Food Safety Index for 3 Consecutive Years in a row for 2021, 2022 and 2023. J&K got Bronze Category in TB elimination and 2 districts (Anantnag and Pulwama) are declared TB free.

Ministry of Home Affairs

Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) has reached to a single digit of 9.8 in 2023. Bone & Joint Hospital at Jammu has been started and Bone &Joint hospital at Srinagar is being established. New 500 bedded Paediatric Hospital at Srinagar has been operationalized. Construction of AIIMS at Vijaypur, Jammu has been completed and inaugurated on 20.02.2024.

Social Inclusion

15.29 Under Pension Schemes National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP): CSS & UT Sponsored Integrated Social Security Scheme (ISSS) 8.61 lakh beneficiaries have been provided financial assistance during 2023-24. Under three Minority Scholarship Schemes Viz. Pre-Matric, Post Matric & Minority Scholarship Schemes, 15,798 students have been covered during 2023-24. Under SC Pre & Post matric Scholarship Scheme 3856 and 5812 students respectively have been provided Scholarships during 2023-24. 7.56 lakh Beneficiaries (Children 06 months to 72 months), including Pregnant & Lactating mothers covered under Supplementary Nutrition Programme 68759 Beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojna (PMMVY). 8.25 lakh beneficiaries have been registered on POSHAN Tracker application. 1728 income generating units have been established for which 6668 persons provided Employment under Women Development Corporation Schemes. SC/ST and BC Dev. Corporation has established 966 employment generation units under various Financing Scheme/Bank-tie up schemes and providing employment to 2415 persons.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

15.30 2.82 Lakh works under MNREGA completed during 2023-24. 5 marla land has been allotted to 477 landless families under Awaas Plus PMAY-G beneficiaries. The number of houses getting constructed annually has quadrupled to 51,290 in 2022-23 and crossed 1.96 lakh by the end of March 2024.

Youth and Sports

15.31 More than 62 lakh participation by youth was witnessed in different sports activities in the year 2022-23 under the slogan My Youth My Pride, Har Din Khel Har Ek ke Liye Khel, Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyan, Azadi ka Amrit Mahaotsav, Jan Abhiyan, Calendar of Sports Associations, and "Regular Coaching Programmes. More than 5 lakh youth are associated with Mission Youth. 100 Small Khelo India Centers across UT have been sanctioned (5 per District) out of which 92 are functional, which is highest in the country. At least one Multipurpose Indoor Sports facility is established in each district. National level Competitions in 13 Sports Disciplines (Chess, Rowing, Table Tennis, Badminton, Pencak Silat, Wushu, Volleyball, Tennis Ball Cricket, Rollball, Sqay, Curling, Bandy, Snowminton and Winter Sports) and 01 International Competition in Pencak Silat discipline organized in J&K during 2022-23 which provided platform to the Youth of J&K for showcasing their talent and gave peace massage to the World as well as the States / UT's of the Country. This is the highest record so far as hosting of National Championships in J&K.

Amrit Sarovar

15.32 Mission Amrit Sarovar was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day on 24.04.2022 in Gram

Panchayat Palli, Samba, UT of J&K with a target of 300 Amrit Sarovars by 15th August, 2022 and 1,500 Amrit Sarovars by 15thAugust,.2023. J&K ranks No.3 in the country to construct 75 mandatory Amrit Sarovars in each district. As many as 3367 Amrit Sarovars have been completed upto March 2024 in J&K. These Sarovars have provided impetus to tourism related activities around these water bodies besides augmenting the water sources for agricultural & domestic purpose.

Power Sector

15.33 Power Sector Infrastructure 4 Mega Hydro Electric Power projects with a capacity of 3,014 MW (Pakal-Dul-1,000 MW, Rattle-850 MW, Kwar-540 MW, Kiru-624 MW) have been expedited and are expected to be completed by 2026. Another 4 Mega Hydro Electric Power projects (Dulhasti-II-258 MW, Kirthai-II-930 MW, Kirthai-I-390 MW, Uri-II 240 MW) are upcoming with a capacity of 1,818 Mws.

Under Transmission Sector, 1,940 MVA added at 220 KV level by way of creation/augmentation of 8 Grid Stations. 2,080 MVA added at 132 KV level by way of creation/augmentation of 30 Grid Stations. 467 km of New Transmission Lines laid. Under Distribution Sector, 1,753 MVA added at 66-33 KV level by way of creation/augmentation of 266 No. Sub stations. 10,953 km of New HT and LT Lines laid. 1,255 MVA added at 11 KV level by way of creation/ augmentation of 9,071 Distribution Transformers

Connectivity

15.34 274 Road and Bridge projects having length of 1,605 KM have been sanctioned for upgradation under PMGSY-III at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,080.07 Crore during 2022-23 & 2023-24. UT of J&K is constructing an average 15 km road length each day for the past four years. Over 7,000 km of roads to various villages has been constructed under PMGSY in the past four years. Considering data of the 2001 census, all rural settlements have been connected under the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana, and work is underway to provide connectivity to the remaining villages figuring in the 2011 census data.

Education

15.35 There has been an unprecedented expansion in medical education with establishment of new Medical Colleges. About 6114 seats have been added in MBBS, post-graduation and nursing education within the past four years. Seven new government medical colleges have been started and operationalized. 39 B.Sc nursing colleges (including private) and 19 B.Sc paramedical colleges have been added (including private).

15.36 The academic session of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Jammu has been made operational while the work on AIIMS, Kashmir is going on at optimum speed. Higher Education Infrastructure- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jammu/ Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Jammu are functional. Jammu is the only city in the country to have IIT, IIM and AIIMS in one city. 51 new degree colleges have also been established.

15.37 Hon'ble Prime Minister visited UT of J&K in February and March, 2024. On 20.02.2024 he inaugurated/laid the foundation stones of 220 projects worth over

₹32,247 crore. Further, 87 Projects like AIIMS, IIM and IIT Jammu etc. amounting to ₹21,201 crore have been inaugurated and foundation stone of 133 projects amounting to ₹11,046 crore were laid.

15.38 Hon'ble Prime Minister addressed 'Viksit Bharat Viksit Jammu Kashmir' initiative at Srinagar's Bakshi Stadium on 7th March, 2024 and inaugurated/dedicated 53 development projects worth ₹6,400 crore which includes the 'Holistic Agriculture Development programme'. Hon'ble PM also inaugurated projects under the Swadesh Darshan and PRSHAD schemes including the 'Integrated Development of Hazratbal Shrine' projects in Srinagar. Hon'ble PM introduced the nation's first- ever initiative, 'Dekho Apna Desh People's Choice 2024' and kick started the 'Chalo India Global Diaspora Compaign' to motivate the Indian diaspora to promote tourism to the country.

Jal Shakti

15.39 Drinking Water under Jal Jeevan Mission at present 3269 water supply schemes are under execution at an estimated cost of about Rs. 13,000 crore to cover all the 18.70 lakhs rural households with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs), within the premises of the household. 98% of critical works have been allotted.

Urban Development

15.40 Moving towards green urban transport, the Government is plying 200 electric buses (e- Buses) in the twin capital cities, aiming at efficiencies and economies in operations and better user experience. Srinagar City (Srinagar Municipal Corporation) has clinched 4th Rank across the Country under Swachh Vayu Sarvekshan -

2023 (Clean Air Survey). Srinagar has achieved the milestone in the category of Cities with a population exceeding 10 lakhs Under Smart Cities mission, out of 262 projects, 223 projects at an estimated cost of ₹4596 crore have been completed. Further, 47 projects with sanctioned cost of Rs. 2620 crores are under execution.

15.41 Under AMRUT-1.0, 4 projects have been completed during 2023-24. With this, the cumulative 82 projects have been completed since inception. Besides, under AMRUT-2.0, 7 projects of rejuvenation of water bodies have been completed during current financial year. 2,519 dwelling units have been constructed under PMAY(Urban) during 2023-24 and with this, the cumulative 19,577 dwelling units have been constructed since inception.

15.42 Under PMSVANidhi, financial assistance has been provided to 23,100 street vendors. Under SBM(U), the process of establishment of Solid Waste Management Centers (WMCs) /Material recovery Facility (MRF) in 46 locations has been undertaken. 23 Waste Management Centers are already functional in UT of J&K (14 in Jammu Division during 2023-24 & 9 in Kashmir Division during 2022-23). Besides, work is under progress at 23 sites.

Tourism

15.43 3rd Tourism Working Group meeting of G20 was held from 22nd May to 24th May 2023 at Srinagar. This event has placed the UT of J&K on the Global stage and served as a significant milestone in the progress and development of tourism in UT of J&K. Home stays have been identified and are being registered for which J&K Tourism Department issued Homestay guidelines to accommodate the increasing

footfall. So far, 1,886 home stays with a bed capacity of 13,766 have been registered. In the recent past, the Tourism Sector in J&K has done exceptionally well and witnessed unprecedented growth in the year 2022 with more than 1.88 crore tourist visits in the UT. This positive trend has continued during the current calendar year with 2.11 crore tourist visits till December, 2023. About 121 films/web series were shot in the UT in 2023.

Tribal Affairs Development

15.44 Inclusive development of tribal population is the focus of UT Govt. of J&K. Under Scheduled Tribe and other Forest Dwellers Act, 2,306 Forest Rights Certificates have been issued.

15.45 A number of welfare schemes like Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana in collaboration with TRIFED for Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce, Scholarship to tribal students, establishment of transit accommodations for transhuman tribal population, providing mini Sheep Farms, Dairy units, access to health care and veterinary facilities, smart schools, student hostels, KVKs etc are under implementation for the welfare of tribal community.

15.46 Tribal Affairs Department has done significant work in various sectors related to tribals including Health, Education, Art & Culture, Lifestyle, Literature, Infrastructure Development, Livelihood etc. 8 new hostel buildings, 285 smart schools, coaching facilities, 6 Eklavya Model Residential Schools, skill development to 2,000 tribals and scholarship to 46,000 students have been provided by Tribal Affairs Department.

Industries

15.47 Industrial Investment- The

Government of India has notified a New Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir on 19.02.2021 with an outlay of ₹28,400 Cr to boost industrial development. Various policy initiatives such as J&K Industrial Policy 2021-30, J&K Industrial Land Allotment Policy 2021-30, J&K Private Industrial Estate Development Policy 2021-30, J&K Wool Processing, Handicrafts and Handloom Policy – 2020 etc. have been notified by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for making the UT an investor friendly destination.

15.48 During 2022-23, an investment of ₹ 2,153.45 crore has been realized in the industrial sector which is the highest in the last decade. In the year 2023-24 ₹ 3389.37 Crore investment has been realized. Handloom and Handicraft Exports doubled from ₹563 cr in 2021-22 to ₹1162.29 Cr in 2023-24. Under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) ₹.8063.19 crore loan have been disbursed to 3,63,817 beneficiaries by ending March, 2024.

15.49 Srinagar has been selected by UNESCO among 49 cities as part of Creative City Network under 'Crafts and Folk-Art category'. World's 1st QR code-based mechanism for GI certification of Kashmir Carpet has been introduced. As of now, a total of 20,126 Pashmina Shawls and 9,700 carpets have been issued GI labels. Basohli painting, basohli pashmina, rajhouri chikni lakdi, sulai honey have been awarded GI tagging in the year 2023.

15.50 Under the One District One Product (ODOP) and District Entrepreneurship Hub (DEH) initiatives, all 20 districts in the region have been covered, with 21 ODOP products

and over 50 DEH established. The government has also launched District Export Action Plans. Over 200+ vendors on boarded on GeM platform.

Women Empowerment

15.51 The Government of J&K in collaboration with National Commission for Women (NCW) and Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Mumbai) has set up a Special Cell for Women in each District under 'Violence Free Home –A Woman's Right' project with the aim to create space in the Police system for Women victims to receive support through professional full-time social workers.

02 exclusive women Battalions for the Jammu & Kashmir Police have been raised for which a total 2014 new posts of various ranks have been created.

Employment opportunity:

15.52 The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has taken concrete steps to fill all the vacancies available across various departments in the UT of J&K. 38384 selections (Gazetted and Non-Gazetted) have been finalized by the recruiting agencies after the year 2019 till date. 1,181 cases of Compassionate Appointment under SRO-43 approved. A total of 7.66 lakh self-employment/livelihood opportunities generated/ strengthened since the year 2021-22 till date.

Bharat Darshan Tours/Watan –Ko-Jano Programme

15.53 In order to give exposure to the youth about the social and cultural diversity of India and also to show them cultural and socio-economic development taking place in other parts of the country, Bharat Darshan /Watan

Ko Jano tours and Kashmiri Youth Exchange Programme are organized with the help of all the CAPFs, J&K Police and Social Welfare Department, Govt. of UT of J&K and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). So far, more than 20,000 persons have been benefited under this Project. In the year 2023-24, Bharat Darshan /Watan Ko Jano tours were approved for 5168 children/youths for which an amount of ₹13.28 crore has been released.

Civic Action Programme (CAP) activities

15.54 Civic Action Programme is being implemented by the CAPFs with the aim of winning over the heart and minds of the local people. Various activities are conducted under this scheme including conducting Medical Camps, Veterinary Camps, vocational training and skill development programmes for youth, sports and cultural activities etc. in the UTs of J&K and Ladakh. In the year 2023-24, an amount of ₹06.71 crore has been released for conducting these activities.

Women Empowerment through Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)

15.55 Govt. of India has sanctioned two centers of SEWA for training of 2500 women (including 500 MTs) in Ganderbal at the cost of Rs.1.11 Crore and Leh with Sub Centre at Kargil at the cost of ₹.1.94 crore for training of 2000 women including 90 Master trainers. So far, around 4473 Trainees and 638 Master trainers have been trained under this Project. In the year 2023-24, new proposal of SEWA for expansion on its activities such as weaving, garment making crafts, pashmina works, wicker works, embroidery, food processing, farming, renewable energy etc. in Budgam, Baramullah Bandipora districts of Jammu and

Kashmir and 40 villages of Ladakh amounting to ₹6.65 Crore has been approved for three years and ₹2.21 Crore has been released as first instalment.

Development of tourism in Kashmir and Ladakh

15.56 In the year 2023, 16 trekking routes have been approved. Permission for night stay for foreign tourists at village Hanley and 04 Tourist Routes have also been approved in UT of Ladakh.

UNION TERRITORY OF LADAKH

15.57 Ladakh became a Union Territory (without legislature) on 31.10.2019. It is the largest Union Territory of the country in terms of area. The UT of Ladakh forms the northernmost tip of India and is the coldest, most elevated, and sparsely populated region in the country with altitudes ranging from 2,300 to 5,000 meters. The winters are always severe and make the region inaccessible as the road links from Srinagar as well as Himachal Pradesh remain closed due to the closure of the Zojila and Rohtang passes. The town of Drass is the second coldest place in the world. The rainfall is scanty and negligible, which contributes towards making the region a cold desert. The high mountain peaks ranging from 18,000 feet to 26,000 feet in the region are oriented in parallel ranges namely the Karakoram and the Zanskar ranges. The UT of Ladakh comprises two districts namely Leh and Kargil. Ladakh is connected to the mainland via 02 highways- Leh - Manali highway (NH03) and Leh - Srinagar highway (NH1D). The total population of Ladakh as per the 2011 census is 2,74,289. The major languages spoken by the people of Ladakh are Ladakhi/ Boti, Balti, Purgi and Dardi/ Sheena. The majority of the population of Ladakh is Scheduled Tribes viz. Balti, Beda, Bot, Brokpa, Changpa, Garra, Mon and Purigpa.

Budget Allocation

15.58 From 2020-21, ₹5,958.00 Crore have been allocated every year to the Union Territory of Ladakh to ensure its overall development

Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP)

15.59 9 projects at cost of ₹21,441 Crore are being implemented in the UT of Ladakh. Out of 9 projects, 2 projects have been completed. Further, possibility is being explored to replace 1 project and remaining 6 projects are at various stages of implementation.

Sindhu Infrastructure Development Corporation (SIDCO)

15.60 Sindhu Infrastructure Development Corporation (SIDCO) has been set up in the UT of Ladakh on 24.09.2021 with an equity capital of ₹25 crore to look after infrastructure and industrial development of the Union Territory.

Central University

15.61 A Central University is being established in the UT of Ladakh by Ministry of Education pursuant to approval by the Union Cabinet on 21.07.2021.

15.62 **Carbon Neutral Initiatives**

a) Capacity upgraded of 06 existing Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) power plants by increasing the installed capacity from 177.50 KiloWatt Peak (KWp) to 635 Kwp.

b) Installation of 11 New Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) power plants having capacities ranging from 5 KWp to 100KWp have been completed.

c) Battery replacement completed at 88 sites of existing Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) power plants (capacities ranging from 5KWp to 115KWp) in off-grid rural infrastructures.

d) Work on 50 MW Solar power Plant, at Phyang, Leh has been started by Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI). Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has initiated a pilot project (1-MW) for generation of Geo Thermal energy in Puga, Changthang.

e) Construction of 220KV Phyang-Nubra and Drass-Zanskar transmission line is under progress and after the completion of the transmission line all Diesel Generator (DG) sets in Nubra and Zanskar will be phased out and will benefit all civil and defence establishments.

f) The National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) is doing a pilot project of Green Hydrogen in Ladakh with a production capacity of 80Kg/day and Green Hydrogen transportation will be started for 05 buses.

g) 14,945 Solar water heaters distributed in last 2 years, which will help in reduction of 18 Kilo tones carbon per year.

h) Major focus is on Solar Lift irrigation facility and 72 Solar Lift irrigation facilities have been established as on date.

I) 19-e-buses made operational and e-cars introduced in government offices.

j) A Pilot project of Installation Geo Thermal based Central Heating System at PHC Thiksay through Energy Efficiency Service Limited with Swiss Technology at an estimated cost of 1.16 Cr, is under implementation.

k) 3044 Polycarbonate Green House known as 'Ladakh Green House' (Sizes: 60x24 ft= 508 nos. & 32x18 ft =2536 nos.) has been established in Ladakh and the introduction of polycarbonate Green House has helped in production of vegetables during winters.

l) 3,204 Vermi compost units have been set up to promote organic farming.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

15.63   Under JJM, against the target of 40,808 houses, 37,700 (92.38%) houses have been provided Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) and 149 villages have been covered with 100% Functional Household Tap Connection and 28 Villages have been certified as Har Ghar Jal village.

Further, out of 891 schools, 876 (98.32%) schools have been provided with drinking water facility under the scheme and 941 (97.61%) Anganwadi centers out of 964 Anganwadi centers have also been provided with drinking water facility.

Tourism

15.64   The 'New Ladakh Home Stay Policy 2023', has been notified with incentive of ₹1.25 lakh for Home Stay items, ₹1.25 lakh for construction of winter friendly toilets and

₹0.50 lakh for mobilization & skill development. The Tourism Department lays emphasis on skill development, capacity building, product development and marketing related to home stay to make home stay units financially viable and to elevate the home stay experience of the tourists.

15.65 8 Telescopes have been installed at 8 locations (Leh, Khaltse, Henle, Diskit, Kargil, Yokama-Kharboo, Drass & Padum) to promote Astro tourism. First ever Dark Sky Reserve of the country has been set up in Hanle in June 2022 and 35 local youths trained as Astro Ambassador who have been provided telescopes. Work on 01 Mini-Planetarium, 06 Astro Globes and 01 Entry Gate at the cost of ₹13.40 Cr is going on.

15.66 Nomadic Festival', 'Zanskar Festival', 'Ladakh Festival', 'Apricot Blossom Festival', etc. to promote Tourism, Culture and Heritage of Ladakh were celebrated by the Tourism Department at Leh, Kargil, Drass and Chiktan'. Further activities like 'Skiing', 'Ice Climbing', 'Chadar trek', and events like the Zanskar Sports Festival and Losar Festival, etc. were held for promotion of winter tourism.5,34,775 tourists visited Ladakh which included 37,557 foreign tourists and 4,97,218 domestic tourists during the year 2023-24.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)

15.67 `Under PMAY-U, 654 (74%) houses have been completed against the sanctioned target of 884 houses and the remaining houses are at different stages of construction.

Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department

15.68 The Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department is implementing a number of centrally sponsored and state sector schemes like, MGNREGA, PMAY-G, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Special Development Package (SDP) and State Sector (Capex Budget) with an aim to provide wage employment, sustainable development and creation of durable assets, besides enhancing and expending the livelihood base of Self Help Groups (SHG) under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Various developmental works in rural areas are under execution under SDP, State Plan & Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

15.69 The major developmental infrastructure completed in rural areas is as under:

(i) Construction of 16 Public libraries and 19 Rural roads have been physically completed under State Sector during 2023-24.

(ii) Construction of 32 Common Facility Centers (CFCs), 9 Block Development Council/ Block Development Officer offices, 4 Panchayat Ghars, 5 Solid Waste Management units & 2 Foot Bridges have also been completed under SDP in the current financial year 2023-24. Besides various rural roads, Community Halls, CFCs and other public utility works are also at completion stage.

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): Under the scheme Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), an expenditure of ₹ 7075.33 lakh has been incurred by

generating 20.25 lakh man days of which 12.88 lakh man days are from women work force.

(iv)   Prime Minister Awas Yojna (Grameen): Under the scheme Prime Minister Awas Yojna (Grameen), 3,041(100%) houses have been completed under Awas plus against the allotted target of 3,041 houses.

Health and Medical Services

15.70 Accidental & Emergency Unit at Sonam Nurboo Memorial Hospital, Leh has been completed and made functional. Further, work on 87 Nos. 04-Set Staff Quarter at various Health and Wellness center @ ₹ 1.68 Crore per unit and Central Heating System in 32 Health Institutions & residential quarters are in progress.108 National Ambulance Service has been implemented in the UT of Ladakh from 1st January, 2023 with 22 Advance Life Support (ALS) Ambulances and 5 patient transport vehicles (PTV) have also been incorporated. Besides, 6 Nos. of Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) procured to provide Health services at door step to the people in remote/ border areas.

15.71 Under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM), 50,942 Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) (Unique Health ID's) have been created from 1st April 2023. Against a target of 2.95 Lakh population, 3.76 lakh ABHA have been generated in the UT of Ladakh. Further, 2,22,119 Health records have been linked with ABHA of the patients.

15.72 All Health & Wellness Centres (H&WC) are operational against the target of 321 H&WCs. Since April 01, 2023, 86,806 tele-consultations have been made across the Health & Wellness Centers.

15.73 Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (PMJAY)/ Universal Health Coverage, 5,201 beneficiaries have availed benefit since April, 2023. An insurance cover of ₹6.23 Cr has been provided under the scheme by providing cash less medical facility in PMJAY empaneled hospitals across India.

Education

15.74 School Education Department of the UT of Ladakh has successfully implemented Admission/Examination/HR modules of School-Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software to ensure online services for students and parents which shall be integrated with Vidya Samiksha Kendra (Command Centre). Under New India Literacy Programme, 98% Adult Literacy has been achieved during 2023-24.

15.75 49 Students from the UT of Ladakh attended India International Science Festival at Madhya Pardesh Bhopal. Besides, five students with Innovative Project from the UT of Ladakh participated in 10th national level exhibition and project competition under INSPIRE MANAK award. 2 buses for Children with Special Needs (CWSN) have been procured and sports competition for CWSN students has been organized.

15.76 Free NCERT text Books to the students of class 1st to 8th of all Government Schools in the UT of Ladakh have been provided. Further, winter school uniform has also been provided to the students of class 1st to 8th under SAMAGRA Shiksha scheme.

Higher Education

15.77 The Higher Education Department has organized 2nd edition of Ladakh Education Fair in all the colleges of the UT of Ladakh

from 24th to 26th of August, 2023 in collaboration with Ladakh Skill Development Mission, Higher Education Department, of the UT of Ladakh and University of Ladakh, supported by Department of Information and Public Relations of the UT of Ladakh. The theme for the year 2023 was titled: 'Education and Employability: Transforming Challenges into Opportunities' and the fair has become an annual event of higher education showcasing the opportunities in employability in Ladakh. Each college organized a two-day education fair in their respective campuses. While it was a gala celebration with music, food, dance etc making the college a vibrant place for the two days, which also gave a wide range of sessions and talks by scholars, experts and industry, workshops, exhibitions etc. The fair was open not only for the students of the colleges but also for various schools and youths of the city/town.

Agriculture

15.78   The Agriculture Department of the UT of Ladakh is implementing Mission Organic Development Initiative (MODI) for promotion of organic farming in Ladakh and to make Ladakh Organic by 2025.

15.79 To promote organic farming,1,006 Vermi Compost units have been established. The Agriculture Department has distributed 1,485 polycarbonate Green House (Sizes: 60x24 ft @ ₹ 4.40 lakh/unit & 32x18 ft @ ₹2.10lakh/unit) known as Ladakh Green House among the farming community for cultivation of off-season vegetables during winter. Under Area Expansion the Department has brought 171 kanal land under Micro (Drip/sprinkler) irrigation system in 2023-24.

Horticulture

15.80 Horticulture Sector in the UT of Ladakh is playing a major role in supplementing the income of the farmers as fruits like Apricot, Apple, Grapes, Walnut, Almond etc. are being grown in Ladakh. 402 kanals of land has been brought by the Department for fruit plantation under area expansion. Further, 52.05 Metric ton (Mt) fresh apricot has been exported/shipped to national and international market during the year. 226 vermi compost units have been established to promote organic farming in Horticulture sector.

15.81 Under protected cultivation, 331 Green Houses have been established on 50% subsidy in 2023-24, for cultivation of off-season crops/vegetables. Besides, 352 Pack houses, 179 preservation units have been provided under integrated post-harvest management during 2023-24 to reduce the post-harvest losses.

Wildlife

15.82 "Snow Leopard", "Black-Necked Crane", and "Juniperus semiglobosa" (Pencil juniperous) have been designated by the Department as the State Animal, State Bird, and State Tree of Ladakh, respectively.

Rationalization of boundaries of the Wildlife Sanctuaries of Karakorum & Changthang has been entrusted to the Wildlife Institute India.

Animal and Sheep Husbandry

15.83   During the year 2023-24, production of 3,060 Mt. milk, 241 tons wool, 47.56 tons pashmina and 20.21 lakh egg have been achieved.

15.84 To boost artificial inseminations

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programme, liquid nitrogen plant has been installed in Kargil district. 2,000 litres/hour capacity Milk Pasteurization Plant commissioned at Agling, Leh at the cost of ₹ 4.62 crore under the milk brand name 'Oma' to meet the local & Army demand and having income generation to farmers & reduction of import dependency.

15.85 Under National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) (Phase-III) 74,496 cattle and yaks have been vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and 6,668 female calves of age 4-8 months have been vaccinated against brucellosis under phase-II of NADCP.

Power Development

15.86 The Ladakh Power Development Department has phased out all Diesel Generator (DG) sets except in off-Grid areas of Nubra, Changthang and Zanskar.

15.87 To provide Grid connectivity to Zanskar and Nubra which are running on DG set for power, a 220 KV transmission line from Phyang to Diskit, Nubra and Drass to Padum Zanskar is approved and REC Power Distribution Company Limited (RECPDCL) is implementing the 220 KV transmission line project. Work on the two transmission lines has been started. 104 Tower foundations have been completed and 44 towers have been erected out of the total 256 towers in the Phyang-Diskit, Nubra Line and 362 Tower foundations have been completed and 110 towers have been erected out of 680 towers in the Drass-Padum Zanskar Line. The Department is implanting smart metering project in the UT of Ladakh and 25,951 smart meters have been installed during 2023-24.

Civil Aviation

15.88 To provide air connectivity facilities in the far-flung areas of the UT of Ladakh, the construction/up-gradation of 40 Helipads in both Leh and Kargil District and Hangars for stationing of helicopters one each at Leh and Kargil is in progress. The construction/ up-gradation of 21 helipads and 01 Hangar has been completed.

Urban Development

15.89 Urban Development Department of the UT of Ladakh has established Reduce, Recycle & Reuse (3Rs) mechanism in each ward under Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0. Further, field assessment for Swachh Survekshan in Leh and Kargil district has been completed for comprehensive evaluation of sanitation and cleanliness standard.

15.90 Under PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme, loan application of 465 street vendors in 1st tranche, 242 street vendors in 2nd tranche and 96 street vendors in 3rd tranche, have been sanctioned.

IT Department

15.91 Ladakh Deputation Request Portal'. developed by the Information Technology Department of the UT of Ladakh, was launched on 21st Sept, 2023 by the Hon'ble Lt. Governor to streamline the process of deputation of officials from Jammu and Kashmir Administration opting for deputation to Ladakh. The portal will facilitate Government of Jammu & Kashmir in identifying the self-motivated and self-inclined officials who express their willingness to come and work on deputation in the UT of Ladakh after filling the

application form.

15.92 Further, for planning and controlling the acquisition, operation, maintenance, renewal, and disposal of organizational assets E-SAM (SYSTEM OF ASSETS MANAGEMENT)/E-INVENTORY has been developed by the IT Department, which would facilitate maintaining details of all stores procured in various departments of Ladakh in online mode and their distribution, guarantee/warranty, and Annual Maintenance contracts, etc.

15.93 To facilitate online management of RTI applications and providing information/ appeals etc., Integrated Grievance Redressal Management System (IGRMS)- Ladakh's Grievance Portal has been launched. An integrated system of grievance redressal and monitoring for resolving and monitoring the grievances through a centralized portal namely "grievance.ladakh.gov.in" has also been launched.

15.94 379 villages/hamlets have been approved under the 4G saturation project for provisioning of the 4G network in the UT of Ladakh and 270 Base Transceiver Station (BTS) will be installed to cover these villages/hamlets. Land has been allocated on free of cost basis for all these sites and tower erection (civil work) has been completed at 10 sites. 106 types of services have been made online on various portals and on boarding of 162 services are under process to improve access to services, reduce travel time, cost and to increase transiency in governance.

Youth Services and Sports

15.95 The 'CLIMATE Cup' Football tournament under the banner of Climate Football Cup 2023 has been organized at open Stadium Spituk, Leh in collaboration with Ladakh Football Association. The 'Climate Cup 2023' football tournament, is India's first zero polythene, minimal waste football event featuring teams from Ladakh as well as from other national clubs.

Further, the Department has organized various sports events viz, 2nd LG Horse Polo Cup at Drass, 10th Edition of Ladakh Marathon 2023, in collaboration with Rimo Expeditions at Leh and Kargil, 1st LG Cup Football League in collaboration with Ladakh Football Association.

Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs

15.96 3 Macro-Doser Machine for wheat fortification has been procured and installed in three flour mills by the Department in the UT of Ladakh.

The Department of FCS&CA has successfully implemented One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) in the month of August, 2020. To register complaint regarding inter State portability issue under Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPDS), a National Level toll free No: 14445 has been made functional. 249 Migrant labours have availed benefit under ONORC in 2023-24.

Cooperative

15.97 The Cooperative Department has significantly reduced the procurement of chemical fertilizer and has procured 24,500 Quintals vermi compost for supply during the upcoming cropping season on 80% subsidy. Procurement and stocking of essential commodities has been completed and essential commodities have been dispatched to the snow bound areas for storage in Block level consumer stores.

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The construction of Cooperative super Bazar at Distkit Nubra has been completed at a cost of ₹1.10 Cr. Further computerization of 10 Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies have been completed.

Industries and Commerce

15.98 The Industries and Commerce Department has notified Ladakh Sustainable Industrial Policy 2022-27 and 05 Industrial Estates have been developed in the UT of Ladakh. Geographical Indication (GI) Tag for Ladakhi Pashmina and Wood Carving has been received.

National Handloom Week from 7th to 14th of August, 2023 was organized in Leh, where around 48 artisans, Self Help Group (SHG) and Entrepreneurs participated for exhibiting and selling of their handloom, handicraft and One District One Product (ODOP) products.

15.99 The Department has participated in the 'Indian Craft Bazaar organized on the sidelines of G20 Leader's Summit' held at the International Exhibition-cum- Convention Centre (IECC), Pragati Maidan of New Delhi from 9th to 10th of September, 2023. The exhibition allowed G20 Summit attendees to purchase handicraft items that were being showcased during the 2 days event. The bazaar focused on products identified under the Government's One District, One product. Scheme (ODOP), which aims to promote specific items from each district and GI tagged items.

Brand Ladakh Emporium at New Delhi, Baba Kharak Singh Marg of Connaught Place was inaugurated by Brig. (Dr) B.D. Mishra (Retd), Lieutenant Governor, UT of Ladakh on 16th of October, 2023. The showroom has been made functional for showcasing and selling of Handloom, Handicrafts and processed food products of the UT of Ladakh. This platform will help in marketing and publicizing the unique products of Ladakh to the customers globally.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

15.100 Ministry of Micro Small and Medium enterprises (MSME) has introduced a credit linked subsidy scheme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and under the scheme loan up to ₹20.00 lakh, to set up service enterprises and up to ₹ 50.00 lakh, to setup manufacturing enterprises are provided. Under the scheme against the target of 280 cases, 113 cases have been sanctioned during 2023-24.

Weaver Mudra Scheme

15.101 Under Weaver Mudra Scheme, out of 140 cases forwarded to Banks, 30 cases have been sanctioned during the current financial year.

PM Formalization of Micro food processing Enterprises Scheme

15.102 Under the scheme, Ladakh got a target of 63 cases, out of which, 26 have been sanctioned. Further, a Seed Capital @ ₹82,35,000 has been sanctioned in favour of 273 members of SHG groups for purchase of small tools and machinery. Under the scheme, 46 Entrepreneurs/FPOs/SHGs have been trained on new & advanced technology of Food Processing at the campuses of National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Sonipat and Institute of Himalayan Bio-resource Technology (IHBT), Palampur.

Social Welfare

15.103 The Department of Social and Tribal Welfare of the UT of Ladakh celebrated State Level Poshan Mela on 22nd of September with the theme 'Suposhit Bharat Sashakt Bharat'. The programme was organized as a part of month long Rashtriya Poshan Maah 2023 to provide widespread awareness on critical human life stages, pregnancy, infancy, childhood and adolescence.

15.104 The UT coordinator for the UT of J&K and the UT of Ladakh provided weeklong workshop on Poshan Tracker application for field functionaries from 7th to 14th September 2023. Further, the UT Hub for Empowerment of Women conducted a sensitization workshop on Sexual Harassment of women at workplace for the employees at District Institute of Education & Training (DIET), Leh and DC Office Leh. On similar lines, Gender & Sexuality specialist and trainer gave a virtual training on Sexual Harassment of women at Workplace (Protection, Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2013 to the employees of Mission Vatsalya, Mission Shakti, Mission Poshan on 27th September 2023 to equip participants with the knowledge and tools necessary to create safer and more inclusive environment for women. Besides, three days training programme focusing on amendments to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Child Protection Schemes and Saksham Anganwadi – Poshan Bhi Padhai Bhi was conducted by NIPCID (National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development), Mohali in collaboration with the department of Social & Tribal welfare Department for the Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), Supervisors, Anganwadi workers and employees of Mission Vatsayala of Leh and Kargil districts. Moreover, two days master volunteer training program under Nasha Mukth Bharat was organized by the department of Social & Tribal Welfare in collaboration with Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

15.105 Department of Social & Tribal Welfare in collaboration with Ladakh Skill Development Mission provided 9 days capacity building program for Anganwadi Workers of Leh and Kargil districts in sewing, stitching, and general life skill under the pilot project USHA SILAI Program in Anganwadi Centres.

Ms. Stanzin Chosdon, Anganwadi Worker, Zanakmanay 1st was recognized for her outstanding effort in tackling Malnutrition on the occasion of the "Launch of Protocol for Management of Malnutrition in Children" by Ministry of Women and Child Development, GoI on 9th October, 2023.

Skill Development

15.106 The Ladakh Skill Development Mission (LSDM), in collaboration with various Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and the University of Ladakh, has initiated skill courses in five government degree colleges in Ladakh (Kargil, Leh, Zanskar, Drass &Sankoo Campus of GDC Kargil). The skill centers in these colleges have been established by the Ladakh Skill Development Mission with SSCs working as technical partners. Sixteen skill courses were made operational in the four colleges during the academic year 2023-24, with credits assigned to the skill courses within the degree program. This initiative aligns with the principles outlined in the National Education Policy of 2020 and the

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Skill India Mission.

To enhance the skills of Industrial Training Institute (ITI) graduates, LSDM, in partnership with the Central Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute, Budhni (M.P), provided training for 24 ITI pass-outs from Leh & Kargil focused on "Repair and Maintenance of "Auto Electrical Equipment and Battery Reconditioning" and "Repair and Overhauling of Stationary Engines and Tractors" at Central Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute (CFMT&TI), Budhni (M.P).

15.107 LSDM, with the collaboration of the Social & Tribal Welfare (S&TW) Department and Usha International Limited (UIL), launched the "Usha Silai School program" as a pilot in 13 Anganwadi Centres in the UT of Ladakh. The pilot extends across 13 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects in Ladakh which involve a nine-day capacity-building program for 13 Anganwadi workers, focusing on Sewing, Stitching, and General Life Skills. LSDM organized a 10-day "Product Design" training for Persons with Disabilities, with 13 participants. The training was conducted in collaboration with local NGO People's Action Group for Inclusion and Rights (PAGIR) and NIJI Design Studio, Chandigarh to enhance their skills, particularly in achieving quality finishes for products like bags, diary covers, and other lifestyle items.

LSDM collaborated with the Wadhwani Foundation is providing the '21st Century Core Employability Skills' course, including entrepreneurship, to students in Govt. Degree Colleges, Polytechnics, and 15 Teachers have been trained by the Wadhwani Foundation, focuses on enhancing soft skills essential for employability.

15.108 Under the Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) project of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), LSDM initiated a comprehensive skill gap cum livelihood study in July 2023. The study, spanning six months, covers every block in the two districts of Ladakh. This endeavor aims to assist the administration in assessing the aspirations of the youth, identifying available skills, understanding industry demands, and projecting the skill needs for the next five years.

Public Works (R&B and Mechanical)

15.109   PW (R&B) Department of the UT of Ladakh has constructed and black topped roads for a length of 294.50 Kms and 195.31 Kms respectively under SDP, State Capex, Central Road Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) & Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) scheme during 2023-24. Further 08 motorable bridges and 92 buildings have also been completed.

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CHAPTER - 16

REGISTRAR GENERAL AND CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

16.1 The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG&CCI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The Headquarters is located at New Delhi with its regional offices called Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs) located in 34 States/Union Territories (UTs). The ORGI Headquarters is functioning from its new office building named Janaganana Bhawan at 2A, Man Singh Road, New Delhi inaugurated by the Hon'ble Home Minister on 22.05.2023.

16.2 The office of RGI is primarily responsible for the following activities:

i.   **Housing & Population Census:** The Census Commissioner, India is the statutory authority vested with the responsibility of conducting the Housing & Population Census in India under the Census Act, 1948 and the Rules framed thereunder. Planning, coordination and supervision of the field activities; data processing; tabulation, compilation and dissemination of Census results are the responsibilities of this office.

ii. **Civil Registration System (CRS):** The Census Commissioner, India is also designated as Registrar General of India under the Registration of Births & Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 (amended in 2023), which provides for the compulsory registration of births and deaths. In this role, he coordinates the functioning of the civil registration and vital statistics system in the country through all States and UTs.

iii. **Sample Registration System (SRS):** Implementation of Sample Registration System, wherein large-scale sample survey of vital events is conducted on a half-yearly basis, is also the responsibility of the ORG&CCI. SRS is an important source of vital rates like Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate at the State-level in the country.

iv. **National Population Register (NPR):** In pursuance to provisions contained in the Citizenship Rules, 2003 framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955, the National Population Register is prepared by collecting information relating to all persons who are usually residing in the country.

v.   **Mother Tongue Survey:** The project surveys the mother tongues, which are returned consistently across two and more Census decades. The research programme documents the linguistic features of the selected mother tongues.

vi. **Internal Finance Unit:** The Internal Finance Unit (IFU) known as "Finance

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Section" of ORGI has been created to examine the financial proposals of ORGI and the Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs) located in all States/UTs across the country. This is functioning under IFA appointed by the Finance Division of MHA, under strict observance of the terms and conditions, as stipulated in MHA.

Population Census

16.3   India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Population Censuses since 1872. Last Population Census was conducted in 2011.The forthcoming Census will be the 16th Census in the continuous series from 1872 and 8th Census since independence. The intention of conducting Census during the year 2021 was notified in the Gazette of India in March, 2019.

16.4   Population Census is the largest administrative and statistical exercise in the country. Like the previous Censuses, the Census 2021 was to be conducted in two phases, viz., (a) Houselisting & Housing Census during April-September, 2020 and (b) Population Enumeration during 9th to 28th February, 2021 followed by a Revision Round from 1st to 5th March, 2021. The notifications pertaining to the period of conduct of Houselisting & Housing Census and the House listing Questionnaire were also notified. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, Census 2021 and other related field activities have been postponed until further orders.

16.5   The Houselisting & Housing Census, besides providing an unambiguous frame for Population Enumeration (Phase II), provides very useful data on housing conditions, amenities available to the households and assets possessed by them. In the second phase, data are collected on various demographic, socio-cultural and economic parameters along with migration and fertility characteristics of individuals.

16.6   Timely processing of voluminous data collected at each Census, generating results for the country for use in planning of various socio-economic programmes has always been the biggest challenge. Speedy processing and compilation of Census data has necessitated adopting the latest available IT systems/technology at each Census in the past. Though the data collection from the field across the Censuses was hundred percent, its level of digitization varied from 5% to 45% for some parameters till 1991. After the advent of sophisticated IT tools like Optical Mark Reader (OMR)/Optical Character Recognition (OCR)/Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) etc., nearly 100% data has been captured through these IT tools for last two Censuses conducted in 2001 and 2011. For ensuing Census, some new initiatives have been undertaken for speedy processing and quick release of the census data.

16.7   The conduct of decennial Population Census in India being a gigantic task, various preparatory tasks for the forthcoming Census are being taken up well in advance. Some of the important activities undertaken are:

a) Jurisdictional changes made after Census 2011 have been compiled in consultation with the concerned departments in States/UTs and the list of Administrative units for both rural and urban areas have been finalized upto 30.06.2023 for ensuing Census. However, due to the outbreak of C O V I D - 1 9   p a n d e m i c   a n d postponement of census activities, the

date of freezing of boundaries is now extended upto 30.06.2024.

b) The deliberations with the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Government of India (GoI) have been made for reviewing the earlier Census questionnaires and to finalize the same for the next Census;

c) Mobile Apps developed in-house for collection of data through Smart phones have been rigorously tested during the postponed period of Census and have been further updated and improved;

d) The Census Management & Monitoring System (CMMS) Portal developed for management and monitoring of various Census related activities has been further improved with additional functionalities;

e) In order to avoid the descriptive responses for the Census Questions on (i) Relationship to head, (ii) Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST), (iii) Mother tongue and other languages known, (iv) Occupation, (v) Nature of industry, trade or service, and (vi) Birth place/Place of last residence, a 'Code Directory' has been prepared so that the enumerators may codify data in the field, resulting into fast processing and release of data;

f) A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was constituted, comprising experts on the subject, demographers, representatives from concerned Government Departments etc. under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India to advise on various issues in connection with ensuing Census. The TAC and its Sub-Committees formed on 'Development of Census Questionnaires' and on 'Use of Technology for the next Census' met at several occasions to deliberate and finalize the technology and questionnaires;

g) A Data Users Conference was organized in April, 2019, with main agenda for intensive deliberations on methodology to be adopted, proposed questionnaires and the tabulations for the ensuing Census.

h) A pre-test was conducted in August-September, 2019 to test the in-house developed Mobile apps, CMMS Portal, Methodology and Census questionnaires proposed for ensuing Census.

i) Translation of various census documents/mobile apps in all languages used in Census as per requirement to cater the needs of data collection has been done.

j) Draft Tabulation Plan has been prepared for Houselisting & Housing Census and for Population Enumeration is under preparation.

16.8 The following new initiatives are being adopted for the next Census to facilitate quick release of Census data:

i. Digital data collection: Data collection in the forthcoming Census will be done digitally. An enumerator would collect and submit data directly through Mobile App, using her or his smart phone. Provision of paper schedule is also kept in case of connectivity issue. In addition to this, it is also planned

to have online option for self-enumeration during both the phases of Census i.e., Houselisting and Housing Census and Population Enumeration.

ii. Enumerators to be incentivized to use their own smart phone for collection of data;

iii. The CMMS portal would be used for management and monitoring of various Census activities like appointment of Census functionaries including Enumerators and Supervisors and allocation of work, organization of training for Census officials, progress of work in the field by each enumerator on a real time basis, auto-generation of some Census Records/Abstracts, processing for payment of training allowances/ honorarium to Census functionaries etc.;

iv. A Code Directory to be used by the enumerators in the field to codify descriptive responses which can cut-short the time lag for release of Census data;

v. There shall be online transfer of all types of payment to the Bank Accounts of respective Census functionaries through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT);

vi. Census-as-a-service (CaaS) will deliver on-demand data to Ministries in a clean, machine-readable and actionable format besides providing data to the general public in freely downloadable from website and Application Program Interface (API) for query-based data retrieval.

vii. Digitalisation of Primary Census Abstract (PCA) for Censuses from 1951 to 2011 and recasting of past Census data as per 2011 Jurisdiction.

viii. A collaborative work initiative has been taken up between Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Office of the Registrar General for creating unified, error free and up-to-date Jurisdictional directory in the country through LGD portal which may uniformly be used by all the stakeholders.

ix. Initiated desktop mapping work of Geo-referencing of Census 2011 Enumeration Block (the smallest jurisdictional unit in Census undertaking), without making a field visit, in NCT of Delhi, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and Sikkim.

16.9   The expenditure of ₹8754.23 crore for the forthcoming Census of India has already been approved by the Union Government.

Mapping solutions for the next Census using Geo-spatial technology:

16.10 Several new initiatives have been taken towards facilitating Census operations using the advanced Geospatial technology. The Pre-Census mapping activities include the preparation and updation of maps showing administrative units of the States/UTs, Districts, Sub-districts, Villages, Towns and Wards within Towns to ensure proper coverage of the entire geographical area of the country. Further, efforts are being made for dissemination of Census results through web based interactive maps. Preparatory work in this direction has already been initiated. Some of these initiatives are as follow:

i. Existing Desktop GIS software has been upgraded to the latest versions for completing the Census mapping activities in quick and efficient manner and all mapping manpower trained for using the latest software.

ii. Jurisdictional changes that occurred in the country after Census 2011 till 31.12.2023 have been updated in the geo-referenced database and further updation is going on as the freezing date has been extended.

iii. More than 6 lakh Maps (District/Sub-district/Village level) prepared and being uploaded in the CMMS portal for Census functionaries and the same will be further updated and finalized as per jurisdictional changes till 31.12.2023.

iv. Introduced, for the first time, the House Listing Block (HLB) Mobile Mapping App for geo-referencing of all Enumeration Blocks of the coming Census in the country and necessary training on this has been imparted to National and Master Trainers. Improvements in the mobile application has been taken up for fine tuning the application.

v. The compilation of geospatial data on ward boundaries of Urban Local Bodies has been undertaken. Data for approximately 77,000 out of 84,500 wards have been created. This includes around 14,400 wards covering all Urban Local Bodies in Uttar Pradesh, successfully digitized using a Desktop Web Application.

vi. Georeferencing of Census 2011 enumeration blocks has begun on a pilot basis in NCT of Delhi and Goa using a desktop web application and further expanded to more States (Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim). This effort will be further expanded to all other States/UTs to georeference around 24 lakh enumeration blocks in the country. The data generated from this exercise will provide geolocation information to all field functionaries, such as Enumerators and Supervisors, to facilitate locating the enumeration blocks with ease.

vii. To ensure effective monitoring of surveys conducted under the Sample Registration System (SRS), georeferencing of SRS unit boundaries has been undertaken for all 8,841 units. The resulting geospatial data has been used to create virtual fences (geo-fencing) around each unit. This geo-fencing functionality has been integrated into the SRS mobile app, ensuring that the app only operates within the designated SRS unit areas.

Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)

16.11 In Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) project, audio-visual data have been collected for 559 Mother Tongues which has been further transcribed and on the basis of which consolidated Reports have been prepared. On the newly launched Web-Portal of Language Division, 559 consolidated Reports have been uploaded. Language reports will be useful for academicians, linguists.

Linguistic Survey of India (LSI)

16.12 Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) is a

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regular ongoing project where the state-specific languages of the Indian States and Union Territories are surveyed during inter-census period. In continuation to earlier publications under this project, LSI volumes for Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have been published during this year. Data collection for Maharashtra volume have been conducted successfully. LSI, Madhya Pradesh volume is on the verge of completion.

Language Atlas

16.13 In continuation of publication of Language Atlas of India – 1991, 2001 and 2011, Language Atlas of West Bengal, 2011 was published representing all the languages of West Bengal recorded and published. It represents the typology of language as well as its geographical distribution, bilingualism, trilingualism, male/female, and the rural/urban distribution of languages. This Atlas is presented with 8 Scheduled Languages and 12 Non-Scheduled Languages with their analytical notes based on the Census data of 2011 spoken in the state of West Bengal. Language Atlas of Tamil Nadu has also been completed demonstrating the distribution of 8 Scheduled and 2 Non-Scheduled Languages spanning across the district and sub-district level of Tamil Nadu accompanied by the bilingual and trilingual features with gender and settlement break-up. The volume is enriched with the analytical notes based on Census 2011 data.

Digitization of Language Reports and Language Census Data with Repository and Retrieval System

16.14 Digitization of Language Reports and Language Census Data with Repository and Retrieval System has been completed with an aim to provide universal access of linguistic resources through the Web-Portal (https://language.census.gov.in) of Language Division.

Data Dissemination

16.15 The most important step after the enumeration exercise and data processing is the dissemination of the Census results for its use by Government Departments, Universities, Institutes of repute, scholars, students and other data users. With this objective, this office is implementing an elaborate data dissemination plan to keep the data users informed about the utility and releases of different datasets from Census, like population, SCs & STs, literates, workers & non-workers, slum data, age data and data on housing and household amenities & assets.

16.16 The datasets are released at the official website, https://www.consusindia.gov.in for free download. These are also made available on Compact Discs (Cds).

16.17 Another major innovative step taken by ORG & CCI is to set up workstations for Research on Sample Micro-Data from Census. The ORG & CCI intends to allow researchers from Universities/Institutes to access sample micro-data from previous two censuses for research purpose. To meet this objective, Census Workstations have been set up in 41 different Universities/Institutes across the country.

16.18 The Workstations are fully equipped with all the facilities for research on sample Micro Data from Census. They are fully air-conditioned and have the network of computer terminals for accessing the data. All published Tables from 1991 to 2011 Censuses in soft copy format, sample micro-data (1% at National level & 5% at State/UT/District

level) on House listing for 2001 and 2011 Censuses and on Population Enumeration (limited parameters) for Census 2011 have been made available in the workstations. An official from the University/Institute is posted at the respective Workstation to provide access to the data available at the Workstation to the researchers after they get the approval of the Steering Group for conducting their research work. The researchers are permitted to use the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Data Analysis (STATA) software available for tabulation.

16.19 The ORG&CCI has taken another major initiative in digitizing and archiving all old Census reports published since 1872 for use of posterity. More than 26 lakh pages of these old Census reports have been scanned and uploaded at Census website for free download and also made available for access at Census Directorates and Workstations in Universities/Institutes across the country.

International Cooperation

16.20 The decennial Census Operations in India have been carried out regularly since 1872. The expertise accumulated as such in conducting Census successfully in such a big and diverse country has helped in sharing our experiences with other countries and various international organizations, namely, Sinfonica, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the United National's Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other UN agencies etc. During 2023-24, mentioned below are some of the important events portraying International Cooperation between ORG & CCI and other countries/UN organizations:

a)   Ninth meeting of the Regional Steering Group for Civil Registration and vital Statistics (CRVS) at UN Conference center, Bangkok, Thailand on 10-12th May, 2023 was attended by Shri Sanjeev Kumar, Additional Registrar General and Shri Shivam Singh Research Officer (R.O.) from this office. The participation of Shri Sanjeev Kumar was funded by UNESCAP and participation of Shri Shivam Singh was funded by Government of India.

b)   Plenary meeting of ISO/TC 211 on Geospatial Information at Jeonju, South Korea on 15-19 May, 2023 was attended by Shri Lazar A. Research Officer from this office. The participation was funded by Government of India.

c)   Third Regional Conference of Civil Registration Professionals of South Asia (CR 8) in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 6-8 June, 2023 was attended by Ms. Sheetal Verma (I.A.S) Director and Shri KaushickSaha (I.A.S) Director from this office. The participation was funded by UNICEF.

d)   Training Programme on statistical work being organized for Statistical Information Institute for Consulting and Analysis (Sinfonica) at Tokyo, Japan on 28 August to 15 September, 2023 was attended by Shri Chandra Mohan Joshi, the then Deputy Director from this office. The participation was funded by Sinfonica.

e)   Regional Training on Assessing Inequalities in Civil Registration Completeness at Bangkok, Thailand on 11-15 September, 2023 was attended by

Shri Harmeet Singh Maddh Deputy Director from this office. The participation was funded by UNESCAP.

f) 7th Asian and Pacific Population Conference during 15-17 November, 2023 in Bangkok, Thailand was attended by Shri Manjul Mayank Pandey, Joint Director from this office. The participation was funded by Govt. of India.

g) Fourth revision of United Nation manual on Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses for the 2030 round of Censuses is underway. As a reference publication, it provides comprehensive guidance to national statistical authorities for planning, organizing, conducting and utilizing population and housing censuses. Shri Sanjay Additional Registrar General and Dr. Vijay Kumar Deputy Registrar General from Office of RGI, MHA participated in the 2nd United Nations Expert Group meeting (EGM) on it organised by UNSD in New York during 13-15 December, 2023. This meeting was preceded by 1st EGM on synergies between Census, CRVS system and administrative records - implications for the revision four of principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses during 11-12 December, 2023 organised jointly by UNSD and UNFPA. The participation was funded by UNFPA.

h) Asia Pacific Regional workshop on implementing guidance on Inclusive CRVS Systems with a focus on forced displacement, statelessness and children on the move on 18-21 March 2024 in Bangkok, Thailand was attended by Shri P.P. Bhadra, Deputy Director from this office. The participation was funded by United Nations (ESCAP/UNICEF).

Internal Training

16.21 In April 2018, the office of RGI published the ORGI's Training Policy (OTP). Accordingly, the training division is arranging induction/promotional/in-service/specialized training to personnel posted at ORGI as well as in various Directorates of Census Operations.

16.22 This office is intended to strengthen in-house capacity of the officials by arranging necessary training(s) to them. With this intension, an intensive Training Needs Assessment (TNA) was conducted electronically. The requirement of in-service training on Administration & Establishment and the Statistical/Demographic Tools & Techniques, depending on their assigned work & field of functioning were identified through the TNA.

16.23 During April, 2023-March, 2024, around 167 officers/officials have been imparted induction/promotional/in-service/specialized training.

16.24 As a part of ORGI Seminar Lecture Series, 4 Seminar Lectures have been conducted during April 2023-March, 2024 by distinguished Experts/Eminent Persons on topics related to the activities of the ORGI such as Block Chain Technology, Data Dissemination and Anonymization, Stress to smile and Secret of Self-Empowerment for enriching knowledge and well-being of ORGI Officers.

16.25 The Hon'ble Union Home Minister released the bilingual Compendium on Census of India titled as "A Treatise on Indian Censuses since 1981" on 22.05. 2023. This is a 'Recount of the journey of counting people in India and much more'.

VITAL STATISTICS

Civil Registration System (CRS)

Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

16.26 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 (amended in 2023). The Registrar General of India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the chief executive authorities in the respective States for executing the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made there under. In pursuance of Section 3 (3) of the RBD Act, Registrar General of India also issues general directions/ guidelines regarding registration of births and deaths to the States for effective implementation of the provisions of the RBD Act, 1969.

16.27 The total registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the year. The number of registered births has increased to 2.42 Crore in 2020 from 2.18 Crore in 2011. On the other hand, number of registered deaths has increased from 56.4 lakh in 2011 to 81.2 lakh in 2020.

Registration of Birth & Death within the prescribed time limit

16.28 The registered births and deaths have been classified in four categories depending upon the period of registration. The four time periods considered for the purpose are: i) within prescribed time limit (up to 21 days), ii) after 21 days but within 30 days, iii) after 30 days but within 1 year and iv) more than 1 year. Data for Registration within the prescribed time period of 21 days have been provided by thirty-three (33) States/UTs for Births and Deaths during the year 2020. Maharashtra, Sikkim and Delhi have provided partial data on time gap of registration and hence not considered while consolidating data.

16.29 On the basis of data received from States/UTs, the percentage of registration achieved out of total registration undertaken in 2020 within prescribed time limit is as under:

Statement: Registration completed within prescribed time limit (21 days)

Level (in %)	Name of the States/UTs	
	Birth	Death
More than 90%	Gujarat, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu, Punjab, Haryana, A & N Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Goa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh (15)	Punjab, Chandigarh, Mizoram, Haryana, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat (11)

More than 80% to less than or equal to 90%	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, (2)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Odisha, Goa, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh (7)
More than 50% to less than or equal to 80%	Tripura, Rajasthan, Kerala, Telangana, Bihar, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir (9)	Bihar, Tripura, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Telangana, Kerala, Jharkhand (7)
Less than or equal to 50%	Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Uttarakhand, Ladakh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland (7)	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Ladakh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh (8)

16.30 The above Statement shows that 15 States/UTs have achieved more than 90% registration of births within the prescribed time limit of 21 days. Further, 2 States/UTs are in the category of more than 80 to less than or equal to 90 percent, 9 States are in the category of more than 50 to less than or equal to 80 percent and remaining 7 States are under the category of less than or equal to 50 percent in completing the birth registration within time limit of 21 days.

16.31 In respect of death registration, the above Statement shows that 11 States/UTs have achieved more than 90% registration of death within prescribed time limit of 21 days. 7 States/UTs are in the category of more than 80 to less than or equal to 90 percent, 7 States are in the category of more than 50 to less than or equal to 80 percent and remaining 8 States are under the category of less than or equal to 50 percent in death registration within prescribed time limit of 21 days.

Steps taken to Strengthen Civil Registration System (CRS) in India

16.32 **Revamping of CRS ORGI Portal:**

Though the CRS system is working satisfactorily in various States/UTs in the country, it needs to be more efficient and strengthen in terms of providing prompt service delivery to the public by taking advantages of advancement in Information Technology. To achieve this objective, the Government of India has decided to revamp the existing CRSORGI portal to make the portal more citizen friendly. The revamped portal has many additional features such as online fees payment, delayed reporting of events, SMS/E-mail notifications, E-sign, electronic delivery of certificates and facility for integration with Digi-locker among others. The revamped portal has been launched in 4 States / UTs, namely, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Lakshadweep and A & N Islands. It will be launched in different phases in remaining States/UTs.

16.33 **Amendments in the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969:** The RBD Act is around 50 years old and no amendments were made in the Act during this period. However, the Rules for implementation of the Act by various State/UT Governments, framed

in 1970 have been revised and a set of Model rules-1999, was issued by ORGI in 2000. With time, various Sections of the Act were required to be amended to accommodate changes and new developments in the society during last fifty years. Therefore, based on consultations held with States Governments / Union territories, concerned Union Ministries / Departments and suggestions from the general public during 2020-21, the draft amendment proposals to the RBD Act, 1969 were formulated and put up for consideration of the Cabinet. The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 31st May, 2023, approved the said proposal and also approved for introduction of the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2023 in Parliament.

16.34 Thereafter, in August, 2023, after passing of the RBD (Amendment) bill, 2023 by the houses of parliament during Monsoon session 2023, the assent of the president has been received and the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 2023 (20 of 2023) has been published in e-Gazette of India on 11th August, 2023. It came into force with effect from 1st day of October, 2023 (Gazette of India, No. 3896 dated 13th September, 2023). The RBD (Amendment) Act, 2023, inter alia, provides digital registration and electronic delivery of certificate of births and deaths for the benefit of public at large, use of the Birth Certificate as a single document to prove the date and place of birth of a person born on or after 01-10-2023, facility for registration of adopted, orphan, abandoned, surrendered, surrogate child and child to a single parent or unwed mother, provision of providing a certificate as to the cause of death mandatorily by all medical institutions, grievance redressal mechanism for general public etc. Further, the Model Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1999

have been amended as Model Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Rules, 2024 and sent to all States /UTs on 09-02-2024 for framing their own State RBD Rules for implementation of the provisions of the RBD (Amendment) Act, 2023.

Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

16.35 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the RBD Act, 1969 provides data on causes of Death, a pre-requisite to monitoring health trends of the population. The necessary data is collected in the prescribed forms (Form 4 for Hospital deaths and Form 4A for non-institutional deaths). The forms are filled-up by the medical professionals attending to the deceased at the time of terminal illness. Thereafter, these forms are to be sent to the concerned Registrars of Births and Deaths for onward transmission to the Chief Registrar Office for tabulation. The statistics on medically certified causes of deaths has been tabulated as per the National List (ICD–10, modified according to Indian conditions).

The MCCD 2020 report stands published on official website and the data for MCCD 2021 report is under collection.
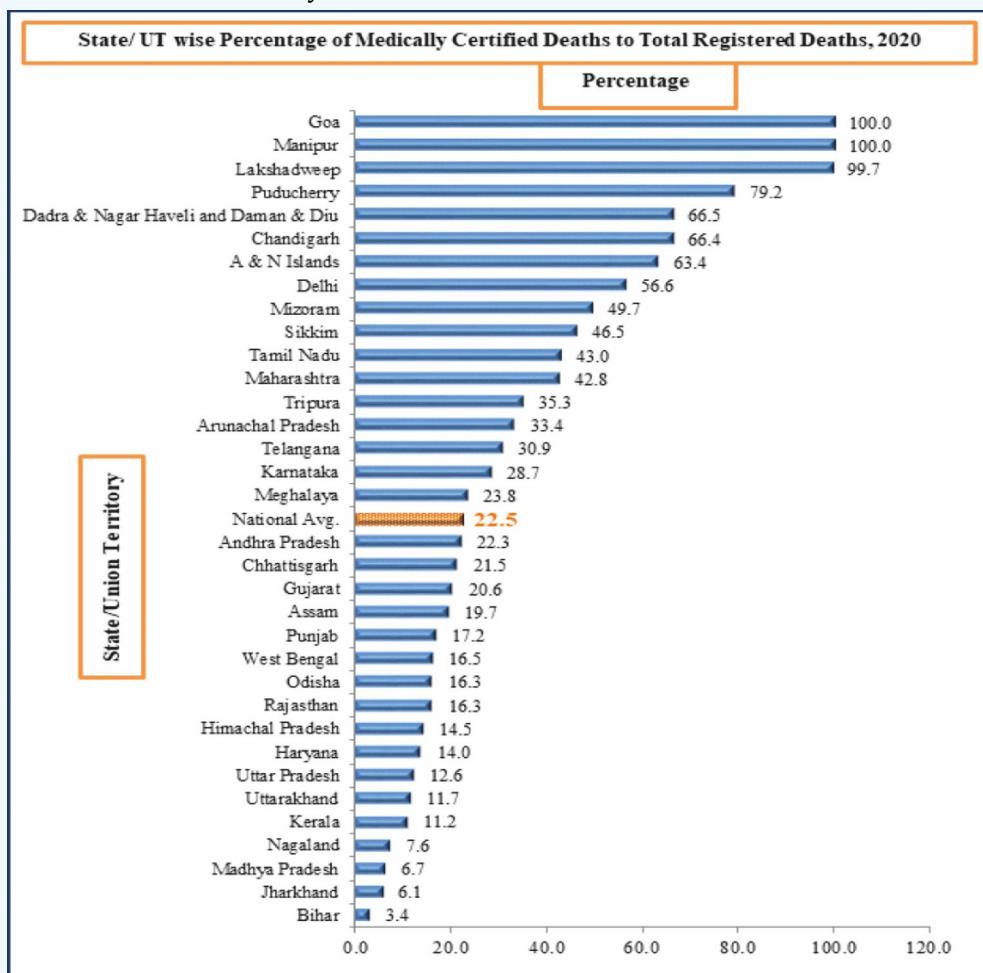
16.36 As per the Annual Report on "Medical Certification of Cause of Death" for the year 2020, out of the total registered deaths of 80,62,070 in 34 States / UTs, a total of 18,11,688 deaths (11,60,119 Males and 6,51,569 Females) have been reported to be medically certified. Medically certified deaths account for 22.5 per cent of total registered deaths at National level (including figures of 34 States/UTs). However, after taking into consideration, any kind of medical attention received by the

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deceased at the time of terminal illness, the percentage of medical certification of cause of deaths at National level (including figures of 32 States/UTs) reaches to 54.6 per cent. State-wise percentage of medically certified deaths to total registered deaths is depicted as under:

16.37   Different levels of efficiency of medical certification exist across the States/UTs. However, it is sufficient to throw valuable insights into deaths by various medically certified causes of deaths and their gravity. Steps are being taken by the ORGI and States to strengthen the system of MCCD and also to cover all medical institutions under MCCD.

State/ UT wise Percentage of Medically Certified Deaths to Total Registered Deaths, 2020

State/Union Territory	Percentage
Goa	100.0
Manipur	100.0
Lakshadweep	99.7
Puducherry	79.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	66.5
Chandigarh	66.4
A & N Islands	63.4
Delhi	56.6
Mizoram	49.7
Sikkim	46.5
Tamil Nadu	43.0
Maharashtra	42.8
Tripura	35.3
Arunachal Pradesh	33.4
Telangana	30.9
Karnataka	28.7
Meghalaya	23.8
National Avg.	22.5
Andhra Pradesh	22.3
Chhattisgarh	21.5
Gujarat	20.6
Assam	19.7
Punjab	17.2
West Bengal	16.5
Odisha	16.3
Rajasthan	16.3
Himachal Pradesh	14.5
Haryana	14.0
Uttar Pradesh	12.6
Uttarakhand	11.7
Kerala	11.2
Nagaland	7.6
Madhya Pradesh	6.7
Jharkhand	6.1
Bihar	3.4

Sample Registration System (SRS)

16.38   The Sample Registration System (SRS) is a large-scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. The SRS is a dual record system that consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident part time enumerators and an independent retrospective half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data for these sources are re-verified in the field. The survey was initiated by this office on a pilot basis in a few selected States in 1964-65; it became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from efforts for enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The instant SRS sample has 8841 units (4958 rural and 3883

urban) spread across all States/ UTs. This is based on Census 2011 and is effective from 01.01.2014. SRS Bulletin, SRS Statistical Report and SRS Based Abridged Life Tables are brought out annually based on data collected in the survey.
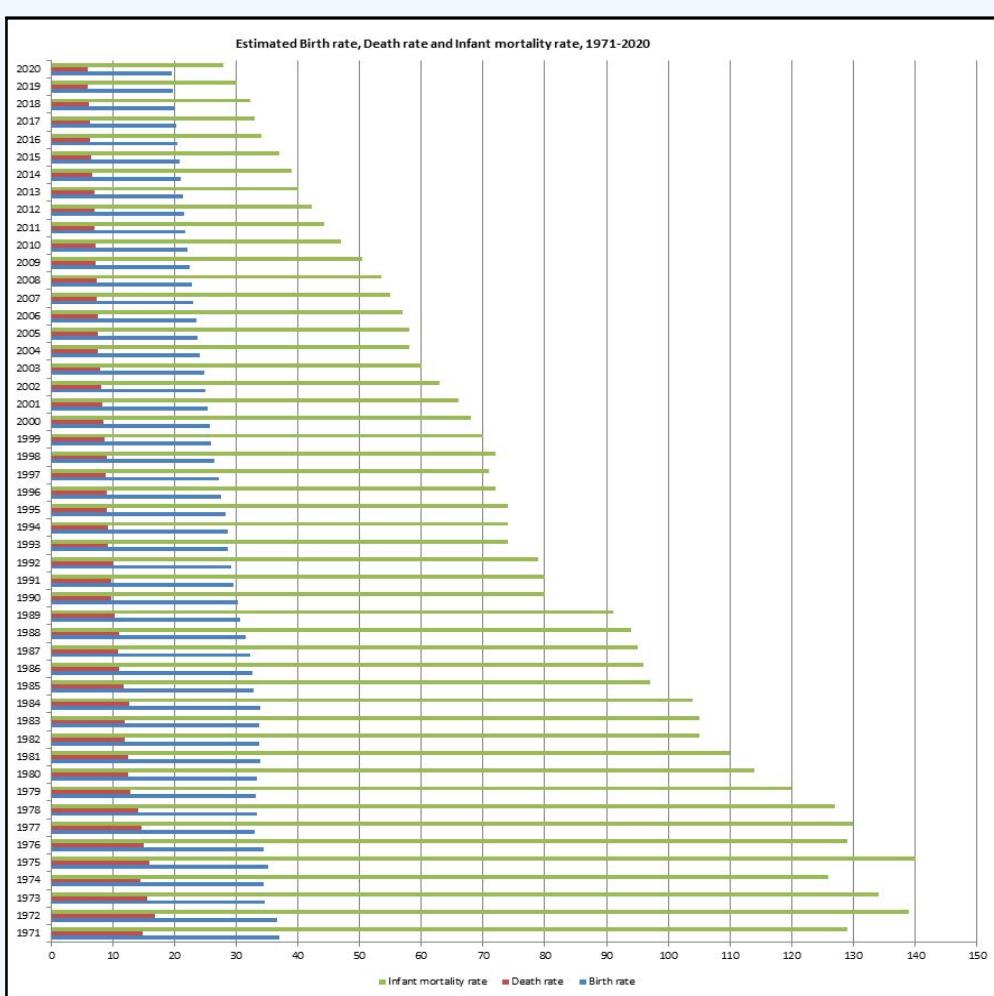
16.39 The SRS Bulletin-2020 containing estimates of birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2020 has been released for all States/ UTs, for rural and urban areas separately. Estimates are given at the **Annexure-XIX**. Salient findings at national level for the year 2020 are as under:

i.   Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 19.5 births per 1000 population for all-India, with 21.1 for rural areas and 16.1 for urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (13.2) in Kerala and the highest

(25.5) in Bihar.

ii. Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 6.0 deaths per 1000 population for all-India, with 6.4 for rural areas and 5.1 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest (3.6) and Chhattisgarh the highest (7.9).

iii. Infant (< one year) Mortality Rate (IMR) is 28 infant deaths per 1000 live births for all-India, with 31 for rural areas and 19 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (6) and Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest (43) IMR value.

16.40 The following graph depicts the estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate of India from 1971 to 2020.

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant mortality rate, 1971-2020

16.41 In addition to the above, the SRS Statistical Report – 2020 containing inter-alia estimates of various other Fertility and Mortality indicators like Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR), Sex Ratio at Birth, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the year 2020 has been released. Salient findings at national level are as under:

(i) U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 3 points over 2019 (32 in 2020 against 35 in 2019).

(ii) Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has been estimated at 907 in 2018-20 as against 904 in 2017-19.

(iii) Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country has come down to 2.0 in 2020 from 2.1 in 2019. During 2020, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.0) while Delhi, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have reported the lowest TFR (1.4). It is noteworthy that the replacement level TFR, viz. 2.1, has been attained by 16 States/UTs viz. Delhi (1.4), Tamil Nadu (1.4), West Bengal (1.4), Andhra Pradesh (1.5), Himachal Pradesh (1.5), Jammu & Kashmir (1.5), Kerala (1.5), Maharashtra (1.5), Punjab (1.5), Telangana (1.5), Karnataka (1.6), Odisha (1.8), Uttarakhand (1.8), Gujarat (2.0), Haryana (2.0) and Assam (2.1). On an average, the TFR of a rural woman (having a TFR of 2.2) at the National level which is more than an urban woman (having a TFR of 1.6).

16.42 The Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India for 2018-2020 under Sample Registration System (SRS) has been released. The Maternal Mortality Ratio of India has declined from 103 in 2017-2019 to 97 in 2018-2020.

16.43 The SRS based Abridged Life Tables for 2016-20 have also been released. The expectancy of life at birth by sex and residence for India and bigger States for this period is given at the **Annexure-XX**. The life expectancy at birth at national level is 70.0 years, an increase of 20.3 years during the last four decades. The expectancy at birth for males is 68.6 years whereas for females is 71.4 years. Among bigger States, the life expectancy is reported the highest in Delhi (75.8 years) and the lowest in Chhattisgarh (65.1 years). The life expectancy at birth in rural areas is 68.6 years, being 67.2 years for males and 70.1 years for females. The life expectancy in urban areas is 73.2 years, being 71.9 years for males and 74.5 years for females.

16.44 The Report on Cause of Death in India 2017-2019 has been released. Overall non-communicable diseases are the leading causes of death in the country, constituting 56.0 percentage proportion of all deaths. Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions which are followed major cause of death constitute another 21.5 percentage proportion of deaths. Proportion of male deaths in total deaths is higher for non-communicable diseases and injuries whereas for symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions and Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions proportion of female death is higher than male death. The top 10 Causes of Deaths in India for 2017-2019 by gender for the period mentioned above is given at **Annexure-XXI**. Overall, the leading cause of death is cardiovascular disease (28.9%) followed by respiratory diseases (7.3%).

National Population Register (NPR)

16.45 The Government prepared a National Population Register (NPR) of all the 'usual residents' in the country in 2010 by collecting specific information of each resident. The NPR is prepared under various provisions of the Citizenship Rules, 2003, framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955. In 2015, a few fields such as Name, Gender, Date & Place of Birth, Place of Residence and Father's & Mother's name were updated and Aadhaar, Mobile and Ration Card Numbers were collected. To incorporate the changes due to birth, death and migration, there is a need to update it again. Accordingly, the Government decided to update the NPR database in the entire country except the State of Assam alongwith Houselisting Phase of Census 2021 during April to September, 2020 as per convenience of the State/UT Governments. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, however, the work of NPR updation and other related field activities have been postponed till further decision. Updating the NPR database would now be done digitally. It will include Self updating wherein it is proposed to allow residents to update their own data fields after following some authentication protocols on a web portal. A pre-test on NPR updation was undertaken in the selected areas of all the States/UTs except Assam along with the pre-test of Census. The demographic and other particulars of each family and individual are to be collected/ updated during the updation exercise of NPR. No documents or biometrics would be collected during the updation.

Updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam:

16.46 On the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the supplementary list of inclusions and exclusions for National Register of Citizens (NRC), Assam have been published on 31.08.2019. A total of 3,11,21,004 number of persons were found to be eligible and 19,06,657 persons ineligible for inclusion in the final NRC.

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Ministry of Home Affairs

CHAPTER - 17

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES
INTER- STATE COUNCIL (ISC)

17.1 Article 263 of the Constitution of India envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism for coordination of policies and their implementation among its constitutional units. Accordingly, the Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up in 1990 through a Presidential Order dated 28.05.1990 for implementation of inter-alia clauses (b) and (c) under Article 263 of the Constitution. However, the Council has not been assigned the duty envisaged in clause (a) of Article 263 of the Constitution namely, "inquiring into and advising upon disputes, which may have arisen between States"

17.2 In addition to clauses (b) and (c) under Article 263, the ISC has been assigned the duties of investigating and discussing such subjects, in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest, and to make recommendations for better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject. It also deliberates upon such other matters of general interest of the States as may be referred to by the Chairman to the Council.

17.3 The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council. Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of Union Territories not having Legislative Assemblies, Governors of States under President's Rule and six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers, nominated by the Chairman of the Council, are members of Council. Other Ministers and Ministers of State having independent charge in the Union Government may be invited as permanent invitees, if so, nominated by the Chairman, on and when any item related to a subject under their charge is to be discussed. The ISC was last reconstituted on 19.05.2022.

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

Meetings of the Inter-State Council

17.5 So far, 11 meetings of ISC have been held. The 11th meeting of ISC was held on July 16, 2016. The meetings of the Council are held in camera, and all issues, which come up for consideration of Council, are decided by consensus, and the decision of the Chairman as to the consensus is final.

Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council

17.6 The Standing Committee of ISC was constituted in the year 1996 for continuous consultation and processing of matters for the consideration of the Inter-State Council. Hon'ble Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, which has four Union Cabinet Ministers and eight Chief Ministers as members. 13 meetings of the Standing Committee of the ISC have been held since its inception. The Standing Committee was last reconstituted on 19.05.2022.

Commission on Centre-State Relations

17.7   The Commission on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India, submitted its Report to the Government on 31st March, 2010.

17.8   As decided in the 11th meeting of Inter-State Council (ISC) held on 16.07.2016, the recommendations of the Punchhi Commission contained in all the Volumes have been considered by the Standing Committee in its three meetings held on 09.04.2017, 25.11.2017 and 25.05.2018. These recommendations of the Standing Committee will now be placed before the ISC for consideration.

Zonal Council Secretariat

Role and Functions of Zonal Councils

17.9   The five Zonal Councils are statutory bodies set up under the States Re-Organization Act, 1956 to provide a common meeting ground to the States and UTs in each zone for resolution of Inter-State and regional issues, fostering balanced socio-economic regional develop-ment and building harmonious Centre-State relations. The Zonal Council meetings are chaired by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister. The Chief Ministers and two Ministers from the member States are the members in each Zonal Council. In case of Union Territories, there are two members from each UT. Senior Officers from the Central Ministries and State Governments are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity. The first Zonal Council meeting was held in the year 1957 for Northern Zonal Council.

17.10   Each Zonal Council has set up a Standing Committee consisting of Chief Secretaries of the member States of the respective Zonal Councils. The Standing Committees meet from time to time to resolve the issues or to do necessary ground work for meetings of the Zonal Councils. Items that remain unresolved at the level of Standing Committee are taken up for deliberation in the Zonal Council. The first Standing Committee meeting was held in the year 1981 for Western Zonal Council.

Meeting of Zonal Councils and Standing Committees

17.11   The meeting of the Zonal Councils and their Standing Committees are organized throughout the year and require considerable coordination at high level. The Secretariat has to be constantly in touch with all the States and UTs for identification of the items, their examination for inclusion in the agenda, obtaining comments of concerned States/ Central Ministries/Departments, steering discussion during the meetings and thereafter follow up for action taken on the decisions. A number of preparatory/follow up meetings are held by the Secretariat with stakeholder Ministries/Departments before each meeting of the Zonal Council and the Standing Committee. The Zonal Council have, so far, met 137 times since their inception. 74 meetings of the Standing Committees have also been held so far.

17.12   During the year 2023-24, the following meetings have been held:

(i)   **Western Zonal Council meeting**: 26th meeting of Western Zonal Council was held on 28.08.2023 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat. In the meeting, 18 issues were discussed.

(ii)   **Northern Zonal Council meeting**: 31st meeting of Northern Zonal Council

was held on 26.09.2023 at Amritsar, Punjab. In the meeting, 29 issues were discussed.

(iii) **Central Zonal Council meeting**: 24th meeting of the Central Zonal Council was held on 07.10.2023 at Narendra Nagar, Uttarakhand. In the meeting, 17 issues were discussed.

(iv) **Eastern Zonal Council meeting**: 26th meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council was held on 10.12.2023 at Patna, Bihar. In the meeting, 21 issues were discussed.

(iv) **Standing Committee of Western Zonal Council**: 13th meeting of Standing Committee of Western Zonal Council was held on 15.04.2023 at Gandhinagar in which 39 issues were discussed.

(v) **Standing Committee of Southern Zonal Council**: 13th meeting of Standing Committee of Southern Zonal Council was held on 05.05.2023 at Chennai in which 82 issues were discussed.

(vi) **Standing Committee of Eastern Zonal Council**: 13th meeting of Standing Committee of Eastern Zonal Council was held on 17.06.2023 at Patna in which 48 issues were discussed.

17.13 During the meetings, several issues of common interest amongst the States in the Zone as well as between one or more States and the Union were discussed covering a wide range of national as well as regional issues like Direct Benefit Transfer and coverage of banks/India Post Bank branches within 5 km of every village, Speedy investigation and expeditious disposal of cases of sexual offences against women & children, implementation of Fast Truck Courts for such cases, integration of Police helpline number 112 software with online Sakhi dashboard software, issues relating to States' reorganization, fisheries and fishermen related issues in coastal regions including issue of QR-enabled PVC Aadhar card for marine fishermen, challenges of cyber crime, infrastructure related issues including land acquisition & forest clearance for airports, railways, road projects etc., sharing of Inter-State river waters, matters related to storage of food-grains and CMR recovery, formulation of a common silt management policy, boundary disputes between the States, Creation of two lakh new Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACSs) in the Country. From this year, with the direction of Hon'ble Union Home Minister & Cooperation Minister, three national priority items namely Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (ABPMJAY), Addressing Malnutrition among Girl Children through Poshan Abhiyan and Drop Out Rate of School Children etc. are also discussed in Zonal Council meetings and their Standing Committee meetings.

17.14. Apart from the above, as suggested by Hon'ble Union Home Minister & Cooperation Minister, from this year, presentation on three good practices adopted in each member States/UTs are also presented in the Standing Committee meetings and one shortlisted best practice from each member States/UTs are presented before the Zonal Council.

17.15. Discussion in Zonal Councils are held in a cordial atmosphere and efforts are made to evolve consensus thereby, promoting harmonious Centre-State relations, fostering the spirit of cooperative federalism and helping in developing a coordinated

approach among the States on important issues of social and economic development.

Pt-II: Other Miscellaneous Issues

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

17.16 Instituted in 1954, Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour of the country. It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavor. This award has been conferred on 53 persons so far.

The decoration of Bharat Ratna was announced by the Government of India on 23.01.2024, 03.02.2024 and 09.02.2024. The awards were conferred on Sh. Karpoori Thakur (Posthumous), Chaudhary Charan Singh (Posthumous), Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao (Posthumous), Dr. Maonkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan (Posthumous) by the President of India in an Investiture Ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on 30.03.2024. Shri Lal Kishinchand Advani was conferred Bharat Ratna Award at his residence by the President of India on March 31, 2024.

Padma Awards

17.17 Padma Awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The awards are given in different disciplines/ fields of activities viz. art, social work, public affairs, science & engineering, trade & industry, medicine, literature & education, sports, civil service and others. The decoration of Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service in any field; Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of a high order and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field of activity.

17.18 Prior to the year 2016, nominations for Padma Awards were received off-line i.e in hard copies. In order to make nomination process simple and accessible to common citizen, nominations for Padma Awards are invited through online mode from the year 2016. Online nomination process has resulted in exponential increase in the receipt of nominations. As against, 2311 nominations received in the year 2015, 62,865 nominations for Padam Award-2024 were received in the year 2023.

17.19 Nominations for Padma Awards are also received every year from State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Ministries /Departments of the Central Government, Institutes of Excellence and recipients of Bharat Ratna/ Padma Vibhushan Award. Besides these, a large number of recommendations are also received suo-moto from several Cabinet Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, private individuals, organizations etc.

17.20 All these recommendations are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration. The recommendations of the Padma Awards Committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and the President for their approval and the awards are announced on the eve of Republic Day.

17.21 The President of India has conferred 106 Padma awards for the year 2023 including 3 duo cases (in a duo case, the Award is counted as one) in two Investiture Ceremonies held on 22nd March, 2023 & 05th April, 2023. The list comprised of 6 Padma Vibhushan, 9 Padma Bhushan and 91 Padma Shri awards. 19 of the awardees were women and the list also included 1 person from the

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category of Foreigners/NRI/PIO/OCI and 8 posthumous awardees. For the year 2024, the President of India has approved the conferment of 132 Awards including 2 duo cases (in a duo case, the Award is counted as one). The list comprises of 5 Padma Vibhushan, 17 Padma Bhushan and 110 Padma Shri awards. 30 of the awardees are women and the list also includes 08 persons from the category of Foreigners / NRI / PIO / OCI and 10 posthumous awardees.

Gallantry Awards

17.22   The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry awards, administered by the Ministry of Defence, are announced twice every year on the eve of Republic Day and the Independence Day. Recommendations in respect of civilian citizens are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

17.23   The decoration of awards announced on Independence Day, 2022 (2 Kirti Chakra and 4 Shaurya Chakra) and Republic Day, 2023 (4 Kirti Chakra and 3 Shaurya Chakra) were presented by the President of India in Defence Investiture Ceremony held on 09.05.2023. A total of 13 Gallantry Awards for the civilians were conferred in this ceremony. On the occasion of Independence Day, 2023, the President of India has approved the conferment of 06 Gallantry awards for the civilians which includes 04 Kirti Chakra and 02 Shaurya Chakra awards and on the occasion of Republic Day, 2024, the President of India has approved the conferment of 05 Shaurya Chakra Awards for the civilians.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

17.24 Jeevan Raksha Padak series awards were instituted in the year 1961. As the name of the award suggests, it is given to a rescuer for saving someone's life.

17.25 The awards are given in three categories, namely, Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, which is awarded for conspicuous courage under the circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer; Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer and Jeevan Raksha Padak for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts of human nature in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, land-slide, animal attack, etc.

17.26 Nominations for the awards are invited every year from all State/UT Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These are considered by an Awards committee. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President. From the year 2022, JRP nominations is being called through the centralized portal i.e., awards.gov.in. in online mode only.

17.27 The award is presented in the form of a medallion and a Certificate signed by the Union Home Minister. The decoration is presented by the State Government/UT administration or the concerned Ministry/ Department, to which the award winner belongs. The awardees are also given a lump-sum monetary allowance at the rate of ₹ 2,00,000 for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, ₹ 1,50,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & ₹ 1,00,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

17.28 For the year 2022, a total 43 Awards including 07 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 8 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & 28 Jeevan

Raksha Padak Awards were conferred. For the year 2023, total 31 Awards including 03 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 7 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & 21 Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards have been approved by the President of India.

Sardar Patel National Unity Award

17.29 The Government of India has instituted in the year 2019, the highest civilian award in the field of contribution to the unity and integrity of India in the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The objective of the Sardar Patel National Unity Award is to recognize the notable and inspiring contributions made by the citizens/institutions/organizations of India to promote the cause of national unity and integrity and to reinforce the value of a strong and united India.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

17.30 The Vigilance set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) is headed by a Joint Secretary level officer, who acts as part time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. The Chief Vigilance Officer in Ministry (proper) is assisted by a Director/Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary and Vigilance Cell comprising Section Officers and supporting officers.

17.31 There are separate Vigilance Divisions in each field organization under the administrative control of MHA. These Vigilance Divisions are headed by considerably higher-level officers to assist the respective Heads of the organizations. The CVO of the Ministry being the extended hand of the Central Vigilance Commission constitutes an important link between the Central Vigilance Commission and the Ministry, including the organizations under it.

17.32 The Vigilance Cell is primarily responsible for disciplinary/vigilance activities of the MHA including the matters related to maintenance of Annual Property Returns, Annual Performance Appraisal Reports, etc. of officials posted in the Ministry. It also coordinates the vigilance activities, including the 'probity' related issues, with all the attached and subordinate organizations of the Ministry, so as to maintain discipline, efficiency, and integrity in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices/organizations. To strengthen the vigilance mechanism, MHA has broadly taken the following measures:

a. Constant synergy is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions of this Ministry to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.

b. Part-time CVOs in the attached / subordinate organizations are regularly appointed in consultation with the CVC, wherever applicable to strengthen Vigilance Machinery.

c. The officials posted in the 'sensitive' positions are rotated on regular basis. Similar exercises are done by the organizations under the Ministry.

d. For the officers and members of staff handling sensitive works, 'positive vetting' is done through the Intelligence Agencies.

e. Lists of 'officers whose integrity is doubtful' and 'Agreed List' are maintained. They are reviewed periodically in consultation with the concerned organizations and the Central Bureau of Investigation.

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f. The 'probity' related issues are monitored through regular meetings with the Vigilance functionaries of the attached and subordinate offices/ organizations under the Ministry. In this regard, a monthly report is also sent to the Department of Personnel & Training (DoP&T).

g. The vigilance / disciplinary cases in the Ministry arising out of complaints, reports, internal investigations, etc. are given due priority and wherever necessary, the cases against the delinquent officials are sent to the cadre authorities for further action under the relevant Service rules. Similarly, the cases where Ministry is the competent to take action, are given due attention to ensure the time-line prescribed by the Government.

17.33 The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 30th October, 2023 to 5th November, 2023. As advised by the Central Vigilance Commission, employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs were administered 'Integrity Pledge' on 30th October, 2023 and a speech competition was also held on 01st November, 2023 in the Ministry. Banners and Posters were displayed at various places highlighting the anti-corruption slogans. The Vigilance Awareness Week was also observed in the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry. Further, a panel discussion on various issues relating to the conduct of "Disciplinary Proceedings" was held on 2nd November, 2023 in CVC. In which, Additional Secretary (Police-II), MHA and Joint Secretary (CIC) & CVO, MHA participated and Additional Secretary (P-II) made a presentation on the topic of "Harmonious construction of CVC Act, 2023 and Commission's guidelines with Acts / Rules governing employees of CAPFs".

17.34 The Tabular statement in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices / organizations during the year 2023-24 is at **Annexure-XXII.**

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

17.35 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, a nodal RTI Section was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate the RTI-related work. This Section collects, dispenses and transfers the applications seeking information under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers/ Public Authorities concerned with the subject matter. Also, RTI Section submits quarterly returns regarding receipt and disposal of the RTI applications/ appeals to the Central Information Commission.

a. Details of the Ministry's functions along with its functionaries, etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of the Ministry's website (http://mha.gov.in) as required under section4(1) of the RTI Act 2005.

b. Under Secretary/ Deputy Secretary/ Director level Officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under Section 5(1) of the Act, according to the subjects being handled by them.

c. Senior Officers of Joint Secretary level/Additional Secretary have been designated as First Appellate Authorities in terms of Section 19 (1) of the Act.

d. To facilitate the receipt of applications

under the RTI Act, 2005, a provision has been made to receive the applications at the Reception Counters of the Ministry in each of the four buildings viz. North Block, NDCC-II Building, MDC National Stadium and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further forwarded by the RTI Section to the CPIOs/Public Authorities concerned.

e. During the year 2023-24 i.e., from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, 11809 RTI Applications and 1102 First Appeals were received on-line; and 3387 RTI Applications and 278 First Appeals were received manually/ offline mode. These were promptly dealt and were transferred/ forwarded to the concerned CPIOs/ Public Authorities for providing information to the applicants.

f. As per para 1.4.1 of DoPT's guidelines issued vide their O.M. No. 1/5/2011-IR dated 15.4.2013, this Ministry has been uploading all RTI applications, appeals and replies of CPIOs and appellate authorities in the website regularly.

SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANISATION

17.36 The Secretariat Security Organisation (SSO) is the nodal agency for the security of Government buildings under the security cover of the Ministry of Home Affairs. At present, there are 73 buildings under MHA security cover housing offices of various Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. These buildings are located at various places in Delhi in a radius of approximately 16 Km.

17.37 Access control to Government buildings under MHA security cover is regulated by SSO through Reception Organisation. The Reception Organisation comprising of 166 personnel is manning 69 Reception offices located in 52 Government buildings. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception Offices from where visitors pass is issued and a record kept thereof. Visitor passes are issued only after confirming from officers of a predetermined level if the visitor is to be allowed entry or otherwise.

17.38 SSO is responsible for formulation and execution of policies relating to security and access control of Government buildings under MHA security cover. Presently security personnel of CISF as well as SSF are used for security of Government building, On the basis of categorization of Government building. Security personnel of CISF or SSF are deployed for security of these buildings.

17.39 A dedicated unit namely 'Government Building Security' (GBS) Unit has been created in CISF especially for armed security of Government buildings under control of Administrative Division of MHA. The GBS Unit of CISF takes care of security of Government buildings with Category 'A' (Highly-sensitive) and 'B' (Sensitive) and they are assigned with following tasks: -

a) Access Control- To ensure that no unauthorized person, Vehicle or material is allowed access to the Government buildings including their premises. Only bonafide personnel holding valid I/Cards issued by this Ministry are allowed entry. Apart from this, visitors holding valid temporary/daily visitors pass are allowed entry after checking/frisking

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including checking of their bags/brief cases etc.

b) Anti-terrorist measures – The forces are primarily responsible for antiterrorist measures in the buildings.

c) Forcible entry/armed attack - To prevent/counter any attempt of forcible entry/armed attack on the buildings and take effective action against such forcible entry/armed attack as first responder.

d) Intrusion -To deter, detect and neutralize any kind of intrusion into the building.

e) Exit Control - To prevent pilferage of government property from the building.

17.40   Secretariat Security Forces (SSF) is an unarmed force of Ministry of Home Affairs with a sanctioned strength of 1654, especially raised for security of Government buildings. SSF is presently looking after the security of Category 'C' (Least-sensitive) buildings under MHA security Cover.

Official Language

Implementation of Official Language Policy in Ministry of Home Affairs

17.41 The Official Language Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs assists in implementation of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967), the Official Language (use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987) and the other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time-to-time and ensures compliance with the Official Language Policy of the Government in the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate Offices and provides translation of the material/ documents received from different divisions and sections of the Ministry.

Meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee

17.42   Under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (CIC), an Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs and all Deputy Secretaries/Directors are member of this committee. The Quarterly Reports, regarding progressive use of Hindi in the official work, received from the Sections are reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures are suggested to remove the shortcomings, if any. The meeting of the Committee is held every quarter.

Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963

17.43   Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) is complied with fully and all the documents covered under this Section are invariably issued both in Hindi and English. All the letters, received or signed in Hindi, are replied to in Hindi. Continuous efforts are made to increase the correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the Regions 'A', 'B' & 'C'.

Official Language Inspection

17.44 To assess the status of use of Hindi, during the year (2023-2024), the Advisor (retired as Director), Assistant Directors and Translation Officers of the Hindi Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs has conducted Hindi inspection of 69 subordinate offices out of total 581 Offices under the Ministry of

Home Affairs. According to the annual programme of the Department of Official Language, inspection of 25% of the offices during the year has been scheduled.

Hindi Fortnight-2022

17.45   Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Ministry from 16 to 30th September, 2023. During this period, 09 Hindi competitions and 02 workshops were organized, in which Hindi speaking as well as non-Hindi speaking officers/staff of the Ministry participated with enthusiasm. A total of 62 participants received cash prizes in these competitions.

Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

17.46   In the Ministry of Home Affairs, out of the total 39 sanctioned posts of Junior Secretariat Assistant in the Ministry of Home Affairs, at present 35 Junior Secretariat Assistants are posted and at present 20 of them are trained in Hindi typing. Also, out of total 98 sanctioned posts of Senior Secretariat Assistant, currently 56 Senior Secretariat Assistants are posted and at present 03 of them are trained in Hindi typing. Apart from these, out of the sanctioned 359 posts of Assistant Section Officer, currently 316 Assistant Section Officers are posted and 15 of them are trained in Hindi typing. Similarly, out of total 152 sanctioned posts of Stenographers/Personal Assistants/Personal Secretaries, currently 141 Stenographers/ Personal Assistants/Personal Secretaries are posted and 38 of them are trained in Hindi shorthand.

Hindi Workshop

17.47   A Hindi workshop was organized on 26th& 27th September, 2023 for the officers to motivate them to do their official work in Hindi and to train them up effectively to attempt and write notes and drafts originally in Hindi. 31 officers and 27 employees of the Ministry participated in these workshops.

Organization of Hindi workshop on Kanthastha-2.0 and Hindi Noting and Drafting on 26th& 27th September, 2023

Hindi Advisory Committee

17.48   The last meeting of the Hindi Advisory Committee was held on 20.10.2021.

Cash prize scheme to incentivize Noting and Drafting in Hindi

17.49   Hindi Noting and Drafting Incentive Scheme was implemented in the Ministry of Home Affairs during the year 2023-24 to motivate employees to do their official work originally in Hindi. Under this scheme, entries from 10 employees were received. After the evaluation, 02 employees were awarded first prize of ₹ 5,000/- each, 03 employees were awarded second prize of ₹ 3,000/- each and 05 employees were awarded third prize of ₹ 2,000/- each.

Training Program for Hindi Noting/ Drafting

17.50   09 Training Workshops were organized in the MHA during January-March, 2023 to provide training in noting/drafting in Hindi for a total of 116 Section Officers and 154 Assistant Section Officers.

Departmental Accounting Organization (DAO)

17.51 The DAO of MHA is headed by Principal Chief Controller of Accounts (Pr. CCA) and assisted by Chief Controller of Accounts, Controller of Accounts, Deputy Controller of Accounts/Assistant Controller

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of Accounts/Assistant Directors (A/Cs), Senior Accounts Officers. The Principal Chief Controller of Accounts (Pr. CCA) acts as Principal Accounting Advisor to the Chief Accounting Authority (Secretary) of the Ministry. In addition, Pr.CCA is also responsible for the formulation and management of the Budget of MHA (11 Grants) through the AS(FA) and Secretary. The DAO comprises Principal Accounts Office, 52 Pay and Accounts offices including the recently set up PAO (Ayushman) under Ministry of Home Affairs for cashless, paperless payment of medical bills of CAPF under Ayushman Bharat. Besides these, there are 26 Internal Audit Parties stationed at various stations in the country.

17.52 The DAO is responsible for payment of all bills, including salary & personal claims of more than 10.5 lakh employees of CAPFs and other organizations of MHA, settlement of pension and other retirement benefits, maintenance of GP Fund accounts of approximately 4.5 lakh employees, implementation of National Pension System (NPS) for approximately 6,50,000 subscribers. The DAO is also responsible for the preparation and consolidation of Monthly as well as Annual Accounts viz. Appropriation and Finance Accounts of the Ministry and its submission to the Controller General of Accounts. Most of the work of the DAO is in computerized environment using the web-based platform of Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

17.53 Further, the DAO conducts internal audit of various spending units/DDOs (Approx. 2400) and Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry. The Internal Audit Wing (IAW) of the DAO is assigned the responsibility of conducting internal audit of the Ministry and all its attached and subordinate offices and

submits important findings to the Ministry for necessary corrective measures. The Internal Audit Wing has also initiated Scheme Audit of various Schemes/Programmes implemented by MHA viz. Modernization of Police Forces (MoPF), Security Related Expenditure (SRE), Border Area Development Project (BADP), National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) etc. Compliance Audit covers MHA & its attached and subordinate offices. As far as Compliance Audit is concerned, the Internal Audit Wing is responsible for audit of more than 1800 units of CAPFs, CPOs and other Organizations of MHA.

17.54 During the period 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, the following audits were undertaken by the Internal Audit Wing:

(i) **Civic Action Programme (CAP)** – 04 Audits in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of 4 CAPFs (i.e., BSF, CRPF, ITBP and SSB) have been conducted.

(ii) **Security Related Expenditure (SRE)**- Audit of SRE is conducted on a half yearly basis - 33SRE audits have been conducted.

(iii) **Assistance to States& UTs for Modernization of Police (ASUMP) under Modernization of Police Forces (MoPF) Scheme**- 26 Audits has been conducted on a yearly/half yearly basis.

(iv) **Assistance to Civilian Victims/ Family of Victims of Terrorists/ Communal/ LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blast on Indian Territory**- No audit has been conducted during the year under this scheme as no instructions for conducting the audit were received

from the concerned Division of Ministry of Home Affairs.

(v) Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) –20 Audits under the scheme of SIS have been conducted.

17.55 The Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) through its report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paragraphs against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by the Ministry. In order to settle the audit paragraphs on time, the status of pendency is monitored by the Standing Audit Committee of the Ministry. The receipt and settlement of audit paragraphs is a continuous ongoing process. As on 01.01.2023, there were 18 audit paragraphs outstanding in the Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, 02 paragraphs were received increasing the total to 20. Out of 20, 17 paragraphs have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 03 paragraphs as on 31.03.2024.

17.56 The numbers of outstanding Inspection Paragraphs in respect of all organizations under the administrative control of MHA, as on 31.12.2022, were 7115. During the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024, the total numbers of Inspection Paragraphs received and settled were 3288 and 2081 respectively. Thus, as on 31.03.2024, the numbers of outstanding Inspection Paragraphs are 8322. The position in respect of each organization is at **Annexure- XXIII**.

17.57 Status of Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on important Audit Observations included in earlier Annual Reports of MHA is indicated at **Annexure-XXIV**.

17.58 **IT initiatives:**

- Implementation of Employees Information System (EIS) has been successfully completed in Delhi Police.

- Implementation of PFMS for the payment of bills and personal claims, settlement of pension cases and other retirement benefits and consolidation of accounts.

- Implementation of e- Bill system and FIDO devices for enhanced security purposes while passing Bills.

- Implementation of Employees Information System (EIS) module of PFMS for payment of salary to non CAPFs employees of the Ministry.

- Implementation of Bhavishya Portal of Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare for online receiving of pension cases from the Heads of Office.

- Use of COMPACT software of O/o CGA for Maintenance of GPF broadsheet in digital mode.

- Use of online e-Lekha platform of the O/o Controller General of Accounts for monitoring of expenditure and accounting.

- Implementation of Non-Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP) for online receiving of the Non-Tax receipts of the Ministry.

- Implementation of Central Nodal Account (CNA) module for release of funds under the Central Sector Schemes to enhance the efficiency of fund flow to the Implementing Agencies and improve the Government's Cash Management.

- Implementation of Single Nodal Account (SNA) module for release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored

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Schemes for better monitoring of availability and utilization of funds released to States and to reduce float.

- Implementation of Treasury Single Account (TSA) system for Autonomous Bodies to facilitate release of Government Grants in "Just-in-time" manner and avoid parking of unutilized grants with PSUs.

- Implementation of Ayushman Bharat for cashless, paperless, faceless payment of medical bills of CAPF under Ayushman Bharat has facilitated in leveraging latest innovation of paperless bill. Time lag of processing of bills is reduced to a significant extent and it has also promoted easy tracking of funds at all levels till the payment is made.

Budget

17.59 The details of actual budget utilization with reference to Revised Estimate (RE) for the year 2023-24 and Budget Estimate (BE) provision for the 2024-25 are as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Grant No.	RE 2023-24	Actual	% w.r.t. RE	BE 2024-25
49-MHA	5120.78	5046.85	98.55	5733.51
50-Cabinet	1803.01	1067.25	59.19	1248.91
51-Police	127751.70	125914.95	98.56	133387.76

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTION OF THE SOCIETY

17.60 The Complaints Committee for redressal of complaints made by the aggrieved women employees of Ministry has been set up. The Committee has six members, including the Chairperson and a member of Young Women's Christian Association as the independent member and representative of NGO. The present committee has been reconstituted on 03.10.2023. No case has been reported to the reconstituted Complaints Committee so far during the year 2023-24 till date.

17.61 For service matters relating to SCs/STs Persons with Disabilities and Ex-Servicemen, an officer of the rank of Director has been nominated to act as Liaison Officer. Also, a separate officer at the rank of Director has been nominated to act as Liaison Officer in respect of matters relating to OBCs.

17.62 An Internal Grievance Redressal Committee at workplace for persons belongings to SC Community has been set up in the Ministry in pursuance of the recommendation of National Commission for Scheduled Caste.

Benefit to Physically Handicapped Persons

(a) The Central Government has prescribed 4% reservation in Direct Recruitment for persons with benchmark disabilities. Further, DoPT vide OM No. 36012/1/2020-Estt. (Res-II) dated 17.08.2022 and 28.12.2023 has prescribed 4% reservation in promotion w.e.f. 17.08.2022 and extended the benefit on notional basis w.e.f. 30.06.2016 to 16.05.2022 upto lowest rung of Group-A post, subject

to fulfilment of other conditions.

(b) There are 16 Visually challenged, 05 Hearing impaired, 16 Orthopedically challenged and 02 Cerebral Palsy persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) as on 31.03.2024.

(c) Physically disabled employees are paid transport allowance at double the normal rates in terms of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance's O.M. Number 21/05/2017-E. II(B) dated 07.07.2017.

Gender Budgeting

17.63   The initiatives taken in MHA for the benefit of women have been elaborated in the following paragraphs:

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

17.64   At present, there are 07 Family Welfare Centres available at various Reserve Battalions of CISF. The details are as under:

- 2nd Res. Bn. Ranchi
- 3rd Res. Bn. Bhilai
- 4th Res. Bn. Sivagangai
- 5th Res. Bn. Ghaziabad
- 6th Res. Bn Goa (under construction)
- 8th Res. Bn. Jaipur
- 10th Res. Bn Bengaluru

17.65   Further, CISF training centres (07 nos) including NISA/FSTI also have Family Welfare Centres.

17.66   One Sub-Officers' women hostel with capacity of 96 women at RTC Arakkonam and two barracks capacity of 304 women at DMRC Delhi are available

17.67   Apart from the above, all Training Centres/Res. Bn./Establishments of CISF have provision for separate messes/barracks exclusively for the use of women personnel.

Future proposals

17.68   CISF has included certain provisions i.e., common ladies' room, separate washrooms, separate wards in hospital, etc. in the upcoming projects of CISF keeping in view of women personnel deployed at different establishments. The same are included in the Central Sector Scheme of Police infrastructure for 05 years (FY 2021-22 to 2025-26).

The details are as under: 03 family welfare centres to be constructed at the following locations:

- 9th Res. Bn. Guwahati
- 11th Res. Bn. Nasik
- 12th Res. Bn. Sehore

17.69   Various proposal for C/o Barracks/ SO's hostels to be constructed at different locations as under:

1	CISF Maidangarhi	8	11th Res. Bn. Nasik
2	DMRC Delhi	9	12th Res. Bn. Sehore
3	RTC Bhilai	10	SSG Gr. Noida
4	RTC Behror	11	CS HQRs. Bhilai
5	NISA Hyderabad	12	APS-II HQRs, Bengaluru

6	4th Res. Bn. Shivagangai	13	NZ-II HQRs, Jammu
7	9th Res. Bn. Guwahati		

NOTE: The barracks will be used by CISF personnel and priority shall be given to accommodate the female staff as per the posted strength.

17.70   The updated status of Women Barracks (under construction) is as under: -

Sl.No.	Location	Work	Status/Remarks
1	DMRC Delhi	C/o barrack for 100 women personnel at Jasola Vihar	i)As per status report received from CISF Unit DMRC Delhi, the location has intimated the following "Due to the encroachment of a substantial part of the land where a female barrack was proposed, the construction of the female barracks could not be taken up at the mentioned place". Alternate site is being explored.
		C/o barrack for 86 women personnel at Dwarka Metro Station	ii)Construction of barrack for 86 women personnel at Dwarka Metro Station for an amount of Rs.1.80 Cr is in full swing and 40% work has been completed.

17.71   The total numbers of women working in different groups are as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
91	1486	8979	10556

17.72   The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2023-24	Expenditure upto 31.03.2024	RE 2023-24 (Proposed)	BE 2024-25 (Proposed)
Creche-Facilities (ORE)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30

As on date, 16 numbers of Creches are running in CISF.

17.73   Complaints Committee at two levels has been formed in CISF i.e., Central Committee at the Directorate and Sector level Committee for redressal of the sexual harassment complaints of women at workplace.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

17.74   The first Mahila Battalion of the CRPF was approved by Government of India during 1985. As on date, six such battalions have been approved by Govt. (88 Bn, 135 Bn, 213 Bn, 232 Bn, 233 Bn and 240 Bn). The operationalized Mahila Bns are based at Delhi, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Durgapur (WB), Lucknow (UP) and Bengaluru (Karnataka) respectively. In addition, the Mahila employees posted at Group Centers,

RAF and 241 Bn (Bastriya Bns) are effectively assisting their male counterparts in policing duties as well as other clerical and administrative functions. These Mahila Battalions are effectively contributing in the CRPF's endeavor of maintaining law and order in the country.

17.75   Total number of women employees working in CRPF as on 31.03.2024 are as under:-

Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Total
509	1098	8199	9806

17.76   Approximate annual salary of women employees is about ₹1060.78 crore, i.e.,3.26% of total allocation of Budget Estimate.

A.   Woman-specific Schemes/Programs in Part A of GBS (Schemes like Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization, Health and Nutritional Care Centre etc. of CRPF-Central Armed Police Forces): -

(i)   All the privileges and existing facilities applicable to mahila govt servant are also being extended to the Mahila posted in CRPF. In addition to the above, "Creche" facilities are provided at 47 static locations of CRPF and sufficient funds are being provided to the concerned offices. In order to provide better care to children of CRPF women employees of the force, funds to the tune of Rs.48 lakh for the financial year 2023-24 has been allotted to CRPF for maintenance of "Creche".

(ii)   The following funds from NWG & SWG has been provided to Mahila Bns for their Welfare/other activities.

Units	NWG (2020-21)	SWG (2022-23)
88 Bn	₹ 40,000	₹ 2,18,000
135 Bn	₹ 40,000	₹ 2,18,000
213 Bn	₹ 40,000	₹ 2,18,000
232 Bn	₹ 40,000	₹ 2,18,000
233 Bn	₹ 40,000	₹ 2,18,000
240 Bn	₹ 40,000	₹ 2,18,000

(iii)   Plan for running of the following Welfare Schemes for the FY 2024-25 for women personnel in CRPF are proposed

a)   Opening of more Creche Centres at the remaining places where Mahilas are posted.

b)   Opening of Day Care Centres where more than 20 Mahilas are posted i.e., all 06 Mahila Battalions and 15 Rapid Action Force Battalions.

(iv)   In the budget for FY 2024-25, an amount to Rs.1 Cr. has been demanded. The funds will be utilized for smooth functioning of existing Crèche and Day Care Centres to be opened for welfare of working women as per details furnished below:-

Sl No.	Description
1.	For Existing Crèche
2.	For opening of 17 Nos New crèche in RAF/Mahila Bns
3.	For Day Care Centres in 15 RAF Bns

(v) GOI/MHA vide their ID No.45015/16/2015-Pers.I dated 05.01.2016 has issued guidelines for enhancement of representation of women in CAPFs by providing reservation upto 33% at Constabulary level. Accordingly, as per the decision taken during the meeting held under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary on 30.12.2020, an action plan to carry out the recruitment of Mahila personnel against the overall vacancies of Constable (GD) for enhancement of representation of women in CRPF from 3.17% to 6.72 by 2027 has been submitted to MHA on 08.08.2021. However, decision is awaited. Plan for specific recruitment drive during FY 2024-25 for women personnel will be prepared immediately on receipt of reservation of 33% posts at Constable Level for women.

17.77 In order to facilitate smooth discharge of duties by the women workforce, CRPF has created infrastructure facilities like rest rooms, recreation rooms, mobile toilets, changing room, crèche facilities etc. Even during field deployments, separate toilets in the unit vehicles are being made available for the convenience of women employees. Relaxations in wearing of trousers, shirts and belt etc., have been provided to the women during pregnancy.

17.78 All efforts are being made to address the problems of women employees at all levels. Gender sensitization is also being carried out at regular intervals. Awareness about women's rights is being spread through regular interactions and Sainik Sammelans. Field officers are keeping close watch on the activities and health of the women personnel under their command.

17.79 Women bike rally has been organized at Jammu & Kashmir and North East on 03/10/2023 and 05/10/2023 respectively. Also, CRPF Mahila pipe band has participated on the eve of Ekta Diwas on 31/10/2023 at Kawariya (Gujarat).

B. Schemes/Programmes (Modernization Plan IV for Central Armed Police Forces):-

Apart from the female employees, the force has also been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. CRPF has constructed Family Welfare Centre exclusively for women family members to encourage them to learn new skills and to supplement their family income through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items etc. and committees have already been constituted at Sector level to monitor the cases of sexual harassment of women which is implemented at force level. The following special schemes are being run to benefit the women employees and family members of the Force personnel: -

i) Women's Hostels

ii) Physical activities exclusively for ladies.

iii) Provision of music system and TV etc for recreation of women

iv) Gymnasium and other facilities etc.

v) Day care centre/crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of working women.

vi) Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills.

vii) Plan has been made in FY 2024-25 for construction for Administration block, Boundary wall, Quarter guard, 02 Nos. 180 Men Barrack & GOs Mess of 213 (M) Bbn amounting to ₹ 60.63 Cr. in 5-year MTEF i.e., from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

17.80 The Government has provided ₹48.00 lakh for running of Creche facilities in the current financial year 2023-24 and the same has been utilized as under: -

(₹ in Lakh)

Name of items/Schemes/activity, (Details of Scheme)	BE 2023-24	Actual expenditure wef 01.04.2023 to 31.03.2024	Total exp. during 2023-24
Creche Facilities	48.00	48.00	48.00

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

17.81 Total Number of women working in different groups in SSB is as under

Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Total
61	127	3860	4048

17.82 The actual allocation figure for running of Creche facilities and expenditure details upto 31.03.2024 is as under:

(₹ in Lakh)

Name of items/Schemes/activity	Actual 1.04.2023 to 31.03.2024
Child Budgeting/Gender Budgeting under object head 49 - Other Revenue Expenditure (CRECHE) facility	26.00

17.83 At present, 29 Creche facilities Centres including provisions of Ayah to look after the children of serving women has been established in various locations of SSB.

17.84 Welfare centre in each unit named as "Sandiksha" is also running for the welfare of female personnel of SSB as well as wives of serving officers/personnel.

17.85 Gender Sensitization awareness programme/workshop are regularly organized.

17.86 Separate accommodation such as

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Barrack, Toilet cum bathroom in Battalion & BOPs has been provided where female employees are posted.

17.87 Sanitary vending machine as well as sanitary napkin disposal machine have been provided to the women personnel

17.88 04 (four) female Constable (GD) of SSB who won medal in the 35 Km walk Race & Sepak Takraw (Regu team events) in Asian Games – 2023 held at Hangzhou in China w.e.f. 23.09.23 to 08.10.23 have been granted out of turn promotion to the rank of Head Constable (GD) as per guidelines circulated DOP&T OM F No.14034/1/2012-Estt(D) dated 26.07.2012.

Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

17.89 ITBP is running a registered welfare society called Himveer Wives Welfare Association (HWWA) under Society Registration Act, 1860 and Himveer Wives Welfare Association is functioning in ITBP with its HQr in Delhi and Sub Offices at Battalions and different Trg. Centres where multifarious welfare activities are being undertaken with the active participation of families of ITBP personnel. In these centers, the families undertake knitting of woolen items, hosiery items, preparation of jams/juices and fabrication of uniform items of ITBP Jawans. These activities not only help in supplementing the income of families of ITBP personnel but also develop cohesiveness amongst the members of the force of all ranks and their families. The source of income of HWWA are from voluntary donations, grants and contributions from organizations & individuals and through sale proceeds in exhibition (Mela) organized by HWWA, sales outlets etc. All the income of HWWA is utilized only for the welfare of families and to encourage higher technical and professional education for the children of ITBPF personnel.

17.90 The following schemes have been implemented for the exclusive benefit of the women of ITBP:

(i) All working women of ITBP are accommodated in separate women barracks with toilets, cook house cum Dining Hall at 02 Command HQRs, 05 Frontier Head Quarter, 01 Training zone, 15 Sector Head Quarter, 60 Units (Battalion Head Quarters), 05 Hospital, 04 NDRF Units, 01 CRO, 01FHQr, 17 Training centers and at 04 specialized Bnsof L&C SHQ.

(ii) Women oriented periodicals and journals such as Pratiyogita Darpan, Sport Star, Femina, Reader Digest, Grah Shobha, India Today, Out Look, Meri Saheli, Front Line, National Geography, Force, Open Source and The Economist are being procured in library and common staff room.

(iii) Gym and other facilities are being provided to the ladies for physical exercise etc.

(iv) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in women barracks and Dining Halls.

(v) Day care center/Creches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women. Total 12 Creches/day care centres have been established at the following locations for assistance of serving women employees.

Name of Force	Location			Number of Creches/Day care centres
ITBP	1	SHQ (DDN), PO-Seemadwar, Distt. Dehradun (UKD)		Total 12 Creches/Day Care Centres available in ITBP.
	2	ITBP Academy, PO-Mussoorie, Distt. Dehradun (UKD)		
	3	M& SI Auli, PO- Joshimath, Distt. Chamoli (UKD)		
	4	TPT BN-PO- Airport, Chandigarh (UT)		
	5	11TH BN, Pegong (Sikkim), 56 APO		
	6	12TH BN, PO-Matli, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD)		
	7	50TH BN – Ramgarh, Distt. Punchkula (Haryana)		
	8	SHQ (Brly), Now 3rdBn, PO- Bukhara Camp, Distt. Bareilly (UP) Pin Code - 243 001		
	9	35TH BN, PO – Mahidanda, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD) Pin Code 249195		
	10	55TH BN Rangamati, Tezpur (Assam)		
	11	28TH BN Rewari (Haryana)		
	12	36TH BN Lohaghat(Uttrakhand)		

(vi) Providing embroidery and sewing machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra income.

17.91 Facilities of separate rest rooms and mobile toilets are being provided to women. During deployment, separate toilets, even in the unit vehicles, are made available to women. Besides, relaxation in wearing of Pant, Shirt and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. All out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are being taken at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are informed. Besides, regular interaction through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik Sammelans, field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command. A committee has been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and jawans.

17.92 Total Number of women working in each group area as under:-

Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Group-D	Total
134	271	3090	Nil	3495

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17.93   The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the budget provision against each of them during the year 2023-24 in respect of ITBP are as under: -

Sl. No.	Name of item/Scheme/activity	BE 2023-24	RE 2023-24	Expr. On 31.03.2024	Total Exp. During 2023-24
1.	Creche Facilities (Other Revenue Expenditure)	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05

17.94   Border Security Force (BSF)

(i)   Format for furnishing information on "Gender Budgeting" 100% provision towards women

(₹ in Crore)

Details of Schemes	BE 2023-24	RE 2023-24	BE 2024-25
C/o 08 bedded Mahila barracks at 356 Coys level Border Out Posts along Indo-Pak border & Indo-Bangladesh Border.	20.00	20.00	128.00
Providing of separate bathing and toilet facilities at Border Out Post (BOPs) and OP Points for "Mahila Praharies" along Indo-Pak Border and Indo-Bangladesh Border.	10.00	10.00	27.65
Total	30.00	30.00	155.65

Note: 40 Bedded barrack for Mahila Praharies is included in sub-scheme "Construction of non-residential building at various BSF Campuses" @ ₹ 1688.25 Crore and the same has been approved by CCS.

(ii)   Total number of women working in different groups in BSF is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
163	522	10406	11091

(iii)   The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2023-24 in respect of BSF is as under: -

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Details of Scheme	BE 2023-24	Actual Exp. wef 01.04.23 to 31.03.2024	BE 2024-25
1	Creche-Facilities	1.00	0.96	1.00

17.95 All efforts are being made to address the problems of women employees at all levels. Gender sensitization is also being carried out at regular intervals. Awareness about women's right is being spread through regular interactions and Sainik Sammelans. Field officers are keeping close watch on the activities and health of the women personnel under their command. Apart from the female employees, the force has also been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. The Force has constructed Family Welfare Centre exclusively for women family members to encourage them to learn new skills and to supplement their family income through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items etc. and committees have also been created at Sector level to monitor the cases of sexual harassment of women which is implemented in the Force at all levels.

Assam Rifles

17.96 Riflewomen were inducted into the force in the year 2015-16. Since then, the force has made conscious efforts to ensure equal opportunities and requisite gender specific facilities to the Riflewomen.

17.97 The existing strength of Riflewomen (General Duty) in the Force is 1544 against the sanctioned strength of 2430. Recruitment of 600 Riflewomen is under progress. Recruitment of Riflewomen in 20 additional support trades is also undertaken by the Force.

17.98 The Riflewomen postings are issued as bulk posting to units/HQ for Riflewomen of Force for more peer presence to have sense of security in remote locations. Postings are being ordered keeping the age profile of

Riflewomen in mind. SOPs have been made for spouse postings, compassionate ground postings and last leg postings for the Riflewomen keeping their domestic requirement in mind.

17.99 Equal opportunities are being ensured for the Riflewomen with adequate exposure for deserving Riflewomen by posting to other forces such as NDRF, deployment in UN Mission and even posting to Assam Rifles units deployed in J&K.

17.100 Riflewomen have made us proud by participating in the Republic Day Parade as an all women contingent in the year 2019. In the forthcoming Republic Day Parade, Assam Rifles will be feeding a combined contingent of Riflewomen & Riflemen highlighting how Riflewomen & Riflemen work in unison with equal opportunities & responsibilities.

17.101 The Riflewomen are provided equal avenues in enrolment & promotion including sports quota. Training and coaching for Group A Posts through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) is also ensured. There also exists a provision for recruitment of wives of brave hearts through Compassionate Ground Recruitment Rally.

17.102 The force has enhanced the working condition of Riflewomen by providing them with gender specific facilities such as separate washrooms, accommodations, arrangement of creche and provision of lady doctors. Duty timings of Riflewomen have been put according to their status like school going children/small kids, aged parents, etc. enabling them to discharge their duties free from domestic stress. Separate living accommodations are planned for

single Riflewomen with all amenities ensuring utmost privacy. These living accommodations are well equipped with recreational and sports amenities. Sanitary pad vending machines and incinerators have been installed for each barrack.

17.103 Based on Vishakha guidelines, at every HQ, committees have been set up for grievance redressal of Riflewomen.

17.104 Details of fund expenditure/planning to provide separate accommodations to Riflewomen of the force are as under: -

(₹ In Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Items/Scheme/activity, as the case may be	Actual expenditure w.e.f. 01.04.2023to 31.12.2023	Projected expenditure w.e.f. 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024	Total During FY 2023-24	Remarks
(i)	Umbrella Scheme	6.24	0.00	6.24	Work completed
(ii)	Construction of new infrastructure for Riflewomen for various location of Assam Rifles	0.00	69.91	69.91	i. Adm approval issued. ii. Preparation of drawings by consultant under progress.
(iii)	Construction of new infrastructure under Residential Building at Kohima- HQ IGAR (N), Kashirabasti – HQ 6 Sect, Chieswema- 5 Sector, Tuensang- 7 Sector, Jorhat,- 25 Sector including under Comd Units.	0.00	41.50	41.50	Appraisal from MHA awaited.
(iv)	Construction of new infrastructure under Residential building at Mantripukhri – HQIGAR(S), Keithelmanbi – HQ 9	0.00	20.46	20.46	Issuance of Adm Approval under progress.
	Sect, Somsai – HQ 10 Sect, Pallel- HQ 26 Sect, CC Pur- HQ 27 Sect, Kakching- HQ 27 Sect, Kakching- HQ 28 Sect including under Comd Units.				

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Annexures
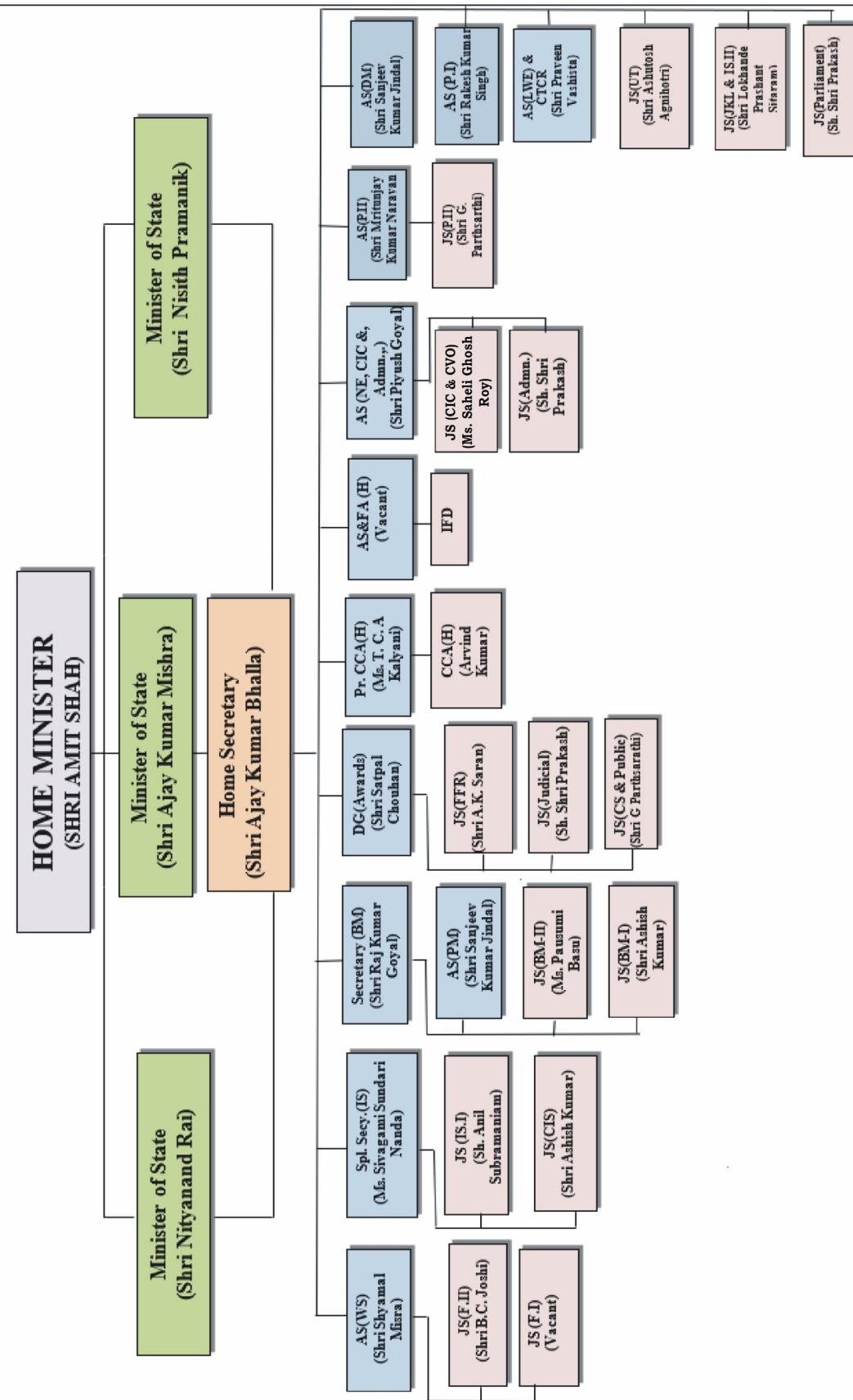
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2023-2024(01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024)	
Shri Amit Shah	HOME MINISTER
Shri Nityanand Rai Shri Ajay Kumar Mishra Shri Nisith Pramanik	MINISTER OF STATE
Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla	HOME SECRETARY
Shri Atal Dulloo (upto 29.11.2023) Shri Raj Kumar Goyal (since 12.02.2024)	SECRETARY (BORDER MANAGEMENT)
Ms. Sivagami Sundari Nanada	SPECIAL SECRETARY (INTERNAL SECURITY)
Shri Shriram Taranikanti (upto 12.09.2023)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISOR
Shri Praveen Vashista Shri Chandraker Bharti (upto 19.02.2024) Shri Shyamal Misra Shri Rakesh Kumar Singh Shri Hitesh Kumar S Makwana (upto 13.11.2023) Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal (since 09.01.2024)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Smt. Saheli Ghosh Roy Shri Shri Prakash Shri Ashutosh Agnihotri Shri Ashish Kumar Shri B. C. Joshi Shri A. K. Saran Shri Anil Subramaniam Shri G. Parthsarthi Shri Lokhande Prashant Sitaram Ms. Pausumi Basu (Since 19.07.2023) Shri Sanjeev Sehgal (up to 22.11.2023) Shri C G Rajini Kaanthan (up to 08.11.2023) Shri Sumant Singh (up to 14.09.2023) Shri Sunil Kumar Barnwal (up to 19.06.2023)	JOINT SECRETARIES
Ms. T. C. A. Kalyani	PR. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
Shri Arvind Kumar	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (As on 31.03.2024)

HOME MINISTER
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

Minister of State
(Shri Nityanand Rai)

Minister of State
(Shri Ajay Kumar Mishra)

Minister of State
(Shri Nisith Pramanik)

Home Secretary
(Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla)

- AS(W'S) (Shri Shyamal Misra)
  - JS(F.II) (Shri B.C. Joshi)
  - JS(F.I) (Vacant)
- Spl. Secy. (IS) (Ms. Sivagami Sundari Nanda)
  - JS (IS.I) (Sh. Anil Subramaniam)
  - JS(CIS) (Shri Ashish Kumar)
- Secretary (BM) (Shri Raj Kumar Goyal)
  - AS(PM) (Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal)
  - JS(BM-II) (Ms. Pausumi Basu)
  - JS(BM-I) (Shri Ashish Kumar)
- DG(Awards) (Shri Satpal Chouhan)
  - JS(FFR) (Shri A.K. Saran)
  - JS(Judicial) (Sh. Shri Prakash)
  - JS(CS & Public) (Shri G Parthsarathi)
- Pr. CCA(H) (Ms. T. C. A Kalyani)
  - CCA(H) (Arvind Kumar)
- AS&FA(H) (Vacant)
  - IFD
- AS (NE, CIC &, Admn.,) (Shri Piyush Goyal)
  - JS (CIC & CVO) (Ms. Saheli Ghosh Roy)
  - JS(Admn.) (Sh. Shri Prakash)
- AS(PII) (Shri Mritunjay Kumar Narayan)
  - JS(PII) (Shri G. Parthsarthi)
- AS(DM) (Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal)
- AS (P.I) (Shri Rakesh Kumar Singh)
- AS(LWE) & CTCR (Shri Praveen Vashista)
- JS(UT) (Shri Ashutosh Agnihotri)
- JS(JKL & IS.II) (Shri Lokhande Prashant Sitaram)
- JS(Parliament) (Sh. Shri Prakash)

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LIST OF EXTREMIST/INSURGENT ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH EAST REGION DECLARED AS "UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS" AND/OR "TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS" UNDER THE UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1967

	Name of group	Listed/declared as
ASSAM		
(i)	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)	-do-
(iii)	Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO)	Terrorist organization
MANIPUR		
(i)	People's Liberation Army (PLA) and its political wing the Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association (The associated wing viz. RPF, MPA, Red Army of these four groups are not listed as terrorist organisation in the First Schedule of the UAPA.)
(ii)	United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and its armed wing the Manipur People's Army (MPA)	
(iii)	People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) and its armed wing the Red Army	
(iv)	Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and its armed wing also called the Red Army	
(v)	Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(vi)	Coordination Committee (Cor-Com)	Unlawful association
(vii)	Alliance for Socialist Unity Kangleipak (ASUK)	-do-
(viii)	Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)	Terrorist organization
MEGHALAYA		
(i)	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)	Unlawful association
(ii)	Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)	Terrorist organization
TRIPURA		
(i)	All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)	-do-
NAGALAND		
(i)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN/K]	Terrorist organization and unlawful association

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO NORTH-EASTERN STATES UNDER THE SCHEME OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE) FROM 2015-16 TO 2023-24

(Rs. in crore)

Funds Released	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	Total
2015-16	140.07	67.61	45.78	12.98	12.63	0.93	**280.00**
2016-17	148.70	61.48	31.86	36.62	9.19	12.15	**300.00**
2017-18	287.74	13.16	34.02	21.82	16.19	32.07	**405.00**
2018-19	137.05	42.34	32.35	9.05	11.74	17.48	**250.00**
2019-20	210.86	12.82	34.26	39.22	9.69	13.15	**320.00**
2020-21	65.43	41.82	39.50	8.70	4.88	24.92	**185.25**
2021-22	251.07	58.79	74.66	32.20	14.40	12.60	**443.72**
2022-23	109.16	22.82	23.65	18.85	6.45	100.57	**281.50**
2023-24	266.16	39.76	121.20	38.87	15.94	18.07	**500.00**

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STATEMENT OF FUND ALLOCATED/ RELEASED TO CAPFs/ARMY DEPLOYED IN NORTH EASTERN REGION UNDER CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME FROM 2015-16 TO 2023-24

(Rs. In lakh)

Organiz-ations	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
BSF	150.00	150.00	150.00	300.00	400.00	350.00	395.00	300.00	451.07
CRPF	150.00	150.00	150.00	250.00	270.00	300.00	345.00	250.00	361.67
ITBP	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	50.00	71.99
SSB	70.00	70.00	70.00	140.00	150.00	150.00	185.00	155.00	100.11
Assam Rifles	350.00	350.00	550.00	330.00	350.00	350.00	445.00	445.00	211.19
Army	180.00	180.00	180.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total	1000.00	1000.00	1200.00	1200.00	1300.00	1300.00	1500.00	1250.00	1246.03*

Figures under reconciliation.

YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE/FUND RELEASED FOR HELICOPTER SERVICES IN NE STATES FROM 2015-16 TO 2023-24

Rs. In crore

Years	Expenditure/ Fund released
2015-16	76.45
2016-17	86.00
2017-18	86.00
2018-19	90.00
2019-20	100.00
2020-21	72.50
2021-22	100.00
2022-23	100.00
2023-24	88.00

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State-wise security situation from 2014 to 2024 (upto 31.3.2024)

Arunachal Pradesh

Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	33	9	86	-	2	7	-	46	49
2015	36	5	55	3	1	3	1	17	33
2016	50	7	59	2	-	4	2	49	25
2017	61	9	44	-	3	3	1	43	27
2018	37	12	69	2	1	2	-	60	17
2019	36	2	106	2	12	2	-	44	34
2020	21	7	72	2	-	15	9	37	21
2021	26	7	70	1	-	69	15	44	17
2022	24	1	40	-	2	52	7	10	31
2023	13	2	25	1	2	42	26	18	17
2024 (upto 31.3.2024)	1	-	12	-	-	1	-	6	3

Assam

Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	246	102	319	4	168	102	43	265	94
2015	81	49	645	-	9	30	17	413	27
2016	75	51	366	4	29	15	5	298	14
2017	33	16	204	3	6	13	2	120	5
2018	28	5	133	1	7	13	3	92	6
2019	17	-	131	-	-	49	22	85	10
2020	15	5	79	-	2	2668	432	234	2
2021	21	13	70	-	14	1353	437	86	8
2022	7	2	35	-	-	1887	354	117	-
2023	8	4	21	-	-	1445	397	11	-
2024 (upto 31.3.2024)	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-

Manipur

Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	278	23	1052	8	16	80	73	515	29
2015	229	41	805	24	15	4	2	252	26
2016	233	9	518	11	11	-	-	116	25
2017	167	22	558	8	23	74	10	127	40
2018	127	10	404	7	8	-	-	99	30
2019	126	9	476	-	7	-	-	92	15
2020	97	7	259	3	-	2	-	92	9
2021	112	18	242	5	9	20	15	113	15
2022	137	2	315	1	5	57	29	76	36
2023	187	33	184	7	35	80	31	49	33
2024 (upto 31.3.2024)	61	2	73	-	9	-	-	21	36

Meghalaya

Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	179	35	173	6	24	806	147	97	110
2015	123	25	121	7	12	78	45	53	87
2016	68	15	59	-	8	205	78	57	52
2017	28	6	13	-	2	37	14	12	18
2018	15	3	17	1	4	19	10	103	1
2019	2	-	6	-	1	1	-	4	-
2020	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	-
2021	2	-	11	-	-	2	-	2	-
2022	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-
2023	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024 (upto 31.3.2024)	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

Mizoram

Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	31	14
2015	2	-	4	3	-	-	-	19	13
2016	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	1
2017	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	16	-
2018	3	-	-	-	-	114	44	2	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024 (upto 31.3.2024)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nagaland

Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	77	12	296	-	1	-	-	150	65
2015	102	29	268	9	9	13	1	74	78
2016	58	5	198	-	-	16	3	80	51
2017	19	4	171	1	3	2	-	87	12
2018	42	4	181	3	3	–	-	64	63
2019	42	1	217	2	1	16	1	74	49
2020	23	2	222	-	-	4	-	84	33
2021	47	1	277	-	-	8	-	103	54
2022	31	1	167	-	-	2	-	70	36
2023	35	1	161	-	1	13	5	68	49
2024 (upto 31.3.2024)	14	2	34	-	-	6	1	23	14

Tripura

Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	8	-	8	2	1	40	15	-	8
2015	1	-	2	-	-	15	3	-	3
2016	-	-	-	-	-	27	5	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	90	44	-	-
2020	2	-	14	-	1	6	4	2	4
2021	1	1	16	2	-	21	4	2	-
2022	1	-	2	1	-	25	4	-	-
2023	-	-	5	-	-	15	-	1	-
2024 (upto 31.3.2024)	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	-	-

ANNEXURE- VIII

(Refer para-7.3)

Authorised Cadre Strength of the Indian Police Service (as on 01.01.2023)

S.No.	Cadre	Senior Duty Posts (SDP)					Total Sr. Duty Posts	Central Deputation Reserve	State Deputation Reserve	Trainee Reserve	Jr. Posts Reserve & Leave Reserve	Promotion Posts	Direct Recruitment Quota	Total Authorised Strength	Cadre Schedule notified vide DoPT's Notification Number & Date	No. of Officers in Position		
		DG	ADG	IG	DIG	SP	(SDP)	(CDR) (@ 40% of SDP)	(SDR) (@ 25% of SDP)	(TR) (@ 3.5% of SDP)	(JRP & LR) (@ 16.5% of SDP)	(PQ) (33 1/3% of SDP+CDR+SDR+TR)	(DRQ)			Direct Recruit	Pro mottee	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	7	17	13	40	79	31	19	2	13	43	101	144	No.11052/01/2014-AIS-II-A dated 18.07.2014	98	28	126
2	Aurnachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram-Union Territories-	6	17	39	55	131	248	99	62	8	40	139	318	457	No.14015/40/2021-AIS-I(7) dated 09.03.2022	295	100	395
3	Assam-Meghalaya	3	8	20	21	55	107	42	26	3	17	59	136	195	No.11052/06/2017-AIS-II-A dated 28.02.2018	128	36	164
4	Bihar	3	10	23	22	74	132	52	33	4	21	73	169	242	No.11052/09/2017-AIS-II-A dated 21.12.2017	167	63	230
5	Chhattisgarh	2	7	11	12	46	78	31	19	2	12	43	99	142	No.11052/10/2015-AIS-II-A dated 19.05.2017	94	34	128
6	Gujarat	3	10	21	21	59	114	45	28	3	18	63	145	208	No.11052/02/2016-AIS-II-A dated 01.02.2017	134	55	189
7	Haryana	2	6	16	15	40	79	31	19	2	13	43	101	144	No.11052/03/2016-AIS-II-A dated 01.02.2017	97	30	127
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	4	11	8	28	52	20	13	1	8	28	66	94	No.11052/9/2015-AIS-II-A dated 18.03.2016	61	23	84
9	Jharkhand	2	6	14	15	49	86	34	21	3	14	48	110	158	No.11052/01/2022-AIS-II-A dated 13.06.2022	108	19	127
10	Karnataka	3	10	24	17	68	122	48	30	4	20	68	156	224	No.11052/01/2021-AIS-II-A dated 29.09.2022	131	63	194

S.No	Cadre	Senior Duty Posts (SDP)					Total Sr. Duty Posts (SDP)	Central Deputation Reserve (CDR) (@ 40% of SDP)	State Deputation Reserve (SDR) (@ 25% of SDP)	Trainee Reserve (TR) (@ 3.5% of SDP)	Jr. Posts Reserve & Leave Reserve (JRP & LR) @ 16.5% of SDP	Promotion Posts (PQ) (33 1/3% of SDP+CDR+SDR+TR)	Direct Recruitment Quota (DRQ)	Total Authorised Strength	Cadre Schedule notified vide DoPT's Notification Number & Date	No. of Officers in Position		
		DG	ADG	IG	DIG	SP										Direct Recruit	Pro mottee	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11	Kerala	2	10	16	9	57	94	37	23	3	15	52	120	172	No.11052/02/2022-AIS-II-A dated 18.08.2022	107	31	138
12	Madhya Pradesh	5	16	31	26	95	173	69	43	6	28	97	222	319	No.11052/02/2021-AIS-II-A dated 24.06.2022	182	81	263
13	Maharashtra	4	16	29	32	91	172	68	43	6	28	96	221	317	No.11052/04/2017-AIS-II-A dated 16.10.2018	207	91	298
14	Manipur	1	4	10	10	25	50	20	12	1	8	27	64	91	No.11052/01/2018-AIS-II-A dated 21.12.2020	48	12	60
15	Nagaland	1	2	9	11	19	42	16	10	1	6	23	52	75	No.11052/08/2017-AIS-II-A dated 29.12.2017	40	19	59
16	Odisha	2	9	21	20	55	107	42	26	3	17	59	136	195	No.11052/10/2017-AIS-II-A dated 18.10.2018	129	-	129
17	Punjab	2	7	19	20	46	94	37	23	3	15	52	120	172	No.11052/11/2010-AIS-II-A dated 30.03.2010	116	28	144
18	Rajasthan	2	9	23	18	68	120	48	30	4	19	67	154	221	No.11052/02/2020-AIS-II-A dated 21.01.2022	143	58	201
19	Sikkim	1	2	4	3	8	18	7	4	1	2	10	22	32	No.11052/03/2017-AIS-II-A dated 27.06.2017	20	9	29
20	Tamil Nadu	3	13	26	27	81	150	60	37	5	24	84	192	276	No.11052/02/2018-AIS-II-A dated 26.11.2018	179	56	235
21	Telangana	2	6	16	14	38	76	30	19	2	12	42	97	139	No.11052/11/2015-AIS-II-A dated 29.04.2016	91	37	128

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S.No	Cadre	Senior Duty Posts (SDP)					Total Sr. Duty Posts (SDP)	Central Deputation Reserve (CDR) (@ 40% of SDP)	State Deputation Reserve (SDR) (@ 25% of SDP)	Trainee Reserve (TR) (@ 3.5% of SDP)	Jr. Posts Reserve & Leave Reserve (JRP & LR) (@ 16.5% of SDP)	Promotion Posts (PQ) (33 1/3% of SDP+CDR+SDR+TR)	Direct Recruitment Quota (DRQ)	Total Authorised Strength	Cadre Schedule notified vide DoPT's Notification Number & Date	No. of Officers in Position		
		DG	ADG	IG	DIG	SP										Direct Recruit	Promottee	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
22	Tripura	2	2	7	8	19	38	15	9	1	6	21	48	69	No.11052/02/2017-AIS-II-A dated 06.07.2017	43	10	53
23	Uttar Pradesh	7	21	51	52	162	293	117	73	10	48	164	377	541	No.11052/02/2019-AIS-II-A dated 24.01.2022	341	136	477
24	Uttarakhand	1	2	6	10	21	40	16	10	1	6	22	51	73	No.11052/05/2017-AIS-II-A dated 08.08.2017	49	19	68
25	West Bengal	5	14	36	39	94	188	75	47	6	31	105	242	347	No.11052/07/2015-AIS-II-A dated 19.01.2016	219	79	298
	Total	67	218	500	498	1469	2752	1090	679	85	441	1528	3519	5047		3227	1117	4344

Actual Expenditure on CAPFs during the period from 2018-2019 to 2023-24.							
							(₹ in crore)
Year	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	Total
2018-19	5899.67	19469.77	9220.91	23126.24	1190.72	1115.72	6050.39	66073.42
2019.20	5877.79	21092.49	10272.58	25950.63	7168.50	1198.02	6960.08	78520.09
2020-21	5706.43	19827.75	10838.40	24769.25	6390.46	965.27	6240.94	74738.50
2021-22	6258.78	22021.70	11491.67	27368.54	7530.79	1095.42	7258.60	83025.50
2022-23	6813.38	23668.82	12834.39	29701.10	8277.31	1166.93	7872.86	90334.79
2023-24*	7480.60	24839.75	13778.68	30559.68	8865.82	1219.07	8681.25	95424.85

Expenditure as on 31.03.2024

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Held/Attended International Meetings: 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024				
Sl. No	Name of the Meeting	Place	Date	Nominated officer/ Remarks
1.	India-US CNWG Multilateral and Regulatory Affairs Steering Group Meeting	Virtual	12th Jan, 2023	DDG (Ops) & AD (Enf.)
2.	10th Meeting of the BIMSTEC Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime (JWG-CTTC)	New Delhi	12-13 Jan, 2023	Sh. Ritesh Ranjan, DD (Coord.), NCB Hqrs.
3.	SCO Expert Working Group on Precursor control	New Delhi (Virtual)	18th Jan, 2023	DG, NCB, DDG(Ops), NCB & other officers
4.	17th Meeting of the India-Canada JWG-CT	New Delhi	03rd Feb., 2023	Sh. Pankaj Kumar Dwivedi, AD (Ops)
5.	05 days training for Colombo Security Conclave (CSC) member countries	NCB Hqrs.	06th to 10th Feb., 2023	DG, NCB ; DDG (Ops): for inauguration/valediction
6.	SCO Expert Working Group on Law Enforcement and Drug Crime	New Delhi (Virtual)	15th Feb, 2023	DG, NCB, DDG(Ops), NCB & other officers
7.	3rd India-Egypt JWG-CT	New Delhi	16th Feb., 2023	Sh. Ritesh Ranjan, DD (Coord.)
8.	INCB's Stakeholder Consultation on Voluntary Cooperation Between Governments and Freight Forwarding Services for the Prevention of Dangerous Substance Trafficking	Virtual	21-23 February, 2023	ZD, Mumbai
9.	SCO Expert Working Group meeting on Legal Framework for Combating Drug related Crime	New Delhi	22nd Feb., 2023 (Conveyed by DoR)	Sh. Piyush Kumar Singh, AD (Enf.)
10.	Seminar on "Drug trafficking through B2B platform and measures for its prevention" for SCO member states	New Delhi	28th Feb, 2023	DG, NCB, DDG(Ops), NCB & other officers: For inauguration

11.	India-US CNWG Drug Demand Reduction Steering Group Meeting	Virtual	3rd March, 2023	Sh. Piyush Kumar Singh, AD (Enf.)
12.	66th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (**CND**)	Vienna (Austria)	13 to 17 March 2023	DG, NCB
13.	INCB Task Force meetings of NPS and Precursors	Vienna	15th March, 2023	Sh. Sachin Jain, DDG(P&A)
14.	BIMSTEC Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers	Thailand	26 March-04 April, 2023	(i) Gyananendra Kumar Singh, ZD, DZU (ii) Sh. Shantanu Aich, Supdt., NCB
15.	Mutual Legal Assistance Conference & Workshop by NCA, UK	New Delhi	28-30 March, 2023	1. Sh. Pankaj Kumar Dwivedi, AD (Ops) 2. Mr. Mohinder Jit Singh Boparai, AD, NCB 3. Mr. Aravind M. R. , Superintedent, NCB 4. Mr. Vivek Kumar Pandey, IO, NCB 5.Mr. E. Sankara Subramanian, IO, NCB 6. Mr. Rahul Kumar Purbey, IO, NCB
16.	SCO Expert Working Group meeting on Drug Demand Reduction	Virtual	07th April, 2023	Sh. Piyush Kumar Singh, AD (Enf.)
17.	Meeting of SCO Senior officials of Anti-Drug Agencies	New Delhi	11-12 April, 2023	DG, NCB, DDG(Ops), NCB & other officers including from SCO member countries
18.	Meeting of heads of competent authorities of SCO member states	New Delhi	13 April, 2023	DG, NCB, DDG(Ops), NCB & other officers including from SCO member countries
19.	UNODC EGM on Understanding and disrupting Criminal networks & drug trafficking	New Delhi	10-11 May, 2023	Sh. Shantanu Aich, Supdt.
20.	USDOJ/ICITAP EMPoWER Women's Leadership Conference 2023	Denpasar, Indonesia	22-23 May, 2023	(i) Smt. Monika A. Batra, DDG, NCB

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				(ii) Smt. Chanda, Supdt., NCB Mandsaur Sub Zone
21.	19th ASEAN Regional Forum Intersessional Meeting on CTTC	Virtual	24 May, 2023	Sh. Ritesh Ranjan, DD (Coord.)
22.	Training on investigation of suspicious Internet postings (surface web) relating to precursor chemicals	Vienna	29 May-2 June, 2023	Shri Aravindhan P., ZD, Chennai
23.	Meeting of Heads of Drug and Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies of the Southern Route Partnership	Antananarivo, Madagascar	30-31 May, 2023	Shri Kumar Manish, ZD, Patna
24.	Paris Pact EWG Meeting on Precursors (Pillar III)	Virtual	13-14 June, 2023	Sh. Amit Ghawate, ZD, Mumbai
25.	10th SOMTC+India Consultation	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	23 June, 2023	Sh. Prashant Kumar Srivastava, ZD, Lucknow
26.	6th ASOD+India Consultation	Virtual	07 July, 2023	Sh. Sudhanshu Kumar Singh, ZD, Guwahati
27.	4th India-USA CNWG	Washington DC	19-20 July, 2023	(i) Shri S. N. Pradhan, DG (ii) Sh. S. K. Singh, DDG (OEC)
28.	UNODC Global SMART Programme Regional Workshop	Manila, Philippines	29-31 August, 2023	Sh. Amit Ghawate, ZD, Mumbai
29.	6th INCB operational meeting to counter trafficking of synthetic Opioids, dangerous substances and chemicals through postal, express courier and air cargo services	Vienna, Austria	11-15 September, 2023	(i) Sh. Sachin Jain, DDG (P&A) (ii) Sh. Rakesh Kumar Pandey, Director, JKL Div., MHA
30.	Workshop on Drug Trafficking and Organized for PDI, Chile	New Delhi	14-15 September, 2023	DG, NCB; DDG (P&A), DDG (OEC), DD (Admin), DD(Ops.)

31.	3rd International EGM on expanding INCB lists of dangerous substances with not known legitimate use and novel approaches for their identification in falsified or illicitly manufactured pharmaceuticals	Vienna, Austria	18-22 Sept., 2023	(i)Sh. Gyaneshwar Singh, DDG, NR (ii)Sh. Anil Subramaniam, JS (IS-I), MHA
32.	4th India-Italy JWG-CT	New Delhi	6 October, 2023	Sh. S.D. Jambotkar, DD (Ops)
33.	INCB Precursors Task Force Meeting	New Delhi	11 to 13 October, 2023	(i) Sh. Gyaneshwar Singh, DDG(OEC) (ii) Sh. Amanjit Singh, ZD, Chandigarh
34.	INCB NPS Task Force Meeting	Madrid, Spain	18-19 Oct., 2023	(i) Sh. Ritesh Ranjan, ZD, Indore
35.	Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drugs: Sub Working Groups- 1.1,1.2,2.1,2.2 Meetings	Virtual	25 October, 2023	Sh. Piyush Kumar Singh, AD (P&A)
36.	The 30th Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation (ADLOMICO)	Busan, Republic of Korea	7-8 Nov., 2023	Sh. Shailendra Kumar Mishra, ZD, Bangalore
37.	Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) National Secretariats Meeting	Manila, Philippines	14-16 Nov., 2023	(i) Smt. Monika A. Batra, DDG, NCB (ii) Sh. Gyanendra Kumar Singh, ZD, Delhi
38.	Synthetic Drug Coalition Sub-Working Group Meeting	Virtual	21 Nov., 2023	(i) Smt. Monika A. Batra, DDG (P&A) (ii) Sh. Gyaneshwar Singh, DDG (OEC)
39.	Meeting with Dr. Rahul Gupta, Director, U.S. ONDCP	NCB Hqrs., New Delhi	21 Nov., 2023	DG, NCB, DDG (P&A), DDG (OEC), Representative from MEA and MoSJ&E and other officers
40.	Twinning Programme with Bangladesh Police	NCB Hqrs., New Delhi	28-30 Nov., 2023	(i) Sh. Aravind M. R. , Supdt., NCB HQrs. (ii) Sh. Harkesh, IO, NCB HQrs.

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				(iii) Smt. Poornima G.N., IO, DZU
41.	Twinning Programme with Maldives Customs	NCB Hqrs., New Delhi	4-6 Dec., 2023	(i) Sh. Aravind M. R. , Supdt., NCB HQrs. (ii) Sh. Harkesh, IO, NCB HQrs. (i) Smt. Poornima G.N., IO, DZU
42.	2nd Intersessional meeting of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (thematic discussions on the 2019 Ministerial Declaration) and 66th reconvened session of the CND and 32nd reconvened session of the CCPCJ	Virtual	4-8 Dec., 2023	Shri S. D. Jambotkar, DD (Ops)
43.	6th DG level Joint Working Group meeting with Indonesia	Virtual (Indonesia)	7 December, 2023	(i) Shri Satya Narayan Pradhan, DG, NCB (ii) Smt. Monika A. Batra, DDG (P&A) (iii) Shri Gyaneshwar Singh, DDG (OEC)
44.	Empowering Next Generation Female Law and Regulatory Officers through the INCB GRIDS Programme	Virtual	8 December, 2023	(i) Smt. Monika A. Batra, DDG (P&A), NCB (ii) Smt. Chanda, Supdt., NCB Mandsaur
45.	Twinning Programme with Sri Lanka Customs	NCB Hqrs., New Delhi	12-14 Dec., 2023	(i) Sh. Aravind M. R. , Supdt., NCB HQrs. (ii) Sh. Harkesh, IO, NCB HQrs. (iii) Smt. Poornima G.N., IO, DZU
46.	Synthetic Drug Global Coalition-Sub-Working Groups Meeting	Virtual	13 Dec., 2023	(i) Smt. Monika A. Batra, DDG (P&A) (ii) Shri Gyaneshwar Singh, DDG (OEC)

47.	International Conference of the SCO Member States on "expanding cooperation in combating the trafficking of narcotic drugs and NPS"	Virtual (Kyrgyz Republic)	15 December 2023	Shri Gyaneshwar Singh, DDG (OEC)
48.	13th round of India-Iran JCCM/Consular Dialogue	New Delhi	20 December 2023	Sh. Piyush Kumar Singh, AD (ICC)
49	Global Coalition on synthetic drugs SWG Meeting	Virtual	17 Jan, 2024	DDG(P&A), DDG (OEC)
50.	7th DGLT with Myanmar	Virtual	24 Jan 2024	DG, NCB DDG(P&A & NER), DDG(OEC)
51.	26th Asia Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC-26)	Tokyo, Japan	30-31 Jan., 2024	Sh. S. N. Pradhan, DG, NCB
52.	UNODC open-ended expert group meeting on Enhancing and Strengthening international and regional cooperation and domestic efforts to address the global synthetic drug problem	Vienna, Austria	30-31 Jan., 2024	Sh. Sudhanshu Singh, ZD, Guwahati
53.	Workshop on development of ASEAN Cooperation projects for ASOD Focal Points	Virtual	1 February, 2024	Sh. S.D. Jambotkar, DD(Ops)
54.	UNODC meeting to curb the flow of synthetic drugs and precursors originating from South Asia to Europe	Vienna, Austria	1-2 February, 2024	Sh. R.C. Shukla, ZD, Kolkata
55.	INCB Global Workshop on advanced targeting for operational officers and express courier and freight forwarding industry partners	Vienna, Austria	13-16 February, 2024	Smt. Monika. A. Batra, DDG(P&A) Sh. Piyush Kumar Singh, AD(P&A)
56.	2nd interdepartmental consultations of the SCO Member States regarding establishment of the SCO Anti-Drug Center in Dushanbe	Beijing, China	26 Feb. 2024	Sh. Piyush Kumar Singh, AD(P&A) Sh. Aravind M.R., Supdt(OEC)

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57.	USA Congressional Staff delegation led by Staff Member Cart Weiland	NCB Hqrs	26th Feb, 2024	Smt. Monika A Batra, DDG(IC) Sh. Gyaneshwar Singh, DDG(OEC),
58.	INCB Tech Against Trafficking: Practical approaches to countering cross-platform exploitation of online services	Vienna, Austria	5-8 March, 2024	Sh. Vijaindra Singh, DD (Admin) Sh. Vikas Kumar, AD (A&C)
59.	Global Coalition on Synthetic Drugs Working Group Meeting	Virtual	7 March, 2024	Smt. Monika A Batra, DDG(IC) Sh. Gyaneshwar Singh, DDG(OEC)
60.	67th CND	Vienna, Austria	18-22 March, 2024	Sh. S. N. Pradhan, DG, NCB Sh. S.D. Jambotkar, DD(Ops)

Bilateral Agreements (BA) and Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) on drug related matters:

S.No.	Date of BA/MoU	Name of Country	Subject of MoU/BA
Bilateral Agreements			
1.	24-1-1990	Mauritius	Drug Trafficking and related matters
2.	29-3-1990	U.S.A.	Reducing demand preventing illicit use of and traffic drugs and for matters relating to illicit trade in opiates, etc.
3.	29-8-1990	Afghanistan	For reducing demand & preventing illicit use and trafficking in NDPS & related matters.
4.	30-3-1993	Myanmar	Reducing Demand & Preventing illicit trafficking in NDPS & related matters
5.	5-10-1993	Zambia	Combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and money laundering
6.	6-1-1994	UAE	Trafficking in narcotic drug & Psychotropic Substances.
7.	26-5-1994	Bulgaria	Combating Organized Crime, International Terrorism and illicit Trafficking in NDPS
8.	2-6-1994	Romania	Combating Organized Crime, International Terrorism, Illicit trafficking of NDPS and other illegal activities.
9.	20-4-1995	Egypt	Cooperation on Combating illicit trafficking in NDPS and organized crime
10.	29-11-1996	China	Cooperation for Combating illicit trafficking in NDPS & other Crime
11.	6-1-1998	Italy	Cooperation to Combat terrorism, organized crime & illicit trafficking in NDPS
12.	17-9-1998	Turkey	Cooperation in Combating illicit traffic in NDPS
13.	4-5-2001	Croatia	Combating International illicit trafficking in NDPS & organized Crime
14.	10-5-2001	Tajikistan	Drug Demand Reduction and prevention of Illicit trafficking of NDPS and related matters.
15.	6-11-2002	Lao, PDR	Drug Demand Reduction and prevention of illicit trafficking in NDPS and related matters.
16.	17-2-2003	Poland	Cooperation in Combating Organized Crime and International Terrorism.
17.	9-9-2003	Israel	Cooperation in Combating illicit trafficking in NDPS
18.	16-12-2005	Cambodia	Combating International terrorism, organized crime and illicit drug trafficking
19.	21-3-2006	Bangladesh	Preventing illicit trafficking in NDPS & related matters.

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20.	15-6-2006	Kuwait	Drug Demand Reduction and prevention of illicit trafficking in NDPS and related matters.
21.	25-5-2007	Cyprus	Combating international terrorism, organized crime and illicit drug trafficking
22.	12-11-2007	Russia	Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in NDPS.
23.	09-11-2008	Qatar	Agreement on Cooperation in Security and Law Enforcement Matter
24.	22-01-2013	Sri Lanka	Agreement on Combating International Terrorism and Illicit Drug Trafficking.
25.	10.03.2018	France	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic on the Prevention of the illicit consumption of and reduction of illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors, and related offences.
26.	01.10.2018	Uzbekistan	Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Uzbekistan on mutual cooperation in combating illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.
27.	29.10.2019	Saudi Arabia	Agreement on Security Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
MoUs			
28.	18-4-1994	U.S.A.	MoU on Cooperative measures to increase awareness of and support for efforts to combat production, distribution and use of illegal Drugs.
29.	18-4-1995	Iran	MoU on the prevention of illicit trafficking in NDPS & related matters
30.	5-10-1996	Oman	MoU on the Joint cooperation for combating crime
31.	24-3-2008	Vietnam	MoU for cooperation between India and Vietnam
32.	22-12-2009	Bhutan	MoU Drug demand reduction & prevention of illicit trafficking of NDPS & Precursor chemicals and related matters.
33.	13.09.2011	Pakistan	MoU on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and precursor chemicals and related matters
34.	12.11.2011	Maldives	MoU on Combating International Terrorism, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Enhancing Bilateral Cooperation in Capacity Building, Disaster Management and Coastal Security
35.	18.11.2014	Australia	MoU on Combating Narcotics Trafficking and Developing Police Cooperation between India and Australia.

36.	08.05.2014	Myanmar	MoU between India and Myanmar on Border Cooperation.
37.	05.10.2015	Germany	MoU between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India and the Federal Republic of Germany on Security Cooperation.
38.	17.07.2016	Mozambique	MoU on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and precursor chemicals and related matters
39.	30.06.2017	Thailand	MoU between Govt. of the Republic of India and the Govt. of the Kingdom of Thailand on cooperation in controlling narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their precursors and chemicals and drug abuse
40.	24.08.2017	Nepal	MoU on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and precursor chemicals and related matters
41.	01.06.2018	Singapore	MoU between NCB, India and CNB, Singapore on Cooperation to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors
42.	22.02.2019	South Korea	MoU between MHA, of the Republic of India and the Korean National Police Agency of the Republic of Korea on Combating transnational crime and developing police cooperation.
43.	29.10.2019	Saudi Arabia	MoU between Government of the Republic of India and Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the field of Combating Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursor
44.	17.06.2022	Indonesia	Memorandum of Understanding between the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Republic of India and the National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia on Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and its Precursors
45.	14.06.2023	Nigeria	Memorandum of understanding between NCB, India and the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), Nigeria on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemicals Precursor and related matters

Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2023 As on 31.03.2024

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	987.20	328.00	1315.20	493.60	493.60	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	220.80	24.80	245.60	110.40	110.40	--
3.	Assam	680.80	76.00	756.80	340.40	340.40	--
4.	Bihar	1248.80	416.00	1664.80	624.40	624.40	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	380.80	127.20	508.00	181.60 #	--	--
6.	Goa	9.60	3.20	12.80	4.80	4.80	--
7.	Gujarat	1168.00	388.80	1556.80	1140.00 #	--	--
8.	Haryana	433.60	144.00	577.60	216.80	216.80	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	360.80	40.00	400.80	180.40	180.40	787.25
10.	Jharkhand	500.80	166.40	667.20	476.80	--	--
11.	Karnataka	697.60	232.00	929.60	348.80	348.80	--
12.	Kerala	277.60	92.00	369.60	138.80	138.80	--
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1605.60	535.20	2140.80	802.80	802.80	--
14.	Maharashtra	2841.60	947.20	3788.80	1420.80	1420.80	--
15.	Manipur	37.60	4.00	41.60	18.80	--	--

16.	Meghalaya	58.40	6.40	64.80	27.20 #	--	--
17.	Mizoram	41.60	4.80	46.40	20.80	20.80	--
18.	Nagaland	36.80	4.00	40.80	18.40	18.40	--
19.	Odisha	1415.20	471.20	1886.40	707.60	707.60	--
20.	Punjab	436.80	145.60	582.40	218.40	218.40	--
21.	Rajasthan	1307.20	435.20	1742.40	653.60	653.60	--
22.	Sikkim	44.80	4.80	49.60	22.40	22.40	81.89
23.	Tamil Nadu	900.00	300.00	1200.00	450.00	450.00	--
24.	Telangana	396.00	132.00	528.00	386.80 #	198.00	--
25.	Tripura	60.80	6.40	67.20	30.40	30.40	--
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1705.60	568.00	2273.60	1664.80 #	--	--
27.	Uttarakhand	826.40	92.00	918.40	413.20	413.20	--
28.	West Bengal	892.00	297.60	1189.60	446.00	446.00	--
	Total: -	**19,572.80**	**5,992.80**	**25,565.60**	**11,558.80**	**7,860.80**	**869.14**

\# = includes arrears of previous year.

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List of Guidelines issued by NDMA

S.No.	National Disaster Management Guidelines on	Month and year of preparation/ release
1.	Management of Earthquakes	April 2007
2.	Management of Chemical (Industrial) Disasters	April 2007
3.	Preparation of State Disaster Management Plans	July 2007
4.	Management of Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management	October 2007
5.	Management of Floods	January 2008
6.	Management of Cyclones	April 2008
7.	Management of Biological Disasters	July 2008
8.	Management of Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies	February 2009
9.	Management of Landslides and Snow Avalanches	June 2009
10.	Management of Chemical (Terrorism) Disaster	June 2009
11.	Psycho-social support and mental health services in disasters	December 2009
12.	Incident Response System	July 2010
13.	Management of Tsunamis	August 2010
14.	Management of the Dead in the aftermath of Disasters	August 2010
15.	Management of Urban Flooding	September 2010
16.	Management of Drought	September 2010
17.	National Disaster Management Information and Communication System	February 2012
18.	Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services	April 2012
19.	Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings and Structures	June 2014
20.	School Safety Policy	Feb 2016
21.	Hospital Safety	Feb 2016

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22.	Minimum Standards of Relief	Feb 2016
23.	Museums	May 2017
24.	Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts	September 2017
25.	Boat Safety	September 2017
26.	Preparation of Action Plan – Prevention and Management of Thunderstorm & Lightening / Squall/ Dust/ Hailstorm and Strong Wind	March 2019
27.	Temporary Shelters for Disaster - Affected Families	September 2019
28.	Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction	September 2019
29.	Landslide Risk Management Strategy	September 2019
30.	Preparation of Action Plan – Prevention and Management of Heat Wave (Revised Guidelines).	October 2019
31.	Guidelines on Management of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)	October 2020
32.	Simplified Guideline for Earthquake Safety of Building from National Building Code of India 2016	May 2021
33.	Preparation of Action plan – Prevention and Management of Cold Wave and Frost 2021	October 2021

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**List of Ministries/ Departments of Government of India which have prepared their Disaster Management Plan**
S. No.	**Name of Ministry/ Department**
1.	Department of Agricultural Research & Education
2.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
4.	Department of Atomic Energy
5.	Ministry of Coal
6.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
7.	Department of Fisheries
8.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
9.	Department of Justice
10.	Ministry of Labour and Employment
11.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
12.	Ministry of Power
13.	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
14.	Ministry of Steel
15.	Ministry of AYUSH
16.	Department of Biotechnology
17.	Department of Border Management
18.	Ministry of Civil Aviation
19.	Department of Commerce
20.	Department of Consumer Affairs
21.	Ministry of Culture
22.	Department of Defence Production
23.	Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation
24.	Ministry of Earth Sciences
25.	Department of Economic Affairs
26.	Ministry of Electronics & IT

27.	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
28.	Ministry of External Affairs
29.	Ministry of Fertilizers
30.	Department of Health Research
31.	Ministry of Heavy Industries
32.	Department of Home
33.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
34.	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
35.	Department of Internal Security
36.	Department of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs
37.	Department of Land Resources
38.	Ministry of Mines
39.	Ministry of Minority Affairs
40.	Department of Official Language
41.	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
42.	Department of Pharmaceuticals
43.	Department of Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade
44.	Department of Public Enterprises
45.	Ministry of Railways
46.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
47.	Department of Rural Development
48.	Department of School Education & Literacy
49.	Department of Space
50.	Department of States
51.	Department of Telecommunications
52.	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
53.	Ministry of Women & Child Development
54.	Department of Youth Affairs
55.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

EVENT WISE SUMMARY OF OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT BY NDRF

01.01.2023 TO 31.03.2024

SL. NO.	TYPE OF INCIDENTS	RESCUED	EVACUATED	DEAD BODIES	LIVE STOCK	PHT
1	FLOODS/MONSOON/ PP	6135	39464	50	2650	934
2	DROWNING CASES	9	0	270	1	0
3	LANDSLIDE	1	0	55	0	0
4	TRAIN ACCIDENTS	44	0	128	0	0
5	CSSR/BUILDING COLLAPSE	59	0	102	0	0
6	BOAT CAPSIZE	12	0	10	0	0
7	BOREWELL INCIDENTS	5	0	7	0	0
8	MELA/FESTIVAL	299	3077	4	8	14041
9	FIRE INCIDENTS	0	0	13	0	0
10	VEHICLE INCIDENTS	8	4	40	0	9
11	CBRN INCIDENTS	7	0	11	1	0
12	CYCLONES	153	8265	7	68	0
13	EARTHQUAKE	2	0	85	0	39
14	NATIONAL/ SPORTS/ VVIP VISIT/ PARLIAMENT DUTY	37	2	0	0	3
15	ANY OTHER INCIDENTS	41	27	17	26	19
	TOTAL	6812	50839	799	2754	15045

Details of funds released to Category 'A' States under scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (new name 'Assistance to States & UTs for Modernization of Police' as on 31.03.2024)

(₹. In crore)

S.No	State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (As on 31.03.2024.)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.3345	0
2.	Assam	5.67	0.00	0.00	9.36	3.8565	0
3.	Manipur	5.99	10.75	0.00	0.00	0.9845	0
4.	Meghalaya	3.66	6.63	0.00	0.00	2.1145	2.943
5.	Mizoram	8.38	34.63	1.14	0.00	3.2531	0
6.	Nagaland	18.89	17.29	0.00	17.03	0.3345	3.307
7.	Sikkim	0.36	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.3345	2.21
8.	Tripura	7.08	4.97	5.72	6.75	0.3345	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.69	40.20	NA	NA	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.35	27.49	0.83	0.00	0.3345	0.775
11.	Uttarakhand	13.60	5.43	0.00	5.84	0.4430	1.82
	Total	**100.70**	**147.39**	**7.69**	**40.35**	**12.3241**	11.055

NA – Scheme was not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir during these years.

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Details of funds released to Category 'B' States under Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces

(new name 'Assistance to States& UTs for Modernization of Police' as on 31.03.2024)

(₹. in crore)

State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (As on 31.03.2024.))
Andhra Pradesh	50.81	75.36	5.83	0.00	0.4400	0
Bihar	13.18	9.42	19.12	0.00	0.4430	0
Chhattisgarh	8.56	8.35	7.16	5.44	0.4430	0
Goa	0.21	0.00	0.22	0.26	1.0245	0
Gujarat	52.62	41.19	0.00	0.00	0.5440	6.865
Haryana	12.95	18.48	0.00	10.35	0.5440	0
Jharkhand	9.91	7.08	0.00	0.00	1.8830	0
Karnataka	11.39	14.61	9.14	32.54	4.7975	7.635
Kerala	17.78	54.01	0.00	4.48	0.4430	0
Madhya Pradesh	37.97	14.45	0.00	6.78	0.4430	3.2525
Maharashtra	9.58	65.98	0.00	0.00	0.5440	0
Odisha	35.10	42.45	0.00	3.90	0.4430	10.476
Punjab	36.52	31.33	4.15	0.00	0.4430	0
Rajasthan	62.59	27.28	13.53	13.53	0.5440	0
Tamil Nadu	68.87	56.62	0.00	0.00	0.5440	0
Telangana	64.17	57.58	4.16	8.74	4.124	5.895
Uttar Pradesh	118.67	62.75	32.02	32.02	0.5440	0
West Bengal	46.93	46.53	0.00	0.00	0.5440	0
Total	**657.81**	**633.47**	**95.33**	**118.04**	**18.735**	**34.1235**

Details of the funds released to the UTs under the scheme of 'Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police' (as on 31.03.2024)

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	UTs	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24 (as on 31.03.2024.))
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.43	0.6345
2.	Chandigarh	0.50	3.5775
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.33	0.6245
4.	Delhi	2.6725	0.5440
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.3345
6.	Ladakh	0.33	0.6245
7.	Lakshadweep	0.29	0.6045
8.	Puducherry	0.8945	0
	Sub-Total	**5.4470**	6.944

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Table 1: Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2020

India/States/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	**19.5**	**21.1**	**16.1**	**6.0**	**6.4**	**5.1**	**13.5**	**14.7**	**11.0**	**28**	**31**	**19**
Bigger States/Union												
1. Andhra Pradesh	15.7	16.0	15.0	6.3	7.0	4.9	9.4	9.0	10.1	24	26	18
2. Assam	20.8	21.9	14.3	6.2	6.4	5.4	14.6	15.5	8.9	36	39	17
3. Bihar	25.5	26.2	21.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	20.1	20.7	15.8	27	27	25
4. Chhattisgarh	22.0	23.4	17.3	7.9	8.4	6.3	14.1	15.0	11.0	38	40	31
5. NCT of Delhi	14.2	15.5	14.1	3.6	4.1	3.5	10.6	11.4	10.6	12	20	12
6. Gujarat	19.3	21.1	17.1	5.6	6.0	5.0	13.7	15.1	12.0	23	27	17
7. Haryana	19.9	21.2	17.7	6.1	6.5	5.5	13.8	14.7	12.2	28	31	23
8. Jammu & Kashmir	14.6	16.1	11.1	4.6	4.9	4.1	10.0	11.2	7.0	17	18	13
9. Jharkhand	22.0	23.4	17.6	5.2	5.5	4.5	16.8	17.9	13.1	25	26	21
10. Karnataka	16.5	17.5	15.0	6.2	7.1	4.8	10.3	10.4	10.2	19	21	16
11. Kerala	13.2	13.1	13.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6	4	9
12. Madhya Pradesh	24.1	26.0	18.8	6.5	6.8	5.6	17.6	19.2	13.2	43	47	30
13. Maharashtra	15.0	15.3	14.6	5.5	6.2	4.6	9.5	9.1	10.0	16	20	11
14. Odisha	17.7	18.7	13.1	7.3	7.5	6.5	10.4	11.2	6.6	36	37	28
15. Punjab	14.3	14.9	13.6	7.2	8.3	5.7	7.1	6.6	7.9	18	19	17
16. Rajasthan	23.5	24.4	20.8	5.6	5.8	5.1	17.9	18.6	15.7	32	35	23
17. Tamil Nadu	13.8	14.0	13.6	6.1	7.2	5.1	7.7	6.8	8.5	13	15	10
18. Telangana	16.4	16.8	15.9	6.0	7.2	4.2	10.4	9.6	11.7	21	24	17
19. Uttar Pradesh	25.1	26.1	22.1	6.5	6.8	5.4	18.6	19.3	16.7	38	40	28
20. Uttarakhand	16.6	17.0	15.6	6.3	6.7	5.1	10.3	10.3	10.5	24	25	24
21. West Bengal	14.6	16.1	11.2	5.5	5.3	5.8	9.1	10.8	5.4	19	19	17
Smaller States												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	17.3	17.8	15.0	5.7	5.9	4.4	11.9	11.8	10.6	21	22	13
2. Goa	12.1	11.7	12.4	5.9	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.4	6.9	5	7	3
3. Himachal Pradesh	15.3	15.7	10.0	6.8	7.0	4.4	8.5	8.7	5.6	17	18	15
4. Manipur	13.3	13.5	12.8	4.3	4.0	4.8	9.0	9.5	8.0	6	6	5
5. Meghalaya	22.9	25.1	12.9	5.3	5.5	4.4	17.6	19.6	8.5	29	30	16
6. Mizoram	14.4	16.8	11.7	4.2	3.8	4.6	10.2	13.0	7.1	3	3	3
7. Nagaland	12.5	12.9	11.8	3.7	3.9	3.5	8.8	9.0	8.3	4	7	NA*
8. Sikkim	15.6	14.0	18.2	4.1	4.3	3.7	11.5	9.7	14.5	5	8	1

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9.	Tripura	12.6	13.4	10.7	5.7	5.4	6.5	6.9	8.0	4.2	18	18	17

Union Territories

1.	Andaman & Nico.	10.8	11.5	9.9	5.8	6.8	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.5	7	7	6
3.	Chandigarh	12.9	18.1	12.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	9.0	14.1	9.0	8	9	8
4.	Dadra & Nagar Daman & Diu	20.3	18.0	21.4	3.7	4.7	3.3	16.6	13.3	18.1	16	15	11
4.	Ladakh	14.3	15.2	10.8	5.0	5.2	4.4	9.3	10.0	6.5	16	17	12
5.	Lakshadweep	14.6	20.1	13.1	6.5	7.5	6.1	8.0	12.4	7.0	9	19	5
6.	Puducherry	13.1	13.1	13.1	5.4	7.2	5.0	7.7	5.9	8.1	6	8	5

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-year period 2018-20.

* Not Available as no infant death was recorded in the respective sample units for the year 2020.

Expectation of life at birth by sex and residence, India and bigger States/UT's, 2016-20

India & bigger	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India*	**70.0**	**68.6**	**71.4**	**68.6**	**67.2**	**70.1**	**73.2**	**71.9**	**74.5**
Andhra Pradesh	70.6	69.1	72.2	69.7	68.0	71.6	72.7	71.6	73.8
Assam	67.9	67.3	68.6	66.7	66.2	67.4	74.1	73.3	75.0
Bihar	69.5	69.7	69.2	69.1	69.3	68.9	71.9	72.3	71.3
Chhattisgarh	65.1	63.5	66.8	64.3	62.6	66.0	68.0	66.7	69.4
Delhi	75.8	74.1	77.7	74.0	N.A	76.6	75.8	74.1	77.8
Gujarat	70.5	68.1	73.2	69.2	65.9	73.1	72.2	70.9	73.6
Haryana	69.9	67.3	73.0	68.7	66.1	71.9	72.0	69.5	75.1
Himachal Pradesh	73.5	70.3	77.5	73.2	69.9	77.2	77.1	74.7	81.0
Jammu & kash.	74.3	72.6	76.3	72.7	71.1	74.6	78.1	76.0	80.5
Jharkhand	69.6	70.5	68.9	68.8	70.0	67.9	72.2	71.9	72.4
Karnataka	69.8	67.9	71.9	68.2	66.0	70.6	73.3	71.9	74.8
Kerala	75.0	71.9	78.0	75.2	72.3	78.1	74.7	71.5	78.0
Madhya Pradesh	67.4	65.5	69.5	66.4	64.3	68.7	70.8	69.3	72.4
Maharashtra	72.9	71.6	74.3	71.6	70.2	73.0	74.6	73.4	76.1
Odisha	70.3	69.1	71.4	69.8	68.7	71.0	72.2	70.9	73.2
Punjab	72.5	70.8	74.5	70.9	69.2	72.9	75.5	73.3	78.1
Rajasthan	69.4	67.1	71.7	68.4	65.8	71.2	72.6	71.5	73.6
Tamil Nadu	73.2	71.0	75.5	70.5	68.3	72.9	75.8	73.7	78.2
Telangana	70.0	68.7	71.4	68.4	66.5	70.5	72.2	72.0	72.4
Uttar Pradesh	66.0	65.3	66.7	65.0	64.2	65.9	69.2	69.1	69.3
Uttarakhand	70.6	67.5	73.9	70.3	67.0	73.9	71.0	68.8	73.7
West Bengal	72.3	71.1	73.6	71.1	69.6	72.7	74.5	73.8	75.3

*: India includes all States/UT

Top 10 Causes of Deaths in India: 2017-2019

Rank	Cause of Death	Proportion of death		
		Male	Female	Person
1	Cardiovascular diseases	30.8	26.2	28.9
2	Respiratory diseases	7.0	7.7	7.3
3	Malignant and other Neoplasms	6.4	7.3	6.8
4	Digestive diseases	6.3	3.4	5.0
5	Fever of unknown origin	4.2	6.0	5.0
6	Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents	4.1	3.8	4.0
7	Perinatal conditions	3.4	4.0	3.7
8	Respiratory infections	3.2	4.2	3.6
9	Unintentional injuries: Motor Vehicle Accidents	5.2	1.4	3.6
10	Ill-defined/All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	9.7	15.5	12.2
	All Other Remaining Causes	19.6	20.5	20.0

Ministry of Home Affairs

DETAILS OF VIGILANCE / DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED / SUBORDINATE OFFICES FOR THE YEAR 2023-24

S. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases in the year 2023-24	230	247	1198	1249
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started in the year 2023-24	89	102	6559	6601
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of in the year 2023-24	88	96	6655	6677
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases in the year 2023-24 (1+2-3)	231	253	1102	1173
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to details at S. No. 3):-	88	96	6655	6677
	(a) Dismissal	2	2	224	224
	(b) Removal	2	2	365	365
	(c) Compulsory Retirement	5	5	129	130
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	22	22	754	749
	(e) Withholding of increment	5	5	780	786
	(f) Withholding of promotion	1	1	2	2
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay			1836	1828
	(h) Censure	11	11	1560	1559
	(i) Warning	3	3	340	340
	(j) Displeasure	2	3	48	30
	(k) Exoneration	21	28	275	317
	(l) Transfer of cases	4	4	26	29
	(m) Proceedings dropped	5	5	34	34
	(n) Cut in Pension	2	2	0	0
	(o) Resignation accepted			11	11
	(p) Confinement in Unit			46	46
	(q) Confinement in Q Guard			154	156
	(r) Transferred out			4	4
	(s) Kept in abeyance	2	2	43	43
	(t) Removal from Inst. Area	0	0	13	13
	(u) Proceeding dropped as per court orders	1	1	11	11
	Total (a to u)	88	96	6655	6677

	Details of Outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of Organizations of Ministry of Home Affairs as on 31.03.2024				
Sl. No.	Name of Organization	Number of Ips pending as on 01.01.2023	Number of Ips received during 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024	Number of Ips settled during 01.01.2023 to 31.03.2024	Number of Ips pending as on 31.03.2024
1	A & N Islands	1413	928	395	1946
2	Assam Rifles	158	45	48	155
3	B P R & D	06	13	06	13
4	B S F	498	188	163	523
5	C I S F	552	203	223	532
6	C R P F	342	11	00	353
7	Chandigarh	2282	510	464	2328
8	D&NH, D&D	847	678	355	1170
9	D/o O L	41	15	14	42
10	I B	129	76	80	125
11	I T B P	158	199	86	271
12	Lakshadweep	203	255	127	331
13	M H A (P)	07	00	06	01
14	N C R B	10	00	00	10
15	N I C F S	14	10	13	11
16	S V P N P A	32	00	00	32
17	N S G	82	27	22	87
18	R G I	341	130	79	392
	Total	**7115**	**3288**	**2081**	**8322**

Ministry of Home Affairs

STATUS OF THE ATNs ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS INCLUDED IN EARLIER ANNUAL REPORTS.

Sl. No.	Year of Annual Report	No. of Paras /PAC reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PAC reports on which ATNs are pending.		
			Number of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	Number of ATNs sent but returned with observations and audit awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	Number of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1.	2016-17	17	0	0	0
2.	2017-18	18	0	0	0
3.	2018-19	18	0	0	0
4	2019-20	0	0	0	0
5	2020-21	03	0	0	04
6	2021-22	0	0	0	0
7	2022- 23*	5	-	2	1

*1 Revised ATN is pending with Audit

** ATN- 'Action Taken Note'

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
North Block
New Delhi-110 001
As Available on : https://mha.gov.in/