



गृह मंत्रालय  
MINISTRY OF  
HOME AFFAIRS

सत्यमेव जयते



# ANNUAL REPORT 2024-25







सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**Annual Report**  
**2024-25**



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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 most significant of which includes 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 positions 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 the 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 the 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 a comprehensive approach to the border management. The Coastal Security Scheme is implemented in phases for providing financial assistance for the creation of infrastructure related to coastal 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 Division**

1.7 The Wing deals with intra-Ministry coordination work, public grievances (PGs), publication of Annual Report of the Ministry. Record Retention Schedule, custody of classified and non-classified records of the Ministry, furnishing of various reports of SCs/STs and Persons with Disabilities, etc., processing of all miscellaneous Cabinet Notes/ EFCs received from other Ministries, Swachhata Action Plan, coordination of work relating to EODB, Regulating Compliances, maintenance and updation of contents on the website of MHA, implementation of e-Office in the Ministry, etc.

## **International Cooperation (IC) Division**

1.8 The International Cooperation

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/Agreement signed with foreign countries. The Division also coordinates 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, Inter-State boundary disputes, over-seeing the crime situation in States, imposition of President's Rule, etc.

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

## **Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Division**

1.11 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has set up the new, "Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Division" in October 2017 to effectively deal with the issues related to cybersecurity and cybercrime in the country.

CIS Division handles implementation of National Information Security Policy and Guidelines (NISPG) by all Government Ministries and Departments, coordination matter regarding risk assessment of IT Infrastructure of MHA and its Attached/ Subordinate offices and remedial action thereon, coordination in handling of cybercrimes in the country, scheme on prevention of cybercrimes against women and children, regular information security audits, International conventions on cybercrimes, Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), NATGRID and Lawful Interception.

### **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, long term rehabilitation, response, relief and preparedness for natural calamities and man-made disasters (except drought 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 The 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, the schemes for rehabilitation of migrants from former West Pakistan/East Pakistan and provision of relief to Sri Lankan/Tibetan refugees. The Division also deals with matters 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 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, Economically vital prime projects including Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) in Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh and the 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), now known as Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), now known as Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 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 as per 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 an objective of improving ground-level policing and development response as per the location specific action plans formulated/to be formulated by the affected States. It also reviews proper implementation and optimum utilization of the allocated funds under various developmental schemes by Ministries / concerned Departments in the LWE affected areas.

### **North East (NE) Division**

1.22 The NE Division deals with internal security along with law & order situations 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, etc.

### **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 The Government has set up a Women Safety Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 28th May, 2018. The division aims to strengthen measures for the 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 providing a safer environment for women. The new 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 the criminal justice system that enables a supportive ecosystem 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 2024, 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 intensive training in the area of intelligence collection, response to acts of terror and subsequent investigations.

- (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 45 organizations as Terrorist Organizations and 57 Individuals as Individual Terrorists so far. Further, the Unlawful Association that indulges in unlawful activities has been declared as 'Unlawful Association' under Section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The Central Government has declared 23 Associations as unlawful so far.

- (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs actively participated in the Joint Working Group Meetings on Counter Terrorism with other 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 tranquillity 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 657 cases as on 31.03.2025, out of which, 521 cases with chargesheet registered and trials concluded in 157 cases, out of which 150 trials resulted in conviction.

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

2.5 NATGRID was conceived as a framework to leverage Information Technology, in order to connect approved User Agencies (intelligence/law enforcement) to the designated data providers for counter terrorism capabilities. NATGRID solution presently connects 11 Central User Agencies and State/UT Police of all the 28 States and 8 Union Territories of India with 11 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 combating of Terrorist Financing, freezing/ seizing/ attachment of funds/assets under Section 51 A of UAPA, 1967, coordinating on matters relating to Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Asia Pacific Group (APG), Eurasian Group (EAG), G-20, BIMSTEC and other international/regional bodies on terrorist financing and matters related to 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 A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of counterfeit currency. Training programmes are conducted **for the Police officials of Nepal and Bangladesh** 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 take necessary action, as per law.

2.10 India is a Member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an Intergovernmental 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 Subgroup on Combating the Financing of Terrorism. India has presently undergone through the second Mutual Evaluation Review (2023-24) by FATF. The Inter-Governmental Body hailed India for its good understanding of both current and emerging Terror Financing (TF) threats and risks in different theatres of risk in the country, and mentioned that investigations and prosecutions are broadly conducted in line with the risks identified.

2.11 Terror Financing (TF) is criminalized under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 (UAPA), that provides the authority to respond to activities directed against the integrity and sovereignty of India. While the definition of a terrorist act covers the activity under the Terror Financing (TF) Convention, it also encompasses activity beyond the convention. This includes acts with the intent to threaten or likely to threaten the economic security of India, by a list of harmful means which includes "by any other means of whatever nature", acts that disrupt "any supplies or services essential to the life of the community in India or in any foreign country, or acts that "cause damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of high-quality counterfeit Indian paper currency, coin or of any other material."

2.12 India has seized assets from terrorists and terrorist entities through different frameworks. This includes seizures of designated individuals and entities under the UNSCRs, significant amounts from proscribed terrorists under the UAPA, assets from Terror Financing (TF) investigations (NIA and State Police) and assets from Anti-Money Laundering (AML) investigations related to TF predicate by Enforcement Directorate (ED).

### **Security of Holders of High Public Offices**

2.13 The threat from terrorist and militant groups makes it imperative to provide adequate security to the stakeholders of high public offices and other individuals under threat. As the threat to security of such individuals is a dynamic phenomenon, periodic assessment of their security requirement is done by the Ministry of Home Affairs and security arrangements are made. to prevent and neutralise potential threats from terrorists and militants, thereby ensure the maintenance of security, public order and peace in the country.

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

2.15 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 careful consideration. Administrative mechanisms have been established 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. Any threat inputs received about airport security are promptly shared with M/o Civil Aviation and the concerned State Government.

2.16 Security for Delhi Metro is provided by CISF under a robust security framework. Security coordination of other 8 metro systems (Rapid Metro Rail Gurugram, Bangalore Metro, Kochi Metro, Mumbai Metro, Jaipur Metro, Chennai Metro, Lucknow Metro and Kolkata Metro) running across the country is done by the concerned State Government Police.

### **Security of Vital Installations**

2.17 The security of vital installations in the country is primarily the responsibility of the concerned Union Ministry/ Department or the State Government. The Ministry of Home Affairs advises them on security norms and requirements 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 is being reviewed, in view of their threat vulnerability and updated regularly with every effort to include a wider range of vital installations. At present, there are 812 categorized vital installations.

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

2.18 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**

2.19 Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal Ministry for granting security clearance in the sensitive sector before issuance of license, permit, permission, contract 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 fine balance between the imperative of national security on the one hand and facilitating the ease of doing business and promoting investment in the country on the other. 1117 proposals relating to security clearance were concluded during the period 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024.

### **GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH AND ACTION PLAN TO DEAL WITH LWE**

2.20 As per the 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.

2.21 The security related measures include providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernise and upgrade 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.

2.22 Simultaneously, focused attention is given to the development of LWE affected areas. The GoI launched special schemes for improving the infrastructure like road network, telecom connectivity and upgrading the skill levels 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.

2.23 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 are 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 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 52% reduction in violent incidents and 62% reduction (397 to 150) in the resultant deaths (Civilians and Security Forces) in LWE violence in 2024 as compared to 2013.

2.24 In 2024, there has been a slight increase in the number of resultant deaths and casualties to Security Forces in comparison to the corresponding period in 2023, 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 2024, Chhattisgarh, remained the worst affected State and constituted 72% of the total LWE related violence incidents and 81% of the resultant deaths. Jharkhand was second most affected State with 18% of the LWE related violence incidents and of the 12% of the resultant deaths. The remaining incidents of violence and resultant deaths are reported from Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala.

2.25 In 2025 (up to 31.03.2025), the LWE situation has witnessed quantum positive decrease (43%) in Security Forces initiated operations (65 to 37) which consequently resulted in more than threefold increase in neutralization of Maoists (44 to 144) as compared to corresponding period of 2024.

2.26 The overall improvement in the 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.

2.27 The geographical spread of LWE violence has also been shrinking considerably. In 2024, LWE violence was reported from 151 PSs as compared to 328 PSs in 2013. 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**

2.28 **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.

2.29 **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.

**2.30 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 amongst the bordering districts of LWE affected States.

**2.31 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.

**2.32 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 out of which **54** have been raised.

**2.33 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 for 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 to new items like compensation for the security personnel permanently incapacitated and property damage included in 2017. The SRE Scheme enhances the capacity of LWE affected States to fight the LWE menace. Rs. 325 crores have been released in the financial year 2024-25.

(b) **Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)** including construction of 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 246 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 210 FPSs has been completed. The scheme has been extended till 31.03.2026 with additional works/projects viz. SFs/SIBs & Districts Police for ₹610 crore in 09 States & ₹140 crore for 56 FPS in 07 States.

(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 the 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 and Districts of Concern (DOC). The Scheme has been extended till 31.03.2026. ₹ 3724.95 crore have been released under the scheme, till now. ₹ 274.97 crore were released in the financial year 2024-25.

(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 FY 2024-25, ₹ 100 crore has been released.

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

Under the scheme, The Tribal Youth Exchange programme (TYEP) has been organized by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the last 16 years through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. 35,680 tribal youth participated in the 16 TYEP organized between the year 2006-07 and 2024-25. 33,700 youth participated in the last 11 years (2014-15 to 2024-25). The participation increased exponentially in the last 06 years from annual participation of 200 youth at 10 venues to 5000 youth at 25 venues. 16<sup>th</sup> TYEP was conducted at 24 locations in the year 2024-25.

The programme aims at:

- a. Combating the false propaganda being spread by the CPI (Maoists) against the government.
- b. Increasing aspiration of youth in areas affected by Wing Extremism and to make them aware of

developmental activities, industrial growth and employment opportunities.

- c. Sensitizing them about rich Indian cultural heritage and deepening their faith in the robust democratic system. Also, to develop an emotional connection of these young people with other groups in the country.

The measures undertaken include varied activities under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, speech competitions, skill development, career guidance, industry exposure, organising camps of security forces and cultural performances etc.

To motivate and encourage the tribal youth from the LWE affected areas, luminaries from various fields grace these programmes with their presence. This year, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and Union Minister of State for Home Affairs were among the notable people attending the programmes.

#### **Monitoring Mechanism:**

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

2.35 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, 5,214 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, 12,228 km (1347 road & 705 bridges) with an estimated cost of ₹ 12,166 Cr. has been sanctioned, of which 9,528 km length (977 roads & 487 bridges) has been completed.

- (c) **Telecom Projects in LWE affected areas:** For improving telecom connectivity, over 10,545 mobile towers have been planned in LWE affected areas under schemes viz., Mobile Connectivity Project for LWE affected areas Phase-I & Phase-II; Provision of 4G based mobile services in uncovered villages of Aspirational Districts; and Saturation of 4G mobile services in uncovered villages. Of this, 8,415 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. Till 31.03.2025, 40,49,315 claims were received and



21,27,641 title deeds were distributed to individuals as well as 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 68 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) (2 SDCs per district). In 2016, 13 new ITIs in 13 new districts were added to cover the present, most affected districts, and the number of SDCs remained the same. On the initiatives of MHA, In April, 2022, 01 new ITI was approved for Mandla, Madhya Pradesh. Total number became 48 ITIs & 61 SDCs, with an estimated cost of Rs. 407.85 crore. Continuation of scheme up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 was approved with revised cost of Rs. 495.92 crore. Of these, 46 ITIs and 49 SDCs are functional.

(f) The Department of School Education & Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education sanctioned 11 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) & 06 Navodaya Vidyalayas to ensure coverage in the erstwhile most affected districts. Out of all these, 11 KVs & Navodaya Vidyalayas have already 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). Financial Inclusion is an important thrust area. The Department of Posts has opened 5731 Post Offices with banking services to ensure post offices in LWE affected districts. 1007 Bank Branches & 937 ATMs have been opened and 37,850 Banking Correspondences (BCs) have been made operational in 30 most LWE affected districts.

(h) To impart quality education to the students in tribal areas, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is opening Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). With special focus on the scheme, MHA closely worked with the MoTA for expeditious implementation of this scheme in LWE affected areas. In these LWE affected areas, 166 EMRSs have been sanctioned after May, 2019 only in comparison to 89 sanctioned during the 22-years prior to that. Till date, 255 EMRSs have been sanctioned in LWE affected areas. Of these, 178 are currently functional.

2.36 The Government of India has been addressing this menace holistically by adopting the multi-pronged approach and the results have been encouraging. LWE theatre has witnessed a consistent decline in violence and considerable shrinkage in their geographical spread in the last 6 years. However, it is clear that the Maoists resist root causes like under development being addressed in a meaningful manner since they resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health infrastructure, communication facilities etc. to cause disruption. They wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized to perpetuate their outdated

ideology. Consequently, the pace of development met a 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 that the socio-economic, political dynamics and aspirations of 21<sup>st</sup> Century India are far removed and way ahead of the archaic Maoist world-view. The Government is optimistic of eradicating the LWE problem through the strategic vision as articulated above.

## NORTHEAST:

### Introduction

2.37 The North Eastern Region (NER) comprises eight States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

This region is culturally and ethnically diverse, with over 200 ethnic groups 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, long and porous international borders have resulted in a fragile security situation in the North Eastern States. This resulted in violence, extortion and diverse demands by various Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) who nestle safe havens/camps in the 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 undertaken by Government to deal with Insurgency

2.38 Though Law & Order is a State subject, the Central Government is supplementing efforts of the State Governments through various measures to curb the illegal and unlawful activities of insurgent groups of North Eastern States. 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, ban on the unlawful associations operating in NE Region under The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967 and declaring specific areas/States as 'disturbed areas' under The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA) etc.

2.39 Because of considerable improvement in the security situation of NE States, imposition of AFSPA, 1958 has been significantly reduced. As on 01.04.2025, AFSPA is applicable only in 3 districts and 3 police stations of another district in Arunachal Pradesh. In Assam, it is applicable in only 3 districts. In Nagaland, it is applicable in 9 districts and 21 Police Stations of 5 other districts. In Manipur, it has been revoked from 13 Police Stations of 5 Districts. Further, it is completely revoked from the States of Tripura and Meghalaya.

2.40 To curb the illegal and unlawful activities of insurgent groups of North Eastern States, a total of 16 insurgent organizations of NE States (Assam-3,

Manipur-8, Meghalaya-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 HNLC of Meghalaya and ULFA of Assam as "unlawful association" has been extended for a further period of 5 years up to 15.11.2029 and 26.11.2029 vide MHA's Notifications dated 13.11.2024 and 25.11.2024 respectively. A list of unlawful associations/terrorist organizations of the North Eastern Region is at **Annexure-III**.

2.41 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. 463 Coys of CAPFs are deployed for border guarding duties along the international borders of Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh and Myanmar with NE States. 640 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 (IR) Battalions 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.

2.42 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 the Constitution of India. As a result, a number of outfits have come forward for talks with the Government. and subsequently entered into Suspension of Operations (SoO). Most of them have signed the 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.

2.43 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 incurred 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 who entered into an agreement for Suspension of Operations with the Central Government/State Governments,
- 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 2024-25 is at **Annexure-IV**.

2.44 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 found themselves trapped with no escape. The policy also seeks to ensure that insurgents, who have surrendered, do not return to the fold of insurgency again. The policy 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 surrenderee, 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 the NE States SRE Scheme.

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

2.45 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 in NE States. Under this Programme, various welfare/ developmental activities such as 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 are organised. Details of funds released to CAPFs/ Army under Civic Action Programme from financial years 2015-16 to

2024-25 are at **Annexure-V**.

2.46 In order to provide connectivity to remote areas of NER, a 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 the prevailing law and order situation in Manipur, one additional helicopter service with an 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 services operating in these States as tabulated below:

NE State	Type of Helicopter	Flying hours sanctioned per annum
Tripura	Dauphin	480
Arunachal Pradesh	MI-172 (1 <sup>st</sup> )	960
	MI-172 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	1200
	Bell 412	1300
Sikkim	MI-172	1200
Meghalaya	Dauphin	1000
Nagaland	Bell 412 (1 <sup>st</sup> )	1200
	Bell 412 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	
Mizoram	Dauphin	1200
Manipur	Bell 412 (1 <sup>st</sup> )	1180
	Bell 412 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	

Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Helicopter Services in NE States from financial years 2015-16 to 2024-25 is at **Annexure-VI**.





## Security Situation in North East

2.47 The security situation in the North Eastern States has improved substantially since 2014. Compared to 2014, there has been a 64% reduction in insurgency incidents in 2024. Similarly, in this period, Security Forces casualties have come down by 85% and Civilian deaths by 86%.

2.48 In 2024, a total of 294 insurgency

related incidents were registered in the NE region in which 30 civilians and 3 Security Force (SF) personnel lost their lives. Counter Insurgency (CI) Operations led to neutralization of 31 insurgents, arrest of 571 insurgents and recovery of 220 arms in the region. A total of 975 cadres of various insurgent outfits of NE States surrendered with 184 arms and joined the mainstream of the society.

2.49 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*	294	31	571	3	30	975	184	220	189

\* The increase of insurgency related violence in 2023 and 2024 was primarily due to ethnic strife in Manipur.

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

### Assam

2.51 The State of Assam, by and large, remained peaceful. Only one insurgent outfit, United Liberation Front of Assam

(Independent) (ULFA/I) is presently active in some parts of Assam.

2.52 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 4,881 cadres of NDFB groups surrendered along with huge quantity of arms and ammunition. The NDFB groups disbanded themselves on 9<sup>th</sup> - 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.

2.53 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/C, KPLT/R and KPLT/M) to end the decades old crisis in Karbi Anglong area of Assam. Following this historic agreement, 1,926 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.

2.54 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 their 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.

2.55 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) is being provided over five years for all round development of NCHAC as well as Dimasa people residing in other parts of the State.

2.56 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 29.12.2023 between the 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, 852 cadres of the group have surrendered and joined the mainstream of society. The 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) is being provided over five years for various developmental initiatives/projects in the State of Assam.

2.57 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 the remaining 6 areas of difference. Demarcation of boundary is being carried out by Survey of India in consultation with both States as per MoU.

2.58 A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed at New Delhi on 20.04.2023 by the Chief Ministers 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. Both States agreed that this agreement regarding 123 disputed villages will be final 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.

2.59 In 2024, 7 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 3 insurgents, arrest of 5 insurgents and recovery of 7 arms.

## Tripura

2.60 The State of Tripura has remained peaceful.

2.61 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) between Government of India, Government of Tripura and National Liberation Front of Tripura 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 Special Economic Development Package (SEDP) of ₹100 crore is being provided under the said agreement.

2.62 An agreement was signed among the Government of India, Government of Mizoram, Government of Tripura and Bru Representative Organisations on 16.01.2020 for permanent resettlement of Brus (Reang) in Tripura. As per the Agreement, each resettled Bru family would be given financial assistance of ₹4 lakh in fixed deposit, free ration for 2 years, monthly case assistance of ₹5,000/- for 2 years, house building assistance @ ₹1.50 lakh and plot of land measuring 30x40 sq.ft. The rehabilitation of Brus in Tripura has achieved remarkable progress. All the identified 6,935 Bru families have been shifted to 12 resettlement locations and 6,426 houses have been completed by 31.03.2025. The timeline of Bru agreement has been extended up to 31.03.2026. The budgetary provision of ₹661.38 crore for Bru agreement has also been enhanced to ₹793.65 crore. The following grant has been provided to Govt. of Tripura since FY 2020-21 for Bru rehabilitation: -

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
Amount (₹in crore)	140.00	130.12	158.84	252.92	45.51	727.39

2.63 A tripartite agreement was signed between the Government of India, Government of Tripura and The Indigenous Progressive Regional Alliance/TIPRA, popularly known as Tipra 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. A Joint Working Group/Committee has been constituted on 13.08.2024 to devise and implement the mutually agreed points on above-mentioned issues in a time-bound manner.

2.64 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 04.09.2024 between Government of India, Government of Tripura and representatives of National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) groups ending 35-year-long conflict in the State of Tripura. Following the execution of this agreement, a total of 918 cadres of NLFT, ATTF and other groups have joined the mainstream by laying down their arms. A Special Development Package of ₹250 crore will be given by the Central Government over a period of four years for holistic development of the tribal population of Tripura.

### **Meghalaya**

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

2.66 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) between Government of India, State Government of Meghalaya, 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**

2.67 The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) split in 1988 into two groups - NSCN-(IM) led by Isak C Swu and Th. Muivah and NSCN(K) led by S.S Khaplang, a Naga from Myanmar. The Government of India signed a formal ceasefire agreement with Isak-Muivah group of NSCN in 1997 and it has been 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.

2.68 In 2024, there were 42 insurgency related incidents in the State but there were no civilian / SF incidents. Further, 4 insurgents have been neutralized, 144 insurgents have been arrested and a total of 82 arms/ammunition have been recovered from them.

### **Arunachal Pradesh**

2.69 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.

2.70 In 2024, 17 insurgency related incidents were registered in the State. There has been no civilian / SF personnel death in insurgency incidents. Counter



Insurgency Operations led to the arrest of 28 insurgents, neutralization of 1 insurgent and recovery of 1 arm. Further, 11 cadres of insurgent outfits surrendered.

### Manipur

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

2.72 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 the mainstream. A Peace Monitoring Committee (PMC) has been constituted to oversee enforcement of agreed ground rules.

2.73 During the year 2024, the State of Manipur witnessed continued incidents related to insurgency. The situation was further aggravated by the prevailing ethnic strife between Meitei and Kuki communities in the State since May, 2023, resulting in the unfortunate loss of 33 civilians and SF lives. The State accounted for about 77% of the total violent incidents in NER in the year 2024 (Manipur: 226, entire NE: 294). The counter insurgency operations resulted in killing of 23 insurgents and arrest of 386 insurgents with recovery of 119 weapons.

### Ethnic strife in Manipur

2.74 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.

- (i) Though the issue of violence primarily relates to maintenance of public law and order, which is a State subject. As per 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 measures to restore peace and security in the state after reviewing the situation. During this period, the 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 stayed at Manipur from May 25 to June 17, 2023 to closely monitor the proceedings in this matter.

- (iii) Government of India appointed a Commission of Inquiry on 04.06.2023 headed by a retired Chief Justice of the High Court, to inquire, inter-alia, into the causes and spread of the violence. The aim of this inquiry was to establish the sequence of events and related facts leading to such large-scale violence, besides identifying those responsible for triggering and carrying out the violence.
- (iv) In view of the prevailing law & order situation due to the ethnic strife in Manipur, the Central Government has sanctioned special financial packages/ assistance of ₹824.78 crore (₹400.42 crore during FY 2023-24 and ₹424.36 crore during FY 2024-25) to the State of Manipur for the relief and rehabilitation work.
- (v) Necessary and concerted efforts are underway to restore peace and normalcy in the State.

2.75 President's rule has been imposed in Manipur w.e.f. 13.02.2025 through Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R.134(E).

### **Sikkim and Mizoram**

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

### **VTV Section**

2.77 **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 has been in operation since 01.04.2008.

2. Under this Scheme, 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 a Saving Bank Account and 50% in Fixed Deposit with a lock-in-period of 3 years. Conditions of lock-in-period may be dispensed with under three circumstances – (a) Higher Studies (b) Construction of first 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 the CSACV portal is also shared with the 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 Financial Year 2024-25, expenditure of ₹2.736 crore has been incurred under CSACV scheme.

### Regulation of Arms and Ammunition

2.78 The Ministry of Home Affairs has liberalized the Arms Rules to support the Government's "Make in India" manufacturing policy and to promote employment generation in the arms and ammunition manufacturing sector. This liberalization is expected to stimulate investment in the production of arms, ammunition, and weapon systems, aligning with the objectives of the "Make in India" program. The new rules aim to foster manufacturing activities and ensure the availability of world-class weapons to meet the needs of the armed and police forces, in accordance with the country's defense indigenization strategy.

2.79 The liberalized rules will apply to licenses granted by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for small arms and ammunition, as well as licenses granted by the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) for tanks, armoured fighting vehicles, defense aircraft, spacecraft, warships, and other defense equipment, excluding small arms.

#### Salient Features of the Liberalized Rules:

- (i) **Lifetime validity:** Licenses granted for manufacturing will now be valid

for the lifetime of the licensee company, eliminating the need for renewal every five years.

- (ii) **Removal of Sales Restrictions:** The requirement for manufacturers to sell small arms and light weapons to the Central or State Governments with prior approval from the MHA has been removed.
- (iii) **Payment of Fees:** The fee for manufacturing licenses will now be payable at the time of granting the license, rather than at the time of application. Payment of fees is done online.
- (iv) **Multi-Unit Licensing:** A single manufacturing license will be permitted for a multi-unit facility located within the same State or across different States within the country.

#### Licenses Related to Small Arms and Ammunition Manufacturing:

2.80 A total of 22 licenses have been issued for the manufacturing of small arms and ammunition (up to 12.7 mm caliber) in the private sector during the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024. The following table provides details of licenses granted over the past five years:

Year	Licenses Granted
2019	10
2020	10
2021	17
2022	13
2023	21



### **Restricted Bore Individual Licenses:**

2.81 During the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024, 35 licenses for the restricted category were issued for the possession of individual firearms.

### **National Database on Arms License (NDAL) and Armed License Issuance System (ALIS) Portal:**

2.82 The NDAL and ALIS portals, developed with modern technology, now offer 29 services. The entire process for granting individual arms and ammunition licenses, as well as manufacturing licenses for arms and ammunition, is now **paperless** and conducted **online**.

2.83 Individual Arms Licenses are now available on **DigiLocker**, which allows users to store and access documents securely in digital format. Licence holders can now carry a digital version of their license, reducing the need for physical copies and minimizing the risk of loss or damage. Key benefits include enhanced security through strong authentication, convenience in accessing and presenting the license, and easier verification by authorities. Additionally, DigiLocker promotes paperless governance, contributing to a more efficient and eco-friendly system. By offering the Arms License on DigiLocker, the government is advancing document management, improving accessibility, and strengthening

security for citizens.

### **Notifications Issued:**

2.84 **Promotion of Shooting Sports:** To encourage shooting sports in the country, special concessions for possessing additional firearms used in sports competitions have been granted through Notification No. SO 665 (E) dated 12.02.2020 and SO 2996(E) dated 26.07.2024. These notifications include pistols and revolvers in the exemption list for international medalists and renowned shooters, as recognized by the International Shooting Sports Federation (ISSF).

2.85 **Simplification of Export and Import Procedures:** To streamline the process of exporting and importing small arms and ammunition and to promote ease of doing business, power regarding the import of defense items has been delegated to the Department of Defence Production (DDP), Ministry of Defence (MOD), through Notification No. S.O. 293(E) dated 19.01.2024.

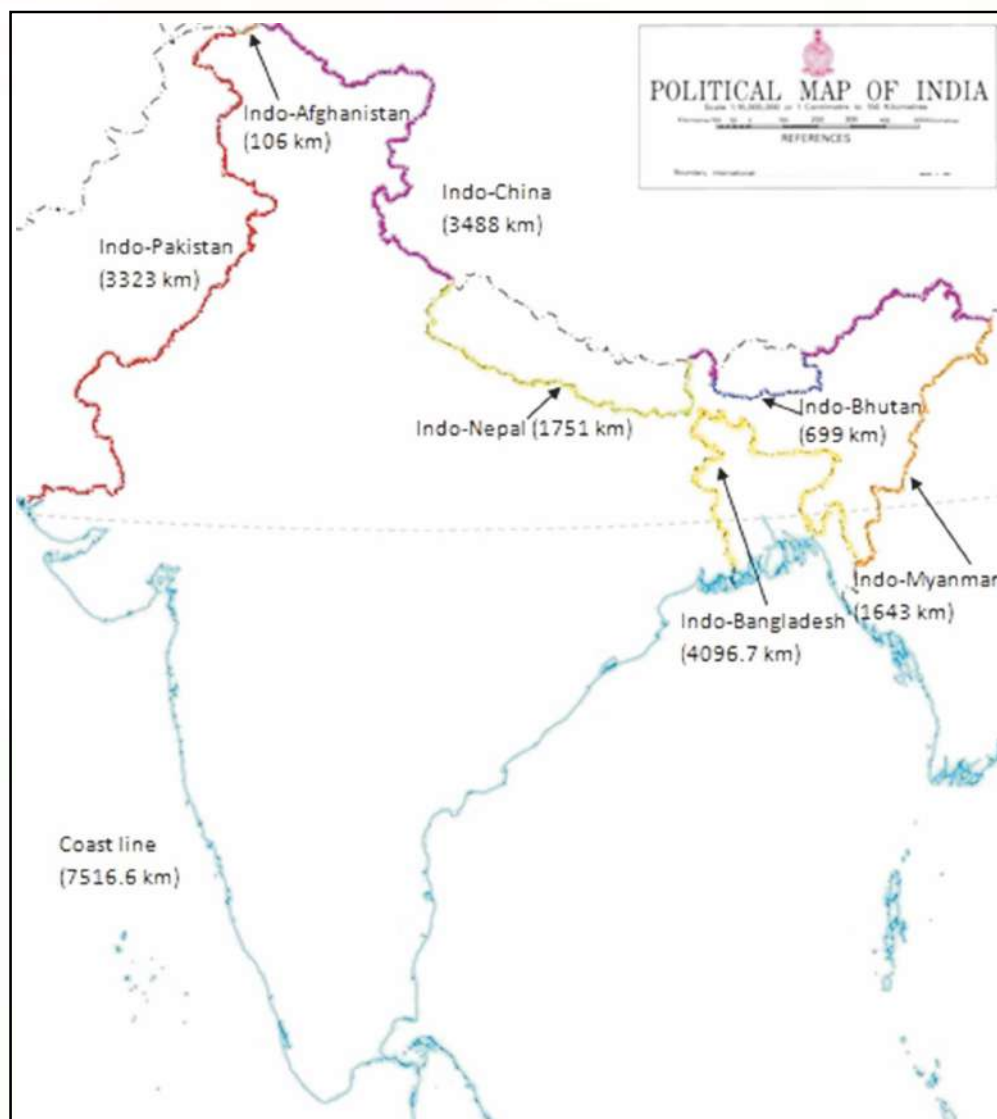
### **Sikh Jatha to Gurudwaras in Pakistan:**

2.86 Under the bilateral protocol signed between India and Pakistan in 1974, 5936 pilgrims were recommended by this Ministry to visit Gurudwaras in Pakistan on the occasion of Baisakhi (April, 2024), Barsi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh Ji (June, 2024) and Birth Anniversary of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji (November, 2024) during the year 2024-25.

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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.

The lengths of our land borders with neighboring countries are as under:



<b>Name of the Border</b>	<b>Border Length (in km)</b>
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
<b>Total Length of Land Border</b>	<b>15,106.7</b>

3.2 In January 2024, the Department of Border Management was created under the aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs to dedicate 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, flood lighting 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 The principal objectives of border management are securing the country's borders against interests hostile to the nation and establishing strong systems to interdict such elements while parallelly facilitating legitimate trade and commerce across borders. Proper management of borders is vital to national security. It presents many challenges, including coordination and concerted action by the administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country, to secure the frontiers and serve its

best interests.

3.4 As part of the strategy to secure the borders and establish infrastructure in the border areas of the country, several initiatives have been undertaken by the Department of Border Management. These include construction of the fences, flood lighting, 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 to it, various developmental works in the border areas have been undertaken by the Department under the BADP, as part of the 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 India-Pakistan border with BSF and Line of Actual Control (LAC) on India-China border with ITBP. The Indian Navy is responsible for overall Maritime Security, including coastal and offshore security. Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as authority responsible for the 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 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 neighbouring countries.

## MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

### INDIA-BANGLADESH BORDER (IBB)

3.9 The Indian side of the India-Bangladesh border is aligned to 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 densely populated and is cultivated right up to the border.

### Border Out Posts

3.10 Border Out Posts (BOPs) are the main work stations of the BSF along the borders. These self-contained defence out-posts with a specified area of responsibility were established along the entire continuum of land borders. Inter-alia, the BOPs are meant to provide an 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 support and combat functions. At present, there are 1114 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.

3.13 The India-Bangladesh Border is surrounded by difficult terrain such as hills, rivers and valleys, yet BSF is diligently performing its duty round the clock to keep illegal cross border activities and illegal migration from Bangladesh to India in check. These are the major challenges faced by BSF on these posts. In order to prevent illegal migration and illegal activities including anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India has sanctioned phase wise construction of border fencing illuminated by floodlights. The total length of India-Bangladesh border is 4096.7 km, out of which, 3232.218 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. Some problem areas such as riverine/low lying areas, habitations close to the border, pending land acquisition cases and protests by the border population have slowed down the installation of fencing in certain stretches on this border.

### **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 2752.537 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 690 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 2126.00 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 2116.246 km of fencing, out of which, 2068.406 km of fencing work 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). The fence and road work of about 9.214 km in Moreh (Manipur) has been completed.

3.23 The 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 in progress. Another fence and road work of about 20.862 km in Churachandpur (Manipur) has been awarded to BRO and work in progress.

3.24 In March 2024, the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) granted its in-principle approval for fencing of the remaining border length of Indo-Myanmar Border. The fence work of about 151.61 km has been awarded / in progress along IMB after CCS approval.

### **INDIA-CHINA BORDER (ICB)**

3.25 To strengthen the infrastructure along the India-China border, Government of India has undertaken various border infrastructure projects viz., construction of border roads, foot tracks, helipads, acclimatization centres, Foot Suspension Bridge (FSB) 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 that traverses through the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim. The main challenges along this border are to check misuse of the open border by terrorists and criminals for illegal and anti-national activities.

3.27 The Government of India has approved construction/upgrade 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 the 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 provide them essential infrastructure through convergence of the Central/State/UT/ BADP/ Local schemes and participatory approach.

3.31 The funding pattern of BADP (like other Core CSSs), 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 the Union Territory of Ladakh (UT without Legislature), Centre's 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).

### **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 5% of total annual allocation is earmarked for administrative expenditure and 5% for 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).

### Fund flow under BADP

3.37 The details of funds released to the States/UTs under BADP during the past 8 financial years (2017-18 to 2024-25) are as under:

**Statement showing the release of funds under BADP during 2017-18 to 2024-25) ₹ in Crore**

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)	2024-25 (Central Share)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	154.14	80.87	42.15	24.50	30.92	9.11	13.537	19.349
2	Assam	56.00	49.50	63.30	0.00	6.26	5.08	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	46.00	32.20	51.09	0.00	6.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Gujarat	31.72	56.23	14.00	0.00	6.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	25.95	27.49	0.00	2.79	18.59	0.00	21.4018
6	Jammu & Kashmir	198.89	84.00	114.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Ladakh			0.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	8.2353
8	Manipur	27.56	20.34	14.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Meghalaya	36.56	22.69	45.36	0.00	5.85	7.42	0.028	1.1547
10	Mizoram	46.00	32.20	55.93	12.29	0.00	12.56	1.494	4.482
11	Nagaland	40.04	33.96	24.85	5.07	16.10	0.00	1.377	2.066
12	Punjab	28.00	33.08	24.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Rajasthan	116.00	81.20	38.53	0.00	19.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Sikkim	28.01	27.50	53.01	14.97	32.43	59.16	12.183	24.701
15	Tripura	65.07	49.70	44.64	0.00	6.04	2.05	2.891	4.928
16	Uttar Pradesh	38.00	26.60	51.41	0.00	6.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Uttarakhand	31.00	29.20	43.60	7.14	30.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	West Bengal	122.00	85.40	115.21	0.00	31.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1100.00</b>	<b>770.62</b>	<b>824.59</b>	<b>63.97</b>	<b>216.00</b>	<b>129.97</b>	<b>31.51</b>	<b>86.3178</b>





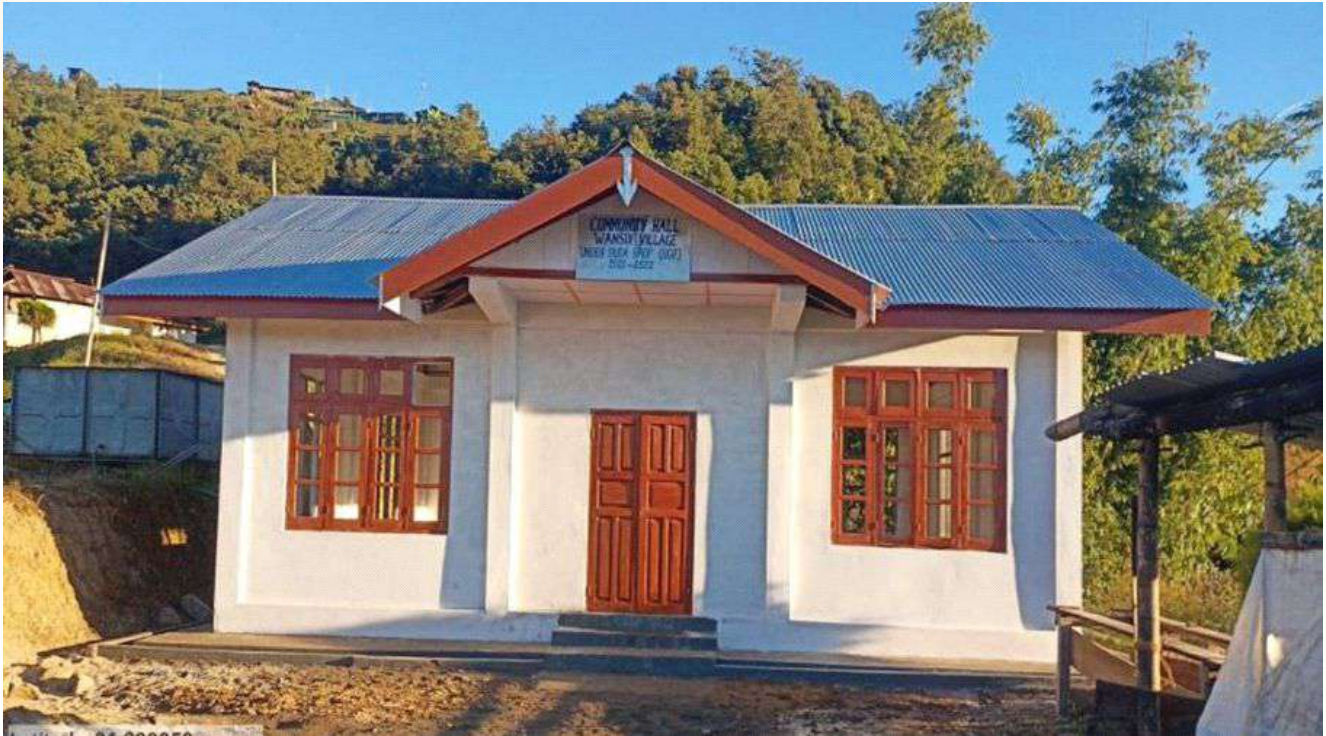
**Construction of PCC flooring of jeep road from Lungphunsang to Zokhua at Zokhua, Block & District - Champhai, Mizoram. Date of completion of work - 30.04.2024 (2024-25).**

(Source- Government of Mizoram)



**Construction of PCC Pavement from P Vanhne Residence to Sub Centre at Laki Block- Tipa, District - Siaha, Mizoram. Date of completion of work - 15.03.2024 (2023-24).**

(Source- Government of Mizoram)



**Construction of Community Centre at Wansoi, Block- Panso, District – Noklak (Nagaland).  
Date of completion of work: 05.11.2024 (2024-25).**

(Source– Government of Nagaland)



**Construction of Govt Middle School at Sentetfiang, Block- Sangau, District – Lawngtlai,  
Mizoram. Date of completion of work–30.04.2024 (2024-25).**

(Source– Government of Mizoram)



**Construction of Suspension Bridge over Tuitha River between M. T Geltam (Likhai) & T. Monglhang, at Likhai, Block- Singhat, District - Chura Chandpur, Manipur. Date of completion of work–11.03.2024 (2023-24).**

(Source– Government of Manipur)

### 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)

#### A Operationalized ICPs-15

Sl. No.	Location	State	International Border	Date of Operationalization
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	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	09.03.2024
13	Darranga	Assam	India-Bhutan	08.08.2024
14	Golakganj	Assam	India-Bangladesh	03.09.2024
15	Mankachar	Assam	India-Bangladesh	03.09.2024

The infrastructural facilities provided by the ICPs are as under:

(a) **Trade Facilities:**

- (i) Warehouse/Refrigerated Storage Space
- (ii) Trans-shipment Yards
- (iii) Rummaging Shed
- (iv) Plant and Animal Quarantine Labs
- (v) Parking Areas
- (vi) Duty Free Shop, Forex Services, Cafeteria, Parking etc.
- (vii) Cargo complex
- (viii) Driver rest area
- (ix) Electronic weighbridge
- (x) Inspection shed
- (xi) CCTV
- (xii) Confiscated goods shed
- (xiii) 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 facilities

(c) **Security Infrastructure:**

- (I) **Installation of Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE) in ICPs:** As part of enhancing border monitoring systems, RDEs have been deployed to detect and deter the illicit trafficking of nuclear and hazardous radioactive materials in cargo movement. The RDEs have been installed and are now operational at eight (8) ICPs, strengthening our capabilities for ensuring safety and security at the borders.



(ii) **Border Guarding Forces (BGF) accommodation:** The Government has so far approved BGF accommodation at 07 ICPs with a provision of Rs. 194.83 Crore. BGF accommodation has been completed and inaugurated at 04 ICPs, namely Attari, Agartala, Jogbani and Petrapole. The construction work for BGF accommodation at other 03 ICPs

namely, Raxaul, Dawki and Moreh is under progress.

**B. Development of Additional ICPs:** The following 11 locations were identified for the development of Integrated Check Posts in order to improve border security and streamline bilateral trade and relations with the neighbouring countries:

Sl. No.	ICPs	State	Border	Status
1	Sunauli	UP	Nepal	Under construction.
2	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	Nepal	Under development. Land acquisition / F C process underway.
3	Bhithamore	Bihar	Nepal	Under development.
4	Kawrpuchhuah	Mizoram	Bangladesh	Deferred by PIB
5	Panitanki	West Bengal	Nepal	In November, 2023, Govt. of West Bengal has accorded approval for LPAI's proposal for land acquisition for development of ICPs at these locations. Land for development of ICP Jaigaon Panitanki and Changrabandha has been transferred in possession of LPAI.
6	Jaigaon	West Bengal	Bhutan	
7	Changrabandha	West Bengal	Bangladesh	
8	Fulbari	West Bengal	Bangladesh	
9	Mahadipur	West Bengal	Bangladesh	Land acquisition is underway.
10	Ghojadanga	West Bengal	Bangladesh	
11	Hili	West Bengal	Bangladesh	

**C. Additional Work/Upgradation:**

**(I) ICP Sutarkandi:** With an approved outlay of Rs. 181.44 Crore, the construction work for development of ICP Sutarkandi in Assam at Indo-Bangladesh Border is under

progress. 25% of work has been completed as of December 2025. The project is likely to be completed by the end of 2026.





Master Plan- ICP Sutarkandi



Proposed PTB- ICP Sutarkandi

**D. Operationalization of new Integrated Check Posts:**

**(I) ICP Darranga:** LPAI started operations at ICP Darranga post taking it over from the State Government of Assam on 08<sup>th</sup> August 2024. Immigration facilities at

ICP Darranga have been inaugurated by Hon'ble Governor of the State of Assam, Shri Lakshman Prasad Acharya in the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bhutan, H.E. Shri Dasho Tshering Tobgay on 07<sup>th</sup> November 2024.



**(I) ICP Golakganj and Mankachar:** LPAI took over the respective Border Trading Centres from Assam State Government on 03<sup>rd</sup> September 2024.

Pradesh was made operational on 09<sup>th</sup> May 2024 post inauguration on 01<sup>st</sup> June 2023 through Video Conferencing jointly by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India with Hon'ble Prime Minister of Nepal.

**(iii) ICP Rupaidiha** in the State of Uttar



E. New Projects undertaken/inaugurated during FY 2024-25.



**A. Passenger Terminal Building, Petrapole:** A new Passenger Terminal building at ICP Petrapole, West Bengal at Indo-Bangladesh Border has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah on 27<sup>th</sup> October 2024. Developed with an outlay of Rs. 487.00

Crore to cater around seven million handling capacity annually and nearly 25,000 passengers per day. The new terminal is an important gateway for passengers traveling between India and Bangladesh, providing them with a world-class facility.



PTB Petrapole

(Source: LPAI)



PTB Petrapole

(Source: LPAI)

**B. Maitri Dwar (Joint Cargo Gate), Petrapole:** Maitri Dwar at Land Port Petrapole, West Bengal at Indo-Bangladesh Border has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah on 27<sup>th</sup> October 2024. The Joint Cargo Gate, developed at an outlay of Rs. 6.00 Crore is

equipped with modern day facilities such as ANPR, Boom barriers, Facial recognition cameras and access-controlled entry/ exit points for Indian and Bangladeshi Trucks. This dedicated gate for cargo movement is aimed at easing and streamlining the flow of goods between the two nations.



*Ministry of Home Affairs*



**C. BGF Accommodation at ICPs Agartala and Petrapole:** Border Guarding Force (BGF) accommodation at Integrated Check Post Agartala and Petrapole in the

State of Tripura and West Bengal on India-Bangladesh Border have been virtually inaugurated on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2024 by Hon'ble Union Home Minister.



### Coastal Security

3.40 Coastal Security is a multi-stakeholder construct which includes Coastal Police of 09 Coastal States and 04 Union Territories, Indian Coast Guard (ICG), Indian Navy and other agencies. The Department of Border Management has implemented the Coastal **Security Scheme (CSS)** in phases with the objective of strengthening the infrastructure of coastal police of coastal States/UTs for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow waters close to the coast. The CSS (Phase-I) was implemented from 01.04.2005 to 31.03.2011 with an outlay of Rs.646 Cr. Under the Scheme, Coastal States/UTs were provided with 73 Coastal Police Stations (CPS), 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 interceptor boats, 153 jeeps, 312 motor cycles and 10 Rigid Inflatable Boats

(RIBs). The CSS (Phase-II) was implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2011 to 31.03.2020 with an approved outlay of Rs. 1579.91 Cr. Under the Phase-II, the coastal States/UTs were provided with 131 CPS, 37 jetties, 06 Marine Operational Centres, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.

### Coastal Security Initiatives

#### National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP)

3.41 The Government of India approved setting up of National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP) at Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gujarat with an outlay of Rs. 441 Cr. To date, the project is 53% completed and is likely to be fully functional by early 2027. A temporary campus of the Academy started functioning in October 2018. So far, 18 batches have completed the Marine Police

Foundation Course (MPFC) and 1914 coastal police personnel have completed their training. The 19th batch of MPFC of 92 personnel has reported at NACP and is

undergoing training. During the year 2025 till now total of 189 coastal police/customs/BSF personnel have been trained in following courses:

Sl.no	Course Name	Duration/No. of Batches	Total No. of Attendees
i.	MPFC	10 weeks/03	189
ii.	Capsule Course for SOs	1 week/01	00
iii.	Online Vertical Interaction	01 day/02	00
iv.	Pre-LIMO Course for BSF Officers	4 days/01	00
v	Mobile Training Course for Coastal Police	10 days/01	00



**NACP construction activity**

### **Coastal Digital Mapping Portal**

3.42 Developing a Coastal digital mapping portal is an important step towards strengthening coastal security by mapping all important assets with respect to coastal security. The portal is being developed by Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics (BISAG-N), Gandhinagar, Gujarat with a financial outlay of Rs.1.58 Cr. The portal is at an advanced stage of launch.

### **Common Communication Plan (COMPLAN-2022)**

3.43 To ensure seamless communication between all coastal security stakeholders the Common Communication Plan - 2022 (COMPLAN-2022) was circulated amongst the stakeholders in September 2022. Rs. 51.8 Cr also sanctioned for procurement of equipment which is underway by BSF. The details of Coastal States/UTs wise equipment planned to be procured is as below:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Frequency Tuning of Existing Sets	Requirement of VHF Sets		SATCOM Terminal Sets	
			Fixed Type	Walkie-Talkie	MST Sets	HST Sets
i.	Gujarat	91	67	164	45	03
ii.	Maharashtra	95	35	102	20	20
iii.	Goa	16	16	34	16	02
iv.	Karnataka	27	19	42	12	12
v.	Kerala	44	36	65	28	08
vi.	Tamil Nadu	45	65	141	47	10
vii.	Andhra Pradesh	33	42	62	36	02
viii.	Odisha	31	34	56	19	15
ix.	West Bengal	21	24	50	28	02
x.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	08	13	25	11	04
xi.	Lakshadweep	17	16	31	12	06
xii.	Puducherry	07	15	25	16	01
xiii.	A & N Island	36	93	97	22	10
Total		471	475	894	312	95
					Total Sets 407 (MST+HST)	

### 3.44 Capacity Building and Training of Coastal Police

#### (I) Joint Coastal Patrolling (JCP)

To enhance co-ordination and synergy between Coastal Police personnel and ICG

units, Indian Coast Guard (ICG) has been conducting Joint Coastal Patrolling (JCP) alongwith Coastal Police of respective coastal States/UTs w.e.f. 15.08.2020. Details till March, 2025 are as under:

Period	Classroom training	Personnel Attended	Sea Sorties	Personnel Embarked
From 15-08-2020 to 31-03-2025	2711	7672	3979	9248

#### (ii) Training of Coastal Police:

The ab-initio training of Coastal Police

personnel is also undertaken by Indian Coast Guard. This training includes various



aspects of navigation, seamanship, communication and best practices at sea. The training is conducted at Coast Guard Training Centre, Kochi and also at Coast Guard District Headquarters in all coastal States/UTs. In 2025, 45 coastal police personnel were imparted ab-initio training at CG DHQs. Till March 2025, 11,646 Coastal Police personnel have been trained by ICG.

### **(iii) Coordination Exercises:**

To enhance synergy amongst coastal security stakeholders and revalidate the coastal security SoPs:

- (a) Coastal Security Exercise 'Sagar Kavach' is conducted biannually. Till April, 2025, 269 'Sagar Kavach' exercises have been conducted.
- (b) To enhance inter-agency coordination and achieve a robust coastal security mechanism, one day drill 'Sajag' is also conducted every month except monsoon period. Till April, 2025, 469 Sajag have been conducted.

### **Community Interaction Programmes (CIPs)**

3.45 ICG has been undertaking CIPs for the fishermen to bring in awareness about safety issues at sea, to sensitize the fishing community on the prevailing security situation and develop them to be the "Eyes and Ears" for intelligence gathering. Till Feb, 2025, 15,688 CIPs have been conducted.

### **3.46 Vibrant Villages Programme-I (VVP-I)**

- With an objective to enhance

vibrancy, reverse outmigration and provide sufficient incentives for people to stay on, the Vibrant Villages Programme-I (VVP-I) was envisaged. The Central Government approved VVP-I as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Comprehensive Development of select villages in 46 blocks abutting the northern border in 19 districts of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Ladakh on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2023.

- The programme envisages focused areas of interventions in the select villages for creation of opportunities for livelihood generation through promotion of tourism & cultural heritage, skill development & entrepreneurship and development of cooperative societies including agriculture/horticulture, cultivation of medicinal plants/herbs etc. The interventions also include providing road connectivity to unconnected villages, village infrastructures, energy including renewable energy, television & telecom connectivity. The objective of the programme is to create sufficient incentives for people to stay on in the selected villages.
- Further, to bring vibrancy in selected villages, 17 Union Cabinet Ministers have so far undertaken visits to 34 villages of 8 districts covered under VVP-I 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. In addition to this, 91 Senior Officers of 17 Central Ministries/ Departments have undertaken visits to 259 vibrant villages.

- Sarpanches from Vibrant villages attended the Republic Day-2024. MHA also showcased the tableaux on VVP-I on Republic Day 2024 showcasing tourism potential, homestays, etc.



During the Republic Day Celebration in 2025, some special invitees, including sarpanches, women entrepreneurs and children, were invited. The Hon'ble Home

Minister held an "Atmiya Samvad" with all the special invitees on the eve of the celebration on 25th January, 2025





More than 7500 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 during the year.



**Dibang Valley, Promotion of Tourism**



**Promotion of tourism, Jayang Bagang, East Kameng, Ar. Pradesh**



**Promotion of tourism, Gnathang , Ganktok, Sikkim**

- MHA has sanctioned 503 works/projects with a financial outlay of Rs 182.79 Crore under Vibrant Villages Programme-I (VVP-I), which include village infrastructure development like multi-purpose community hall, tourism boosting infrastructure like wayside amenities, eco- tourism,

adventure tourism, viewpoints, holiday homes, village internal infrastructure, solar street lights and eco-regeneration like brush wood check dam and school infrastructure, etc. The details of sanctioned projects under VVP-I are as under:

States/UT	No of projects	Sanctioned Cost (In Cr)
Arunachal Pradesh	294	127.75
Himachal Pradesh	40	6.68
Ladakh (UT)	44	9.02
Sikkim	10	13.02
Uttarakhand	115	26.32
Total	503	182.79

- An eco-tourism project has been approved for Gnathang Forest Block village in Gangtok district, Sikkim keeping in view the overall sustainable development undertaken at the villages under the district. Likewise, the development of a trekking route from Shri Badrinath to

Neelkanth Khal Benakuli Trek in Bamni village, Chamoli, is expected to boost the income of 250 households through homestays, guiding services and local product sales. These initiatives aim to promote tourism and economic growth in these areas with forward and backward linkages



**Holiday Home, Bameng Village, East Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh**

- Additionally, under convergence, 951 works/projects with an outlay of Rs 581.07 Crore (approx.) have been

sanctioned by various Ministries/ Departments. The details of sanctioned projects under convergence are as under:

State/UT	No. of projects	Sanctioned Cost (In Cr)
Arunachal Pradesh	831	238.75
Himachal Pradesh	39	86.90
Ladakh (UT)	22	73.63
Sikkim	3	0.68
Uttarakhand	56	181.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>581.07</b>

- To enhance the road connectivity, 121 projects (113 Roads & 8 LSB) with an outlay of Rs 2420.89 Crore have been sanctioned in Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim. Out of the sanctioned road works, 102 roads & 8 LSBs works have been awarded and 72 roads & 3 LSBs works have been started.
- Under the Programme, out of 662 villages, 434 have been provided with 4G connectivity. The goal is to extend 4G connectivity to all VVP-I villages by the end of December, 2025 under the Digital Bharat Nidhi initiative led by the Department of Telecommunications.
- Out of 662 villages, 473 villages are connected to the On-Grid and 127 villages are connected to the Off-Grid. To further enhance electricity distribution infrastructure and connect more villages to the on-grid system under RDSS, the MoP has approved 43 projects with an outlay of

Rs 238.30 Crore.

- To increase the vibrancy through tourism, 156 projects with an outlay of Rs 63.5 Crore have been sanctioned under VVP-I covering areas like viewpoints, adventure tourism, eco resorts and trek routes.
- The Ministry of Tourism under the challenge-based destination development scheme (a sub scheme of Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme) has identified 5 VVP-I villages with Rs 5 Crore outlay per village.
- PM Gati Shakti portal is being used for integrated planning and infrastructural development in villages covered under VVP-I.
- An online module for Vibrant Villages Programme -I has been developed and made functional for receipt, examining and approval for Annual Action Plans under VVP-I and monitoring of activities undertaken in vibrant villages.

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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
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,01,285</b>	<b>60,96,310</b>	<b>58,24,946</b>	<b>487.8</b>	<b>445.9</b>	<b>422.2</b>

(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 Kidnapping & Abduction (1,07,588 cases out of 11,58,815 cases) accounting for 13.7% and 9.3% 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 cases for rioting accounted for 66.2% of total such cases.

(d) **Violent Crimes**

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate*		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
<b>Murder</b>	29,193	29,272	28,522	2.2	2.1	2.1
<b>Kidnapping &amp; Abduction</b>	84,805	1,01,707	1,07,588	6.3	7.4	7.8
<b>Total Violent Crimes</b>	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 (29,272 cases). '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

and 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. 49,941 victims 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 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.	<b>Total IPC Crimes</b>	<b>56,59,787</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>1,70,52,367</b>	<b>8,14,669</b>	<b>54.2</b>

(Source: NCRB)



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, chargesheets were submitted in 26,11,526 cases with a charge-sheeting rate of 71.3%. 36,60,786 cases were disposed of 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 while they were 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
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total SLL Crimes</b>	<b>30,86,200</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>1,09,63,213</b>	<b>11,49,634</b>	<b>77.3</b>

(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 of 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 Many victims of some general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating, etc are women. The crimes specifically directed against women are characterized as 'Crimes against Women'. The table shows how reporting 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 measures towards women safety and empowerment 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 12.5% 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)



**Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:**

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

(Source: NCRB)

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 (39.0%), 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%

(Source: NCRB)

**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

(Source: NCRB)

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 between 16-18years (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 inferred from the above 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 citizens during 2022.



### 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 categories 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 65,893 cases) 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 77.8% and 12.8% 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% recovery of stolen

properties. During 2022, out of total theft of (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, the 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) went 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 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 has 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 the 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 violations of human rights.

5.2 With the amendments to 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 Persons with Disabilities

5.3 The newly appointed Chairperson of the NHRC Shri Justice V. Ramasubramanian assumed the office on 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2024. Two newly appointed Members Shri Priyank Kanoongo joined the Commission on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2024 and Justice Dr. Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi on 30<sup>th</sup> December 2024. Earlier, Smt Vijaya Bharathi Sayani had joined the Commission as Member on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2023. The Budget Allocation of NHRC for the year 2024-25 is ₹ 71.90 Crore, out of which up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024, the Government had released ₹ 50.01 Crore (including the unspent balance of the previous year i.e., ₹ 3.65 Crore) in three installments. The expenditure as on 31.12.2024 was ₹ 47.01 Crore.

#### Complaint Handling

5.4 NHRC has created HRCNet Portal, an online complaints registration and management system, wherein a victim and/ or any other person on behalf of the victim, can file a complaint in any of the 22 languages related to human rights



violations. NHRC also receives complaints sent by victims or any other person on his/her behalf, by email, by posts or by hand. During the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, a total of 48,981 cases were registered in the Commission. During the same period, 49,660 cases were disposed of, including the cases registered in the previous year. The cases disposed of also include the transfer of 1,467 cases to the SHRCs for disposal at their end. During the aforesaid period, NHRC recommended monetary relief in 307 cases amounting to ₹ 12,64,75,000/-. NHRC takes *suo motu* cognizance of cases related to human rights violations based on news reports in the media. From 1.4.2024 to 31.12.2024, NHRC took *suo motu* cognizance in 85 such cases.

### Investigation of Cases

5.5 During the period 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, NHRC dealt with 1,547 cases of investigation, including 1,097 cases of death in judicial custody, 162 cases of deaths in police custody, and 157 fact finding cases. NHRC also dealt with 131 cases of death in police encounters and conducted spot investigations in 12 cases of alleged serious violations of human rights.

### Training - Training of police officials on human rights

5.6 NHRC established under the protection of the Human Rights Act, 1993, has the statutory responsibility to spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and use all possible means to promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of their human rights. One of the most important aspects of

spreading human rights literacy is the training of police officials belonging to the States/UTs.

5.7 NHRC has successfully conducted the following five residential 'Training of Trainers' course on Human Rights:

- a.) The Training of Trainers course on human rights for Indian Forest Service officers was successfully conducted from 18.06.2024 to 21.06.2024 at Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA), Dehradun. 35 officers attended the programme. They were sensitized on various aspects related to human rights in forested and tribal areas.
- b.) An Orientation programme on new criminal laws, in coordination with the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) was successfully conducted at NHRC HQ on 24.07.2024 to 25.07.2024, in which 50 officers/ officials of NHRC participated.
- c.) NHRC, also prepared a syllabus on human rights for IPS officers, which was approved by MHA; and the first training of IPS probationers was held at SVPNPA, Hyderabad, from 12.08.2024 to 14.08.2024, which included 7 topics covered in 20 periods.
- d.) A two-day capacity-building programme on human rights for police officers was held at Coimbatore from 03.10.2024 to 04.10.2024 for senior police officers of Tamil Nadu

and Karnataka, in which 45 officers participated in the training program.

- e.) A two-day capacity-building programme on human rights for police officers was held at the Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur, from 25.10.2024 to 26.10.2024 in which 35 senior IPS officers participated. In the inaugural programme, senior officers of Rajasthan Police attended the programme.

### **International Engagements**

5.8 NHRC has an eminent position at international forums as well as regional 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 the Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI for its full compliance with Paris Principles. NHRC Chairperson is the member of GANHRI's 16 member Bureau and Secretary General, NHRC is the Chairperson of the Finance Committee of the GANHRI. NHRC continues to retain 'A' status since 1999, 2006, 2011, 2017. The current accreditation cycle started in 2022 and it is still continuing. NHRC is also one of the founding members of Asia Pacific Forum (APF) of National Human Rights Institutions, which is a regional coalition of NHRIs of Asia Pacific Region and contributes annually an amount of 1,50,000 USD to APF. Chairperson, NHRC is also a member of the APF Governance Committee, which is the decision-making body of Asia Pacific Forum.

5.9 NHRC participated in eight meetings/ workshops/ seminars and highlighted human rights work of India as well as NHRC, held in London (United Kingdom), Bangkok (Thailand), New York (USA), Geneva (Switzerland), Kathmandu (Nepal) and Aspen, Colorado (USA). NHRC also held interactions with Ambassador of the European Union, Ambassador of France, High Commissioner of Australia, Chief Mission for UNHCR India, Head of Taskforce on Women's Rights and Gender Equality of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Ambassador of Italy, United Kingdom High Commissioner, India Country Director of World Bank and Ambassador of Orphans Feeding Foundation, Member of Parliament (Bundestag) and Chairperson of Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid and 14 Members delegation from New Jersey, USA.

### **ITEC Executive Capacity Building Programme on Human Rights**

5.10 The Commission in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, organized its second Executive Capacity Building Programme on human rights for the global south on 11 - 16 November, 2024. The programme, aimed at experience sharing, saw participation from the NHRIs of 8 countries having 34 participants in total. Eminent speakers delivered talks on various aspects of human rights. Key themes included UN and human rights framework; democracy in action; human rights framework and Sustainable Development Goals; NHRC India, its mandate and functioning; complaints





management, international outreach, collaborations and partnerships; institutional framework for protection of human rights in India; promotion of socio-economic and cultural rights: quality of life and dignity; evolution of human rights in Indian jurisprudence; India and global south: developmental cooperation and partnership; and discussion on emerging challenges of human rights such as cyber security, environmental sustainability and healthcare, among others.

### Written submission to International Bodies

5.11 NHRC India submitted following video statements for 56<sup>th</sup> Human Rights Council to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on 14.06.2024 and video statements for 57<sup>th</sup> Human Rights Council in September 2024, the details of which are given below:

- a.) During the 56<sup>th</sup> session of the Human Rights Council, NHRC submitted 3 video statements to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on 14.06.2024: a.) Video statement by Member, NHRC on Interactive Dialogue with Special Rapporteur on Internally Dispersed Persons; b.) Video statement by DG (Investigation), NHRC on Interactive Dialogue with Special Rapporteur on Trafficking; and c) Video statement by Joint Secretary on Interactive Dialogue with Special Rapporteur on Climate Change.
- b.) During the 57<sup>th</sup> session of the Human

Rights Council, NHRC submitted 3 video statements to Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in September, 2024: a) Video statement on Interactive Dialogue with Special Rapporteur on hazardous substances and wastes by Member, NHRC; b) Video statement on Interactive Dialogue with Working Group on arbitrary detention by DG (Investigation), NHRC; and c.) Video statement on Annual discussion on integration of a gender perspective by Joint Secretary, NHRC.

### Core Advisory Groups:

5.12 NHRC has 12 Core Advisory Groups made up of eminent persons or representatives of bodies working on different human rights issues, who voluntarily agree to serve, in an honorary capacity, as members of those Groups. During the Core Group meetings, the subject matter experts render expert advice to the Commission.

#### 5.13 Core Advisory Group meetings

##### a) Core Group on Criminal Justice System

Meeting of the Core Group on Criminal Justice System Reforms held on 23.04.2024. The focus of the discussion was on the four themes, viz., a) Delay in Forensic Reports; b) Areas of Improvement in the Prosecution System; c) Burking of Offences; and d) Simplification of Language in Organs of the Criminal Justice system.

**b) Core Group on Health and Mental Health**

Meeting of Core Group on Health and Mental Health held on 24.04.2024 under the chairmanship of Chairperson, NHRC. The aim of the meeting was to deliberate on the rights of patients and doctors. The meeting was held under four technical sessions, viz., a) Issue of bonds in medical colleges; b) Issues related to disbursement of stipend to Doctors; c) Rights of the patients; d) Rights of the doctors.

**c) Core Group Meeting on Business and Human Rights**

A meeting of the Core Group on Business and Human Rights on **the topic 'Safeguarding Dignity: Human Rights Due Diligence across Supply Chains'** held on 11.07.2024 at Manav Adhikar Bhavan, New Delhi in hybrid mode. The meeting was chaired by the Acting Chairperson. The meeting covered a range of agendas such as - a.) Importance and Key Features of Human Rights Due Diligence; b.) Understanding and identifying Gaps and Challenges in Existing Systems; c.) Emerging Good Practices and d.) Way Forward.

**d) Core Group Meeting on Human Rights Defenders and NGOs**

A meeting of the Core Group on Human Rights Defenders & NGOs on the topic '*Identifying the roles, responsibilities, and Challenges of Human Rights Defenders in India*' was

held on 19.07.2024 at the Manav Adhikar Bhawan, New Delhi in a hybrid mode. The meeting was chaired by Acting Chairperson, NHRC. The agenda points discussed during the meeting are - a.) Roles and responsibilities of Human Rights Defenders; b.) Organizations/ Institutions as Human Rights Defenders in different areas of Human Rights; c.) Need for creating awareness and Interface between citizens and Human Rights Defenders; and d.) Challenges and Way Forward. Each of the themes was elaborately discussed during the meeting.

**e) Core Group on Rights of Bonded Labours**

A meeting of the Core Group on Rights of Bonded Labour was held on 05.07.2024, at Manav Adhikar Bhavan, New Delhi in hybrid mode, under the chairmanship of Acting Chairperson, NHRC. The agenda that was discussed during the meeting are - a) Constitutional and Statutory provisions on Bonded Labor and their Implementation; b) Presence of Bonded Labor in industry with specific mention of Agriculture, Textiles Industry and brick kiln establishments; c) Situation of women and children as frequent target of Bonded Labour.

**f) Core Advisory Group Meeting on Environment, Climate Change and Human Rights**

A Core Advisory Group meeting on



Environment, Climate Change and Human Rights on the theme “Climate Change and Human Rights” was held on 16.10.2024 at the Manav Adhikar Bhawan, New Delhi via hybrid mode to discuss the intersection of climate change, environmental protection, and human rights. The meeting was chaired by Acting Chairperson, NHRC. The following were the agenda points that were discussed:

- i.) Impact of climate change on local communities;
- ii.) Extreme weather events and their effects on lives and livelihoods; and
- iii.) Corporate accountability in the context of climate change

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

5.14 To protect and promote human rights and reach out to various stakeholders, NHRC regularly organizes Open House Discussions, Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, etc. to discuss and deliberate on emerging human rights issues and challenges to achieving human rights.

- a) NHRC convened an Open House Discussion on "*Derogatory Practices towards Women in India: Challenges and the Way Forward*" in collaboration with Devi Ahilya University, Indore, Madhya Pradesh on 10.06.2024.
- b) NHRC convened an Open House discussion on '*Preventing Beggary and Rehabilitation of Individuals engaged in Beggary*' on 28.08.2024 at Manav Adhikar Bhawan on the following

agenda: i.) Understanding Beggary; ii.) Legal and Policy framework; iii.) Interventions by the State and barriers preventing in accessing such support services; iv.) Role played by NGO's/CSO's in preventing Beggary and rehabilitation of individuals engaged in Beggary.

- c) NHRC convened an Open House Discussion on '*Tribal Education in India: Problems, Policies and Perspective*' on 29.08.2024 at Manav Adhikar Bhawan on the key agenda: i.) Identifying gaps and challenges in tribal education; ii.) Analyzing existing policies and programs; and iii.) Exploring perspectives and ways forward.
- d) A national symposium on Women's Safety at Work & Public Spaces organized by the NHRC at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 09.09.2024 was concluded with many suggestions to improve women's safety.
- e) NHRC convened an Open House Discussion on Rights of Children of Sex Workers and Children from Marginalized Communities on 30.09.2024 at Manav Adhikar Bhawan. The meeting was chaired by the Acting Chairperson. The meeting covered several key agendas which addressed critical issues affecting vulnerable children.
- f) The Commission organized an Open House Discussion on "*Access to Legal Aid to Victims*" on 25.04.2024 at Manav

- Adhikar Bhavan. The meeting was chaired by Chairperson, NHRC. The objective of the discussion is to enhance access to justice for victims by strengthening legal aid delivery mechanisms, addressing systemic challenges, and promoting the role of NGOs, academic institutions, and government initiatives in ensuring equitable access to legal support.
- g) An Open House Discussion on 'Rights of Fishermen' was organized in collaboration with Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University (DSNLU), Visakhapatnam at DSNLU Campus on 31.08.2024. The meeting was chaired by Acting Chairperson, NHRC. The objective of the discussion was to address the Human Rights Violations within India's Fishing Communities, Fishing Rights and Environmental Concerns and the Social Security Measures/ Welfare Schemes for the Fishermen Community.
- h) A National Conference on Rights of Older Persons, with the theme "*Assessing the Structural Framework, Legal Safeguards, Social Security Rights and Institutional Protection of India's Elderly*" was organized by NHRC at Vigyan Bhavan on 18.10.2024. The conference had three technical sessions that were chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Resident Country Representative, UNFPA India and Member, NITI Aayog, respectively with eminent domain experts as panellists. The conference focused on issues and actionable solutions to address the issue of aging, tackle the gendered face of aging and evaluate the healthcare scenario and its impact on healthy life, productivity and social security.
- i) An Open House Discussion on Sports and Human Rights under the theme "*Safeguarding the Rights and Well-being of Sportspersons in India*" was organized on 29.10.2024. The discussion presided over by the Acting Chairperson of the NHRC witnessed participation from representatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Netaji Subhash Sports Authority of India at Patiala, National Centre for Sports Science and Research, National Sports University and various National Sports Federations. The meeting also involved stakeholders from Sports Injury Centre at the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi; Humans for Sports, UK; Sports and Rights Alliance, Switzerland and GoSports Foundation based in Bangalore, India. The agenda items put up for discussion in this meeting were - a.) Rehabilitation of Sportspersons after Incidents of Abuse, b.) Mental Health of Sportspersons in India, and c.) Institutional Frameworks Required to Safeguard Interests of Sportspersons.
- j) A National Conference on the Rights of Health and Mental Health, with the theme 'Mental Wellbeing: Navigating Stress from Classroom to Workplace'

has been organized by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India, at Vigyan Bhavan on 10.12.2024. The conference focused on: i.) Stress among children and adolescents; ii.) Mental health challenges concerning youth in institutions of higher learning; and iii.) Stress and burnout at workplaces.

- k) An Open House Discussion on Rights of Gig Workers was organized on 17.12.2024 at the National Human Rights Commission. The following agendas were discussed in the meeting: i.) The Informality of the Gig workers' social security benefits and their legal ambiguity; ii.) The Deprivation of Health, Mental Health, safety and security of gig workers; and iii.) Gender disparity and financial instability for women gig workers.

#### **Advisories issued by NHRC**

5.15 The Commission continues to address the concerns of vulnerable segments of society through its well-studied and pointed advisories for the protection of their rights. Following two advisories were issued during this period:

- a) Advisory for the Protection and Rehabilitation of impoverished, uneducated Children, Women, and Differently-abled individuals engaged in begging was issued on 05.07.2024.
- b) An Advisory on the Protection of Human Rights of the Widows was

issued on 11.06.2024.

#### **Special Rapporteurs and Special Monitors**

5.16 NHRC has appointed Special Rapporteurs and Monitors to reach out to various parts of the country. Special Rapporteurs 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 human rights. Presently, NHRC has engaged 14 Special Rapporteurs and 21 Special Monitors who help NHRC to discharge its functions as envisaged in Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (PHR Act).

#### **Publication of Books/ Booklets on Human Rights Issues**

5.17 The following NHRC publications were printed during the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024:

- i.) Annual Report 2022-23 (English)
- ii.) Annual Report 2022-23 (Hindi)
- iii.) Annual Report 2023-24(English)
- iv.) Annual Report 2023-24(Hindi)
- v.) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (English)
- vi.) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (Hindi)
- vii.) Journal of NHRC (Vol. 23), 2024 (English)
- viii.) Manav Adhikar: Nai Dishayen (Vol. 21), 2024 (Hindi)
- ix.) Advisories issued by the NHRC to protect human rights

## 5.18 Training Programmes

- i) **Collaborative Moot Court Competition:** During the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, two Competitions were conducted, details of which are as under:

S. No.	Institute	Duration
1.	National Law University and Judicial Academy (NLUJA), Assam	24.05.2024 - 26.05.2024
2.	Hidayatullah National Law University (HNLU), Raipur, Chhattisgarh	20.09.2024 – 22.09.2024

- ii) **Collaborative Training Programme:** During the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, NHRC approved a total of 31 Collaborative Training Programmes for One Day/ Two Days/ Three Days on Human Rights and related issues of different Academic Institutes like Central Universities/ Colleges/ Administrative Training Institutions (ATIs)/ Police Training Institutes (PTIs)/ Judicial Training Institutes (JTIs) etc. Out of these, a total of 23 Collaborative Training Programmes were conducted in which 2,193 persons participated. In addition to above 23 programmes, as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between NHRC and Indian Law Institute (ILI), 04 training programmes have been conducted by ILI, New Delhi in collaboration with NHRC during the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024.

### iii) Collaborative Conferences/

**Seminars/ Workshops on Human Rights:** Four Collaborative Conferences/Seminars/Workshops i.e. Three One-day (on 06.09.2024, 17.10.2024 & 18.12.2024) and 01 Two-days (on 04.10.2024 and 05.10.2024) have been conducted during the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024.

### iv) In-person Internship Programme:

An in-person Summer Internship Programme-2024 was conducted from 10.06.2024 to 05.07.2024, wherein 80 students were shortlisted out of the applications of 1,439 students. 67 students' interns (46 girls & 21 boys) 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 given to the winners. The students were taken to visit NGO Asha Kiran, Tihar Prison, NCW & Police Stations of Defence Colony and Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

- v) **Online Short Term Internship (OSTI):** NHRC organized 04 Online Short Term Internship Programmes during the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, in which 340 students (228 girls and 112 boys) were shortlisted for internship.

- vi) **Gender Sensitization Programme for in house Officers and Staff of the Commission:** During the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, NHRC organized two Gender Sensitization

Training Programmes for in-house officers and staff on 07.06.2024 and 06.12.2024, attended by approx. 175 participants. Former Member-NCW, Advocate-Supreme Court and Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi had delivered the lectures on the theme 'Empowering Women in the Workplace'.

**vii) In House Workshop on Noting and Drafting:**

Three Specialized in-house training programmes on 'Noting and Drafting' were conducted for the staff and officers of the Commission during the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024. Retired Government officials were engaged as Resource Persons for the said training programmes. Details of the workshop are as under:

- a.) Training for 42 Secretarial Staff was conducted in two phases, i.e. on 19.04.2024 & 13.05.2024.
- b.) Training for 26 LDCs/ UDCs was conducted on 25.10.2024.
- c.) Training for 34 Assistants was conducted on 28.10.2024.

**viii) Visit of Students & Officers at NHRC from different Colleges/ Universities/ Institutes:**

NHRC organized 30 half-day visits for students & faculty members of different schools, universities and institutions during the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024. 1416 students/ faculty/ officers were given orientation on Human Rights Awareness and the functioning of the Commission.

**NHRC Foundation Day**

5.19 NHRC celebrates its Foundation Day on 12<sup>th</sup> October every year. In the year 2024, 12th October being a festival day, NHRC celebrated its 32<sup>nd</sup> Foundation Day at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 18.10.2024. Hon'ble Vice-President of India graced the Foundation Day function as the Chief Guest.

5.20 NHRC has also organized a National Conference on Rights of Older Persons with the theme "Assessing the Structural Framework, Legal Safeguards, Social Security Rights and Institutional Protection of India's Elderly", on 18.10.2024 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

**Human Rights Day**

5.21 To mark Human Rights Day on 10.12.2024, the NHRC organized a programme at the Plenary Hall of the Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu graced the occasion as the Chief Guest, in the presence of the NHRC, India Acting Chairperson, Smt. Vijaya Bharathi Sayani, Secretary General, Shri Bharat Lal, along with senior officers, members of statutory commissions, SHRCs, diplomats, civil society, and other dignitaries.

**Advocacy**

**NHRC's Short Film Awards:**

5.22 In addition to other activities, the Commission continues its human rights advocacy through alternative media platforms. Its flagship advocacy programme of Short Film competition has entered its 10<sup>th</sup> year. The criteria for short films is to make it in different Indian languages with subtitles in English for a duration of minimum 3



minutes and maximum 10 minutes., using different film crafts The Commission publicized this event through its website, emails to the media persons and film training institutes, National Commissions and State Human Rights Commissions, press releases, a sustained campaign through X handle, a small window advertisement in important national and regional language newspapers in almost all the State capitals to maximize people's participation which in turn itself becomes a source of human rights advocacy.

5.23 During the required reporting period, several entries were received, which were then scrutinized to shortlist the valid ones for the jury process and decide the award-winning films. The Commission, in addition to the three cash prizes of ₹ 2 lakh, ₹ 1.5 lakh and ₹ 1 lakh to the First, Second and Third respectively, also awards ₹ 50,000 cash prize each to a maximum of four films which may be recommended by the Jury for the 'Certificate of Special Mention.'

5.24 The NHRC Short Film Competition aims to encourage citizen-centric participation, acknowledge cinematic and creative efforts towards human rights advocacy and sensitization, and promote varied rights-based concerns and perspectives. The award winning films are uploaded on the NHRC website and posted on X with links to the films to encourage people to screen and watch them for enhanced human rights awareness. These are also open for use during conferences and seminars on issues related to human rights besides being screened during the internship programmes for college/ university students, other visitors and trainees, for increased awareness on the usage of audio visual media for the

Commission's outreach to the victims of human rights violations in the far-flung areas.

5.25 The list of awarded films has been sent to states and various ministries/ departments of the Central Government, to further disseminate the information in their respective departments and encourage them to access and view the films from the NHRC website for sensitization and awareness purposes.

5.26 The NHRC also organized an online human rights photography competition in 2024 through its website and MyGov portal, as an initiative towards human rights advocacy and people's participation. Post the competition, one selected photograph was awarded the 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize and two were awarded a 'Certificate of Special Mention'.

5.27 NHRC regularly issues Press Releases as well as puts material on social media to disseminate the information related to human rights. Press Releases as well as posts on social media are followed and used by people to get the information and further disseminate the same.

### **Communal Harmony:**

5.28 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 preempt potential communal violence. These guidelines are reiterated from time to time to sensitize the 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 of pertinence to communal harmony. On the request of the States/Union Territories, the Central Government deploys Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force, specifically created e for dealing with such situations.

5.29 Instructions were issued to all Central Ministries, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for observance of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas on 31.10.2024. 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.

5.30 On Rashtriya Ekta Diwas, the yearly national level function was organized at the Statue of Unity, Ekta Nagar, Gujarat on 31.10.2024. To mark the special occasion, various members from 10 State Police Forces, the Central Armed Police Forces (BSF, CRPF, ITBP, CISF) and NCC Cadets participated at the Rashtriya Ekta Diwas Parade there. Cultural programme themed "Tamso Ma Jyotirgamaya" was organized by the Government of Gujarat in consultation with the Ministry of Culture. Special demonstrations and choreographed programmes were also performed by the CAPF personnel and NCC cadets.

#### **National Foundation for Communal Harmony: - As on 31.12.2024**

5.31 National Foundation for Communal

Harmony (NFCH) is an autonomous organization under the 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 education and rehabilitation besides promoting communal harmony and national integration through various activities.

5.32 The Foundation organized following activities during the period **01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024**:

- (a) **Project 'Assist'**: A 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 166 districts in 24 States/UTs. A total of **14,209** children have been benefited under Project 'Assist' up to 31.12.2024 and financial assistance of **Rs.109.35 Crore** has been provided since 1992. During the reported period (01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024), a total **2357** cases including **114** fresh and 2243 renewal, were approved for grant of assistance under the project at a cost of **Rs. 3.99 Crore** as on 31.12.2024.
- (b) **'Communal Harmony Campaign Week & Flag Day-2024'**: The Foundation observed Communal Harmony Campaign Week from 19 to 25 November 2024 with Flag Day on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2024 in association with various stockholders and partners across the country. The publicity material was disseminated to about 1.00 Lakh institutions for celebration of the week.



Various cultural programmes like debates, seminars, painting competitions, peace marches involving people/students of various communities based on the theme of unity, peace and harmony were organized by educational institutions, public sector enterprises, Government Ministries/ Departments/ agencies, NGOs /VOs, etc. Appreciation certificates were given to schools for students who were placed at top 3 positions in various competitions.

(c) **Extension Activities:** The Foundation conducted the following Extension Activities between 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024:

- NFCH organized “**Know My India Programme**” in collaboration with Krishna Viswa Vidyapeeth, Karad, Maharashtra from **11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> March 2024**. About 30 children receiving financial support under Project 'Assist' from Baramulla, J & K, Dima Hasao, Assam, Sukma, Chhattisgarh and Dantewada, Chhattisgarh along-with 08 State representatives participated in the programme.
- The Foundation organized “**Know My India Programme**” in collaboration with the Art of Living at Bengaluru, Karnataka from **30<sup>th</sup> March to 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2024**. About 37 beneficiary children under “Project Assist” from Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Assam participated in the programme.
- NFCH organized “**Know My India Programme**” in collaboration with

Rama Krishna Mission, Belur Math, Howrah, West Bengal from **22<sup>nd</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> September 2024**. A total of 35 children under Project 'Assist' from Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Chhattisgarh and Assam participated in the programme.

- During 2024-25, NFCH organized a variety of cultural, social and educational activities like “**Music for Harmony-Sangeet Se Sadbhav 2024**”, a series of musical concerts which aspires to propagate Indian cultural heritage and music, creating awareness about Unity and Harmony through Music. The Foundation collaborated with NADD Foundation, New Delhi and organized **03** musical concerts titled '**Music for Harmony-2024**' at **Dhanbad on 25.10.2024**, at **Guwahati on 28.10.2024** and at **Shantiniketan on 17.11.2024**.
- NFCH organized '**Know My India Programme**' in collaboration with **Art of Living, Bengaluru, Karnataka** from **8<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> December 2024**. A total of 37 beneficiary children from Chhattisgarh, Manipur and Assam have participated in the programme.

#### **Other achievements:**

5.33 National Foundation for Communal Harmony signed an MoU on **15.02.2024** with PowerGrid Corporation of India Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Power under CSR initiatives to get financial support of **Rs 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 (J&K), Ladakh, Lakshadweep, National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT of Delhi), and Puducherry. Out of these eight UTs, three UTs viz. J&K, NCT of Delhi, and Puducherry have legislatures, and

the remaining five UTs are without a legislature.

6.2 The UTs of J&K and Ladakh have been explained in a detailed manner in Chapter - 15. In this Chapter, information regarding the remaining six UTs is provided.

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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,960</b>	<b>2,00,83,714</b>

6.4 The financial statements of six UTs for the financial year 2024-25 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	UT	Budget Estimate (BE) 2024-25	Revised Estimate (RE) 2024-25	Expenditure up to 31.03.2025
1.	A&NI	6040.82	6040.82	5999.53
2.	Chandigarh	6513.62	6514.49	6598.12
3.	DNH&DD	2653.67	2651.47	2651.24
4.	Lakshadweep	1516.85	1634.91	1627.86



5.	*NCT of Delhi	1168.01	1248.01	<b>1108.00</b>
6.	**Puducherry	3269.00	<b>3330.00</b>	<b>3302.36</b>

(Source: *UT Administration*)

\* Transfers to Delhi

\*\*Transfers to Puducherry

### Constitutional Status

6.5 The UTs are as specified in Part-II of the First Schedule to the Constitution of India. These territories are administered under the provisions of Articles 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 A&NI, J&K, Ladakh, NCT of Delhi, and Puducherry, the Administrators are designated as Lieutenant 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. The erstwhile capital of the UT - Port Blair - has been renamed as Sri Vijaya Puram and notification to the effect was issued on 14.08.2024.

### 6.8 Major Achievements during 2024-25:

- To augment the ship connectivity across the Islands, initiatives have been taken to acquire 23 ships of different capacities to replace the

aging fleet. Construction of 02 High Speed Emergency Response Vessels is underway. Further, to cater medical emergencies, Hospital vessel MV Shompen was re-inducted on 20.09.2024 for far-flung islands.

- Extension work of New Dry Dock-II at Marine Dockyard in Sri Vijaya Puram at an estimated cost of ₹123.95 crore is expected to be completed by **October, 2025**. It will meet the increased demand of providing additional ship repair facilities and accommodate bigger size vessels.
- Introduction of international flights from Veer Savarkar International Airport, Sri Vijaya Puram i.e., Air Asia, has commenced three international flights weekly between Sri Vijaya Puram to Kuala Lumpur w.e.f. 16.11.2024.
- To strengthen civil aviation infrastructure in A&NI, two new helipads are being constructed with an estimated cost ₹ 3.14 crore. A new helipad at Smith Island was inaugurated on 13.08.2024. Construction of another new helipad at Hanspuri, Mayabunder is in its final stages.
- The fleet of buses has been enhanced tremendously, which includes 193 ordinary buses; 22 Air-Conditioned buses and 40 electric buses to connect



over 231 routes in difficult areas and undulating terrain in 13 islands. Electric bus service has also been introduced in the UT w.e.f.

06.05.2024. A newly built Mini Bus Terminus was inaugurated at Campbell Bay on 24.05 2024.



Commissioning of Electric Bus

Source: UT Administration

- The Chennai-Andaman and Nicobar Islands (CANI) Optical Fiber Cable Project was inaugurated on 10.08.2020 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, which resulted in significant improvement in digital connectivity. Presently, the project covers approximately **96.94%** of the population of A&NI. Consequently, bandwidth utilization in the UT has increased from 4.1 Gbps to **101 Gbps**. Internet speed has increased from 1 Mbps to 300 Mbps and total mobile connections have increased from 4.7 lakh to 7.6 lakh. 5G was launched in the islands and currently, there are **585** Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) of 4G and **136** BTS of 5G in the UT. The number of broadband users has

also increased manifold, from 11,000 to **3,84,857**; **Optical Fibre Cable laid ~ 23 67.774 Km**; **Gram panchayats connected ~ 70**.

- The UT Administration is providing round-the-clock power supply to all the consumers of A&NI to ensure improvement in their quality of life. 54 Diesel Power Houses, 03 Solar power plants and 01 hydro power plant with a total installed capacity of **127 MW** meet the peak demand of **65 MW** in the UT.
- 107.194 km of roads have been improved; **11844.06** m of new water supply pipelines have been laid; **6325.88** m of existing pipelines have been replaced in rural areas and

12,017.50 m of new water supply pipelines have been laid in urban areas. Additional rain water storage of 683.48 ML capacity and 1,070 ML borewells were developed.

- There are six Scheduled Tribes in A&NI, viz. Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompens and Nicobarese. The tribes other than the Nicobarese are classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The Nicobarese tribes inhabit 12 islands in the Nicobar District and constitute the largest group among the tribals. The literacy rate of this tribe is increasing rapidly; some are holding responsible jobs in the government and private sectors. The Andamanese tribes have a population of 58, rehabilitated in Strait Island in 1969, which was declared a Tribal Reserve. The Onges tribe is gradually increasing and the present population of this tribe is **140**, settled at Dugong Creek at Little Andaman. The Shompens Tribes are living in different bands in thick tropical forests and in coasts of the Great Nicobar Island. The hunter-gatherer Sentinelese Tribe, numbering approximately 50, lives in the North Sentinelese Island having an extent of **59.67** sq. km. The Jarawa tribe at present has a population of **644**, and lives in the Jarawa Tribal Reserve (JTR) spanning **1,040.84** sq. km. in the South & Middle Andaman Islands. The UT Administration is granting maximum autonomy to the PVTGs to enable them to develop

according to their own genius and at their own pace.

- The A&N Islands are prone to various geological and hydro-meteorological disaster risks, being located in one of the most seismically active parts of the world and classified in Seismic Zone-V. The UT Administration has taken various measures to mitigate the risk of human lives during natural disasters, which include installation of 34 Tsunami Sirens, 02 Automated Tsunami Sirens and 12 Automatic Weather Stations of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) at various locations in A&NI. 33 more Automated Tsunami Sirens are also planned to be installed by 31.03.2025. 09 Emergency Operation Centers have been established at Sri Vijaya Puram, Mayabunder, Hutbay, Car Nicobar, Kamorta, Campbell Bay, Swaraj Dweep, Shaheed Dweep and Ferrargunj. Office-cum-Godown Building for the Directorate of Disaster Management is functional. The Integrated Command Control Centre (ICCC) is also accommodated in the newly constructed building which comes under Smart City Project. Tsunami mock drills are conducted from time to time.
- The UT Administration functions with 01 Veterinary Polyclinic, 09 Veterinary Hospitals, 12 Veterinary Dispensaries, **52** Veterinary Sub-Dispensaries and 17 Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries spread over the entire Island. Various cattle development programmes/training



programmes and schemes are being run by the UT Administration for the welfare of poor women, weaker sections and tribals, and an expenditure of ₹ 5,852.79 lakh has been incurred towards these programmes till 31.03.2025.

- The UT has a total of **2,249** Registered Cooperative Societies. Out of the total amount of ₹ 1,679 lakh sanctioned during FY 2024-25, financial assistance of ₹ 161 lakh has been provided to various Cooperative Societies and Cooperative Unions under various schemes.
- The UT Administration has computerized Government Services under the e-District project. As of now, a total of 255 e-services have been rolled out by different departments. 165 services of 19 departments have been integrated in a common platform “ANI e-Seva Portal” which is accessible through the URL <https://anieseva.andaman.gov.in>.
- A Dialysis Unit has been established at PHC-HWC, R.K. Pur, Little Andaman, to ensure quality care for patients requiring dialysis services in the Island.
- Under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM), all islanders have Health IDs, and all health facilities and doctors, both public and private are covered under the scheme. Under PM Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM), two District Public Health

Integrated state-of-the-art laboratories have been established at BJR Hospital, Car Nicobar, and Dr. RP Hospital, Mayabunder.

- 10 ATAL Tinkering Laboratories were established across schools for fostering innovation and enhancing students' technological skills.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), **122** beneficiaries have grounded assets such as Fish Kiosk, construction of new grow out ponds, motorcycles with ice box, three-wheeler with ice box etc., with a financial assistance of ₹ **2.11** crore. Under PMMSY, Tuna Clusters have been notified in the UT on 05.11.2024 with an aim to develop shore-based infrastructures, introduction of Deep-Sea fishing vessels, strengthening of processing & canning facilities and marketing channels for the development of Tuna Fisheries and its trade in A&NI. A Fisheries Investors Meet was also organized at Swaraj Dweep to explore opportunities for development of fisheries and aquaculture in the UT which was graced by the Hon'ble Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Hon'ble Ministers of States for Fisheries and investors from across the country.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), till **31.03.2025**, **3,517** MT of foodgrains were distributed to eligible National Food Security Act (NFSA) beneficiaries (Priority Households &

- Antyodaya Anna Yojana) free of cost @5kg per person per month.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), **150** farmers have been enrolled for Kharif 2024 season, and pulses **and 62 farmers have been enrolled for Rabi 2024-25 season.**
  - Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), **19<sup>th</sup>** installment for ₹ **56.923** crore has been disbursed to 15,265 eligible farmers.
  - Under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, **194** units have been sanctioned with financial assistance for a project cost of **1925.65** lakh.
  - Under the PM Vishwakarma scheme, **742** beneficiaries have been trained, of which **422** beneficiaries were assessed and certified till **31.03.2025**.
  - Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDUGKY) Scheme, 158 candidates have been certified in various trades after assessment. Under the DDU-GKY Sagarmala Convergence Project, 140 candidates have completed training and 84 have been certified after assessment.
  - Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), a total number of 34,502 Job cards have been issued since inception, out of which 9,126 Job Cards are active. 2,693 households have been provided employment; 69,827 Person days have been generated (as per MIS). Overall, 58.12% are women participants.
  - Under Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh (PAHAL) Direct Benefit Transfer (LPG), a total number of **1,27,576** domestic LPG consumers are registered, of which **1,13,631** have been brought under DBT through Aadhaar seeding in the LPG database.
  - Under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY), 13,565 LPG connections have been provided.
  - Under Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rural Livelihood Mission (ANIRLM), **1429** Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed, **14,157** households mobilized, 07 Village Organisations were formed. evolving funds for an amount of ₹ **185.40** lakh were released to 1,236 SHGs and Community Investment funds for ₹**137 lakh to 1,082** SHGs.
  - Under Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 scheme, **11,906** beneficiaries have been facilitated with 720 Anganwadi Centres throughout the Islands.
  - Financial assistance has been provided to **1,173** tribal [Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST)] beneficiaries for their socio-economic development. 4,120 beneficiaries are getting disability allowance at ₹ 2,500/- per month. **6,436** Unique Disability Identity (UDID) cards have been generated for the benefit of Divyangjans.



- As of **31.03.2025**, a total of **63,351** portable transactions have been done under One Nation, One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme.
- "Cyber Crime Police Station" was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor (LG) of A&NI on 19.01.2024. **94** FIRs have been registered on the complaint of National Crime Reporting Portal. A total of 1,175 Cyber Tipline complaints about child pornography were resolved; 3,742 Police personnel have been enrolled in National Cybercrime Training "CYTRAIN" Portal; a total amount of ₹ **76.32** lakh has been saved from fraudsters.
- All police stations in A&NI regularly interact with the local public to spread awareness about the three new criminal laws: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS); Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS); and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 (BSA).
- The e-challan system has been launched on pilot basis w.e.f 29.11.2024. It will enhance efficiency and transparency in the traffic enforcement process.
- In order to introduce new segments in tourism activities, policies for promotion and regulation of Bird Watching, Caravan and Luxury Tent have been notified and unveiled by the Hon'ble LG on 22.11.2024. Moreover, 22 inhabited and 11 uninhabited islands have been identified for promotion of day

tourism and a portal has also been launched for online permissions for day visit of uninhabited islands.

- Marine waste collected from islands is modelled into nature structures to inspire and spread awareness under the "Waste to Best" initiative. Under this initiative, approximately **46,000** kgs / 7,200-8,000 gunny bags were collected from over **84** beaches of the Islands.
- **1064.389** MT of plastic, **901.760** MT of glass, and **1474.149** MT of paper waste has been transported to the mainland for recycling.

### Chandigarh

6.9 Chandigarh, "The City Beautiful" is recognized as the cleanest, greenest, safest and best planned city in the country. UT Administration undertook numerous activities/projects to upgrade facilities/services being provided to its citizens.

### 6.10 Major achievements during 2024-25:

- UT of Chandigarh has successfully implemented three new criminal laws w.e.f. 01.07.2024 and has become 1st UT/State in implementation of the new Criminal laws in the country. On 04.08.2024, Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Minister visited the UT and launched an array of cutting-edge technology apps i.e., e-Sakshya, Nyaya Setu, Nyaya Shruti and e-Summon portal to aid the implementation of three new criminal laws and to empower our criminal justice system in Chandigarh. Moreover, on 03.12.2024, Hon'ble Prime Minister of

India also visited UT for "Dedication of the Successful Implementation of the New Criminal Laws to the Nation".

- 100% capacity building training in respect of 03 new Criminal laws has been imparted amongst all the five pillars of criminal justice system. 100% registration of all investigating officers on the e-Sakshya app and their training has been done, for uploading of audio-video recording on the app. 100% onboarding of all 24 prosecutors on e-Prosecution has already been achieved.
- Privatization of power in UT Chandigarh: -In a historic first, Chandigarh became the first Union Territory amongst the UTs and States in India to fully privatize the electricity distribution business and retail supply function. The process was initiated under the "AtmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyan" of Government of India (GoI) to improve operational efficiency, reduce distribution losses and bring in professional management. The successful completion of the privatization process marks a major achievement, as it has set the precedent for other UTs and States, encouraging private participation in the power sector.
- Chandigarh has reached a key milestone by achieving 100% solar saturation of all government residential buildings and offices. With 6,624 government sites

solarized, totalling 52.285 MWp, this initiative highlights the city's commitment to leading by example. Out of a total of 114 government schools, 108 schools were identified as feasible for rooftop solar installations, and solar power plants have been successfully commissioned on these premises. The total solar energy consumption by these schools during the previous year was 6.1 MU (Million Units) and the total solar energy generation recorded during the same period was 7.32 MU, resulting in a surplus of solar energy.

- As of 31.03.2025, the Union Territory has achieved a cumulative rooftop solar capacity of 89.689 MWp, installed across 10,988 sites generating 270.26 million units (MU) of clean energy to the grid, resulting in an estimated reduction of 186,479 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In FY 2024-25 alone, 28 MWp of new solar installed capacity was added in Chandigarh, which itself is 31% of the total installed capacity. This includes North India's largest Floating Solar SPV plant with a capacity of 2,500 kWp commissioned at the Sector-39 Water Works.
- As part of the National Solar Mission, UT of Chandigarh is actively participating in the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, launched on 13.02.2024, to promote the adoption of solar energy in residential households. Under the scheme, 586 installations have been completed.



- Chandigarh Renewable Energy and Science & Technology Promotion Society (CREST) disbursed ₹ 34.65 crore in incentives under the Chandigarh EV Policy, including ₹1.93 crore as an early bird incentive, boosting EV adoption. 5,128 applications were received, reflecting strong community interest. Additionally, 34 EV charging stations, including 11 battery swapping stations, have been fully energised across Chandigarh.
- UT has planted 79,750 saplings and distributed 1,10,512 saplings free of cost to various stakeholders as well as citizens of Chandigarh, NGOs, schools and colleges etc. through the “Van Vibhag Apke Dwar” scheme. Further to create awareness on environmental issues among the residents of Chandigarh, UT Administration set-up 37 new Eco-clubs (total 200 Eco-Clubs) and 04 New Environment Society (total 21 Environment Societies) under National Green Corps Programme of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC); organized 'Single Use Plastic Free Chandigarh campaign' on the occasion of World Earth Day on 22.04.2024; conducted various activities on the occasion of Van Mahotsav 2024; organized a workshop on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and sensitized students about the various UNSDGs.
- “Urja Ek Nayi Kiran” a programme for children vulnerable to substance use in three identified pockets of Chandigarh was launched in the UT on 30.07.2022 by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister. Under this project, 3,908 children have been enrolled till now and 1,283 children participated in this program.
- Launch of Citizens Review service by Hon'ble Administrator UT Chandigarh. A QR code-based public feedback system, aimed at enhancing transparency, validating Police Services and improving service delivery. This system utilizes a QR code-based mechanism allowing citizens to provide feedback on their interactions with police personnel and service delivery.
- SWAYAM - a Self-defence training programme: - 192 Self-defence and awareness programmes were organized for girls and women in order to instill confidence in them to tackle any untoward incidents/situations like snatching, eve teasing, assault/sexual assault etc. 16,320 girls/women participated.
- The Chandigarh Police has implemented a Pick & Drop Facility, operational from 10:00 PM to 16:00 AM. If a woman finds herself unable to secure transportation late at night, she can contact the Police Control Room (PCR) at 112 or 0172-2749194/2744100. This service enhances women's safety during late-night hours, reducing their vulnerability to crimes such as

harassment, assault, or theft, thereby promoting a safer environment for women in Chandigarh. During the period, 62 women have availed this facility.

- SAMAVESH - Community Policing Program:- Under Samavesh programme, Atal Sehbhagita Kendras have been constructed that function as an outreach centre of the Police Station for providing citizen services i.e. eFIR, Complaint Registration, Character verification, Employee verification, Tenant verification, Servant verification, Passport Verification, Police Clearance Certificate, Locked House registration, Lost Article Report, Senior Citizen sticker, Application for Horse Riding School & Shooting Range at the door step of citizens. 5485 complaints received out of which 4473 were disposed of. 60082 verifications such as Passport, Service, Employee, Tenant, Servant etc. conducted.
- The following infrastructure development projects have been completed by the UT Administration of Chandigarh:
  - Construction of 240 Type- II houses in armed police complex, Dhanas, costing ₹60 crore.
  - Construction of hostel block for boys and girls in government College for commerce and business administration, Sector-50, costing ₹ 23 crore.
  - Construction of a group home for

the mentally ill in Sector-31, costing ₹22.32 crore.

- Construction of PR 4 road (DakshinMarg) from Dhanasto UT boundary costing ₹10 crore.
- Providing installing testing commissioning and handing over of 1,500 KLD effluent treatment plant-cum-sewerage treatment plant at Government Medical College & Hospital (GMCH), Sector-32 costing ₹10 crore.
- Construction of a new IT block in postgraduate government college, Sector46, costing ₹8.66 crore.
- Construction of 186 bus queue shelters costing ₹7.32 crore.
- Construction of the remaining block in Government Rehabilitation Institute for Intellectual Disabilities (GRIID Ashadeep), at, Sector - 31, costing ₹7.17 crore.
- In order to further strengthen the public transport of Chandigarh, 60 new buses were added to the CTU Fleet in the month of January, 2025.
- The health infrastructure in Chandigarh follows a three-tier system which includes Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Health Care. Primary healthcare is provided by 60 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (AAMs), are operational (including 29 Allopathic, 12 AYUSH & 19 Urban AAMs and 5 Civil Dispensaries. Secondary health care is provided by



01 District Hospital - Government Multi-Specialty Hospital (GMSH), Sector-16, 01 Sub District Hospital (SDH) Manimajra, 2- UCHCs (UHC Sector-22, UHC Sector-45), and 01 ESI Hospital Ramdarbar. Tertiary healthcare is provided by 01 Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER) and 01 GMCH, Sector 32.

- The UT Chandigarh has accomplished over 94% in full immunization & measles 1st dose and has the best score of “Zero Sickness Rate” in cold chain management of Vaccines stored at all government health facilities under Universal Immunization Programme. In addition, Four Model Immunization centers have been completed in UT Chandigarh & work on balance six Model Immunization Center is going on.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA), a chain of campaigns is being carried out on 9th and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 29 PMSMA centres to provide comprehensive and quality services to pregnant female (2nd and 3rd trimester) under one roof and for tracking of high risk pregnancies. 6091 high risk pregnant women were identified and treated.
- Under the Ayushman Bharat scheme, 28,387 claim cases have been reported under the scheme, out of which 15,892 claims amounting to ₹1760.71 lakh have been settled.
- A Government fish seed farm established at Sector-6, Chandigarh has produced 2,00,000 Gambusia fingerlings and 1,50,000 common carp/grass carp in the water ponds in the year 2024-25. UT had released Gambusia fish / Anti-larva fish in the stagnant water spots to check mosquito breeding and to help in preventing malaria and dengue.
- In the UT, Gross Enrolment Ratio and Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in total is over 100% at all levels of education; dropout rate at Secondary level is 2.9%; retention rate is over 100% at all levels.
- Regular Recruitment Process for filling up of 993 vacant posts of teachers is near completion. Appointment orders have already been given to 79 Posts Graduate Teachers (PGTs), 70 NTTs, 396 JBTs and 40 Special Educators. Appointment orders for rest of the posts i.e., TGTs (303) will be given by May, 2025.
- The Olympic Values Education Programme (OVEP) made significant strides, beginning with the signing of the MoU in January 2025. A major milestone followed with the successful “Train the Trainer workshop conducted from 28th January to 1st February 2025, covering 160 Physical Education Teachers from 108 Govt. Schools. Since then, regular Online Orientation and Feedback Sessions have been conducted monthly to

- ensure continuous engagement and capacity building. Teachers and schools have been actively sharing OVEP activity photos, videos, and testimonials through a dedicated WhatsApp group, fostering a vibrant community of practice.
- Ms. Neha, an alumna of PGGCG-42, Chandigarh was awarded for her work in Environment & Sustainable Development by the Federal Agency of Youth affairs of Russia in the presence of Russian President Vladimir Putin.
  - Ms. Karishma Rawat of PGGCG-42, Chandigarh won a gold medal in First world Para Taekwondo Poomase Championship held at Bahrain.
  - Shri Akul Malik of PGGC-11 is a badminton player who represented India at Bulgaria junior open Championship.
  - State of art labs have been established for New-Age Courses viz. Drone Technician, Solar Technician (Electrical), GEO Informatics Assistant and Draftsman Mechanical. The new course of GEO Informatics Assistant has already started at GITI-28 from the session 2024. Moreover, the UT Administration is going to establish one new ITI in Sector-50 and one new Polytechnic in Sector-53
  - Under PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0, 240 students have been trained in different skills under Central Component. Further, Chandigarh Skill Development Mission had sent the proposal to the Ministry regarding the State component for PMKVY 4.0.
  - Under PM National Apprenticeship Scheme, 299 Trainees have been engaged as apprentices in various industries/leading organizations.
  - Under PM Vishwakarma Scheme 1860 artisans are registered in U.T. PM Vishwakarma Portal, 84 Beneficiaries have completed basic training in various trades loans amounting to ₹ 10,94,500 have been disbursed to 14 applicants.
  - The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme for food grains under the scheme food subsidy amount in lieu of raw food grains is being transferred into the Aadhar linked Bank a/c of the registered beneficiaries as per the registered beneficiaries as per the entitlement under national Food Security Act. Up to 31.03.2025, 84,721 families having 3,55,371 members are registered and availing benefits under the scheme @ ₹ 171.88 per member per month for PHH and @ ₹1203.16 per family per month for AAY.
  - Under One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme any migrant beneficiaries can contact and register themselves under DBT scheme in Chandigarh. To cover the migrant labour(s) working in UT of Chandigarh survey/ awareness/ orientation programme has been conducted at the construction sites





and labour colonies to facilitate the labourers to enroll themselves more and more under this scheme. For which a Helpline No. 14445 is activated, through which any registered NFSA, 2013 migrant beneficiaries can contact and register themselves under DBT scheme in Chandigarh. Up to 31.03.2025, 363 families having 1164 members are enrolled under the scheme and are getting DBT subsidy of ₹171.88 per member per month.

- Awareness camps are being organized in the UT to register unorganized workers on the e-Shram portal. A total of 1,86,607 unorganized workers have been registered on the portal.
- Under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), 450 Anganwadi Centres are functioning at present, 23113 children in the age group of 06 months to 06 years as well as 3442 Pregnant and 3846 Lactating Mothers are enrolled up to 31.03.2025.
- Petrol subsidy is provided to persons with disabilities who are owners of motorized vehicles. These persons are entitled to 50% subsidy on actual expenditure up to 40 litres per month on purchase of petrol/ diesel. The payment is being made on DBT through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS). Under this scheme, 44 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹5.10 Lacs upto 31.03.2025.
- Financial assistance is provided to physically handicapped persons for purchase of Aids/Appliances to increase their mobility in their day to day working.
- Financial assistance is being provided to 1,681 dependent children of widows and destitute women and ₹204.00 lakh have been utilized up to 31.03.2025.
- Financial Assistance of ₹ 20,000 is provided for the marriage of daughters of Widows/Destitute Women belonging to the SC communities. Under this scheme, 02 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹ 0.40 Lacs. This scheme has been discontinued and a new “Shagun Scheme” has been introduced with wider scope to all communities. Under Shagun Scheme, 14 beneficiaries have been benefited with an expenditure of ₹1.54 Lacs upto 31.03.2025.
- 12,998 beneficiaries are getting Old Age Pension and ₹1,350.00 lakh has been incurred up to 31.03.2025 for the disbursement of pension, 9297 beneficiaries are getting Widow Pension and ₹1050.00 lakh been incurred up to 31.03.2025 for the disbursement of pension; 4082 beneficiaries are getting Disabled Pension and ₹ 700.00 lakh has been incurred up to 31.03.2025 for the same.
- To encourage institutional deliveries and to save the girl child, the

Chandigarh Administration is implementing the Scheme “Hamari Beti” for priority households. Under this scheme, an amount to ₹ 40,000 is kept in the form of a Fixed Deposit (FD) in a joint account in the name of the girl child and the Programme Officer in any Scheduled Bank which gives the highest rate of interest for a period of five years. The FD is extended / renewed from time to time to avail the maximum benefit during the retention period of 18 years. Under this scheme, 75 beneficiaries have benefited with an expenditure of ₹ 30 lakhs.

- All services related to GST and VAT have been made online to increase ease of doing business. In addition to these services, 64 new services under Excise have been made online to facilitate the stakeholders.
- 569 services are onboarded in the centralised e-service portal (<https://eservices.chd.gov.in/>) of Chandigarh Administration.
- 75 services offered at Sampark Centres have been made available online, either through the Sampark portal/app, Sampark Centre or the respective departmental portal/app.

## 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 70 members. The total area of the UT is 1,483 sq. km. with 11 revenue districts.

## Delhi Police

6.12 Delhi Police has a total sanctioned strength of **94,257** police personnel headed by the Commissioner of Police who is assisted by **11** Special Commissioners of Police, **22** Joint Commissioners of Police, **20** Additional Commissioners of Police and **114** Deputy Commissioners of Police/ Additional Deputy Commissioners of Police. Delhi Police is divided into 06 Ranges, 15 Districts and 226 Police Stations including recently sanctioned/notified 15 Cyber Police Stations. Besides, Delhi Police has specialized units to address other key responsibilities like Traffic Management, Intelligence gathering, Counter-terrorism, VIP Security, Armed Reserves and Police training.

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

Head of A/c	Budget Estimate 2024-25	Final Revised Estimate 2024-25	Expenditure up to 31.03.2025
Revenue Section	10257.56	<b>11656.45</b>	<b>11596.18</b>
Capital Section	1109.53	<b>775.35</b>	<b>770.55</b>
Total	11367.09	<b>12431.8</b>	<b>12366.73</b>





#### 6.14 Major achievements during 2024-25:

- Delhi Police uses Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) for information exchange and analytics of all pillars of the criminal justice system i.e., Police, Courts, Prison, Forensic Science Laboratories etc. The platform allows transfer of data and information among various sections of the Criminal Justice System and makes the justice delivery system more effective.
- The e-Courts application has facilitated the availability of detailed information regarding, FIR, Arrest, Chargesheet/Final Report, etc.
- The e-Prosecution application has facilitated the sharing of draft chargesheets digitally to the Prosecution for its scrutiny and observation. 05 APIs are deployed in the production environment. Delhi Police has sent a total **11,406** draft chargesheets through the e-Prosecution application till date.
- The status of exhibits can be accessed through the e-Forensic application and information regarding the exhibits can be digitally sent for forensic analysis to FSL with QR Code and the FSL report can also be obtained.
- The PCR unit has been revamped and started functioning fully w.e.f 01.04.2023 with the objective to provide assistance to the public in need/distress by the quickest means and for apprehending absconding offenders.
- PCR Unit broadly consists of PCR and Central Police Control Room (CPCR). The PCR fleet consists of 802 MPVs including 32 PRAKARAM Vans (PKVS), 118 PARKHAR (Street Crime Patrol Vans), 15 All Women PCR (AWPCR) and 20 Tourist Police Vans. PCR fleet further consists of 152 Mobile Patrol Motorcycles on PCRNet.
- The CPCR consists of the Command Room and Call Centre. The calls received are passed on to the nearest MPV/MPM and to the police stations, Traffic Police, Omni Motorcycles on PCR Net, which reach the spot and take appropriate action.
- E-Beat Book was commissioned on 01.10.2020 in all 15 Districts of Delhi Police and has replaced the traditional paper Beat Book. It is a digital solution for data collection, analysis and retrieval processes for beat officers across the city. Over 10.07 million data entries have been made on Delhi Police's e-Beat Book server.
- Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) and e-Beat Book API integration has been set up in September, 2020. Presently, the ERSS-112 system is capable of dispatching calls to beat officers through the E-Beat Book application.
- The percentage of total heinous crimes decreased from **3.93% in 2016 to 1.75% in 2022, 1.58% in 2023, 1.82% in 2024 and 1.53% in 2025 (up to 31.03.2025). Attempt to Murder,**

**robbery, kidnapping, for ransom and rape cases also declined by 16.92%, 25.53%, 66.67% and by 18.06% respectively.**

- A total of ₹ 4,83,00,000/- has been disbursed towards providing financial assistance to the families of deceased police personnel (in all types of deaths).
- A total of ₹ 2 lakh has been disbursed to police personnel, in the event of their becoming permanently/ completely disabled leading to removal from service.
- A total of ₹ 4,03,000/- has been disbursed for maintenance allowance given to police personnel who availed EOL on medical grounds.
- A total of ₹ 3,30,16,000/- has been disbursed towards provision of education loans to the wards of police personnel for diploma, under graduation, regular professional course and also for higher study (post-graduation regular professional course).
- A total of ₹ 1 lakh has been disbursed as an ex-gratia amount to the families of police personnel, whose application for a job on Compassionate Ground was rejected by the Board.
- A total of ₹ 1 lakh has been disbursed towards loans to Police Officers, who are afflicted or their family members are afflicted by major accident/ serious illness requiring costly surgery.
- Reimbursement of 100% school fee up

to class 12th for physically handicapped or mentally retarded children is provided.

- Annual Health Check-Up is mandatory for all Delhi Police staff from MTS to DANIPS officers above 40 years of age for early detection of disease.
- Presently, 10 projects are under construction. Of these, construction work of 08 projects has been completed. **03 projects** are at tender stage and **04 projects** are at planning stage.

### **Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu**

6.15 The UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (DNH&DD) is situated on the Western Coast of India surrounded by Valsad District of Gujarat & Palghar District of Maharashtra. The UT has three districts namely, Daman, Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

### **6.16 Major achievements during 2024-25:**

- The Hon'ble President of India visited the UT of DNH&DD on 12.11.2024 for 02 days. During the visit, the following projects were inaugurated:
  - The Swami Vivekanand Vidya Mandir, Zanda Chowk, Silvassa, DNH at a cost of ₹ 67.77 crore.
  - The Gaming Zone 2<sup>nd</sup> phase at a cost of ₹ 3 crore.
- During the campaign 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' the Hon'ble President of India planted a tree, symbolizing her commitment to environmental conservation. She visited Namoo

Medical College, Silvassa, and participated in various engagements, including visits to Prithviraj Chauhan School and Naroli Panchayat office. She also paid

tribute to the martyrs at INS Khukhri and explored the historically significant Diu Fort, appreciating the tourism facilities established by the administration.



Glimpse of visit of the Hon'ble President of India

Source: UT Administration

- The Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, visited the UT between 20.09.2024 and 22.09.2024. During the visit, the Hon'ble Vice President inaugurated the following projects:
  - The Bird Sanctuary at Daman at a cost of ₹ 16.79 crore.
  - The Ghoghla Housing Complex (Affordable Housing in Partnership), Diu built at a cost of ₹ 32.17 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).
  - 7 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant

at Diu at a cost of ₹ 13.04 crore.

- The Hon'ble Vice President of India took a tour of the developmental projects; interacted with students in Daman District; visited Namo Medical College, INS Khukri memorial and museum; “education hub” and interacted with the students.
- The Hon'ble Minister of State (MoS) for Home, Shri Nithyanand Rai visited the UT. During the 02-day visit, the Hon'ble MoS reviewed various development and welfare projects being implemented in the

UT and inaugurated the Nandanghar located in Galonda in Silvassa.

- The following infrastructure projects have been completed by the UT Administration:
  - Upgradation and expansion of Schools at Zandachowk and Tokarkhada with an estimated cost of ₹ 75.77 crore.
  - Infrastructure Development, Modernization, Digitalization and Reformation of OIDC's Warehouses Godowns at Masat, DNH with cost ₹ 26.64 crore.
  - Construction of (Road Stretch-Water-Sewerage) of 65.25 km in DNH District at an estimated cost of ₹ 587.37 crore.
  - Construction of Panchayat Ghar at 17 places in DNH at a cost of ₹ 21.61 crore.
  - Village Roads Under Adarsh Gram Yojana - Improvement, Resurfacing, Strengthening, Widening and new construction of various roads of Damanwada Magarwada Patlara Pariyari Marwad at an estimated cost of ₹ 33.74 crore.
  - Beautification of Diu Fort at an estimated cost of ₹ 11.15 crore.
  - Sewerage Household connections, Diu urban area at an estimated cost of ₹ 12.47 crore.
- The following infrastructure projects are near completion:
  - Construction for strengthening

and widening with beautification of the **Samarvarni Rakholi road** of Silvassa at an estimated cost of **₹ 80.57** crore.

- Upgradation and strengthening of road stretch from Khanvel junction to Khedpa up to DNH border (Ch. 19/400 to Ch. 83/17) at an estimated cost of ₹ 96.81 crore.
- Upgradation and strengthening of road stretch from Khanvel junction to Dudhani junction (Ch. 19/400 to Ch. 35/022) in DNH District at an estimated cost of ₹ 82.96 crore.
- Construction work of strengthening and widening of the road stretch from Naroli Junction - Kanadi Junction to Anklas Border, Athal Luhari Junction and Luhari Junction to Kanadi Junction at an estimated cost of ₹ 64.91 crore.
- Construction work of Fly Over Bridges at two major junctions of Ring Road stretches from Dokmardi (point "F", on Silvassa Kilvani road and at point "C" crossing Silvassa Sayli road at DNH District at an estimated cost of ₹ 79.57 crore.
- The work for construction of Police Station and Police Housing quarters at various places in Daman with a cost of ₹ 46.01 crore.
- Construction work for Sewa



Bhavan Building at Diu District with an estimated cost of ₹ **24.83** crore.

- Construction work Transport Nagar Bhimpore, Nani Daman at Daman District with a cost of ₹ **54.24** crore.
- Under the Renewable Energy Policy, 03 Ground Mounted Solar PV Plants with a total capacity of 14.3 MW have been installed. Solar roof top with total capacity of **96.14** MW have been installed at 1,591 private buildings and Roof top Solar PV Plants with total capacity of **11.65** MW have been installed at **541** (100%) government owned buildings. HT Industries is provided with a solar rooftop with a capacity of 88.31 MW. In addition, Under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, 24 students of ITI, Daman have been trained for installation of Roof Top Solar Plant **and 137 nos. of domestic consumers have installed solar rooftop plants.**
- UT of DNH&DD has witnessed phenomenal improvement in various health indicators and now aims at putting the UT at the forefront at the national level. 100% institutional deliveries took place during 2024-25. UT has achieved 103% coverage under immunization of children. All the 93 Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) in the UT have been upgraded and achieved 100% saturation. Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, health coverage has been extended to 100%

of the SECC families. 100% public facilities and 100% public and private doctors are registered under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission. Under the Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Program, all three districts are covered. 405 Anganwadi Centres are in operation in the UT.

- The UT has achieved 100% operational Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (AAMs) with excellent infrastructure include Geo-tagging, Green and Renewable Energy Initiatives, Illumination and Signage, Information, Education, and Communication (IEC), External Branding, Contraceptive and IEC Corners and compliance IPHS (Indian Public Health Standards) 2022 standards.
- Under the Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (SUMAN), 38 health facilities inclusive of HWCs have been notified for quality care services in maternal and child health against a target of 14 facilities, as provided by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH&FW).
- To reduce tuberculosis in India, the MoH&FW, in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), has introduced Adult BCG Vaccination as part of programmatic research in selected districts. Daman district of the UT has been chosen for this initiative, and the vaccination program has been launched.
- Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

scheme, supplementary nutrition has been provided to **16,401** children (06 months to 03 years), **14,230** (03 years to 06 years) and **5,090** pregnant and lactating mothers.

- SHAALA PRAVESHOTSAV 2024 was organized by UT Administration at schools/locations covering all Primary / Upper Primary Schools, Pre-Primary Schools and Anganwadi of all three districts of the UT. A total of 1,187 students were admitted in the Class-1 category in the Daman district, and 4,072 students in the DNH district. Additionally, 5,259 students were duly admitted in the pre-primary category in the DNH district.
- The UT-level Kala Utsav, held from 22.11.2024 to 23.11.2024 in DNH, featured District level students showcasing their talents in vocal music, instrumental music, drama, storytelling, visual arts, and dance at UT level.
- Sumit, a boxer from UT of DNH&DD has won the Bronze Medal in Under 19 World Boxing Championship 2024 under 70kg category which was held in Colorado, United States of America on 05.11.2024.
- The Robotics Orientation Program for Science-Maths teachers, held on 18.12.2024 and 28.12.2024, in DNH, aimed to equip educators with skills to integrate robotics into their teaching. The program introduced the latest educational technology, robotics tools, and their applications

in Science and Math classrooms. A total of 230 teachers from DNH district and 78 from Daman district participated in the program.

- The Department of Tourism of the UT participated in the prestigious World Travel Market at London from 05.11.2024 to 07.11.2024 as a co-exhibitor at Indian Pavilion, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. This event provided a global platform for the UTs to showcase their diverse tourism potential, natural beauty and commitment to promote sustainable and responsible tourism.
- The Monsoon Festival in the UT, held from 24.08.2024 to 30.08.2024, featured a vibrant cultural parade, live music, tribal dances, and road shows with over 600 artists from states like Orissa, Kerala, and Manipur, drawing over 15,000 residents and tourists.
- Dudhni village of DNH District was awarded "The Best Tourism Village" on World Tourism Day 27.09.2024 by the Ministry of Tourism at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, for its excellent performance in 'Responsible Tourism Model'.
- Under the Investment Promotion Scheme, a total amount of ₹ 19.19 crore (Interest Subsidy) has been disbursed to **129 beneficiaries** in DNH district and ₹ 4.87 crore (Interest Subsidy) to **60 beneficiaries** in Daman and Diu District.



- The Sylvan Didi project was started by Daman Municipal Council (DMC). PMSVANidhi loans are being used to procure uniform, ergonomic carts designed by DMC for SHG women trained under National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) for being placed at Seafront Roads. These Carts are not only increasing the revenue of these women, but also improving the aesthetics of the area.
- A total of **1,04,092** migrant families from other states have lifted food grains through the One Nation One Ration Card under Integrated Management of Public Distribution (IM-PDS) after going through Aadhaar/biometric authentication. Under NFSA, free ration has been provided to **2,71,114 families**, and 58,955 families are covered with an average distribution rate of 98%.
- 2,40,015 accounts under PM Jan Dhan Yojana; **88,664** accounts under PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and **1,95,060** accounts under PM Suraksha Bima Yojana have been opened up to 31.03.2025.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM Kisan), **15,224** beneficiaries have received payments in different installments as on 31.03.2025. Under Kisan Credit Card, a total of 2,236 accounts are operational.
- As of 31.12.2024, under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), **4,017** houses and under Pradhan Mantri

Awas Yojana (Urban), **1,966** houses have been completed respectively.

- Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, **18,076** beneficiaries have been covered as on **31.03.2025**.
- Under the Integrated Agriculture Development scheme, 670 farmers were supplied Paddy/Pulses seeds, bacterial culture, hand/foot spray pumps, storage bins, Bio pesticides/ insecticide/hormones etc.
- A total of **30,451** beneficiaries have benefitted from the UT pension scheme, which provides financial assistance to old age persons, widows and the disabled.

#### LAKSHADWEEP

6.17 Lakshadweep, an archipelago consisting of coral islands and reefs, is the smallest UT of India. There are 36 islands, reefs/submerged banks, of which 10 are inhabited and scattered in the Arabian Sea at a distance of 220 to 440 kms. off the west coast of Kerala. The entire indigenous population of the UT has been classified as Scheduled Tribe (ST).

#### 6.18 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2024-2025:

- There are 56 educational institutions functioning in the UT, covering all levels of education, including schools (such as Navodaya Vidyalaya and Kendriya Vidyalaya), technical education, as well as degree, bachelor, and postgraduate level education.
- All class rooms have been converted into Smart Class rooms. Digital

Literacy courses have been implemented from Grade 6 onwards. Under the PM SHRI program, 11 schools from Lakshadweep have been selected. High speed internet facilities, computer labs and libraries have also been provided in all the schools of Lakshadweep. The Laptop Scheme for college students has been implemented to enhance their access to digital resources and improve their academic and professional growth. Ekalavya Top Scorer Award is implemented to recognize the academic excellence, dedication and spirit of achievement of the students from class 3 to 12.

- To strengthen healthcare delivery infrastructure in the islands, the UT Administration has decided to develop state-of-the-art hospitals in 05 islands. Currently, work is in progress on three 30-bed hospitals at Minicoy, Andrott and Kadmat islands, with a project cost of ₹ 231.96 crore. Dialysis centers have been established at Andrott and Amini islands, in addition to the existing two dialysis centers at Kavaratti and Agatti islands. Moreover, the Ministry of Home Affairs has also accorded in-principle approval for construction of new Nursing and Paramedical college building with a projected cost of ₹ 127 crore.
- To increase production with the intention of reducing dependence on external resources and striving for self-reliance, 1.80 lakh vegetable seedlings have been distributed in

the current FY to approximately 2,400 beneficiaries. Additionally, 7,500 dwarf varieties of coconut seedlings have also been distributed to promote diversity in coconut.

- Under the Poultry Development Program, 8,198 dual-purpose birds (country birds) have been distributed to women SHG members. This initiative aims to achieve self-sufficiency in egg production in Lakshadweep.
- To increase fish catch and exports, 08 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) have been deployed and 22 more FADs are also planned to be deployed. About 32 Fish Collection Vessels from other states have been permitted to collect fresh fish from local fishermen, ensuring better prices for their catch. Further to enhance improvements in fishing operations and seafood processing, both in scale and quality, 07 new fisheries cooperatives have been established, in addition to the existing 03. Thus, all inhabited islands now have registered fisheries cooperative societies. In addition, UT administration has also issued 1,607 Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for undertaking various fish-based entrepreneurial activities such as fish pickles, fish powder, etc.
- **Pradhan Mantri Matasya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) is being implemented in UT to foster a blue revolution through sustainable and responsible development of the fisheries sector. Under PMMSY, UT**



has launched 81 projects so far, out of which 20 projects have been completed and 61 projects are at various stages of progress. 08 ice plants with a total capacity of 60 MT and 03 cold storages with a total capacity of 15 MT have been established. Additionally, 20 MT cold storage units have been sanctioned to private entrepreneurs under PMMSY. Further, 360 iceboxes, each with a capacity of 150 litre, have been distributed to fishermen.

- UT has launched a significant initiative, namely construction of Nand Ghars aimed at improving the quality of life for women and children. The Nand Ghar at Kalpeni Island has been inaugurated recently by the Hon'ble Vice President of India and dedicated to the people on 17.01.2025, while construction of Nand Ghar in the 08 Islands is in progress.
- The “Kochi-Lakshadweep Islands Submarine” Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) Project (KLI Project), with a cost of ₹1,072 crore, has connected the mainland (Kochi) with all inhabited islands of the UT through submarine cables. This project was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 03.01.2024. This project covers 100% of the population of the Lakshadweep. Consequent upon to this, bandwidth utilization between Kochi and mainland has increased from 1.71 Gbps to 40 Gbps; internet speeds have increased from 2 Mbps to 300 Mbps and total mobile

connections have increased from 0.34 lakh to 0.87 lakh; **7,570 households in UT have been provided with Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH) connections.** There are 42 Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) of 4G and 04 BTS of 5G in the UT.

- Considering the tourism potential of Lakshadweep, UT Administration has initiated cruise liner operations. A cruise operates on a weekly basis on the Mumbai-Kochi-Agatti and Mumbai-Agatti sectors. Moreover, as part of augmenting tourist accommodation in the islands, 03 Tent Cities are being developed in the UT. 50 tents in Bangaram were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Vice President of India on 18.01.2025 and have commenced operations. The Paradise Hut at Kavaratti island with 90 keys, aimed at promoting the location as a Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions (MICE) and wedding destination is also being developed.
- Lakshadweep Administration provides an additional subsidy of up to ₹ 45,000 per kW for up to 2 kW, and up to ₹ 27,000 for an additional 1 kW of Rooftop Solar plant, in addition to the central subsidy, to promote rooftop solar installations in the residential buildings. The UT Administration identified 1,637 feasible households, of which **364** residential houses have already installed rooftop solar systems of total capacity **1096** KW.

- POL outlets are operational at Kavaratti, Minicoy, Andrott and Kalpeni islands and bulk storage yards in Minicoy and Kavaratti islands. Work is also under progress for Bulk storage at Andrott island.
- A new LPG Cylinder Carrier Vessel, named M.V. Ganga has been delivered and is currently in operation under a Time Charter Agreement with Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL). At present, 04 vessels Thilakkam, Kodithala, Elikalpeni and Ganga of UT Administration, have been taken over by IOCL on time charter agreement for transportation of POL and LPG cylinders to different islands.
- A 1.5 lakh litre capacity desalination plant has been established at Chetlat, and currently, 07 islands in Lakshadweep have operational desalination plants. **Additionally, work on the Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) Plant of 1.5 Lakh litre capacity at Kiltan island has also been completed.**

## Puducherry

6.19 Puducherry is a UT with a legislature. It comprises 04 regions namely Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another.

6.20 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2024-2025:

- Under the **Crop Production Technology** scheme, to promote stable and diverse crops and to motivate farmers to adopt latest

technologies for increased production, financial assistance as production incentive have been extended to farmers for cultivation of paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, pulses, gingelly, millets, and cotton growers. In total, an amount of ₹ 5.43 crore was disbursed to 7,110 general category farmers and ₹ 42.78 lakh to 824 SC category farmers in Puducherry region. In Karaikal region, ₹ 3.53 crore was extended to 3,061 general category farmers and ₹ 46.71 lakh was disbursed to 436 SC category farmers for various crops.

- Under the **Coconut Development Board Scheme**, 2.96 hectares of new coconut groves were established, and 17 coconut trees were rejuvenated in Karaikal Region.
- The **Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA)** has organized 167 programs, including exposure visits, demonstrations, farmer scientist interactions and training sessions, benefiting 4,839 farmers in Puducherry Region. These programs focused on improving technical knowledge, increasing production capacity, and introducing new technologies to farmers.
- Under the **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)** scheme, 211 farmers in Yanam region, 942 farmers in Karaikal region and 8,025 farmers in Puducherry region received financial benefits amounting to ₹ 4.22 lakh, ₹ 1.88 crores and ₹ 1.605 crore, respectively with an objective of





- providing **income support** to all eligible land-holding farmers.
- Under the **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** scheme, claims were disbursed amounting to ₹ 2.46 crore for Rabi 2021-22 and ₹ 2.96 crore for Kharif 2022, benefiting thousands of farmers. Under the scheme, 8,737.65 Ha of paddy, sugarcane, banana, groundnut, black gram and green gram have been insured by 28,721 farmers of Puducherry, Karaikal and Yanam region for Rabi 2024-25. 8,699 farmers have insured 2,469.01 Ha of paddy and banana for Kharif 2024.
  - Under the **Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)**, subsidy assistance was provided for the purchase of agricultural machinery to 38 general farmers and 15 SC farmers, amounting to ₹81.38 lakh.
  - Under the **Integrated Scheme for Development, Harvesting, Recharging, and Conservation of Ground Water**, ₹ 71.55 lakh was granted as a subsidy to 83 farmers for construction of tube wells alongwith installation of pump sets and accessories.
  - Under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, 456 domestic consumers were installed with rooftop solar photovoltaic power plants with an aggregate capacity of 1.685 MW and an amount of ₹ 2.85 crore has been disbursed as subsidy to the consumers.
  - Under normal developmental schemes, 59 new distribution transformers of various capacities were energised and enhanced to higher capacities. **95 km of HT lines and LT lines; 8 new HT Industrial Services and 26 LT industrial services** were energised. Under the Cable conversion scheme, **243 LT overhead** services were converted into underground cable systems under various development schemes.
  - The UT is implementing the Power System Development Fund (PSDF-II) scheme, for providing reliable communication at 132 KV and above sub - stations through Optical Fiber Ground Wire (OPGW) instead of Power Line Carrier Communication. Under this scheme, OPGW cables were laid and Remote Terminal Units were installed in all regions of Puducherry.
  - Ban relief assistance of ₹ 6,500 each to **19,035** families during the ban period of 61 days, and lean relief assistance of ₹ 3,000 each to **19,178** fisher families was provided in Puducherry, Kariakal and Yanam regions. Reimbursement of annual premium at 90% subsidy to the tune of ₹ **14.30** lakh was paid to **244** registered mechanized boat operators for insuring their boats. **Diesel subsidy is provided to the owners of registered mechanised fishing boats and an amount of ₹ 16.21 crore has been released to 405 beneficiaries and an amount of ₹**

**1.14 crore has been released to the owners of registered mechanised fishing boats towards reactivation charges.** An old age pension amounting to ₹ 26.6 crore was granted to **8,848** aged fishermen.



Procurement of Motor cycle with ice boxes

- An amount of ₹ 9.35 lakh was disbursed to 25 fish vendors towards procurement of motor cycle with ice boxes; ₹ 53.67 lakh was disbursed to 7 fishermen for procurement of insulated vehicles.



Flagging of newly procured insulated vehicles

Source: UT Administration

- Under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), an amount of ₹ 7.47 crore has been disbursed to **24,923** beneficiaries at ₹ 3,000 per beneficiary through DBT for conservation of fisheries resources during fish ban/lean period. Further, under the various components of PMMSY, benefits are being extended to the fish farmers such as, under Group Accident Insurance, death claim to the tune of ₹15 lakh (₹ 5 lakh to each) was released to **03** nominees of the deceased fishers of the Puducherry region; under “construction of new grow-out ponds and inputs for freshwater aquaculture” an amount of ₹ 7.23 lakh was extended to 06 beneficiaries;

under “construction of new ponds for brackish water aquaculture” and “Input cost for brackish water aquaculture” an amount of ₹ 24.24 lakh was released to 02 beneficiaries of Karaikal region.

- Under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), there are **29 empanelled hospitals**, 12 public hospitals and **17 private hospitals** in the UT and **6,80,223 families** are enrolled against the target of 6,80,671 families under the scheme.
- Similarly, under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, **11,54,046 health ID cards** were generated against targeted 12,67,568.



- e-Hospital has been established under Smart City Project in Indira Gandhi Government General Hospital and Post Graduate Institute, Rajiv Gandhi Government Women and Children Hospital and Indira Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute (IGMCRI), Puducherry.
- Under Ayushman Bharat Vaya Vandana scheme, **10,345 senior citizens** above 70 years have been registered and special camps are conducted to cover all the senior citizens 70 years and above beneficiaries and AB-PMJAY left out beneficiaries.
- For the uninterrupted interoperable access of the patient related health records fully digitized/ABDM compliance in the healthcare facility is a base. IGMCRI has been selected as a model facility for the end-to-end adoption (fully digitized ABDM compliant facility) and this will help physicians to implement e-prescription, lab modules, IPD, and pharmacy in the facility. In line with the end-to-end adoption, training on “scan and share” towards the Mithras on register counters, Staff nurses was provided.
- Adult BCG vaccination was launched in Puducherry on 20.05.2024 for the vulnerable population. Symptom-based screening for TB in Puducherry was conducted using advanced tools like X-rays and molecular tests to rule out active TB cases. **35,222** vulnerable individuals are vaccinated with Adult BCG vaccine in all regions of Puducherry.
- An advanced MRI scanner at a cost of ₹11.50 crore has been installed at the Karaikal Government General Hospital.
- **M/o Road Transport and Highways on 14.02.2025 launched a Cashless treatment scheme in UT for road accident victims.**
- Under this first phase of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation-AMRUT 1.0, out of the 23 projects proposed with a total project cost of ₹ 64.91 crore, 20 projects have been completed at a cost of ₹ 41.36 crore. In the water supply sector, an increase of 40 km water supply distribution network, 3.2 million litre storage capacity, 3,000 new water tap connections were achieved and 13,500 beneficiaries were served through these projects. In the sector of sewerage and septage management, key accomplishments included laying 20 km of underground sewage network, establishing a 0.5 MLD ultra-filtration plant for recycling wastewater, deploying four sludge tankers for efficient sludge removal, providing 3,500 new underground sewer connections, and serving 20,000 beneficiaries through these projects. Further, 03 projects under rejuvenation of water bodies at the

cost of ₹ 2.63 crore have been completed. Providing and laying pumping main from Chunnambar river northern bank to R.K Nagar OHT at Ariyankuppam, Puducherry was also completed at the cost of ₹ 2 crore.

- The following projects have been completed under Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0:
  - Disposal of Additional Quantity of Legacy Waste from the North-East Zone of Kurumbapet Dumping Site, through Bioremediation & Bio-Mining with Complete Reclamation in compliance with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 on Design, Building, Finance, Own and Operate Model, at a cost of ₹ 11.49 crore.
  - Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management as per SWM Rules 2016, on a long-term Design, Build, Operate and Transfer (DBOT) model through PPP at Kurumbapet for Pondicherry and Oulgaret Municipality, at the cost of ₹ 32.84 crore.
  - Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management in Karaikal Urban as per SWM Rules 2016, on a long-term Design, Build, Operate and Transfer (DBOT) model at Karaikal, at a cost of ₹ 4.66 crore.
  - Disposal of legacy waste from the

existing Paravaipet, Karaikal dumping site, through Bioremediation & Bio-mining means with complete reclamation of the dumpsite land in compliance with Solid waste Management & Handling Rules, 2016 on Design, Build, Finance, Own and Operate model, at a cost of ₹ 4.28 crore.

- Under PM SVANidhi scheme 4,124 street vendors in all municipalities have been identified. Certification of vending given to 2,447 street vendors. Out of 3,924 applicant street vendors, 3,528 were sanctioned the first tranche. Out of 1,737 second loan applicant street vendors, 1,379 were sanctioned the second tranche. Out of 502 third loan applicant street vendors, 303 were sanctioned the third tranche. In the Karaikal Municipal region, under the PM SVANidhi scheme, 293 street vendors received ₹10,000 each in the first tranche, 99 street vendors received ₹20,000 each in the second tranche, and 22 street vendors received ₹ 50,000 each in the third tranche.
- Puducherry has been awarded the second prize in the list of 'Best Performing States - Loan Performance' for Small States and UTs under the PM SVANidhi Scheme by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India on 18.07.2024.



'Best Performing States - Loan Performance'- Puducherry

Source: UT Administration

- The following infrastructure development projects have been completed by the UT Administration:
  - Strengthening and improvements to the roads: Agalancannu Village Road, Pettai Road, Kumarakudy Village Road and Subrayapuram road in Thirunallar Commune in Karaikal, at a cost of ₹ 5.97 crore.
  - Strengthening and improvements to the roads: Devanoor Salai road; Konnakavely road and Koozhukudicha Agraharam road at Kottucherry Commune in Karaikal at a cost of ₹ 5.71 crore.
  - Improvements to the Eastern Bypass road in T.R.Pattinam starting from NH 45A road and ending NH 45A in T.R.Pattinam at Karaikal, at a cost of ₹ 5.64 crore.
  - Improvements to the internal roads of Ambal Nagar, Aruthra Nagar, Rathan Nagar, Golden Avenue, Thanthai periyar Nagar, Ragavendra Nagar, Manicka Chettiyar Nagar, Datchinamoorthy Nagar, VP Singh Nagar, Sonia Gandhi Nagar, Jhansi Nagar in Puducherry at a cost of ₹ 9.50 crore.
  - Development of Urban Entertainment Centre at Old Port area, Puducherry at a cost of ₹ 4.46 crore.
  - Improvements to Beach Road, Bharathy Nagar, Leon Saint Jean Road and Vikram sarabai road in Karaikal at a cost of ₹ 5.00 crore.
  - Improvements to the internal

roads of Dharampuri, Savari Nagar, Isravel Nagar and Kamarajar Nagar in Puducherry at a cost of ₹ 4.36 crore.

- Construction of three storeyed Reddiarpalayam Police Station building in Ozhukarai Revenue Village, Puducherry at a cost of ₹ 2.94 crore.

- Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana scheme, **1,792** houses were completed under the beneficiary-led construction component. **3,241** houses are at various stages of construction. During this financial year, financial assistance to the tune of **₹ 58.53 crore** has been disbursed to the beneficiaries through DBT mode for construction of houses.



Construction of houses under PMAY (Urban)

Source: UT Administration

- Financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 51.47 crore was granted to 20,630 differently-abled persons; fuel subsidy of ₹ 25.94 lakh was granted to 273 differently-abled persons; motorized tricycles were distributed to 149 differently-abled persons with an expenditure of ₹ 1.33 crore; transport allowance of ₹ 74.18 lakh

was granted to 3,617 nos. of differently-abled persons; scholarship was granted to 88 differently-abled students with an expenditure of ₹ 2.75 lakh; ex-gratia to the tune of ₹ 31.20 lakh was granted to the kith and kin of 208 differently-abled persons to carry out funeral rites of differently-abled persons.

- Financial assistance of ₹1,00,000 to the parents of SC brides to perform marriage of their daughters has been granted to 636 families; financial assistance granted to 7,842 SC poor pregnant lactating mothers incurring expenditure of ₹1.35 crore; financial assistance of ₹ 3000 per month each beneficiary was disbursed to 2,452 SC beneficiaries who are suffering from various chronic diseases; financial assistance was granted to 1,467 poor SC families to perform funeral rites of the deceased person incurring an expenditure of ₹3.67 crore; an amount of ₹ 52 lakh was granted to the families of 09 SC/ST individuals affected by fire or fatal accidents and individuals involved in unclean occupations.
- Under “CM Cares scheme for empowerment of new born girl child in the U.T of Puducherry” ₹ 50,000 is being deposited under Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana to the girl child. **2,914 girl children** have received benefits through this scheme.
- Under "Puducherry Old Aged Persons and Destitute Pension" scheme, 1,81,616 elderly, widows, deserted women, unmarried women, and transgender persons are receiving monthly assistance, incurring an expenditure of ₹ 43.31 crore per month.
- The scheme for granting monthly financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 1,000 per month to women heads of BPL families was launched in July 2023. 70,000 eligible beneficiaries have been identified in the UT of Puducherry. **54,000 beneficiaries** have received the payment.

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## CHAPTER-7

### 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 the Police Forces, both in the States and at the Centre. The all-India character of the Service gives its members a distinct advantage of handling specific problems within the States with an 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 the 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 01.01.2024 is 5055 and the state-wise details of the authorized strength of IPS officers is as per **Annexur -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 77<sup>th</sup> batch of Regular Recruits (RR) of Indian Police Service with a total of 202 IPS Probationers are undergoing their Phase-I training which commenced on 09.12.2024 for the period of 49 weeks. A total of 16 foreign Police Officer Trainees from friendly countries viz. Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives are also attending the Phase-I training at the Academy along with the 77<sup>th</sup> batch of Regular Recruits (RR) of Indian Police Service.

(II) The 76<sup>th</sup> batch of Regular Recruits (RR) of Indian Police Service with a total of 188 IPS Probationers have undergone Phase-I training at the Academy from 13.11.2023 for a period of 49 weeks. A total of 19 foreign Officer Trainees from friendly countries viz. Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and Mauritius have attended the Phase-I training at the Academy along with the 76<sup>th</sup> batch of 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, Crime Scene Management, Interrogation, Interview & Interrogation, Writing of Scene of Crime & Panchanama, Search & Seizure - Technic of Raid, Arrest /Handling, Lifting and Packing of evidence, Bio-metric, Public Speaking etc.

(III) Modules were also conducted 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 Police Stations in Hyderabad City to relate class room inputs to field realities was also covered. They were also sent to Andhra Pradesh and Odisha States for observing the Legislative Assembly Elections 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 76 RR culminated with Passing Out Parade on 20.9.2024 and 187 IPS Probationers are presently undergoing District Practical Training (DPT) at their respective cadre states from 28.10.2024 to 17.5.2025 (29 weeks). On completion of their District Practical Training, they will be reporting at the Academy for attending Phase-II training from 26.5.2025 to 25.7.2025 (9 weeks).

### Senior Courses

7.6 (I) Twenty - Eight courses were

conducted for Senior Officers in which 5021 Officers in offline mode and 33661 Officers in online mode were trained. The Academy is also responsible for nominating faculty members and other Officers for training courses in India and abroad. A total of 24 officers attended various training programs/conferences in India from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024.

(II) Reunion seminars of 25 Years, 30 Years, 35 Years and 50 Years are regularly conducted to engage the expertise of the Senior Officers with decades of accumulated experience in the services. 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, I4CMHA 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 Open-Source Intelligence & Social Media Analysis

etc. Total 65 Officials from *Vietnam and Nepal* were trained from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024.

### **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 46 Induction Training Courses have been conducted by the Academy in which 2151 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> 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 MCTP conducted, according to the backlog, from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024 are as follows:

#### **(a) MCTP Phase - V**

MCTP Phase-V / 16<sup>th</sup> Programme conducted from 18.06.2024 to 28.06.2024. 54 Officers

attended and successfully completed the course.

#### **(b) MCTP Phase-IV**

MCTP Phase-IV / 16<sup>th</sup> Programme conducted from 04.11.2024 to 29.11.2024. 68 Officers attended and successfully completed the course.

#### **(c) MCTP Phase-III**

MCTP Phase-III / 24<sup>th</sup> Programme conducted from 02.12.2024 to 27.12.2024. 101 Officers attended and successfully completed the course.

### **Information Technology**

7.11 The Academy is imparting training for capacity building of IPS officers, State police officers, CAPFs / CPOs as well as officers from other services like judiciary, IRS, Sports Authority of India and foreign police officers in the field of cyber-crime investigation and cyber security through its CYBER X. The CYBER X conducted 16 courses and trained 1229 participants from various law enforcement agencies and stakeholders who have been sensitized about the investigations of Cyber Crimes and Digital Forensics.

7.12 (I) Knowledge Management System: In addition to above, the Academy started Knowledge Management System on 26.01.2024 for sharing resources and training material. It is a web portal made available for IPS fraternity and police training institutions. It hosts study material on policing subjects that are non-sensitive in nature. It also facilitates interaction among officers on policing subjects.



(II) **Cyber Products Exhibition:** Various Government agencies have been making tools for cyber-crime investigation and cyber security. There is no single platform that makes one aware about these products. With this background, Academy has started “Cyber X - Cyber Products Exhibition” wherein, Academy will ask the Government agencies to host their Cyber products in this exhibition hall. Every year about 1000 IPS officers visit the Academy for various training programs. One visit to this exhibition hall will appraise them about these products. As on date 34 products have been kept on display. CDAC, Thiruvananthapuram and CDAC, Hyderabad have shared their cyber-crime investigation tools in this exhibition hall. NCR&IC in BPR&D has also collaborated with various institutions like IITs, NITs, IIITs to come up with AI based tools. A start-up company incubated by IIT Kanpur has shared the access to their cloud-based cryptocurrency analysis tool. Academy is also hosting a prototype blockchain tool developed to store the evidence developed through the research cell of the Academy.

### **Special Tactics Wing (STW)**

7.13 A total of 176 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 207 IPS Probationers of 76<sup>th</sup> 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. 155 IPS Probationers of 75 RR were also given exposure during Phase-II training in Jungle and Urban Firing Module.

### **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 the 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 the 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 53<sup>rd</sup> Basic course commenced from 04.12.2023 to 29.11.2024 comprising a total of 90 trainees from Assam, Meghalaya,

Manipur and Nagaland- comprising 27 DySP (Probationers -17-Male & 10-Female officers) and 63 Sub-Inspectors (47Male & 16Female officers). Out of these 90 trainee officers, 14 Sub- Inspectors are from Assam, 6 DySP& 40 Sub-Inspectors are from Meghalaya, 13 DySP& 6 Sub-Inspectors are from Manipur and 8 DySP& 3 Sub-Inspectors are from Nagaland.

7.17 Bharat Darshan Study Tour is a part of Basic Training, where the trainees were



**53<sup>rd</sup> Basic Course Indoor Class (04/12/2023)**

### **Faculty Support**

7.19 A Number of guest facilities from various organisations such as Army, State Police/CAPFs/CPOs, CFSL / SFSL, Prosecution, Prison, Judiciary, NASSCOM, DSCI, NEIGRIHMS, NEHU, DU, NGOs, RBI, IIM, IIT, NDRF, NCRB, etc. are being invited to take sessions on specialised subjects for both - Basic Course and In-service courses.

### **In-Service/Online Courses/Webinars**

7.20 During the year 2024, NEPA has Conducted 50 offline in-service courses in which 2086 trainees of different ranks, from different states have participated and 17

given inputs on policing and knowledge on cultural heritage of that place. The trainees of 53<sup>rd</sup> Basic Course were divided into 6 groups under the supervision of one Officer and were taken to various places of the country w.e.f. 21.09.2024. to 29.09.2024.

7.18 The 54<sup>th</sup> Basic Course is currently going on which started on 02.04.2024, comprising 73 Dy. SP Officers from the State of Assam. Their Passing Out Parade will be held in March, 2025.



**54<sup>th</sup> Basic Course Indoor Class (02/04/2024)**

Webinars courses in which 2286 trainees of different ranks from different states have participated.

### **Achievement**

7.21 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:**

7.22 Following Medals were awarded during the period 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024:



(a) **PRESIDENT'S MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY (PMG)** is an award to recognize rare conspicuous gallant act of exceptional courage & skill in saving life and property, or in preventing crime or arresting criminals, apprehending a prisoner or in preventing their escape, the risk incurred being estimated with due regard to the obligations and duties of the officer concerned in respect of Police, Fire, Correction and Home Guard & Civil Defence services. Total No. of **01 Medal** given on the occasion of **Independence Day-2024**.



**Ribbon**

(b) **MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY (GM)** is an award to recognize conspicuous gallant act of merit in saving life and property, or in preventing crime or arresting criminals, apprehending a prisoner or in preventing their escape, the risk incurred being estimated with due regard to the obligations and duties of the officer concerned in respect of Police, Fire, Correctional, Home Guard & Civil Defence services. Total No. of **213 Medals** have been awarded on the occasion of **Independence Day-2024**.



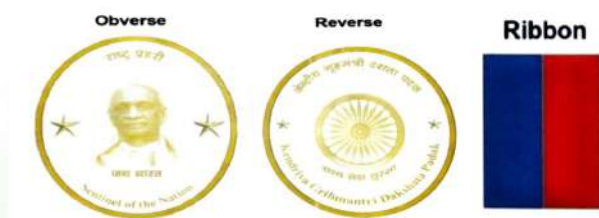
(c) **PRESIDENT'S MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE (PSM)** is an award to recognize a special distinguished record or prolonged service, but only when distinguished by very exceptional ability and merit or exhibition of conspicuous devotion to duty in Police Service or the Units of Centre Police & Security Organization/ Correctional Service/Fire Service/ Home Guard & Civil Defence service so as to organize and maintain their respective services successfully under special difficulties and marked by efficiency, integrity, loyalty, high sense of discipline and sprit of sacrifice. Total No. of **94 Medals** have been awarded on the occasion of **Independence Day-2024**.



(d) **MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE (MSM)** is an award to recognize the valuable services characterized by resource and devotion to duty including prolonged service marked by ability and merit in Police Service or the Units of Centre Police & Security Organization, Correctional Service, Fire Service and Home Guard & Civil Defence. Total No. of **729 Medals** were given on the occasion of **Independence Day-2024**.



(e) **KENDRIYA GRIHMANTRI DAKSHATA PADAK** is awarded on 31.10.2024 on the eve of Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the members of the Police Forces, Security Organizations and Intelligence Wing/Branch/Special Branch of States/Union Territories, Central Police Organizations (CPOs), Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), National Security Guard, Assam Rifles(AR) and Forensic Science (Central/State/Union Territories) throughout the Indian Union in the field of Special Operation, Investigation, Intelligence and Forensic Science. Total **812 officers** of various States/UTs/CAPFs /CPOs/Forensic Science laboratories etc., have been awarded.



(f) **PARAKR280AM PADAK**

During the period April, 2024 to December, 2024, 66 Parakram Padak have been awarded to the State Police/CAPFs/CPOs Personnel who got injuries in the Internal Security/Counter Insurgency duties in the specified areas of J&K, NE States and Naxalite effected areas.

**CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES (CAPFs)**

**7.23** 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)**

**7.24** 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. Their Headquarters is 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 authorised strength of 66,411

Ministry of Home Affairs



personnel. One Assam Rifles Sector Headquarters and Four Assam Rifles Battalions are deployed in Jammu and Kashmir for Counter Insurgency/ Counter Terrorism (CI/CT) Operations.

### Operational Achievements

7.25 In its fight against insurgency in the North East Region and Jammu & Kashmir, the achievements of AR from 01.04.2024 till 15.01.2025 are as given below: -

Ser No	Actions	Numbers/ Amount	Amount Where Applicable (in ₹ Cr)
<b><u>Insurgents</u></b>			
(a)	Killed	04	-
(b)	Apprehended	275	-
(c)	Surrendered	98	-
<b><u>Other Apprehendees</u></b>			
(d)	Civilian	549	-
(e)	Arms Dealers & Drug Peddlers	203	-
(f)	Myanmar Nationals	550	-
<b><u>Recovery of War Like Stores</u></b>			
(g)	Assorted Weapons	1166	-
(h)	Assorted Ammunition	14367	-
(j)	Assorted Magazine	678	-
(k)	Hand Grenades / Chinese Hand Grenades	561	-
(l)	Improvised Explosive Device (IED)	106	-
<b><u>Recovery of Contraband Items</u></b>			
(n)	Opium (Kg)	1.757	0.052
(o)	Heroin (Kg)	29.709	157.893
(p)	Brown Sugar (Kg)	4.007	7.376
(q)	Banned Drugs (Tab)	1529001	332.158
(r)	Banned Drugs (Kg)	1181.982	331.716
(s)	Illicit Liquor (Bottle)	15048	1.958
(t)	Indian Currency (₹ in Crore)	-	2.96
(u)	Wood (CFT)	61030	7.278
(v)	Areca Nuts (Kg)	2451276	182.059
(w)	Foreign Cigarette (Cases)	113796	27.465
(x)	Gold (Kg)	0.816	0.6
<b>Total</b>			<b>₹ 1051.517</b>

(Approximate cost of recovered contraband, smuggled Goods and currency ₹ 1051.517 Crores)



**7.26** During the subject period, four Assam Rifles soldiers were injured in the line of duty.

### Gallantry & Other Awards

**7.27** Following Gallantry and Distinguished awards were bestowed on the personnel of the Force with effect from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024:-

Ser No	Medal/ Awards	Qty
(a)	President Medal for Distinguished Service	01
(b)	Kendriya Grih Mantri Dakshata Padak (Intelligence)	02
(c)	Sena Medal (Gallantry)	04
(d)	Governor's Gold Medal	84
(e)	Governor's Silver Medal	87
(f)	Mention-in-Despatches	03
(k)	DGAR Commendation Card	428
(l)	COAS Commendation Card	31
(m)	VCOAS Commendation Card	01
(n)	GOC-in-C (EC) Commendation Card	44
(o)	GOC-in-C (NC) Commendation Card	07
(p)	Medal for Gallantry (GM)	01
(q)	Medal for Meritorious Service	13

### Border Security Force (BSF)

**7.28** The Border Security Force was raised in 1965 with a strength of 25 Battalions and 03 Coy. 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., Spl DG (Eastern Command), Spl DG (Western Command)

and Command HQ (Special Operations) Raipur, each commanded by Special Director General / Additional Directors General, 13 Frontiers, 01 IG (HQ) FHQ and 46 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing, Air Wing, BSF Artillery and other ancillary units. The sanctioned strength of BSF as on **31.12.2024** is **2,72,450**.

### Operational Achievements

**7.29** In its continued fight against Militancy/Left Wing Extremism, during the period from **01.04.2024** to **31.12.2024**, BSF apprehended **40** Militants/Maoists, killed **63**



Maoists and 50 Militants/Maoists surrendered, apart from effecting seizure of 569 arms, 14141 rounds of assorted ammunition, 89 Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and 24.715 Kgs explosives. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border

crimes, the BSF has also seized contraband goods worth ₹ 2479.03 crore, apprehended 7992 intruders/extruders and neutralized 39 smugglers/intruders/ extruders along the International Borders.

### **PROFILE**

S/No.	Particulars	Qty
1	Militants/Maoist Apprehende (In Nos)	40
2	Militants/Maoist Surrendered (In Nos)	50
3	Intruders/Extruders/Smugglers killed (In Nos)	39
4	Naxal/Militant killed (In Nos)	63
5	Intruders/Extruders apprehended (In Nos)	7992

### **SEIZURES OF ARMS**

1.	Arms Assorted	569
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### **SEIZURE OF AMN**

1	Ammunition Assorted	14141
2	Rocket/Bomb (Country made bomb) (In Nos)	164

### **SEIZURE OF EXPLOSIVE/ACCESSORIES/MISC ITEMS**

1	IED (In Nos)	42
2	Explosive (in Kg)	24.715
3	Contraband items (Value in Crore)	2479.03

7.30 During the period, 29 BSF personnel attained martyrdom and 411 suffered injuries in various operations.

7.31 During the year 2023 (01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024), the following Gallantry and other Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:



SI No.	Medal Awards	Qty
(a)	UN Medal	Nil
(b)	President's Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	02
(c)	Medal for Gallantry (GM)	15
(d)	President Police Medal for Distinguished Service	19
(e)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service	184
(f)	Parakram Padak	17

### Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

**7.32** Raised in the year 1969, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is providing security cover to **359** units including **68** Domestic and International Airports and fire protection cover to **114** Industrial Undertakings. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown manifold and has a sanctioned strength of 1,93,970 personnel as on 31.12.2024. 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 359 units which include Atomic Power Plants, Space Installations, Defence Production Units, Mines, Oil Fields and Refineries, Major Sea Ports, Heavy Engineering, Steel Plants, Fertilizer Units, Airports, Hydro Electric/Thermal Power Plants, sensitive Government Buildings and Heritage Monuments (including the Taj Mahal, Agra and Red Fort, New Delhi) and 09 Private Sector Units. CISF has also been mandated to provide protection to the VIP protectees of various categories across the

country. The latest inductions of CISF include ICMR-NIV Pune (Maharashtra) on 10.01.2024, NTPC Coal Mining Project, Hazaribagh (Jharkhand) on 26.06.2024, Parliament House Complex, Delhi on 25.07.2024 (including fire wing), Ayodhya Airport (U.P.) on 09.08.2024 and Beas Satluj Link Project (BSLP), Mandi (H.P.) on 01.10.2024.

### Operational Achievements

**7.33** 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 9481 personnel. In the year **2024-25 (01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024)**, a total of **2133** Fire Calls were attended (which includes 12 major fire calls) and total property saved is to the tune of ₹ **1021.07** crore. CISF also deployed its 77 Coys for Internal Security duties and **597** Coys for Election duties during the period **(01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024)**.

**7.34** 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 across the country including all major



Airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad & Bengaluru etc. The latest induction was at Ayodhya airport on 09.08.2024. During the year 2024-25 (01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024), CISF recovered Lost and Found property worth ₹ 89.68 crore at the Airports, of which property worth ₹ 09.14 crore was handed over to the passengers while property worth ₹ 80.54 crore was handed over to the Airport Operators. The CISF personnel also detected 287 cases of carrying arms and ammunition, 39 cases of fake e-ticket entry and 12 cases of contraband (drugs) at different Airports. The CISF staff at the Airports also detected 163.024 Kg of Gold and ₹ 76.58 crore in cash between the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024.

**7.35** The VIP Security wing of CISF, the Special Security Group (SSG), is looking after the security of VIPs. At present, 184 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 54 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 237 clients and earned revenue to the tune of ₹17.45 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 critical for the security and economy of the country.

**7.36** 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 70 lakhs. During the year 2024 (01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024), CISF recovered cash ₹ 40.70 lakh at Delhi Metro, of which, ₹ 31 lakh was restored to its rightful owners while ₹ 9.70 lakh was handed over to DMRC. Foreign currency worth ₹ 10.41 lakh, gold jewellery worth ₹ 19.85 lakh (Approx), silver jewellery worth ₹ 1.30 lakh (Approx), 89 laptops, 40 wrist watches, 03 cameras and 193 mobile phones were also found at Delhi Metro, which were handed over to rightful owners/DMRC. During the period, 262 cases of missing children were reported, of which, 178 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 01 passenger from committing suicide.

### Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

**7.37** 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, 01 Parliamentary Duty Group (PDG), 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 Range Hqrs, 17 Ops Range

Hqrs, 04 (100 Bedded) Composite Hospitals, 18 (50 Bedded) Composite Hospitals and 06 Field Hospitals besides the Force Hq 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 **16 RAF Bns** and 242 Mahila personnel in various ranks are also deployed in **241 Bn (Bastariya Battalion)** meant for fighting

naxalism. Total 248 Battalions [including **202 GD Bns**, 06 Mahila, 06 VIP Security, 10 CoBRA, **16 RAF**, **07 Signal Bns**, 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 **and VIP Security**. The strength of the Force is **3,30,983**. The primary role assigned to the force is maintenance of internal security of the nation.

### Operational Achievements

7.38 Major operational achievements of CRPF for the period w.e.f. **01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024** are furnished as under: -

1	Maoists/insurgents/Militants killed	<b>132</b>
2	Maoists/insurgents/Militants apprehended	<b>867</b>
3	Maoists/insurgents/Militants surrendered	<b>522</b>
4	Arms recovered	<b>483</b>
5	Ammunition recovered	<b>13123</b>
6	Explosives recovered (Kgs)	<b>112.63</b>
7	Grenades recovered (Nos.)	<b>382</b>
8	Bombs recovered	<b>107</b>
9	Rockets recovered	<b>3</b>
10	IEDs recovered	<b>418</b>
11	Detonators recovered	<b>8520</b>
12	Gelatin Sticks recovered	<b>1149</b>
13	Cash recovered (INR)	<b>₹ 10,46,55,920</b>
14	Narcotics recovered (in Kgs)	<b>5524.86 Kgs</b>

7.39 The following Gallantry/Service Medals have been awarded to Officers /

Personnel of CRPF for the period w.e.f. **01/04/2024 to 31/12/2024**: -

S.N.	Type of Medals/Padak	Independence Day' 2024
01	Shaurya Chakra	05
02	Medal for Gallantry (GM)	52
03	President's Medal for Distinguished Service (PSM)	06
04	Medal for Meritorious Service (MSM)	57
05	Kendriya Grihmantri Dakshata Padak	10 (During Oct'24 for spl operation)
<b>Total</b>		<b>130</b>

### Rapid Action Force (RAF) in CRPF

**7.40** 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 and 01 in 2024. 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

**7.41** 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)

**7.42** 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" which was self-contained in supplies, communication and intelligence collection. It has evolved with the passage of time into a conventional Border Guarding Force. Today, ITBP guards 3,488 km of India-China border and manning 209 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. 08 ITBP Battalions are deployed in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of Chhattisgarh and 11 ITBP Battalions are providing security to various installations of National Importance throughout the country. The Force operates through 02 Command HQrs, 05 Frontiers HQrs, , 16 Sector HQrs, 62 Service Battalions, 04 Specialized Battalions, 17 Training Centres and 04 NDRF Battalions with a total sanctioned strength of 1,03,622 personnel.

**7.43** ITBP is basically a mountain trained Force and most of the officers and men are professionally trained mountaineers and skiers. They have scaled a record 225 mountain peaks successfully including Mount Everest four times. ITBP Mountaineers have also successfully climbed peaks in Nepal, Iran, Japan and South America. ITBP sports teams have participated in various national and international events and won several medals. The ITBP Ice Hockey team is the

current National Ice Hockey Champion. ITBP has been designated as the '**First Responder**' for disasters occurring in Himalayan regions and has established 08 Regional Response Centres (RRCs). The Force is deployed for providing security to the Embassy of India at Kabul in Afghanistan.

### Operational Achievements

**7.44** Major operational achievements of ITBP for the period w.e.f 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024 are furnished as under: -

- (i) ITBP ensured security of the Border and remained vigilant during heightened security scenarios along the Indo-China Border.
- (ii) To keep strict vigil, ITBP conducted 4503 patrols along Indo-China Border and following apprehension of Maoists and recoveries of Arms/ IEDs have been made in LWE Theatre of Chhattisgarh.

1.	Maoists\militant apprehended	26
2.	Arms recovered	23
3.	IEDs recovered	08

Medals: During the year 2024 (01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024), the following medals were awarded to the member of the Force:-

1.	President's Police Medal for distinguished service	03
2.	Police medal for meritorious service	11

### NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

**7.45** The National Security Guard functions under NSG Act 1986 with the aim

of combating terrorism activities with a view to protect states against internal disturbances. The NSG is a unique





combination of selected personnel from the Army, Central Armed Police Force and State Police Forces. It is the part of 'National Counter Terrorism Grid and Response Mechanism' and operates on the principle of swift intervention, precise execution, rapid disengagement and capacity building. NSG has 17 Task Forces on Standby 24 x 7 geographically disposed to be employed for specific contingency situations for CT, Hostage Rescue and Counter Hijack ops pan India.

**7.46** NSG, with its ethos of excellence, has to its credit, several successful counter-terrorist operations. Over the years, the NSG has acquired a reputation amongst the Best by virtue of its high standards of training and operational efficiency. For its dedication, valour and surgical operational capabilities, Commandos of this Special Force have earned the name '**Black Cats**'.

## **OPERATIONS**

### **7.47 Alert Task Force**

NSG Task Forces (TFs) are kept on alert (24 x 7) at Delhi and at all Five Regional Hubs to move at a very short notice to respond to any contingency situation.

- (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-2024, 365 such events including visits of VVIP across the country were covered by NSG from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024.

(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 are carried out to plan own Operations. The details of C reconnaissance conducted during the period under the report are as under: -

- (i) Sensitive places/Installations-73
- (ii) Airports-24
- (iii) Aerodrome Committee Meeting (ACM)/ Anti-Hijack Mock Exercise (AHME)-84

(c) **Post Blast Operation & Analysis (PBOA)**. Details of Post Blast Operations & Analysis (PBOA) carried out by NSG during the period are as under: -

- (i) **Ansolem, Goa.** NSG team carried out PBOA on 08 Apr 2024 at Ansolem in connection with an IED blast.
- (ii) **Raza Metal Industries, Village Chanti, Jabalpur, MP** NSG team carried out PBOA on 26 Apr 2024. On requisition from State Police to destroy Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs), the team provided assistance and a total of 193 UXOs were destroyed by the NSG Team in a span of 10 days.
- (iii) **Veda Chhavani, Gujarat.** NSG team carried out PBOA and RSP on 02 May 2024.

- (iv) **CRPF Public School, New Delhi.** NSG team carried out PBOA on 20 Oct 2024 in connection with an IED blast at perimeter wall of CRPF Public School, Rohini and again on 28 Nov 2024 post explosion at Prashant Vihar near CRPF campus, Rohini, New Delhi.

(d) **Additional Deployment.**

**Deployment of NSG in LWE**

Hyderabad Hub of NSG (28 SCG) is mandated to assist States and Central Armed Police Forces in Special Operations in LWE affected areas. A Jungle Task Force has been deployed at Gadchiroli (Maharashtra) since 01 Jan 2024. Further NSG has also carried out recce of Sukma and Narayanpur area of Chhattisgarh for any contingency deployment in future.

- (i) **Op ZORAWAR.** NSG Task Force was relocated from Srinagar to Jammu on 26 Oct 2024 and it remains poised for operations anywhere in J & K with the current focus on Jammu Region due to changed threat scenario in the region. The Task Force has carried out reconnaissance of 12 sensitive targets in Jammu City and has set up an intelligence sharing mechanism with SOG.
- (ii) **Mahakumbh Mela 2025.** NSG Task Force comprising 03 Officers, 07 ACs and 48 Commandos is deployed at 4 Infantry Division locations with effect from 27 Dec 2024. Following

action have been carried out/being undertaken:-

- (a) **Reconnaissance:-** The Task Force has carried out reconnaissance of 07 sensitive targets at Prayagraj in coordination with State authorities.
- (b) **Table Top Exercise:** - A Table Top Exercise on various contingencies was conducted on 17 Dec 2024.
- (c) **Training:** - The team will now participate in mock drill exercises with SDMA, State Police and ATS, UP before the commencement of Mahakumbh and with effect from 13 Jan 2025 to 26 Feb 2025.

**Training**

7.48 **NSG (Induction) Courses**

- (a) To enhance the quality of NSG Commandos (Cdos), stringent intake standards have been maintained in NSG. DsG of all CAPFs have also been requested to screen volunteers for NSG and ensure that they have minimum physical and firing standards. The training syllabus has been revisited and made more refined and focused.
- (b) 200 personnel from CAPF and 712 personnel from Army were inducted in NSG from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024. Following Commando Conversion Courses have been conducted in the above-mentioned duration:-

**NSG Induction/Commando Conversion Courses.**

S/N	Course	Duration	Strength	Remarks
(a)	Commando Conversion Course Ser No. 34	<u>22 Jan 2024</u> 20 Apr 2024	Army-(19-23-191) =233 CAPF-(05-00-103) =108 Total = (24-23294) =341	Trg Centre
(b)	NSG Commando Conversion Course CCC Ser No. 35	<u>10 Jun 2024</u> 07 Sep 2024	Army-(15-27-177) =219 CAPF-(06-00-00) = 06  Total = (21-27-177) = 225	Trg Centre
(c)	NSG Commando Conversion Course CCC Ser No. 36	<u>30 Sep 2024</u> 28 Dec 2024	Army-(15-33-212) =260 CAPF-(06-14-66) =86  Total = (21-47-278) = 346	Trg Centre

**7.49 NSG (Capacity Building) Courses**

(a) NSG has consistently been training the first responders of States/CAPFs

and other security agencies. NSG has conducted the following Capacity Building Courses during the period from 01 Apr 2024 to 31 Dec,2024:-

S/N	Courses conducted	Participating States/CAPFs	Strength
(i)	Two Personal Security Officer Courses- 78 & 79	Personnel from 10 State Police, Forces and 07 CAPFs/ Defence Services <b>(including 20 Srilankan Police )</b> have been trained at Training Centre, NSG Manesar.	339
(ii)	Two Police Commando Capacity (Building) Courses (PCCC) – 12 & 13	Personnel from 18 State Police, Forces and 09 CAPFs/ Defence Services <b>(including five Nepal Armed Police Force)</b> have been trained at Training Centre, NSG Manesar.	290
(iii)	Four Bomb Disposal (Basic) Courses conducted (BD Basic Ser No. 10, 11, 12 & 13)	Personnel from 23 State Police, Forces 11 CAPFs/ Defences Services and <b>05 Nepal Armed Police Force</b> have been trained at Trg Centre NSG Manesar.	759



(iv)	One Bomb Disposal (Advance) Course- 04	Personnel from 15 State & 07 CAPFs personnel have been trained ( <b>including 15 Nepal Police Personnel</b> ) at NSG Training Centre Manesar.	185
(v)	Two Tactical Driving Course Ser No .84 & 85	Personnel from 12 State & 07 CAPFs/ Defence Services have been trained at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar.	127
(vi)	One Cautioned Joint Counter Terrorism Trg Exercise Ser No. 45	Personnel from 07 State & 03 CAPFs/ Defence Services have been trained at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar.	195
(vii)	Bomb Disposal & Counter - Improvised Explosive Device (C -IED) Cadre for State/UTS.	Ladakh, Tamil Nadu, AP. Punducherry, Kerala, Karnataka, HR, HP, Raj, MP, and D&D, UP, Tripura, WB, Delhi, Guj Uttarakhand.	423
(viii)	Drone & Anti Drone Trg for State Police/UTS & CAPFs personnel have been trained.	Personnel from 12 State/UTS/CAPF have been trained at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar	61
(ix)	Seventeen Special Courses of two weeks Personnel Security Officer course for States / CAPFs/Defence.	Personnel from 06 State & 09 Army Unit have been trained at Trg Centre, NSG Manesar	638
(x)	Special Training on Counter Terrorism to Army Units earmarked for Foreign Exercises	Personnel from Armed Forces have been trained at Trg Centre, NSG, Manesar	187
(xi)	Refresher/Capsule Course for BDS/BDT of Delhi & Gujarat Police.	Refresher/Capsule Course for BDS/BDT of Delhi & Gujarat Police have been trained at Trg Centre, NSG, Manesar	95
(xii)	State Level Capacity Building Training on Counter Terrorism	Personnel from 15 State Police have been trained at NSG Regional Hubs as per AOR	201
(xiii)	10 <sup>th</sup> National Joint Counter Terrorism Exercise - 2024 (AGNI PARIKSHA -X) with State Police/ CAPFs (Special Counter Terrorist Forces)	Personnel from 20 State Police & 05 CAPFs participated in the Ex conducted at Trg Centre, NSG	515

(xiv)	8 <sup>th</sup> National Joint Counter - Improvised Explosive Device Exercise (VISFOT KAVACH -VIII) with State Police/CAPFs.	Personnel from 12 State Police & 05 CAPFs participated in the Exercise conducted at Trg Centre, NSG	257
(xv)	Customized Counter Terrorism/Commando Training Capsule Course	Police personnel from HP, UP and Delhi have been trained at Trg Centre, NSG	109
<b>Total</b>			<b>*4381</b>

**\*Note:** As per the enhanced Counter Terrorism Capacity Building initiative of NSG, on the directions of MHA, a comprehensive plan has been worked out in the beginning of the current Training Year. As part of the plan, **NSG has trained 9794 personnel** of State/UT Police Forces, CAPFs and other agencies till date.

**(b) State / CAPF Level Bomb Disposal Training** – States/CAPFs level Bomb Disposal Training for the following State

Police & CAPFs were conducted during the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024:

S/N	States/Agency/CAPFs	Strength Participated
(a)	Ladakh	26
(b)	Tamil Nadu	12
(c)	Andhra Pradesh	16
(d)	Puducherry	01
(e)	Kerala	12
(f)	Karnataka	10
(g)	Haryana	120
(h)	Himachal Pradesh	12
(j)	Rajasthan	14
(k)	Madhya Pradesh	20
(l)	Gujarat	13
(m)	Daman & Diu	10
(n)	Uttar Pradesh	27
(o)	Tripura	05
(p)	West Bengal	20
(q)	Delhi	18
(r)	Uttarakhand	42
(s)	Telengana	35
(t)	Lakshadweep	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>423</b>



(c) 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. Accordingly, NSG has conducted five courses during the period from 01.04. 2024 to 31.12.2024 as under:-

S/N	Training	States/CAPFs	Strength Participated
(i)	10 <sup>th</sup> Course on Drone/ Anti Drone Training as Capacity Building of States/ UTs Police/ CAPFs.	Delhi	4
		Haryana	4
		Uttar Pradesh	6
		Rajasthan	5
		Gujarat	2
		ITBP	2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>
(ii)	11 <sup>th</sup> Course on Drone/ Anti Drone Training as Capacity Building of States/ UTs Police/ CAPFs.	Odisha	4
		Maharastra	4
		Madhya Pradesh	2
		Chhattisgarh	2
		IB	2
		CRPF	4
		NSG	20
<b>Total</b>			<b>38</b>
<b>G. Total</b>			<b>61</b>

(d) Training of First Responder in Joint Exercises NSG has formalized the training of First Responders during in-station and out-station exercises. All the stakeholders of the Integrated Response Mechanism for Counter Terrorism contingencies are being trained, during these exercises. A total of **4760 First Responders** have been trained in joint

exercises in the Training Year 2024-25 till date. NSG has laid special emphasis in training and operational integration of Delhi Police and SWAT. A total 307 Delhi Police personnel have been trained in various structural and customized courses. The details of major exercises conducted by NSG are as under:-

S/N	Name of Major Ex	No of States/UTs	First Responder trained
(i)	Ex GANDIV – Multicity Multi Target Exercise	03 States/UTS	851

(ii)	Ex All Out - Multi Target, Multi Agency Exercise	Delhi NCR	437
(iii)	Seven CT Exercises	07 States/UTs	1211
(iv)	Two CH Exercises	02 States/UTs	677
(v)	Two CH Exercises in River Cruise and IWTs	02 States	315
(vi)	Two HROJ Exercises	02 States	254
(vii)	Nine In Station Exercises/Mock Drills	09 States/UTs	1015
<b>Total</b>			<b>4760</b>

(e) **National IED Data Management System (NIDMS)**

NSG has tied up with Rastriya Raksha University (RRU) for creating a National IED Data Management System (NIDMS) to synergize & integrate IED related incidents with intention to collect all the IED incidents' data in real time from State Police & CAPFs. Processing/analysis of bomb data will be done by the experts & it will be disseminated immediately to all stakeholders. Features of 'Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning' are being incorporated as a part of futuristic application. Total cost of the project is Rs. 10.11 crore.

**Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)**

7.50 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.

7.51 SSB is deployed on the Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1751 km and, on the Indo, -Bhutan Border covering 699 km. presently, the force has a posted strength of **94,202** 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 31.12.2024 is 94,202.

#### OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT:

7.52 Major operational achievements of SSB for the period w.e.f. 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2024 are furnished as under: -

Sl. No.	Particulars	Remarks
1.	Narcotics	1026 Cases, 539 arrested and value 16494.6083 Kgs.
2.	Destruction of Illicit Cannabis/Opium/Poppy Crop	3663.6131 Acre.
3.	FICN	07 cases, 09 arrested and value ₹ 154600.00
4.	Indian Currency	212 Cases, 278 arrested and value ₹ 5,22,32,664.00
5.	Other Currency	131 Cases, 191 arrested and value ₹ 2,26,93,756.00
6.	Prohibited/contraband items	3649 Cases, 3085 arrested a) 5347.7445 cft. b) 1193624.738 Kgs. c) 150526.002 Ltr d) 45783.1 Mtr. e) 12731 Pairs. f) 1770313.511 Nos.
7.	Forest products	291 Cases, 189 arrested a) 567143.0389 Cft. b) 46930 Kg. c) 3 Mtr. d) 349 Nos.
8.	Wildlife Products	67 Cases, 59 arrested a) 93.751 Kg. b) 546 Nos.
9.	Cattles	282 Cases, 118 arrested and 2503 Nos
10.	Gold	11 Cases, 14 arrested and 0.5154 Kg.

11.	Silver	16 Cases, 28 arrested and 24.7844 Kgs.
12.	Antique Idols	01 Case, 01 arrested, 6.5 Kgs.
13.	Psychotropic Synthetic Drugs	115 cases, 130 arrested, 270980 Nos. drugs
14.	Arms Factory made	11 cases, 9 arrested, 38 Nos.
15.	Arms Country made	58 Cases, 64 arrested, 121 Nos.
16.	Ammn. Cartridge	38 cases, 904 Nos. Cartridge, 48arrested.
17.	Detonator	7 Cases, 0 arrested, 41 Nos.
18.	Cordex	1Case, 2 arrested, 2 Nos.
19.	Timer	1 Case, 2 arrested, 3 Nos.
20.	RDX	1 Case, 0 arrested, 1Kg
21.	IED	7 Cases, 0 arrested, 34.5 Kg, 23 Nos.
22.	Hand Grenade	5 Cases, 3 arrested & 28 Nos.
23.	Gun Powder	1 Case, 0 arrested & 2 Nos.
24.	Powder Gel explosive	1 Case, 0 arrested & 2 Nos.
25.	Explosive	5 Cases, 1 arrested & 76.3 Kgs.
26.	Bomb	2 Cases, 0 arrested, 8 Kgs.
27.	Giletine Stick	2 Cases, 2 arrested, 16 Nos.
28.	Smoke Shell	2 Cases, 0 arrested, 4 Nos.
29.	Tear Smoke Grenade	1 Case, 0 arrested, 2 Nos.
30.	38 MM Anti-Riot Rubber Bullet	1 Case, 0 arrested, 2 Nos.
31.	Maoists/Maoists Linkmen	43 cases, 51 apprehended
32.	Militants/Terrorists	1 Case, 1 arrested.
33.	Illegal Infiltrators (Foreigner)	24 Cases, 30 arrested.
34.	Other Criminals/Anti -Social Elements	37 cases, 66 arrested.
35.	Surrender Maoists/Maoists Linkmen	01 case, 01 surrendered
36.	Neutralized Militants/Terrorists	01 cases, 03 neutralized
37.	Human Trafficking	260 Cases, 231 arrested and 437 victims have been rescued.

### Recruitment Scheme of Constables in CAPFs

7.53 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 have an option of appealing against the decision of recruiting a 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) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been issued for all recruitments to bring transparency in the 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.

**7.54** 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:

7.55 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:

7.56 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

7.57 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

(FPU) are deployed as and when needed. From 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024, 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

7.58 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 01 Embraer-135 BJ Executive Jet, 06 MI-17 1V, 08 Mi-17 V5, 06 ALH/Dhruv and 01 Cheetah helicopter.

### Modernization of CAPFs

7.59 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 31.12.2024 are as under:

₹ in crore

S No.	CAPFs	Budget Estimates 2024-25	Revised Estimates 2024-25	Expenditure as on 31.12.2024	% Expdr w.r.t BE 2024-25 as on 31.12.2024
1	BSF	934.55	961.21	765.31	81.89
2	CRPF	1019.5	886.98	625.30	61.33
3	ITBP	382.62	366.46	246.55	64.44
4	AR	433.23	449.70	365.15	84.29
5	CISF	170.12	146.22	111.12	65.32
6	SSB	195.22	253.10	174.77	89.52
7	NSG	117.27	53.50	40.01	34.12
	<b>G.Total</b>	<b>3252.51</b>	<b>3117.17</b>	<b>2328.21</b>	<b>71.58</b>

7.60 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:

Ministry of Home Affairs



S. No.	CAPFs	Outlay	BE 2024-25
1.	BSF	484.58	46.37
2.	CRPF	355.66	56.54
3.	ITBP	157.05	5.88
4.	AR	166.00	28.11
5.	CISF	148.88	18.00
6.	SSB	122.21	11.31
7.	NSG	88.62	15.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1523</b>	<b>181.21</b>

**7.61** 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.

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**

**7.62** During the financial year 2023-24 &

2024-25, Mustard Oil worth ₹ 4,89,20,400/- and ₹ 4,71,20,590/- respectively has been procured from KVIC.

##### **Cotton bed Durrey**

**7.63** During the financial year 2023-24 & 2024-25 a total of 27,519 Nos of cotton bed durrie(s) at unit cost of ₹ 535/- worth ₹ 1,47,22,665/- and 40,185 Nos at unit cost of ₹ 535/- worth ₹ 2,14,98,975/- respectively has been procured from KVIC.

##### **Bed Sheet & Pillow cover**

**7.64** 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.

**7.65** During the financial year 2024-25, a total of 8,323 Bed Sheet and 7,849 Pillow Cover, have been procured from KVIC by CAPFs. In addition, 655 Nos Bed Sheet and

205 Nos Pillow Cover have been procured from State Govt. KVIC/Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd.

### **Woollen Blanket**

**7.66** Sanction of the competent authority for procurement of 25% of total demand 2,37,473= 59,368 Nos. Woollen Blankets for all CAPFs (except NSG) at the rate of ₹ 1,545/- (including GST) i.e., total cost of ₹ 9,17,23,560/- has been conveyed to all concerned vide this Division's letter dated 11.12.2024.

During the financial year 2024-25, a total of 20, 845 Nos at unit cost of ₹ 1,545/- worth ₹ 3,22,05,525/- has been procured from KVIC.

### **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 9802 vehicles of CAPFs & IB, which were older than 15 years, have been sold/scrapped from 01.04.2023 to 31.12.2024. 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.

### **7.69 Police Service K9(PSKs)**

- i. Competent Authority has granted approval and relaxation to DG, CISF for purchase of 05 pups (Belgian Shepherd Pups) at the age of 03 months from Dog Training & Breeding Centre, SSB Dera, Alwar (Raj) under special circumstances (due to ongoing shortage of Dogs in Assam Rifles) vide UO dated 03 May' 2024.
- ii. Sanction of Competent Authority for enhancement of authorisation of 260 Nos of dogs (Police Service K9s i.e., PSKs) for 26 additionally inducted units of CRPF in LWE areas at the non-recurring financial implication of Rs. 91,00,000/- (Rupees Ninety One lakh only) and in addition to it, recurring annual financial implication of Rs. 2,18,40,000/- (Rupees Two Crores Eighteen Lakh Forty Thousand only) for financial year 2024-25 and subsequent year(s) under *head (Live Stock) i.e. 01.02.21 "Materials & Supplies" vide UO dated 25.06.2024.*
- iii. Competent Authority has granted approval and relaxation for purchase of above 17 BSM pups from Dog Training & Breeding Centre, SSB Dera, Alwar (Raj) considering the special circumstances and urgent operational requirement of dogs in CRPF. The





purchase of these 17 BSM pups at the age of 03 months has been agreed subject to assurance from CRPF that on completion of 09 months of age of these pups, K9 Behaviour Assessment Test (BAT) under the SOP issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on K9 BAT should be conducted on these pups and the individual result of their evaluation and (their individual) present placement status be shared with this Ministry so that they may be registered in the National Register for Working Dogs vide UO dated 01 July, 2024.

- iv. Embassy of France in India vide NV dated 15 Jan' 2024 has requested the support of India to provide additional security for the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games by sending a numbers of homeland security officers, specifically from the canine(K9) and anti-explosive units for which Hon'ble Home Minister and Union Home Secretary have approved the nomination of 02 IB Officers and 17 other Officer/ personnel of MHA, CAPFs & IB to be a part of Security Liaisoning team for Paris 2024 Olympics and Paralympic Games conducted w.e.f 12th July 2024 to 11th August, 2024 (excluding journey time).
- v. MHA National Police K9 Journal Vol-V, Issue -I was due for publication in June 2024, has been published in the month of July' 2024 and distributed to all stakeholders.
- vi. Competent Authority has granted

approval with regard to extension for one year for the deployment of sniffer K9s of CRPF and ITBP in Delhi Prisons.

- vii. Competent Authority has granted approval for procurement of 9xtrained Assault K9s from Army RVC Centre & College, Meerut against deficiency for NSG K9 and Regional Hubs under budget head M&S.
- viii. An Addendum to SOP on "Casting and disposal of Old/Worn-Out/Unfit Animals of all CAPFs, NSG & Assam Rifles" was issued during the month of December' 2024; Which would be extremely useful for the Retired large animals like Camel/Horse/Pony/Mule/Yak etc.

**7.70** Expenditure sanctions amounting to Rs. 675,17,76,538/- were issued to CAPFs for the financial year 2024-25 up to 31.12.2024 under the prescribed budget heads (1) Arms and Ammunition (2) Motor Vehicles (3) Machinery & Equipments (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 2024-25 (till 31.10.2024), ₹ 3427.58 crore has been sanctioned for construction of infrastructure and ₹ 0.10 crore 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 up to **31.10.2024**. 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), 32 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 the 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 to the PSARA website has also been mentioned on the WARB website. All CWOs/ SWOs/DWOs and ex-CAPFs 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. At times, during anti-terrorist/ naxal combats or some other internal security operations, some of them either dislimb or even make the supreme sacrifice for the nation. Considering these harsh realities, CAPFs raise their own contributory welfare schemes in addition to the welfare scheme by the Government. Under these schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. Additionally, during 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, an amount of ₹ 42.00 crore has been sanctioned for the 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 1,794 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.

### **Centralized Liquor Management System:**

In order to maintain transparency in liquor management in Central Armed Police Forces, a Centralized Liquor Management System (CLMS) software has been developed and at present the liquor is being provided to the force personnel through this system only. Presently the integration of the Centralized Liquor Management System (CLMS software) among Central Armed Forces (BSF/CRPF/ITBP/SSB) is in progress.

### **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, DhoopBatti, Agar Batti, Dalia Honey & Towel have been registered with KPKB for sale through its outlets. As on 31-12-2024, Rs.74,89,153/- of KVIC products were sold through KPKB.

### **Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme**

7.78 The CAPFs personnel, engaged in extremely challenging assignments, stay away from their families for years and are unable to fulfill their family obligations adequately. Their children grow up, deprived of the requisite parental support. Considering this, the 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. The Government 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 extended to the dependent wards of Police personnel of various States/UTs martyred during Terror/Naxal attacks. Additionally, 80 new professional/technical degree courses, management and other courses have been added to the existing 42 courses from the academic year 2020-2021 for these children.

### **Medical Facilities for the personnel of CAPFs.**

7.79 CAPFs personnel perform their duties with unwavering dedication in challenging environments under some of the harshest circumstances, whether at the border posts or enduring sub zero temperatures at high altitudes or positioned in Naxals and terrorist inflicted hostile surroundings. To counter these challenges, CAPFs personnel need to be physically fit and mentally alert. To ensure the physical and mental fitness of the CAPFs personnel and 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 make provision for adequate 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 extend 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 Ayushman CAPF. It was launched in Assam in January, 2021 on a pilot basis and was subsequently implemented across the country. The convergence between Ayushman Bharat and CAPF is a tailor made, first of its kind initiative that leverages strengths of existing robust IT framework and access to the network of 32,199 AB-PMJAY and 2006 CGHS empanelled hospitals. This initiative provides cashless treatment in the above hospitals. So far, 42 lakh Ayushman CAPF Health IDs have been generated.
- 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. In case there are 2 or more than 2 CAPF in the same location, the infrastructure is shared commonly and if there is a single hospital, it is called "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 health services to the local population (AB-PMJAY beneficiaries), 40 hospitals of CAPFs are also empanelled under AB-PMJAY.
- 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 conduct various awareness programs.

- 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 organizations.
- b. All CAPFs have already included NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment. They are part of 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 held by senior officers of the Ministry with senior officers of the

CAPFs along with other disciplinary matters to ensure their fair and 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 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 small tents with commode for the exclusive use of women employees. Since it is within the financial powers of respective Directors General to modify the vehicles, a 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 at picketing duties.
- e. Creches' and 'Day Care Centres' are provided by the CAPFs 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 situations and also to raise the level of representation of women in the Force, the 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 a member of the board for 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 counterparts.
- 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 the 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 **31.12.2024** is as under:

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN CAPFS AS ON 31.12.2024					
Sl. No.	Force	Total Sanctioned strength	Total Posted Strength	Strength of Women	Percentage
1	CRPF	330983	296396	10086	3.4
2	BSF	272447	258473	11404	4.41
3	CISF	193970	150853	10629	7.04
4	ITBP	98858	88613	3722	4.2
5	SSB	100548	92199	4116	4.46
6	AR	66411	62648	2513	4.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1063217</b>	<b>949182</b>	<b>42470</b>	<b>4.47</b>





## 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 2024, CAPFs were mobilized and deployed for Bye-Elections in various States (i.e., Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh). A large number of Central Armed Police Forces / State Armed Police / India Reserve Battalion have also been mobilized and deployed for Assembly Election - 2024 in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha, Sikkim, Haryana, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir.

7.84 During the year 2024, 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.

7.85 During the year 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.

7.86 On the request of various States/UTs Govt., CAPFs/Rapid Actions Force 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 Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Daman & Diu and Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand & West Bengal.

7.87 On the request of various States/UTs Govt., deployment period of CAPFs/Rapid Actions Forces were also extended 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 Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu Kashmir, Karnataka, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal.

## 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/ Assembly 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 reduce their dependency upon CAPFs to deal with various types of law & order and internal security situations. Till date (as on 31.10.2024), 196 IR Bns have been sanctioned, out of which 1 IR Bn. was converted into Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB) and 51 IR Bns have been surrendered. In total IR Bns 190 sanctioned so far, 162 IR Bns have been raised.

7.89 The present funding pattern for IR Bns is:

- a. The standard cost of raising 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, the 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 2024-25 (as on 31.10.24), ₹ 26.19 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-Aid for IR Bn out of which Rs.55,12,70,603/- has been reimbursed to the States till date.
- d. In 2024-25(as on 31.10.24), ₹ 15.00 crore was 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 2024-25, ₹ 15.00 crore has been allocated under grant-in-aid for raising of SIRB. Claim for ₹ 96,20,26,268/- was received from Govt.



of Madhya Pradesh, however, necessary documents i.e Utilization Certificate (UC) and expenditure details for the same are 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 in 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. 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 has Union Home Secretary as Settlor and Directors General of CRPF, BSF, Assam Rifles and one lady officer of ADG/IG, ranks 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, 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 the 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 623 CAPF personnel Killed in Action/Corona warriors, 33 personnel who were boarded/invalidated out from service, 73 parents of married CAPF personnel Killed in Action and shortfall amount to 213 NoKs of CAPF personnel Killed in Action, have been paid from Bharat Ke Veer Portal/Corpus.

### **Swachhata Pakhwada : Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) -2024**

7.93 The annual Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) campaign observed from 14.09.2024 to 01.10.2024 with the theme of 'Swabhav Swachhata-Sanskaar Swachhata' (स्वभाव स्वच्छता-संस्कार स्वच्छता), as a prelude to Swachh Bharat Diwas Celebration on 02nd October, 2024. The following three main pillars of activities of SHS-2024:

- i. Swachhata Ki Bhaagidari.
- ii. Sampoorana Swachhata through Shramdaan including Swachhata Lakshit Ekayi.
- iii. Safai Mitra Suraksha Shivirs

Steps taken by CAPFs, NSG & Ars:-

7.94 All the activities of CAPFs, NSG & ARs were mapped and uploaded on the “Swachhata Hi Seva” Portal. Highlights are as under:-

- i) 4531 Events mapped and uploaded on SHS-2024.
- ii) 2130 Swachhata Mein Jan Bhaagidari Count.
- iii) 1848 Cleanliness Target Units (Swachhata Lakshit Ekayi) Count
- iv) 553 SafaiMitra Suraksha Shivirs Count
- v) 368 CTU Identified Count
- vi) 3 CTU Adopted.

Approx 7 lakhs Force personnel/Public were participated. 1762 dignitaries also participated. More than seventeen thousands of pictures/videos uploaded on social media platforms/Force websites.

The campaign focused on promoting cleanliness and hygiene and successfully

mobilized individuals and communities to actively participate in the mission of making India cleaner and healthier. The campaign effectively engaged citizens, students, local community and Government officials in taking ownership of their surroundings.

#### **Plantation Drive - 2024 by Central Armed Police Forces**

7.95 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 2024 to 15.12.2024 and planted 99,96,276 saplings in their campuses and places of deployment across 28 States and 6 Union Territories. During the plantation drive by CAPFs, 2,724 nurseries were developed and 1,702 vaticas 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 & DEVELOPMENT

8.1 The Bureau of Police Research & 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. The charter of BPR&D has been expanded over the years and it now also includes 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 has Six Central Detective Training Institutes at Koltata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Ghaziabad, Jaipur and Bengaluru dedicated for the training of police officers and other stakeholders from States/UTs/CAPFs/CPOs and the judicial, prosecution, forest and prison services. 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.

8.3 The new CDTI at Bengaluru has been made operational. Two new CDTIs at Agartala (Tripura) and Srinagar (J&K) are being developed.

#### Research Projects

8.4 Since 1970, the BPR&D has completed 220 Research Studies and 82 Doctoral thesis.

Currently, five research studies are ongoing.

#### Internship Programme

8.5 BPR&D commenced Paid Internship Programme from 2020 for giving opportunities to students of various Universities/Research Institutes to learn about BPR&D programmes and activities. In the year 2024-25, total 47 Internship of various universities were completed under paid Internship Programme with the BPR&D.

#### Capacity Building

8.6 In the year 2024-25, 39 Prison Training courses were sponsored out of which 22 Prison Training courses were conducted in which 610 Prison Officials were trained.

#### New Criminal Laws (NCLs)

8.7 (a) Till 23.12.2024, 373 courses on New Criminal Laws (NCLs) were organised, in which 28370 police personnel, 4591 prison officials, 3728 prosecutors, 3391 judicial officers, 2018 forensic experts and 11541 CAPF officers were trained. BPR&D conducted 464 training courses/ webinars/ seminars for all the stakeholders, in which 30462 police personnel, 4738 prison officials, 3874 prosecutors, 3973 Judicial officers, 2041 forensic experts, and 14930 officers from CAPFs/ CPOs were trained. **A total of 60138 officers/personnel have been trained, including master trainers from 27.12.2023 to 23.06.2025.**

(b) Three separate e-courses on BNS, BNSS & BSA have been developed. A Project Monitoring Agency (PMA) has been established.

(c) During **Basic Training of DASOs, 82 newly appointed subordinate officers** of CRPF visited CDTI, Hyderabad on 12.06.2024 as part of their study tour and they were briefed about various modules and New Criminal Laws-2023.

(d) CDTI Chandigarh organized two Sessions on 13.07.24 for 242 Participants (1) Overview & Evolution of the NCLs & BSA-Primary, Secondary, oral & documentary evidence., **HPA, Madhuban-Police For 216 Participants 216 (ASI to Dy. SP) and (2) Forensic officers of FSL Madhuban= For 26 Participants.**

(e) In July, 2024, AI based tool developed through BiSAG-N for tracking of online news, Youtube Videos and Tweets related to New Criminal Laws.

(f) CDTI Chandigarh organized a Session on "Appreciation of digital evidence, mobile phone architecture and a brief overview on NCLs" at Judicial Academy, Chandigarh- **Judicial officers of Pb., Hry., & Chd on 13.07.24 for 44 Participants.**

(g) The outlying units organized training for NIA and ED officers in the hybrid mode. A total of 346 officers of NIA & 271 officers of ED have been trained.

(h) The BPR&D achieved 100% saturation of IOs and Master Trainers for Chandigarh Police, i.e., 1069 officers, including 1060 (HC to SP) Investigating Officers have been trained

(i) A dedicated team comprising officers from CDTI (Kolkata) & CDTI (Agartala) and CAPT, Bhopal have conducted training for police officers of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura and Training in hybrid mode for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim. As of date, 2471 officers of UTs and 593 officers of North-

Eastern States have been trained.

### **Publicity & Awareness**

(j) Engagement with MyGov portal:

(i) An online Quiz (14<sup>th</sup> - 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024) was organised on NCLs, with a cash prize of Rs. 5,000/- to the top 20 participants. A total of **19,331** people participated.

(ii) An online quiz on Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) has been launched by MyGov from 12<sup>th</sup> June to 12<sup>th</sup> July 2024. A total of **64,254** people participated.

(iii) An essay competition was launched by MyGov from 18<sup>th</sup> June to 18<sup>th</sup> July 2024, in which **1422** people participated.

(iv) Discussion on Women & children's provisions under BNSS- June 2024.

(v) Awareness Programme on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2024 at Police Stations - BPR&D has circulated a bilingual SHO booklet highlighting the key features of the new laws and a model programme to all States/UTs. MyGov has developed an awareness campaign to digitally map the events organised across the country on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2024 by the police stations. A total of **5,078 Police Stations** of 35 States/UTs have uploaded the details of the event organised by them.

(vi) **Short documentary in collaboration with Doordarshan-** circulated to all States/UTs.

(vii) **Short Video Competitions:-**

(viii) MyGov has hosted a video competition for the youth from

02.01.2025 to 02.02.2025. 463 video entries were received, and the winner has been announced.

(ix) A second video competition for the youth has been hosted by My Gov from 19.02.2025 to 20.03.2025. 140 video entries were received, and the winner has been announced.

(x) A third video competition for the youth has been hosted by My Gov from 21.03.2025 to 20.04.2025. 145 video entries were received, and the winner has been announced.

(xi) A fourth video competition for the youth has been hosted by My Gov from 21.04.2025 to 20.05.2025.

(k) A fifth video competition for the youth has been hosted by My Gov from 27.05.2025 to 27.06.2025

(l) The following materials have been developed in Hindi & English and translated into 10 languages and shared with CBC and other stakeholders

(i) 60 seconds videos - 06

(ii) 21-30 Seconds Videos - 11

(iii) Infographics - 35

(iv) Radio Jingles - 02

(m) The Bureau has come out with a special edition of **Sajag Bharat (Vol.17/18, 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023)** completely dedicated to the new criminal laws covering its most important aspects.

(n) A **special edition on New Criminal Laws of the Indian Police Journal (IPJ)**, January-June 2024 has been published.

(o) A **special edition on New Criminal Laws of the Police Vigyan Journal**, January-

June 2024 has been published.

(p) BPR&D has developed 10 e-courses on the new criminal laws, and they have been published on iGOT Karamyogi, as below

(i) Overview of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 for field practitioners

(ii) Overview of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 field practitioners

(iii) Overview of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita

(iv) Speedy Delivery of Justice

(v) Overview of NCLS for Judicial Officers

(vi) Key Changes in Criminal Laws

(vii) Homicides related Provisions under NCLS

(viii) Information in Cognizable Cases

(ix) Timelines under New Criminal Laws

(x) New Criminal Laws: Arrest and Rights of the Arrestee

#### Development of SOPs

(q) **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Zero FIR & e-FIR** for addressing Inter-state coordination to overcome delays in transferring in Zero FIRs and institutionalising the registration of e-FIR.

(r) **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on the Audio-Visual Recording of SOC (u/s 105 BNSS)** to provide dynamic, comprehensive documentation of the crime scene.

(s) **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Preliminary Enquiry (u/s 173 (3) BNSS)** to ensure a systematic and fair process in assessing the validity and genuineness of the

information.

**(t) Bilingual SHO Booklet -** Highlighting the key features of the new laws.

**(u) Protocol for operation of designated places** shared with States/UTs on 25.03.2025.

**(v) A SOP on the establishment of a Directorate of Prosecution has been circulated.**

**(w) Guidelines for investigating officers (IOs) on using the eSakshya application** along with Do's and Don'ts for investigating officers while using eSakshya application at the scene of crime are formulated by BPR&D. A one-day consultative workshop was organised in BPR&D, Hqrs, New Delhi with the IOs of Delhi/UP/Haryana and NIC/NFSU/NCRB for formulating the guidelines.

**(x) Handbooks on 03 New Criminal Laws -** These handbooks have been developed in collaboration with Ms. Aditi Tripathi, Advocate and vetted by Sh. D.C. Jian, IPS (Retd.), Sh Anil Kishor Yadav, Director (Training) and Sh Neeraj Tiwari, Assistant Professor, NLU, Delhi, which are ready for publication.

### **Training Initiatives**

**8.8 (a)** In 2024, a wide range of training modules were conducted for police, prison, prosecution, Judicial and other stakeholders.

**(b)** 139 courses were conducted during the year in which 4015 officers were trained in areas such as soft Skills, Investigation of cyber-Crime, Crime against women and Children.

**(c)** Scheme for competition among Police Stations/PI/PSI for enhancing the conviction rate prepared and circulated to all

states/UTs.

**(d)** Training Modules on Social Media and Negotiation for District Police were devised and circulated to all States/UTs.

**(e)** Bespoke courses on emerging trends in Cybercrime organised in the outlying units of the Bureau.

**(f)** A three day space technology application-based program was conducted at BPR&D HQrs from 11.09.2024 -13-09.2024 in collaboration with Advance Data Research Institute (ADRIN) Hyderabad in which 24 Police Officers from Different States/UTs participated.

**(g)** An engagement with School Children to Organise a Swachhata ki Pathshala was held on 09.10.2024 by Training Division BPR&D HQrs at Shri Balkrishna Primary School Mahipalpur New Delhi

**(h)** CDTI Hyderabad organised a session on Counter Radicalization for the officers of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Mauritius and India under the aegis of Colombo Security Conclave from 04.11.2024 to 06.11.2024, No of Participants-14

### **National Police Mission Initiatives**

**8.9 (a) Community Policing for Border Areas** under Micro Mission:02 (Community Policing)- The objective of this project was to study community policing and civic action measures at the border areas; the challenges in implementing these programmes; and suggestions thereof, keeping in mind the GoI programmes of Model Villages and Vibrant Villages. The project was shared with all States/UTs and MHA on 25.10.2024.

**(b) Standardization of Disaster Management Capacities in District Headquarters** under Micro Mission:04

(Infrastructure) - Project emphasized the role of police in the golden hour during disaster when most of the lives can be saved with the help of local communities. The project was shared with all States/UTs and MHA on 01.11.2024.

(c) **Drone-A New Age Policing Tool** under Micro Mission:03 (Communication & Technology) - Project focussed on the use of drones for Traffic Management, Bomb Detection and Disposal, Maintenance of Law and Order especially during elections, and Border Areas. It also gives an overview of challenges posed by use of drones by non-police actors and proposes a structural framework for a multi-departmental agency. The project was shared with all States/UTs and MHA on 01.11.2024.

(d) A draft “**Manual on Effective Communications for Police Personnel with the Media**” was prepared by NPM Division in compliance with the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 13.09.2023 in C.A. No.1255, 1256, 1367 of 1999 and shared with MHA as “Guidelines on Media Briefing by Police Personnel” on 19.07.2024.

(e) In compliance of the recommendations of 242<sup>nd</sup> Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, BPR&D has prepared '**Model FIR for registration of cases of Narcotics u/s 52 of NDPS Act**' along with the following associated documents:-

- (i) Model FIR (Prepared by the committee based on the study of several FIRs to strengthen investigation and prosecution procedures in NDPS cases all across the country.
- (ii) SOP for the cases registered under NDPS Act 1985

- (iii) Flow Chart: depicting the procedure to be followed in NDPS cases
- (iv) Guidelines for investigating officer to be used in drafting FIR and during investigation of the NDPS cases
- (v) Template format for handing over of NDPS cases by the non-empowered agencies under section 52/53 of the NDPS Act to the empowered agencies

The same were shared with DG NCB and DGsP/IGsP of all States/UTs on 19.11.2024

(f) Guidelines **to ensure discipline on the use of social media by government employees were** prepared and shared with DGsP/IGsP of all States/UTs on 22.11.2024.

(h) A document titled '**Contingency Plans for Emergencies at Major Railway Stations**' was made and shared with the DG RPF on 22.11.2024.

### Modernization Initiatives

8.10 (a) In August 2024, an AI based tool to analyse religious preaching for identifying online radical content was developed through BiSAG-N.

(b) Various rounds of meetings were held with the winning teams (08) and their mentors during the productization phase of Vimarsh-2023 to evaluate and scrutinize the prototypes being developed.

(c) A GIS layer comprising data of police stations, police training institutions etc. has been made available on the Gati Shakti portal.

### Standardisation of Syllabi of Basic Training

8.11 A Model Syllabi for Basic Training of DySPs/Sub-Inspector/Constables of States/UTs has been developed.



## Women Safety

8.12 CDTI Ghaziabad organised a Training programme on Crime Scene Management, Crisis Management, Cybercrime, Gender Sensitization and New Criminal Laws for APO Probationers at **BIPARD Gaya, Bihar** from 14.10.2024 to 18.10.2024 and 11.11.2024 to 16.11.2024. A total of 521 probationers participated in both the training programmes.

## Other Capacity Building Measures

### 8.13 Training Management Information System (TMIS)

(a) Training Management Information System (TMIS) a learning management system developed by BPR&D has been operationalized in all the outlying units of the Bureau. TMIS enables efficient monitoring of Resources and Training.

(b) The e-learning portal of BPR&D, e-

Ustad, has been integrated with iGOT Karmayogi.

(c) Three e-courses on thematic topics, namely, Soft Skills for Police, Negotiation Skills, and POCSO Act developed by BPR&D with the assistance of CBC empanelled firm M/s White House Pvt Ltd, Chennai, have been published on iGOT Karmayogi.

(d) Six e-courses viz Investigation, Cyber Crime, NDPS Act, Media Management, Interrogation and Investigation of Terror Cases have been developed by the M/s White House Pvt Ltd, Chennai.

### Conferences/Seminars/Workshops/Webinars/Hackathon

8.14 Following Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops/Webinars/Hackathon were held during the year 2024:-

(a) 50th AIPSC at RRU, Gandhinagar, Gujarat from 19-20 November 2024



Release of Compendium of 50<sup>th</sup> AIPSC, 2024 during the inaugural function



*Group photograph of the participants with Hon'ble Union Home & Cooperation Minister, Sh. Amit Shah, Shri Bhupendra Bhai Patel, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Govind Mohan, Union Home Secretary, DG, BPR&D, DGP, Gujarat, Vice Chancellor, Rashtriya Raksha University, Gandhinagar and ADG, BPR&D.*



*On 20.11.2024, Valedictory function of the '50<sup>th</sup> All India Police Science Congress' was concluded in the dignified presence of Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, Shri Praveen Sood*

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(b) **4th National Conference of Uniformed Women in Prison Administration” from 26 to 27 September, 2024.**

The 4th National Conference on “Uniformed Women in Prison Administration” was conducted at CDTI (BPR&D) Jaipur from 26.09.2024 to 27.09.2024. Sh. Bandi Sanjay

Kumar, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs was the chief guest during the inaugural function and Sh. Prem Chand Bairwa, Hon'ble deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan was the chief guest during the valedictory function. A total of 91 delegates from the rank of Warder to IG Prison attended the conference



*Ministry of Home Affairs*





Release of Directory of Prison officials in India, 2024 during the inaugural function

(c) The Meeting of **Nodal Officers of Student Police Cadet (SPC) for States/UTs** was held on 11.06.2024 at BPR&D Hqrs., New Delhi under the chairpersonship of Shri Rajeev Kumar Sharma, DG, BPR&D. Thirty-Four (34) officers/officials from across the country participated in the meeting.

During the meeting challenges/difficulties faced by the States/UTs and strategies to overcome these challenges for implementation of SPC Programme were discussed.



Meeting of Nodal Officers of Student Police Cadet (SPC) for States/UTs was held on 11.06.2024

(d) A workshop on '**Building Strength and Skills for Human Endeavour**' was organised on 16.10.2024 at BPR&D Hqrs., New Delhi in hybrid mode. During the workshop presentation was made by Shri

Tajender Singh Luthra, IPS (Retd.) on 'Building Strength and Skills for Human Endeavour'. A total of 105 Officers/officials from various States/UTs attended the workshop.



Workshop on 'Building Strength and Skills for Human Endeavour' was organised on 16.10.2024

(e) On 10.10.2024, World Mental Health Day was organized at BPR&D Hqrs. Dr Vichitra Nanda Patra, Additional Professor, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi; Dr. Mahadev Singh Sen, Assistant Professor, Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences (IHBAS), Delhi; And Additional Director General, BPR&D delivered lectures on Mental Health. Officers/ staff at Bureau Hqrs., all CDTIs and CAPT Bhopal participated in the program in hybrid mode.

(f) A two day National Conference on 'Challenges Posed by AI' was conducted at NFSU, Gandhinagar on 17-18 October, 2024. Special Secretary (IS), MHA, DG, BPR&D & Vice Chancellor, NFSU addressed the conference with their valuable suggestions. Also, experts from eminent IITs, LEAs and industries across the nation addressed the audience with enlightening deliberations on Threats from AI, Legal Implications and Way Forward for LEAs.

(g) The Fourth half yearly meeting of the

City Official Language Implementation Committee, South Delhi-1 was held under the chairpersonship of Shri Rajeev Kumar Sharma, Director General, BPR&D, on 04.09.2024, in which 135 representatives from 63 member offices of 'NARAKAS' participated. The Director General motivated the member offices for excellent performance.

(h) 'Hindi Pakhwada' was organized at the Bureau Headquarters from 14 September 2024 to 29 September 2024 in which various competitions were organized for the promotion of the official language.

(j) A demonstration/workshop on **Anuvadini**, Advanced AI-powered Translation Tool developed by the All-India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) was conducted at BPR&D HQ on 30.08.2024. It was presided over by DG, BPR&D.

(k) On 03.10.2024 & 04.10.2024, a Cleanliness campaign was organized under Swachhta Freedom Run 4.0 at Mahipalpur Village and Lodhi Garden, respectively by the Modernization Division, BPR&D.



(l) Conducted the 5th National Young SPs/Commandants Conference and Expo on December 03-04, 2024 at Chandigarh with the theme "Leveraging Technology and Collaboration for Modern Policing". Hon'ble Governor, Punjab and Administrator, Chandigarh inaugurated the conference on 03.12.2024. The event was graced by DG, BPR&D, DG Chandigarh, ADG BPR&D and 250 delegates attended the two days conference. Group discussions on Emerging Technologies and Modern-day Policing Challenges and Reforms were discussed in detail during the conference.

(m) A database of Police Personnel of States/UTs/CAPFs having experience and interest in technology has been created.

### International Cooperation

8.15 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,
- (c) BPR&D as a nodal agency successfully coordinated the **Foreign Study Tour/Visit of 20 Officers of Nepal Armed Police Force (APF) to SSB/CISF/BSF and NSG and their training Institutes for 10 days from April 18-27, 2024.**
- (d) BPR&D as a nodal agency has also coordinated the Visit of a 30-member French delegation from the Institute of

Advanced Studies of the French Ministry of the Interior (IHEMI) to India from April 22-26, 2024 and had interactions on Feedback of G20 Summit with Delhi Police and NDRF on Crisis Management on April 24, 2024. The delegates also paid a visit to the National Police Memorial on 25.04.2024.

- (e) CDTI Kolkata organised a session on Human Rights of 30 Sri Lankan Police officers from 18.11.2024 to 29.11.2024.

### Publications

8.16 BPR&D came out with several publications in 2024-25, list of which are given below:

- (a) Directory of Prison Official of India - 2024.
- (b) The 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Directory of Indian Police Training Institutes (DIPTI).
- (c) Indian Police Journal Volume 70 (January-June 2023).
- (d) Indian Police Journal Volume 70 (July-December 2023).
- (e) Indian Police Journal Volume 71 (January-June 2024), a special issue on New Criminal Laws.
- (f) Police Vigyan Vol-149 (July-December 2023).
- (g) Police Vigyan Vol-150 (January-June 2024) a Special Issue on New Criminal Laws was published and distributed.
- (h) Bharat/Vigilant India (8 editions/issues) have been published from April 2024 to date. 26000 bilingual copies of each issue were circulated to

the addressees. The soft copy of each issue was emailed to more than 7 Cr. People.

- (i) BPR&D (Quarterly News Bulletin (Jan-March 2024).
- (j) BPR&D Quarterly News Bulletin (April-June 2024).
- (k) 1000 copies of BPR&D Quarterly News Bulletin (July-September 2024) were printed and circulated to all concerned.
- (l) 800 copies of BPR&D's Annual publication, Data on Police Organization (DoPO) as on 01.01.2023, were published and distributed. The soft copy of the same was uploaded on BPR&D website on 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2024.

#### **54<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day Celebration**

8.17 The 54<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day function of the BPR&D was celebrated on 28.08.2024 at BPR&D Hqrs., New Delhi. Union Home Secretary Shri Govind Mohan was the Chief Guest.

#### **Accreditation of CDTIs by CBC/NABET**

8.18 Accredited as UTKRISHT, ATIUTTAM and UTTAM:

- a. CAPT Bhopal was accredited as 'UTKRISHT'
- b. CDTI, Hyderabad, CDTI, Ghaziabad and CDTI, Chandigarh were accredited as 'UTTAM'
- c. CDTI, Jaipur was accredited as 'ATIUTTAM'

#### **Other Initiatives**

8.19 Other Initiatives are:

- (a) The SPD Division translated New Criminal Laws in English and created English flyers of the same. Provided creative/designing input for hosting them on the BPR&D website and to all stakeholders of the Criminal Justice System. Library Accessioned & classified all the recently purchased books & entered in e-granthalaya.
- (b) It also actively contributed to the Control Room established to monitor the implementation of New Criminal Laws. The Hindi Section translated the reports sent to MHA and the Library Section minutely scanned all the newspapers for reactions/queries of people/media.

#### **Rashtriya Raksha University**

##### **About Rashtriya Raksha University**

8.20 Rashtriya Raksha University (an Institution of National Importance) is a dedicated institution advancing security education in India. The University functions as a comprehensive academic, research, and training center for National Security and Police Education. Its prime mission is to create an ecosystem that supports police, armed forces personnel, and professionals working for national security in addressing contemporary and emerging security challenges through a multidisciplinary approach. RRU also focuses on enhancing the standards of Policing and National Security from the constable to the top police leadership through capacity building in niche areas of national security, while simultaneously providing an optimal environment for individuals aspiring to enter the corporate and private security sectors with the right skills to augment the national security of India beyond public policing.



### Campuses of the University

8.21 Apart from its main campus in Lavad, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), RRU has established campuses in Pasighat (Arunachal Pradesh), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Shivamogga (Karnataka), and Puducherry.

RRU has established the following schools:-

- School of Internal Security and SMART Policing (SISSP)
- School of Information Technology, Artificial Intelligence, and Cyber Security (SITAICS)
- School of Integrated Coastal and Maritime Security Studies (SICMSS)
- School of Internal Security and Defence Strategic Studies (SISDSS)
- School of Behavioural Sciences and Forensic Investigations (SBSFI)
- School of International Cooperation, Security & Strategic Languages (SICSSL)
- School of Criminal Law and Military Law (SCLML)
- School of Private Industrial & Corporate Security Management (SPICSM)

- School of Physical Education and Sports (SPES)
- School of Applied Sciences, Engineering, and Technology (SASET)

### Academics

8.22 Currently, RRU offers 38 undergraduate and postgraduate diploma and degree programs in various fields of police science, police administration, criminal and military law and governance, forensic science, defence and strategic studies, criminology, coastal and maritime security law and governance, cyber forensics, information technology, cyber security, behavioural sciences, artificial intelligence, applied sciences and engineering, international relations and strategic languages, and physical education. All have a rigorous research based core that connects thematically to security education. Since 1 October 2020, the total student enrolment in the regular academic programs stands at 3,382, consisting of 1,504 graduates and 1,878 current students. This robust student body reflects the growth and ongoing commitment to academic excellence across various programs. The Gujarat Campus currently has 1,497 students, including 877 (58%) male and 620 (42%) female students, enrolled across various programs from diploma to Ph.D. levels. Regional campuses in Arunachal



Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Puducherry, and Karnataka contribute an additional 381 students, including 253 males and 128 females, making RRU a truly national university with students from diverse backgrounds. The overall total student enrollment is 1,878.

### **Placement & Internship**

8.23 The University has been able to secure placements for its graduates in public and private security and law enforcement organisations as well as industrial sectors. 639 students are currently working in the area of Core Policing / Law Enforcement / Allied Policing.

### **Research & Innovation**

8.24 RRU places a strong emphasis on research and innovation in the fields of National Security and Policing. The University is dedicated to advancing knowledge, promoting education, and delivering specialized training to address critical security challenges. By cultivating a culture of innovation and collaboration among its students and faculty, RRU serves as a hub where researchers, policymakers, and thought leaders from various fields come together to tackle the complexities of national security. As of now, 70 doctoral candidates are actively enrolled in the Ph.D. program, while 22 have

been awarded their Ph.D. degrees, including 3 scholars who were awarded PhD in 2024.

### **Collaborations and Affiliation**

8.25 The University has collaborated with various national and international institutions for joint research projects and assignments. These collaborations allow the University and its partners to collectively develop their expertise and resources to tackle complex problems, leading to the advancement of knowledge and innovation. Currently, RRU has 81 active MoUs ongoing with the different agencies including Maldives and Guyana.

8.26 The University has also designed exclusive courses for the National Security Guards (NSG), Delhi Police Academy (DPA), Army War College in Mhow, National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP) in Okha, Indian Air Force, Puducherry Police and CRPF. These courses are specially designed courses by understanding the challenges of the field as well as conduct programs that are customized as per the request of agencies, based on their requirements. A total of 13,909 officers have benefited from these programs, with 10195 awarded Diplomas, 787 PG Diplomas, and 2927 Certificates, enhancing their skills for law enforcement and security roles.



RCIL's Second Edition of Asian African Law and Treaty Practice 28-29 February 2024



## National Forensic Science University

8.27 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.

8.28 The NFSU has opened campuses at Delhi, Gandhinagar, Goa, Dharwad, Bhopal, Guwahati, Pune and Manipur in India apart from one International Campus at Jinja in Republic of Uganda. Under the National Forensic Infrastructure Scheme of the Government of India notified on 19 June 2024, the in-principle approval is granted to open 09 new campuses of NFSU in various states. The notification for the establishment of campuses at Raipur, Nagpur and Bhubaneswar has already been issued and the necessary



Hon'ble President of India's visit to NFSU Gandhinagar as Chief Guest for 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Convocation

preparation for the inauguration of transit campus and Bhoomi Poojan of the permanent land is ready. The other 06 campuses in various states such as Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh are at various stages of feasibility and will be opened for academic operations from Academic Year 2025-26 and 2026-27.

8.29 National Forensic Sciences University is imparting world class education to more than 6100 students studying in Undergraduate, Postgraduate, Integrated, M.Phil. and Ph.D. Programs through more than 80 different courses in the 7 Campuses and 2 Academies spread across India.

8.30 NFSU has established 6 Centres of Excellence in NDPS, Cyber Security, Forensic and Investigative Psychology, Digital Forensics, DNA Forensic, and Nutritional Supplement Testing for Sports person and also proposed to establish 05 other Centres of Excellence in Financial Crime Investigation, Homeland Security, Explosives Forensics, Forensics Nanotechnology, Crime Scene Management and Ballistics.

8.31 Some Important glimpses of the NFSU's International and National Activities:



Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister; Hon'ble Union Minister for Urban Development; Hon'ble CM, Haryana; Speaker State Legislative Assembly; Chief Secretary; DGP Haryana and other dignitaries witnessing signing of MOU between Government of Haryana and NFSU



Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, Hon'ble Vice President of India visited and delivered a distinguished talk at National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), Gandhinagar on 23rd August, 2024.



Shri Govind Mohan, IAS, Union Home Secretary, Government of India, visited the National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), Gandhinagar, on 16th January 2025



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Bhupendrabhai Patel, inaugurated three-day national event, "Nyay Abhyuday – The Techno-Legal Fest" at the National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), Gandhinagar on 28th March, 2025.



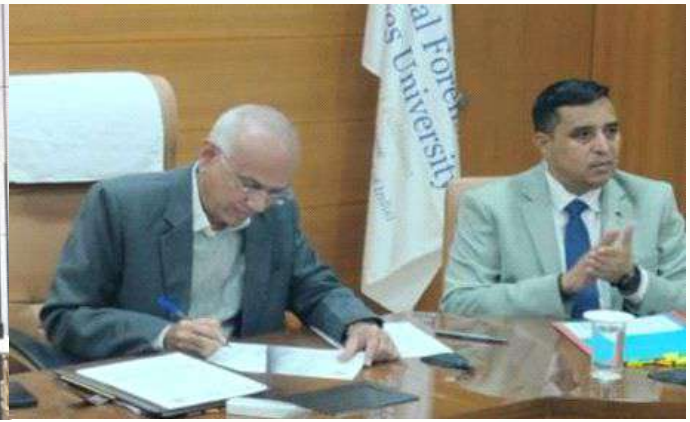
Hon'ble Justice N. Kotiswar Singh, Supreme Court of India was the Chief Guest of Valedictory Ceremony of "Nyay Abhyuday–The Techno-Legal Fest" at NFSU, Gandhinagar on 30th Mar'25:-



A total of 100 international participants which included Forensic experts, LEAs and Cyber-Forensic professionals from 12 countries participated in a specially curated training programmes under the MEA ITEC scheme at National Forensic Sciences University Gandhinagar.



Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia signed MoU with NFSU, India.



Guyana Police Force (GPF) and Forensic Science Laboratory, Republic of Guyana signed MoU with NFSU for collaboration in Forensic Science.



NFSU once again has won the DSCI excellence award in the Academia category for capacity building in Cybercrimes, Cyber law and Digital Forensics for the year 2024. NFSU also got felicitated for being finalists in pioneering digital forensic capabilities by the Govt. Institutions on 6th December, 2024 at the NASSCOM-DSCI Annual Information Security Summit in Delhi.



Cabinet Minister of Defence & Veteran Affairs, Hon. Jacob Marksons Oboth at Kampala on 14 Jan 2025, NFSU's Uganda Campus Director, Air Commodore K.R. Thaakar, discussed the campus activities.



A high-level delegation from the Ministry of Home Affairs, consisting of Shri Ashutosh Agnihotri, IAS, Additional Secretary (Women Safety Division), Government of India, and Ms. Sushma Chouhan, IAS, Director (WS), visited the National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), Gandhinagar on 28th November 2024.





A delegation from NFSU led by Dr J.M. Vyas, VC-NFSU & Vice President-INTERPA participated in INTERPA Executive Board & Council Meeting in Riyadh-KSA. The team made significant contribution in panel discussions & technical sessions on Adoption of AI for Policing during Conference.



A high-level delegation from Zimbabwe, headed by the Deputy Chief Secretary from the Office of the President and Cabinet, visited the National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU) on 14-15 November, 2024. Prof. S.O. Junare, Campus Director of NFSU-Gandhinagar, and Shri C.D. Jadeja, Executive Registrar, warmly welcomed the esteemed guests.



Dr. Bappi Paul, Assistant Professor, School of Pharmacy who received the prestigious "Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar: Vigyan Yuva - Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar" by the President of India for the year 2024 in Environmental Science was held on 29th August, 2024.



A seven member delegation from Philippines led by Ms. Anna Dominique Coseteng, Senator, President & CEO from Diliman College, Philippines and Dr. Maricelle Nueva, President and National Secretary, Association of Local Colleges & Universities (ALCU) visited NFSU on 15th October, 2024.



High Power Expert Group Meeting on 'Strengthening Criminal Justice System through Enhanced Forensic Efficiency' was held at National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU)-Gandhinagar on 18th May, 2024. During the function, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rajesh Bindal, Judge, Supreme Court of India; Hon'ble Justice Arun Kumar Mishra, Chairman, National Human Rights

*Ministry of Home Affairs*



Commission (NHRC), India; Shri R. Venkataramani, Attorney General for India; Shri Tushar Mehta, Solicitor General of India; Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla, IAS, Home Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India; Dr. J.M. Vyas, Vice Chancellor of NFSU.

8.32 The NFSU is also involved in various Research and Innovation in the field of forensic science. The NFSU has developed following indigenous kits and constantly committed to improvise the design and the usage of the various tools:

### **Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Detection Kit**

8.33 NDPS Drug Testing Kit is an indigenous field-application based device to identify the presence or absence of narcotic-psychoactive-NPS drugs in the seized samples. The kit will aid in prompt detection and ease of access to the users and is being used by various law enforcement agencies.



The kit is being used by NCB and Coast Guard for onsite detection.

### **Food Testing and Narco drug testing kit**

8.34 Center of Food Forensic at NFSU has developed and commercialized Food Safety Kits as indigenous solution for ever increasing food safety threats to VIP security and Public Safety. These rapid testing kits can screen the quality of milk, spices, cooked food etc. for the presence of potential poisons and adulterants. These indigenous kits are replacing imported kits quickly in our country and the food safety sector is being strengthened through it. The center is also developing several agro forensic rapid testing kits and AI based technology solutions.



### **Cyber Kiosk Machine**

NFSU has developed a kiosk based/Portable Kit intended to scan for malware and viruses from external devices, including mobile devices, both iOS and Android. The said Kiosk is procured by many law enforcement agencies.

**Indigenous In-house Security Operation Center (SOC)** is an open-source SOC formed from Loki, Logstash, and Grafana. It is intended to provide a bird's-eye view of the organization's network and assets connected to it.

### **In-house developed software-based Forensic Imager with write blocker**

8.35 A Python-based executable software for forensic imaging with an inbuilt write-blocking feature to do forensic imaging without losing the integrity of the evidence.

**Artificial Intelligence Task Force** established at NFSU Gandhinagar successfully completed a yearlong project for the Gujarat Chief Minister Dashboard. A Proof of concept was presented to Hon. Chief Minister Office, Gujarat showcasing Advanced AI Integration for good Governance to optimize the

government benefits at the grassroots level.

The NFSU carries out Cyber Security Audit, Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing for organizations such as UIDAI, AIIMS, RNSB, CIPLA, ORGI, KD Hospital, GMDC, SOMALIA Banks, Gujarat Gas, Assam Rifle, UP Technical Police HQ, GAIL, NCIIPC.

The NFSU also provides the capacity building initiative in Framing / Amending certain Sections of the acts such as, CRPC, IPC & Indian Evidence Act, DNA Bill, Poison Act, Indian Criminal (Identification) Act, Explosive Substances Act, 2023.

The NFSU provides Clinical Psychological Services in the cases referred by High Court, Family Court, Hospitals, District Child Protection Unit, Child Welfare Committee, Schools, etc. Approximately 1000 cases per year are being handled by the Center of Excellence in Behavioral and Investigative Sciences.

8.36 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. The University has examined a total of around 1800 cases, 75000 exhibits in various disciplines of Forensic Sciences in the year 2024-25.

8.37 NFSU has provided training to Judicial officers and many Government Officers such as IPS Officers, State Tax Department, Police Department Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand 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. (Around 3000 trainees).

### Mobile Forensic Vans





The National Forensic Sciences University has conceptualized and developed a state of art Mobile Forensic Van equipped with all essential tools necessary for Forensic examination at the scene of crime, specifications of which are approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Forensic Van is being deployed by various State/UT governments for providing on-site forensic examination.

8.38 The MHA has given in-principle approval for the establishment of 09 Off Campuses of NFSU in Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Orissa under the National Forensic Infrastructure Enhancement Scheme (NFIES) and the work of establishment is at various stages.

#### **Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS)**

8.39 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.

8.40 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 undertake 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.

8.41 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 grey areas of forensic science and transform the overall forensic science and Innovation landscape of the country.

8.42 The Directorate continued its efforts towards strengthening forensic science as a forerunner in underscoring the critical role of Forensic science and technology in the

criminal justice delivery system for a safe, secure, better society well prepared for future disruptions. Some of the key success stories during the year 2024-25 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.

8.43 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

8.44 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)**

8.45 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 operationalized 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.

**8.46 Jurisdiction of the CFSLs:** Vide Gazette notification dated July 26, 2013, 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 can accept

cases from any State/UT as per the available facilities.

**8.47 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 44 Research Papers in National and International Journals related with the various fields of forensic science.

**Case Examination work:** From 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025; seven CFSLs under DFSS, MHA have examined **12688 crime cases with 465043** exhibits.

These laboratories examine cases 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 2013 Court evidence in various Courts of Law during the period.

**Scene of Crime:** The experts/scientists of CFSLs attended 258 important Crime Scenes during the period 01.04.24 to 31.3.2025.

**Training Programs attended and conducted:** During the period scientists of seven CFSLs attended 213 offline/online training programs organized by NFSU, BPR&D, CFSLs and Instrumental training for upgrading their technological knowledge and skills and new laws implemented recently. Apart from above, experts of the Central Forensic Science Laboratories organized 1045



training programs/ workshops which were attended by Judiciary, various levels of Officers, scientists, students and Researchers.

**Extra Mural Research (EMR) Scheme:** After obtaining approval from MHA, DFSS, allocate 25% funding (of the total cost of Projects) to 11 approved project Investigators of IITs, NITs, Medical Colleges and Universities in the first phase. The 2<sup>nd</sup> PRSG meeting to review the progress of these projects was conducted in the month of October 2024 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. The prototype has been developed by various Project Investigators and demonstrated during the PRSG meeting. This will help in cost cutting, technological upgradation and expedite the case examination work.

8.48 To modernize and strengthen the CFSLs to cope up with the new challenges, following facilities created by the CFSLs during the period: -

- State of art wet labs established in the Chemistry and Explosives Division of CFSL Assam.

- Audio-Video examination facility developed and cases reported in CFSL Assam.

- CFSL Chandigarh developed Snake venom detection facility to detect snake venom in postmortem samples

- Rapid extraction of drugs from postmortem samples using RPD devices developed by CFSL Chandigarh.

- CFSL Hyderabad established a facility for Speaker Identification and GC-MS –analysis of poison cases.

- CFSL Bhopal established facilities of Ballistic

Division, Speaker Identification, cold storage and fume hood facility.

### **State-of-the-Art DNA Laboratory at CFSL, Chandigarh**

8.49 The Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) in Chandigarh is home to a state-of-the-art DNA Analysis and Research & Development facility. Established under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services, Ministry of Home Affairs, this facility enhances forensic capabilities in India. It was Inaugurated in 2020 under the Nirbhaya Fund scheme, the DNA analysis center at CFSL Chandigarh focuses on:

- Sexual Assault and Homicide Unit
- Paternity Unit
- Human Identification Unit
- These units play a crucial role in expediting justice in sexual assault and homicide cases by providing advanced DNA profiling and analysis. The facility is equipped with modern technology to support various forensic investigations, including:
  - ✓ DNA profiling
  - ✓ Research and development in forensic science

This infrastructure significantly contributes to the accuracy and efficiency of forensic examinations in the region.

8.50 Major technology upgrade is included for installation of Digital Autoclaves, Bio-incubators, Tissue Lyzers, Auto-extraction equipment, Gel Documentation Systems, Real-Time Polymerized Chain Reaction, Thermal Cyclers, DNA Sequencers, NGS as well as a robust software for statistical analysis and data management. During the

period this DNA lab reported examined 373 unusual and complex cases with 2377 exhibits related to POCSO, Sexual assault and DNA analysis in nature.

### **National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (E), Hyderabad**

8.51 The National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (E) in CFSL Hyderabad is a premier facility dedicated to strengthening cybercrime investigation and digital forensics in India. Operated under the aegis of the Directorate of Forensic Science Services, Ministry of Home Affairs. This advanced laboratory is equipped with state-of-the-art tools and technologies to analyze and combat cyber threats, including data breaches, malware attacks, and digital fraud. It serves as a vital resource for law enforcement agencies, providing expertise in recovering and analyzing digital evidence from various electronic devices. Additionally, the laboratory plays a crucial role in training officers and creating awareness about cyber security, bolstering the nation's capacity to tackle evolving cyber challenges effectively.

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 examined 315 critical cases with 1023 exhibits during the period.

8.52 Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Sh. Sanjay Kumar Bandi, visited the Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Hyderabad, on 21st November 2024, to review the laboratory's advancements and contributions to forensic science and cybercrime investigations. During his visit, he interacted with experts, observed the cutting-edge technologies deployed in the facility, and discussed the role of CFSL in aiding law enforcement agencies. The Minister emphasized the importance of enhancing forensic capabilities to address emerging challenges in crime detection and prevention, highlighting the government's commitment to modernizing forensic infrastructure across the nation.



**Dr S K Jain, Director-cum-CFS explaining working of *Ballistic Division* CFSL Hyderabad to Hon'ble MoS, Sh. Sanjay Kumar Bandi**

Photo Source: CFSL, Hyderabad



*Group Photograph of CFSL Hyderabad with Hon'ble MoS, Sh. Sanjay Kumar Bandi*

*(Source: CFSL Hyderabad)*



*Photo source: CFSL Hyderabad*

8.53 Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Sh. Sanjay Kumar Bandi, participated in a tree-planting ceremony as part of the "Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam" initiative

during his visit to CFSL, Hyderabad, on 21st November 2024. The event emphasized the importance of environmental conservation and was dedicated to honoring motherhood



and nature. Sh. Bandi planted a sapling in the CFSL premises, underscoring the government's commitment to sustainable practices and inspiring others to contribute to a greener future.

### **Modernization of State Forensic Science Laboratories:**

8.54 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. 250.58 Crore and allocated funds to the 30 states/ Union Territories to the tune of Rs.186.96 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), on the recommendations of DFSS MHA sanctioned Rs. 215.70 Crore for 24 States for strengthening of forensic capacities and capabilities of state and regional FSLs. Apart from this, 455 Mobile Forensic Vans @ Rs. 292.76 Cr. have been approved for 26 States during the year 2024-25.

### **8.55 International Cooperation:**

I) 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 6th June 2024 in preparation for 11<sup>th</sup> Justice

Ministers meeting of SCO Members States.

ii) A team of three Forensic Experts of Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) under DFSS deputed to Maldives to investigate a major fire incident in Male in the month of December 2024.

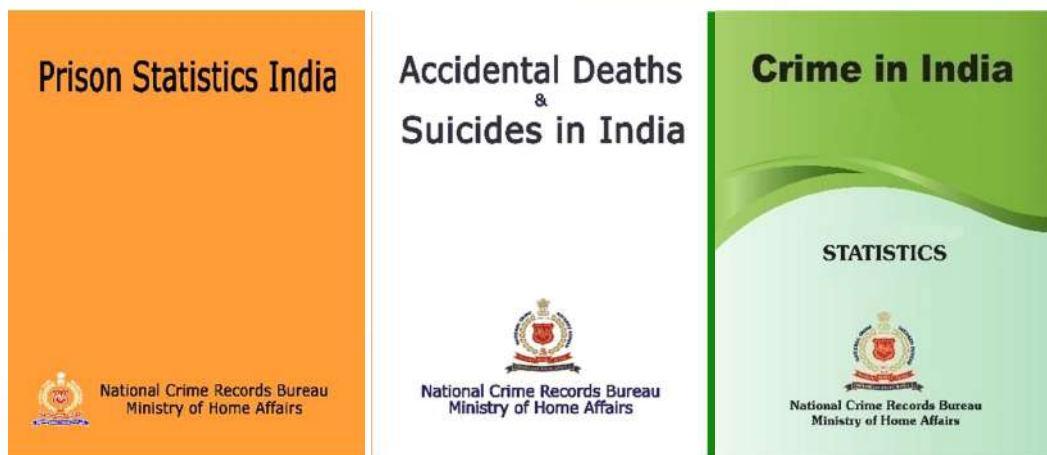
### **National Crime Records Bureau**

8.56 National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was established vide MHA Resolution dated 11.03.1986. NCRB was set up with the following objectives:

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. To collect and process crime statistics at the National level.
- iv. To receive from and supply data to penal and correctional agencies for their tasks of rehabilitation of criminals, their remand, parole, premature release etc.
- v. To coordinate, guide and assist the functioning of the State Crime Records Bureaux
- vi. To provide training facilities to personnel of the Crime records Bureaux; and
- vii. To evaluate, develop and modernize Crime Records Bureaux

8.57 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.

8.58 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. The Reports for the year 2023 are under finalization.



Source: NCRB

8.59 NCRB has been designated as a 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).

8.60 **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 17,189 Police Stations (100%) across the country.

8.61 In continuation of CCTNS project, Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) is the project that brings all the pillars of Criminal Justice System such as e-Courts, e-Prisons, Prosecution, Forensic Science Laboratories (FSLs) etc. under one umbrella. ICJS platform facilitates

Ministry of Home Affairs



exchange of data among different pillars of ICJS electronically and aims to enhance efficiency of the criminal justice system. ICJS has so far linked 3602 Court Complexes, 17189 police stations, 1370 prisons, 1000 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 the ICJS platform. ICJS platform also provides search across all the pillars including Police, prisons, courts, forensic and prosecution.

**8.62 New Criminal Laws:** NCRB has formed a new roadmap for the implementation of new criminal laws namely, The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 and The Bharatiya Sakshya Act 2023. A Committee was formed by MHA under the chairmanship of Director, NCRB, consisting of stakeholders from Police, Prisons, Forensics, Prosecution and CLEAs to this effect. The Committee studied the proposed changes as compared to the Criminal Laws and then deliberated and discussed the transition into the new CCTNS/ ICJS applications.

**8.63** The Bureau with its wide CCTNS framework connecting nearly 100% of the Police Stations had an instrumental role in ensuring seamless transition at the system level from Indian Penal Code (IPC) of 1860, Indian Evidence Act (IEA) of 1872 & Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) of 1973 to New Criminal Laws i.e., Bharatiya

Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA) & Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) respectively in the country. Various initiatives and measures adopted by NCRB for the significant shift in legal framework, are outlined below:

- NCRB launched a Web and Mobile App “NCRB SANKALAN of New Criminal Laws”, that 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. This App has been made available not only for Android but Apple IOS platform also. Based on the feedback received from the end users, an updated version of the App for both platforms was released in August, 2024. The App has received phenomenal acceptance among the Law Enforcement officer, Legal practitioner students etc. The number of downloads of the App on both platforms combined has reached more than 8 lakhs.
- **Development and deployment of Software Patches:** 23 Functionalities were identified for upgradation in CCTNS application. The patches for incorporating these functionalities were developed and provided to States/UTs and rolled out by all States/UTs.





**Honourable Minister of State for Home Affairs, along with Joint Director (C), NCRB engaging with the NCRB Technical Support team on the eve of Nationwide implementation of New Criminal Laws.**

- **Dedicated Technical Support Call Center:** A Technical Support Call Center with a short code (14451) was made operational to provide assistance to States/ UTs in resolving technical issues faced during the deployment of software patches in CCTNS and adopting new functionalities provided in the application.
- **Standard Operating Procedures:** User Manual for field level officers for implementation of New Criminal Laws were shared with States/UTs.
- **Dedicated support provided to States:** Regular meetings and video conferences with States/ UTs were conducted by Senior Officers

of the Bureau for discussing the technical issues faced by them during upgradation of CCTNS.

- **State/UT visits:** 36 Dedicated Teams were deployed for handholding of all States/UTs for the implementation of patches developed by NCRB. Visits to 21 States/UTs were also organized to assist States/UTs during the upgradation process.
- **IT Security of CCTNS/ICJS:** A Core Monitoring Group was constituted, composed of officers from NIC, NCIIPC, NFSU, Cert-In, IB and NCRB to monitor CCTNS/ICJS Applications. A WAR ROOM was made operational at NIC Hqrs to ensure high level security of the systems.



NCRB Technical Support Team coordinating with State/UT Police



- A Project Management Unit (PMU) to be established in co-ordination with National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU) to assist MHA/ NIC/ NCRB in the implementation of New Criminal Laws.

All States/UTs were ready to implement the New Laws on 01.07.2024 and started registering FIRs on New days without any delay and interruption.

### CCTNS/ICJS 2.0

8.64 Additionally, the development of CCTNS 2.0, a web-based application supported by secure cloud storage, is under progress. This technology upgrade aims to facilitate smooth online complaint, FIR, NCR and other registration and information sharing across various departments in our country.

#### The Key Features for CCTNS 2.0 as follows:

- Cloud based centralized deployment of applications.
- Micro Services Based Architecture with Mobile Interface.
- Highly maintainable, loosely coupled & independently deployable application.
- Extensive use of Bhashini for Translation and Transliteration & Speech to text.
- Geo-Spatial Analysis using Gati Shakti platform for mapping CCTNS data.
- Enhanced Online Citizen Services.
- Facility of Inter-state Transfer of Zero FIRs as per New Criminal Laws.
- Workflows design as per New Criminal Laws and best practices of State/UTs.
- Requirements of Central Law

Enforcement Agencies catered.

- SMS/Email alerts for timely information to Complainant/Senior Officers.
- Comprehensive Analytics, Dynamic Reporting with Dashboards.
- Use of AI/ML and NLP for Enhanced Tracking of History Sheetters & analytics for identifying co-accused and modus operandi.
- Integration with Govt. Databases like IVFRT, VAHAN, Sarathi, Passport, Arm Licensing, e-Detailed Accident Report (eDAR), Common Equipment Identity Register (CEIR), etc.
- NCIIPC guidelines and latest e-Gov standards for IT security ensured.
- Integration with NAFIS, CrP(I) and other NCRB Systems.
- Inclusion of new modules such as Medico Legal Opinion System, Tracking of History sheetters, Supervisory officer and Special Cases Report Module, amongst many others.
- Introduction of technologies such as Rule Engine, Robotic Process Automation and Blockchain, as per requirement.
- Limited data entry and automatic fetching of data from other databased and applications.

An MOU in this regard has also been signed with CDAC, Pune to develop the CCTNS 2.0 Application. NCRB has also signed an MOU with NICSI to establish a cloud infrastructure for NCRB for handling its application.

8.65 **iMoT (Integrated Monitoring of Terrorism)**: New iMoT Application integrated

with CCTNS was launched by the Director, Intelligence Bureau during the 5th Conference on Good Practices in CCTNS/ICJS held on 21st and 22nd December 2023 at NCRB. The application has been developed to create a Centralized and Secure database of Terrorism and Terror Financing Cases, which is available to all Central and State Law Enforcement Agencies. Many additional features have been added in the application to make it more useful and user friendly. Global (Free Text) search option has been provided to enable the user to do free text search on terrorist databases. Property Attachment Module has been added to enter immovable properties details. Provision has been provided to display a pop up or alert message regarding new cases registered since last login while a user logs into the portal. Provision to add Watch list Cases has been provided.

8.66 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.

8.67 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.

8.68 There are more than 1.23 Lakh authorized users, who have been accessing ICJS for searches and about 88.37 Crore searches have been made so far using the ICJS platform.

8.69 NCRB has developed a 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 the criminal justice system.

**8.70 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 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 carried out field testing of the CrPI System at 20 Locations across 4 States/UTs in India namely Delhi, Gujarat, Chandigarh and Madhya Pradesh. The valuable field inputs have been incorporated into the main system. Pilot launch of CrPI System was done on 11.03.2025 on the Inception Day of NCRB. The CrPI Application has been deployed in Delhi and Rajasthan, which have started enrolling the convicts/arrested persons in the System as per the CrPI Act, 2022. DNA Matching engine has also been procured and integrated with CrPI Application.



8.71 Hon'ble Union Home Minister visited NCRB on 23.12.2024 to review the ongoing projects and assess the progress. Some of the key directives issued during the review include:

- Leverage technology to monitor compliance with the 'procedural timelines' mandated by the new criminal laws, to ensure accountability and minimize delays in police processes. NIC and NCRB should develop monitoring mechanisms for court related alerts and police related alerts respectively. Based on this, a continuous monitoring mechanism should be established at the level of states and the Home Ministry.
- Strict monitoring of cases where investigation or police action is pending for more than the prescribed time limit is necessary.
- States/UTs are required to achieve a target of at least 90% compliance on the parameters presented on the

Pragati Dashboard/CCTNS within six months.

- To enhance national forensic capabilities, NCRB may identify the remaining legacy fingerprint data from States/UTs and integrate it with NAFIS.
- In order to enhance forensic expertise, the NCRB may assess whether it is feasible for NFSU to conduct All India Board Examination (AIBE) on Finger Prints.
- ICJS 2.0 should be developed with due consideration of requirements under the new criminal laws to ensure effective interoperability and functionality.

He emphasized on maintaining transparency in policing and enhance public confidence, a mechanism for providing timely alerts to victims/complainants about the progress of police investigation, as per legal requirements, should be institutionalized.



8.72 **40<sup>th</sup> Inception Day of NCRB:** NCRB Celebrated its 40<sup>th</sup> Inception Day on 11.03.2025. Shri Praveen Sood, Director CBI graced the occasion as chief guest. Dignitaries from MHA, senior police officers from CPOs/States/UTs and CAPFs attended the event. Director CBI also appreciated the remarkable milestone achieved by NCRB in its persevering journey of 40 years and motivated the institution for its future endeavors.

8.73 **DGsP/IGsP recommendation dashboard:** NCRB has developed a Dash-

board as part of CCTNS Application for effective monitoring of the implementation of recommendations of DGsP/IGsP Conference. Demonstration of DGsP/IGsP Dashboard in CCTNS was given to all the States/UTs on 25th October 2024. The SOP and software patches for deployment at SDCs were also uploaded in the Nodal Section. Bureau vide O.M. dated 29th October 2024 informed BPR&D that QCI survey results have been made available on the DGsP/IGsP dashboard, in compliance with recommendations of DGsP/IGsP Conference 2022



**40<sup>th</sup> Inception Day of NCRB on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2025**

**Photo source: NCRB**

8.74 **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 7442 chance print cases through a national level search amongst 1,13,13,778 fingerprint (FP) data [till 31.03.2025]. 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 training at NCRB Hqrs as well as in States/UTs so that the fingerprint fraternity across the country could benefit from the maximum potential of this state-of-the-art fingerprint identification system.

8.75 **Document Case:** During the period (April, 2024 to March, 2025) Opinion on 1448 questioned documents received from various

organizations was furnished to the concerned authorities.

**8.76 All India Board Examination for Fingerprint Experts (AIBE-2024):** 69 candidates from States/UTs appeared for the All India Board Examination for accreditation of Finger Print Experts-2024, conducted at NCRB Hqrs from 28.09.2024 to 01.10.2024 and 52 candidates passed the examination. Candidates from West Bengal secured 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> positions and a candidate from Kerala secured the 2<sup>nd</sup> position.

**8.77** 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. The Training Branch of the Bureau has been making an effort towards achieving this goal. Each year Branch conducts on an average 40-45 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 (CCTNS)", "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.

**8.78 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 31.03.2025 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
986	20489	47	556	1588	39694	2621	60739

**8.79 Webinars at NCRB Hqrs**

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 2024 to March 2025, NCRB conducted 9 Webinars on different topics, in which a total number of 5058 participants attended.

**8.80 NCRB's Conference**

**25<sup>th</sup> All India Conference of Directors of Finger Print Bureaux:** The 25<sup>th</sup> edition of the Directors Conference was organized on 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2025 at NCRB under the chairmanship of Shri Alok Ranjan, Director, NCRB and a total of 89 delegates from Finger Print Bureaux of the States/UTs, senior officers from States/UTs, research scholars from colleges and universities, and officers from Central Finger Print Bureau/NCRB



participated in the Conference. Hon'ble Union Minister of State (Home), Shri Nityanand Rai graced the inaugural function of the conference on 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2025.

Agenda points and functional issues were discussed and a total of 13 recommendations were promulgated during the 2-day conference.



**25<sup>th</sup> All India Conference of Directors of Finger Print Bureaux**

**Photo source: NCRB**

### **DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)s**

8.81 The Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) as a nodal advisory body, performs various activities as a Technical Advisor to the Ministry of Home Affairs and State/ Central Police Organizations (CPOs) 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 State/Union Territories (UTs)/Central Armed Police Forces (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 Government e-Marketplace (GeM).

### **Maintenance and Communication Wing**

8.82 The Directorate is maintaining Police Communication Network with its Headquarters in New Delhi and Inter State Police Wireless (ISPW) stations spread across the country at respective State/UT capitals for exchange of messages pertaining to law and order, Very Very Important Person (VVIP)/



Very Important Person (VIP) movements, etc. The total traffic of about 08.97 lakh messages having 86.23 crore groups cleared annually. The communication facilities of all ISPW stations network are also utilized for handling emergency messages during natural calamities and other exigencies.

### **Satellite Based Communication Network**

8.83 DCPW operates a Pan-India Satellite based Communication Network (POLNET 2.0) for communication between the National Capital Delhi and ISPW at each State/UT capital, State Police Organizations up to District level and locations of the CAPFs.

8.84 The Satellite based Communication Network consists of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) at remote sites and POLNET Hub at New Delhi. The network operates on indigenous GSAT- series satellites. The POLNET has been functioning since 2004. The Satellite based Communication Network has been upgraded by incorporating Digital Video Broad casting-Satellite Version 2 (DVB-S2) technology for better efficiency and optimal use of spectrum.

8.85 801 upgraded VSATs of DCPW, States/UTs Police & CAPFs have been installed. The POLNET Network can cater to 3000 terminals and it is envisaged to utilize its full capacity, through procurement of these VSATs by respective states. In order to meet the additional VSATs requirement of stakeholders, tender with provision of rate contract is being floated. This new network is providing enhanced services viz. data, voice & video to the remote borders of the country like Ladakh, North Eastern regions and Islands of Andaman & Nicobar as well as Lakshadweep from any other part of the country.

8.86 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 in case of any exigencies at Main Hub at Delhi has been approved by the MHA. The tender for the same has been floated on the Central Public Procurement (CPP) Portal.

### **Cipher Wing**

8.87 The Cipher Wing of the DCPW provides clearance of Classified Messages and maintains Inter-State Secure Communication. The role of Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for the purpose of receiving cipher Documents/Devices and distributing it to State/UT Police Radio Organizations and ISPW Stations for facilitating secure communication using Cryptosystems. Total 14,170 no. of copies of Crypto documents have been distributed to all States/UTs Police Radio Organizations and ISPW stations for facilitating secure communication using Cryptosystems and 15,160 nos. of copies of Crypto documents have been received. During the period, 13 Cryptographic courses have been conducted at the CPRTI (Cipher Wing) and 245 trainees of States/UTs/CAPFs have been trained. For upgrading the secure communication facility with modern IP Based Crypto communication equipment, the MHA has approved the procurement of Secure Voice-over-Internet Protocol Terminal (SVIPT) equipment.

### **Coordination Wing**

8.88 Directorate is coordinating with Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of the Ministry of Communications to resolve the issues regarding the requirements of Radio Frequency Spectrum for the Radio Communication Networks of the States/ UT police and the CAPFs and is actively involved in formulation/revision of the National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP).

8.89 DCPW played an important advisory role during formulation of Qualitative Requirements (QRs) & Trial Directives (TDs) of 67 communication and technical equipment being used/procured by 05 CAPFs, 02 States and 01 UT this year. The technical proposals of communication equipment of 05 States, 01 UT and 01 CAPF were also examined and suitable recommendations were provided.

8.90 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, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and States/UTs Police for implementation of Pan India Broad Band Public Protection and Disaster Relief (BB-PPDR) 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, process for formation of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under DCPW, MHA and execution of Pilot project at 07 identified locations viz., Amritsar, Bastar, Bengaluru, Guwahati, Mumbai, Rudraprayag and Visakhapatnam is under process.

### **Training and Human Resource Development**

8.91 The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), New Delhi, is a premier institute of the DCPW under the MHA established in the year 1971 with a vision to train the Police fraternity of the country in the field of Police Communication. The CPRTI conducts regular courses for senior level and middle level Police Officers in the field of Police Communication to 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 officers & Staff of Indian Police Organisations, CPRTI also conducts special training programmes for the Police Organisations of the neighboring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan as and when desired by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)/MHA/ Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D).

8.92 At present, the CPRTI (at New Delhi) and 03 Nos. of Regional Police Wireless Training Institutes (RPWTIs) are operational at Chandigarh, Kolkata & Bengaluru. RPWTIs are imparting training to Police Communication Personnel at regional level for nearby States/UTs/CAPFs.

8.93 CPRTI, New Delhi and RPWTIs have conducted 84 courses and trained 1,432 officials of States / UTs Police, CAPFs and CPOs till 31.12.2024.

### **Construction of Office Building & Residential Quarters for ISPW/RPWTI**

8.94 Considering the issue of DCPW related to security of installations and hindrance to antennas for proper function of communication equipment in rented buildings / State Government accommodation, it was felt necessary to construct the Office Building & Residential Quarters, including land acquisition for ISPW Stations at Raipur, Dehradun and Ranchi.

8.95 Lands 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 is under process through CPWD. Both cases have been sanctioned by MHA on 15.06.2023 in Umbrella scheme "Police infrastructure": Building project of CAPFs/CPOs and Delhi Police. Construction work has started. Bhoomi Poojan of the work was held on 29.12.2023. Office building 65 % work completed and Residential Building 55 % work completed. Building work is to be completed by August 2025.

8.96 The proposal for land requirement of 1.25 acre for construction of Office Building and Residential Quarters for ISPW Station, Dehradun. District Magistrate (DM), Dehradun has been requested for allotment of land measuring 1.25 acre for construction of Office Building and Residential Quarters for ISPW Station, Dehradun. Now the case is taken up with the State Government and the matter is under consideration of DM, Dehradun. Also, a land/building space is being offered by BSNL in Dehradun and MHA has approved to hire two no. of Quarters for establishing Office.

8.97 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. Construction work has commenced and as of now 60% of work completed. Work may be completed by August 2025.

8.98 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 at an estimated expenditure of ₹8.29 crore. Approval for construction of the building has been accorded by the MHA on 21.11.2023. Revised layout was accorded by MHA in July 2024 and Tender awarded to selected vendor.

### Workshop and Technical Evaluation

8.99 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 a 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 Very High Frequency (VHF) Digital VHF/ Ultra High Frequency (UHF) Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) (Tier-II) transceiver set (5/25 W), High Frequency (HF) transceiver set, Static/Man pack (25/100 W), Analog/DMR- Digital VHF/UHF repeater set (50 W) have been prepared.

8.100 Workshop has given Beyond Economic Repair (BER) report for more than 1,106 equipment like 91 nos. Monitor, 16 nos. Printer, 33 nos. Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS), 26 Nos. Central Processing Unit (CPU), 05 nos. Xerox machine, 20 nos. Keyboard, 04 nos. Fax machine, 01 no. Power supply, 02 nos. Hot case, 800 nos. Ni-Cd battery for Handheld sets, 05 nos. Printer, 79 nos. various equipment and 24 nos. Personal Computer (PC) with all accessories received from

various sections of the Directorate.

8.101 Technical evaluation and field trial is conducted at DCPW, Central Workshop for CAPFs & State Police. Technical evaluation and field trials have been conducted for various organizations i.e., Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Arunachal Pradesh Police, Assam Police, Jharkhand Police, Odisha Police, Uttar Pradesh Police, National Police Academy (NPA) and Border Security Force (BSF) etc.

8.102 April- December 2024, 256 testing/repair jobs of wireless and other equipment & accessories aggregating approximately 14967 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-Despatch Inspections (PDI)s. Total 70 nos. of assorted VHF/UHF/HF and Repeater sets were tested at Central workshop for procurement of above-mentioned organizations. Central Workshop, DCPW has generated revenue of ₹50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand only) as testing charge for conducting the bench test and field trial of VHF/UHF/HF and Repeater sets being procured by various organizations i.e., CAPFs and States /UTs Police.

#### **Reserve Stock of Wireless Equipments and Accessories**

8.103 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 more than 30,000 nos. of sets (on rotational basis) to various States/

UTs and CAPFs during General Elections 2024, Rajya Vidhan Sabha Elections, Panchayat Elections and for other purposes.

#### **Other Events**

8.104 A special campaign has been successfully conducted at all the establishments of DCPW from 02.10.2024 to 31.10.2024. Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) 2024 cleanliness drive was conducted on 01.10.2024 at all the establishments of DCPW.

8.105 National Space Day 2024 was celebrated on 21.08.2024 at Polnet Hub, Samanvay Sadan, Siri Fort Road, New Delhi. A Total of 40 students from Classes 8-12 & 5 nos. of Teachers from Kendriya Vidyalaya, Pragati Vihar, New Delhi and Kendriya Vidyalaya, Andrews Ganj, New Delhi attended the event along with DCPW officers. A visit of the Polnet Hub for the Students and teachers was also organized and they were apprised about the various Indoor and Outdoor components of POLNET 2.0 system.

#### **NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)**

8.106 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.

8.107 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, Vishakhapatnam, Imphal, Dehradun, Bhubaneswar, Gorakhpur, Agartala, Itanagar, Siliguri and Raipur. NCB has issued order for setting up of 10 field offices at Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh), Ferozpur (Punjab), Mandi (Himanchal Pradesh), Port Blair (A&N Island), Dimapur (Nagaland), Aizwal (Mizoram), Sriganganagar (Rajasthan), Madurai (Tamilnadu), Mangalore (Karnataka) and Nagpur (Maharashtra) and the establishment of these offices are under process.

8.108 During the period (from 01.04.2024 to

31.03.2025) NCB initiated actions with respect to acquisition/creation of the following infrastructure with a view to strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the organization. Work is going on: (a) Office-cum-residential (OCR) at Guwahati, Assam, (b) Office Complex (OC) at Amritsar, Punjab and (c) Office Complex (OC) at Delhi.

8.109 Lands have been purchased for construction of Office Complex at Dehradun and for construction of Office and Residential Complex at Bhubaneswar.

8.110 MHA has conveyed the administrative approval and financial sanction of Rs. 47.96 cr. for construction of Office-cum Residential Complex at Lucknow.

#### Enforcement Efforts

8.111 Seizures of various drugs reported by NCB & various agencies in the country. During the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025 are mentioned in the table below: -

Qty. in kg/no./Bottles

Sl. No.	Drug name	Drug seized by All DLEAs *	Drug seized by NCB
1	ATS	8139 Kg	870 Kg
2	Cocaine	1479 Kg	100 Kg
3	Ganja	574907 Kg	15850 Kg
4	Heroin	2833 Kg	159 Kg
5	Hashish	3213 Kg	269 Kg
6	Hashish Oil	452 Kg	22 Kg
7	Ketamine	7 Kg	2 Kg
8	LSD	4530 Blots	207 Blots
9	MDMA	214 Kg	16 Kg
10	Mephedrone	1592 Kg	1089 Kg
11	Mescaline	25 Kg	21 Kg
12	Methaqualone	31 Kg	-
13	Morphine	181 Kg	3 Kg



14	Opium	9991 Kg	273 Kg
15	Poppy Straw	460198 Kg	16074 Kg
16	Psychotropic Substances	Tablets= 48612577 Nos. & 832 Kg	Tablets= 1385732 Nos. & 156 Kg
		Injections= 238856 No.	350 No.
		CBCS Bottles= 3376014 Nos. Codeine- 21307 Kg	CBCS Bottles= 1551389 Nos. Codeine=28 Kg
<b>Precursor Chemicals</b>			
17	Acetic Anhydride	11970 Kg	11376 Kg
18	Anthralic Acid	3 Kg	3 Kg
19	Ephedrine / Pseudoephedrine	219 Kg	94 Kg
<b>Destructions of illicit cultivation (Area in Acres)</b>			
20	Cannabis	63730	
21	Poppy	39964	

**8.112 Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy:** During the year 2024-25 (i.e., 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025), Narcotics Control Bureau, with the concentrated help of various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies managed to eradicate standing and fruiting illicit Opium cultivation spread over 39964 acres of land in various States of India.

**8.113 Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis:** During the year 2024-25 (i.e.,

01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025), 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 63730 acres of land in various States of India.

**8.114 Drug Disposal:** - During the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025\*, the following quantity of seized drugs was disposed of by various agencies in the country and the NCB, including various special drives.

Sl.No.	Name of Major Drug/Precursor	Quantity Disposed-off by ALL DLEAs*	Quantity Disposed-off by NCB
1	Acetic Anhydride	71 Kg	01 Kg
2	Amphetamine	393 Kg	26 Kg
3	Cocaine	260 Kg	118 Kg
4	CBCS	1099 Kg & 813460 No.	416 Kg & 185027 No.

5	Ephedrine	589 Kg	588 Kg
6	Ganja	246808 Kg	41879 Kg
7	Hashish	9596 Kg	3465 Kg
8	Hashish Oil	253 Kg	
9	Heroin	2844 Kg	636 Kg
10	Ketamine	12 Kg	12 Kg
11	MDMA	111 Kg	10 Kg
12	Mephedrone	2580 Kg	1054 Kg
13	Methamphetamine	4734 Kg	3380 Kg
14	Morphine	85 Kg	3 Kg
15	Opium	3101 Kg	254 Kg
16	Other Drug/Substance	23988 Kg	41 Kg
17	Poppy Husk/Straw	339319 Kg	16237 Kg
18	Pseudoephedrine	231	30 Kg
19	Injections	152457 Ampoules	52363 Ampoules
20	LSD	10 Blots	-
21	All type of Tablets	826 Kg & 13371955 No.	767 Kg & 529436 No.
22	<b>Total (In Kg)</b>	<b>6,36,900</b>	<b>68,918</b>
23	<b>Gross Total** (In Approx Kg)</b>	<b>CBCS converted to kg- 8,13,460*.085=69144 Kg Tablets (No.) Converted to Kg- 13371955/20000=669 Kg Total=636900+69144+669 =7,06,713 Kg *Injections not converted to Kg</b>	<b>CBCS converted to kg- 185027*.085=15727 Kg Tablets (No.) Converted to Kg- 529436/20000=27 Kg Total-68918+15727+27= 84,672 Kg *Injections not converted to Kg</b>

\*(Provisional data)

\*\*Grand Total includes the converted weight of CBCS bottle & Tablets (In No.)

### Drug Disposal

8.115 During the period (from 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025) the following quantity of seized drugs was disposed of by various Zonal Units of NCB:-

Zone	No. of Cases	Name of Drugs	Quantity	
			Kg	No
Guwahati	21	Ganja	11551.1 4	
		Heroin	1.28	
		Methamphetamine	2.95	

		CBCS		41327
Patna	23	Acetic Anhydride	0.93	
		Ganja	6201.58	
		Hashish	14.215	
		Heroin	4.623	
		Other Drug	0.844	
		CBCS		1194
Chandigarh	33	Heroin	201.188	
		Other Drug	9.265	
		Tablets Of All type In No.		9960
Raipur	3	Ganja	240.406	
Ahmedabad	44	Amphetamine	18.404	
		Ganja	353.985	
		Hashish	3231.41 8	
		Heroin	89.74	
		Mephedrone	7.753	
		Methamphetamine	809.071	
		Morphine	1.253	
		Other Drug	17.15	
		Pseudoephedrine	5.957	
		Tablets Of All Types In Kgs	501.521	
Jammu	23	Hashish	109.585	
		Heroin	4.104	
		Poppy Straw	77	
		CBCS		2715
		Tablets Of All type In No.		82736
Ranchi	22	Ganja	181.13	
		Opium	138.925	
		Poppy Straw	15088	
		CBCS		2506
Bangalore	24	Cocaine	2.75	
		Cough Sy Liters	0.875	
		Ephedrine	19.98	
		Ganja	1919.09 4	
		Hashish	3.353	
		Heroin	13.91	
		MDMA	0.012	



		Methamphetamine	0.289	
		Pseudoephedrine	6.849	
		Tablets Of All Types In Kgs	19.6	
Cochin	11	Ephedrine	19.19	
		Ganja	70.032	
		Heroin	207.9	
		Ketamine	0.65	
		MDMA	0.055	
		Methamphetamine	2541.59	
		Pseudoephedrine	2.57	
		Tablets Of All Types In Kgs	0.03	
		Bhopal	2	Mephedrone
Poppy Straw	32			
Indore	18	Hashish	0.532	
		Ganja	5403.671	
		Heroin	20.134	
		Tablets Of All Types In Kgs	0.069	
Mumbai	116	Amphetamine	3.81	
		Cocaine	15.01	
		Cough Sy Liters	415.244	
		Ephedrine	13.954	
		Ganja	490.711	
		Hashish	2.422	
		Heroin	5.326	
		MDMA	2.39	
		Mephedrone	102.097	
		Methamphetamine	1.95	
		Opium	3.868	
		Other Drug	0.945	
		Pseudoephedrine	14.27	
		CBCS		53389
		Tablets Of All Types In Kgs	31.778	
Tablets Of Alltype In No.		55560		
Imphal	27	Ganja	1069.2	
		Heroin	3.343	
		Morphine	1.435	
		Opium	12.015	
		Tablets Of All Types In Kgs	11.859	

		Tablets Of All type In No.		2708
Delhi	59	Amphetamine	2.39	
		Cocaine	92.763	
		Ephedrine	16.738	
		Ganja	17.841	
		Hashish	18.755	
		Heroin	10.389	
		Ketamine	11.031	
		MDMA	1.058	
		Methamphetamine	1.147	
		Pseudoephedrine	0.51	
		Tablets Of All type In No.		34287
Bhubneswar	20	Ganja	4861.163	
Jaipur	5	Ganja	24.16	
		Poppy Straw	304.62	
		Tablets Of All Types In No.		35903
Jodhpur	16	Ganja	808.1	
		Heroin	44.99	
		Opium	20.49	
		Poppy Straw	383.65	
Chennai	19	Amphetamine	0.082	
		Cocaine	7.173	
		Ephedrine	518.48	
		Ganja	1662.64	
		Hashish	2.953	
		Heroin	22.275	
		Methamphetamine	21.367	
Hyderabad	5	Ganja	1822.53	
Lucknow	14	Ganja	4392.05 1	
		Hashish	73.632	
		Heroin	3.215	
		Opium	78.767	
		Poppy Straw	352.115	
Dehradun	18	Cocaine	0.008	
		Hashish	3.729	
		Heroin	0.677	
		Injections		206
		Tablets Of All Types In Kgs	192.753	
		Tablets Of Alltype In No.		297972

Kolkata	44	Cocaine	0.006	52157
		Hashish	4.204	
		Injections		
		MDMA	6.55	
		CBCS		82329
		Morphine	0.439	
		Other Drug	7.85	
		Ganja	488.094	
		Tablets Of All Types In No.		10310
		Tablets Of All Types In Kgs	0.865	
Siliguri	10	Acetic Anhydride	0.06	
		CBCS		1567
		Ganja	330.6	
		Other Drug	5.44	
		Methamphetamine	1.44	
		Amphetamine	0.975	
		Heroin	2.956	
Mephedrone	0.05749			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>577</b>		<b>68,918</b>	<b>7,66,826</b>

8.116 Conviction cases of NCB during 01.4.2024 to 31.03.2025

S. No.	Zonal Unit	Conviction Details	
		No. of Conviction Cases	No. of Convicted Persons
1.	Agartala	Nil	Nil
2.	Ahmedabad	5	15
3.	Amritsar	2	5
4.	Bengaluru	Nil	Nil
5.	Bhopal	6	17
6.	Bhubaneswar	Nil	Nil
7.	Chandigarh (incl. Mandi)	8	23
8.	Chennai (incl. Madurai)	6	18
9.	Dehradun	2	3
10.	Delhi	1	2
11.	Goa	Nil	Nil
12.	Gorakhpur	4	9
13.	Guwahati	1	2
14.	Hyderabad	6	20



15.	Imphal	Nil	Nil
16.	Indore	9	22
17.	Itanagar	Nil	Nil
18.	Jaipur	8	13
19.	Jammu	Nil	Nil
20.	Jodhpur	6	11
21.	Kochi	2	7
22.	Kolkata	3	3
23.	Lucknow	16	31
24.	Mumbai	2	3
25.	Patna	15	28
26.	Raipur	1	2
27.	Ranchi	9	17
28.	Siliguri	2	3
29.	Srinagar	Nil	Nil
30.	Vishakhapatnam	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>		<b>115</b>	<b>256</b>

#### Assistance to States and Union Territories

8.117 With a view to eradicate the drug menace, the Government of India had introduced a scheme- "Assistance to States &UTs for Narcotics Control" to finance State & UT Governments in an effort to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit trafficking in NDPS.

8.118 The Scheme was launched by the MHA on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2004, with an estimated budget of ₹ 10 Crores 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 Crores; again, for a period of 03 years from 2014- '15 to 2016- '17 with an estimated budget of ₹ 15 Crores and again from 2017- '18 to 2019- '20 with an estimated budget of ₹ 21 Crores. The Scheme has further been extended by including the seven scheme under the Centrally Sponsored umbrella of Police

Modernization from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an **outlay of 50 Crores.**

8.119 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
- ❖ Computers and their accessories
- ❖ Equipment / software for investigation
- ❖ Equipment useful for enforcement

8.120 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.

**8.121 Details of the year wise outlay of funds for the next five years (2021-'22 to 2025-26)**

Financial Year	Recommended by EFC (Rs. In Crores)
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
2024-25	4,98,85,567

**Training & Capacity Building**

8.122 The Narcotics Control Bureau regularly collaborates with various training academies and drug law enforcement agencies to facilitate training courses on drug law enforcement. Between 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024, to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025, 498 such courses were conducted across the nation. These courses involved the training of approximately 27,643 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.

The details of various courses/workshops and Seminars/Conference organized by NCB Hqrs for NCB officials in coordination with other organizations during the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025 is attached as **Annexure-X**.

**Demand Reduction**

8.123 The United Nations General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December, 1987, proclaimed 26<sup>th</sup> June of each year as the "International Day against Drug Abuse and illicit Trafficking". In pursuance of this declaration, this day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs. To sensitize the masses, especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse, NCB Hqrs and its Zonal Units, in association with various State Anti -Narcotics



Task Forces, States & Central Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) organize various awareness programmes.

8.124 During the period under report, NCB has also conducted more than 1167 awareness programmes in various States/UTs throughout the country wherein approx 1,05,20,996 participants have joined hands for fulfilling the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister i.e., 'Nasha Mukht Bharat'.

8.125 NCB has also launched awareness campaigns through various social media platforms including Audio Video messages by eminent personalities from the field of politics, bureaucracy, sports, films, music etc to spread the message effectively. They have used other mediums of communication like telecom service providers, FM radios, Television Channels, etc for a farther reach. Further, anti-drug abuse messages were released from the X handles of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, the Hon'ble Union Home Minister and other eminent personalities to significantly amplify the reach and impact of this online campaign. NCB also approached the corporate offices of India to spread mass awareness amongst their employees and target audiences.

8.126 Some of the initiatives performed/organized by Narcotics Control Bureau under demand reduction are as under: -

- ❖ **International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking-26<sup>th</sup> June, 2024:-** The "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" described as "Nasha Mukht Bharat" pakhwada is a United Nations initiative to raise awareness among the masses against drug abuse and illegal drug trade. It has been held annually on 26th June since

the year 1988, a date chosen to commemorate Lin Zexu's dismantling of the opium trade in Humen, Guangdong, just before the First Opium War broke out in China. The observance was instituted by the General Assembly to observe 26 June as an expression of its determination to strengthen action and cooperation to achieve the goal of an international society free of drug abuse. The message given by UNODC (United Nations Office on Drug and Crime) for 26th June 2024 is "*The evidence is clear: invest in prevention*". It is imperative to adopt a scientific evidence-based approach that prioritizes prevention and treatment.

8.127 NCB organizes following programme all over the country through its field units to spread drug awareness among the masses:-

- Organization of Seminars/ Workshops/ film shows on drug abuse prevention at different schools and colleges.
- Distribution of backdrops, flex banners, posters, signages, pamphlets and publicity through hoardings, slide shows in cinemas etc.
- Organization of Pledges/Oath ceremonies against drug abuse.
- Awareness campaigns by coordinating with Schools/ colleges/ NGOs etc.
- Holding of Marathon/Rallies/ Cyclothon/Street plays against drug abuse.
- Organizing talk shows on TV/FM Radio/Akashwani & other social media channels by Senior Officers of NCB etc.
- Giving publicity to E-pledge campaign by NCB in the [www.MyGov.in](http://www.MyGov.in) portal.



❖ **Mission Drug Free Campus:**

NCB in its endeavor to spread awareness among the youth, against the harmful effects of drugs launched Drug Free Campus to stop the spread of drug addiction among the youth/students of the country.

Youth in our country is especially vulnerable to this menace. Drug abuse along with the abuse of alcohol, coupled with smoking of

tobacco products is taking a heavy toll on the health of the youth. It entails not only health costs but also economic and social costs. To summarize, the spread of drug abuse among the youth has started hurting the foundation of our society. Under Mission Drug Free Campus, awareness programs are conducted in schools/colleges/ Universities across the country. Some of its glimpses are as:





❖ **Awareness through Celebrities:** NCB has launched special awareness through prominent people/ celebrities especially in the field of Sports/ Cultural & other influential persons. **A total of 114 clips from celebrities** have been prepared/ shared on NCB twitter handle to create mass awareness.



❖ **Mission SPANDAN (Spiritual Partnership Against Narcotic Drug Abuse - Nationwide):** Mission SPANDAN (Spiritual Partnership Against Narcotic Drug Abuse - Nationwide) is a pioneering initiative launched to address the growing challenge of drug abuse and psychotropic substances in India. Envisioned during the 7th Apex Level NCORD meeting under the leadership of the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, the mission seeks to integrate spirituality, awareness, and community engagement to combat drug abuse on a wider national scale.

This initiative brings together the influence and reach of renowned spiritual and social organizations to

create widespread awareness, foster a spiritual dimension in the fight against drugs, and engage communities across all sections of society. The goal is to significantly reduce demand and build a healthier, drug-free India.

8.128 On 02.12.2024, under the guidance of the Shri Anurag Garg, Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signing ceremony was held with five leading spiritual organizations:

- The Art of Living
- Prajapita Brahma Kumaris Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalaya
- ISKCON
- Sant Nirankari Charitable Foundation
- Shri Ram Chandra Mission



8.129 This partnership marks a significant milestone in India's efforts toward demand reduction. By collaborating with these organizations, NCB aims to amplify awareness campaigns and ensure broader outreach, making anti-drug initiatives more

impactful.

Mission SPANDAN reflects a collective commitment to eradicate drug abuse and promote a healthier, positive society. Together, we stand united to make India drug-free.



Message by Hon'ble Prime Minister on the occasion of 26<sup>th</sup> June 2024 i.e. International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.



सत्यमेव जयते

प्रधान मंत्री  
Prime Minister

संदेश

नशीली दवाओं के दुरुपयोग और अवैध तस्करी के खिलाफ अंतरराष्ट्रीय दिवस के अवसर पर नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो द्वारा अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर नशा मुक्त भारत पखवाड़ा के आयोजन के बारे में जानकर प्रसन्नता हुई है।

नशा समाज और देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा अभिशाप है। अगर किसी परिवार में कोई एक भी व्यक्ति नशा करता है, तो कई बार उसके पूरे परिवार को सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं भावनात्मक रूप से अनेक परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। विशेष रूप से अगर युवा पीढ़ी नशे की लत में फंस जाती है, तो अपना जीवन, अपना भविष्य बर्बाद कर लेती है।

मादक पदार्थ न केवल युवा पीढ़ी को बर्बाद करते हैं, बल्कि देश के अर्थतंत्र को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं और नार्को टेरर के माध्यम से राष्ट्र की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए भी संकट उत्पन्न करते हैं।

नशा मुक्त भारत के निर्माण के लिए देश कृतसंकल्पित है। नशीली दवाओं की रोकथाम से जुड़ी एजेंसियों के सशक्तिकरण, उनके बीच बेहतर समन्वय एवं इस विषय में जन-जागरूकता फैलाने जैसे विभिन्न प्रयासों के जरिए नशा मुक्ति के लिए दृढ़ प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी व इससे होने वाले खतरों से निपटने के लिए नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो द्वारा किए जा रहे विभिन्न प्रयास उल्लेखनीय हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस पखवाड़ा के माध्यम से अधिक से अधिक लोगों, विशेष रूप से युवा पीढ़ी के बीच नशीली दवाओं के दुष्परिणामों को लेकर जागरूकता फैलेगी। जनभागीदारी से देश इस व्यसन के विरुद्ध लड़ाई में निश्चित सफलता हासिल करेगा।

इस आयोजन से जुड़े सभी लोगों को हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं।

(नरेन्द्र मोदी)

नई दिल्ली  
ज्येष्ठ 31, शक संवत् 1946  
21 जून, 2024

Ministry of Home Affairs



सत्यमेव जयते

Message by Hon'ble Home Minister on the occasion of 26<sup>th</sup> June 2024 i.e., International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

अमित शाह



गृह मंत्री एवं सहकारिता मंत्री  
भारत सरकार

संदेश

आज 26 जून को पूरा विश्व 'नशीली दवाओं के दुरुपयोग और तस्करी के खिलाफ अंतरराष्ट्रीय दिवस' मना रहा है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के 'नशामुक्त भारत' के संकल्प को सिद्ध करने के लिए प्रयासरत हमारी सभी एजेंसियों के अधिकारियों और कर्मियों को मैं बधाई और नाकोटिवस कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) को अखिल भारतीय 'नशा मुक्त पखवाड़ा' के सफल आयोजन की शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ।

ड्रग्स न सिर्फ व्यक्ति, बल्कि समाज और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी चुनौती है। मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में 'नशामुक्त भारत' का निर्माण हमारी सरकार की प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं में से एक है। मोदी सरकार ने ड्रग्स के खिलाफ लड़ाई में 'बॉटम टू टॉप और टॉप टू बॉटम अप्रोच' के साथ बेहतर समन्वय को अपनाया है।

नशीले पदार्थों के खिलाफ 'जीरो टॉलरेंस' की नीति के तहत कार्य करते हुए नशे के समूल नाश के लिए हमारी सरकार संकल्पित है। मुझे खुशी है कि गृह मंत्रालय के प्रयासों से NCORD की स्थापना और राज्यों के पुलिस विभागों में एंटी-नाकोटिवस टास्क फ़ोर्स के गठन से इस लड़ाई को और गति मिली है एवं इसके सफल परिणाम सामने आए हैं।

नाकोटिवस के नियंत्रण पर सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए तमाम सकारात्मक कदमों के साथ-साथ विशाल जनभागीदारी सुनिश्चित करते हुए सम्पूर्ण विजय प्राप्त करना हमारा लक्ष्य है। मैं देशवासियों से यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि नशीले पदार्थों के खिलाफ सरकार की इस लड़ाई में आप अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दें। आइए, हम सब साथ मिलकर नशीले पदार्थों के पूर्ण उन्मूलन का संकल्प लें और एक स्वस्थ, सुश्रुत और सुरक्षित समाज का निर्माण करें।

  
(अमित शाह)

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## Initiatives to take e-pledge against Drugs



8.130 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](http://mygov.in). The objective of this pledge is to spread the message of the 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/>”

8.131 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

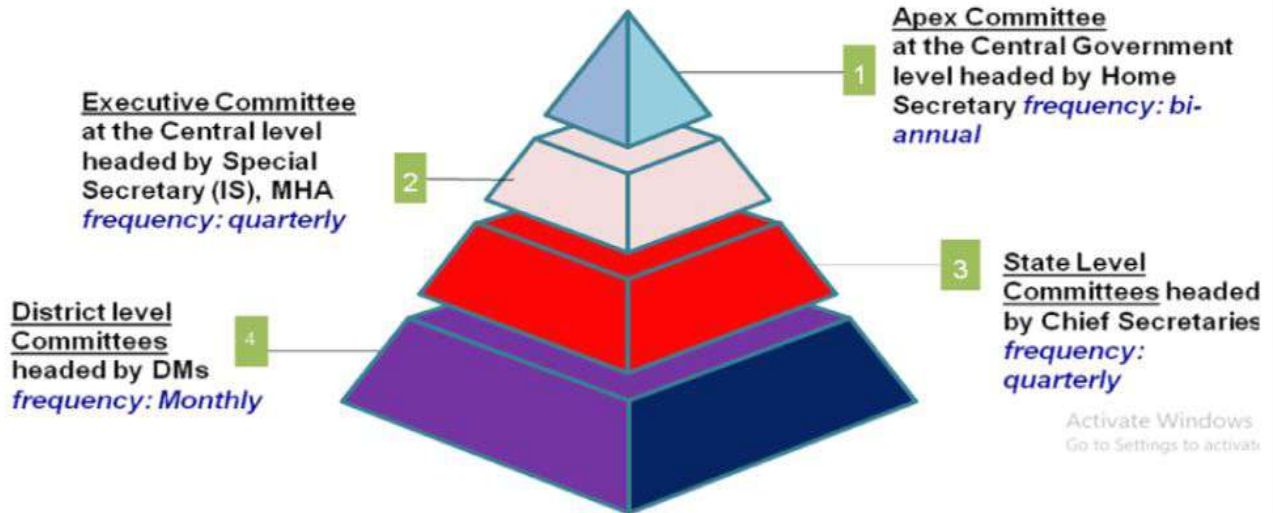
request to further disseminate this information across the society, including educational institutions, so that a **mass movement** (जनआंदोलन) can be generated in fight against drugs. So far, more than 237.51 lakh people have taken this e-pledge against drugs.

### Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD)

8.132 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.

## 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



8.133 Apex level NCORD meeting was held during the period under report-(1) 7<sup>th</sup> Apex Level NCORD meeting on 18.07.2024

at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister.



7<sup>th</sup> Apex Level NCORD Meeting

8.134 29<sup>th</sup> Monthly NCORD on 08.04.2024,  
30<sup>th</sup> Monthly NCORD on 07.08.2024, 31<sup>st</sup>  
Monthly NCORD on 22.10.2024 and 32<sup>nd</sup>

Monthly NCORD on 12.12.2024 under the  
Chairmanship of Director General, NCB.



**29<sup>th</sup> Monthly NCORD Meeting on 08.04.2024**



**30<sup>th</sup> Monthly NCORD Meeting on 07.08.2024**

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**31<sup>st</sup> Monthly NCORD Meeting on 22.10.2024**



**32<sup>nd</sup> Monthly NCORD Meeting on 12.12.2024**

8.135 Apart from the above, one hundred eighty-seven (187) State level NCORD meetings and six thousand six hundred sixty (6660) District level NCORD meetings were also organized during the period under the report.

8.136 Review Meeting held on 25.08.2024 at



Raipur on Narcotics with Focus on Chhattisgarh chaired by Hon'ble UHM. (2) Regional Conference held on Drug Trafficking and National Security for Northern States/UTs at New Delhi on 11.01.2025 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.



8.137 Regional Conference on Drug Trafficking and National Security for Northern States/UTs at New Delhi on 11.01.2025.

**MANAS-National Narcotics Helpline:-**



8.138 In a pivotal directive issued on 27th December 2021, during the 3rd APEX Committee NCORD meeting, **the Hon'ble Union Home and Cooperation Minister**

envisioned a 24x7 National Narcotics Helpline to empower citizens in the fight against the drug menace.

8.139 Acting swiftly upon it, the **Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)**, in strategic collaboration with the Digital India Corporation (DIC) under MeitY, translated this vision into reality through the launch of MANAS - the National Narcotics Helpline (1933) on **18<sup>th</sup> July 2024** by **Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home & Cooperation Minister**.

8.140 MANAS (मादक पदार्थ निषेध आसूचना केंद्र)-1933, represents a path-breaking digital public service that exemplifies the core values of the

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Digital India initiative: transparency, accessibility, citizen empowerment, and technology-enabled governance.

8.141 Built as a unified, secure and bilingual digital platform, MANAS offers citizens a seamless, confidential and multi-channel interface to report drug-related activities and access rehabilitation resources. Citizens can now reach out through:

1. **Toll-Free Helpline: 1933**
2. **Official Portal:** [www.ncbmanas.gov.in](http://www.ncbmanas.gov.in)
3. **UMANG Mobile App**
4. **Email:** [info.ncbmanas@gov.in](mailto:info.ncbmanas@gov.in)

8.142 The platform is also integrated with MoSJE's helpline 14446, ensuring end-to-end support from reporting to rehabilitation—a digitally connected support ecosystem.

8.143 The **Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji**, in his **112th 'Mann Ki Baat'**, lauded the MANAS Helpline as a shining example of citizen-centric governance and urged citizens and enforcement bodies to actively utilize the platform in the shared mission for a **DRUG-FREE BHARAT**.

8.144 To ensure swift action on the information provided by citizens, the helpline has been integrated with **30 field Zonal Units** of the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) all over India. **Anti-Narcotics Task Forces (ANTFs) across 36 States and Union Territories** have also been linked to the platform, enhancing its nationwide operational reach, this expansion has been inaugurated by the Hon'ble UHM on 11.01.2025.

8.145 Till 31.03.2025, around 41,500 tips have

already been received on MANAS Helpline. Intelligence received through MANAS has led to registration of **19 criminal cases** so far with **seizure of 893.64 kg of drugs** and **arrest of 33 drug peddlers** by NCB and DLEAs. NCB has registered cases at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Mumbai, Bengaluru, & Lucknow. Besides, Tamil Naidu, Telangana, Gujarat, Manipur, Bhopal & Delhi Police have also booked cases on the basis of thorough intelligence received through MANAS.

8.146 In addition to the helpline, this platform also hosts resource material for awareness including posters, videos and brochures, which are available at <https://www.ncbmanas.gov.in/awareness> for viewing, downloading and sharing.

8.147 To build a **Drug-Free India** and spread awareness about the harmful effects of drug abuse, as well as to guide people on how to use the **MANAS Helpline (1933)**, the **Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)** joined hands with citizens through the **MyGov platform** by organizing a series of impactful and creative public engagement activities:

**A . Drug-Free India Awareness Quiz:** [ 24.12.2024 – 24.01.2025]

The quiz witnessed an outstanding response, with **22,013 citizens** stepping up to test their knowledge and show their commitment to a drug-free society.

**B. Poster Making Competition:** [11.12.2024- 11.01.2025]

With colors, ideas, and powerful messages, **835 participants** expressed their vision of a healthier, addiction-free India through vibrant and thought-provoking posters.

### C. Reel Making Competition: [11.12.2024 - 11.01.2025]

In the age of digital expression, **522 creative minds** used short videos (reels) to send strong messages about the importance of saying *no to drugs* and *yes to life*.

8.148 Apart of this, the following live activities have also been conducted to broad awareness about MANAS Helpline

- I. Live session by All India Radio under "Spotlight" program on 19.07.2024.
- II. The 'Ask Our Experts' live talk show, conducted by NeGD on 27th December 2024, served as an interactive platform to promote the MANAS Helpline 1933 and spread awareness about the prevention of drug trafficking and abuse. The session featured domain experts who addressed key issues related to narcotics, including prevention, rehabilitation, and public participation. Citizens from across the country joined the live talk show, actively engaging with experts and asking questions in real-time. The event effectively highlighted the role of the MANAS Helpline in ensuring confidentiality, encouraging public reporting, and supporting the Government of India's mission towards a Drug-Free Bharat. YouTube Link for this session is <https://www.youtube.com/live/CVkJUdzJ2RSQ?si=eodlwjip-o9zGse>

### Digital Initiatives

8.149 **Central Monitoring System (CMS):** Centralized Monitoring System (CMS) is an e-surveillance system that facilitates lawful

interception of phone calls and text messages of suspected drug offenders and provides real time intelligence helpful for operation and investigation. Currently, the CMS facility has been installed in 13 zones of NCB and at NCB headquarters and the extension of CMS facility to 16 newly created zones of NCB is under process.

8.150 **E-Office:** NCB has implemented e-Office in all the Regional offices, zonal offices and at NCB Headquarter. The number of users of the E-office portal in NCB has been expanded from 250 to 500 users in 2024, streamlining administrative tasks and improving internal coordination.

8.151 **Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS):** Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS) is a web-based portal developed by the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice in association with NIC for monitoring and handling of various court cases of Govt. Departments and Ministries. It aims to integrate all the stakeholders' viz., investigating officers, advocates, courts etc. On a single unified platform for uploading and monitoring case details on a real time basis. NCB has implemented LIMBS in all its zonal offices in 2024.

8.152 **National Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS):** NAFIS aims at digitization of finger-print recording, storing and itself searching processes as an integrated process with the CCTNS & ICJS. This would enhance speed and accuracy in crime investigation. NCB in collaboration with NCRB has set up the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS) in 16 NCB Zonal Units and is working towards its implementation to the other 14 Zonal units of NCB.

### 8.153 National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-Offenders (NIDAAN):



- NCB, in collaboration with ICJS (Inter Operable Criminal Justice System) and NCRB developed the National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-offenders (NIDAAN) in 2022. It is a one-stop solution to all narco-offenders' related data to help investigation agencies as an effective investigation tool.
- NIDAAN is integrated with both the e-Prison database, CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks and Systems) and Seizure Information Management System (SIMS) of NCB.
- The NIDAAN portal has been actively utilized by all zones of the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) as well as other sister agencies. The access to NIDAAN portal through webvpn has been provided to 374 officials from various law enforcement agencies (LEAs)-including the NCB, state police departments, IB, CID, and STF facilitate secure and efficient access to the portal in the year 2024.

### 8.154 Seizure Information Management System (SIMS) Portal:



Seizure Information Management System (SIMS) is an e-portal launched by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in 2019. The portal is intended to digitalize pan-India drugs seizure data. It is used by all the drug law enforcement agencies mandated under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985. Currently, the upgradation of the portal is under process to include additional features like generating seizure reports: state-wise/drug-wise/agency-wise to ensure complete digitalization of all India drugs seizure data.

### **International Obligations/Coordination**

#### **Bilateral Meetings**

8.155 NCB holds regular Director General (DG) Level/Bilateral talks with other countries such as Indonesia, Iran, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, USA, Russia, Nigeria, Nepal, Thailand on drug related matters. During the period under reference, NCB has organized the following Director General (DG) Level/Bilateral talks:

- i. On 9-10 April, 2024, NCB organized the **1<sup>st</sup> Bilateral Talk between Narcotics Control Authorities of India and Nepal** at NCB Hqrs., New Delhi. The meeting was inaugurated by Shri Satya Narayan Pradhan, Director General, NCB. The Indian delegation was led by Smt. Monika A. Batra, Deputy Director General, NCB, whereas the Nepal delegation was led by Shri Thaneshwor Gautam, Joint Secretary, Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division/Chief Drug Control Officer, Government of Nepal. During the meeting, discussion was held on drug situations in both the countries, future

cooperation and information exchange on drug related matters.

- ii. On 23-24 October, 2024, NCB organized the **5<sup>th</sup> India-USA Counter Narcotics Working Group (CNWG) Meeting** in New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Anurag Garg, Director General, NCB, whereas the USA delegation was led by Shri Kemp Chester, Senior Advisor to the Director of the National Drug Control Policy, USA. During the meeting, discussion was held on restructuring of existing Working Groups under the CNWG Mechanism as per US signed MoU on Drug Policy, and other matters on mutual cooperation.
- iii. Further, NCB has also participated in bilateral DG Level meetings with Myanmar in 2024.

#### **Multilateral Meetings**

8.156 On the front of multilateral cooperation, NCB has organized the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the BIMSTEC Sub-Group on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals in Hybrid Mode in New Delhi on 19-20 December 2024. Delegates from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand participated in the Meeting.

- Further, from 01.01.2024 to 31.03.2025 NCB officers have participated in 27 multilateral international Meetings of BRICS, SCO, UNODC, INCB etc. The list of international multilateral meetings participated by NCB is enclosed as **Annexure-XI**.

## Capacity Building Programmes

8.157 For the capacity building of Drug Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies, NCB organizes workshops/seminars/training

programmes for Drug Law Enforcement officers of other countries. During the period of 01.01.2024 to 31.03.2025 NCB has organized following trainings/ workshop/ seminars for foreign drug law enforcement officers:

Sl. No	Name of the Meeting	Date
1.	Two-day Capacity Building Programme on “Cyber Investigation of Drug Crimes & Precursors” under the aegis of Colombo Security Conclave (CSC)	4-5 September, 2024
2.	Workshop on Precursor Chemical for PDI, Chile	10-11 September, 2024
3.	05 days training programme for foreign delegates of Central Asian Countries	9-13 December, 2024
4.	NCB India-OFAST France Joint Seminar on Synthetic Drugs and Precursor Chemicals	19-21 February, 2025

- Further, during the period under reference, NCB officers have participated in 11 Capacity Building Programmes/ Workshops organized by International Organizations such as INCB, UNODC, ASEAN and other countries. The list of international capacity building programmes participated by NCB is enclosed as **Annexure-XII**.

## Bilateral Agreements/MoUs

8.158 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 46 Bilateral Agreements (BA) and Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) on drug related matters with other nations,

enclosed as **Annexure-XIII**. During the period under reference, **MoU between India and USA Concerning a Drug Policy Framework was signed on 19.09.2024**. Further, to expand international cooperation and coordination, 07 MoUs/ BAs on drug related matters are under process of finalization with Cuba, Chile, Tanzania, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Iran and UK.

## International reporting

8.159 NCB is mandated to submit various Forms to INCB/UNODC on quarterly/ yearly/tri-yearly basis on drug-related matters. During the period under reference following Forms/Reports have been submitted to INCB/UNODC:



S. No.	Form	Submitted on
1.	Form A (Quarterly Statistics of Import & export of Narcotic Drugs)	04.01.2024 01.04.2024 14.06.2024 22.08.2024 09.01.2025
2.	Form A/P (Quarterly statistics of import and export of Psychotropic substances listed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention)	15.02.2024 04.06.2024 30.07.2024 13.12.2024 13.03.2025
3.	Form B (Annual Estimates of requirement of Narcotic Drugs, Manufacture of Synthetic drugs, opium production and cultivation of Opium Poppy for the purposes other than production)	10.07.2024
4.	Form C (Annual Statistics of production, manufacture, consumption, stocks and seizures of Narcotic drugs)	10.07.2024
5.	Form D (Annual information on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic substances)	18.07.2024
6.	Form P (Annual Statistical data regarding production, manufacture, consumption, stocks of Psychotropic substances)	04.07.2024
7.	Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ)	13.11.2024

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## CHAPTER 9

### DISASTER MANAGEMENT

#### OVERVIEW

9.1 India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest country by area, the 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 a 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. Generally, natural disasters include floods, cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, cloud bursts, heat waves, landslides, mudslides, avalanches, forest fires, coastal erosion and inundation, tsunamis, lightning, 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, rail/ 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 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, 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 was constituted to thoroughly review the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force and report of the Committee, a Draft Cabinet Note was prepared which was shared with 16 Ministries/Departments and also with all the State Governments. After thorough

consultations, the Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill, 2024 was presented in the Parliament which was passed by the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2024.

### **Coordination of Rescue and Relief operation by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**

9.6 The 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 the 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 and capacity 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/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 situations, MHA has created a group as an 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.

#### **A. Preparedness for South-West Monsoon:-**

9.10 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries of the Departments of Disaster Management of States/ Union Territories and State Disaster

Response Force, Civil Defence. Home Guards & Fire Services of States/ UTs was organized on 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, to review the status of preparedness, particularly in the context of South-West Monsoon 2024 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.

9.11 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, INCOIS and other Scientific Organizations, along with Armed Forces and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).



Shri P.K. Mishra, Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, addressing the Valedictory Session of the Annual Conference

## **B. Floods/Monsoon situation during the year 2024:-**

9.12 During the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, an adequate number of teams of NDRF were deployed in various parts of the country which were affected by floods/ heavy rainfall, viz. Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand & West Bengal. NDRF teams rescued 3,981 persons, evacuated 63,758 persons, 606 livestock, retrieved 599 dead bodies and provided medical assistance to 10,614 needy people and assisted the respective State/UT administration in distribution of relief materials.

9.13 The flood situation was monitored at the highest level in MHA on a 24x7 basis. The 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 operations as and when required by the States/UTs Government.

### **A. Cyclones**

#### **(i) Severe Cyclonic Storm "REMAL" over the Bay of Bengal (24th - 28th May, 2024):**

9.14 A Severe Cyclonic Storm "Re-mal" made a land fall by crossing the Bangladesh and adjoining West Bengal coasts between Sagar Islands (West Bengal) and Khepupara (Bangladesh) between 2230 hrs, 26th May to 0030 hrs, 27th May, 2024 as a Severe Cyclonic Storm with a wind speed of 110 to 120 Kmph gusting to 135 Kmph.

9.15 After crossing the Bangladesh coast,

the system weakened into deep depression and further weakened into depression over east Bangladesh and moved nearly North Eastwards. The Depression further weakened into a well-marked low-pressure area over northeast Assam and the neighborhood in the evening of 28th May 2024. The system finally weakened into a low-pressure area over the same region on 29th May, 2024. Thereafter, it continued to weaken further and lay as an upper air cyclonic circulation over northeast Assam & neighbourhood in the morning (0830 hrs), 29th May, 2024.

9.16 The cyclone "REMAL" caused torrential rains (heavy to extremely heavy rainfall and strong winds over coastal districts of West Bengal on 26th and 27th May). While moving north-eastwards, outer rainbands reached the north-eastern states and caused squally wind and heavy to extremely heavy rainfall activity over Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura on 27th and 28th May. Some of the states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura reported extremely heavy rainfall leading to floods and landslides, especially over Mizoram, Tripura and South Assam and also in Bangladesh. Extremely heavy rainfall of 66 cm was reported at Mawsynram & Cherrapunji on 30th May & 59 cm was reported at Sohra (Meghalaya) on 28th May and 30 cm over West Bengal on 27th May. Maximum storm surge of about one metre over south and north 24 Pargana districts of West Bengal were reported at the time of landfall.

9.17 The National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC), chaired by the Cabinet Secretary on 24.05.2024 assessed the readiness of the States and Central agencies. The situation was closely monitored by the Central Government at the Highest Level. NDRF, Army and Coast Guard were deployed in affected States.



9.18 The affected States included West Bengal, Assam, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Odisha. Hon'ble Prime Minister chaired a meeting on 26th May 2024 to review the preparedness of Cyclonic Storm "Remal" over North Bay of Bengal. Again on 2nd June 2024 Hon'ble Prime Minister chaired a meeting to review the impact of Cyclonic Storm "Remal". A total 75 persons were reported dead (i.e West Bengal-06, Assam-22, Mizoram-29, Manipur-10 Meghalaya-07 and Tripura-01).

**(ii) Cyclonic Storm "ASNA" over the Arabian Sea (25th August-2nd September, 2024)**

9.19 A Cyclonic Storm "Asna" across Gujarat state during 27th -29th August. It emerged into the Northeast Arabian Sea off Kachchh and the adjoining Pakistan coast on 30th August. It intensified into a cyclonic storm (CS) "ASNA" over northeast Arabian Sea off Kachchh and adjoining the Pakistan coast around noon 1130 hours of 30th August. It moved nearly westwards, intensified slightly and lay cantered over Northeast Arabian Sea in the morning of 31st August. A total of 47 loss of human lives were reported. NDRF, Army, IAF,

Navy, ICG, SDRF, Fire service, PWD, Police and local administration were deployed.

**(iii) Severe Cyclonic Storm "DANA" over the Bay of Bengal (22nd-26th October, 2024):**

9.20 A Severe Cyclonic Storm "DANA" moved north-north-westwards and crossed the north Odisha coast close to Habalikhathi Nature Camp (Bhitarkanika), district Kenderpada and Dhamara area, district Bhadrak during 0130-0330 hrs on 25.10.2024 as a Severe Cyclonic Storm with a wind speed of 70-80 kmph gusting to 90 kmph. NDRF, Army, Air Force and Coast Guard were put on high alert and additional teams of NDRF were mobilised for deployment in affected States.

9.21 On 21.10.2024, the Cabinet Secretary chaired a meeting of the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) to review preparedness for the impending cyclone in Bay of Bengal. Cabinet Secretary assured the Governments of Odisha and West Bengal that all Central agencies were on full alert and will be available for assistance. There was no human live loss reported from any State.

9.22 Status of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) releases during 2024-25: -  
(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Opening balance	Central share of SDRF released	Matching State share of SDRF	Total fund available
1	Odisha	5214.70	1485.60	495.20	7195.50
2	West Bengal	3694.08	936.00	312.00	4942.08
3	Kerala	394.99	291.20	96.80	782.99

**(iv) Cyclonic Storm "FENGAL" over the Bay of Bengal (23th November- 02nd December, 2024):**

9.23 A Cyclonic Storm "FENGAL" over Southwest Bay of Bengal moved west-south westwards with speed of 10 kmph and crossed 05 districts in Andhra Pradesh, 06 districts in Kerala, 14 districts in North Tamilnadu and 01 district in Puducherry

coasts close to Puducherry between 2230 hrs to 2330 hrs on 30.11.2024. A total 31 human lives loss reported and 08 person were injured. NDRF, Army and Coast Guard were deployed in affected States.

9.24 An Inter-Ministerial Central team (IMCT) was constituted by the Central Government to visit the affected areas of the State. The team visited the affected areas.

9.25 Status of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) releases during 2024-25: -

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Opening balance (As on 01.04.2024)	Central share of SDRF released	Matching State share of SDRF	Total fund available
1	Tamilnadu	00.00	944.80	315.20	1260.00

9.26 Besides, a Fund amounting to Rs. 276.10 Cr for natural disaster and Rs. 83.986 Cr for Modernization of Fire Services has been released under NDRF.

**B. Landslides**

**(i) Karnataka:**

9.27 A major landslide was occurred on July 16, 2024 at around 8:30 am to 9 am on the NH-66 stretch in Shiroor village, Ankola Taluk, resulting in family of 05 running the tea stall along the roadside, 03 gas tankers (one fully loaded HPCL-Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited) and two empty BPCL (Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited) LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) tankers with one driver each, one timbre truck with driver and one member on the opposite side of bank were trapped under a heavy mound of mud debris sliding them down to Gangavalli village. A total of 10 persons were missing. Out of which 08 bodies have been recovered. NDRF, SDRF,

Fire and Emergency Services, Indian Navy, Police and local administration were deployed.

**(ii) Kerala:**

9.28 A major landslide occurred at Mundakki, Chooralmala, Vellarimala Village, Meppadi Panchayat, Vythiri taluk in District Wayanad on 30.07.2024 at about 0217 hrs. NDRF, Army, Air force, Indian Navy and Coast Guard were deployed for rescue and relief operations at the incident site. A total of 225 dead bodies and 195 body parts were retrieved.

9.29 An Inter-Ministerial Central team (IMCT) was constituted by the Central Government to visit the affected areas of the State. The team visited the affected areas from 08.08.2024 to 10.08.2024.

9.30 Status of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) releases during 2024-25:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Opening balance	Central share of SDRF released	Matching State share of SDRF	Total fund available
1	Kerala	394.99	291.20	96.80	782.99

**C. Cloud burst/flash flood incidents**

**(I) Himachal Pradesh:**

9.31 On 01.08.2024, a total 03 massive cloud burst incidents and 01 flash flood incident occurred in different districts of Himachal Pradesh. A total of 32 deaths were reported. Rescue teams of NDRF, ITBP, ARMY, SDRF, Fire service and Police were

immediately mobilized to the incident site for rescue and relief operation.

**(ii) Andhra Pradesh:**

9.32 04 districts (NTR, Krishna, Guntur and Bapatla) of Andhra Pradesh were adversely affected due to flood. Several areas of the Vijayawada city and 411 villages reported submerged due to excessive rainfall

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and flood in affected districts. A total of 45 persons were reported dead (Landslide-06, flood/drowning - 39) due to the current flood.

9.33 NDRF, Army, Air Force and Navy were immediately mobilized for rescue and relief operations from different locations. An Inter-Ministerial central team (IMCT) was constituted by the Central Government to visit the affected area of the State.

**(iii) Gujarat:**

9.34 On 25.07.2024, A flood situation was created in south Gujarat and some other districts (Anand, Surat, Navsari, Bharuch and Vadodara). A total of 08 human lives lost reported. A total of 12 NDRF and 20 SDRF teams were deployed in the State for the rescue and relief operation.

**(iv) Tripura:**

9.35 A flood situation was created on 19.08.2024 in Tripura state due to heavy to very heavy rain fall, the water level of rivers rose, leading to flooding in many areas. A total of 29 human lives lost (Landslide - 18, Flood - 10 & Wall collapse -01) was reported. NDRF, Army and Air Force were deployed for rescue and relief operations. On 22.08.2024, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tripura visited the flood affected areas and State emergency operation centre.

**(v) Sikkim:**

9.36 On 13.06.2024, due to heavy rainfall and landslides, road connectivity and Bailey bridge between Chungthang and Lachung beyond Mangan was washed away. In a massive landslide incident in district Mangan, 06 persons were reported dead and 01 person injured. NDRF, SDRF, BRO, PWD, Police and all concerned departments of State & District Administration were

involved in the search and rescue operation.

**(vi) Assam:**

9.37 On 09.07.2024 due to heavy rain fall in districts of Barpeta, Biswanath, Bongaigoan, Cachar, Charaideo, Chirang, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Kamrup Metro, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Majuli, Morigaon, Nagoan, Nalbari, Sivsagar, Sonitpur, South Salmara and Tinsukia of Assam state, 06 persons were dead. NDRF, Army, Air Force, Fire & Emergency service, PWD, Police, AAPDA Mitra Volunteers of ASDMA and local administration were deployed.

**(vii) West Bengal:**

9.38 On 14.09.2024 a deep depression was moving across Gangetic West Bengal. It caused very heavy rainfall from 15th September and abnormal water discharge from Damodar Valley Reservoir (Maithon, Panchet dam) and Kangsabati dam, flood situation was created in 13 districts of the state i.e Bankura, Birbhum, Jhargram, Purulia, Hooghly, Howrah, Purba Medinipur, Paschim Medinipur, Purba Bardhaman, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Nadia. A total of 08 human lives loss were reported. 16 teams of NDRF along with boats and lifesaving equipment were deployed for rescue and relief operation.

**Damages due to Disasters during this year**

9.39 During the year 2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024), 30 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, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and UTs of Delhi, J&K and Puducherry. Extent of damage in the country (provisional) during the year 2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024) is as under:

No. of human lives lost	2922
No. of animals died	1,25,117
Houses damaged (fully & partially)	3,69,785
Cropped area affected (ha.)	13,09,838 Hac. (app.)

### Financial Mechanism

9.40 The financing of the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions (FC). The 14<sup>th</sup> 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. 15<sup>th</sup> 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. The 'Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Recovery and Reconstruction funding window under NDRF and SDRF' were issued vide No. 33-7/2021-NDM.1 dated 14-08-2024 for determining the assistance for recovery and reconstruction needs for the States on the basis of an assessment of damage and loss through Post Disaster Needs Assessment and for fund allocation from NDRF. These guidelines and norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: [www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in](http://www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in).

9.41 As per the Report of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission (FC), the Central Government has accepted its recommendations on 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).

9.42 In a major departure from the earlier Finance Commissions, the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has allocated a total amount of ₹ 1,60,153 crores 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.

9.43 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-allocation 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.

9.44 The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has recommended allocation of ₹ 128,122 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.

9.45 Section 46(1) of DM Act 2005 provides for the constitution of the 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 05.02.2021. Based on the recommendation of the 15<sup>th</sup> FC, an amount of ₹ 68463 crore has been allocated under National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) for 2021-22 to 2025-26, which shall consist of two components viz NDRF & NDMF with the allocation in the proportion of 80% & 20%, i.e., ₹ 54770 crore and ₹ 13693 crore respectively.

9.46 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, the Government decided to depute an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), composed 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 the National Executive Committee, chaired by the 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.

9.47 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](http://www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in) website. Amendment to Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) as well as National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) based on the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission 2021-22 to 2025-26 were issued on 25.09.2024, for inclusion of Heatwave and Lightning Projects for funding from Mitigation funds.

9.48 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](http://www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in) website.

9.49 For the year 2024-25, the allocation in SDRF is ₹ 26,841.60 crore out of which ₹ 20,550.40 crore is Central share of GOI and ₹ 6,291.20 crore is share of State Governments. During the year 2024-25 (as on 31.12, 2024) an amount of ₹ 11200.40 crore as first installment of the central share of SDRF was released to 27 States and an amount of ₹ 5365.60 crore as second installment of the central share of SDRF was released to 15 States. Besides, financial assistance of ₹ 4808.29 crore has been released from NDRF to 17 States. A Statement showing State-wise releases of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2024-25 is at **Annexure- XIV**.

## INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

### (I) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

9.50 NDMA, established for the purposes of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. It has the provision of up to nine Members, one of whom may be designated as the Vice-

Chairperson. At present, NDMA consists of the three Members i.e. - (1) Shri Rajendra Singh, Member & HoD, (2) Lt. Gen. Syed Ata Hasnain, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, SM, VSM & BAR (Retd), Member, NDMA, and (3) Shri Krishna Swaroop Vatsa, Member, NDMA.

9.51 At the National level, NDMA undertakes various tasks/initiatives including laying down policies on disaster management and issuing guidelines to be followed by different Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India for integrating Disaster Management in their plans and projects. It also lays down guidelines to be followed by the States while preparing their State Disaster Management Plans as well as planning preparedness and mitigation measures as well as capacity building initiatives.

#### **National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) 2009:**

9.52 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):**

9.53 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. The 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**

9.54 NDMA, since its inception, has issued 39 guidelines on various cross-cutting themes of disaster management. The list of guidelines issued is at **Annexure-XV**. The same are available on NDMA's website ([www.ndma.gov.in](http://www.ndma.gov.in)) under the link "Governance => NDMA Guidelines".

#### **State Disaster Management Plan:**

9.55 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 for a separate SDMP.



## **Disaster Management Plan of Ministries / Departments of Govt. of India:**

9.56 **Fifty-Five (55)** Ministries/ Departments of Government of India have prepared their Disaster Management Plan. The list of these Ministries / Departments is at **Annexure-XVI**.

## **Celebration of 20<sup>th</sup> Formation Day of NDMA:**

9.57 20<sup>th</sup> Formation Day of NDMA was celebrated on 28.10.2024 at Sushma Swaraj Bhawan, New Delhi with the theme of 'Empowering Communities for Disaster Risk Reduction Through Awareness for Behavioral Change'. Shri Govind Mohan, Union Home Secretary, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest. Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Sh. Sanjeev Kumar Jindal was also present at the occasion. The Home Secretary also launched NDMA's flagship "Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme" (YAMS) focusing on engaging new young volunteers in disaster preparedness and response work, by engaging and training over 2 lakh young volunteers from the youth organizations such as National Cadet Corps (NCC), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), Bharat Scouts & Guides (BS&G), and National Service Scheme (NSS) from across the country. The event also featured three technical sessions addressing its central theme viz. Voices from the Communities Coping with Shifts in Weather Patterns; Disaster Risk Reduction- Technology for Last Mile Communication; and Slow Onset Weather Events, Awareness on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, all providing insightful deliberations.

9.58 On the occasion, the Union Home Secretary launched seven Guidelines/SOP/ Handbook on disaster management prepared by NDMA viz. (i) Guidelines on

Disaster Management Exercises (DMEx) (ii) Guidelines on International Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR), (iii) Guidelines for Establishment & Operation of Emergency Operation Center (EOC) (iv) SOP on Off-site Emergency Action Plan (v) Guidelines on CBDRR (vi) Aapda Prabandhan Shabdavali and (vii) Handbook on Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme. The event saw the participation of senior officials of central/ state ministries & departments, representatives from international/ UN agencies, disaster management experts, members of NGOs, and Volunteers from organizations viz. Aapda Mitra, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), and Bharat Scouts & Guides (BSG) etc.

## **(II) National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)**

9.59 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. The Union Home Minister is the President of the Institute and its Governing Body is chaired by the Vice-Chairman of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

9.60 The National Institute of Disaster Management, Rohini Campus has shifted to its new premises at Plot no. 15, Pocket-3, Block-B, Sector-29, Rohini, Delhi -110042. Operations commenced at the new campus on April 1, 2021.

9.61 To address the need for serving the southern region of the country and in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act of 2014, the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) established its southern campus in the

Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. The foundation stone for this campus was laid by the then Hon'ble Vice-President of India, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, on 22nd May 2018, at Kondapavuluru Village, Gannavaram Mandal, Krishna District. This campus has become functional.

**Training Programme conducted:**

9.62 During the period **01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024**, 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	85	4135
ii.	Workshop	45	4303
iii.	Online courses ( 4 weeks and 6 weeks)	16	425
iv.	NIDM iGOT Courses	03	16107

**(III) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)**

9.63 In compliance with 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 04 Bns have been placed in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UTs of Jammu & Kashmir.

9.64 As of now, NDRF has a 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), Ladhawal (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:

9.65 During the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, NDRF teams conducted various operations and saved 67,739 precious lives (Rescued 3,981 & Evacuated 63,758 persons), 606 live-stock and retrieved 599 dead bodies, team also provided medical assistance/PHT 10,614 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 Borewell, Boat Capsize, Floods, Drowning, Landslide, Train accident,

Vehicle accident, Cyclone, CSSR, Fire incident and other incidents.

9.66 The Event wise summary of operational achievement of NDRF for the period **01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024** is at **Annexure-XVII**.

#### Training & Other Initiatives by NDRF:

9.67 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 are mentioned below:-

<b>Details of Data from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024</b>		
<b>DETAILS OF MAJOR TRAINING ACTIVITIES</b>		
S. No.	Training	No. of Personnel
<b>IN-HOUSE TRAINING TO NDRF PERSONNEL</b>		
1	Training of NDRF Personnel at NDRF Academy, Nagpur	474
2	Training of NDRF Personnel at Unit level	9216
<b>TRAINING TO NDRF PERSONNEL IN OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS</b>		
1	Training of ToT in Aquatic Disaster Response Course (ADRC) & Deep Diving	110
2	Heli slithering training with NSG (National Security Guard)	64
3	Industrial Chemical Emergency Course	30
4	Forest Fire Course	118
<b>TRAINING BY NDRF TO OTHER STAKEHOLDERS</b>		
1	State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Training	658
2	DM Training for CAPF personnel	186
3	DM Training of JNVs	12569



9.68 Among other initiatives, The SC-NEC, in its meeting held on 13.06.2024, under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary has approved the projects for funding from Preparedness and Capacity Building window of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for Up-grading Mock Exercise (District-wise) and for Up-grading of School Safety Programme with outlay of Rs. 5 crore

and Rs. 2.4 crore respectively for FY-2024-25 and FY-2025-26.

9.69 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	1697	244914
2	School Safety Programmes	1900	625737
TOTAL		3597	870651

#### Mock Exercises by NDRF:

9.70 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)	125	21091
2.	Mock drill with Indian Railway	58	15039
3.	District Level Mock Exercise	190	41992
TOTAL		373	78122

#### (IV) NDRF Academy

9.71 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 Rs.144.94 crores (including infrastructure cost of Rs.105.094 crores) on 153 acres of land acquired

at Village - Suradevi, Kamptee (Nagpur) from Government of Maharashtra at the cost of Rs. 18.61 crore. The Academy shall be headed by Director and shall function under the operational and administrative control of Director General, NDRF.

9.72 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 underway. It is functioning from the existing campus of erstwhile NCDC although some training programmes are being conducted in



the new campus as well.

9.73 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 had trained 1399 personnel [NDRF-474, SDRF-131, Civil Defence-656 & other stakeholders-138 (including Bhutan officials 20 Nos.)] from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024.

#### (V) CIVIL DEFENCE

9.74 Civil Defence set up in the country derives its authority from the Civil Defence Act, 1968. Civil Defence includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack whether from air, land, sea or other places or for depriving/mitigating the effect of any such attack whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. It also includes affording assistance during any disaster.

9.75 Civil Defence is primarily organised by engaging volunteers except for a small nucleus of paid staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is 14.11 lakh, out of which 5.38 lakh have already been raised.

9.76 The Central Government is responsible for formulating Civil Defence policy in the country. To help the State Governments, the

Central Government reimburses 50% of the expenditure as per prescribed rates, incurred by the State Government in the form of grants-in-aid on the authorized items for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence Services for North- Eastern States excluding Assam and 25% for other States including Assam.

9.77 Directorate General of Civil Defence (DGCD) was established in 1962 with its headquarters at New Delhi in the Ministry of Home Affairs to handle all policy and planning matters related to Civil Defence, Home Guards and Fire Services including the functioning of National Fire Service College, Nagpur. The Directorate General is now known as Directorate General (Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards) and is headed by Director General (Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards).

9.78 The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission in its 3rd Report titled 'Crisis Management' has 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 components 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'.

9.79 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 6<sup>th</sup> December.

9.80 The Government has approved a project for Training and capacity building of CD volunteers across the country on 16.11.2024 with a financial outlay of Rs. 115.67 Crore from Preparedness and Capacity Building Funding window under National Disaster Response Fund.

## **(VI) HOMEGUARDS**

9.81 'Home Guards' is a voluntary force, first structured 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.

9.82 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) to strengthen the border villages and augment the security of bordering areas. The organization is spread over in all States and Union Territories.

9.83 A designated Committee is constituted to review the Home Guards status and to draft a revived Model Home Guards Bill for suitable implementation by the States in their respective Acts/Rules.

9.84 The XIV All India Annual Conference of Home Guards and Civil Defence was held on 22 October, 2024 in Gujarat, Gandhinagar under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister.

## **(VII) FIRE SERVICE**

9.85 Fire prevention and firefighting services are organized by the States/Union Territories. The Ministry of Home Affairs renders technical advice to States/Union Territories and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

9.86 Martyrs' Day was observed throughout the country on 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2024 to pay homage to the valiant fire service personnel who laid down their lives for saving life and property of the nation. From 14<sup>th</sup> April to 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2024, 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.

9.87 The 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 "Fire & Life Safety" has been circulated to all the States/UTs with the request to incorporate the same in their Fire Service Act.

9.88 A 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. States/UTs are

requested to adopt this bill into their respective State Fire Service Acts/Rules. So far, 10 States/UTs have adopted the Bill in their respective Acts/Rules. Remaining States/UTs have been requested to adopt the same at the earliest.

9.89 To augment the capabilities of Fire Services of the States, Government of India has earmarked ₹ 5000 Crores for expansion and modernization of Fire Services through grant-in-aid under 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. The scheme has been finalized and forwarded to the States for submitting the proposal. Accordingly, out of 28 States, the proposal of 25 States were received and proposal of 18 States amounting to Rs. 3267.01 Crore are approved by the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) and the High-Level Committee (HLC). The first instalment amount, i.e., 30% of the allotted fund, Rs. 757.39 Crore have also been released. The proposals of 7 States have been recommended by the Appraisal Committee for its consideration of SC-NEC and HLC. DG (FS, CD & HG) is also in close coordination with the remaining 3 States for submission of their proposals.

#### **NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, NAGPUR**

9.90 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 in Fire Ground Operations, Paramedics real life situations 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 a four year BE degree programme in Fire Engineering which is recognized by AICTE and affiliated to RTM Nagpur University. The Fire Engineers of this college are working in India and abroad for the job of Fire Prevention and Protection.

9.91 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:**

9.92 During the year 2024, 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	7 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> & 10 <sup>th</sup> Batch of B.Tech (Fire Engg) (4 Years)	267



2	78 <sup>th</sup> and 79 <sup>th</sup> Divisional Officers Course	57
3	88 <sup>th</sup> and 89 <sup>th</sup> Station Officers & Instructors Course	144
4	96 <sup>th</sup> and 97 <sup>th</sup> Sub-Officers course at NFSC	50
5	51 <sup>st</sup> and 52 <sup>nd</sup> External Sub-Officers course at RTC	734

Short Term Courses:

Sr. No	Name of the program	No. of participants
1	Structural Fire Fighting Training of Trainers (ToT) Bhutan	20
2	National Building Code (NBC)	28
3	08th Urban Search & Rescue Course (USAR)	11
4	Self-Content Breathing Apparatus Course (BA)	29
5	Design of Water Based Fire Protection System Course	27
6	Hazmat Specialist Course	17
7	Orientation Course on Hydraulic Platform	21
8	Fire Safety Training for Land Port Authority of India	29

#### 44<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

9.93 The 44th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council was conducted on 25-26th April, 2024 by the Office of Director General FS, CD & HG at National Fire Service College, Nagpur. Hon'ble Director General-FS, CD & HG Sh Vivek Srivastava, IPS inaugurated the Council Meeting and exhibition of firefighting products. Heads and Representatives of Fire Service Organizations of States, UTs, PSUs, Autonomous Government Bodies, etc. attended the meeting. Discussion on various agenda points were held and technical

presentations on alternate firefighting techniques, technological enabled solutions, etc. were also conducted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble DG-FS, CD & HG and in presence of Fire Adviser, Dy. Fire Adviser and Director, NFSC.

#### Medals on Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence:

9.94 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.

9.95 Since the occasion of Republic Day, 2024, all the Medals related to the Police, Fire, Home Guards & Civil Defence and

Correctional Services have been merged into a single one.

S.No.	Type of medals	Number of Home Guards & Civil Defence Medals awardees
		Republic Day, 2024 and Independence Day, 2024
I	Gallantry Medal	01
II	Distinguished Service Medal	12
III	Medal for Meritorious Service	74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>

### (VIII) Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)

9.96 The 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.

9.97 The Governing Council (GC) of CDRI serves as its highest policy-making body and comprises representatives from national-level ministries and departments from the Member States. The Government of India holds the position of Permanent Co-Chair, presently represented by Dr Pramod Kumar Mishra, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India. The Government of France has assumed the role of Rotating Co-Chair for the 2024-2026 term. As of December 2024, CDRI's membership includes 40 countries and seven international organizations. Cuba and Vietnam joined as the newest members of the Coalition in 2024. Aligned with its mission of

inclusive and global collaboration, CDRI aspires to expand its membership to 75 countries and 25 organizations by 2026 with a strategic focus on countries in Africa, Southeast Asia and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). In line with this aspiration, CDRI has received 31 expressions of interest from countries to join the Coalition, including Africa (20), Pacific Island Countries (3), Latin America (2), Asia (5) and Europe (1).

9.98 In 2024, CDRI undertook various activities under its sectoral programmes, thematic priorities and cross-sectoral initiatives to promote disaster-resilience of critical infrastructure 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 made significant progress in its initiatives such as - Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS), Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund (IRAF) and the Biennial Report on Global Infrastructure Resilience. Financing resilience and climate adaptation is also one of CDRI's core action portfolios.

9.99 The sixth edition of the International Conference on Disaster Resilient



Infrastructure (ICDRI) was organized on 24-25 April 2024 in New Delhi. The conference's theme, 'Investing today for a more resilient tomorrow', highlighted the need for catalyzing investments in disaster resilient infrastructure (DRI). Over 1500 participants from 90 countries attended the conference in a hybrid mode. Over 120 global experts and thought leaders discussed challenges and opportunities, shared their good practices in policy, technologies, financial mechanisms, instruments and frameworks, and demonstrated pathways to enhance sustainable and resilient infrastructure investments.

9.100 ICDRI 2024 opened with high-level statements from the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and the Hon'ble President of Cuba, followed by a special address from Dr P K Mishra, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India. Across two days and 14 Sessions, the deliberations focused on policy and governance, technology and innovation, labels and standards, disaster risk financing, risk-informed and innovative financing mechanisms, and deep-dives on critical sectors such as transport, telecom and power. In addition, deliberations across six Thematic Roundtables informed the Coalition's ongoing and upcoming strategic initiatives. On the sidelines of ICDRI 2024, a Breakfast Meeting was attended by the Ambassadors of 22 countries and the country heads of seven organizations and was chaired by Dr P K Mishra. The session focused on the importance of international cooperation for climate adaptation and the role CDRI is playing in realizing it.

9.101 In alignment with UNFCCC COP29's central focus on climate finance, CDRI amplified its call for urgent action to mainstream risk-informed infrastructure investments through its first DRI pavilion at

COP29. CDRI advocated for a greater focus on disaster resilient infrastructure, aiming to protect essential services, lives and livelihoods from natural hazards and climate extremes, which can unlock a sustainable, climate-compatible and inclusive future for all. Over two weeks, the Coalition engaged with 30 countries and 87 organizations at its pavilion and through side events, speaking opportunities and bilateral meetings. In collaboration with five members and 24 partners, CDRI organized 32 sessions, engaging over 130 global experts at the pavilion. The pavilion was graced with the presence of the Prime Minister of Tonga, as well as Ministers from India, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Rwanda, Barbados and Madagascar. An MOU between CDRI and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) was signed. CDRI was covered in 30+ media reports and the Director General, CDRI extensively engaged through 29 media interviews and interactions.

9.102 CDRI launched its flagship Biennial Report on Global Infrastructure Resilience in October 2023 that stands as a significant milestone in our ongoing effort to advance disaster and climate-resilient infrastructure globally. Building on its success, CDRI has initiated development of the Second Biennial Report, to be published by 2025. Besides a more in-depth risk modelling and global survey of experts and users in the DRI space, the forthcoming report will bring into focus themes, including (i) financial instruments; (ii) institutional, governance and capacity frameworks; and (iii) frontier tools, including disruptive technologies and nature-based solutions among others. It will present frameworks for each work area, building on the existing approaches, documenting good practices and creating roadmaps to support



informed decision-making by policymakers, investors and practitioners.

9.103 CDRI's Mountain Resilience Programme (MRP) aims to address shared climate and disaster risks for infrastructure in mountainous geographies covering the Himalayas, Rockies, Alps, Andes, Caucasus, Japan and Africa. The programme is informed by detailed landscape analysis and consultations with more than 50 stakeholders, including several governments, international organizations, bilateral & multilateral development banks, academia & think tanks, and the private sector. A three-part DRI Dialogue series on Mountain Region Resilience, covering the planning, implementation and financing of resilient infrastructure, was organized between March and June 2024. In addition, bilateral discussions were held with government agencies and IOs, in Bhutan, India, Mongolia, Nepal and Tajikistan, during various missions. The MRP was announced in November 2024 at COP29 in Baku. There is emerging interest from global organizations with a focus on mountain development to partner with CDRI on sustainable, inclusive and resilient infrastructure. CDRI is preparing to sign an MOU with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD).

9.104 CDRI, in partnership with Antigua and Barbuda, announced the Second IRIS Call for Proposals under the theme of 'Climate Action, Mainstreaming Resilience and Strengthening Data for Resilient and Inclusive Infrastructure' at SIDS4 Conference in May 2024. With nearly 147 registrations, the Second Call received a total of 57 proposals from 34 SIDS across the Caribbean, Pacific, Atlantic and the Indian Oceans. After a thorough review process, a total of 12 projects were approved for funding by TFMC. At a COP29 side-event, CDRI

announced US\$ 8 million of funding for the 12 projects across 18 SIDS. The contracting and onboarding process of the implementing partners is underway and is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2025.

## **DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES**

### **A. Other Disaster Management Programmes (ODMPs)**

#### **Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction:**

9.105 The Scheme envisaged at a cost of ₹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 ₹14.44 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:**

9.106 The Scheme, costing ₹28.98 crore, provides financial support for hiring 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 ₹18.31 Crore has been released under the Scheme.

## Development of Earthquake Disaster Risk Index Phase II

9.107 Rapid urbanization in India over the past few decades has significantly increased the demand for housing, placing immense pressure on the construction industry to meet this growing need. In many cases, urban planning and infrastructure development have not kept pace with this rapid expansion, leading to unplanned and uneven growth of buildings. This is particularly evident in Tier-II cities, where low-rise to mid-rise buildings have proliferated, and in Tier-I cities, where mid-rise to high-rise buildings dominate the skyline. Such unregulated development has heightened the risk to life and property in the event of a seismic disaster.

9.108 Given that a significant portion of India's urban population resides in high-seismic zones, there is an urgent need to assess and mitigate earthquake risks. A comprehensive Seismic Risk Assessment is crucial for disaster preparedness and response planning, ensuring that cities are resilient against future earthquakes.

9.109 The primary objective of the project is to evaluate the earthquake risk in Indian cities, enabling authorities to mitigate potential consequences, enhance preparedness, and improve response mechanisms. The project aims to develop an Earthquake Disaster Risk Index (EDRI),



Vertical stiffness irregularities-Kullu, Himachal Pradesh

which will provide city-specific risk assessments, outlining impending seismic threats and their potential impact, identify vulnerabilities, including structural weaknesses and expected levels of damage to buildings, assess probable loss of life and property in the event of a major earthquake, enable inter-city risk comparison, helping to prioritize mitigation efforts in high-risk urban areas, and serve as a decision-making tool for policymakers to enhance disaster resilience through targeted interventions.

9.110 NDMA successfully completed Phase I of the project in 2019, covering 50 cities. Phase II, which focuses on an additional 16 cities, is now nearing completion. The selected cities under Phase II are: Champhai, Dharmanagar, Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Gandhidham, Kangra, Kullu, North Lakhimpur, Pasighat, Pauri, Rudraprayag, Saharsa, Silchar, Supaul, Thoubal, and Tura.

9.111 As part of this initiative, comprehensive city-specific reports have been developed, identifying key risk factors and vulnerabilities. Additionally, a dedicated policy report has been prepared to assist government agencies in formulating effective disaster preparedness and risk reduction strategies.

9.112 Below are some images captured during site visits, showcasing vulnerable buildings that require urgent attention for seismic risk mitigation.



Discontinuity in vertical members over height- Kullu, Himachal Pradesh



Improper beam-column connection- Pauri, Uttarakhand



Open story & mass irregularities- North Lakimpur, Assam

### Development of Teaching Resource Material for Under Graduate Courses in Engineering/ Architecture College for Technical Education

9.113 About 58.6% of India's landmass is vulnerable to the threat of moderate to severe seismic shaking and 80% of the Indian population resides in these areas. 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 the contributing factors in poor design or construction of built environment. Hence, there is a need to prepare a course curriculum for undergraduates in the discipline of Civil Engineering/ Architecture.

9.114 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. The resource material is under process of publishing.



ToT Workshop on Earthquake Resistant Design of RC Structures conducted at IIT Madras



ToT Workshop on Architecture Design Studio conducted at Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Dwarka, New Delhi



**ToT Workshop on Structure Dynamics and Earthquake Engineering conducted at IIT Bombay**

**Pilot project to improve Earthquake Resiliency of Masonry Lifeline Structures and upcoming constructions**

9.115 India has experienced several devastating earthquakes in recent years, causing widespread damage and significant loss of life and property. One of the primary reasons for such destruction is the high vulnerability of non-engineered structures, especially unreinforced Masonry (URM), which constitute a large portion of the built environment in both rural and urban areas.

9.116 URM buildings are not designed to withstand seismic forces, as their walls are typically constructed to support only gravity loads. Consequently, when subjected to moderate to strong earthquakes, these structures are highly susceptible to collapse, resulting in mass casualties and extensive infrastructure losses. Given this critical challenge, retrofitting URM buildings to enhance their structural resilience has become an essential priority. Various seismic strengthening techniques have been developed and implemented globally to improve the earthquake resistance of such buildings.

9.117 Recognizing the urgent need for seismic risk reduction, NDMA launched a pilot project to improve the earthquake resilience of lifeline buildings in collaboration with the States of Tripura, Uttarakhand, and NDMC Delhi. This initiative focuses on retrofitting critical

masonry structures and developing seismic-resistant construction practices through technology demonstration and capacity building. This initiative aims to serve as a model for large-scale seismic risk reduction efforts, helping states integrate earthquake resilience measures into future construction and retrofitting projects. Through demonstration, training, and awareness, NDMA seeks to create earthquake-resilient infrastructure and reduce the catastrophic impact of future seismic events in India.

9.118 The project has been completed, achieving its objective of enhancing the earthquake resilience of critical lifeline structures ensuring the capacity building of state officials and engineers. Below are some glimpses of the retrofitted schools and hospitals, showcasing the structural strengthening measures undertaken to improve their seismic performance.



**Retrofitting of Melaghar Girls H.S(+2) School, Tripura**



### **Retrofitting of Ati Prathmic Swasthya Kendra Sabhawala, Dehradun, Uttarakhand**

#### **Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS)**

9.119 The Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS) was launched by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in the year 2019 to provide central assistance to the disaster-prone states and Union Territories (UTs), for enhancing their preparedness and capacity to implement landslide mitigation projects. Initially, LRMS was implemented in four states—Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Uttarakhand—as part of NDMA's strategy to improve disaster risk governance at the state and district levels. With a total project cost of ₹43.92 crore, the scheme focused on four key outcomes: landslide mitigation, real-time monitoring, awareness programs, and capacity building & training. As part of the scheme, NDMA developed and circulated a Detailed Project Report (DPR) template to all vulnerable states and UTs to guide the preparation of mitigation proposals. The implementation progress of LRMS has been significant, with Mizoram, Nagaland, and Sikkim completing landslide treatment and mitigation measures, while Uttarakhand submitted a provisional completion report in 2024. The final financial disbursement for the scheme is expected to be released during the year 2025.

#### **National Landslide Risk Mitigation Programme (NLRMP)**

9.120 Building on the learnings from LRMS, NDMA launched the National Landslide Risk Mitigation Programme (NLRMP) in November 2024 with a significantly larger scope, covering 15 landslide-prone states, including Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. The programme, with an outlay of ₹1000 crore, is funded by the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF), with states contributing as per established guidelines. NLRMP focuses on mitigation strategies, early warning systems, institutional capacity building, and disaster preparedness. NDMA formally informed the states about the programme on December 27, 2024, requesting proposal submissions, and has since conducted follow-ups with States. The first installment of funds is expected to be released by March 25, 2025, subject to the approval of Pre-Feasibility Reports (PPRs). The identified 15 states are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Kerala,

Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal.

### **National Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risk Mitigation Project (NGRMP)**

9.121 Central Government has approved National Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risk Mitigation Project (NGRMP) for its implementation in four states namely,

Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand at a financial outlay of Rs.150.00 crore. Central share from National Disaster Mitigation fund (NDMF) is Rs.135.00 crore while states have to contribute Rs.15.00 crore from their own resources. The state-wise details of project outlay, central share and state share is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

<b>States</b>	<b>Total project outlay</b>	<b>Approved central share from NDMF</b>	<b>States share</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	45.00	40.50	4.50
Uttarakhand	30.00	27.00	3.00
Sikkim	40.00	36.00	4.00
Himachal Pradesh	35.00	31.50	3.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>135.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>

9.122 The first installments of Rs.1.83 crore and Rs.8.35 crore have been released to the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim respectively on 17.10.2024 under the Project.

9.123 NGRMP is aimed at reducing the risks associated with glacial lake outburst floods, particularly in regions that are highly susceptible to such natural disasters. The objectives of NGRMP project are:

- (a) Prevent loss of life, reduce economic loss and damage to the critical infrastructure due to GLOF and similar events.
- (b) Strengthen the early warning and monitoring capacities based on last mile connectivity.
- (c) Strengthen scientific and technical capabilities in GLOF risk reduction and mitigation at local levels through strengthening of local level institutions and communities.
- (d) Use of indigenous knowledge and

scientific cutting-edge mitigation measures to reduce and mitigate GLOF risk.

9.124 The NGRMP project has four components:

Component I: GLOF Hazard and Risk assessment (elaboration of standardized assessment method and a lake inventory)

Component II: GLOF Monitoring and Early Warning System (including remote sensing data, community involvement for monitoring, alerting/ dissemination)

Component III: GLOF Mitigation Measures (Site-specific interventions combining technical expertise and community involvement)

Component IV: Awareness Generation & Capacity Building (involving stakeholders at multiple levels)

#### **NPP Awareness Programme**

9.125 NPP awareness programme has been planned for all the 7 nuclear power plant sites



for local residents and administrations. So far, the programme has been successfully completed in 2 sites, i.e., at Tarapur, Palghar, Maharashtra and Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu during 2024-25. The programme is being planned in 4 more sites and necessary advancements as required by state authority has been made. The sites are Kota, Rajasthan site; Narora, Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh site; Kakrapar Surat, Gujarat site; and Kaiga, Karnataka site.

### **Project on Capacity Building of IAS/ Central Civil Services Officers in Disaster Management at CDM, LBSNAA.**

9.126 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.

9.127 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 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, 956 officers were trained. So far, 4264 officers (FY 2021-22 - 488, FY 2022- 23 - 1451, FY 2023-24 - 1369, and FY 2024-25 - 956) have been trained under the Project.

### **B. Other Schemes/Activities:**

#### **Up-scaling of Aapda Mitra Scheme**

9.128 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).

9.129 The Scheme is being funded from the Preparedness and Capacity Building Funding Window of the National Disaster Response Fund. As on 31.12.2024, MoU has been signed with all States/UTs. As on 31.12.2024, 97,290 volunteers have been trained under the Scheme by States/UTs. Out of total trained volunteers, 83132 volunteers have been insured. Data of 95,819 volunteers has also been captured on Aapda Mitra MIS portal. ERK has been purchased by 34 States/UTs and EERR by 21 States/UTs. Out of ₹369.41 crore, an amount of ₹362.88 crore has been utilized.

#### **Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme**

9.130 In the light of the success of Aapda Mitra, Government has approved Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme (YAMS) at a total outlay of ₹469.53 crore to be funded from Preparedness and Capacity Building funding window of National Disaster Response Fund for implementation in 315 most disaster-prone districts in all 28 States. Under YAMS, 1300 trained Aapda Mitra Volunteers are to be trained as Master Trainers and 2,37,326 volunteers from National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and Bharat Scouts & Guides (BS&G) are to be trained up to 31.03.2026. NDMA invited States, Training Institutions, and Youth Organizations such

as NCC, NSS, NYKS and BS&G to sign MoU to implement the Scheme.

9.131 As on date, MoU has been signed with 24 States, 7 Training Institutes, 3 Youth Organizations-BS&G, NSS and NCC. Signing of MoU is pending with 4 States and 1 Youth Organization- NYKS only. Rs. 4.04 Cr to 5 Training Institutes has been released for training of the Master Trainers.

#### **Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based Integrated Alert System (Sachet) Phase-I:**

9.132 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. This scheme was 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.

9.133 Work order for implementation of this Project issued to CDOT on 23.08.2021. This Scheme has facilitated timely dissemination of alerts to citizens as well as responders thereby, increasing response and preparedness time. This has resulted in reducing loss to life and property.

9.134 Salient features of the project are as under:-

a) Following Alert Generating Agencies have been integrated with the 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)
- vi. National Centre for Seismology (NCS)

b) Disaster Management authorities of all 36 States/UTs (Alert Approving Agencies) have been integrated with CAP platform.

c) Integration with following Alert Disseminating Agencies has been achieved for disseminating Geo targeted Alerts in vernacular languages:-

- i. SMS over mobile phones of all Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in India.
- ii. Internet Browser Notifications, RSS (Really Simple Syndication) feed.
- iii. GAGAN (GPS Aided GEO Augmented Navigation) and NavIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation) satellite terminals.
- iv. Mobile Application and National Disaster Alert Portal (SACHET).

d) During this project, Proof of concept has been carried out for following modes of dissemination of Alerts.



- i. Broadcast media like TV and Radio.
- ii. Public display and address systems on Railway stations.
- iii. Testing for Cell Broadcast.

9.135 Till date, since inception, detailed statistics pertaining to Alerts disseminated by the CAP platform are as under:-

- |                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| a) Alerts issued            | 30.89 K       |
| b) Mobile App Notifications | - 26.46 Cr.   |
| c) Mobile App users         | - 6.24 L      |
| d) SMS Alerts disseminated  | - 4481.14 Cr. |

9.136 The project after completion will be maintained by CDOT under Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC). The process for signing a contract is underway.

#### **Extension of Emergency Response Support System (112Dial) for Disaster Emergencies.**

9.137 Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) is the vision of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Govt. of India, to launch a nationwide, unified emergency response system with a single emergency number '112', for all kinds of emergencies and distress calls from across the country. ERSS is designed to address distress signals from citizens in the form of voice call, SMS, e-mail, and SOS request, web request etc.

9.138 Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) is the "Total Solution Provider" and has already implemented the Project in 28 States/UTs of the country. The system is implemented in the remaining 08 States/UTs by 3rd party vendors. For 02 of the 08 non-CDAC states, C-DAC has now received the new contract. So, these are now 06 non-CDAC states. The scheme is currently

being extended to cater to disaster emergencies under the Project "Extension and augmentation of Emergency Response Support System for effective Disaster Management".

9.139 Salient features of the project are as under:

- a) Enhancement of the existing ERSS solution to cater for Disaster Emergencies.
- b) Integration of Public safety Access Points (PSAPs) /Police Control Rooms with SEOCs (State Emergency Operation Centers) through leased lines.
- c) Installation of Hardware for operator positions at SEOCs of all States/UTs.
- d) Augmentation of hardware at the PSAPs of selected States/UTs in order to cater for increase in load.
- e) Setting up of mini data centres in eight states where ERSS has been implemented by a different vendor.
- f) Provision of leased line/internet connectivity at SEOCs.
- g) Provision of manpower to States/UTs to man operator positions for three years.
- h) Provision of manpower, furniture, office equipment, travel charges and wages for a period of three years for the staff of Project Management Unit at NDMA.
- i) CDAC, based on their experience of implementing the existing ERSS system in 28 States/UTs, was nominated to implement the scheme.

- j) The Scheme is completely funded by NDMA.
- k) After completion of three years, the States/UTs are to sustain the Project by directly entering into an AMC with CDAC and hiring manpower from within their resources.

#### 9.140 Status of Implementation:

MoU for the Project has been signed with CDAC on 02.08.2021 and work is progressing. MoUs have been signed with all States/UTs. The project has been implemented and is operational in 35 States/UTs and is currently being implemented in the State of Telangana. The implemented period of the Project was till 30.09.2024 and the sustenance period is till March 2026.

- a) MoU has been signed by all States/UTs.
- b) Central Dashboard developed by CDAC. Data available at the national level.
- c) Disaster Button incorporated in 112 India App Android and iOS version. Citizens can also press this button through the App in the event of a disaster.
- d) Project Management Tool developed by CDAC.

#### Urban Flood Risk Mitigation Programme (UFRMP):

9.141 The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommendations has earmarked an amount of Rs. 2,500 crores for UFRMP for 7 most populous cities. These 7 cities are Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, and Pune. During the year, a total amount of Rs.1982.62

crore was approved to be funded from National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF), out of which a total of Rs.636.37 crore was released.

#### Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskaar

9.142 The award "Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskaar" was conceived by NDMA in the year 2018-19. 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. The award is declared on 23<sup>rd</sup> January, i.e., the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

9.143 An institution winning the Award receives a certificate and a cash prize of ₹51 lac. While an individual winning the Award receives a certificate and a cash prize of ₹5 lac.

#### C. Study on Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance Framework in India: learning from Global Best Practices

9.144 In order to become World leader 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.

9.145 As per the recommendations of the report, NDMA is preparing a road map for further strengthening the Disaster Risk Governance Framework in India.

#### **D. India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)**

9.146 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 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).

9.147 India Disaster Resource Network database maintains the district wise inventory of DM Equipment and related items with both public and private entities.

9.148 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.

9.149 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.

9.150 A provision on the IDRN portal has been made to map Ex-Servicemen and Ex-CAPF personnel and Aapda Mitra under skilled human resource inventory. Data on this is being updated by State Governments.

9.151 IDRN list is regularly updated by District Authorities. NIDM, which maintains the IDRN database, is following up with the States/UTs for updates of IDRN inventory on a 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 Human Trafficking and Agreements on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, which are signed between India and other countries.

Such treaties/ agreements are signed with a view to securing 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 on 31.12.2024, India has signed treaties/ Agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters with 46 countries and one Multilateral BIMSTEC Convention, namely, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Cambodia, Egypt, France, **Germany**, 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, 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** The Treaty between the Republic of India and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters was signed on 24.10.2024 in New Delhi during the 7<sup>th</sup> round of India-Germany Inter-Governmental Consultations chaired by Hon'ble PM and Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz.

**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 43 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.

**10.8** A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Republic of India and the United States of America concerning a Drug Policy Framework was signed on 21.09.2024.

**MoUs on Mutual Protection and Exchange of Classified Information**

**10.9** The Agreements/MoUs for mutual exchange and protection of classified information are intended to facilitate governmental bilateral cooperation for peacekeeping and international security and laying out broad principles for such exchange and protection of classified information between two countries. So far, agreements have been signed with four countries, namely, Israel, Russia, Ukraine and Germany. The Agreement between the Republic of India and the Federal Republic of

Germany on the Exchange and Mutual Protection of Classified Information was signed on 24.10.2024 in New Delhi.

**10.10** An In-Person meeting with the Italian Delegation was held on 25-26 April, 2024 at New Delhi to discuss the draft Agreement on Exchange and Mutual Protection of Classified Information.

### **Bilateral and Multilateral Mechanism on Transfer of Sentenced Persons**

**10.11** 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 remainder 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.

**10.12** 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.

**10.13** 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**

**10.14** 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 are 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**

**10.15** The Government of India and Myanmar 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 alternately in India and Myanmar.

**10.16** The 25th Sectoral Level Meeting (SLM) between India and Myanmar was held on 14.01.2025 in New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Piyush Goyal, Additional Secretary (North East), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and Myanmar Delegation was led by Mr. Khaing



Tun Oo, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and Government of Myanmar. Bilateral issues such as security matters along the common border, border management matters, cooperation in prevention of drug trafficking, smuggling, border crossing through designated entry points etc., were discussed in the meeting. Both sides reiterated their commitment for maintenance of peace and tranquility in the border areas.

### High Level Bilateral Visits and Meetings

10.17 Meeting between MoS (Sh. Bandi Sanjay Kumar) and Senior Lieutenant General Tran Quoc To, Central Committee member and Deputy Minister of Public Security, Vietnam was held on 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2024.

10.18 Meeting between MoS (Shri Nityanand Rai) and Ms. Dubravka Suica, Commissioner for the Mediterranean during the India-EU Cluster Meeting held on 28.02.2025 at Hyderabad House, wherein "Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)" and "Migration and Mobility" were discussed.

10.19 Home Secretary held various meetings with French Ambassador, Mr. Thierry Mathou and other officials to discuss Indo-France issues including reinforcement of Homeland Security forces for the Olympic and Paralympic Games to be held in Paris in July, 2024, signing of an administration arrangement in this regard, visit of a delegation from the Institute of advance studies of the French Ministry of Interior (IHEMI) to Delhi, a future project on an Indo-Pacific Information Fusion Centre, Letter of Intent between NSG and GIGN, Milipol India Exhibition-2025, etc.

10.20 4<sup>th</sup> Joint Security Committee Meeting

between India and UAE was held on 8<sup>th</sup> May, 2024 at New Delhi, in which issues of mutual interest such as existing mechanism of security cooperation, pending requests related to MLA & LR, counter-terrorism, narco-terrorism, cybercrime, drug trafficking, capacity building, cooperation with internal matters, police strategic dialogue, coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructures etc. were discussed.

10.21 A meeting between Home Secretary and UK NSA was held on 9<sup>th</sup> May, 2024, wherein DIB from MHA side NSA UK, First Secretary, UK and BHC designate to India were present. UK side had raised the issue of illegal migration. From the Indian side, the Home Secretary raised the issue of extradition of Indian Fugitives & PKEs.

10.22 Meeting between H.E. Mrs. Lindy Cameron, British High Commissioner and Home Secretary was held on 28<sup>th</sup> May, 2024 and 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2024, wherein matters of mutual concern such as Illegal Migration, PKE, Extradition, Mutual Legal Assistance, etc. were discussed.

10.23 Meeting between Mr. Nick Warner, Mr. Steven Biddle and Mr. Andrew Pettinger, Department of Home Affairs, Australia with Union Home Secretary was held on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2024 in which matters of mutual interests such as people to people ties, education and skills cooperation, maritime issues, terrorism etc. were discussed.

10.24 A meeting between the Australian Assistant Minister for Immigration and the Home Secretary was held on 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2024.

10.25 Presentation on Feasibility Study for

Indo-Pacific Information Fusion Centre on Homeland Security Issues – developed by the Delegation of European Union of India through its ESIWA project was held on 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2024.

10.26 A meeting between Ms. Catherine West, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Indo-Pacific UK (equivalent to Minister of State) and Home Secretary was held on 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2024.

10.27 A meeting between Mr. Yaan Jounot, CEO of Civipol and President of the International network of Milipol with the Home Secretary was held on 5th December, 2024.

**Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Home Affairs, the Republic of India and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, People's Republic of Bangladesh**

10.28 A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2024 between the NDMA, India and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief People's Republic of Bangladesh on Cooperation in the field of Disaster Management, Resilience and Mitigation. The MoU seeks to put in place a system, whereby both India and Bangladesh will benefit from the exchange of relevant information, remote sensing data, share experience/best practices of disaster response, recovery, mitigation, capacity building for ensuring resilience; extend cooperation in the field of advanced information technology, early warning systems and remote sensing & navigation services etc.

**Memorandum of Intent (MoI) between the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA) and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of the Republic of India**

10.29 During the side event of the 12<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Management (AMMDM), a Memorandum of Intent (MoI) was signed on 24.10.2024 between the AHA and NDMA of the Republic of India regarding cooperation in the field of Disaster Management. The MoI seeks to put in place a system, whereby both India and ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA) will be benefited from the exchange of information in the field of Disaster Management, monitoring and exchange of experiences in Disaster Management, exchange of trainees and experts to facilitate capacity building in the field of Disaster Management. This MoI marks a significant milestone in enhancing collaboration and knowledge exchange in disaster management across borders.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of Joint Russian-Indian commission for cooperation in the field of emergency management in Moscow, Russia**

10.30 An Indian delegation led by Shri Nityanand Rai, Hon'ble MoS (N) attended the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of Joint Russian-Indian Commission for cooperation in the field of emergency management in Moscow, Russia. During the meeting, the Protocol was signed between both countries on 28.08.2024 in Moscow (Russian Federation). Based on the results of the meeting, the delegations of the Russian Federation and the Republic of India





express intentions to intensify joint efforts to develop further cooperation in the field of emergency management. Both sides signed the Work Plan for Russian-Indian Cooperation in Emergency management for 2025-2026 with the following as the main areas of cooperation:

- Exchange of best practices in the areas of emergency management, including, disaster monitoring and forecasting, training of rescue specialists and fire fighters;
- Cooperation between eminent educational and research institutions, cross training of specialists in the field of emergency management in both countries;
- To conduct the next meeting of the Joint Russian-Indian Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Emergency Management in the Republic of India in 2026.

#### **Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR) Meetings**

10.31 A delegation led by Shri Nityanand Rai, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs attended the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2024 (APMCDRR 2024) held in Manila Philippines from 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2024. The Indian Delegation, in its country statement, shared the progress made by the Government of India in reducing disaster risks in line with the Sendai Framework and Prime Minister's 10 point agenda on DRR.

#### **Fourth G20 Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group Ministerial Meeting 2024**

10.32 A high-level Indian delegation, led by Dr. P.K. Mishra, Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, participated in the fourth G20 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Working Group and Ministerial Meetings held at Belem, Brazil from 30<sup>th</sup> October to 1<sup>st</sup> November 2024.

10.33 With the active participation of the Indian Delegation, consensus arrived in finalising the first Ministerial declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). The Indian delegation in its interventions, during various Ministerial sessions, shared the progress made by the Government of India in reducing disaster risks and in up scaling disaster financing in India. The Indian Delegation also participated in Troika meetings with the Ministers of Brazil and South Africa and held bilateral meetings with ministers from the host country Brazil and other countries namely Japan, Norway, South Africa, South Korea, Germany and Heads of invited International Organisations.

#### **Capacity Building**

10.34 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for its own Police forces but also foreign police personnel. During the period 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, 476 foreign Police officials from friendly countries i.e. Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Chile, Thailand, Kenya, Tanzania and Vietnam have undergone various training programmes in various training Institutions in India under bilateral cooperation.

## Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell)

10.35 Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell) in the Ministry of Home Affairs deals with the policy matters on combating of Terrorist Financing, freezing /seizing/ attachment of funds/ assets under Section 51A of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, coordinating on matters relating of Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Asia Pacific Group (APG), Eurasian Group (EAG), G-20, BIMSTEC and other international/regional bodies on terrorist financing and matters related to Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

10.36 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.

10.37 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.

10.38 A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes. Training programmes are conducted for the Police officials of Nepal and Bangladesh, 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.

10.39 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 Subgroup on Combating the Financing of Terrorism. India has presently undergone through the second Mutual Evaluation Review (2023-24) by FATF. The Inter-Governmental Body hailed India for its good understanding of both current and emerging TF threats and risks in different theatres of risk in the country, and mentioned that investigations and prosecutions are broadly conducted in line with the risks identified.

10.40 TF is criminalized under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 (UAPA), that provides the authority to respond to activities directed against the integrity and sovereignty of India. While the definition of a terrorist act covers the activity under the TF Convention, it also encompasses activity beyond the convention. This includes acts with the intent to threaten or likely to threaten the economic security of India, by a list of harmful means which includes "by any other means of whatever nature", acts that disrupt "any supplies or services essential to the life of the community in India or in any foreign country, or acts that "cause damage to the monetary stability of India by way or production or smuggling or circulation of high-quality counterfeit Indian paper currency, coin or of any other material".

10.41 India has seized assets from terrorists and terrorist entities through different frameworks. This includes seizures of designated individuals and entities under the UNSCRs, significant amounts from proscribed terrorists under the UAPA, assets from TF investigations (NIA and State Police) and assets from ML investigations related to TF predicate by ED.

### **Deployment of K9s (Dogs) for Paris Olympic-2024**

10.42 On the request of Government of France, a team of 10 K9s and 17 Personnel comprising of Officers from Police K9 cell MHA, IB, Dog Handlers/Assistant Dog Handlers, were deployed to provide additional security for the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games w.e.f. 12.07.2024 to 11.08.2024.

10.43 During this period, the team visited assigned places, such as sports venues/ stadium, Hotel/ Buildings, Bridges, Ships, Cruises, parking areas to perform the Anti-sabotage check duties with the French National Police. The team returned to India on 12.08.2024 after successful completion of the assigned duties.

10.44 This K9 contingent represented the Nation and it marks the first time that an Indian CAPFs K9 contingent had been deployed internationally in France for such a sensitive mission. Owing to their impeccable reputation and flawless performance, this K9 Unit had been applauded by the French Officials and other nationals and personally by the Indian Ambassador in France. The deployment of this K9 contingent was conducted in co-ordination with French Police & security agencies, reflecting a strong security cooperation between India & France.



**Deployment of K9s (Dogs) for Paris Olympic-2024**

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## CHAPTER 11

### MAJOR INITIATIVES AND SCHEMES

#### **Umbrella scheme for Modernization of Police Forces (MPF)**

11.1 In the year 2015, the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on rationalisation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, recommended the schemes of “law and order” and “justice delivery system” to be treated as part of the core National Development Agenda. In pursuant to this recommendation, the Government of India (Niti Aayog), vide O.M. dated 17.8.2016, included the 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 by rationalizing 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 on 27.09.2017 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 the case of the rest of the States, the Central share is 60% and States have to contribute 40% share. The sub-schemes under 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 has given its approval for 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 Modernisation 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:

**a. Vertical I: Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) of States & Union Territories**  
**Three Centrally Sponsored Sub-scheme**

- i. Assistance to States and UTs for Modernisation 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)**

#### **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 strength 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 the 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 the 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 from 2018-19 onwards is indicated at **Annexure-XVIII**. The remaining States are in Category 'B' and these States are provided 60% central assistance and the States need to provide 40% funds. **Annexure-XIX** 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-XX**.

#### **Approval mechanism**

11.11 The allocation made for this scheme in the 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 State could avail release of fund from 1<sup>st</sup> 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, a 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 & 2024-25. Due to these guidelines of strict monitoring of unspent balance, actual release to the States and UTs have remained on the lower side during the financial years 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25. Further, in the FY 2024-25, Government of India has notified the umbrella scheme of 'Modernisation of Police Forces' of MHA to be implemented in SNA SPARSH in a phased manner.

### **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 the 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 27 countries viz., Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nauru, 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 best practices on prison reforms in the Asia Pacific region. The conference gives correctional officers a chance to share their knowledge and exchange best practices being adopted in various countries. In 2013, the conference was hosted by India.

### 11.16 **"Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat"**

#### **(i) Cultural Exchange between State Police Forces**

Government of India has initiated a programme "Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat (EBSB)" which was launched by the Prime Minister on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 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 the police force of one State to the police force of another State having a 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.

### **(ii) Commemoration of Foundation Days of States/Union Territories**

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 culture 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.**

11.17 The erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated and successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana came into existence with effect from 2.06.2014 through the

enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. 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 Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 are at various stages of implementation.

11.18 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, 36 such review meetings have been held.

### **Appointment of Governors**

11.19 During 2024-25, new Governors have been appointed in Assam, Maharashtra, Punjab, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Odisha, Mizoram, Kerala, Bihar, and Manipur States. Shri Lakshman Prasad Acharya has been transferred to Assam, Shri C P Radhakrishnan has been transferred to Maharashtra, Shri Gulab Chand Kataria has been transferred to Punjab, Shri C.H. Vijayshankar has been appointed in Meghalaya, Shri Haribhau Kisanrao Bagde has been appointed in Rajasthan, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar has been appointed in Jharkhand, Shri Om Prakash Mathur has been appointed in Sikkim, Shri Ramen Deka has been appointed in Chattisgarh, Shri Jishnu Dev Varma has been appointed in Telangana, Dr. Hari Bhau Kambhampati transferred to Odisha, General (Dr) Vijay Kumar Singh (Retd.) appointed in Mizoram, Shri Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar transferred to Kerala, Shri Arif Mohammed

Khan transferred to Bihar and Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla appointed in Manipur.

### **Governors' Conference**

11.20 The 52<sup>nd</sup> Governors' Conference was held from 02.08.2024 to 03.08.2024 at Rashtrapati Bhawan New Delhi. Elaborate and fruitful discussion were held on the following Agenda items during the conference.

- (i) Implementation of new Criminal Laws
- (ii) Reforms in Higher Education and Accreditation of Universities
- (iii) Development of focus areas like Tribal Areas, Aspirational District & Blocks, Border Areas etc.
- (iv) Role of Governor in 'MyBharat' and 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' natural farming, Tree Plantation Campaign (एक पेड़ माँ के नाम)
- (v) People's Governor-enhancing public connect and positive engagement with media
- (vi) Role of Governor in better coordination between various Central Agencies/Organization in the State.

### **Change of name of villages, Towns, Railway stations, etc**

11.21 The 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 2024-25 (up to 31.03.2024), "No Objection" for changing the name of villages, towns, railway stations, etc., has been accorded to 42 proposals received from State Governments.

### **Incentivising Police Reforms**

11.22 When the umbrella scheme for 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 'Assistance to States for Modernization of Police'. It was decided to allocate a certain amount each year for awarding incentives to the State Governments for implementation of the Police Reforms". To incentivise the implementation of police reforms as recommended by various committees, a provision of up to 10% of the total annual allocation of the scheme was made initially. During the year 2018-19, ten States were deemed eligible for the award of incentives and grants of ₹7.69 crore each, out of the total incentive 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 an incentive for the implementation of police reforms to six State Governments. Although, no States were found eligible during the years 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23. For the year 2023-24 & 2024-25, the fund earmarked towards the incentives for Police Reform have been merged with the regular allocation for the States/UTs.

### **SMART Policing**

11.23 During the 49<sup>th</sup> DGs/IGs Annual Conference held on 30.11.2014, Hon'ble Prime Minister introduced the 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 attributes of 'SMART' policing. A compilation of best practices and SMART policing initiatives was released by BPR&D in the DGs/IGsP conference held during the period from 19.12.2015 to 20.12.2015 in Bhuj, Gujarat.

11.24 In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs requested all the States / UTs to identify the positive stories / good work done at the Police Station level or by any other Police Offices at the District level or below and showcase these stories in the 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, on their State Police websites. As per information available, 48924 positive stories have been uploaded as on 31.12.2024.

#### **Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme**

11.25 The Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme was launched nationally on 21.07.2018 at Tau Devi Lal Stadium, Gurugram, by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister, in the presence of Shri Prakash Javadekar, 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 aimed 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 focused on students of classes 8th & 9th and special care was taken to ensure that it did not lead to an increase in the workload of the students. The programme

broadly covers two topics: (i) Crime prevention and control and (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 12058 schools and 9,10,717 students are enrolled as SPC Cadets till 31.12.2024.

#### **Private Security Agency Licensing Portal**

11.26 For advancement of the sector, the Ministry of Home Affairs, on 24.9.2019 launched 'Private Security Agency Licensing Portal' for issuance 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**

11.27 To promote ease of doing business in this sector, the Ministry of Home Affairs 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 33 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 new draft Model Police Bill**

11.28 The new Model Police Bill has been 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. Accordingly, a committee was formed in the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) to prepare a new Model Police Bill. In this Bill various judgments of the Supreme Court on police reforms, relevant recommendations of DGsP/IGsP Conferences, additional contents from Kerala Police Act, 2011 & Assam Police Act, 2007 and relevant provision of the three New Criminal Laws, 2023 are being incorporated.

11.29 The new draft Model Police Bill 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.

#### **Ranking of Police Stations**

11.30 During his address to the DGPs Conference in Kutch, Gujarat in 2015, Hon'ble Prime Minister directed to lay down parameters for the grading of Police Stations based on their overall performance and citizen's 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. Approximately 17932 police stations all over the country were graded and the short-listing was done on the basis of data uploaded on CCTNS in the following manner:

- a. 3 from the States having equal or more than 750 police stations
- b. 2 from all other States and NCT Delhi
- c. 1 from each Union Territory

11.31 The police stations are evaluated annually on the basis of data of crime against women, SCs/STs, property offences, missing persons and unidentified found persons/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.

11.32 For the year 2024, assessment and evaluation of Police Stations to select and rank the best Police Stations in the country has been completed. The report was released in DGsP/IGsP Conference held from 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2024 to 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2024 at Bhuvneshwar.

11.33 The ranking of the top 10 Police Stations for the year 2024 is as under: -

Sl. No.	State/UT	District	Police Station	Rank
1.	Gujarat	Surat	Ichchhapur	1
2.	Odisha	Ganjam	Pattapur	2
3.	Jharkhand	Giridih	Nimiaghat	3
4.	Delhi	Dwarka	Dabri	4
5.	Kerala	Palakkad	Alathur	5
6.	Ladakh	Leh	Women PS	6
7.	Bihar	Patna	Rajeev Nagar	7
8.	Telangana	Hyderabad City	Shahalibanda	8
9.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Amini	9
10.	Karnataka	Ballari	Tekkalakota	10

### STATE LEGISLATIONS

11.34 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry in the Government of India for processing the proposals on legislation (under Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution) received from the State Governments 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.

11.35 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.

11.36 In addition to the previously pending legislative proposals from States, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 26 fresh legislative proposals from the States i.e., 23 Bills for assent and 03 Ordinance for previous instructions during the period 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024. 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	07
(ii)	Bills returned to the State Government with Message from the President	00
	(iii) Assent withheld by the President	01



	(iv) Bills withdrawn by the State Government concerned	07
	(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.	00
	(ii) Ordinances withdrawn by the State Government concerned	00
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	00
	(ii) Bills withdrawn by the State Government concerned	00
IV	Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244 (1) read with para 4 (3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution	00
	Total	15

11.37 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertook 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 with a view to provide accessible and affordable justice to all and create a citizen centric legal structure.

11.38 After extensive consultations and consideration of suggestions received from various stakeholders, 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.

11.39 The provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), except the provision of sub-section (2) of section 106, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS), except the provisions of the entry relating to section 106(2) of BNS in the First Schedule, and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA), have come into force from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2024.

11.40 The new criminal laws mark a significant step towards empowering Indian citizens. These laws aim to create a more accessible, supportive and efficient justice

system for everyone.

11.41 For integration of technology and seamless transition to the new criminal justice system, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has made 23 functional modifications in the existing Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) application and providing technical assistance to the States/UTs. It has formed 36 support teams for constant review and handholding of the States/UTs in the implementation of the new criminal laws. A mobile and web application, 'NCRB SANKALAN of Criminal Laws' has been designed to help the public navigate the new criminal laws, serving as a bridge between the old and new laws.

11.42 NIC has developed eSakshya, Nyay Shruti & eSummon Applications for facilitating videography and photography of crime scenes; judicial hearings through electronic means; and delivery of court summons electronically respectively and shared with States/ UTs and other stakeholders.

11.43 All States/UTs have successfully implemented the new criminal laws and 18,36,640 FIRs have already been lodged under these laws as on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2025.

The main features of the new criminal laws as follows:

## (A) PROVISIONS FOR PROTECTION OF WOMAN AND CHILD

- i. Offences against woman and child have been given precedence over all other offences in a new chapter-V of BNS.
- ii. Various offences against women and children have been made gender-neutral in BNS, covering all victims and perpetrators regardless of gender.
- iii. In BNS, the age differential for minor victims of gang rape has been done away with. Earlier different punishments were prescribed for gang rape on a girl below the age of 16 years and 12 years. This provision has been modified and now gang rape on a woman below the age of eighteen years is punishable with imprisonment of life or death.
- iv. Women have been recognized as an adult member of the family who can receive summons on behalf of the person summoned. The earlier reference to 'some adult male member' has been replaced with 'some adult member'.
- v. In order to provide more protection to the victim and enforce transparency in the investigations related to an offence of rape, the statement of the victim shall be recorded through audio video means by the police.
- vi. For certain offences against women, statements of the victim are to be recorded, as far as practicable, by a woman Magistrate and in her absence, a male Magistrate in the presence of a woman to ensure sensitivity and fairness, also creating a supportive environment for the victims.
- vii. Medical practitioners are mandated to send the medical report of a victim of rape to the investigating officer within 7 days.

viii. It is provided that no male person under the age of fifteen years or above the age of 60 years (65 years earlier) or a woman or a mentally or physically disabled person or a person with acute illness shall be required to attend police station at any place other than the place in which such male person or woman resides. In cases such a person is willing to attend the designated police station, they may be allowed to do so.

ix. The new laws provide for free first-aid or medical treatment to victims of crimes against women and children at all hospitals. This provision ensures immediate access to essential medical care, prioritizing the well-being and recovery of victims during challenging times.

## (B) Victim Centric Provisions

- i. Report Incidents Online: A person may now report incidents by electronic communication, without the need to physically visit a police station. This allows for easier and quicker reporting, facilitating prompt action by the police.
- ii. File FIR at Any Police Station: With the introduction of Zero FIR, a person can file a First Information Report (FIR) at any police station, regardless of jurisdiction. This eliminates delays in initiating legal proceedings and ensures immediate reporting of the offence.
- iii. Free Copy of FIR: Victim is entitled to receive a free copy of the FIR, ensuring their participation in the legal process.
- iv. Right to Inform Upon Arrest: In the event of an arrest, the individual has the right to inform a person of his choice about their situation. This will ensure immediate support and assistance to the arrested individual.



- v. Display of Arrest Information: It is a mandate for every police station and district to have a designated police officer, not below the rank of ASI. The information of all arrested individuals shall now be prominently displayed in every police station. This safeguards the rights of the accused persons and also mitigates instances of custodial violence and illegal detention by police.
  - vi. Progress Updates to Victims: Victims are entitled to get updates on the progress of their case within 90 days. This provision keeps victims informed and involved in the legal process, enhancing transparency and trust.
  - vii. Supply of police report and other documents: Both the accused and the victim are entitled to receive copies of the FIR, police report/chargesheet, statements, confessions and other documents within 14 days.
  - viii. Witness Protection Scheme: The new laws mandate all State Governments to implement Witness Protection Scheme to ensure the safety and security of witnesses, enhancing the credibility and effectiveness of legal proceedings.
  - ix. Exemption from going to police stations: Women, persons below 15 years, persons above 60 years, and those with disabilities or acute illness are exempt from attending police stations.
  - x. It is mandated that victims be heard before withdrawal from prosecution in Section 360 of BNSS. The statutory recognition of the right of the victim to be heard is a significant example of a *nyaya* centric approach to the criminal justice system. By mandatorily hearing the victim in proceedings regarding withdrawal of cases, the justice system becomes more responsive to the needs and concerns of those directly affected by crime.
  - xi. The maximum period for which an undertrial prisoner can be detained has been prescribed in the section 479 of BNSS. It has been provided that where a person is a first-time offender (who has never been convicted of any offence in the past), he shall be released on bond by the Court, if he has undergone detention for the period extending up to one-third of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for such offence under that law. Further, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Jail to make an application to the Court in this regard.
  - xii. Trial in absentia: A new provision of trial in absentia for persons declared as proclaimed offenders allows the Court to proceed with the trial and pronounce the verdict in the absence of the accused. This provision ensures that justice is neither delayed nor denied.
- (C) Provision relating to use of Technology and Forensics**
- i. Forensic Evidence Collection and videography: To strengthen the case and investigations, it has become mandatory for forensic experts to visit crime scenes for serious offences and collect evidence in offences which are punishable for 7 years or more. Additionally, the process of evidence collection at the crime scene will be mandatorily videographed to prevent tampering of evidence. This dual approach significantly enhances the quality and reliability of investigations and contributes to a fair administration of justice.
  - ii. Electronic Summons: Summons can now

be served electronically, expediting legal processes, reducing paperwork, and ensuring efficient communication between all parties involved.

- iii. All proceedings in Electronic Mode: By conducting all legal proceedings electronically, the new laws offer convenience to victims, witnesses and accused, thereby streamlining and expediting the entire legal process.

#### **(D) Timelines**

- i. Faster and Fair Resolution: The new laws promise a faster and fair resolution of cases, instilling confidence in the legal system. Crucial stages of investigation and trial like - preliminary enquiry (to be completed in 14 days), further investigation (to be completed in 90 days), supply of document to the victim and accused (within 14 days), commitment of a case for trial (within 90 days), filing of discharge applications (within 60 days), framing of charges (within 60 days), pronouncement of judgment (within 45 days) and filing of mercy petitions (30 days before Governor and 60 days before President) - have been streamlined and to be completed within stipulated time period.
- ii. Fast-Track Investigations: The new laws prioritize the investigations for offences against women and children, ensuring timely completion within two months of recording information.
- iii. Limited Adjournments: Courts can grant a maximum of two adjournments to avoid unnecessary delays in case hearings, ensuring timely justice delivery.

#### **(E) Reformative Approach**

- i. Community service: The new laws

introduced community service for minor offences. The offenders get the chance to positively contribute to society, learn from their mistakes and build stronger community bonds.

- ii. Expansion of the ambit of summary trial: The ambit of summary trial has now been expanded to include more offences ensuring expeditious disposal of cases.

#### **(F) Rights of the Accused**

Arbitrary arrest of individuals solely to initiate judicial proceedings has been curtailed. The police, now, need not arrest an accused person just for the Magistrate to take cognizance of the police report and no arrest is needed for taking handwriting, signature, fingerprint, or voice samples.

#### **(G) New Offences**

- i. New offences addressing terrorist act, act endangering, sovereignty, unity and integrity of India, mob lynching, snatching, organized crime, petty organized crime etc. have been added.
- ii. Harsher punishment has been prescribed for repeat offenders of theft - a mandatory minimum sentence of 1 year extendable to 5 years with fine. However, to prevent petty theft from becoming a gateway crime, first-time offenders are punished only with community service, where the value of the stolen property is less than Rs. 5000 and either such value is returned, or such property is restored.

#### **MERCY PETITION**

11.44 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.

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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 visas 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 visas under nine categories to foreigners of 173 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 70,57,416 foreigners visited India during the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024. The maximum number of foreigners who visited India during this period were from the United States of America

(13,22,936) followed by those from Bangladesh (12,26,288), the United Kingdom (6,83,849), Australia (3,83,772), Canada (3,21,383), Sri Lanka (2,18,093), Malaysia (2,01,118), Germany (1,75,738), Nepal (1,55,614) and Singapore (1,46,389). These 10 countries accounted for 68.51% of the total arrival of foreigners during the period 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024 while the rest of the countries accounted for 31.48% of the 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 process in progress in India, the Central Government relaxed the visa and travel restrictions in a phased manner from May 2020.

12.5 e-Emergency X-Misc. Visa (e-Visa) for Afghan nationals was introduced as a temporary measure due to an extraordinary situation arising out of the prevailing political situation in Afghanistan. The e-Emergency X-Misc. Visa (e-Visa) for Afghan nationals is still operational due to prevailing conditions in Afghanistan.

#### DEPORTATION OF FOREIGNERS

12.6 From 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, a total of 2,375 foreigners were deported by the Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs). Most of the deported foreigners



belonged to Nigeria (1,329), followed by Bangladesh (374) and Uganda (161).

### **e-VISA**

12.7 Presently e-Visa facility, under nine sub-categories are available viz. (i) e-Tourist Visa, (ii) e-Business Visa, (iii) e-Conference Visa, (iv) e-Medical Visa, (v) e-Medical Attendant Visa, (vi) e-Ayush Visa, (vii) e-Ayush Attendant Visa, (viii) e-Student Visa and (ix) e-Student X Visa. These are extended to nationals of 173 e-Visa eligible countries for entry through 31 designated international airports and 6 major seaports in India. Nationals of these 173 countries can submit the application for the e-Visa online from anywhere in the world and make the payment for the Visa fee online. Presently e-visa is granted as follows: -

- a) 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.
- b) e-Business Visa is granted for one year with multiple entry.
- c) e-Medical Visa, e-Medical Attendant Visa, e-Ayush Visa and e-Ayush Attendant Visa are granted for a period up to 60 days with triple entry.
- d) e-Conference Visa is granted for a period of 30 days with single entry.
- e) e-Student Visa and e-Student X Visa are granted for a period of 1 year with four entries in an academic year.

12.8 Furthermore, e-Medical Visa, e-Medical Attendant Visa, e-Ayush Visa, e-Ayush Attendant Visa, e-Conference Visa, e-Student Visa and e-Student X Visa are extendable in India by FRROs/FROs by

following the prescribed guidelines, laid out therein.

### **Visa-on-Arrival ('VOA') Scheme**

12.9 In addition to the e-Visa facility, Government of India has extended Visa-on-Arrival scheme to nationals of Japan, South Korea and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) with double entry for a period not exceeding 60 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.

### **Present Status of Immigration Check Posts (ICPs)**

12.10 Present status of ICPs is as under:-

- At present, there are 11 Bureau of Immigration (BoI) controlled land ICPs, 26 State Controlled land ICPs and 6 BoI controlled rail ICPs.
- There are 26 ICPs (22 land ICPs + 4 rail ICPs) at Indo-Bangladesh border, 8 land ICPs at Indo-Nepal border, 3 land ICPs at Indo-Myanmar border, 4 ICPs (2 land ICPs + 2 rail ICPs) at Indo-Pak border and 2 land ICPs at Indo-Bhutan border.
- Train services at 2 rail ICPs (Attari and Munabao) have been suspended since August 2019.
- Out of 26 State controlled land ICPs, 6 ICPs viz. Kwarpuichhuah, Lalgolaghat, Mankachar, Sabroom (all at Indo-Bangladesh border). Rupaidiha (Indo-

Nepal), Zorinpui (Indo-Myanmar) are closed due to unavailability of infrastructure.

### **Long Term Visa (LTV) for Pakistani Nationals**

12.11 From 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, a total of 182 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 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, 11 Pakistani civil prisoners and 05 Pakistani fishermen, who had completed their sentences, were repatriated to Pakistan.

12.13 A Comprehensive list containing names of 366 Pakistani Prisoners and 86 Pak fishermen, lodged in Indian jails is prepared and exchanged with the Pakistan High Commission on 01.07.2024.

### **Bringing back Indian Fishermen caught by Pakistan**

12.14 From 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, 01 Civilian and 35 Indian fishermen, who were lodged in jails of Pakistan were brought back to India.

### **Mission Mode Project (MMP) on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)**

12.15 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 travellers 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.

12.16 The project was initiated in May, 2010 and has been extended thrice. The current extension is up to 31.03.2026.

12.17 The project has global outreach since the scope of the project includes 200 Indian Missions abroad, 114 ICPs (Immigration Check Posts), 12 FRROs (Foreigners Regional Registration Offices) and 750+ FROs (Foreigners Registration Offices) in the District Headquarters across the country. At present, an integrated online visa application system has been implemented in 195 Indian Missions abroad, 12 FRROs, 750+ FROs, and 114 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). Biometric enrolment software has been implemented in 185 Indian Missions abroad to capture the biometric details of visa applicants.

12.18 During the year 2023, IVFRT Visa application were ntegrated 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.

12.19 Besides this, IT Infrastructure of the Indian High Commissions was revamped along with training and capacity building of the Mission officials.

### **Declaration of ICPs as authorized ICPs**

12.20 During the year 2024, Kamarajar (Ennore) Seaport, (Tamil Nadu), Kollam Seaport, (Kerala) and Daranga Land Check Post, (Assam) were declared as authorized

Immigration Check Posts on 05.01.2024, 18.06.2024 and 01.11.2024 respectively. In addition to this, e-Visa scheme was implemented at Port Blair (Vijay Puram) Seaport (A&N Island) on 21.06.2024.

### **Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Cardholder Scheme**

12.21 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.

12.22 A total of 2,52,110 foreign nationals have been registered as OCI Cardholders and 4,361 OCI Cards have been issued in lieu of Person of Indian Origin (PIO) Cards during the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024.

12.23 To enable descendants of migrants and indentured labourers from the Indian territories for getting registered as OCI Cardholders, the Central Government has delegated the powers vested under section 7 A (3) of The Citizenship Act, 1955 to the following:

- a) Head of Indian Mission in Paris to consider applications submitted by descendants up to the 6<sup>th</sup> generation of original Indian immigrants who arrived in the French territories of Gaudeloupe and Martinique.
- b) Head of Indian Mission in Georgetown, Guyana to consider applications submitted by descendants up to the 6<sup>th</sup> generation of original Indian immigrants

who arrived in Guyana.

12.24 Erstwhile PIO cards would continue to be considered valid for entry/exit through the Indian ICPs till 31.12.2025. However, if any deadline is notified by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) making handwritten travel documents invalid, the PIO cardholders will have to obtain appropriate visas from Indian Missions for travelling to India.

### **CITIZENSHIP WING**

12.25 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.

12.26 The CAA is a focused legislation which seeks to provide a relaxation to aforesaid specific communities from the specified countries with a clear cut-off date. It is a compassionate and ameliorative legislation.

12.27 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 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.

12.28 The Constitution of India has provided special provisions under Sixth Schedule to grant protection to tribal and indigenous people of the 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 protection granted by the Constitution to indigenous population of North Eastern States.

**12.29 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.

12.30 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. State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) [headed by the Director, Census Operations (DCO)] and District Level Committees (DLCs) [headed by Senior Superintendent of Posts/Postal Superintendent of Department of Post as Designated Officer (DO)] has been formed in respective States/Districts and have started functioning.

12.31 The entire process has been updated and made available on a user-friendly online

portal URL <http://indiancitizenshiponline.gov.in/>. In addition to it, a Mobile application "CAA-2019" has been developed for submitting Citizenship applications under the CAA, helpline No. 1032 has also been established to help the applicants to fill the online citizenship applications under CAA.

12.32 A facility of payment of citizenship application fees via UPI has been introduced.

### FCRA WING

12.33 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.

12.34 Under the FCRA, 2010, any person or association seeking foreign contributions for a 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 the 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.

12.35 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 informative and user friendly.

12.36 The status of disposal of the FCRA applications of registration, renewal & Prior Permission and Hospitality from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024 are as under: -

S. No.	Services	Disposed
1.	Registration	1242
2.	Prior Permission	187
3.	Renewal	1643
4.	Hospitality	5464
5.	Change of details	4592

12.37 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 contributions.

12.38 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. Requirements 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 the SBI, New Delhi Main Branch".

12.39 Consequent to the 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.

12.40 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.

12.41 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.

12.42 Certain offences under the Foreign contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 have been made compoundable through Gazette Notifications published on 01-07-2022. This notification has been further amended vide notification dated 20-02-2023.

12.43 Process of receiving and processing of application for revision u/s 32 of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 has also been made online w.e.f. 01-09-2022.

12.44 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.

12.45 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 created out of the Foreign Contribution by FCRA associations.

12.46 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 has been amended vide notification dated 31.12.2024. The following are salient features of this amendment:

- a) Associations are now permitted to carry forward the unutilized portion of the 20% cap on administrative expenses to the immediately succeeding financial year. This addresses challenges faced when foreign contributions are received either in the last quarter of a financial year or in large lump sums, with no receipts in the following year.
- b) Chartered Accountants certifying annual returns must now also certify any FCRA violations by the association and provide relevant details, enhancing transparency and accountability.
- c) A clarification to the provisions of FCRR, 2011 has been issued through a public notice to address difficulties in transferring the FCRA portion of income tax refunds from non-FCRA bank accounts to FCRA bank accounts. Corresponding amendments have also been made to the Rules and statutory Form FC-4

12.47 Vide Public Notice dated 25/10/2024, a provision has been made to submit another application in Form FC-6E, even if an application in Form FC-6E for change in office bearers or key functionaries or members of the same association is pending.

12.48 Vide Public Notice dated 08/11/2024

the summary of reasons for Denial/ Refusal of Applications of Registration and Renewal has been uploaded in FCRA portal.

12.49 Vide Public Notice dated 21.01.2025, it is informed that any receipt or utilisation of FC without valid FCRA registration is violation of provisions of FCRA, 2010. Accordingly, transaction in FCRA accounts/FCRA utilisation accounts of the NGO/Association whose FCRA certificate has been cancelled or ceased or validity expired would amount to violation of FCRA, 2010 and is liable for penal action.

### **FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION**

12.50 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**

12.51 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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.

**12.52 Special Dispensation for Women and Weaker Sections of the Society:** The eligibility criteria for the grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months, which a freedom fighter should have undergone during 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

12.53 Apart from pension, freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by GoI:

- (a) Free railway pass (2<sup>nd</sup>/ 3<sup>rd</sup> AC in Duronto, 1<sup>st</sup> Class/ 2<sup>nd</sup> Class AC by any train including Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi) for freedom fighters/their widow/ widower, along with one companion in same class, for life;
- (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

12.54 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 the Dearness Relief system applicable to Central Government employees twice a year. The rate of monthly pension w.e.f. 01.01.2024 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. 01.01.2024	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/-
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/-

12.55 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 06.08.2014.

12.56 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 Praman* from November, 2023 onwards. The benefits of it are Minimizing wrong disbursement, Submission of Life Certificate without visiting the bank branch and Time saving of Pensioner.

### **Expenditure on Welfare of the Freedom Fighters**

12.57 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**

12.58 Under the Scheme, 1,71,657 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till 31.3.2024 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>171657</b>

The total number of pensioners/beneficiaries as on 31.03.2024 stands as 17657.

### Honouring Freedom Fighters

12.59 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 President of India, the DM/SDM level officers of the State Governments/UTs honoured the freedom fighter pensioners, from their States and UTs, with *Angavastram and shawl* at the homes of Freedom Fighters or the location earmarked by the State Governments/UTs.



12.60 **Know your Freedom Fighter/Family (KYFF/F):** 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 by 11,958 SSSY beneficiaries till date.

12.61 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 are given in following paragraphs.

#### **Hyderabad Liberation Movement**

12.62 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**

12.63 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:

From 1946 to 1953- Phase-I]

From 1954 to 1955- Phase-II

From 1956 to 1961- Phase-III

#### **REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS**

12.64 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 up to 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.

12.65 The Umbrella Scheme "Relief and Rehabilitation of Migrants and Repatriates" was extended till 31.03.2021 by the 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**

12.66 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.

12.67 While 99,469 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka up to 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 01.06.2025, there are 57,118 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 105 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and 16 refugees in Odisha. Besides, as on 01.06.2025, 32,772 refugees are staying outside the camps, registered with the State Authorities in Tamil Nadu.

12.68 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 ₹ 1455.83 crore has been spent by GoI for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period between July, 1983 to 31.03.2025.

### **Tibetan Refugees**

12.69 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 gave them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their distinct ethnic and cultural identity.

12.70 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 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.

12.71 In order to bring about uniformity with respect to extending various facilities by the Central Government and State Governments to the Tibetan refugees settled in different parts of the country, MHA has issued the Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014.

12.72 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 37 Tibetan Settlement offices located in different States of the country. The amount of ₹ 72 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. The amount of ₹ 80 crore has been released during FY 2015-16 to 2024-25.

**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

12.73 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

12.74 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 ₹152.47 crore as on 31.03.2025 of which 50.08 % 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 @25% for the year 2023-24.

### Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

12.75 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 31.03.2024) 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.

### Enemy Property

12.76 Total Enemy Properties as on 31.03.2025 - 13080

1. Total E-Auctions up to 31.03.2025 - 2024-2025 - 20 auctions
2. Total Immovable properties sold in 2024-2025- 121 Eps
3. Total revenue from sale of immovable properties sold in 2024-2025 and deposited in CFI - Rs. 59.95 CR.

Total revenue from sale of movable properties sold in 24-25 and deposited in CFI during this period - Rs 0.18 Cr.

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## CHAPTER 13

### CYBER AND INFORMATION SECURITY

13.1 Cyber space is a complex and dynamic environment which has made geographical boundaries inconsequential for sharing information and conducting interaction across the world, with the advent of innovative technologies and modern gadgets. However, it also raised serious concerns and challenges in the form of illegal/unwarranted use of cyber space by criminals.

The exponential increase in the number of internet users in India along with rapidly evolving technologies has posed certain challenges in this field. Rapid adoption of digital services, availability of internet and technological innovations such as Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), drones etc. have posed challenges in cyberspace and the Government of India has taken several initiatives to deal with them.

#### 13.2 Major Initiatives under cyber security

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has set up a new Division “Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Division” in October 2017.

A two-days National Conference on Artificial Intelligence in association with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and National Forensic Science University (NFSU) organized in Gandhinagar on 17-18 October, 2024 to deliberate on the issues regarding the uses of AI, the threats from Artificial Intelligence

(AI), and the legal framework to counter the challenges, and the implication of AI for Law Enforcement Agencies.

Regional Sensitization Workshop and Brainstorming Session was held on 22.08.2024 in Puducherry on the subject of need for a robust Cyber Security Architecture in States/UTs to holistically close security gaps and increase operational efficiency of the entire Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) framework of the nation.

Ensure robust cyber security infrastructure during National Events like Republic Day and Independence Day 2024 and Consecration Ceremony at Ayodhya & Kumbh Mela from 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2025 to 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2025 at Prayagraj.

119 Websites/ Portals/ Databases of Government of India were identified by MHA and got audited by stakeholders concerned.

Enhanced Cyber Security in CAPFs and CPOs through a training module focused on operational parameters exclusive to CISOs of CAPFs and CPOs.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has established CyMAC (Cyber Multi Agency Centre) on 22.01.2025 under the MAC (Multi Agency Centre) platform with participating agencies viz. IB, CIRA, DCyA, DoT, CERT-

In, I4C, NCIIPC and NIC, to effectively address cybercrime, cyber espionage, cyber terrorism, cybersecurity threats, misuse of emerging technologies against national security and similar concerns.

The CyMAC platform serves as a unified and strategic platform to enhance cyber resilience across all Cyber Security Agencies. By enabling real-time monitoring, threat intelligence sharing, and coordinated response capabilities, it ensures the proactive detection & analysis and collaborative approach to manage cyber security risks effectively. All agencies are being encouraged to fully integrate with this system to strengthen National Cyber Defence and safeguard Indian Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Infrastructure.

### 13.3 Major Initiatives under cyber crime

13.3.1 Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre(I4C) has been established as an attached office of MHA w.e.f. 01.07.2024. Key components of I4C are as under:

- i. National Cybercrime Threat Analytics Unit

- ii. Cybercrime Reporting portal
- iii. National Cybercrime Training Centre
- iv. National Cybercrime Research & Innovation Centre
- v. Platform for Joint Cybercrime Coordination Teams
- vi. National Cybercrime Ecosystem Management Unit
- vii. National Cybercrime Forensic Laboratory (Investigation) Ecosystem.

13.3.2 Hon'ble Union Home Minister launched following four initiatives to curb cyber-crime on the eve of 1st foundation day of I4C which were part of "100 Days-Key action Plan" at Vigyan Bhawan on 10th September, 2024.

- Samanvaya (Joint Management Information System)
- Cyber Commandos
- Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC)
- Suspect Registry

Source: I4C





Source: I4C

13.3.3 **Samanvaya Platform** has been made operational to serve as a Management Information System (MIS) platform, data repository and coordination platform for LEAs for cybercrime data sharing and analytics. It provides analytics-based interstate linkages of crimes and criminals, involved in cybercrime complaints in various States/UTs. The module 'Pratibimb' maps the locations of criminals and crime infrastructure on a map to give visibility to jurisdictional officers. The module also facilitates seeking and receiving techno-legal assistance by Law Enforcement Agencies from I4C and other SMEs. Till march 2025, through the utilization of Pratibimb platform, States/UTs Police like Rajasthan, Jharkhand, and Haryana have successfully conducted targeted operations in crime hotspots. Various State/UT LEAs have uploaded details of more than 6765 arrested cybercriminals on the Samanvaya Platform in 2588 cases. Through the CCTV Module developed by I4C, the LEAs have placed more than 9983 requests for CCTV footage to various banks.

13.3.4 '**Cyber Commandos**': The Hon'ble Prime Minister has directed to set up a special branch of trained 'Cyber Commandos'. The plan aims to recruit Cyber Commandos from various police ranks across States, Union

Territories, and Central Police Organizations, selecting candidates based on their expertise in computer networks and operating systems. The Cyber Commando plan aims to recruit Cyber Commandos from various police ranks across States, Union Territories, and Central Police Organizations, selecting candidates based on their expertise in digital forensics, incident response, ICT infrastructure security, computer networks and operating systems and further enhancing their skills through training courses. Hon'ble HM has given directions to raise 5,000 commandos over five years. Once trained, these commandos will act as a national resource within their respective organizations, specializing in areas like digital forensics, incident response, and ICT infrastructure security. Following action has been taken by I4C in this regard:

A) **Below ACP rank:** The course duration for such officers is six months. I4C started these training sessions in September, 2024 at renowned institutions, including SVP NPA, IITs, IIITs, RRU, and National Forensic Science Universities. Till 31.03.2025, 218 officials completed Cyber Commando training and 62 were undergoing the course at renowned institutions, including Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy

(SVP NPA), IITs, IIITs, Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU), and National Forensic Science Universities.

**B) ACP and above:** The course duration for such officers is 30 days divided into 03 modules of 10 days each. On completion of a module, officers are issued certificates

pertaining to that module categories as Level 1/Level 2/ Level 3 respectively. 126 officers have been trained at SVP, NPA Hyderabad till 31.03.2025 in Level 1.

These commandos act as a national resource within their respective organizations to help investigate case of cybercrime.



Source: I4C



Source: I4C

**13.3.5 Cyber Fraud Mitigation Centre (CFMC):** A State of the Art Centre where representatives of major banks, Financial Intermediaries, Payment Aggregators, Telecom Service Providers, IT Intermediaries and representatives of States/UTs Law Enforcement Agency have joined hands for immediate action and seamless cooperation to tackle cybercrime. Till 31.03.2025, more than 11.37 lakhs mule accounts put on Debit freeze by various banks based on CFMC inputs and response time of banks has also decreased.

**13.3.6 Suspect Registry:** It is a registry of identifiers of cyber criminals prepared in collaboration with Banks/Financial Institutions. Till 31.03.2025, it has led to declining of 9,00,919 fraudulent transactions and saving more than Rs. 3,191.08 Crore.

**13.4 Cyber Crime Reporting Mechanism**

National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) was launched on 20.09.2018. This portal was a centralized online platform which allowed citizens to

report online content pertaining to Child Pornography (CP)/Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) or sexually explicit content such as Rape/Gang Rape (RGR) content. 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 cybercrime against women & children. Since its operationalization, more than 62.72 lakh cybercrime incidents and 1.53 lakhs FIRs have been reported through the portal, till 31.03.2025. The salient features of National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal are as under:

- i. Easy-to-use reporting mechanism.
- ii. Direct routing of complaints to State/UT Police authorities for investigation.
- iii. Report anonymously online content related to Child Pornography (CP), Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM), Rape and Gang Rape (RGR).
- iv. Online complaint tracking system.
- v. Separate and focused reporting and monitoring for cybercrime against women and children.

- vi. Provision for Inter-State/Intra-State transfer of reported cybercrime prior to FIR, in case of jurisdiction mismatch.
- vii. Smart Search facility for Law Enforcement Agencies.
- viii. Option to State/UT police officers to seek cooperation and additional information from other Police Stations, District Nodal Officers or State Nodal Officers.
- ix. Option to reopen closed cases by the concerned State/UT police officers.
- x. Complaint and suspect tagging to find out the same suspect details across all the reported complaints.
- xi. MIS reports.

13.4.1 A toll-free number 1930 was operationalized for citizens to get assistance in lodging online cyber complaints.

13.4.2 All States/UTs Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) are utilizing National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal



Source: I4C



13.4.3 A Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS) has been launched in 2021 by onboarding all States/UTs for quick reporting of financial cyber frauds and to prevent flow of funds, siphoned off by fraudsters in the least possible time. More than 375 Financial intermediaries have access to CFCFRMS. Till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, more than Rs. 4,725 Crore has been saved and benefiting more than 14.47 lakhs victims.

13.4.4 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. More than 8.45 lakhs SIM cards and 2.39 lakhs IMEIs as reported by Police authorities have been blocked by Government of India till 31.03.2025.

13.4.5 To cut down the transaction tracing time, API (Application Programming Interfaces) integration has been successfully done with stakeholders. As on 31.03.2025 out of 15,43,516 API transactions, 14,86,867 success responses have been fetched and 221.50 crores of de-frauded money has been saved.

13.4.6 The Central Government has introduced a new feature titled as 'Report and Check Suspect' on <https://cybercrime.gov.in>. This facility provides citizens a search option to search I4C's repository of identifiers of cyber criminals through 'Suspect Search'. Now, citizens can inquire about the mobile

numbers, e-mail Ids, account numbers, URLs and other identifiers for their possible linkages with the cyber criminals.

13.4.7 Artificial intelligence (AI) based Chat Bot has also been made available to help and assist citizens in filing cybercrime incidents on the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal.

### 13.5 Cyber Crime Analysis and Resolution

13.5.1 I4C identified and blocked 3962 Skype IDs and 83867 WhatsApp accounts under Section 69(A), Section 79(3)(b) of Information Technology 2000 and through proactive action till 31.03.2025.

13.5.2 I4C has been instrumental in blocking 827 mobile apps under 69 (A) and 79(3)(b) of Information Technology 2000 through Sahyog, other than Sahyog and proactive action till 31.03.2025.

13.5.3 National Cybercrime Threat Analytical Unit (NCTAU) of I4C analyses the complaints reported on the portal and prepares analysis reports on the latest trends of cybercrime and misuse services provided by Fintechs and other service providers. These reports are shared with all the stakeholders concerned, 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. 443 TAU reports have been shared with various Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Intermediaries, Regulators, etc. till 31.03.2025.

13.5.4 National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has been notified as an agency of Government of India to issue notices to intermediaries under section 79(3)(b) of the IT Act for removal of Child Pornography (CP), Rape & Gang Rape (RGR) content on

13.08.2018.

13.5.5 In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 79 of the Information Technology Act 2000, Central Government being the appropriate government designated the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), to be the agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs to perform the functions under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 79 of Information Technology Act, 2000 and to notify 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 on 13.03.2024. Till 31.03.2025, more than 1,11,185 suspicious online content has been blocked. Under Section 79(3)(b) of IT Act (including Sahyog).

13.5.6 Sahyog' Portal has been developed to automate the process of sending notices to intermediaries by the Appropriate Government or its agency of the States/UTs under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 79 of the IT Act, 2000 to facilitate the removal or disabling of access to any information, data or communication link being used to commit an unlawful act. It brings together all Authorized Agencies of the country and all the intermediaries on one platform, for taking down any unlawful information and ensuring immediate action, and to provide a clean cyber space to the citizens.

13.5.7 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 26.04.2019 between the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), India and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), USA regarding receiving of Tipline report on online child pornography and child sexual exploitation contents from NCMEC. Till 31.03.2025, more than 69 lakhs Cyber Tipline

reports have been shared with concerned States/UTs.

### 13.6 Capacity Building

13.6.1 Under CCPWC Scheme, MHA has provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs.131.60 crores to States/UTs for setting up of Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Labs, training of LEAs and hiring of Jr. Cyber Forensic Consultant. Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Laboratories have been commissioned in 33 States/UTs.

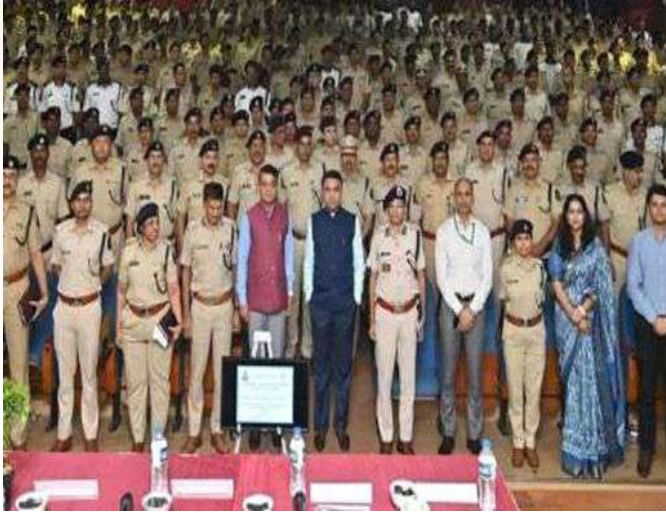
13.6.2 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has prepared 10-day training programme, in consultation with the stakeholders, on advanced cybercrime investigation for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), in addition to 3-day and 5-day training programmes developed previously for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), public prosecutors and judges. More than 24,600 LEA personnel, Public Prosecutors and Judicial officers have been provided training on cybercrime awareness, investigation, forensics etc. under CCPWC Scheme.

13.6.3 Rs. 6 crores released to States/UTs for training of Police, Prosecutors and Judicial officers on cybercrime awareness and investigation.

13.6.4 891 Judicial Officers, 483 Public Prosecutors, 12 Forensics Experts and 2487 LEAs have been trained by I4C in matters of cybercrime prevention, awareness, investigation forensics, etc. till 31.03.2025.

13.6.5 I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to 9405 officials of various Ministries/ Departments of Government of India till 31.03.2025.

13.6.6 I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to more than 41,891 NCC cadets and 56,072 NSS cadets till 31.03.2025.



State Connect Program, Goa to impart training on Cybercrime and Related Issues by I4C.

(Source: I4C)



Scheme (NSS) at Zakir Husain Delhi College, in association with cyber-Police, Central District, New Delhi. (Source: I4C)

(Source: I4C)





I4C collaboration with National Service Scheme (NSS) at Govt. Central HSS in association with the Superintendent of Police, Aizawl in which 376 people participated.

(Source: I4C)

13.6.7 I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to 4,511 officials of various CAPFs of Government of India till 31.03.2025

13.6.8 I4C has imparted cyber hygiene training to more than 90,350 students of various schools/colleges/universities till 31.03.2025.



Fig: NCTC Training Lab



Fig: Training conducted for CISF Officers

(Source: I4C)



13.6.9 **iGOT Karmyogi course** - 'Stay Safe in Cyberspace' is added. More than 6.8 lakhs number of persons enrolled and 5.23 lakhs certificates were issued till 31.03.2025.

13.6.10 **State Connect Programme** - Outreach conducted up to PS level in various states such as West Bengal, M.P., Goa, A.P., Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Mumbai, Chhattisgarh and Puducherry till 31.03.2025.

13.6.11 Workshop and hands-on-training for Law Enforcement Authorities on functioning of Cybercrime Reporting Portal (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) are being organized.

13.6.12 Under the I4C Scheme, the National Crime Records Bureau has developed a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform called 'CyTrain' portal. CyTrain portal helps in the capacity building of police officers/judicial officers through online courses on critical aspects of cybercrime investigation, forensics, prosecution etc. along with certification. More than 1,02,783 lakh Police Officers from States/UTs/Judges/Prosecutors/CPO/CAPFs/Others are registered for training and more than 80,937 Certificates issued through the portal till 31.03.2025.

13.7 **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 to learn from their peers. 102 such Peer Learning sessions have been organized by I4C, MHA in which Police officials from State/UTs from over 1000 locations have participated till 31.03.2025.

13.8 **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.

### 13.9 Cyber Forensics & Investigation

13.9.1 The state of the art 'National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation)' has been established at Dwarka, New Delhi as a part of the I4C on 18.02.2019 to provide early stage cyber forensic assistance to Investigating Officers (IOs) of State/UT Police.

13.9.2 NCFL(Investigation) is envisaged to provide infrastructural support to law enforcement agencies to deal with large numbers of digital evidence through seamless access to tools for forensic experts/investigators. In addition to stand-alone forensic tools, the NCFL aims to provide a cloud based forensic framework for dealing with large volumes of forensic data, sharing interoperable forensic software, and providing tools for forensic investigators.

13.9.3 Till 31.03.2025 National Cyber Forensics Laboratory (Investigation), Dwarka has provided its services to State/UT LEAs in around 11,974 devices/exhibits pertaining to cybercrimes.

13.9.4 1213 officials have been trained for a 10 day long basic course on residential training, till 31.03.2025.

13.9.5 National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Evidence) was inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah on 14.05.2022 at Hyderabad. Establishment of this laboratory provides the necessary forensic support in cases of evidence related

to cyber-crime, preserving the evidence. and its analysis in line with the provisions of IT Act and Evidence Act; and reduced turnaround time by 50%.

### **13.10 Coordination Mechanism:**

13.10.1 Seven Joint Cyber Coordination Teams (JCCTs) have been constituted for Mewat, Jamtara, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Vishakhapatnam, and Guwahati under I4C covering the whole country based upon cybercrime hotspots/ areas having multi-jurisdictional issues by on boarding States/UTs to enhance the coordination framework among the Law Enforcement Agencies of the States/UTs. Seven workshops were organized for JCCTs at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, Lucknow, Ranchi and Chandigarh. Some of the important roles and responsibilities of JCCTs are:

- I. Facilitate the joint identification, prioritization, preparation and initiation of multi- jurisdictional action against cybercrime.
- ii. Collate the issues related to cybercrime investigations and get them resolved with the help of appropriate agencies.
- iii. Share information related to arrests made in cases of cybercrime for identifying and acting upon interstate linkages.
- iv. Exchange Best Practices on countering cybercrime, emerging technologies and cyber forensics with I4C, MHA.

13.10.2 A Cyber Volunteer Framework has also been rolled out which enables citizens to enroll as cyber volunteers for reporting unlawful content, dissemination of cyber

hygiene and as cyber experts to aid Law Enforcement. Till 31.03.2025, 20,885 cyber volunteers have been enrolled by various States/UTs.

### **13.11 Interaction with various stakeholders**

13.11.1 Regular interactions are being held with RBI, Department of Telecommunication, Banks, Payment intermediaries and other stakeholders like Ministry of Education, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), industry bodies like Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), etc. to increase the outreach in all the schools, colleges, MSME, industry for creating mass awareness to prevent cybercrimes.

13.11.2 Regular consultations have also been held among Ministries, industries, academia, banks, payment intermediaries & other stakeholders to identify the areas of cooperation and developing of holistic approach to deal with cybercrimes.

13.11.3 Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has initiated verifications of Customer Acquisition Form (CAF) of suspected SIM cards in cybercrimes hotspot areas like Jamtara, Mewat, etc.

### **13.12 Cyber Awareness & Cyber Hygiene Promotion**

To spread awareness on cybercrime and digital arrest scams, the Central Government has taken following steps:

13.12.1 Details of awareness campaign through 09 social media handles of Cyber Dost with more than 16.78 lakhs followers are as under till 31.03.2025.



Cyber Dost Followers	
Social Media Handle	No. of Followers
Twitter	569,052
Facebook	255,775
Instagram	230,833
Public	448,900
Telegram	18,100
LinkedIn	11,009
ShareChat	5,055
YouTube	49,439
WhatsApp	89,869
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,678,032</b>

13.12.2 More than 9489 videos posted for cyber awareness on 9 different platforms till 31.03.2025.

13.12.3 Television Ads and Cinema Hall Ads for educating people about cybercrime are being shown, covering 1391 cinema halls and 146 number of TV ads across the country in Hindi and English as well as 10 regional languages till 31.03.2025.

13.12.4 More than 32549 Cyber Safety Posts on 9 different platforms till 31.03.2025.

13.12.5 To create awareness among citizens about the latest modus operandi of Fraudsters, I4C has published a total of 1950 Ads on average 150 newspapers through the Central Bureau of Communication across the country.

13.12.6 Published 'Handbook for adolescents/students on cyber safety'.

13.12.7 Published 'Information Security Best Practices' for the benefit of Government Officials.

13.12.8 Advertisement campaigns conducted at 5 Airports and 171 Railway

Stations across the country through digital display/Announcements.

13.12.9 Awareness programs against Cyber Slavery were launched during the year at Airports across the country such as Vishakhapatnam, Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bengaluru, Indore, Pune, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Delhi etc.

13.12.10 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.

13.12.11. Published Do's and Don'ts, Cyber Dhamaka (Highlighting safety measure for banking fraud) as well Comic Book (explaining 15 latest modus operandi of cybercrime).

13.12.12 Caller tune campaign on latest modus operandi in Hindi and English as well 10 regional languages is running continuously from December 2024.

13.12.13 Publishes Daily Digest covering all the Cybercrime related information and shares with LEAs of States/UTs on daily basis.

13.12.14 Hon'ble PM has spoken about Digital Arrest and educated the citizens of India during "Man Ki Baat" episode on 28/10/2024.

13.12.15 Announcement in 257 DMRC stations on digital arrest and other modus operandi of cyber criminals.

13.12.16 Use of social media influencers to create special posts on digital arrest.

13.12.17 Campaign about digital arrest through Prasar Bharti and electronic media.

13.12.18 Special programme on Aakashvani on digital arrest.

13.12.19 I4C participated in Raahgiri Function at Connaught Place, New Delhi on 27.11.2024 to educate the citizens on digital arrest scams, etc.

13.12.20 Press Release published on Alert against incidents of 'Blackmail' and 'Digital Arrest' by Cyber Criminals Impersonating State/UT Police, NCB, CBI, RBI and other Law Enforcement Agencies.

**13.13 Information Security:** MHA has prepared National Information Security Policy and Guidelines (NISPG) to prevent information security breaches/cyber intrusions in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) infrastructure and requested 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. Keeping in view ever increasing threat landscape & innovation/new technologies to counter such threats, NISPG is being further revised for holistic approach to ensure information/ data security.

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

13.14.1 NATGRID is conceived to be a framework to leverage Information Technology in order to connect approved User Agencies (intelligence/law enforcement) with designated data providers in order to enhance the country's counter terrorism capabilities.

13.14.2 NATGRID solution presently connects 11 Central User Agencies and State/UT Police of all 28 States and 8 Union Territories of India with 11 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 to ensure safety of women across the country by creating a safer environment for women and instilling greater sense of security in them through speedy and effective administration of justice in a holistic manner. 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.

#### **Some of the important initiatives taken in the FY 2024-25**

- (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 City Implementation Monitoring Portal (SCIM) for monitoring the project implementation. The projects are also regularly reviewed by the MHA.
- (c) In order to strengthen the capacities in States/UTs for timely and effective investigation, DNA analysis facilities have been established in 30 States/UTs. The approved financial outlay is ₹ 245.29 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 14,658 WHDs have been set up 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 sexual assault cases, guidelines had been issued for collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. 33,357 officers 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 distributed 18,020 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) Under ICJS 2.0, State Action Plans of all States/UTs have been approved at the total outlay of ₹1305 Cr
- (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/IEC 17025: 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 aid 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aggregate &amp; optimize IT investments</li> <li>Enable SMART Policing</li> <li>Informed policy decisions through timely analytics</li> </ul>
2	Citizens, including complainants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise request for services online 24x7</li> <li>Provide easy &amp; transparent process to complain &amp; track progress</li> <li>Opportunity to escalate and/or seek redressal of grievance</li> <li>Easy process for requesting compensation, witness protection etc.</li> </ul>
3	Investigating Agencies (Police officers across multiple roles)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paperless expeditious exchange of data &amp; information</li> <li>Support for on-field operations (mobility)</li> <li>Better &amp; timely investigations supported by modern technology like AI/ML, Blockchain, Natural Language Programming (NLP), Facial Recognition etc.</li> <li>Guidance to Investigation Officers</li> <li>Enable SMART Policing</li> </ul>
4	Forensic Scientists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paperless expeditious exchange of data &amp; information</li> <li>Increased participation &amp; contribution to securing convictions</li> <li>Improved accountability &amp; operational transparency</li> </ul>
5	Prosecutors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paperless expeditious exchange of data &amp; information</li> <li>Strengthening of cases through fast &amp; timely legal research</li> <li>Increased participation &amp; contribution in securing convictions</li> </ul>
6	Prisons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure &amp; paperless exchange of data &amp; information</li> <li>Improved accountability &amp; operational transparency</li> <li>Capacity to support investigations with timely additional inputs</li> <li>Preserve the rights of arrested persons through access to subsequent remedies &amp; services</li> </ul>

## 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 2009, with a total approved outlay of Rs. 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 the 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 01.01.2023)	Achievements (as on 01.04.2025)
1	Total Police Stations	16477	17184
2	CCTNS deployment to all Police Stations	16477	17184
3	Connectivity in all Police Stations	16456	17137
4	Number of States/UTs where SDC connected with NDC	36	36
5	No. of police stations entering FIRs (100%) in CAS State Application	16456	16793
6	Number of FIRs registered in CCTNS	7.93 Crore	9.22 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 15 Crore	22.83 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](http://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 the 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 1.13 Crore (as of March 2025) data records. As of March 2025, 7,442 chance prints have been successfully matched.

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 25<sup>th</sup> Aug 2023.

#### **Success Stories of NAFIS**

1. **NAFIS Provided a Breakthrough in a Complex Murder Investigation**



In February 2024, a murder was reported in Central Delhi under mysterious circumstances, with no immediate signs of forced entry or struggle. Fingerprint experts developed chance prints at the scene, which were searched using the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS). One print matched the right thumb of an individual previously enrolled in the NAFIS database. The system facilitated swift identification, linking the suspect to prior criminal involvement. This breakthrough significantly aided the investigators in solving the case.

## 2. NAFIS Identified an Interstate Criminal Using Forensic Evidence

A burglary involving a major theft was reported in Andhra Pradesh in May 2024. Multiple chance prints were developed at the crime scene and processed through NAFIS. One of the prints matched the left thumb of an individual with a record of interstate criminal activity. The identification led to the exposure of the suspect's involvement in similar offences across different states. The scientific and reliable evidence provided by NAFIS helped the police build a strong case.

## 3. NAFIS Aided in Solving a Burglary Despite Limited Physical Evidence

In a high-value burglary case in Gujarat in May 2024, masked intruders made it difficult for investigators to identify suspects through CCTV footage. However, a latent fingerprint developed on a digital locker was processed in NAFIS and matched to a known offender with a history of similar crimes. The evidence helped the police link the individual to the case, despite the absence of other conclusive clues.

## 4. NAFIS Helped Track Down a Suspect in a Theft Case

A theft case reported in Karnataka in

February 2024 involved missing valuables from a residential property. A fingerprint lifted from a steel almirah at the scene was run through NAFIS and matched to an individual with a prior criminal record. This identification enabled swift follow-up action by the police and supported their investigation with verifiable forensic evidence.

## 5. Chain Snatcher Apprehended with Help from NAFIS

In an incident involving vehicle theft and chain snatching in Tamil Nadu, forensic teams developed a fingerprint from the vehicle used in the crime. The print was found to match with a previously registered individual in the NAFIS database. The accused was identified within 48 hours of the incident, leading to his arrest and recovery of the stolen chain.

## 6. NAFIS Assisted in Identifying Organized Criminals Across State Borders

In June 2024, NCRB received a request from the Special Task Force (STF), Haryana, for assistance in identifying twelve individuals involved in organized crime across Haryana and Delhi NCR. These individuals had previously evaded detection using fake identities. The CFPB team analyzed demographic data and fingerprints, cross-referenced records within NAFIS, and provided STF with digital fingerprints in the required formats for further action. Eight suspects were positively identified. This case demonstrated the critical role of NAFIS in supporting complex, high-profile investigations and inter-agency coordination.

### 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.

- **The 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 the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS). The system has been developed by NIC and it provides data on more than 8.39 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 offense.

#### 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 set up 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), was proposed 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 20.49 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 features starting from national level up-to FIR level. It can be used to generate



reports and dashboards on ageing of cases and has the ability to flag pendency at district and police station level to help expedite resolution. ITSSO shows an increase in compliance rate from 46.5% in 2018 to 70.7% in CY 2024 (Compliance Rate = Final reports submitted within two months / FIRs which have been completed two months). Overall disposal rate i.e., since Inception is 92.6%.

#### 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.

To date, 39,120 antecedent verification requests have been received and processed, resulting in a disposal rate of 100%. 14 Govt Departments are onboarded and using the portal, while for other departments, registration is underway.

#### 14.6.9 Implementation of New Criminal Laws

The new criminal laws, namely the Indian Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023, and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA) 2023, have come into force from 1 July 2024. The three laws bring several reforms in the ICJS to strengthen law and order.

- 23 software patches were deployed in

CCTNS, 9 software patches in e-Prison, 6 software patches in e-Forensic and 7 software patches in e-Prosecution.

- Applications like e-sakshya, Nyay Shruti, e-summons and Sankalan were developed to ensure compliance with the new criminal laws.
- For regular monitoring of the implementation of new criminal laws, New Criminal Law Implementation (NCLI) Dashboard has been developed.
- CCTNS Technical Support Call Centre with helpline number (14415) has been set up to assist the States/UTs.
- More than 8 lakh officials were trained through regular training and webinars organised by BPR&D, NCRB, NFSU, NIC and States.
- The implementation of new criminal laws in 23 States/Union Territories was reviewed under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Union Home Minister.
- The review is being done every week by the Union Home Secretary with NCRB/BPRD/NIC and other stakeholders. Meetings were held with Haryana, Chandigarh, UP, Gujarat and Assam by the Home Secretary.
- Draft Model Rules on e-Sakshya, e-summons, Nyay Shruti and Community Service as Punishment finalized with National Judicial Academy and shared with all States/UTs and Department of Justice on 06 March 2025.
- All States/UTs have been requested via various DO letters for notification of 4 draft model rules, prompt inclusion and regular updating of NCLI dashboard and submission of ATR on RoD of HHM review issued to States/UTs.

There is continuous support from Government of India, NCRB, BPR&D and NIC - hundreds of sessions/meetings, numerous field visits, helplines, one-to-one contacts, support for infrastructure etc.

### **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. The 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 an 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 NextGen 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

ERSS with various other services is tabled as under:

14.10 The updated status of integration of

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

The Chandigarh Police have integrated the ERSS-112 system with the E-Beat system to enhance response efficiency by directly forwarding information received on the 112 number to the concerned beat party, constable, and respective SHO/SDPO. This ensures that beat staff promptly reach the incident location along with the caller details. To maintain high performance, regular training programs for the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) and PSAP staff are conducted quarterly with the assistance of C-DAC officials, focusing on skill development to improve response rates and service quality. Additionally, public awareness campaigns, including hoardings and advertisements, are organized to educate the community about the 112 services, their benefits, and effective

usage in emergencies.

#### 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).

#### Haryana

Haryana 112 has introduced innovative measures to enhance inclusivity and safety. A dedicated desk has been established to assist mute and deaf callers, staffed by trained personnel and equipped with specialized communication tools to ensure effective support. Additionally, the Trip Monitoring Service (TMS), launched in November 2023, enables women to register their travel details with Haryana 112 for real-time monitoring. Through periodic check-ins and live location tracking via WhatsApp, the system ensures

safety by triggering alerts for deviations or suspicious activities, promptly deploying an Emergency Response Vehicle (ERV) when needed. This initiative has significantly bolstered women's safety and resolved numerous cases effectively.

### 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 movable and immovable 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 the Union Home Secretary.



Pink Booth, Lucknow



Safety Island, Bengaluru



Pelican Signal, Hyderabad

Photo Source: State Police

### 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 have been established/upgraded in 19 States / UTs & cyber facilities in 12 States / UTs out of 30 approved States/UTs with a financial outlay of Rs. 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 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 launched the “Modernization of Prisons” project, with a financial outlay of Rs. 950 crore from financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26, aimed at modernizing the security equipment and strengthening security infrastructure in the jails of the country.

14.19 The components of the “Modernization of Prisons” project include, upgradation of Video Conferencing infrastructure in prisons, use of Body Worn Cameras in prisons, provision of Door Frame Metal Detectors, security poles, Baggage Scanners, Frisking, Search, Phone Jamming Solutions and improving correctional administration through correctional programmes including counselling/therapies/ vocational training for prisoners – Hiring of instructors/ teachers, Behavioral Experts, Correctional Administration Experts, Psychologists etc. in prisons 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 5 States namely Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and NCT of Delhi for lodging hard core criminals separately, so that they are kept securely and are not able to influence other prisoners in the jails.

#### **Scheme for support to poor prisoners**

14.21 Pursuant to the budget announcement 2023-24, MHA has launched the 'Support to Poor Prisoners Scheme' in May, 2023 for providing relief to poor prisoners who are unable to get bail or get released from prison due to non-payment of fine on account of financial constraints. The scheme has been launched with annual outlay of Rs 20 crore for three Financial Years 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26. 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. The guidelines and SOP for implementation of the scheme have been issued to the States/ UTs.

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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 UTs of 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. The total area of UT of J&K is 1,20,355 sq. km (including Pakistan occupied Kashmir), making it the 12<sup>th</sup> largest State/UT of India occupying 3.66% of the country's geographical area.

**15.3** UT of J&K occupies 19<sup>th</sup> rank in population, with 1,22,67,013 persons as per

2011 census.

**15.4** UT of Jammu and Kashmir's economy remains on right track with the GSDP growth for financial year 2023-24 expected to be 7.41% with real GSDP estimated to be about ₹ 1.39 lakh crore during 2023-24.

#### Acts and Rules

**15.5** In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 (34 of 2019) read with articles 239 and 239A of the Constitution of India, the President's Rule which was imposed in UT of J&K vide notification dated 31.10.2019 has been revoked by the President of India vide S.O.4484(E) dated 13.10.2024.

#### Security Scenario in UT of Jammu & Kashmir

**15.6** UT of Jammu & Kashmir has been adversely affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for about three decades now. 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

<b>2021</b>	129	100	42	41	180
<b>2022</b>	125	117	32	31	187
<b>2023</b>	46	48	30	14	73
<b>2024</b>	28	57	31	26	67

\*Civilians killed includes civilians killed in terrorist-initiated incidents and civilians killed in encounter/counter Terrorism operations.

**15.7** The Government of India 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, improved technology, weapons and equipment for Security Forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, installation of border floodlights on the International Border and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and proactive action against terrorists within the UT of Jammu & Kashmir. The Government has also adopted various counter measures to neutralize the efforts and capabilities of terrorists disturbing peace in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir. The Government has also encouraged policies to bring the youth to mainstream by providing employment opportunities and to wean them away from terrorism.

**15.8** 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 terrorism.
- 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 terrorism 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.

**15.9** The security situation of UT of J&K has improved significantly. Organized stone pelting and protests have become things of the past. Subsequently, UT of J&K has witnessed overall development in all sectors. Tourism Sector has witnessed unprecedented growth in the year 2023 as more than 2.11 crore tourist visits were recorded in the UT of J&K. During 2024, 2.36 crore tourist visits were recorded. Shri Amarnath ji Yatra, 2024 was successfully completed in August, 2024. This year 5.12 lakh yatris visited the holy cave.

**15.10** 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 31.12.2024 to the UT of Jammu and Kashmir under Security Related Expenditure (Police) is ₹12298.06 crore and under Security Related Expenditure (Relief and Rehabilitation) is ₹6909.19 crore. During financial year 2024-25, a sum of ₹557.69 crore has been reimbursed to Government of Jammu and Kashmir under SRE(P) and ₹430.61 crore has been reimbursed to Government of Jammu and Kashmir under SRE(R&R), till 31.12.2024. During the financial year 2024-25 (till 31.12.2024), a sum of ₹ 22.79 crore has been released under the Security Related Expenditure (Security Environment) Scheme.

**15.11** The Government has approved raising of 5 IR Battalions, 2 Border Battalions, and 2 Women Battalions for Jammu & Kashmir Police. The recruitment process has been completed for 5 IR Battalions, 2 Border Battalions and 2 Women Battalions.

**15.12** 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 terrorism. 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 up to ₹18,000/- per month in the following manner:-

- (i) SPOs having experience less than 3 years - ₹ 6,000/- per month
- (ii) SPOs having experience more than 3 years and less than 5 years - ₹9,000/- per month
- (iii) SPOs having experience more than 5 years and less than 10 years - ₹12,000/- per month
- (iv) SPOs having experience more than 10 years and less than 15 years - ₹15,000/- per month
- (v) SPOs having experience more than 15 years - ₹18,000/- per month

**15.13** In view of the security scenario in J&K, Village Defence Group (VDG) Scheme 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 on 14.08.2022 by creating V1 category (who head/lead/coordinate the VDGs) and V2 category (who are members of the group) VDG members, who would be provided ₹4,500 per month and ₹4,000 per month respectively.

**15.14** 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.
- b) Online Services for registration and

- issuance of certificates have been launched.
- c) Issue ration cards to those Kashmiri Migrant Families who don't have ration cards.
  - d) Issue Ayushman Sehat Cards 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) 5868 youth, belonging to the Kashmiri Migrants community, have been provided Government jobs.
  - h) Govt. of India had approved 6000 well secured transit accommodations for Kashmiri Migrants who have been engaged /are to be engaged in Government jobs. Till 31.12.2024, out of 6000 flats, 3120 flats have been constructed.

### **Subsidised Helicopter Services**

**15.15** 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 bearing 75% of the operational cost after deducting the

passenger recovery or flat 20% of the actual operational cost whichever is more and remaining 25% is to be borne by the UT 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)**

**15.16** 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 Pakistan Refugees**

**15.17** 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 ₹95.32 crore has been disbursed to 3,936 beneficiaries so far.

#### **PRIME MINISTER'S DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE (PMDP), 2015**

**15.18** 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 ₹58,484.63 crore are being implemented in J&K. 39 out of 53 projects have been completed/ substantially completed and the rest are at various stages of progress. Total funds released against 53 projects are ₹53017.06 crore against which an amount of ₹51,454.83 crore has been expended till December, 2024 that constitutes 97.05 of the released amounts.

### **Budget allocation increased**

**15.19** 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 ₹1,18,390 crore in 2024-25 for ensuring all round development of the UT of J&K.

### **Reform Programmes**

**15.20** The 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 prosperity of the people of UT.

### **Saturation of Centrally Sponsored schemes**

**15.21** 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, PoshanVatika, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Phase I, Direct Benefit Transfer,

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (Phases I-V), PM Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Poshan Tracker, piped water supply to all rural Anganwadis and rural schools, etc. have been saturated.

### **Transparency and Accountability**

**15.22** 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 in the last four years on most development fronts. Emphasis has been given on timely completion of projects and Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) schemes which have been fully saturated. By March, 2024, more than ₹3,200 crore has been disbursed to over 63 lakh beneficiaries through over 50 DBT (direct benefit transfer) based welfare schemes (both cash and kind).

**15.23** 100% compliance to GFR on Manual for procurement of works and Manual for procurement of Goods and Services has been ensured through e-tendering. 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 ensure transparency and accountability.

### **Financial Management**

**15.24** 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	8,106
2	2019-20	9,998	8,096
3	2020-21	10,532	11,190
4	2021-22	11,121	50,504
5	2022-23	10,833	66,217
6	2023-24	12,163	70,773

(Source: UT of J&K)

## Agriculture

**15.25** 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 has been credited directly into bank accounts of 12.68 lakh eligible farmers. Around 2.70 lakh MT of cold storage was established, to ensure better remuneration to growers.

**15.26** For the overall development of agriculture and allied sectors, 29 projects have been started at the cost of ₹5,012 Crore. To establish the units of seeds, vegetables, mushrooms, medicinal and aromatic plants, fruits, dairy, sheep, poultry farming, 50,000 applications have been received out of which 14,000 applications have been accepted. Expansion of 11,000 hectares of area under vegetable cultivation has been done. 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 a total capacity of 60,000 MT have been completed and inaugurated. Bhandarwah Rajmash, Sulai honey and Mushkbadji rice have been granted coveted Geographical Indication (GI) tags.

## Health Insurance

**15.27** 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 up to ₹5.00 lakh per family on floater basis. Under the scheme, around 86.00 lakh golden cards have been issued and 93 % families have been covered so far. More than 14 lakh treatments worth ₹2,600 Cr have been provided under the scheme. Digital interventions such as Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (91 Lakh Abha Id Created), Ambulatory services, e-sanjeevani, Tele-Radiology, Telemedicine, Tele-X-Ray, Tele-CT, Scan and Share (55 lakh tokens generated), and Tele-Manas have been taken up. Dialysis services are available in all districts and are being extended up to SDH/CHC Level in next two years. Digital intervention being leveraged through structured internet services for running Hospital Management Information System (E-Hospital), Command & Control Centers and Telemedicine through strengthening of logistics. J&K secured Top Rank in Food Safety Index for 3 Consecutive Years in a row for 2021, 2022 and 2023. More than 392 DNB Seats approved in different Institutions of UT of J&K which is helpful in improving availability of Specialties in hard to reach areas. J&K got Bronze Category in TB elimination in 2023 and 3 districts (Anantnag, Budgam and Pulwama) have been declared TB free. Out of 20 districts of UT of J&K, 10 districts are expected to be TB free by the end of



2025. Under Quality certification, a total of 49 facilities have achieved NQAS/SQAS certification up to 30.11.2024, with 37 achieved the feat in current FY. Additionally, 49 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs of Ayush achieved NABH Accreditation during the current FY.

Bone & Joint Hospitals at Jammu is functional with OPDs, IPDs & OTs and Bone & Joint hospital at Srinagar is under process. New 500 bedded Paediatric Hospital at Srinagar has been operationalised with all specialties. AIIMS Vijaypur, has started services & AIIMS Kashmir is to be completed by November 2025. State Cancer Institute Jammu is functional with OPDs, IPDs, Chemotherapy and functional PET CT scan. Brachytherapy and LINAC are to be introduced in the next 3-4 months.

### Social Inclusion

**15.28** Under Pension Schemes i.e., National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and CSS & UT Sponsored Integrated Social Security Scheme (ISSS), 9.43 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 Schemes, 3,856 and 5,812 students respectively have been provided Scholarships during 2023-24. 8.37 lakh beneficiaries (Children 06 months to 72 months), including Pregnant & Lactating mothers are covered under Supplementary Nutrition Programme. 44,449 (1st child 32,735 & 2nd Girl Child 11,714) beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojna (PMMVY). 8.40 lakh beneficiaries have been registered on the POSHAN Tracker application. 1,728 income generating units have been established for which 6,668 persons were provided employment under Women Development Corporation Schemes

2023-24 and during 2024-25, 1017 units have been established for which 4,072 persons were provided employment up to November, 2024. SC/ST and BC Development Corporation has established 966 employment generation units under various Financing Schemes/Bank-tie up schemes which have provided employment to 2,415 persons. During 2024-25, 253 units have been established in which 606 persons were provided employment up to November, 2024.

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**15.29** 17,909 works under MGNREGA completed during 2024-25. 5 marlas of land has been allotted to 488 landless families under Awaas Plus PMAY-G beneficiaries. The number of houses getting constructed annually has quadrupled to 67,780 in 2023-24 and crossed 2.67 lakh by the end of November 2024.

### Youth and Sports

**15.30** More than 80 lakh participations witnessed in different Sports activities in the year 2023-24 under the slogan My Youth My Pride, Har Din Khel Har Ek Ke Liye Khel, Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyan, Azadi ka Amrit Mahaotsav, Jan Abhiyan, Calendar of Sports Associations, and during 2024-25 (up to November, 2024), 61 lakh Youth participation witnessed. 15 National events have been conducted in 13 sports Disciplines (Chess, Rowing, Table Tennis, Badminton, Pencak Silat, Wushu, Volleyball, Tennis Ball Cricket, Roll ball, Sqay Martial arts, Curling, Bandy, Snowminton and Winter Sports) during 2023-24 and in the year 2024-25 (up to November, 2024), 11 National events have been organized. During 2023-24, Sport persons from J&K have earned 549 Medals (Gold-169, Silver-170, Bronze-210) in National and Zonal competition and 16 Medals (Gold-8, Silver-4, Bronze-4) in International Competition. During 2024-25, 506 Medals

(Gold-210, Silver-125, Bronze-171) in National and Zonal and 12 Medals (Gold-2, Silver-2, Bronze-8) in international competition were won by J&K Sport persons.

### **Amrit Sarovar**

**15.31** 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 15.08.2022 and 1,500 Amrit Sarovars by 15.08.2023. UT of J&K ranks No. 3 in the country to construct 75 mandatory Amrit Sarovars in each district. As many as 3,367 Amrit Sarovars have been completed up to March 2024 in UT of J&K. These Sarovars have provided impetus to tourism related activities around these water bodies besides augmenting the water sources for agricultural & domestic purposes.

### **Power Sector**

**15.32** Power Sector Infrastructure - Under Hydro Power generation, MoUs signed for development of 04 Mega Projects, namely Sawalkote (1,856 MW), DulHasti stage-II (258 MW), URI stage -II (240 MW), Kirthai-II (930 MW), and with total capacity of 3,284 MW. Further, 4 Mega Hydro Electric Power projects with a capacity of 3,014 MW (PakalDul-1,000 MW, Ratile-850 MW, Kwar-540 MW, Kiru-624 MW) have been expedited and are expected to be completed by 2027.

Under the Transmission Sector, 3941.5 MVA added at 220 KV and 132 KV levels. 588.82 CKm of HT and LT transmission Lines laid.

Under the Distribution Sector, 3,600 MVA capacity was added through the creation and augmentation of 66/11KV, 33/11 KV and 11/0.415 KV substations. 874.20 CKms of 33 KV, 7,097.389 CKms of 11 KV, 23138.68 CKms of LT lines added. 30,028 Distribution

Transformers (DT) of various capacities with aggregate 2,674.10 MVA capacity addition achieved at 11 KV level by way of creation, augmentation & replacement of 11/0.415 KV distribution transformers.

Under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, 479 rooftop solar plants with a cumulative capacity of 1,803.11 KWp have been installed

### **Connectivity**

**15.33** 289 Road and Bridge projects having length of 1,752 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 has been constructing an average 15 km road length each day for the past four years. Over 8,000 km of roads to various villages have 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**

**15.34** There has been an unprecedented expansion in medical education with establishment of new Medical Colleges. About 6,114 seats have been added in MBBS, post-graduation and nursing education in the past six years. Eleven new government medical colleges including one Ayurvedic, one Unani and one Homeopathic have been operationalized. 39 B.Sc Nursing colleges (including private) and 19 B.Sc paramedical colleges have been added (including private).

**15.35** 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.

**15.36** Hon'ble Prime Minister visited UT of J&K in February, March and June 2024.



(IIM Jammu)

- a) 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.

b) On 07.03.2024, he addressed 'Viksit Bharat Viksit Jammu Kashmir' initiative at Srinagar's Bakshi Stadium and inaugurated/dedicated 53 development projects worth ₹6,400 crore which includes the '**Holistic Agriculture Development Programme (HADP)**'. Hon'ble PM also inaugurated projects under the **Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD** schemes including the '**Integrated Development of Hazratbal Shrine**' project in Srinagar.

c) On 21.06.2024, he visited Srinagar and led the International Yoga Day Celebrations to unite thousands in the practice of Yoga. He also launched Competitiveness Improvement in Agriculture and Allied Sectors Project (**JKCIP**) worth ₹1,800 crore which will be implemented in 90 Blocks across 20 districts of

J&K, and will have the project outreach of 3,00,000 households covering 15 lakh beneficiaries.

### **Jal Shakti**

#### **15.37 Jal Jeevan Mission:**

- In the UT of Jammu and Kashmir, 3,266 **water supply schemes** at an estimated cost of ₹13,000.00 crore (approx.) are under execution in JJM with the objective of providing 100% piped water connections to each and every rural household. A huge infrastructure in the shape of about 1,256 Dug-well/ Bore-well/ Tube-well sources, 502 Over Head Tanks, 443 Rapid Sand Filtration Plants, 1,005 Slow Sand Filtration Plants besides thousands of Ground Service Reservoirs, Lift Stations and Pipe distribution

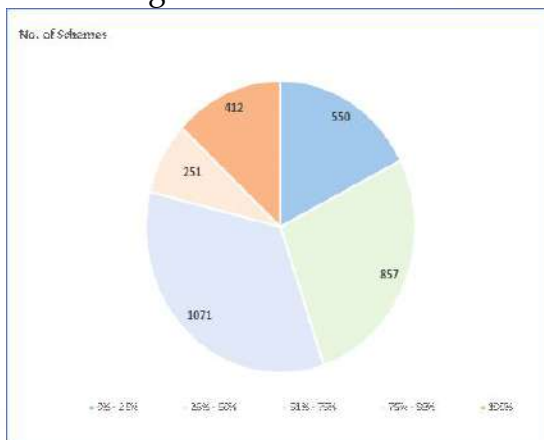
works is being created under the Mission.

- As on date, 1415 schemes have been completed under JJM out of which 709 schemes have been completed during 2024-25 till 15.12.2024. Besides, 1851 Schemes are at various stages of completion.

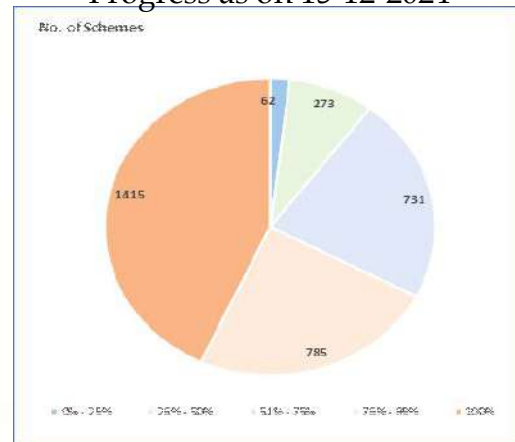
- As on date, 15.53 lakh rural households out of 19.24 lakh (revised) i.e. 80.73% against the National level of 79.35% have been covered with Household Tap Water Connections and the remaining 3.71 lakh households shall be covered during the Mission period.

### 15.38 Progress in Scheme completion in last 12 Months

Progress as on 31-12-2023



Progress as on 15-12-2024



- Water Quality Testing Laboratories:** For effective monitoring of quality of water being supplied to the public, a network of 20 district level laboratories of 2 UT level laboratories accredited by NABL and sub-divisional level labs are operational. About 1.66 lakh tests of water quality were

conducted through various water testing laboratories by Nov. 2024 (F.Y 2024-25).

- More than 38,000 women have been trained for use of Field-Testing Kits for checking the quality of water and reporting the results online through WQMIS portal.

### Various components of Water Supply Schemes executed under Jal Jeevan Mission:



### Comprehensive Flood Management of river Jhelum and its tributaries (Phase II):

- Under Phase-II of the Project under PMDP sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,623.43 crore, work for construction of Entry and Exit Gates of Hokersar Wetland costing Rs. 28.45 crore has been completed and is under testing.
- **Shahpurkandi Project:** Work on **Shahpurkandi Dam Project** (estimated cost of ₹ 2715.70 crore) has been restarted after a fresh agreement was signed on 08.09.2018 between Governments of J&K and Punjab. The Project is being executed by Govt. of Punjab and on completion it would provide assured irrigation to 53927 Ha of land and 20% of the total electricity will be generated per annum on low cost for Jammu & Kashmir after its completion. Besides, the project will also bring more employment opportunities to the local population. Work on the project is in full swing.
- **Flood Early Warning in Jhelum Basin “Kashmir Flood Watch App”:** Irrigation & Flood Control (I & FC) Kashmir has developed an android app specifically to disseminate the real time flood situations and flood forecast in the entire valley by providing real time water level on hourly basis. This application also offers essential information regarding flood prone areas, potential risks and to guide timely action to minimize the risk to human life.

### Urban Development

**15.39** 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.

Further, 200 more e-buses are likely to be rolled out in the near future under the PM e bus Sewa Scheme. Under Smart City Mission, 260 projects at an estimated cost of ₹6,358.31 crore have been completed.

**15.40** Under Atal Mission Rejuvenation for Urban Transformation (AMRUT-1), 82 projects have been completed. Further, under AMRUT 2.0, 153 projects worth ₹1,665.10 crore approved for water supply, sewerage management and rejuvenation of water bodies targeting 2,24,490 new households for water tap connections.

**Under PMAY (U) Mission, 42,622** beneficiaries have been identified, approved, geo-tagged & grounded. 27,793 dwelling units have been completed and the balance units are at various stages of execution.

**15.41** Under PMSVA Nidhi, financial assistance has been provided to 27,488 street vendors.

### Tourism

**15.42** 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 UT of J&K has done exceptionally well and witnessed unprecedented growth in the year 2022, as more than 1.88 crore tourist visits have been recorded in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. This positive trend has continued during 2023 also as 2.11 crore tourist visits have been witnessed in that year. This number has touched 2.36 crore in the year 2024. About 121 films/web series were shot in the UT in 2023. Jammu & Kashmir Tourism Development Conclave 2024 was held from June 26-27.06.2024, at the Sher-i-Kashmir



International Conference Centre (SKICC), Srinagar. The event brought together key stakeholders, experts, and dignitaries from various sectors to discuss and devise strategies for sustainable tourism development in the region. The first edition of Kashmir Marathon was held on 20.10.2024. The event featured the Full Marathon (42KM) and the Half Marathon (21Km) races.

### **Tribal Affairs Development**

**15.43** Inclusive development of tribal population is the focus of the Government of UT J&K. Under the Scheduled Tribe and other Forest Dwellers Act, 5,721 Forest Rights Certificates have been issued.

**15.44** 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.

**15.45** The Tribal Affairs Department has done significant work in various sectors related to tribals including Health, Education, Art & Culture, Lifestyle, Literature, Infrastructure Development, Livelihood etc. 26 new hostel buildings, 285 smart schools, coaching facilities, 6 Eklavya Model Residential Schools, skill development to 2,000 tribals and scholarship to 7244 students have been provided by the Tribal Affairs Department. 1694 mini-Goat/Sheep units have been established in various districts of UT of J&K, these units have been provided to the Tribal Population on the analogy of Integrated Sheep development Scheme of Sheep Husbandry

department thereby providing livelihood to 1500 persons.

### **Industries**

**15.46 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 Crore 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.

**15.47** During 2022-23, an investment of ₹ 2,153.45 crore has been made in the industrial sector which is the highest in the last decade. In the year 2023-24, ₹3,389.37 crore investment has been realized with a significant increase of 57% from previous year. In FY 24-25 (up to Nov, 24), ₹ 2,258.78 crore investment was realised 889 units have started their groundwork with a proposed investment of ₹18185.40 crore having employment potential of 46,857. Handloom and Handicraft Exports doubled from ₹ 563 crore in 2021-22 to ₹1,116.37 crore in 2022-23. Under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) ₹ 8,063.19 crore loan have been disbursed to 3,63,817 beneficiaries up to March, 2024.

Under PMEGP, 65126 units have been established since 2019 for which ₹ 1,359.64 crore Margin Money have been disbursed thereby creating 5.21 lakh employment in the UT of J&K. 15037 units established under PMEGP for the year 2023-24.



**15.48** Srinagar has been selected by UNESCO among 49 cities as part of Creative City Network under 'Crafts and Folk-Art category'. **4905 registered GI users across 10 GI crafts. 13 more Crafts** in pipeline for GI registration. World's 1<sup>st</sup> QR code-based mechanism for GI certification of Kashmir Carpet has been introduced. As of now, a total of 37315 Pashmina Shawls and 14,898 carpets have been issued GI labels. Basohli painting, basohli pashmina, rajhouri chikni lakdi, sulai honey have been awarded GI tagging in the year 2023. 4.22 lakh artisans and 7535 Cooperative societies registered in UT of J&K

**15.49** 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 have been boarded on the GeM platform. **292%** increase in DPIIT registered startups in J&K from **237** in 2020 to **930** in 2024 with 340 women led startups being .1<sup>st</sup> UT to achieve 97% Reform Implementation under Ease of Doing Business (EODB).

### Women Empowerment

**15.50** 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.

Reservation of women in J&K Police, horizontal reservation up to 15% in the direct recruitment shall be earmarked for women candidates for non-gazetted rank.

### Employment opportunity:

**15.51** 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. 39446 selections (Gazetted and Non-Gazetted) have been finalized by the recruiting agencies after the year 2019 till date. Fresh 10,616 posts have been referred to the recruiting agencies (JKPSC/JKSSB). Out of 10,616 posts, 7376 posts have been advertised by the recruiting agencies and examinations have been conducted in respect of 6,090 posts.

### Bharat Darshan Tours/Watan -Ko-Jano Programme

**15.52** 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 31,000 persons have benefited under this Project. In the year 2024-25, Bharat Darshan /Watan Ko Jano tours were approved for 5,490 children/ youths for which an amount of ₹13.16 crore has been released.

### Civic Action Programme (CAP) activities

**15.53** Civic Action Programme is being implemented by the CAPFs with the aim of involving local people in various activities which 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. During 2024-25, an amount of ₹5.64 crore has been released for conducting these activities.

### **Women Empowerment through Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)**

**15.54** Govt. of India has sanctioned two centers of SEWA for training of 2500 women (including 500 MTs) in Ganderbal at the cost of ₹ 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. 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 UT 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 J&K and Ladakh**

**15.55** Till date 37 Tourists routes/Trekking routes have been approved in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh along with Night Stay permission for foreign tourists at village Hanle, Ladakh have been approved. In addition to this, during 2024-25, 02 new Tourist Circuits have also been approved in UT of Ladakh.

### **Union Territory of Ladakh**

**15.56** 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 Zaskar ranges. The UT of Ladakh comprises two districts namely Leh and Kargil. Further, in-principle approval has been granted by MHA for creation of five new districts namely Sham, Nubra, Changthang, Zaskar and Drass. 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 Ladakh Bhoti, Balti, Purgi, Shina (Dardic) and Brokskat (Dardic). The majority of the population of Ladakh is Scheduled Tribes viz. Balti, Beda, Bot, Brokpa, Changpa, Garra, Mon and Purigpa.

### **Budget Allocation**

**15.57** From 2020-21, ₹5,958.00 crore have been allocated every financial year in Budget Estimate (BE) to the Union Territory of Ladakh to ensure its overall development.

### **Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP)**

**15.58** 9 projects at a 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)**

**15.59** Sindhu Infrastructure Development Corporation (SIDCO) was 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**

**15.60** A Central University is being established in the UT of Ladakh by the Ministry of Education pursuant to approval by the Union Cabinet on 21.07.2021. Pre-fabricated structure for interim Campus has been completed. A fair weather road to the main campus has been completed and the compound walling of the main campus is under progress.

### **15.61 Carbon Neutral Initiatives**

- a) 12 Mega Watt (MW) AC Power plant has been approved under SDP and work has been awarded to Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI) for execution.
- b) Two Mini Hydro projects of 0.5 MW and 0.8 MW have been commissioned by Leh Renewable Energy Development Agency at Tsati and Chulungka during 2024-25.
- c) A wind mast for assessment of wind power has been installed in Khatsi.
- d) SECI has re-tendered the Work on 50 MW Solar power Plant, at Phyang, Leh.
- e) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has initiated a pilot project (1-MW) for generation of Geo Thermal energy in Puga, Changthang and the site drilling was started in July, 2024.

- f) 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.
- g) The National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has commissioned a Green Hydrogen plant in Leh and Fuel Cell based Electric Busses have been rolled out in November, 2024.
- h) Border Area electrification work has been approved under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) to provide Grid connectivity to the Defense establishments in Border Areas
- i) 18,728 Solar water heaters distributed, which will help in reduction of 18 Kilo tones carbon per year.
- j) 72 Solar Lift irrigation facilities have been established. Further, a 300 HP Solar water lifting system is being installed at Tingdo and YokmaKharboo village of Kargil district.
- k) 19-e-buses made operational and e-cars were introduced in government offices.
- l) A Pilot project of Installation of Geo Thermal based Central Heating System at PHC Thiksay through Energy Efficiency Service Limited with Swiss Technology at an estimated cost of 1.16 crore, is under implementation.
- m) 3,059, Polycarbonate Green House known as 'Ladakh Green House' has been established in Ladakh, which has helped in production of vegetables during winters.





[Poly Carbonated Green House (Ladakh Green House)]

**Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)**

**15.62** Under the JJM scheme, against the target of 40,671 houses, 39,064 (96.04%) houses have been provided by the Functional



Household Tap Connection (FHTC). Further, 164 villages have been covered with 100% Functional Household Tap Connection and 80 Villages have been certified as Har Ghar Jal village.



**Tourism**

**Tourism**

**15.63** The 'New Ladakh Home Stay Policy 2023', has been launched and distribution of Homestay items has been started from 01.11.2024. 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.





Ladakh Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) Policy, 2024 has been notified to promote the installation and effective operation of decentralized STP in Hotels and Guest houses with 1 to 19 rooms. Further, registration and renewal guidelines for Adventure Tour operator and Adventure Activity Guidelines in UT of Ladakh have been approved.

**15.64** 8 Telescopes have been installed at 8 locations (**Leh, Khaltse, Hanle, Diskit, Kargil, Yokama-Kharboo, Drass & Padum**) to promote Astro tourism. The first ever Dark Sky Reserve of the country was set up in Hanle in June 2022. 36 local youths have been trained as Astro Ambassadors, who have been provided telescopes. Work on 01 Mini-Planetarium, 06 Astro Globes and 01 Entry Gate at the cost of ₹ 13.41 crore is going on. During the year 2024-25, 26,119 domestic and 2,170 foreign tourists visited Hanle.

**15.65** To promote Culture and Heritage of Ladakh, Nomadic Festival', 'Zanskar Festival', 'Ladakh Festival', 'Apricot Blossom Festival', Ladakh Aero festival etc. were celebrated at Leh, Kargil, Drass and Chiktan'. 3,64,629, Tourists have visited Ladakh during the year 2024-25, which included 38,586 foreign tourists and 3,26,043 domestic tourists.

### **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)**

**15.66** Under PMAY-U, 748 (84.60%) houses have been completed against the sanctioned target of 884 houses and the remaining houses are at different stages of construction.

### **Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department**

**15.67** 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 expanding the livelihood base of Self Help Groups (SHG) under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

**15.68** The major developmental infrastructures completed in rural areas are as under:

- (i) Construction of 40 Public Libraries, 06 Public Parks, 30 Community Halls and 39 Rural roads have been physically completed during 2024-25.
- (ii) Construction of 60 Common Facility Centers (CFCs), 42 Block Development Council/ Block Development offices, 2 Panchayat Ghars, 8 Solid Waste Management units & 6 Foot Bridges have also been completed in the current financial year 2024-25. 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 MGNREGA, an expenditure of ₹ 5373.32 lakh has been incurred by generating 18.24 lakh man days of which 11.72 lakh man days are from women work force.
- (iv) Prime Minister Awas Yojna (Grameen): Under this scheme, 3,041 (100%) houses have been completed under Awas plus against the allotted target of 3,041 houses.

### **Health and Medical Services**

**15.69** The Ministry of Health & Family

Welfare, Govt. of India has conveyed approval for hiring of 74 posts for establishment of new Medical Colleges and 22 posts for expansion of SNM Hospital from 200 to 350 bedded Hospital on outsourcing basis. An amount of ₹ 2.50 crore was released as the first instalment for establishing a new Nursing College during the year 2024-25 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Augmenting Nursing Education – Establishment of New Colleges in co-location with Medical College.

The Central Heating System for 17 Health & Wellness Centre and residential quarters are at completion stage.

The construction of 87 new 4 room sets staff quarters at various Health & Wellness Centres are at completion stage. Besides, 81 new 4 room sets staff quarters at various Health & Wellness centers have been approved under SDP in 2024-25 at an estimated cost of ₹ 1.68 crore per unit.

**15.70** Under Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM), 64,520 Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) (Unique Health ID's) have been created from 01.04.2024. Against a target of 2.95 lakh population, 3.90 lakh ABHA have been generated in the UT of Ladakh. Further, 3,92,050 Health records have been linked with ABHA of the patients.

**15.71** All Health & Wellness Centres (H&WC) are operational against the target of 321 H&WCs. Since 01.04.2024, 1,22,001 tele-consultations have been made across the Health & Wellness Centers and 257 H&WC are functional on e-Sanjeevani for tele-consultant.

**15.72** Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)/ Universal Health Coverage, 10,927 beneficiaries have availed benefits since April, 2024. An insurance cover

of ₹12.29 crore has been provided under the scheme by providing cash less medical facility in PMJAY empanelled hospitals across India.

### **Education**

**15.73** Declaration of UT Ladakh as “Fully Functional Literate UT”: ULLAS-Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram Mela has been organized on 24.06.2024 at Sindhu Sanskrit Kendra in district Leh where the Hon'ble LG UT Ladakh has declared the UT Ladakh as first “Fully Functional Literate UT” in the country.

**15.74** Winter Residential Coaching: The School Education Department of the UT of Ladakh, with collaboration & Support of LAHDC Leh and Kargil has successfully conducted residential winter coaching for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. The coaching was designed to provide additional support to students appearing in CBSE board examinations of 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> classes.

**15.75** Celebration of Ladakh Education Conclave 2024: Ladakh Education Conclave 2024 has been organized from 22-23.11.2024.

### **Higher Education**

**15.76** The 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the two days Ladakh Education Conclave in November, 2024 in Leh has been organized in collaboration with the School Education Department of the UT of Ladakh and the Ladakh Skill Development Mission. The theme for the conclave was 'Building a future ready education ecosystem bridging schools, skills and higher learning'. The conclave, for the first time, brought all the stakeholders of education on a single platform to work on a holistic approach to education, aligning school education, vocational skilling and higher education under a common vision keeping in view the goals of New Education Policy, 2020. It was attended by hundreds of



stakeholders from Ladakh as well as experts from various Colleges outside Ladakh like Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research Bhopal, Kashmir University, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Jammu and representative from Industries like HERO, Mahindra, Hindustan Computers Limited etc.

### Agriculture

**15.77** The Agriculture Department of the UT of Ladakh is implementing Mission Organic Development Initiative (MODI) for promotions of organic farming in Ladakh and make Ladakh Organic by 2025.

**15.78** To promote organic farming, 227 Vermi Compost units have been established. 3,059 Polycarbonate Green Houses, known as Ladakh Green House have been distributed among the farming community for cultivation of off-season vegetables during winter. Under Area Expansion, 900 kanal land has been brought under Micro (Drip/sprinkler) irrigation system.

### Horticulture

**15.79** The Horticulture Sector in the UT of Ladakh is playing a major role in supplementing the income of the farmers. Fruits like Apricot, Apple, Grapes, Walnut, Almond etc. are being grown in Ladakh. 1,356 kanals of land has been brought for fruit plantation under area expansion. Further, 26 Metric Ton (MT) fresh apricot has been exported/shipped to national and international market during the year. 146 Vermi compost units have been established to promote organic farming in the Horticulture sector during the financial year 2024-25.

**15.80** Under protected cultivation, 52

Green Houses have been established on 50% subsidy, for cultivation of off-season crops/vegetables. Besides 208 Pack houses, 115 preservation units have been provided under integrated post-harvest management to reduce the post-harvest losses.

### Wildlife

**15.81** Under the 'New Ladakh Home Stay Policy 2023', 240 Homestay packages have been completed by the Wildlife Department for establishment of Homestays in Protected areas of UT of Ladakh. 208 Homestay packages have been distributed among the eligible beneficiaries by the Wildlife Department.

### Animal and Sheep Husbandry

**15.82** During the year 2024-25, production of 22,166 liters milk, 89.05 Metric Ton (MT) wool, 40.82 MT pashmina and 39.27 lakh eggs have been achieved.

**15.83** The capacity of Milk Pasteurization Plant Leh has been increased to 10,000 Litre/day with addition of Paneer and Dahi manufacturing plants. To strengthen the dairy production and development activities in UT of Ladakh, Ladakh UT Dairy Cooperative Federation Ltd is currently procuring milk from 10 villages covering 800 farmers.

**15.84** Under National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) (Phase-IV), 75,395 cattle and yaks have been vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and 6,704 animals have been vaccinated against brucellosis under phase-I & II of NADCP.

### Power Development

**15.85** The Ladakh Power Development Department has phased out all Diesel Generator (DG) sets except in off-Grid areas of Nubra, Changthang and Zaskar.

**15.86** To provide Grid connectivity to Zaskar and Nubra which are running on Diesel Genset for power, a 220 KV Transmission line from Phyang to Diskit, Nubra and Drass to Padum, Zaskar is approved and REC Power Distribution Company Limited (RECPDCL) is implementing the 220 KV transmission line

project. Work on the said transmission lines are in progress. 215 Tower foundations have been completed and 89 towers have been erected out of the total 265 towers in the Phyang-Diskit, Nubra Line. Further, 560 Tower foundations have been completed and 323 towers have been erected out of 675 towers in the Drass-Padum Zaskar Line.



**(Power Transmission line to Nubra and Zaskar)**

The UT of Ladakh is implementing a smart metering project in the UT of Ladakh and 60,127 smart meters have been installed. An independent billing system for electricity consumers has been set up and has been made go-live in December, 2024.

#### **Civil Aviation**

**15.87** To provide air connectivity facilities in the far-flung areas of the UT of Ladakh, construction/up-gradation of 30 helipads and 02 Hangars, has been completed. Further, work on construction/up-gradation of 27 Helipads is in progress.

#### **Urban Development**

**15.88** A Solid Waste Management Plant with a capacity of 25 tons per day has been

established in Kargil district at a cost of ₹16.06 crore. Further, a decentralized Waste Management Plant with a capacity of 500 Kg has been established in Leh district.

**15.89** Under PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANidhi) scheme, loan application of 468 Street Vendors in 1<sup>st</sup> tranche, 249 Street Vendors in 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche and 109 Street Vendors in 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche, have been sanctioned.

#### **IT Department**

**15.90** The State Wide Area Network (SWAN) project has been successfully going go-live up to the block level on 04.10.2024. The process of connecting 193 Gram Panchayats (GPs) is currently underway. The SWAN is a critical Information



Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure designed to establish a robust, secure and high-speed communication network across the region. SWAN connects government offices, district headquarters and remote locations to streamline administrative processes and enhance digital governance. It serves as the backbone for e-governance initiatives, enabling real-time data transfer, video conferencing, and secure exchange of information.

**15.91** The Ladakh State Data Centre has been made live with latest technology and Hyper Convergence Cluster. The Data Center is a centralized facility designed to host and manage critical IT infrastructure and applications for various Govt. Departments. It provides a secure and scalable environment for storing, sharing, and processing data ensuring high availability and reliability of e-governance services.

**15.92** 379 villages/hamlets have been approved under the 4G saturation project for provisioning of the 4G network in the UT of Ladakh. 270 Base Transceiver Station (BTS) will be installed to cover these villages/hamlets. Land has been allocated on a free of cost basis for all these sites and tower erection (civil work) has been completed at 143 sites and 62 towers are on Air (Radiating).

#### **e-Governance Service Delivery:**

**15.93** The Social Welfare Department of Ladakh has been provided an online platform for senior citizens to apply for their Senior Citizen Cards via <https://socialwelfare.ladakh.gov.in>. This initiative aims to streamline the process, offering elderly residents of Ladakh easy access to benefits and concessions available to them under the government schemes. Applicants can submit their details online, track the status of their

application, and receive their cards without the need of extensive paperwork or physical visits. This service ensures transparency, efficiency, and inclusivity, empowering senior citizens to access their entitlements conveniently.

The Ladakh Power Development Department (LPDD) has hosted the Skill Survey service on its official website <https://lpdd.ladakh.gov.in>. This initiative is designed to collect and analyze data on the skills and qualifications of individuals in Ladakh, particularly in the energy and power sector. The survey aims to identify skill gaps, enhance workforce planning, and support capacity-building initiatives. By leveraging this platform, LPDD ensures that the region's talent pool is effectively utilized, aligning local skills with the department's projects and future growth opportunities.

#### **Youth Services and Sports**

**15.94** The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of 'CLIMATE Cup' Football tournament, under the banner of Climate Football Cup 2024, has been organized at Open Stadium Spituk, Leh in collaboration with Ladakh Football Association. The Climate Cup 2024 football tournament is India's zero polythene, minimal waste football event featuring teams from Ladakh national clubs.

4th LG Horse Polo Cup was organised at Polo Ground Drass Kargil in November, 2024 with participation of 11 Horse Polo teams of Ladakh.

12 Women Athletes have been provided one week training of Basic Horse riding at Drass and after the week-long training, the trainees were sent to Delhi for one month training at Rajghat, Delhi under the professional President's Guards.

The 68th National School Games Table Tennis U-19 Boys/girls championship was organized in October, 2024 at Indoor Hall, Multipurpose Sports Complex, Leh with participation of 32 teams.

11<sup>th</sup> Edition of Ladakh marathon 2024, in collaboration with Rimo Expedition, was organized at Leh.

### **Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs**

**15.95** To provide a legal framework for consumer grievance redressal, District and State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions have been established in the UT of Ladakh. Additionally, the UT Administration launched the e-Daakhil portal on 22.11.2024, enabling consumers to file complaints online. This initiative aims to protect consumer rights and promote fair trade practices across the region.

One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) has been implemented successfully in the month of August, 2020. To register complaints regarding inter State portability issues under Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IMPDS), a National Level toll free No: 14445 has been made functional. 702 Migrant labourers have availed benefits under ONORC in 2024-25.

### **Cooperation**

**15.96** The Cooperative Department has significantly reduced the procurement of chemical fertilizer and has procured 41,000 Quintals Vermi Compost (Bio Fertilizer) for supply during the cropping season on 80% subsidy.

Procurement and stocking of essential commodities have been completed and essential commodities have been dispatched to the snow bound areas for storage in Block

level consumer stores.

### **Industries and Commerce**

**15.97** National Handloom Day 2024 was celebrated from 7<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2024 at Main Market, Leh. For the first time, a curtain raiser function was organized on 7<sup>th</sup> August, featuring a cultural programme and Ramp walk/Fashion Show by professionals to showcase the rich and diverse culture of the UT of Ladakh on the themes, Tricolour-tie-dye merino products, peace- pashmina products, bridal wear of Leh District, feast/picnic. Around 63 stalls were installed and nearly 60 Artisans/ SHGs/ Entrepreneurs from various blocks participated in the event. Further, in Kargil District, Handloom Day was celebrated with 50 stalls for selling of handloom, Handicraft and food processing products by the artisans and Self Help Groups (SHGs) and societies.

One District One, Product (ODOP) Workshop on Sea Buckthorn: The UT of Ladakh organized a workshop/seminar on cultivation and market potential of sea buckthorn on 11.11.2024 in collaboration with Invest India, DPIIT. Buyers from outside Ladakh attended the seminar and shared their insights on national and international interest in Sea buckthorn products and outlined the quality and standards required for exporting sea buckthorn.

**15.98** **World Food India:** The UT of Ladakh has participated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the World Food India which was organized from 19<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2024 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi with participation of 5 entrepreneurs engaged in the food processing sector.

India International Trade Fair 2024-25 - The Union Territory of Ladakh participated in the

43<sup>rd</sup> India International Trade Fair, 2024 which was organized from 14-27.11.2024 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. The event showcased Handloom, Handicraft products and food processing sector from both Leh and Kargil Districts.

**15.99** Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): The UT of Ladakh introduced a credit linked subsidy scheme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). Under this scheme, loans up to ₹20.00 lakh, to set up service enterprises and up to ₹50.00 lakh, to set up manufacturing enterprises are provided.

**15.100 Weaver Mudra Scheme:** Under Weaver Mudra Scheme, out of 23 cases forwarded to Banks, 20 cases have been sanctioned during the current financial year 2024-25.

**15.101 PM Formalization of Micro food processing Enterprises Scheme:** Under the scheme, Ladakh got a target of 26 cases, out of which, 13 have been sanctioned.

### Social Welfare

**15.102** The UT of Ladakh celebrated State Level Poshan Mela on 28.09.2024 at District Kargil with participation of officials, Supervisors, Anganwadi workers/ helpers and beneficiaries. The 7<sup>th</sup> Rashtriya Poshan Maah has been celebrated for the whole month at various Anganwadi centres on the theme 'Growth Monitoring, Poshan Bhi

Padhai Bhi and Anemia Awareness & Testing'.

'Swachata hi Seva Campaign' (Cleanliness Drive) celebrated in Leh and Kargil districts. This Abhiyan has contributed significantly to Ladakh's cleanliness and public health with participation of students from different Schools & Colleges, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) workers and employees from various Departments of the UT of Ladakh.

**15.103** A state level painting Competition was organized on 15.06.2024 on 'Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan' (NMBA) in collaboration with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE), Gol and a mega awareness drive against drug/substance abuse and mental health was also organized.

**15.104** District level awareness program on "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" (BBBP) was organized in December, 2024 to Promote Girls' Education, Health, and Safety, to improve Sex Ratio at birth, to enhance Girls' enrollment and to prevent Child marriage and trafficking.

An awareness program on National Scholarship Scheme (Pre and Post Matric Scholarship Scheme) was organized in the UT Ladakh to provide financial assistance to deserving students to pursue their educational goals without financial constraints. The disbursement of fund during the year are as under:

S No	Name of the Scheme	No of Eligible Applicants	No of Applicants approved	Amount Disbursed in ₹
1	Pre-Matric	2884	2141	66,53,750
2	Post- Matric	9795	9224	2,44,58,533

An awareness program on domestic violence in collaboration with the District Legal Authority has also been organized to make people aware about domestic violence.

## Skill Development

**15.105** The Department of Technical Education and Skill Development, Ladakh, was established following the formation of the Union Territory of Ladakh in 2019. It oversees the operation of Polytechnic Colleges and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the region. The Department manages 2 Government ITIs and 2 Government Polytechnic Colleges, located in Leh and Kargil, all functioning under its administrative control.

**15.106** The Ladakh Skill Development Mission (LSDM) has been constituted as a two-tier structure, comprising a Governing Council and an Executive Committee, and is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The mission serves as the single point for the UT Administration to design, implement, and oversee various skill development initiatives, ensuring effective coordination across departments of the UT of Ladakh.

**15.107.1** LSDM has successfully conducted short-term training programs under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY) and PM-Vishwakarma schemes. It is also the implementing agency for the Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Government of India.

**15.107.2** Ladakh Skill Development Mission (LSDM) and the Higher Education Department has taken a novel initiative by introducing the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned with skill courses in colleges of Ladakh. A total of 11 skill courses have been selected based on local relevance and future demands,

covering key sectors such as tourism, handicrafts, beauty wellness, food processing, media and Information Technology. These courses are being conducted across 7 higher education institutions through 17 well equipped skill centres, in collaboration with 06 Sector Skill Councils and National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT). Since the introduction of these skill courses in 2023-24, 1075 students enrolled in various programs, with 565 (1st Sem) and 510 (2nd Sem) successfully completing training and earning certification.

**15.107.3** PM Vishwakarma Scheme: The Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Kaushal Samman (PM Vishwakarma) program was launched in March, 2024 at the Industrial Training Institute (ITI) Leh, Ladakh. As part of this initiative, a total of 379 candidates were certified in trades such as Mason, Tailor, and Carpenter at ITI Leh, ITI Kargil, and Government Polytechnic Colleges in Leh and Kargil.

**15.107.4 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) 4.0:** Skill development has gained significant momentum in Ladakh, with a focus on improving employability and addressing local economic needs. Previously, vocational training was mainly offered at ITIs and Government Polytechnic Colleges. However, skill centers have expanded their offerings to include short-term training programs for non-college students under the PMKVY. Under this scheme, 22 candidates were certified in Traditional Hand Embroidery, 7 in Graphic Design, and 12 in Hand Embroidery (Adda Wala) at GDC Kargil. Additionally, 14 candidates are currently undergoing training in the Mushroom Grower trade at Government Degree College EJM Leh.



**15.107.5 Skill Immersion Programs:** In collaboration with the Institute of Himalayan Bio Resource Technology (IHBT), CSIR, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh, the Ladakh Skill Development Mission (LSDM) conducted a training program from 15-25.03.2024 in Floriculture at ITI Leh.

**15.107.6 Faculty Training programs for ITI Leh/Kargil:** The National Skill Training Institute- Technical Services Institute Dehradun organized a 5-day training programme for three Instructors from 12-16.02.2024. The program was focused on Basic Solar Panel Installation. Further, the National Skill Training Institute - Technical Services Institute in Chennai also organized a five-day Training for two Instructors from 26.02.2024 to 01.03.2024. The training program focused on the Operation & Maintenance of Drones. Furthermore, the Technical Services Institute Chennai organized a five-day training for two Instructors from 04-15.03.2024. The training program focused on the AutoCAD, 2D & 3D Drafting in Engineering Designs & Tungsten inert gas (TIG) Welding Techniques.

**15.107.7 State Level India Skill Competition:** In 2024, candidates from Ladakh participated in the State Level India Skill Competition, marking a significant achievement for the region. For the first time, Ladakh participated in the Graphic Design course at the national competition, reflecting the UT Administration's commitment to promoting skill development and providing youth with opportunities to showcase their

talents. This achievement underscores the potential and talent of Ladakh's youth.

**15.107.8 Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP):** Under the SANKALP project of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), the Ladakh Skill Development Mission (LSDM) initiated a skill gap and livelihood study in July, 2023. This six-month study covers all blocks in Ladakh's two districts and aims to assess youth aspirations, available skills, industry demands, and project future skill needs for the next five years.

**15.107.9 Ladakh Education Conclave 2024:** The two-day Ladakh Education Conclave 2024 was organized from 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 2024 to unite policymakers, institutions, industries, experts, teachers, students and communities to collaborate on a holistic approach to education by aligning school education, vocational skilling and higher education as per the National Education Policy 2020 and current trends.

#### **Public Works (R&B and Mechanical)**

**15.108** The UT of Ladakh has constructed and black topped roads for a length of 687.27 Kms and 299.47 Kms respectively under SDP, State Capex, Central Road Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) & Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) scheme during 2024-25. Further, 03 motorable bridges and 82 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) examines 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. The last population census was conducted in 2011. The forthcoming Census will be the 16<sup>th</sup> Census in the continuous series from 1872 and the 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 9<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 followed by a Revision Round from 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> 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 one hundred percent, the 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 the ensuing Census, some new initiatives have been undertaken for speedy processing and quick release of the census data.

16.7 The conduct of the 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:

- (i) 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 up to 31.12.2023 for ensuing Census. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and postponement of census activities, the date of freezing of boundaries is now extended up to 31.12.2024.
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) Mobile Apps developed in-house for collection of data through Smart phones have been rigorously tested during the postponed period of Census and is under review for modification and improvement;
  - (iv) The Census Management & Monitoring System (CMMS) Portal developed for management and monitoring of various Census related activities is also under review for modification and improvement;
  - (v) 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;
  - (vi) 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;

- (vii) A Data Users Conference was organized in April, 2019, with the main agenda for intensive deliberations on methodology to be adopted, proposed questionnaires and the tabulations for the ensuing Census.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) Translation of various census documents in all languages used in Census as per requirement to cater the needs of data collection has been done.
- (x) 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 issues. In addition to this, it is also planned to have an 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, organizing trainings 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. 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.
- vi. Digitalisation of Primary Census Abstract (PCA) for Censuses from 1951 to 2011 and recasting of past Census data as per 2011 Jurisdiction.
- vii. A collaborative work initiative has been taken up between the 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.
- viii. 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 all states.

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 a 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 have 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 operates within the designated SRS unit areas.

### **Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)**

16.11 In the Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) project, audio-visual data collected for 559 Mother Tongues has been further transcribed and on the basis of which consolidated Reports have been prepared. On the newly launched Website of Language Division, 559 consolidated Reports have been uploaded. Language reports will be useful for academicians, linguists etc.

### **Linguistic Survey of India (LSI)**

16.12 Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) is a 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 has been conducted successfully. LSI, Madhya Pradesh has been completed and is under publication.

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. The Language Atlas of Bihar is in the final stages of preparation.

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.censusindia.gov.in> for free download. These are also made available on Compact Discs (Cds).

16.17 One of the major innovative steps 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 the previous two censuses for research purposes. 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 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 Another major initiative includes digitizing and archiving all old Census reports published since 1872 for use for 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 office of the Registrar General

and Census Commissioner of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs deals with taking Census and Vital Statistics. The expertise accumulated as such in conducting Census, Sample Registration System and implementing of Civil Registration System in such a big and diverse country has helped in exchanging experiences with other countries and various international organizations, namely, Sinfonica, Regional Steering Group (RSG) for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS), Korea Statistics (KOSTAT) and Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and NBS, and other UN agencies etc. During 2024-25, mentioned below are some of the important events portraying International Cooperation between ORG&CCI and other Countries/ UN organizations:

- i. The 10th meeting of the Regional Steering Group (RSG) for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in Asia and the Pacific held during 7-9th May, 2024 at Bangkok, Thailand was attended by Shri Sanjeev Kumar, Addl. RG and Shri Sandeep Rai, Deputy Director. The participation was funded by the Government of India.
- ii. 32nd Population Census Conference on New Data Source and Technologies for the next round Censuses, Ulaanbaator, Mongolia held during 20-22 August, 2024 were attended by Shri Subhash Dasgupta, DRG and Dr. Rakesh Kumar Singh, Deputy Director. The participation was funded by the Government of India.
- iii. Third UN Expert group meeting on the revision of the Principals and

Recommendations for population and Housing Censuses held during 4-6 September, 2024 at New York, USA was attended by Smt. V.A Warade, DRG. The participation was funded by UNSD and its partners.

- iv. The three weeks long training programme on statistical work at the behest of Statistical information Institute for Consulting and Analysis (Sinfonica) conducted during 26th August to 13th September 2024, at Tokyo Japan was attended by Shri Sanjib Kumar Pradhan, Deputy Director (CRS). The participation was funded by Sinfonica, Japan.
- v. The KOSTAT-ESCAP Joint Conference on Data Governance and Integration for Maximum Development Impact held during 10-11 September, 2024 at Seoul, Republic of Korea (excluding journey period) was attended by Shri Bishnu Charan Mallick, Director of Census Operations, DCO, Rajasthan. The participation was funded by the Government of India.
- vi. The Regional Workshop on the use of Administrative Data Sources for Population and Housing Census jointly organized by ESCAP, UNFPA and NBS, China conducted during 23-27 September 2024 at Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, China was attended by Shri Santosh N. Payas, Joint Director, DCO, Maharashtra and Ms. Sadhna Chhibber, Joint Director, ORGI. The participation was funded by ESCAP/UNFPA.
- vii. 59th Plenary meeting of ISO/TC 211 Geographic Information/ Geomatics held from 11th -15th November 2024 in

Sydney, Australia was attended by Shri Lazar A., Assistant Registrar General (Map) as a member of Indian delegation. The participation was funded by the Government of India.

### **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 the in-house capacity of the officials by arranging necessary training(s) for them. With this intention, 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, 2024-March, 2025, around 311 officers/officials have been imparted induction/ promotional/ in-service/ specialized training.

16.24 As a part of ORGI Seminar Lecture Series, one Seminar Lecture has been conducted during April 2024-March, 2025 by distinguished Experts/ Eminent Persons on topic "AI-Assisted Data Driven Sustainable Urban Space" related to the activities of the ORGI 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, the 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 the 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**

**Revamping of CRS ORGI Portal**

16.32 Though the CRS system is working satisfactorily in various States/UTs in the country, it needs to be more efficient and strengthened in terms of providing prompt service delivery to the public by taking advantage of advancement in Information Technology. To achieve this objective, the Government of India has decided to revamp the existing CRS ORGI 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 DigiLocker among others. The revamped portal has been launched in 24 States / UTs namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Further, the Android version of the CRS Mobile App for Birth and Death registrations was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 29.10.2024.

#### **Amendments in the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969**

16.33 The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2023 was passed by both houses of Parliament and after receiving the assent of the Hon'ble President, was published in the Gazette of India on August 11, 2023. The RBD (Amendment) Act, 2023 was enacted on 01-10-2023. Under Section 30(1) of the Act, the power to make rules has been granted to State Governments. To assist State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in formulating rules and ensuring uniformity in the registration process, the Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI) has prepared the Model Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Rules, 2024. These rules have been drafted based on the comments/suggestions received from States and Union Territories and a review conducted by the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law and Justice, New Delhi. After obtaining approval from the Central

Government under Section 30 of the Act, the Model Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Rules, 2024 were sent to all States / UTs on February 9, 2024, so that they could formulate and notify their own rules for implementing the provisions of the RBD (Amendment) Act, 2023. As of now, 16 States have notified their State RBD (Amendment) Rules, 2024, while the remaining 20 States are at various stages of notification of the RBD Rules.

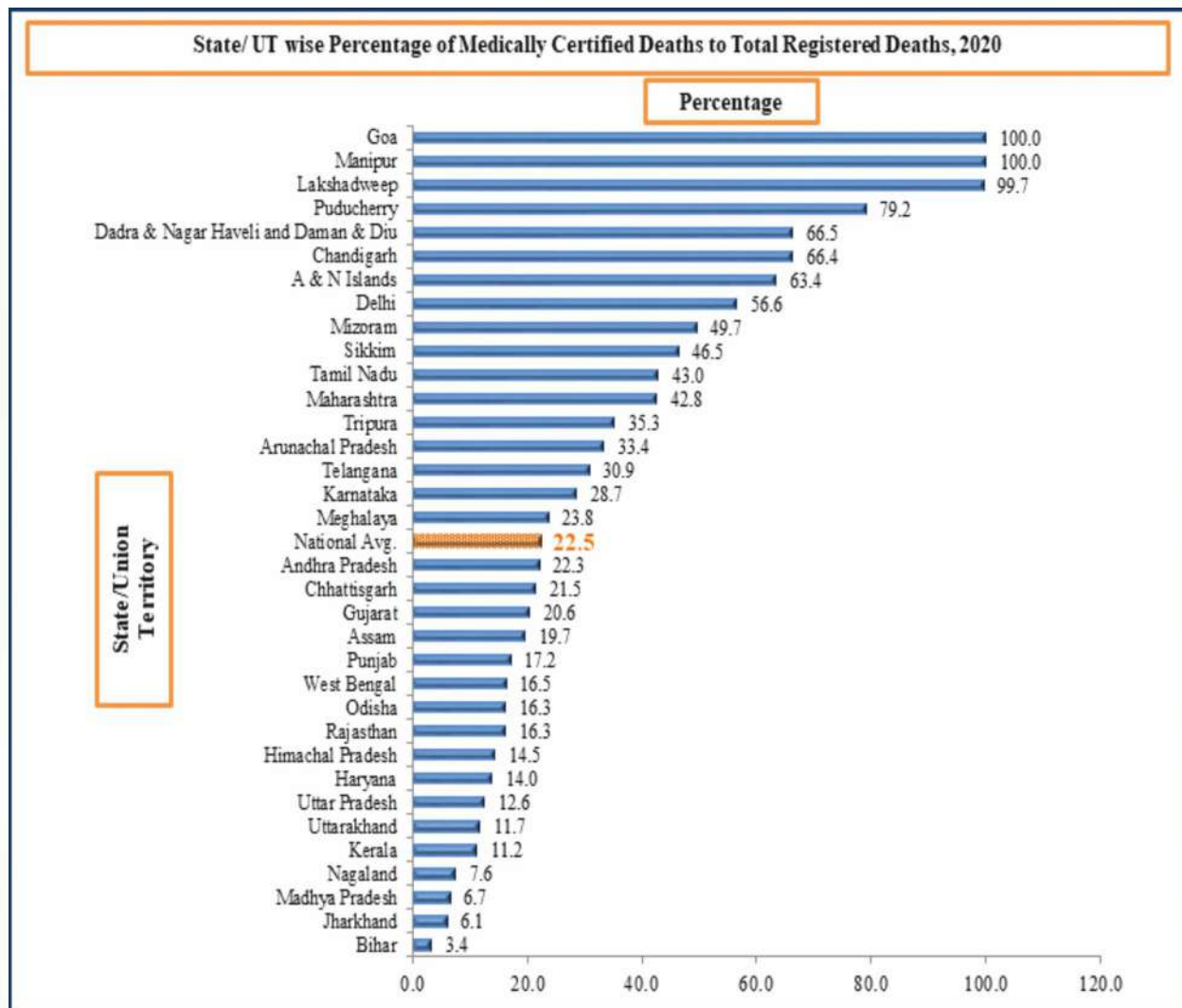
16.34 The key features of the Amendment Act focus on reducing compliance burdens for citizens and business activities. It includes provisions for the digital registration of births and deaths and the electronic delivery of certificates, with certificates being issued within seven days of registration. In cases of delayed reporting (more than 30 days but less than 1 year), self-attested documents are now allowed in place of an affidavit before a Notary Public. Legal provisions have been introduced for the registration of adopted, orphaned, abandoned, surrendered, and surrogate children, as well as children of single parents or unmarried mothers. For delayed reporting exceeding one year, the authorizing authority has been changed from a First-Class Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate to a District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, or an Executive Magistrate authorized by the District Magistrate. A birth certificate will now serve as a single document for certifying a person's date and place of birth, but this provision applies only to individuals born on or after October 1, 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 prerequisite 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 is published on the official website and the data for the 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 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.

### 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 monitor the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from the 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, SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality and Cause of Deaths are brought

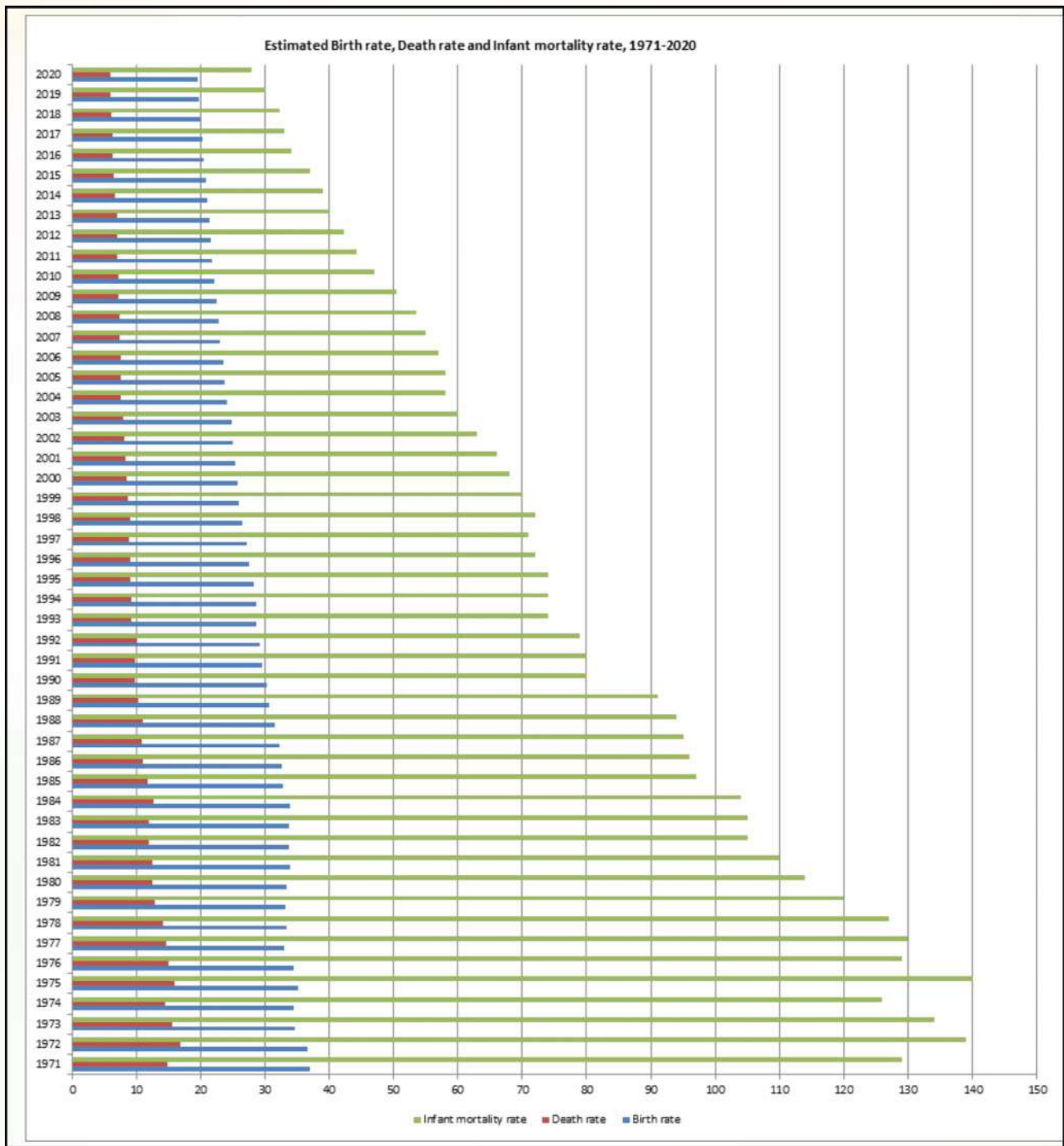
out annually based on data collected in the survey.

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 available at the official website [www.censusindia.gov.in](http://www.censusindia.gov.in); 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.





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 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 are available at the official website [www.censusindia.gov.in](http://www.censusindia.gov.in). The life expectancy at birth at national level is 70.0 years, an increase of 17.7 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 percent of all deaths. Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions which are followed as major causes of death constitute another 21.5 percentage proportion of deaths. The 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 the proportion of female deaths is higher than male death. The top 10 Causes of Deaths in India for 2017-2019 by gender for the period mentioned above are available at the official website [www.censusindia.gov.in](http://www.censusindia.gov.in). 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 along with House listing 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 update.

#### **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 people were found to be eligible and 19,06,657 persons ineligible for inclusion in the final NRC.

#### **IT Division**

16.47 ORGI has acquired the prestigious ISO 27001-2022 certification in 2024 for its National Data Center located at New Delhi and two Data-Center/Disaster Recovery Centers located at Lucknow and Bengaluru. This certification is given for the Information Security Management System (ISMS) with a structured approach for managing sensitive information within an organization. The objectives of this certification is to (i) minimize risk by identifying and addressing potential vulnerabilities, (ii) ensure compliance with relevant regulations and standards, (iii) maintain business continuity by ensuring the availability of critical information, and (iv) enhance reputation by demonstrating a commitment to data security. The certification came into force on 29th November 2024, and will be valid till 28th November, 2027.

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## CHAPTER - 17

### CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES INTER- STATE COUNCIL (ISC)

#### 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 (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 08.11.2024.

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 ISC meetings have been held. The 11<sup>th</sup> 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 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 08.11.2024.

### **Commission on Centre-State Relations**

17.7 The Commission on Centre-State Relations headed by Justice (Retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi submitted its report to the Government on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010. The recommendations of the commission were considered by the Standing Committee of Inter State Council (ISC) in its meetings held on 09.04.2017, 25.11.2017 and 25.05.2018. It has been decided to obtain updated comments of the State Governments/UT Administrations on the recommendations of the Standing Committee. In view of this, a meeting of the ISC to discuss the Punchhi Commission recommendations could not be held.

### **Zonal Council Secretariat**

#### **Role and Functions of Zonal Councils**

17.8 The five Zonal Councils are statutory bodies set up under the States Re-Organization Act, 1956 to provide a common meeting ground to the States and UTs in each zone for resolution of Inter-State and regional issues, fostering balanced socio-economic regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations. The Zonal Council meetings are chaired by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister. The Chief Ministers and two Ministers from the member States are the members in each Zonal Council. In the 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.

17.9 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 the Standing Committee are taken up for deliberation in the Zonal Council.

#### **Meeting of Zonal Councils and Standing Committees**

17.10 The meeting of the Zonal Councils and their Standing Committees are organized throughout the year and require considerable coordination. 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. 78 meetings of the Standing Committees have also been held so far.

17.11 During the year 2024-25, the following meetings have been held:

- i. **Standing Committee of Eastern Zonal Council:** 14<sup>th</sup> meeting of Standing Committee of Eastern Zonal Council was held on 04.07.2024 at





Ranchi in which 49 issues were discussed

- ii. **Standing Committee of Western Zonal Council:** 14<sup>th</sup> meeting of Standing Committee of Western Zonal Council was held on 02.08.2024 at Nashik, Maharashtra in which 39 issues were discussed.
- iii. **Standing Committee of Central Zonal Council:** 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of Standing Committee of Central zonal council was held on 30.08.2024 at Lucknow in which 50 issues were discussed
- iv. **Standing Committee of Northern Zonal Council:** 21<sup>st</sup> meeting of Standing Committee of Northern Zonal Council was held on 25.10.2024 at Chandigarh in which 68 issues were discussed.

17.12 In the recent past, issues relating to boundary related disputes, internal, coastal and border security issues, issue of biometric cards (and smart card readers) to marine fishermen, terrorism related matters, curbing Left Wing Extremism, issues relating to human trafficking and smuggling of drugs and illicit fire arms, modernization of Police Force, infrastructure related issues like roads, transport, railways, industries, industrial corridors, issues related to civil aviation and airports, issues related to Forests & Environment, measures for controlling pollution, inter-State disputes relating to sharing of water & power, affordable housing for all, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, education related matters (Rights to Education), food security for all and farmers welfare, issues related to health (urban & rural), control of communicable disease, etc. were discussed.

17.13 Apart from the issues sponsored by the State Governments and Union Ministries/Departments, certain issues of national importance are also being reviewed in the meetings of the Zonal Councils and their Standing Committee since August 2019, as per the directions of Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Cooperation Ministers, which inter-alia include:

- i. Coverage of Villages by Bank Branches/ India Post Payment Bank (IPPB) touch-points
- ii. Speedy investigation of cases of Sexual Offences/Rape against women and children, and status of Fast Track Special Courts.
- iii. Drop-out rate of school children.
- iv. Addressing Malnutrition among children, especially girls, through Poshan Abhiyan
- v. Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (ABPMJAY)
- vi. Sahakar-se-samriddhi-Strengthening cooperative movement in the country.

17.14 Discussions 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.

## AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

### Bharat Ratna Award

17.15 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**

17.16 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.

17.17 Prior to the year 2016, nominations for Padma Awards were received off-line i.e in hard copies. In order to make the nomination process simple and accessible to common citizens, nominations for Padma Awards are invited through online mode from the year 2016. The online nomination

process has resulted in an exponential increase in the receipt of nominations. As against, 2311 nominations received in the year 2015, a total of 29,135 nominations for Padma Award-2025 were received in the year 2024.

17.18 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.

17.19 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.

17.20 The President of India has conferred 132 Padma Awards for the year 2024 including 02 duo cases (in a duo case, the Award is counted as one) in two Investiture Ceremonies held on 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 2024 and 09<sup>th</sup> May, 2024. The list comprised 05 Padma Vibhushan, 17 Padma Bhushan and 110 Padma Shri awards. 30 of the awardees were women and the list also included 08 persons from the category of Foreigners/NRI/ PIO/OCI and 09 posthumous awardees. For the year 2025, the President of India has approved the conferment of 139 Awards including 01 duo case (in a duo case, the





Award is counted as one). The list comprises 07 Padma Vibhushan, 19 Padma Bhushan and 113 Padma Shri awards. 23 of the awardees are women and the list also includes 10 persons from the category of Foreigners / NRI / PIO / OCI and 13 posthumous awardees.

### Gallantry Awards

17.21 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.

17.22 The decoration of awards announced on Independence Day, 2023 (4 Kirti Chakra and 2 Shaurya Chakra) and Republic Day, 2024 (5 Shaurya Chakra) were presented by the President of India in Defence Investiture Ceremony held on 05.07.2024. A total of 11 Gallantry Awards for the civilians were conferred in this ceremony. On the occasion of Independence Day, 2024, the President of India has approved the conferment of 05 Shaurya Chakra awards and on the occasion of Republic Day, 2025, the President of India has approved the conferment of 02 Shaurya Chakra Awards for the civilians.

### Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

17.23 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.

17.24 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.

17.25 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 are being called through the Rastriya Puraskar Portal i.e., <https://awards.gov.in> in online mode.

17.26 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.

17.27 For the year 2024, a total 49 Awards including 17 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 09 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & 23 Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards were conferred.

### Sardar Patel National Unity Award

17.28 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**

17.29 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 the Ministry (proper) is assisted by a Director/ Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary and Vigilance Cell comprising two Section Officers and supporting officers.

17.30 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.

17.31 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 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 a 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.
- 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 actions under the relevant Service rules. Similarly, the cases where the Ministry is competent to take action, are given due attention to ensure the time-line prescribed by the Government.

17.32 The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2024 to 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2024. As advised by the Central Vigilance Commission, employees of The Ministry of Home Affairs administered 'Integrity Pledge' on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2024.

An Essay writing competition and a speech competition was also held on 28<sup>th</sup> October and 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2024 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.

17.33 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 2024-25 (as on 31.12.2024), is at **Annexure-XXI**.

#### **RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005**

17.34 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 section 4(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 and above Joint Secretary level 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 Counter 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 2024-25 i.e., from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, **8542 RTI Applications** and **958 First Appeals** were received on-line; and **1964 RTI Applications** and **136 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 via 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 ORGANIZATION

17.35 The Secretariat Security Organization (SSO) is the nodal agency for the security of Government buildings under the security cover of the Ministry of Home Affairs. At present, there are **70 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.

17.36 Access control to Government buildings under MHA security cover is regulated by SSO through the Reception Organization. The Reception Organization comprises **166 personnel** manning **69 Reception Offices** located in **53 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 pre-determined level if the visitor is to be allowed entry or otherwise.

17.37 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 Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) as well as Secretariat Security Force (SSF) are used for security of Government buildings. On the basis of categorization of Government buildings, security personnel of CISF or SSF are deployed for security of these buildings.

17.38 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 visitor passes are allowed entry after checking/frisking including checking their bags/brief cases etc.
- (b) **Anti-terrorist Measures** - The forces are primarily responsible for anti- terrorist measures in the buildings.
- (c) **Forcible entry/armed attack**- To prevent/counter any attempt of forcible entry/armed attack on the buildings and take effective action against such forcible entry/armed attack as first responder.
- (d) **Intrusion** - To deter, detect and neutralize any kind of intrusion into the building.
- (e) **Exit Control** -To prevent pilferage of Government property from the building.



17.39 The Secretariat Security Force (SSF) is an unarmed force of the 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

17.40 The Official Language Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs assists in the implementation of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967), the Official Language (use for the official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987) and other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time-to-time and ensures compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India in the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate Offices and provides Hindi translation of the material/ documents received from different divisions and sections of the Ministry.

### Meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee

17.41 An Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Coordination) and all Deputy Secretaries/ Directors are members of this Committee. Quarterly progress reports received from all sections regarding the progressive use of Hindi in official work are reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures are suggested to remove shortcomings, if any. The meeting of the Committee is held every

quarter.

### Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963

17.42 Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) is being fully complied with and all documents covered under this section are mandatorily issued in both Hindi and English. All the letters, received or signed in Hindi, are replied to in Hindi only. 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

17.43 To assess the status of use of Hindi, during the year 2024-2025, the Joint Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Directors and Translation Officers of the Hindi Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs have conducted Official Language inspection of **109** subordinate offices out of total **581** Offices under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs. According to the annual report of the Department of Official Language, inspection of 25% of the offices under control is to be carried out during the year.

### Hindi Fortnight-2024

17.44 Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Ministry from 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024. During this period, 08 Hindi competitions and 02 workshops were organized, in which Hindi speaking as well as non-Hindi speaking officers/staff of the Ministry participated enthusiastically. A total of 73 participants won cash prizes in these competitions.

## Hindi Workshop

17.45 In order to comply with the instructions of the Hon'ble Home Minister to the officers/employees in the Ministry and all the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry of Home Affairs to do all their work in the Official Language Hindi, the Hindi Section took a great deal of initiative to organize a series of workshops under which the Joint Director (OL) conducted workshops for the administrative divisions of the

Ministry and the battalions and headquarters of the Central Paramilitary Forces (CRPF, BSF, CISF, SSB, NDRF, ITBP and Delhi Police). Resultantly, the inclination towards working in the Official Language has increased among the officers/employees of all these offices. Several workshops are being continuously organized by the Hindi Section for promoting and training in the use of **Kanthastha-2.0**.



**Organization of Hindi workshop on Kanthastha-2.0 on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024**

## Hindi Advisory Committee

17.46 The last meeting of the Hindi Advisory Committee was held on 20.10.2021. The process for the reconstitution of the Hindi Advisory Committee is underway. The meeting will be organized after the reconstitution of the Committee.

## Inspection of attached/subordinate offices of Ministry of Home Affairs by First Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language

17.47 During the financial year 2024-25, 11 subordinate offices were inspected. In these

inspection meetings, the Hon'ble Members of the First Sub-Committee reviewed the status of proper compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Union and maximum use of Hindi in official work in the respective inspected offices as well as in the Headquarters and the Ministry. The suggestions given by them are being implemented and the assurances given to them are being fulfilled.

## Cash prize scheme to incentivize Noting and Drafting in Hindi

17.48 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. Entries from 10 employees were received under this scheme. After the evaluation, 02 employees were awarded first prize of Rs. 5,000/- each, 03 employees were awarded second prize of Rs. 3,000/- each and 05 employees were awarded third prize of Rs. 2,000/- each.

### Departmental Accounting Organization (DAO)

**17.49** The DAO of MHA is headed by **Principal Chief Controller of Accounts** and assisted by Chief Controller of Accounts, Controller of Accounts, Deputy Controller of Accounts/ Assistant Controller of Accounts/ Assistant Directors (A/Cs), Senior Accounts Officers, and Assistant Accounts Officers. The Principal Chief Controller of Accounts (Pr. CCA) acts as Principal Accounting Advisor to the Chief Accounting Authority (Secretary) of the Ministry. As an integral part of the Internal Finance Wing of the Ministry, Pr. CCA helps in maintaining an efficient system of financial management in the Ministry. The DAO consists of the Principal Accounts Office, 57 Pay and Accounts offices including the recently set up PAO (Ayushman) for cashless, paperless payment of medical bills of CAPF under Ayushman Bharat and **three PAOs of J&K Police- one in Jammu and two in Srinagar as well as two Zonal Pay and Accounts Offices (ZPAOs) of the SSB at Ranidanga and Kathgodam.** Additionally, there are 26 Internal Audit Parties (IAPs) stationed across the country, including two recently established in Jammu and Srinagar.

**17.50** DAO is responsible for processing 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 7,00,000 subscribers. 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 DAO's operations are carried out in a computerized environment using the web based Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

**17.51** Further, DAO conducts internal audits of the 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.

**17.52** During the period 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024, the following audits were undertaken by the Internal Audit Wing:

a. **Civic Action Programme (CAP) - 02**

Audit of CRPF, CAP (NE) Division Assam and CRPF (SRE) J&K have been conducted.

- b. **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) -** Audit of SRE is conducted on a half yearly basis - **21 SRE audits have been conducted.**
- c. **Assistance to State & Union Territories for Modernization of Police (ASUMP) under Modernization of Police Forces (MoPF) Scheme- 08 Audits** have been conducted on a yearly/half yearly basis.
- d. **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 concerned Division of Ministry of Home Affairs.
- e. **Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) – 12 Audits under the scheme of SIS have been conducted.**

**17.53** 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 timely, 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 01.04.2024, there were 03 such audit paragraphs outstanding in the Ministry.

During the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024, 48 paragraphs were received increasing the total count to 51. Out of 51, 04 paragraphs have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 47 paragraphs as on 31.12.2024.

**17.54** The numbers of outstanding Inspection Paragraphs in respect of all organizations under the administrative control of MHA, as on 31.03.2024, were 8322. During the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024 the total numbers of Inspection Paragraphs received and settled were 1418 and 1289 respectively. Thus, as on 31.12.2024, the numbers of outstanding Inspection Paragraphs are 8451. The position in respect of each organization is at Annexure-XXII.

**17.55** Status of Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on important Audit Observations included in earlier Annual Reports of MHA is indicated at Annexure-XXIII. Summary of important Audit Observations pertaining to Ministry of Home Affairs (Report No.8 of 2024) as made available by M/o Finance and status of ATNs on this audit observations are indicated at Annexure XXIV.

**17.56 IT initiatives:**

- Implementation of 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 the 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 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

17.57 Details of expenditure in FY 2024-25 till 31.12.2024 with reference to Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimates (RE) are as under:

Grant No.	RE 2024-25	Expenditure	Exp. % RE	BE 2025-26
49-MHA	5663.88	3489.86	61.61%	4557.19
50-Cabinet	1021.83	505.40	49.46%	161193.37
51-Police	147877.95	116796.92	78.98%	7162.56

### EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTION OF THE SOCIETY

17.58 The Complaints Committee for redressal of complaints made by the aggrieved women employees of the Ministry has been set

up. The Committee has six members (all female) including the Chairperson and a member of Young Women's Christian Association as the independent member and representative of NGO. The present committee was reconstituted on 03.10.2023.

No case has been reported to the reconstituted Complaints Committee so far during the year 2024-25 till date.

17.59 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 of the rank of Director has been nominated to act as Liaison Officer in respect of matters relating to OBCs.

17.60 An Internal Grievance Redressal Committee at workplace for persons belonging 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 12 Visually challenged, 05 Hearing impaired, 15 Orthopedically challenged and 01 Cerebral Palsy persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) as on 31.10.2024.
- 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**

17.61 The initiative taken in MHA for the benefit of women have been elaborated in the following paragraphs:

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

17.62 At present, there are 07 Family Welfare Centres available at various Reserve Battalions of CISF. The details are as under:

1. 2<sup>nd</sup> Res. Bn. Ranchi
2. 3<sup>rd</sup> Res. Bn. Bhilai
3. 4<sup>th</sup> Res. Bn. Sivgangai
4. 5<sup>th</sup> Res. Bn. Ghaziabad
5. 6<sup>th</sup> Res. Bn Goa (under construction)
6. 8<sup>th</sup> Res. Bn. Jaipur
7. 10<sup>th</sup> Res. Bn Bengaluru

17.63 Further, all CISF training centres (07 nos) including NISA/FSTI also have a Family Welfare Centre.

17.64 Apart from above, all Training Centres/Res. Bn./Establishments of CISF have provision of separate messes/barracks exclusively for the use of women personnel.

#### **Future proposals:**

17.65 CISF has included certain provisions in upcoming projects of CISF keeping in view of women personnel deployed at different establishments. The same are included in 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 locations as under:

- i. 9<sup>th</sup> Res. Bn. Guwahati
- ii. 11<sup>th</sup> Res. Bn. Nasik
- iii. 12<sup>th</sup> Res. Bn. Sehore

17.66 Various proposal for C/o Barracks/ SO's hostels to be constructed at different locations as under:

1	CISF Maidangarhi	8	11 <sup>th</sup> Res. Bn. Nsik
2	DMRC Delhi	9	12 <sup>th</sup> 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	4 <sup>th</sup> Res. Bn. Shivangai	13	NZ-II HQRs, Jammu
7	9 <sup>th</sup> Res. Bn. Guwahati		

NOTE: The barracks are constructed as per authorized strength of CISF personnel. The same are allocated to male and female personnel as per requirement

17.67 Total numbers of women working in different groups are as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
96	1861	8678	10635

17.68 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2024-25 and 2025-26 in respect of CISF are as under:

Details of Scheme	Actual Expenditure upto 31.12.2024	Projected exp. W.e.f. 01/01/25 to 31/03/25	Total During FY 2024-25
Creche-Facilities (ORE)	0.14	0.16	0.30

17.69 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)

17.70 The first Mahila Battalion of the CRPF was approved by the 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 respectively. In addition, the Mahila employees posted at Group Centers, RAF and 241 Bn (Bastriya Bn) 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.

17.71 Total number of women employees working in CRPF as on 31/12/2024 are as under:-

Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Total
510	1122	8454	10086

Approximate annual salary of women employees is about Rs.875.18 crore, i.e., 2.72% of total allocation of Budget Estimate.

A. Women specific Schemes/ Programmes 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 above, 'Creche' facilities are provided at 47 various static locations of CRPF and sufficient funds are being provided to concerned offices. In order to provide better care to children of CRPF women employees of the force, for which fund to the tune of Rs.30 lac for the financial year 2024-25 has been allotted to CRPF for maintenance of "Creche".

- ii) The following amount from NWG & SWG has been provided to Mahila Bns for their welfare/other activities.

BN	SWG (2024-25)
88	Rs.1,29,584/-
135	Rs.1,29,584/-
213	Rs.1,29,584/-
232	Rs.1,29,584/-
233	Rs.1,29,584/-
240	Rs.1,29,584/-

- iii. CRPF has earmarked/reserved 152 quarters under e-Awash and 552 Quarters under Nirmal Sadan for mahila personnel.
- iv. Plan for running of following welfare schemes for the FY 2025-26 for women personnel in CRPF are proposed: -
- Opening of more Creche Centres at the remaining places where Mahilas are posted to look after their children at their working places.
  - Opening of Day Care Centres where more than 20 Mahilas are posted i.e.,

all 06 Mahila Battalions and 15 Rapid Action Force Battalions.

- Central Training College (CTC), CBE has provided 48 weeks DASO, B/trg. to 71 women employees in four batches during the FY 2024-25.
- 44 weeks Basic Training (Mahila Recruits) has been conducted in RTCs covering 527 trainees.
- Fund amounting Rs.80.90 lakhs has been allotted to various units/Groups Centres for modification of buses for fitment of Toilet facilities in 33 vehicles under Repair and Maintenance Head, during FY 2024-25.
- Demand of budget for the FY 2024-25 amounting to Rs.1 Cr. has been projected. The fund will be utilized for smooth functioning of existing Creche and Day Care Centres. 17 new crèche and 15 Day Care Centres are proposed to be opened in RAF/ Mahila Bns for the welfare of working women.
- In view of GOI/MHA's guidelines for enhancement of representation of women in CAPFs by providing reservation up to 33% at Constabulary level and 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. Plan for specific recruitment drive during FY 2024-25 for women personnel will be prepared



immediately on receipt of the approval from the Ministry.

17.72 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 rooms, 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 trousers, shirts and belts etc., have been provided to the women during pregnancy.

17.73 Every effort is being made to address the problems of women employees at all levels. Gender sensitization is also being carried out at regular intervals. Awareness about women's rights is being spread through regular interactions and Sainik Sammelans. Field officers are keeping close watch on the activities and health of the women personnel under their command.

#### **B. Schemes/Programmes (Modernization Plan IV for Central Armed Police Forces)**

17.74 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 for FY 2024-25 for construction for adm block, Boundary wall Quarter guard 02 Nos, 180 Men Barrack & GOs Mess of 213 (M) Bn amounting to Rs.60.63 Cr in 5-year MTEF i.e., from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

17.75 Further, the Government has provided Rs.30.00 lakhs for running of Creche facilities in the current financial year 2024-25. Details are as under: -

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of items/Schemes/activity, (Details of Scheme)	Actual expenditure wef 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024	Projected exp. w.e.f. 01.01.25 to 31.03.25	Total during FY 2024-25
Creche Facilities (Schemes like Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization, Health and Nutritional Care Centre etc. for women and their children)	0.21	0.09	0.30



## Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

17.76 Total Number of women working in different groups in SSB are as under:

Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Total
61	158	3897	4116

17.77 Actual allocation figure for running of Creche facilities and expenditure details upto 31.12.2024 & remaining 03 month are segregated as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of items/Schemes/activity	Actual 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024	Projected 01.01.2025 to 31.03.2025	Total during 2024-25
Child Budgeting/Gender Budgeting under object head 49 - Other Revenue Expenditure (CRECHE) facility	0.09	0.19	0.28

17.78 At present, 34 Creche facilities Centres including provisions of Ayah to look after the children of serving women have been established in various locations of SSB.

17.79 A welfare centre in each unit named as "Sandiksha" is also running for the welfare of female components of SSB as well as wives of serving officers/personnel.

17.80 Gender Sensitization awareness programmes/workshops are regularly organized.

17.81 Separate accommodation such as Barrack, Toilet cum bathroom in Battalion & BOPs has been provided where female employees are posted.

17.82 A sanitary vending machine as well as a sanitary napkin disposal machine have been provided to the women troops.

## Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

17.83 ITBP is running a registered welfare society called Himveer Wives Welfare Association (HWWA) under Society Registration Act, 1860 and its Registration No. is 32951 of 1998. 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 woollen items, hosiery items, preparation of jams/juices and fabrication of uniform items of ITBP Jawans. These activities not only help in supplementing the income of families of ITBP personnel but also develop cohesiveness amongst the members of the force of all ranks and their families. The source of income of HWWA are from voluntary donations, grants and contributions from organizations & individuals and through sale proceeds in exhibitions (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.

**17.84 The following schemes have been implemented for the exclusive benefit of the women of ITBP:**

(i) All working women of ITBP are

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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, 62 Units (Battalion Head Quarters), 05 Hospital, 04 NDRF Units, 01 CRO, 01 FHQR, 17 Training centers and at 04 specialized Bns of L&CSHQ, ITBPF.

- (ii) Women oriented periodicals and journals such as Pratiyogita Darpan, Sports Star, Femina, Reader's 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 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 following locations for assistance of serving women employees.

Name of Force	Location	Number of Creches/Day care centres
ITBP	1 11 <sup>th</sup> BN, Pegong, (Sikkim)	Total 18 Creches/Day Care Centres available in ITBP.  Note: Total 11 Creches/Day care Centres (Sr. No.1 -11) are currently functional in ITBP)
	2 22 <sup>nd</sup> BN, Tigri Camp, New Delhi	
	3 26 <sup>th</sup> BN, Ludhiana (Punjab)	
	4 28 <sup>th</sup> BN, Rewari (Haryana)	
	5 32 <sup>nd</sup> BN, Kanpur (UP)	
	6 35 <sup>TH</sup> BN, PO – Mahidanda, Distt. - Uttarkashi (UKD) Pin Code 249195	
	7 39 <sup>th</sup> BN, Greater Noida (UP)	
	8 47 <sup>th</sup> BN, Sambha (J&K)	
	9 M & SI Auli, PO- Joshimath, Distt. Chamoli (UKD)	
	10 BTC Bhanu, Panchkula (Haryana)	
	11 TPT BN-Airport Chowk, Chandigarh	
	12 3 <sup>rd</sup> Bn, PO- Bukhara Camp, Distt. Bareilly (UP) Pin Code - 243 001	
	13 12 <sup>th</sup> BN, PO- Matli, Distt. Uttarkashi (UKD)	
	14 36 <sup>th</sup> BN, Lohaghat (Uttrakhand)	



15	50 <sup>TH</sup> BN – Ramgarh, Distt. Punchkula (Haryana)	
16	55 <sup>TH</sup> BN Rangamati, Tezpur (Assam)	
17	SHQ (DDN), PO -Seemadwar, Dist. Dehradun (UKD)	
18	ITBP Academy, Mussoorie (UKD)	

(vi) Providing embroidery and sewing machines exclusively to women in order to enable them to gain additional income.

17.85 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. Concrete efforts to

solve problems of women personnel are being taken at an 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.

17.86 Total Number of women working in each group are as under: -

Group-A	Group-B	Group-C	Group-D	Total
160	297	3357	Nil	3814

17.87 In order to monitor Women specific issues of employees or even as spouses, a dedicated Special Cell has been set up at FHQ on posted and attachment basis with strength of following vide Director General, ITBP Order No.2410 dated 02.06.2023: -

Rank	Post(s)	Attachment
CMO (SG)/Commandant	01	SHQ(L&C)
Insp (GD)(M)	01	-
SI(CM)	01	-
ASI(Tele)	01	-
CT(GD)(M)	01	22 <sup>nd</sup> Bn
CT(GD)	01	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>06</b>	

17.88 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the budget provision against each of them during the year 2024-25 in respect of ITBP are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of item/Scheme/activity	(Rs. in Crores)			
		Actual Expr. Wef 01.04.2024	31.12.2024	Projected exp. Wef 01.01.2025 31.03.2025	Total During 2024-25
1.	Creche Facilities (Other Revenue Expenditure)	0.00		0.20	0.20

## Border Security Force (BSF)

### 17.89 i) Format for furnishing information on "Gender Budgeting" 100% provision towards women (Rs. in Crores)

Details of Schemes	BE	RE	BE
	2024-25	2024-25	2025-26
C/o 08 bedded Mahila barracks at 356 Coys level Border Out Posts along Indo-Pak border & Indo-Bangladesh Border.	60.00	60.00	70.00
C/o Non -Residential Buildings against authorization at various locations of BSF (40 bedded Mahila Barracks) 29 Nos.	0.00	0.00	25.00
Providing separate bathing and toilet facilities at Border Out Post (BOPs) and OP Points for "Mahila Praharies" along IndoPak Border and Indo-Bangladesh Border.	10.00	18.00	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>78.00</b>	<b>105.00</b>

Note: 40 Bedded barracks for Mahila Praharies is included in sub-scheme "Construction of non-residential building at various BSF Campuses"

@ Rs. 1688.25 Crore and the same has been approved by CCS. Further course of action will be intimated after appraisal of scheme.

### (ii) Total number of women working in different groups in BSF is as under: -

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
156	538	10710	11404

### (iii) The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2024-25 in respect of BSF is as under: -

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Details of Scheme	Actual exp wef 01.04.24 to 31.12.24	Projected 01.01.25 to 31.03.25	Total during FY 2024-25
1	Creche-Facilities	0.09	0.91	1.00

17.90 Efforts have been 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 keep a close watch on the activities and health of the women personnel under their command. Apart from the female

employees, the force also has been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. Force has constructed a 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. Few committees have been created at Sector level



to monitor the cases of sexual harassment of women, which is implemented in Force at all levels.

### **Assam Rifles**

17.91 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.

17.92 The existing strength of Riflewomen (General Duty) in the Force is 1973 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.

17.93 The Riflewomen postings are issued as bulk posting to units/HQ for Riflewomen of Force for more peer presence to have a 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.

17.94 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.

17.95 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.

17.96 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.

17.97 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.

17.98 Based on Vishakha guidelines, at every HQ committees have been set up for grievance redressal of Riflewomen.

17.99 Details of fund expenditure/planning to provide separate accommodations to Riflewomen of the force is as under: -

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of Items/Scheme/activity, as the case may be	Actual expenditure w.e.f. 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024	Projected expenditure w.e.f. 01.01.2025 to 31.03.2025	Total During FY 2024-25	Remarks
(i)	Construction of new infrastructure for Riflewomen for various location of Assam Rifles	0.00	69.91	69.91	Under tender progress
(ii)	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	39.16	39.16	Under tender progress
(iii)	Construction of new infrastructure under Residential building at Mantripukhri – HQIGAR(S), Keithelmanbi – HQ 9 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.	0.00	21.47	21.47	Under tender progress
	<b>Total</b>	0.00	130.54	130.54	

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# ANNEXURES (I - XXIV)



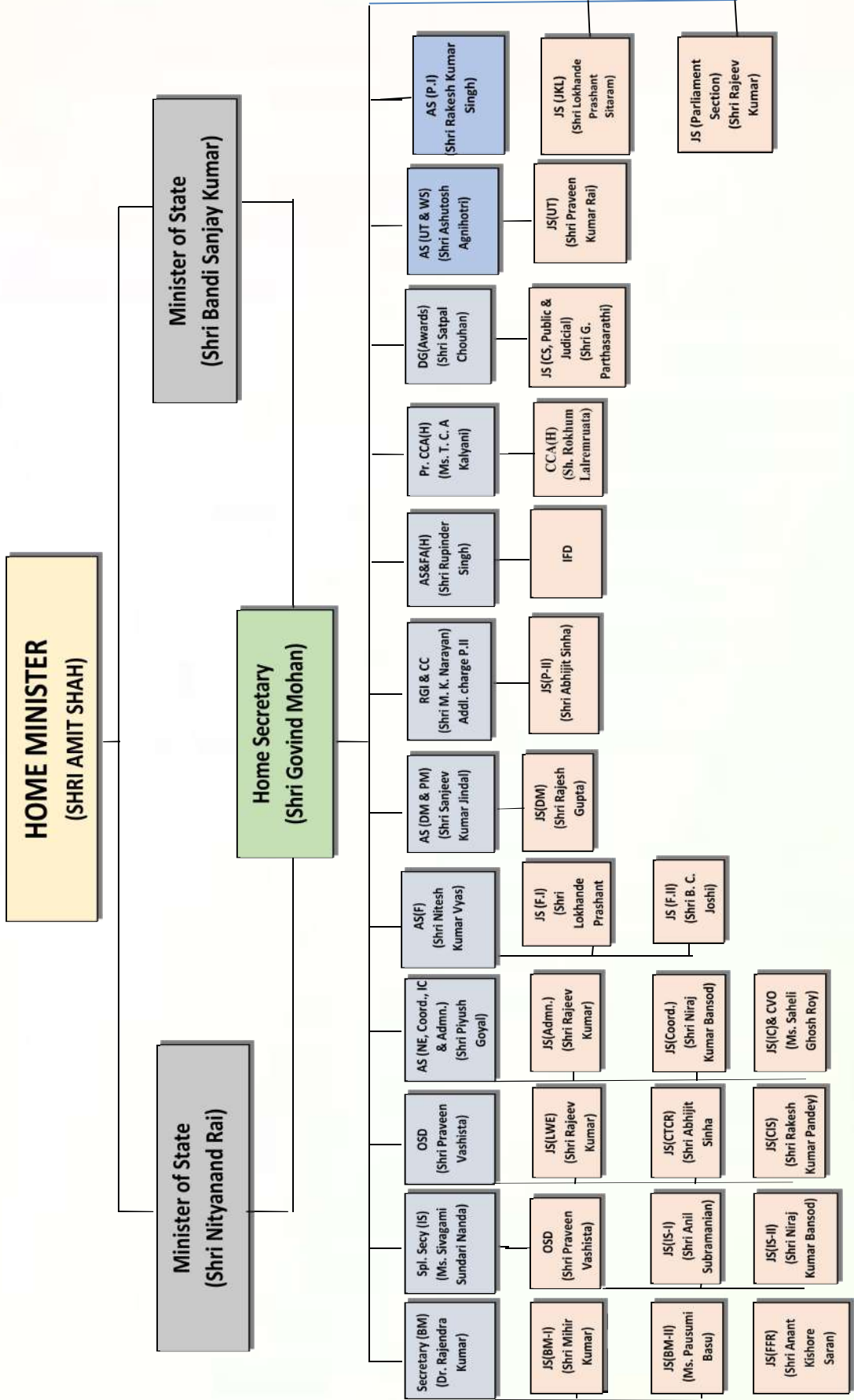
**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2024-2025 ( AS ON 31.12.2024)	
Shri Amit Shah	HOME MINISTER
Shri Nityanand Rai Shri Bandi Sanjay Kumar	MINISTER OF STATE
Shri Govind Mohan (since 23.08.2024) Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla (up to 22.08.2024)	HOME SECRETARY
Shri Rajendra Kumar (since 28.05.2024) Shri Raj Kumar Goyal (upto27.05.2024)	SECRETARY (BORDER MANAGEMENT)
Ms. Sivagami Sundari Nanda	SPECIAL SECRETARY (INTERNAL SECURITY)
Shri Praveen Vashista	OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY
Shri Piyush Goyal Shri Mritunjay Kumar Narayan Shri Rakesh Kumar Singh Shri Shyamal Mishra (upto 30.07.2024) Shri Ashutosh Agnihotri (since 07.08.2024) Shri Nitesh Kumar Vyas (since 08.11.2024) Shri Rupinder Singh (since 03.12.2024) Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Smt. Saheli Ghosh Roy Shri B. C. Joshi Shri Prashant Sitaram Lokhande Shri Anil Subramaniam Ms. Pausumi Basu Shri G Parthasarthi Shri Anant Kishore Saran Shri Mihir Kumar (since 03.04.2024) Shri Abhijit Sinha (since 05.04.2024) Shri Rajeev Kumar (since 24.04.2024) Shri Niraj Kumar Bansod (since 07.08.2024) Shri Praveen Kumar Rai (since 26.10.2024) Shri Rakesh Kumar Pandey (since 26.10.2024) Sh. Shri Prakash (upto 31.05.2024) Shri Ashish Kumar (up to 27.08.2024) Shri Rajesh Gupta (since 04.11.2024)	JOINT SECRETARIES
Ms. T. C. A. Kalyani	PR. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
Shri Rokhum Lalremruata	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS



**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (As on 31.12.2024)**

ANNEXURE-II  
[Refer Para 1.2]



**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
<b>ASSAM</b>		
(i)	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)	Terrorist organization
(iii)	Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO)	Terrorist organization
<b>MANIPUR</b>		
(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 organisations 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
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>		
(i)	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)	Unlawful association
(ii)	Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)	Terrorist organization
<b>TRIPURA</b>		
(i)	All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)	-do-
<b>NAGALAND</b>		
(i)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN/K]	Terrorist organization and unlawful association

**ANNEXURE-IV**  
[Refer para 2.43]

**STATE-WISE DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO NORTH-EASTERN STATES UNDER THE SCHEME OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE) FROM 2015-16 TO 2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)**

(Rs. in crore)

<b>Funds Released</b>	<b>Assam</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>Total</b>
2015-16	140.07	67.61	45.78	12.98	12.63	0.93	<b>280.00</b>
2016-17	148.70	61.48	31.86	36.62	9.19	12.15	<b>300.00</b>
2017-18	287.74	13.16	34.02	21.82	16.19	32.07	<b>405.00</b>
2018-19	137.05	42.34	32.35	9.05	11.74	17.48	<b>250.00</b>
2019-20	210.86	12.82	34.26	39.22	9.69	13.15	<b>320.00</b>
2020-21	65.43	41.82	39.50	8.70	4.88	24.92	<b>185.25</b>
2021-22	251.07	58.79	74.66	32.20	14.40	12.60	<b>443.72</b>
2022-23	109.16	22.82	23.65	18.85	6.45	100.57	<b>281.50</b>
2023-24	266.16	39.76	121.20	38.87	15.94	18.07	<b>500.00</b>
2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)	150.97	47.88	190.98	22.23	14.16	6.78	<b>433.00</b>



ANNEXURE- V  
[Refer para 2.45]

**STATEMENT OF FUND ALLOCATED/ RELEASED TO CAPFs/ ARMY DEPLOYED  
IN NORTH EASTERN REGION UNDER CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME FROM  
2015-16 TO 2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Organi zations	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)
BSF	150.00	150.00	150.00	300.00	400.00	350.00	395.00	300.00	451.07	197.00
CRPF	150.00	150.00	150.00	250.00	270.00	300.00	345.00	250.00	361.67	168.00
ITBP	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	50.00	71.99	55.00
SSB	70.00	70.00	70.00	140.00	150.00	150.00	185.00	155.00	100.11	90.00
Assam Rifles	350.00	350.00	550.00	330.00	350.00	350.00	445.00	445.00	211.19	440.00
Army	180.00	180.00	180.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>1300.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>1250.00</b>	<b>1246.03</b>	<b>1000.00</b>

Ministry of Home Affairs



**ANNEXURE-VI**  
**[Rafer para 2.46]**

**YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE/FUND RELEASED FOR  
HELICOPTER SERVICES IN NE STATES FROM 2015-16 TO 2024-25  
(up to 31.12.2024)**

**(Rs. in crore)**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Expenditure/ Fund released</b>
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
2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)	83.41



ANNEXURE-VII  
[Rafer para 2.50]

State-wise security situation from 2014 to 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	17	1	28	-	-	11	1	12	35
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	7	3	5	-	-	10	5	7	3
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	226	23	386	3	30	5	-	119	79

Meghalaya									
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnaped
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	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-

Mizoram									
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremists arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnaped
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



### 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	42	4	144	-	-	31	22	82	49

### 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	-	-	-	-	-	918	156	-	-



Authorised Cadre Strength of the Indian Police Service (as on 01.01.2024)

S.No.	Cadre	Senior Duty Posts (SDP)						Total Sr. Duty Posts (SDP)	Centr. Deputy Reserve (CDR) (@ 40% of SDP)	State Deputy Reserve (SDR) (@ 25% of SDP)	Trainee Reserve (TR) (@ 3.5% of SDP)	Jr. Posts Reserve & Leave Reserve (JRP & LR) @ 16.5% of SDR+CDR+SDR+TR	Promotion Posts (PQ) (33 1/3% of SDR+CDR+SDR+TR)	Direct Recruitment Quota (DRQ)	Total Authorised Strength	Cadre notified vide DoPT's Notification Number & Date	No. of Officers in Position	
		D G	ADG	IG	DI G	SP	Total										DirectRecruit	Promotee
(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	96	35	131
2	Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram-Junion Territories	6	17	39	55	131	248	99	62	8	40	139	318	457	No.14015/40/2021-AIS-I(A) dated 09.03.2022	305	110	415
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	133	29	162
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	160	65	225
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	96	33	129
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	142	52	194
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	99	29	128
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	4	11	8	28	52	20	13	1	8	28	66	94	No.11052/09/15-AIS-II-A dated 18.02.2016	60	24	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	39	147
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	132	61	193
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	27	134
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	179	92	271
13	Maharashtra	4	16	29	32	91	172	68	43	6	28	96	221	317	No.11052/04/2017-AIS-II-A dated 18.10.2018	211	88	299
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	54	12	66
15	Nagaland	1	2	9	11	21	44	17	11	1	7	24	56	80	No.11052/01/2023-AIS-II-A dated 26.07.2023	45	19	64
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	132	-	132
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	120	23	143
18	Rajasthan	3	9	23	18	68	121	48	30	4	19	67	155	222	No.11052/02/2020-AIS-II-A dated 14.02.2023	149	59	208
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	21	07	28
20	Tamil Nadu	3	13	26	27	81	150	60	37	5	24	84	192	276	No.11052/02/2018-AIS-II-A dated 26.11.2016	183	51	234
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	96	34	130
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	47	19	66
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	359	140	499
24	Uttarakhand	1	3	7	10	21	42	16	10	1	6	23	52	75	No.11052/03/2022-AIS-II-A dated 24.02.2023	49	21	70
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	233	84	317
	Total	68	219	501	498	1471	2757	1091	680	85	442	1530	3525	5055		3316	1153	4469

**Annexure-IX**  
**[Refer Para7.71]**

Actual Expenditure on CAPFs during the period from 2018-2019 to 2024-25 (as on 15.12.24).

**(₹ in crore)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>AR</b>	<b>BSF</b>	<b>CISF</b>	<b>CRPF</b>	<b>ITBP</b>	<b>NSG</b>	<b>SSB</b>	<b>Total</b>
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
2024-25*	5671.37	20488.93	11540.76	24946.42	6689.66	762.47	7154.06	<b>77253.67</b>

\* Expenditure as on 15.12.2024



**Annexure-X**  
**[Refer Para 8.122]**

**Programs where NCB Officers/Officials are detailed to attend course at different training institutes:**

S. N	Trg/Course/Workshop/ Seminar Name	Duration	Organized by	Venue & (Mode)	No. of Trainees	Attended By
1	01-week Section-wise familiarization training program of newly joined Assistant Directors on deputation basis in NCB Hqrs.	28.03.2024 to 08.04.2024 (01 week)	NCB Hqrs	NCB Hqrs (Offline)	3	NCB officials (Of the rank of AD)
2	01-week section-wise familiarization training program of newly joined Assistant Directors in NCB Hqrs. on deputation basis	(01 week) 01.04.2024 to 08.04.2024	NCB, Hqrs	New Delhi	1	NCB Officials (Of the rank of AD)
3	Sensitization of new criminal Laws - BNS-2023, BNSS-2023 and BSA- 2023	01.04.2024 to 05.04.2024	CDTI, ghaziabad	New Delhi (Hybrid mode)	04	NCB Officials (Of the rank of SI to Supdt.)
4	01-week section-wise familiarization training program of newly joined Assistant Directors in NCB Hqrs on deputation basis	(01 week) 04.04.2024 to 12.04.2024	NCB, Hqrs	New Delhi	1	NCB Officials (Addl. Director)
5	01-week section-wise familiarization training program of newly joined Assistant Directors in NCB Hqrs. on deputation basis	(01 week) 05.04.2024 to 12.04.2024	NCB, Hqrs	New Delhi	1	NCB Officials (Addl. Director)
6	01-week section-wise familiarization training program of newly joined Assistant Directors in NCB Hqrs. on deputation basis	(01 week) 15.04.2024 to 22.04.2024	NCB, Hqrs	New Delhi	2	NCB Officials (Addl. Director)
7	Training Programme for NCB Officers on newly introduced Major Criminal Laws, 2023	15.04.2024	NCB, Hqrs	New Delhi	82	NCB Officials (Of the rank of Supdt and above)
		16.04.2024			150	NCB Officials (Of the rank of IO and JIO)



8	Training programme for mentors of Officer Trainees of 73rd batch IRS (C&IT)	19.04.2024	NACIN	NACIN, Faridabad	01	NCB Officials (of rank DD)
9	Conference on New Criminal Laws, 2023	(01 day) 20.04.2024	Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice	Ambedkar International Centre, Janpath	2	NCB Officials (Of the rank of Supdt. and AD)
10	Webinar on New Criminal Laws, 2023	(01 day) 26.04.2024	CDTI Chandigarh	online	4	NCB Officials (Of the rank of SI to Supdt.)
11	Workshop on New Criminal Laws, 2023	17.05.2024	NCB, Hqrs	New Delhi	100	NCB Officials
12	Conference on criminal law reforms	(02 days) 18.05.2024 to 19.05.2024	Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Legal Affairs	IIT Guwahati	5	NCB Officials (Of the rank of Insp. & Supdt.)
13	Virtual Digital Workshop Training	22.05.2024	RCMP, High Commission of Canada	online	1	NCB official (Of the rank of Assistant)
14	ToT on Bhartiya Nyay Sanhita	(05 days) 27.05.2024 to 31.05.2024	CDTI Chandigarh	online	4	NCB Officials (Of the rank of SI to Supdt.)
15	Sensitization of new criminal Laws - BNS-2023, BNSS-2023 and BSA- 2023	(05 days) 03.06.2024 - 07.06.2024	CDTI Chandigarh	online	2	NCB Officials (Of the rank of SI to Supdt.)
16	Crash Course on New Criminal Laws, 2023	(05 days) 10.06.2024 to 14.06.2024	CDTI Chandigarh	online	5	NCB Officials (Of the rank of SI to Supdt.)
17	Promotion/ Induction Training of 30 SIs	(06 weeks) 18.06.2024 to 26.07.2024	CAPT	Bhopal	30	NCB officials (Of the rank of SIs)
18	Workshop on New Criminal Laws, 2023	20.06.2024	NCB, Hqrs	New Delhi	100	NCB Officials
19	Online Workshop on reparation of Expenditure Finance Committee/ Standing Finance Committee	(02 days) 24.06.2024 to 25.06.2024	ISTM	New Delhi	2	NCB Officials (Of the rank of SI and Assistant)

20	Conference on latest criminal law reforms, 2023 at Mumbai, Maharashtra	(02 days) 29.06.2024 to 30.06.2024	Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice	Mumbai	5	NCB Officials (Of the rank SI to Supdt.)
21	National review cum consultation on the implementation of "Joint Action Plan on Prevention of Drugs and Substance Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	(01 day) 30.06.2024	NCPCR	New Delhi	3	NCB Officials (Of the rank of AD and DDG)
22	Training on DarkNet and cryptocurrency	03.07.24 to 05.07.24	SVPNPA	Hyderabad	02	NCB officials
23	Attachment vist at NCB for 1 day of IRPFS Probationers recruited through Civil Services Examination	04.07.2024	NCB Hqrs.	New Delhi	07	IRPFS officials (Probationers)
24	Techniques of Investigation using Digital Forensics	22.07.2024 to 24.07.2024	NADT	Nagpur	01	NCB official
25	Pension and other retirement benefits	05.08.2024 to 07.08.2024	ISTM	New Delhi	01	NCB official
26	MDSEI Seminar on "Combating financial crimes under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA): A 360-degree perspective	08.08.2024 to 09.08.2024	NACIN	Mumbai	01	NCB official
27	5th National Young Superintendent of Police/ Commandant Conference	12.08.2024 to 13.08.2024	BPRD in association with Maharashtra Police	Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	01	NCB official
28	Training on "Intelligence Gathering and Intelligence Tradecraft"	12.08.2024 to 16.08.2024	NIA	Dwarka, New Delhi	01	NCB official
29	Course on Digital Forensics	19.08.2023 to 23.08.2023	SVPNPA	Hyderabad	01	NCB official

30	Section wise Familiarization training program of newly joined Deputy Director General	20.08.2024 to 30.08.2024	NCB Hqrs.	New Delhi	01	NCB official
31	Course on 'Drone Technology and its applications	26.08.2024 to 30.08.2024	CAPT Bhopal	Bhopal	03	NCB officials
32	Training on Narcotics Investigation course by US- DEA	26.08.2024 to 30.08.2024	US DEA in collaboration with NCB	NCB Kolkata	30	NCB officials
33	Session with trainees of Indian Information Service officers at NCB hqrs.	27.08.2024	NCB Hqrs.	New Delhi	07	IIS officials
34	NCORD Prosecution Strategies for Drug Offences: A special online course module for SPP/ PP of NCB for NDPS cases	31.08.2024	CAPT Bhopal	Bhopal	1	NCB Official From Legal Branch as course coordination
35	New Criminal Laws, 2023	06.09.2024	NCB Kolkata (ER Region)	Kolkata	47	NCB officials
36	Familiarisation training programme for newly joined Deputy Director General in NCB Hq., on deputation basis	17.09.2024	NCB Hqrs.	New Delhi	01	NCB official
37	Familiarisation training programme for newly joined Deputy Director General in NCB Hq., on deputation basis	18.09.2024	NCB Hqrs.	New Delhi	01	NCB official
38	02 days Seminar on "Urban Policing"	30.09.2024 to 01.10.2024	SVPNPA Hyderabad	Hyderabad	01	NCB official
39	Training on emerging trends in illicit synthetic drugs course	14.10.2024 to 18.10.2024	US DEA in collaboration with NCB	NCB Ahmedabad	32	NCB officials, State Police and Central Agencies
40	Crash Course on New Criminal Laws	14.10.2024 to 18.10.2024	CDTI Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	04	NCB officials

41	Invitation to Blockchain & Cryptocurrency essentials " Training session by chain analysis academy	16.10.2024	NCB Hqrs.	New Delhi	25	NCB officials From the rank of IO to Supdt.
42	OECD programme on " Anti Money Laundering: Current Trends, Prosecutions and the challenges around Crypt assets	21.10.2024 to 25.10.2024	NADT	New Delhi	01	NCB official
43	Seminar on National Security for IAS, IFS, IPS, Indian Forest Service, IRS (IT), IRS (C&IT) and officers from Defence Forces/ CAPFs/ CPOs	21.10.2024 to 25.10.2024	SVPNPA	Hyderabad	01	NCB official
44	39th National Symposium of Heads of Police Training Institutions	22.10.2024 to 23.10.2024	CAPT	Bhopal	01	NCB official
45	Training Programme on GeM	24.10.2024 to 25.10.2024	ISTM	New Delhi	02	NCB official
46	One day workshop on Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual harassment of women at workplace to be conducted through blended mode	04.11.2024	ISTM	New Delhi	02	NCB officials
47	Sensitization of New Criminal Laws BNS 2023, BNSS 2023	04.11.2024 to 08.11.2024	CDTI Ghaziabad	New Delhi	04	NCB officials
48	4th National Conference on Drug Law Enforcement	21.11.2024 to 22.11.2024	CAPT Bhopal	Bhopal	04	NCB officials
49	UHM direction:- "Latest Modus Operandi use by Drug Traffickers and how to dismantle the drug syndicate with example of latest seizure/case"	29.11.2024	NCB Kolkata (ER- Region)	Kolkata	130	NCB officials and various DLEAs
50	24 <sup>th</sup> Mid Career Training Program Phase-III	02.12.2024 to 27.12.2024	SVPNPA	Hyderabad	01	NCB Official

51	05 days Course on Dark Web and Cryptocurrency Investigation	02.12.2024 to 06.12.2024	SVPNPA	Hyderabad	01	NCB Official
52	5 <sup>th</sup> National Young Superintendent of Police/Commandant Conference & Police Expo	04.12.2024 to 05.12.2024	BPR&D & Chandigarh Police	Chandigarh	01	NCB Official
53	Course ToT on Bhartiya Nyay Sanhita 2023	09.12.2023 to 13.12.2023	CDTI, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	03	NCB Officials
54	03 days training program on Maritime Interception Programme in coordination with Coast Guard.	11.12.2024 to 13.12.2024	NCB & Indian Coast Guard	Kochi Coast Guard, Kochi	22	State police of Karnataka, Kerala & Lakshadweep, NCB Officer from Kochi & Bangalore Zone, 03 officers from Ops branch, NCB Hqrs 02 officers from Indian Customs.
55	Course on Investigation of Organized Drug Trafficking Crimes	13.01.2024 to 17.01.2024	CDTI Chandigarh	Chandigarh	02	NCB official (of the rank of SI)
56	Training programme on Techniques of Investigation using Digital Forensics	15.01.2025 to 17.01.2025	NADT Nagpur	Nagpur	02	NCB officer of the rank of Superintendent
57	03 days Training Programme on Maritime Interception	20.01.2025 to 22.01.2025	NCB and Indian Coast Guard	Paradip Coast Guard	17	state police of West Bengal, Odisha and Andaman, NCB officer from Kolkata and Bhubaneswar zone, 03 officer from non coastal NCB zones, NCB Hq, 02 officer

						from Indian Customs
58	Workshop on Darknet, Crypto Currency, Social Media Investigation and Evidence Collection course	27.01.2025 to 29.01.2025	DDG(ER), Kolkata	CAPT Bhopal	38	NCB officials from the rank of SI to Superintendent and of State officials from the state of Haryana, Chhattisgarh, MP, Delhi, Kerala
59	Training Programme on Public Procurement for Government Officers at Administrative Staff College of India	27.01.2025 to 31.01.2025	ASCI Hyderabad (DoE)	Hyderabad	01	NCB Officer of the rank of SO
60	02 Weeks Promotional Course for 05 NCB Officials from the post of Steno Grade- I to Private Secretary	17.02.2025 to 28.02.2025	NCB Hqrs.	New Delhi	5	NCB Officers of the post of Stenographer (Grade-I)
61	03 days Training Programme on Maritime Interception	05.03.2025 to 07.03.2025	NCB and Indian coast guard	Chennai Coast guard	22	state police of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry, NCB officer from Chennai and Vishakhapatnam zone, 03 officer from NCB Hyderabad, 02 officer from Indian Customs
62	05 days course on Mobile Device Forensics & CDR Analysis scheduled to be held in the SVP NPA, Hyderabad	17.03.2025 to 21.03.2025	SVPNPA Hyderabad	Hyderabad	03	NCB officer of the rank of AD
63	17th Phase - IV Mid-Career Training Programme (MCTP)	17.03.2025 to 11.04.2025	SVPNPA Hyderabad	Hyderabad	01	NCB officer of the rank of DDG



**International Meetings-2024**

Sl. No	Name of the Meeting	Place	Date	Nominated officer/ Remarks
1.	26 <sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC-26)	Tokyo, Japan	30-31 Jan., 2024	Sh. S. N. Pradhan, DG, NCB
2.	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 Kr. Singh, ZD, Guwahati
3.	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
4.	2 <sup>nd</sup> 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)
5.	INCB Tech Against Trafficking: Practical approaches to countering cross-platform exploitation of online services	Vienna, Austria	5-8 March, 2024	Sh. Vijindra Singh, DD (Admin) Sh. Vikash Kumar, AD (Coord.)
6.	67 <sup>th</sup> Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)	Vienna, Austria	18-22 March, 2024	Sh. S. N. Pradhan, DG, NCB Sh. S.D. Jambotkar, DD(Ops)
7.	SCO meeting of the Working Group on Law Enforcement and Suppression of Drug-Related Crimes	Virtual (Kazakhstan)	23 April, 2024	Sh. Gyaneshwar Singh, DDG (OEC)
8.	SCO meeting of the Working Group on Precursor Control	Virtual (Kazakhstan)	24 April, 2024	Sh. Gyaneshwar Singh, DDG (OEC)
9.	1 <sup>st</sup> Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking and substance abuse in the western Indian Ocean	Mauritius	24-25 April, 2024	1. Sh. Gyaneshwar Singh, DDG (OEC) 2. Dr. Anees C., DD (Coord.)
10.	Meeting of Senior Officials of Competent Authorities of the SCO Member States Empowered to Combat Illicit Drug Trafficking	Virtual (Kazakhstan)	14 May, 2024	Sh. Gyaneshwar Singh, DDG (OEC)

11.	BRICS Anti-Drug Working Group Meeting	Moscow, Russia	21-22 May, 2024.	(i) Sh. Maneesh Kumar, DDG(WR), Ahmedabad. (ii) Sh. Sachin Ghorpade, ZD Hyderabad. (iii) Sh. Dilip Robidas, AD, Delhi Zonal Unit
12.	Meeting of Heads of Competent Authorities of the SCO Member States Empowered to Combat Illicit Drug Trafficking	Virtual (Kazakhstan )	3 June, 2024	Sh. S. N. Pradhan, DG, NCB
13.	<b>Meeting of Co-Chairs of Global Coalition on Synthetic Drugs</b>	<b>Thessaloniki, Greece</b>	<b>24-25 June, 2024</b>	Smt. Monika A. Batra, DDG (IC)
14.	<b>11<sup>th</sup>SOMTC+India Consultations</b>	<b>Vientiane, Lao PDR</b>	<b>28 June, 2024</b>	Sh. Prakash Ranjan Mishra, Addl. Director, Kolkata
15.	Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme National Secretariats Meeting (CPDAP NSM) 2024	Thimphu, Bhutan	6-8 August, 2024	(i) Sh. Hitesh Godara, DDG (ER) (ii) Sh. Sandeep Kumar Yadav, AD, Agartala
16.	UNODC Regional Round Table and Systems Analysis Exercise on Mapping Drug Trafficking Networks in the East Indian Ocean	Colombo, Sri Lanka	27-30 August, 2024	Sh. Patil Ketan Baliram, Addl. Director, Ahmedabad
17.	INCB 7 <sup>th</sup> Operational meeting to counter trafficking of synthetic opioids, dangerous substances and chemicals through postal, express courier and air cargo services	Vienna, Austria.	9-12 September, 2024	(i) Sh. Hitesh Godara, DDG (ER) (ii) Sh. Aravindhyan P., ZD Chennai
18.	INCB EGM on Illicit Drug Manufacturing Equipment IV	Vienna, Austria	24-25 September, 2024	Shri Ghanasyam Soni, Zonal Director, Jodhpur
19.	38 <sup>th</sup> International Drug Enforcement Conference	Athens, Greece	24-26 September, 2024	Sh. Neeraj Kr. Gupta, DDG (Spl. Wing)
20.	SINCB Informal Consultation on International Travellers Carrying Medicines	Virtual	30 Sept.- 1 Oct. 2024	Dr. Anees C., DD (Coord.)
21.	7 <sup>th</sup> ASOD + India Consultation Meeting	Virtual (Philippines)	4 October, 2024	Dr. Anees C., DD (Coord.)

22.	INCB Precursors & NPS Task Force Meetings	Vancouver, BC, Canada	7 to 11 October, 2024	Sh. Piyush Kumar Singh, AD (ICC)
23.	INCB Case Meeting with officers from India, Nigeria & Ghana	New Delhi	12-13 November, 2024	(i) Sh. Amit F. Ghawate, Addl. Director, Mumbai (ii) Sh. Gyanendra Kumar Singh, DD (Ops)
24.	Eighth Meeting of the BIMSTEC Sub-Group on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals	New Delhi	19-20 December, 2024	(i) Sh. Prakash Ranjan Mishra, Addl. Director, Kolkata (ii) Sh. Gyanendra Kumar Singh, DD (Ops)
25.	The Twenty-seventh Asia Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC 27)	Tokyo, Japan	28-29 January, 2025	Sh. Anurag Garg, DG, NCB
26.	68 <sup>th</sup> Session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)	Vienna, Austria	10-14 March 2025	(i) Sh. Anurag Garg, DG, NCB (ii) Smt. Monika A. Batra, DDG (IC)
27.	SCO Expert Working Group meeting on Control of Precursor Chemicals	Virtual (China)	18 March 2025	Smt. Monika A. Batra, DDG (IC), NCB

**International Capacity Building Programmes/Workshops -01.01.2024-31.03.2025**

Sl. No	Name of the Meeting	Place	Date	Nominated officer/ Remarks
1	Workshop on development of ASEAN Cooperation projects for ASOD Focal Points	Virtual	1 February, 2024	Sh. S.D. Jambotkar, DD(Ops)
2	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)
3	<b>UNODC 5-day training on Cryptocurrencies and Darknet Investigation</b>	<b>New Delhi</b>	<b>15-19 July, 2024</b>	(i) Sh. Dhananjay Some, AD (ii) Sh. Amit Kumar Bhagat, Inspector
4	Cross-Border Investigation Workshop organized by US-HSI	Colombo, Sri Lanka	26-30 August, 2024	Sh. Deepak Kaushik, Supdt., Chennai
5	Narcotics Investigation Course by US-DEA	Kolkata	26-30 August, 2024	32 Officers from NCB, DRI, Customs, SSB, BSF & State Police participated.
6	Awareness Seminar -Drugs and Prohibited Substances in Qatar	Virtual	10 September, 2024	1. Sh. Deepak, Supdt, Chennai 2. Sh. Sanker, Insp, Chennai 3. Sh. Atul Dwivedi, Supdt, Kochi 4. Sh. Manish Modi, Insp. Kochi 5. Sh. Hardeep, Supdt., Delhi 6. Sh. Vimal Dhaka, Insp, Delhi 7. Sh. Ashish Chakravarty, Supdt, Hyderabad 8. Sh. Anil Kumar, Insp. Hyderabad 9. Sh. Shinde VM (Supt), Bangalore 10. Sh. Shiva Prasad, Insp. Bangalore
7	Training on Emerging Trends in Illicit Synthetic Drugs by US DEA	Ahmedabad	14 to 18 October, 2024	28 Officers from NCB, DRI, Customs, ICG & State Police participated.
8	Online training course on "Harm reduction interventions in drug use disorders" - CICA matter	Virtual (Organized by Iran)	11 November, 2024	Sh. Rahul Mathur, AD (Awareness)
9	Clandestine Laboratory and Chemical Laboratory Diversion Programme by US-DEA	New Delhi	11-15 November, 2024	16 Officers from NCB, State ANTF and CBN participated.
10	Clandestine Laboratory Site Safety Course by US-DEA	New Delhi	18-22 November, 2024	19 Officers from NCB & CBN participated.
11	3 <sup>rd</sup> Workshop on Development of ASEAN Cooperation Projects for ASOD Focal Points	Virtual (Philippines)	26 Feb., 2025	Shri Dhananjay Some, AD Kolkata



**BA/MoU in Force**

**Annexure-XIII  
[Refer para 8.158]**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of Country</b>	<b>Subject of MoU/BA</b>	<b>Date of Signing of BA/MoU</b>	<b>Validity</b>
<b>Bilateral Agreements</b>				
1.	Mauritius	Drug Trafficking and related matters	24-1-1990	Indefinite
2.	U.S.A.	Reducing demand, preventing illicit use of and traffic in drugs and for matters relating to licit trade in opiates, etc.	29-3-1990	Indefinite
3.	Afghanistan	For reducing demand & preventing illicit use and trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances & related matters.	29-8-1990	Indefinite
4.	Myanmar	Reducing Demand & Preventing illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances & related matters	30-3-1993	Indefinite
5.	Zambia	Combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and money laundering	5-10-1993	Indefinite
6.	UAE	Trafficking in narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances.	6-1-1994	Indefinite
7.	Bulgaria	Combating Organized Crime, International Terrorism and Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	26-5-1994	Indefinite
8.	Romania	Combating Organized Crime, International Terrorism, Illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and other illegal activities.	2-6-1994	Indefinite
9.	Egypt	Cooperation on Combating illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	20-4-1995	Indefinite
10.	China	Cooperation for Combating illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and other crimes	29-11-1996	Indefinite
11.	Italy	Cooperation to Combat terrorism, organized crime & illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	6-1-1998	Indefinite
12.	Turkey	Cooperation in Combating illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	17-9-1998	Indefinite



13.	Croatia	Combating International illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, International terrorism & organized Crime	4-5-2001	Indefinite
14.	Tajikistan	Drug Demand Reduction and prevention of Illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Precursors and Psychotropic Substances and related matters.	10-5-2001	Indefinite
15.	Lao, PDR	Drug Demand Reduction and prevention of illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and related matters.	6-11-2002	Indefinite
16.	Poland	Cooperation in Combating Organized Crime and International Terrorism.	17-2-2003	Indefinite
17.	Israel	Cooperation in Combating illicit trafficking and abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	9-9-2003	Indefinite
18.	Cambodia	Combating International terrorism, organized crime and illicit drug trafficking	16-12-2005	Indefinite
19.	Bangladesh	Preventing illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances & related matters.	21-3-2006	Indefinite
20.	Kuwait	Drug Demand Reduction and prevention of illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals & related matters	15-6-2006	Indefinite
21.	Cyprus	Combating international terrorism, organized crime and illicit drug trafficking	25-5-2007	Indefinite
22.	Russia	Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and their precursors	12-11-2007	Indefinite
23.	Qatar	Agreement on Cooperation in Security and Law Enforcement Matters	09-11-2008	Indefinite
24.	Sri Lanka	Agreement on Combating International Terrorism and Illicit Drug Trafficking.	22-01-2013	Indefinite
25.	France	Agreement on the Prevention of the illicit consumption of and reduction of illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors and related offences.	10.03.2018	Indefinite
26.	Uzbekistan	Agreement on mutual cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.	01.10.2018	Indefinite



27.	Saudi Arabia	Agreement on Security Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	29.10.2019	Indefinite
<b>MoUs</b>				
28.	U.S.A.	MoU on Cooperative measures to increase awareness of and support for efforts to combat production, distribution and use of illegal Drugs.	18-5-1994	Indefinite
29.	Iran	MoU on the prevention of illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances & related matters	18-4-1995	Indefinite
30.	Oman	MoU on the Joint cooperation for combating crime	5-10-1996	Indefinite
31.	Vietnam	MoU for cooperation between India and Vietnam	24-3-2008	Indefinite
32.	Bhutan	MoU on Drug demand reduction & prevention of illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances & Precursor chemicals and related matters.	22-12-2009	Indefinite
33.	Pakistan	MoU on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and precursor chemicals and related matters	13.09.2011	Indefinite
34.	Maldives	MoU on Combating International Terrorism, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Enhancing Bilateral Cooperation in Capacity Building, Disaster Management and Coastal Security	12.11.2011	Indefinite
35.	Australia	MoU on Combating Narcotics Trafficking and Developing Police Cooperation between India and Australia.	18.11.2014	Indefinite
36.	Myanmar	MoU between India and Myanmar on Border Cooperation.	08.05.2014	Indefinite
37.	Germany	MoU between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India and the Federal Republic of Germany on Security Cooperation.	05.10.2015	Indefinite
38.	Mozambique	MoU on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and precursor chemicals and related matters	07.07.2016	Indefinite
39.	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	30.06.2017	Indefinite



40.	Nepal	MoU on Drug Demand Reduction and Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and precursor chemicals and related matters	24.08.2017	Indefinite
41.	Singapore	MoU between NCB, India and CNB, Singapore on Cooperation to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors	01.06.2018	Indefinite
42.	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.	22.02.2019	Indefinite
43.	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	29.10.2019	Indefinite
44.	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	17.06.2022	Indefinite
45.	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 Precursor Chemicals and related matters	14.06.2023	Indefinite
46.	USA	MoU between India and USA concerning a Drug Policy Framework	19.09.2024	Indefinite

**Allocation and Release of Funds from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during 2024-2025**

*As on 31.12.2024 (Rs. in crore)*

Sl. No	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Release from NDRF for	
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 <sup>st</sup> Installment	2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment	Natural Disaster	Modernization of fire services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1036.00	344.80	1380.80	518.00	518.00	--	56.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	231.20	25.60	256.80	115.60	--	--	--
3.	Assam	716.00	79.20	795.20	358.00	358.00	--	29.02
4.	Bihar	1311.20	436.80	1748.00	655.60	655.60	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	400.00	133.60	533.60	--	--	--	33.24
6.	Goa	10.40	3.20	13.60	5.20	--	--	--
7.	Gujarat	1226.40	408.80	1635.20	600.00#	--	--	--
8.	Haryana	455.20	151.20	606.40	227.60	--	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	378.40	41.60	420.00	189.20	189.20	66.92	17.64
10.	Jharkhand	526.40	175.20	701.60	500.80#	--	--	--
11.	Karnataka	732.00	244.00	976.00	366.00	--	3454.22	74.23
12.	Kerala	291.20	96.80	388.00	145.60	145.60	--	--
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1686.40	561.60	2248.00	843.20	--	--	--
14.	Maharashtra	2984.00	994.40	3978.40	1492.00	1492.00	--	--
15.	Manipur	40.00	4.00	44.00	38.80#	11.20 (part)	--	12.15
16.	Meghalaya	60.80	6.40	67.20	59.60#	--	--	11.98

17.	Mizoram	43.20	4.80	48.00	21.60	21.60	7.56	10.80
18.	Nagaland	38.40	4.00	42.40	19.20	19.20	--	10.81
19.	Odisha	1485.60	495.20	1980.80	742.80	742.80	--	45.09
20.	Punjab	458.40	152.80	611.20	229.20	--	--	29.60
21.	Rajasthan	1372.00	456.80	1828.80	686.00	--	--	--
22.	Sikkim	47.20	4.80	52.00	23.60	23.60	221.11	8.70
23.	Tamil Nadu	944.80	315.20	1260.00	472.40	472.40	276.10	83.98
24.	Telangana	416.80	138.40	555.20	208.40	208.40	--	42.78
25.	Tripura	63.20	7.20	70.40	31.60	40.00	25.00	11.43
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1791.20	596.80	2388.00	1748.40 #	--	--	172.95
27.	Uttarakhand	868.00	96.00	964.00	434.00	--	--	21.30
28.	West Bengal	936.00	312.00	1248.00	468.00	468.00	--	84.77
	<b>Total: -</b>	<b>20550.40</b>	<b>6291.20</b>	<b>26841.60</b>	<b>11200.40</b>	<b>5365.60</b>	<b>4050.90</b>	<b>757.37</b>

includes arrears of provision year

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
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 & Lightning / 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.	Cool Roof: House Owners' Guide to alternate roof cooling solutions	May 2021
34.	Preparation of Action plan - Prevention and Management of Cold Wave and Frost 2021	October 2021
35.	Updated National Guidelines for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services in Disasters - 2023	December 2023
36.	National Guidelines on Community - Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR)	October 2024
37.	National Guidelines For Establishment and Operations of Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	October 2024
38.	National Guidelines on Disaster Management Exercises (DMEx)	October 2024
39.	National Guidelines on International Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)	October 2024



<b>List of Ministries/ Departments of Government of India which have prepared their Disaster Management Plan</b>	
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Ministry/ Department</b>
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**  
**01.04.2024 TO 31.12.2024**

SL. NO.	TYPE OF INCIDENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS				
		RESCUED	EVACUATED	DEAD BODIES	LIVE STOCK	PHT
1	FLOODS/MONSOON/PP	3386	44482	45	561	85
2	LANDSLIDE	23	16548	140	1	8
3	BOAT CAPSIZE	12	0	14	0	0
4	DROWNING	5	5	268	0	0
5	BOREWELL INCIDENT	3	0	4	0	0
6	VEHICLE INCIDENT	17	14	27	0	1
7	CBRN	0	1	0	0	0
8	CSSR/BUILDING COLLAPSE	29	147	56	15	0
9	TRAIN INCIDENT	0	0	5	0	0
10	MELA/FESTIVAL	10	471	7	2	10512
11	CYCLONE	485	2087	0	17	0
12	OTHER	10	3	14	10	8
13	FIRE INCIDENT	1	0	19	0	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3981</b>	<b>63758</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>10614</b>

**Annexure-XVIII**  
[Refer para 11.10]

**Details of funds released/sanctioned to Category 'A' States under  
scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces  
(New name 'Assistance to States & UTs for Modernization of Police')**

(As on 31.12.2024)  
(₹. in crore)

S.No	State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (As on 31.12.2024)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.3345	0	0
2.	Assam	5.67	0.00	0.00	9.36	3.8565	0	6.39
3.	Manipur	5.99	10.75	0.00	0.00	0.9845	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	3.66	6.63	0.00	0.00	2.1145	2.943	0
5.	Mizoram	8.38	34.63	1.14	0.00	3.2531	0	0
6.	Nagaland	18.89	17.29	0.00	17.03	0.3345	3.307	0
7.	Sikkim	0.36	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.3345	2.21	1.245
8.	Tripura	7.08	4.97	5.72	6.75	0.3345	0	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.69	40.20	NA	NA	#	#	#
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.35	27.49	0.83	0.00	0.3345	0.775	1.1475
11.	Uttarakhand	13.60	5.43	0.00	5.84	0.4430	1.82	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.70</b>	<b>147.39</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>40.35</b>	<b>12.3241</b>	<b>11.055</b>	<b>8.7825</b>

NA - Scheme was not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir during these years.

# - Data corresponding to this is at Annexure-XVII.



**ANNEXURE-XIX**

[Refer para 11.10]

**Details of funds released/sanctioned to Category 'B' States under  
Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces  
(New name 'Assistance to States& UTs for Modernization of Police')**

(As on 31.12.2024)

(₹. in crore)

State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (As on 31.12.2024)
Andhra Pradesh	50.81	75.36	5.83	0.00	0.4400	0	0
Bihar	13.18	9.42	19.12	0.00	0.4430	0	0
Chhattisgarh	8.56	8.35	7.16	5.44	0.4430	0	22.07
Goa	0.21	0.00	0.22	0.26	1.0245	0	0.7225
Gujarat	52.62	41.19	0.00	0.00	0.5440	6.865	7.40
Haryana	12.95	18.48	0.00	10.35	0.5440	0	0
Jharkhand	9.91	7.08	0.00	0.00	1.8830	0	0
Karnataka	11.39	14.61	9.14	32.54	4.7975	7.635	10.62
Kerala	17.78	54.01	0.00	4.48	0.4430	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	37.97	14.45	0.00	6.78	0.4430	3.2525	6.975
Maharashtra	9.58	65.98	0.00	0.00	0.5440	0	0
Odisha	35.10	42.45	0.00	3.90	0.4430	10.476	7.665
Punjab	36.52	31.33	4.15	0.00	0.4430	0	0
Rajasthan	62.59	27.28	13.53	13.53	0.5440	0	11.715
Tamil Nadu	68.87	56.62	0.00	0.00	0.5440	0	0
Telangana	64.17	57.58	4.16	8.74	4.124	5.895	3.945
Uttar Pradesh	118.67	62.75	32.02	32.02	0.5440	0	0
West Bengal	46.93	46.53	0.00	0.00	0.5440	0	6.505
<b>Total</b>	<b>657.81</b>	<b>633.47</b>	<b>95.33</b>	<b>118.04</b>	<b>18.735</b>	<b>34.1235</b>	<b>77.6175</b>

Ministry of Home Affairs



**Details of the funds released/sanctioned to the UTs under the scheme of 'Assistance to States and UTs for Modernization of Police' (as on 31.12.2024)**

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	UTs	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	2024-25 (As on 31.12.2024)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.43	0.6345	0
2.	Chandigarh	0.50	3.5775	0
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0.33	0.6245	0
4.	Delhi	2.6725	0.5440	2.24
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.3345	0
6.	Ladakh	0.33	0.6245	0.56
7.	Lakshadweep	0.29	0.6045	0
8.	Puducherry	0.8945	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5.4470</b>	<b>6.944</b>	<b>2.8</b>

**ANNEXURE-XXI****(Para 17.33)****DETAILS OF VIGILANCE / DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED / SUBORDINATE OFFICES AS ON 31.12.2024**

S. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 01.04.2024	880	896	777	839
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024	436	447	2756	2757
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of up to 31.12.2024	511	552	2836	2860
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases on 31.12.2024 (1+2-3)	805	791	697	736
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to details at S. No. 3):-				
	(a) Dismissal	41	44	69	69
	(b) Removal	70	70	104	104
	(c) Compulsory Retirement	21	21	42	41
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	29	29	418	419
	(e) Withholding of increment	157	177	265	263
	(f) Withholding of promotion	1	1	59	58
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	6	7	884	890
	(h) Censure	39	42	685	679
	(i) Warning	29	35	52	71
	(j) Displeasure	0	0	41	39
	(k) Exoneration	15	25	126	136
	(l) Transfer of cases	14	14	14	14
	(m) Proceedings dropped	10	11	18	18
	(n) Cut in Pension	1	1	1	1
	(o) Resignation accepted	0	0	2	2
	(p) Confinement in Unit	28	28	0	0
	(q) Confinement in Q Guard	12	12	44	44
	(r) Transferred out	20	19	0	0
	(s) Kept in abeyance	16	14	11	11
	(t) Removal from Inst. Area	0	0	1	1
	(u) Proceeding dropped as per court orders	2	2	0	0
	<b>Total (a to u)</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>2836</b>	<b>2860</b>

*Ministry of Home Affairs*

Details of Outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of Organizations of Ministry of Home Affairs as on 31.12.2024					
Sl. No.	Name of Organization	Number of IPs pending as on 01.04.2024	Number of IPs received during 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024	Number of IPs settled during 01.04.2024 to 31.12.2024	Number of IPs pending as on 31.12.2024
1	A & N Islands	1946	150	149	1947
2	Assam Rifles	155	16	24	147
3	B P R & D	13	00	1	12
4	B S F	523	491	393	621
5	C I S F	532	139	82	589
6	C R P F	353	00	00	353
7	Chandigarh	2328	302	308	2322
8	D&NH, D&D	1170	184	174	1180
9	D/o O L	42	00	1	41
10	I B	125	39	15	149
11	I T B P	271	53	45	279
12	Lakshadweep	331	6	1	336
13	M H A (P)	01	00	00	1
14	N C R B	10	00	2	8
15	N I C F S	11	00	00	11
16	S V P N P A	32	00	00	32
17	N S G	87	14	33	68
18	R G I	392	24	61	355
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8322</b>	<b>1418</b>	<b>1289</b>	<b>8451</b>



## ANNEXURE XXIII

(Refer Para 17.55)

**STATUS OF THE ACTION TAKEN NOTES ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS  
INCLUDED IN EARLIER ANNUAL REPORTS.**

Sl. No.	Year of Annual Report	No. of Paras 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 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	2019-20	0	0	0	0
2	2020-21	07	0	0	0
3	2021-22	0	0	0	0
4	2022-23	08	-	0	0
5	2023-24	0	0	0	0



**SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATION PERTAINING TO MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND STATUS OF ACTION TAKEN NOTES (ATNS) ON THESE OBSERVATIONS DURING 2024-25**

Sl. No	Para NO.	Subject of the Para	Status of ATN
<b>Report No. 8 of 2024 - Union Government (Civil Ministries/Departments/Constitutional Bodies)</b>			
1.	2.8	<b>Blockage of funds on purchase of flats</b>  Border Security Force purchased 906 one bed room flats (453 amalgamated pairs) at Siraspur from Delhi Development Authority without assessment of requirements and made payments aggregating ₹ 151 crore between March 2019 and March 2021. Of the 115 and 338 amalgamated flats taken possession of in February 2020 and November 2020 respectively, only 18 were occupied as of November 2022, as they did not find favour with BSF Personnel. Thus, purchase of flats without assessing requirements resulted in blockage of funds aggregating ₹ 151 crore	Final ATN approved by Audit
2.	2.9	<b>Avoidable payment of interest</b>  Delay of 15 months in release of payment to NIIT, based on the decision of the Hon'ble High Court Delhi, resulted in avoidable outgo of interest amounting to ₹ 1.25 crore.	ATNs Not uploaded even once
3.	3.1	<b>Loss of Revenue</b>  Non-revision of container freight and other charges by Directorate of Shipping Services (DSS) led to loss of revenue of ₹ 22.14 crore	Revised ATN is being prepared
4.	3.2	<b>Non-realisation of Pre-bid Earnest Money Deposit and Security Deposit to the tune of ₹ 61.01 lakh in violation of General Financial Rules</b>  Directorate of Shipping Services (DSS) failed to realize the Pre-bid Earnest Money Deposit and Post-bid Security Deposit to the tune of ₹ 61.01 lakh from the successful bidders for the auction of its decommissioned vessels, due to lacunae in the agreement entered by DSS with M/s Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Limited (MSTC), resulting in violation of General Financial Rules as well as failure to complete the sale of decommissioned vessels.	Revised ATN is being prepared



5	3.4	<p><b>Undue benefit to the contractors</b></p> <p>Municipal Corporation Chandigarh allotted 32 parking areas in Zone I and 57 parking areas in Zone-II to M/s Ram Sunder Prasad Singh, Patna and M/s Pashchatya Entertainment (P) Limited, Delhi for annual license fee of ₹ 5,01,03,001/- and ₹ 5,51,11,111/- per annum respectively, initially for a period of three years extendable for further two years w.e.f. 23 January 2020. However, against the provisions of the Stamp Duty Act, 1899 and the Indian Registration Act, 1908, the contractors deposited Stamp duty of only ₹ 7.01 lakh instead of ₹ 23.67 lakh actually leviable, resulting in loss of revenue amounting to ₹ 16.66 lakh. Besides, license fee amounting to ₹ 7.26 crore is still pending (January 2023) from the contractor of Zone-II due to non-forfeiture of bank guarantee by MCC. This undue benefit to contractors has resulted in loss of revenue due to short deposit of stamp duty amounting to ₹ 16.66 lakh and short recovery of License fee amounting to ₹ 7.26 crore.</p>	ATNs Not uploaded even once
6	3.5	<p><b>Retention of interest earned on Grant-in-Aid</b></p> <p>District Panchayat Daman and its Gram Panchayats did not remit the interest earned on Grant in Aid (GIA) in violation of GFR provisions.</p>	ATNs Not uploaded even once
7	3.6	<p><b>Inadmissible payment of allowances to the appointees on probation</b></p> <p>Contrary to the J&amp;K Special Recruitment Rules, 2015, Commandant JKAP 25th Battalion, Leh allowed inadmissible monetary benefit to the extent of ₹ 5.13 crore to various probationers appointed under Statutory Regulatory Orders (SRO) 202 of 2015 for the period September 2018 to June 2020 during their posting in the Battalion.</p>	Draft ATN uploaded by Ministry
8	3.7	<p><b>Short levy of Tax due to wrong calculation</b></p> <p>The designated officer i.e., Excise and Taxation Officer Ward-9, Chandigarh during assessment of tax under the Punjab VAT Act, 2005 wrongly calculated the tax amounting to ₹ 23,68,010 instead of ₹ 26,30,333 thereby resulting into short calculation of tax ₹ 2,62,313 and interest of ₹ 2,95,102 totaling ₹ 5,57,415.</p>	ATNs Not uploaded even once





सत्यमेव जयते

**Government of India**

Ministry of Home Affairs

New Delhi

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