



REPORT NO.

242

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
RAJYA SABHA

DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON HOME AFFAIRS

TWO HUNDRED FORTY SECOND REPORT

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2023-2024)
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(PRESENTED TO RAJYA SABHA ON 17TH MARCH, 2023)

(LAID ON THE TABLE OF LOK SABHA ON 20TH MARCH, 2023)



Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
March, 2023/Phalguna, 1944 (Saka)

Hindi version of this publication is also available

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**DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS
(re-constituted w.e.f. 13th September, 2022)**

1. **Shri Brijlal** - **Chairman**

RAJYA SABHA

2. Shri Biplab Kumar Deb
3. Shri N. R. Elango
4. Dr. Anil Jain
5. Shri Sujeet Kumar
6. Shri Derek O'Brien
7. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
8. Shri Digvijaya Singh
9. Shri P. Bhattacharya¹
10. Shri Rakesh Sinha

LOK SABHA

11. Shri Sanjay Bhatia
12. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
13. Dr. (Shrimati) Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar
14. Shri Dilip Ghosh
15. Shri Dulal Chandra Goswami
16. Shrimati Kirron Kher
17. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale²
18. Thiru Dayanidhi Maran
19. Vacant³
20. Shri Raja Amareshwara Naik
21. Shri Ranjeetsingh Naik Nimbalkar
22. Shri Jamyang Tsering Namgyal
23. Shri Gajendra Singh Patel
24. Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel
25. Shri R.K. Singh Patel
26. Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram
27. Shrimati Sarmistha Kumari Sethi
28. Shri Ravneet Singh
29. Dr. Satya Pal Singh
30. Shrimati Geetha Viswanath Vanga
31. Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav

SECRETARIAT

Shri Jagdish Kumar, Additional Secretary
Shri Ravinder Kumar, Director
Shri Ashwani Kumar, Additional Director
Shri Satis Mesra, Deputy Secretary
Smt. Neelam Bhatt, Under Secretary
Shri Akshay Sharma, Assistant Committee Officer

¹ Shri P. Bhattacharya, MP, Rajya Sabha nominated w.e.f. 12th October, 2022 in place of Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, MP, Rajya Sabha.

² Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale, MP, Lok Sabha nominated w.e.f. 19th October, 2022 in place of Shri Gajanan Chandrakant Kirtikar, MP, Lok Sabha.

³ Consequent upon disqualification of Shri Faizal P. P. Mohammed from the Membership of Lok Sabha w.e.f. 11th January, 2023 in terms of the provisions of Article 102(1)(e) of the Constitution of India read with Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, he ceases to be a Member of the Committee.

PREFACE

I, the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the report on its behalf, do hereby present this Two Hundred Forty Second Report on Demands for Grants (2023-24) relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

2. Under Rule 272 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs is mandated to consider the Demands for Grants of the related Ministries and make report thereon. In pursuance thereof, the Committee in its meetings held on 15th and 16th February, 2023 heard the Home Secretary and other officers and considered the Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

3. The Committee in its sitting held on 15th March, 2023 considered and adopted the Report.

4. The Committee while making its observations/recommendations has mainly relied upon the following documents:-

- (i) Speech of Finance Minister on 1st February, 2023 while presenting the Union Budget 2023-24;
- (ii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2023-24;
- (iii) Output, Outcome, Monitoring framework of the Ministry 2023-24;
- (iv) Detailed Explanatory Note on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2023-24;
- (v) Details of under-utilization of the allocations made under different heads during the last three years;
- (vi) Written replies furnished by the Ministry to the Questionnaires sent to them by the Secretariat;
- (vii) Presentations made by the Home Secretary and other concerned officers;
- (viii) Written clarifications furnished by the Ministry, on the points/issues raised by the Members during the deliberations of the Committee; and
- (ix) Verbatim transcripts of the meetings of the Committee held on 15th and 16th February, 2023.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

15th March, 2023
24 Phalgun, 1944 (Saka)
New Delhi

Brijlal
Chairman
Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Home Affairs

ACRONYMS

AB-PMJAY	Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana
A&NI	Andaman and Nicobar Island
AR	Assam Rifles
AICTE	All India Council for Technical Education
AAI	Airport Authority of India
BADP	Border Area Development Programme
BM	Border Management
BE	Budget Estimate
BSF	Border Security Force
BOI	Bureau of Immigration
BTC	Border Trade Centre
BoPs	Border out Posts
BDCs	Block Development Councils
BPR&D	Bureau of Police Research and Development
CBMIS	Centre for Border Management and Intelligence Studies
CCPWC	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CAPFs	Central Armed Police Forces
CGHS	Central Government Health Scheme
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CIC	Coordination & International Co-operation
CIS	Cyber and Information Security Division
CS	Centre-State
CPOs	Central Police Organisations
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
CRMI	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure
CTCR	Counter-Terrorism and Counter Radicalization
CCTNS	Cyber Crime Tracking Network System
COBRA	Commando Battalion for Resolute Action
CFSL	Central Forensic Science Lab
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
CCS	Cabinet Committee on Security
CAP	Common Alerting Protocol
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DFG	Demands for Grants
DANIPS	Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Police Service
DM	Disaster Management
DFSS	Directorate of Forensic Science Services
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EWDS	Early Warning Dissemination System
ERSS	Emergency Response Support System
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
FFR	Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation
FD	Fixed Deposit
GLOFs	Glacial lake Outbursts Flows

GIS	Geographical Information System
GNCTD	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
HBA	House Building Assistance
ICJS	Inter-operable Criminal Justice System
I4C	Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre
IVFRT	Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking
ITBP	Indo Tibetan Border Police
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
LWE	Left Wing Extremism
LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies
LAHDCs	Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development councils
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MOPF	Modernisation of Police Forces
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoES	Ministry of Earth Science
MPCS	Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelter
MCTP	Mid-Career Training Programme
MoPS&W	Ministry of Ports Shipping & Waterways
NATGRID	National Intelligence Grid
NIA	National Investigation Agency
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NCRMP	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project
NCB	Narcotics Control Bureau
NCS	National Center for Seismology
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NFSU	National Forensic Science University
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board
NSG	National Security Guard
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NDPS	Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
NSP	National Scholarship Portal
PMDP	Prime Minister's Development Package
POL	Petroleum Oil Lubricant
RAF	Rapid Action Force
RRU	Rashtriya Raksha University
RE	Revised Estimates
SDRF	State Disaster Relief Force
SSB	Sashastra Seema Bal
SEWA	Self Employed Women's Association
SEA	South East Asia
SECI	Solar Energy Corporation of India
SAPs	State Action Plans
SRE	Security Related Expenditure
UT	Union Territory
WPR	West Pakistan Refugees
ZIPNET	Zonal Integrated Police Network

CHAPTER-I

OVERVIEW

1.1.1. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is responsible for internal security, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, management of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Disaster Management, etc. While discharging its duties, 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. Though 'Public Order' and 'Police' are the responsibilities of States as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 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.

1.2 Goals and Objectives

1.2.1 The Outcome Budget (2023-24) of the Ministry of Home Affairs throws light on its goals and objectives. The MHA administers and implements a wide arch of schemes and programmes as mentioned therein in detail. In brief, the goals and objectives of the Ministry for the year (2023-24) are as follows:-

- (i) Timely disbursement of funds for freedom fighters and their families;
- (ii) Ensuring the provision of security, administrative and residential infrastructure (Office Buildings) of CAPFs, i.e., Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Assam Rifles (AR) and National Security Guard (NSG);
- (iii) Ensuring security and administrative infrastructure of CFSs;
- (iv) Ensuring the provision of residential infrastructure and maintenance;
- (v) Providing financial assistance for modernization of police forces for various categories as per guidelines under Assistance to States for Modernization of Police Forces;
- (vi) Domain linkages of all ICJS pillars (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS), e-Forensics, e-Courts, e-Prosecutions and e-Prisons);
- (vii) Deployment of advanced analytics and prediction systems in ICJS;
- (viii) Empowering women of J&K through setting up of Resource Centres of SEWA (Self Employed Women's Association) for vocational training;
- (ix) Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure to States; and
- (x) Special Infrastructure Support for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States.

1.3 Organizational set up of the MHA

1.3.1 The list of existing Divisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs as per its Annual Report (2021-22) are as given below:-

1. Administration Division
2. Border Management-I (BM-I) Division
3. Border Management-II (BM-II) Division
4. Coordination & International Co-operation (CIC) Division

5. Centre-State (CS) Division
6. Cyber and Information Security(CIS) Division
7. Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization (CTCR) Division
8. Disaster Management (DM) Division
9. Finance Division
10. Foreigners Division
11. Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation (FFR) Division
12. Internal Security-I (IS-I) Division
13. Internal Security-II (IS-II) Division
14. Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs
15. Judicial Wing
16. Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Division
17. North East (NE) Division
18. Police – I (P-I) Division
19. Police – II (P-II) Division
20. Police Modernization (PM) Division
21. Union Territories (UT) Division
22. Women Safety Division

1.3.2 The Ministry also administers and controls the functioning of the following Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) :-

1. Assam Rifles;
2. Border Security Force;
3. Central Industrial Security Force;
4. Central Reserve Police Force;
5. Indo-Tibetan Border Police;
6. National Security Guard; and
7. Sashastra Seema Bal;

1.3.3 Apart from the above, there are a number of important institutions/organisations attached to the Ministry functioning under its administrative control:-

1. Bureau of Immigration;
2. Bureau of Police Research and Development;
3. Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Home Affairs;
4. Central Detective Training School;
5. Central Finger Print Bureau;
6. Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL);
7. Central Hindi Training Institute;
8. Committee of Parliament on Official Language;
9. Central Translation Bureau;
10. Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless);
11. Directorate of Forensic Science;
12. Home Guards;
13. Intelligence Bureau;
14. Inter-State Council Secretariat;
15. LNJP National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences;
16. Narcotics Control Bureau;
17. National Civil Defence College;

18. National Crime Records Bureau;
19. National Emergency Response Force and Civil Defence;
20. National Fire Service College;
21. National Foundation for Communal Harmony;
22. National Human Rights Commission;
23. North Eastern Police Academy;
24. Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India;
25. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy;
26. Zonal Council Secretariat.

CHAPTER-II

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2023-24) OF THE MHA

2.1 OVERVIEW

2.1.1 There are eleven Demands for Grants (DFG), which are administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The eleven Demands includes three Grants (Nos. 49-51), namely Ministry of Home Affairs (Grant No. 49); Cabinet (Grant No. 50); and Police (Grant No. 51). The next eight Grants (Nos. 52-59), pertains to the eight Union Territories out of which 5 Demands relate to the Union Territories (UTs) without a Legislature, namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Grant No. 52), Chandigarh (Grant No.53), Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Grant No. 54) Ladakh (Grant. No 55) and Lakshadweep (Grant No. 56). The remaining three Grants are Transfers pertaining to the three Union Territories with Legislature viz. Transfer to Delhi (Grant No. 57), Transfer to Jammu & Kashmir (Grant No. 58) and Transfer to Puducherry (Grant No. 59).

2.1.2 The provisions for the Union Territories (without Legislature) form part of the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, various programmes/schemes are the subject matter of different Ministries, which are responsible for scrutinizing, sanctioning and implementing the schemes/projects falling under their respective purview. Provisions for the Union Territories (with a Legislature) cover Assistance to the Union Territories of Puducherry, Jammu & Kashmir and NCT of Delhi, in the form of the Grants and Loans. In respect of these three Grants, the Ministry of Home Affairs releases the Grants on quarterly basis and has a limited role in scrutinizing, sanctioning and implementation of the schemes/projects.

2.2 OVERALL BUDGETARY ALLOCATION (2023-24) OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

2.2.1 The total allocation granted for all the eleven Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs in BE 2023-24 is ₹ 1,96, 034.94 crores. The details of allocation of all the eleven Demands of the Financial year 2022-23 (BE & RE) and Financial year 2023-24 (BE) are given in the table below:-

Table 2.1

Budgetary allocation to MHA during FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24

Demand No.		(₹ in crores)		
		BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	BE 2023-24
49 - MHA	Gross	7621.00	4448.77	5901.31
	Recovery	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Net	7621.00	4448.77	5901.31
51 - Police	Gross	119034.34	120026.19	129627.52
	Recovery	-1346.35	-955.83	-1870.78
	Net	117687.99	119070.36	127756.74
Total : MHA	Gross	126655.34	124474.96	135528.83
	Recovery	-1346.35	-955.83	-1870.78
	Net	125308.99	123519.13	133658.05

50 - Cabinet	Gross	1711.04	1352.86	1258.68
	Net	1711.04	1352.86	1258.68
Total: (MHA+Cabinet)	Gross	128366.38	125827.82	136787.51
	Recovery	-1346.35	-955.83	-1870.78
	Net	127020.03	124871.99	134916.73
52- Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Gross	5763.65	5568.05	6047.14
	Recovery	-60.00	-60.00	-60.00
	Net	5703.65	5508.05	5987.14
53- Chandigarh	Gross	5382.79	5779.12	6087.10
	Recovery	-536.00	-648.00	-651.00
	Net	4846.79	5131.12	5436.10
54- Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Gross	3781.10	2507.00	2482.00
	Recovery	-1407.00	-32.00	-7.00
	Net	2374.10	2475.00	2475.00
55- Ladakh	Gross	5958.00	6009.50	5968.25
	Recovery	-0.00	-51.50	-10.25
	Net	5958.00	5958.00	5958.00
56- Lakshadweep	Gross	1421.50	1349.18	1421.50
	Recovery	-26.75	-26.75	-26.75
	Net	1394.75	1322.43	1394.75
Total – UTs (without Legislature)	Gross	22307.04	21212.85	22005.99
	Recovery	-2029.75	-818.25	-755.00
	Net	20277.29	20394.60	21250.99
57-Transfer to Delhi		1168.00	977.02	1168.01
58-Transfer to J&K		35581.44	44538.13	35581.44
59-Transfer to Puducherry		1729.79	3129.79	3117.77
Total - UTs (With Legislature)		38479.23	48644.94	39867.22
Total all Grants	Gross	189152.65	195685.61	198660.72
	Recovery	-3376.10	-1774.08	-2625.78
	Net	185776.55	193911.53	196034.94

2.2.2 It can be seen from the table 2.1 above that the allocation made to the MHA (Demand No. 49) for BE 2023-24 is ₹5,901.31 which is a reduction of 22.56% from the allocation of ₹7621 crores in BE 2022-23. The allocation made to the MHA (Demand No. 51) for BE 2023-24 is ₹1,27,756.74 which shows an increase of 8.5 % from the allocation of ₹1,17,687.99 crores made in BE 2022-23.

2.2.3 The allocation made to the MHA (Demand No. 52-59 Union Territories) for BE 2023-24 is ₹61,118.21 which is 31.17% of the total allocation made to MHA in BE 2023-24. This is an increase of 4.01 % from the allocation of ₹58756.52 crores in BE 2022-23. The combined allocation made for 5 Union Territories (Without Legislature) for BE 2023-24 is ₹21,250.99 crores which is an increase of 4.8% from the allocation of ₹20,277.29 crores in BE 2022-23. The combined allocation made for 3 Union Territories (With Legislature) for BE 2023-24 is ₹39,867.22 crores which is an increase of 3.6% from the allocation of ₹38,479.23 crores in BE 2022-23.

2.2.4 For 2023-24, the total allocation for the MHA for BE 2023-24 is ₹1,96,034.94 which is an increase of 5.52% from the allocation of ₹1,85,776.55 crores in BE 2022-23. The total allocation granted for the MHA at BE stage for past 3 three years i.e. 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 has been ₹1,66,546.94 crores, ₹1,85,776.55 crores and ₹1,96,034.94 crores respectively. This shows the increasing trend in budgetary allocation made to the MHA.

2.3 BUDGETARY ALLOCATION (2023-24) OF DEMAND NO. 49 (MHA) AND 51 (POLICE)

2.3.1 During its presentation on DFG (2023-24) on 15th February, 2023, the Ministry apprised the Committee about the status of utilization of funds under its various demands in FY 2022-23, and the allocated amount in BE 2023-24 as under:

Table 2.2

Utilization status under Demands No. 49 and 51

		(₹ in crores)			
Demand No.		BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	Expdr. 31.01.23	BE 2023-24
49- MHA	Revenue	7384.62	4231.25	3204.95	5472.44
	Capital	236.38	217.52	93.48	428.87
	Total	7621.00	4448.77	3298.43	5901.31
51- Police	Revenue	108505.79	111097.63	93297.78	117782.65
	Capital	10528.55	8928.56	5394.59	11844.87
	Total	119034.34	120026.19	98692.37	129627.52
Total (49+51)	Revenue	115890.41	115328.88	96502.73	123255.09
	Capital	10764.93	9146.08	5488.07	12273.74
	Total	126655.34	124474.96	101990.79	135528.83

2.3.2 It can be seen from the Table 2.2 that under Demand No. 49 (MHA), ₹ 7,621.00 crores was allocated in BE 2022-23, which was reduced to ₹4448.77 crores at RE stage, out of which ₹3,298.43 crores has been spent (till 31st January, 2023) which is 74.14 % of the RE. In BE 2022-23, the allocation made under the Demand No. 51 (Police) was ₹ 1,19,034.34 crores which was increased at RE stage to ₹1,20,026.19 crores, out of which 98,692.37 crores has been spent (till 31st January, 2023) which is 82.22 % of the RE. Further, In BE 2022-23, the allocation made under the Capital Head for Demand No. 51 (Police) was ₹ 10,528.55 crores, which was reduced to ₹8,928.56 crores at RE stage, out of which ₹5,394.59 crores has been spent (till 31st January, 2023) which is 60.41 % of the RE. for combined heads (Demand No 49 and 51), ₹ 1,26,655.34 crores was allocated in BE 2022-23, which was reduced to ₹1,24,474.96 crores at RE stage, out of which ₹1,01,990.79 crores has been spent (till 31st January, 2023) which is 81.39% of the RE. The fund utilization pattern of the important heads/ schemes/ projects under Demand No.49 and 51 have been discussed in subsequent chapters.

2.4 Head-wise Projections and allocations at BE 2023-24 for Demand No. 49

2.4.1 As informed by the MHA, the amount projected by the Ministry under various heads of Demand No. 49 and the amount allocated for BE 2023-24 along with its variation with respect to RE 2022-23 has been shown in Table 2.3 given below:-

Table 2.3

Head-wise Projections and allocation at BE 2023-24 for Demand No. 49

(Amount in crore of ₹)

S/No	Description	RE 2022-23	BE 23-24 Projected	BE 23-24	% of Variation RE to BE
	Centre's Expenditure				
	Establishment Expenditure of Centre				
1	Secretariat	638.66	769.30	797.25	24.83
2	Official Language	75.54	103.92	93.26	23.46
3	National Disaster Response Force	1419.01	1704.98	1601.02	12.83
	Total: Establishment Expenditure of Centre	2133.21	2578.20	2491.53	16.80
	Central Sector Schemes / Project				
4	Relief and rehabilitation of Migrants and repatriates	383.42	339.72	301.61	-21.34
5	Freedom Fighters (pension and other benefits)	654.95	657.13	653.08	-0.29
6	Helicopter Services				
6.1	Helicopter Services in North Eastern Region	100.00	110.00	110.00	10.00
6.2	Helicopter Services in LADAKH	3.00	5.00	5.00	66.67
6.3	Helicopter Services in J&K and HP	8.00	11.00	11.00	37.50
	Disaster Management				
7	Infrastructure of Disaster Management	92.12	330.04	141.73	53.85
8	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project				
9	Other Disaster Management Scheme	105.74	51.56	251.92	138.24
	Total: Disaster Management	197.86	381.60	393.65	98.95
10	Civic Action Programme and Media Plan	15.00	20.00	30.00	100.00
	Total: Central Sector Schemes / Project	1362.23	1524.45	1504.34	10.43
	Other Central Sector Expenditure				
11	Autonomous Bodies- NHRC	70.00	70.00	70.00	0.00
12	Census Survey and Statistics	552.65	3447.87	1564.65	183.12
13	Other Central Miscellaneous Exp.	93.48	91.49	93.48	0.00
	Total: Other Central Sector Expenditure	716.13	3609.36	1728.13	141.32

Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
14	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project	165.60	221.67	110.00	-33.57
S/No	Description	RE 2022-23	BE 23-24 Projected	BE 23-24	% of Variation RE to BE
Other Transfer to States					
15	Home Guards-3601	18.31	18.31	18.31	0.00
16	Civil Defence- 3601	12.29	8.00	8.00	-34.91
17	Payment to States for Cent. Act-3601	40.00	40.00	40.00	0.00
18	Grants to Autonomous Council for North Eastern States	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Total: Other Transfer to States		71.60	67.31	67.31	-5.99
Grant Total		4448.77	8000.99	5901.31	32.65

2.4.2 It can be clearly seen from the table that under the heads like - Relief and rehabilitation of Migrants and repatriates, Freedom Fighters (pension and other benefits), Helicopter Services, allocations has been made in consonance with the projected amounts for BE 2023-24. However, for heads pertaining to the Disaster Management i.e. Infrastructure of Disaster Management and National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, the projected amount were ₹330.04 crores and ₹221.67 crores respectively, against which ₹141.73 crores and ₹110.00 have been allocated respectively.

2.5 Head-wise Projections and allocations at BE 2023-24 for Demand No. 51

2.5.1 The amount projected by the Ministry under various heads of Demand No. 51, the amount allocated for BE 2023-24 along with its variation with respect to RE 2022-23 has been shown in following table:-

Table 2.4

Head-wise Projections and allocation at BE 2023-24 for Demand No. 51

	Scheme	RE 2022-23	BE 23-24 Projected	BE 23-24	% of Variation RE to BE
	Establishment Expenditure				
	Central Armed Police Forces				
1.01	Central Reserve Police Force	31495.88	36373.36	31772.23	0.88
1.02	National Security Guards	1183.80	1288.29	1286.54	8.68
1.03	Border Security Force	23557.51	25563.67	24771.28	5.15
1.04	Indo-Tibetan Border Police	7626.38	8646.03	8096.89	6.17
1.05	Central Industrial Security Force	12293.23	13428.31	13214.68	7.50
1.06	Assam Rifles	6561.33	7459.64	7052.46	7.49
1.07	Sashastra Seema Bal	8019.78	8737.74	8329.1	3.86

1.08	Departmental Accounting Organisation for CAPFs	132.57	143.76	141.85	7.00
	Total-Central Armed Police Forces	90870.48	101640.80	94665.03	4.18
2	Intelligence Bureau	3022.02	3532.70	3418.32	13.11
3	National Intelligence Grid	96.56	215.79	200.53	107.67
4	Special Protection Group	411.88	515.94	433.59	5.27
5	Delhi Police	11617.59	12870.72	11662.03	0.38
6	Central Police Organizations	1042.01	1301.37	1147.21	10.10
7	Education, Training and Research	311.22	415.73	442.17	42.08
8	Criminology and Forensic Science	87.02	135.48	109.47	25.80
	Total: Establishment Expenditure	107458.78	120628.53	112078.35	4.30
	Central Sector Schemes / Projects				
9	IVFRT (Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking)	175.00	273.12	229.25	31.00
10	BSF Air Wing, Aircraft, Riverboat and Helibase	59.68	242.78	78.18	31.00
11	Border Infrastructure & Management				
11.01	Maintenance and Border Check Post	267.64	427.90	350.61	31.00
11.02	Capital Outlay	3471.34	3189.44	3194.42	-7.98
	Total-Border Infrastructure & Management	3738.98	3617.34	3545.03	-5.19
12	Police Infrastructure				
	Scheme	RE 2022-23	BE 23-24 Projected	BE 23-24	% of Variation RE to BE
12.01	CAPFs and Central Police Organisations	1929.38	4069.35	3366.66	74.49
12.02	Delhi Police	259.00	268.00	270.00	4.25
	Total-Police Infrastructure	2188.38	4337.35	3636.66	66.18
13	Schemes for Safety of Women				
13.01	Nirbhaya Fund Transfers	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
13.02	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children and Miscellaneous Schemes	140.72	107.83	120.78	-14.17
13.03	Met from Nirbhaya Fund	-140.72	-107.83	-120.78	-14.17
13.04	Emergency Respons Support System (ERSS)	36.13	221.00	221.00	511.68
	Total: Schemes for Safety of Women	136.13	321.00	321.00	135.80
14	Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centres	25.00	116.06	94.40	277.60
15	Modernization Plan IV for CAPFs	154.40	579.90	202.27	31.00

16	Implementation of Inter-Operable criminal Justice System	105.20	1100.00	590.60	461.41
17	Modernization of Prisons	100.00	300.00	250.00	150.00
	Total - Central Sector Schemes / Projects	6682.77	10887.55	8947.39	33.89
	Autonomous Bodies				
18	Land Port Authority of India	305.00	574.50	330.00	8.20
19	National Forensic Science University	70.00	146.00	80.00	14.29
20	Rashtriya Raksha University	76.00	222.00	80.00	5.26
	Total - Autonomous Bodies	451.00	942.50	490.00	8.65
	Others				
21	India Reserve Battalions & Reimbursement to States for deployment of Battalions	20.00	60.30	36.00	80.00
22	Welfare Grants to CAPFs / CPOs and Misc. items	51.15	147.30	80.00	56.40
23	Research	1814.60	2190.42	1775.00	-2.18
	Total - Others	1885.75	2398.02	1891.00	0.28
	Total - Other Central Sector Expenditure	2336.75	3340.52	2381.00	1.89
	Centrally Sponsored Schemes				
24	Modernisation of Police Forces				
24.01	Modernisation of State Police Forces and CCTNS	152.52	620.45	264.12	73.17
24.02	SRE and Special Infrastructure Scheme for LWE Areas	2024.54	3670.00	2780.88	37.36
24.03	Narcotics Control Bureau	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
24.04	Modernization of Forensic Capacities	250.00	700.00	700.00	180.00
	Total: Modernization of Police Force	2432.06	4995.45	3750.00	54.19
	Scheme	RE 2022-23	BE 23-24 Projected	BE 23-24	% of Variation RE to BE
25	Border Area Development Programme	160.00	1194.00	600.00	275.00
26	Scheme for Safety of Women				
26.01	Safe city projects	165.11	1300.10	1100.00	566.22
26.02	Met from Nirbhaya fund	-165.11	-1300.10	-1100.00	566.22
	Total: Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2592.06	6189.45	4350.00	67.82
	Gross Total	119070.36	141046.05	127756.74	7.30
	Recoveries	-955.83	-2057.93	-1870.78	95.72
	Net Total	120026.19	143103.98	129627.52	8.00

2.5.2 The Table 2.4 shows that there have been less allocations against the projections made by the Ministry in BE 2023-24 for some Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) like Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Assam Rifles and Sashastra Seema Bal. Similar pattern could be observed for Delhi Police, Police Infrastructure, Modernization Plan IV, Modernization of Police Forces and Border Area Development Programme and many other programmes.

Observation/ Recommendation

2.5.3 The Committee finds, from the above-mentioned information, that allocations under several heads of Demand No. 51 have been less than the projected figures. Noticeable among them are some important heads such as the allocations made for Central Police Reserve Police Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Assam Rifles and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Modernization Plan IV, Delhi Police, Police Infrastructure and Border Area Development Programme (BADP). The Committee observes that such decrease in allocations are likely to affect many important schemes under these heads, and may *inter-alia*, slow down the modernization programmes of Central Armed Police Forces and Delhi Police. Similarly lower allocations against the projections of the year 2023-24 may affect the execution of developmental projects particularly in border areas. Hence, the Committee, recommends, that the MHA may take up with the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocations under these heads in consonance with their projections so that the developmental schemes under these heads do not get hampered due to want of sufficient funds.

2.5.4 The Committee finds that the Capital expenditure under Demand No. 51 (Police) has been 60.41% (till 31st January, 2023) against the allocation made at RE 2022-23. The Committee has been noticing similar pattern during past few years where a large chunk of funds are spent in the last quarter of the financial year. The Committee, therefore, recommends that during the project planning and finalization stage, the Ministry may equitably distribute the expenditure to be incurred under the project among all four quarters to prevent rush of expenditure in the last quarter of the financial year.

2.6 BUDGETARY ALLOCATION (2023-24) OF DEMAND NO. (52-59) FOR UNION TERRITORIES

2.6.1 The total budgetary allocation for FY 2023-24 along with revenue and capital breakup for each Union Territory has been tabulated below:-

Table 2.5

Allocations made under Demands No. 52 to 59 for FY 2023-24

Grant No.	(₹ in crores)		
	BE 2023-24		
	Revenue	capital	Total
52 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5481.96	505.18	5987.14
53 - Chandigarh	4834.07	602.03	5436.10
54 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1526.86	948.14	2475.00
55 - Ladakh	2808.08	3149.92	5958.00
56 - Lakshadweep	1109.52	285.23	1394.75

TOTAL (UTs without Legislature)	15760.49	5490.50	21250.99
57- Transfers to Delhi	1168.00	00.01	1168.01
58- Transfer to J & K	35581.44	00.00	35581.44
59- Transfers to Puducherry	3117.76	00.01	3117.77
TOTAL (UTs with Legislature)	39867.20	00.02	39867.22
Total (All UTs)	55627.69	5453.52	61118.21

^The above data excludes recoveries and the net amount has been used instead of the Gross amount

2.6.2 The 8 Union Territories have been allocated a total amount of ₹61,118.21 crores in BE 2023-24, which is 31.17% of the MHA's total Budget at BE 2023-24. Table 2.5 depicts that the allocation made for the 5 Union Territories (without legislature), is ₹ 21,250.99 crores which is 34.77% of the total allocation made for the UTs. The 3 Union Territories (with legislature), have been allocated ₹ 39,867.22 crores, which is 65.22% of the total allocation made for the UTs. The allocation made under Capital Head in BE 2023-24 for the UTs (without legislature) is 25.83% of the total allocation. The allocation under Capital Head for BE 2021-22 and BE 2022-23 was 26.83% and 25.23% respectively.

2.6.3 The utilization status of funds allocated to the 5 UTs (without Legislature) during FY 2022-23 are given in the table below:-

Table 2.6

Utilization status under Demands No. 52 to 56 (UTs without Legislature)

Grant No.	(₹ in crores)				
	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	Expdr. (As furnished by MHA)	Expenditure % w.r.t. RE 2022-23	BE 2023-24 (Allocation)
52 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5703.65	5568.05	4320.49	77.59%	5987.14
53 - Chandigarh	4846.79	5779.12	4978.26	86.14%	5436.10
54 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2374.10	2507.00	1685.08	67.21%	2475.00
55 - Ladakh	5958.00	5958.00	2943.20	49.40%	5958.00
56 - Lakshadweep	1394.75	1349.18	867.39	64.29%	1394.75
TOTAL (52-56)	20277.29	21161.35	14794.42	68.92%	21250.99

2.6.4 As informed by the MHA on 16th February, 2022, the total expenditure incurred by all UTs under Demand No. 52-56 (UTs without Legislature) against the allocation made in RE 2022-23, has been 66.83%. The UT of Chandigarh and Dadra and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have highest expenditure among the UTs without legislature i.e. 86.14% and 77.59% respectively, of the allocations made to them in RE 2022-23. On the other hand, the UT of Ladakh has the lowest expenditure of 49.40% against the allocation made in BE 2022-23. Further, utilization percentage of the allocation made to the UT of Ladakh in BE 2020-21 (till 31st January, 2021) and BE 2022-23 (till 31st January, 2022) was 27.42%. and 44.34% . This shows that the utilization of funds in the UT of Ladakh has improved but it is still less than 50%.

2.6.5 The utilization status of funds allocated to the 3 UTs (without Legislature) during FY 2022-23 are given in the table below:-

Table 2.7

Utilization status under Demands No. 57 to 59 (UTs with Legislature)

Grant No.	B E 2022-23	R E 2022-23	Expdr. as furnished by UTs	Expndr. % w.r.t. RE 2022-23	BE 2023-24
57- Transfers to Delhi	1168.00	977.02	713.25	73.00%	1168.01
58- Transfer to J & K	35581.44	44538.13	34930.65	78.42%	35581.44
59- Transfers to Puducherry	1729.79	*3129.79	1729.77	55.27%	3117.77
TOTAL (57-59)	38479.23	48644.94	37373.67	68.89%	39867.22

*The allocation is inclusive of ₹1,400 crores additionally allocated by MoF in RE 2022-23

2.6.6 As informed by the MHA on 16th February, 2022, the total expenditure incurred by all UTs under Demand No. 57-59 (UTs with Legislature) against the allocation made in RE 2022-23, has been 68.89%. The utilization of funds by the UT of Puducherry has been 55.27% only due to additional allocation of ₹1400 crores made to the UT in RE 2022-23. The UT of Delhi and J&K have spent 73% and 78.42% respectively, against the transfer made by the MHA to them during RE 2022-23.

Observation/ Recommendation

2.6.7 The Committee notes that there has been an increase of 4.01% in allocations made for the Union Territories (UTs) in year 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23. But there has been no substantial increase in the capital budget for the UTs during past three years. The Committee understands that the developmental needs of the UTs requires adequate capital funds for creation of physical and social infrastructure like roads, power, water and sanitation, health and education in all UTs. Further, to ensure that the sensitive and fragile ecology of some of the UTs are not affected, special measures will have to be taken while implementing the developmental projects. This requires extra expenditure which in turn demands more allocation of funds. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry may strive for increasing the capital budgets for the Union Territories in coming financial years laying special emphasis on planning ecological sustenance along with developmental prosperity.

2.6.8 The Committee notes that the fund utilization in the UT of Ladakh is improving. But it is still below 50% (as per figures provided by the MHA till 31.01.2023). The Committee appreciates the efforts of the Ministry and the UT administration for improvement in fund utilization in Ladakh and recommends that the MHA may try to optimize utilization of funds in Ladakh in the next financial year. The Ministry of Home Affairs, being the controlling Ministry, may ensure timely release of funds to coincide with the working season of the UT of Ladakh.

CHAPTER III

DEMAND NO. 49 - MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

3.1 OVERVIEW

3.1.1 The Demand No. 49 of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) contains provisions mainly for various administrative functions in respect of MHA Secretariat, Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, various offices functioning under Department of Official Language, National Disaster Response Force, National Disaster Management Authority, Civil Defence, National Human Rights Commission, Fire Services and Departmental Accounting Organisation of MHA.

3.1.2 Apart from the above, provisions have been made for Central Sector Scheme/Projects like, Relief & Rehabilitation for repatriates and migrants, Pension and other benefits to Freedom Fighters, Helicopter services for North- East, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh and various schemes of Disaster Management including World Bank assisted National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project.

3.2 OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

3.2.1 The allocations under Official Language include provisions for Central Hindi Training Institute, Central Translation Bureau, Technical Cell, Regional Implementation Offices and other schemes / programmes being implemented by the Department of Official Language.

3.2.2 The Committee sought to know about the measures that have been worked out for the promotion of official language for the year 2023-24. The MHA informed about the efforts made by the Department of Official Language, which are as follows:-

- (i) Kanthastha, a memory-based software tool, has been further improved by the Department of Official Language with some additional features like neural machine translation, speech to text i.e. voice typing and chat bot service.
- (ii) 'Hindi Shabd Sindhu' is being prepared to enrich Hindi from other Languages of the country.
- (iii) Hindi Language training is imparted to the officers/employees of various Ministries/ Departments/Undertakings/Banks etc. of the Government of India through e-tools "Leela-Rajbhasha" and "Leela-Pravah".
- (iv) The Department of Official Language ensures that websites of all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are completely bilingual so that every citizen can get information about the departments/ministries in Hindi language.
- (v) E-Saral Hindi Vaakya Kosh containing about 90,000 sentences in bilingual form is available on the website of the Department of Official Language for official use.
- (vi) Hindi workshops are organised in the Ministries/Departments and Subordinate Offices of the Government of India.

3.2.3 The Committee in its meeting held on 15th February, 2023, while discussing DFG (2023-24) of the MHA discussed that the Department of Official Language should take steps for translation of the Budget papers/ legal documents/ judgements of courts, etc. in Hindi and other regional languages. The Committee also emphasized on the use of simple and easy to comprehend words in Hindi translation of official papers.

3.2.4 From the information provided by the MHA, it may be seen that while the allocation in RE of 2022-23, the allocation was ₹75.54 crores, in BE 2023-24 an allocation of ₹93.26 crores has been made under the head 'Official language'. Thus, there has been an increase of nearly 18 crores over the past year's allocation.

Observation/ Recommendation

3.2.5 The Committee notes the steps taken by the Department of Official Language (DOL) for the promotion of Hindi language in the country. The Committee opines that the documents introduced in Parliament like Bills, all Central Acts, Ordinances, Subordinate Legislations etc. as well as the judgments of the courts should be translated in Hindi. The Department of Official Language should take up with the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law and Justice for translation of these documents. Easy and simple words could be used so that common man can easily understand and interpret it. Efforts should also be made for the timely preparation and publication of standard Legal Glossary and availability of it in Hindi and other Eighth Schedule Languages as well. The Committee hopes that with the enhanced allocation this year under this head, the schemes planned by the MHA are implemented and the funds are properly utilized.

3.3 NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF)

3.3.1 The MHA apprised the Committee that the Government of India on 15th October, 2018 had accorded administrative approval for raising of 4 additional battalions of NDRF i.e. one battalion each from BSF and Assam Rifles and two from ITBP with strength of 1149 per battalion. These four battalions have been raised as 13th Battalion for J&K, 14th Bn. for Himachal Pradesh, 15th Bn. NDRF for Uttarakhand and 16th Battalion Delhi NCR. All the four new Battalion have been raised and are made operational. The MHA informed that there has been a shortage of an allocation to the tune of ₹100 crores for NDRF in 2023-24 against the projected amount. However, more funds are required for raising 4 new battalions.

3.3.2 The Committee in its meeting held on 15th February, 2023, while discussing DFG (2023-24) for the MHA appreciated the efforts of NDRF in rescue and rehabilitation during disasters. The Committee also took note of the 4 additional battalions which has been raised by the NDRF. The Ministry also apprised the Committee that NDRF is providing training and allocating funds to State Disaster Relief Force (SDRF) to strengthen disaster response all across the country. During discussions, the Committee expressed its concern on low representation of women in NDRF.

3.3.3 The provision for National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) under Revenue Section is to meet its administrative expenditure and establishment cost. The provision under Capital Section is for procurement of Machinery & Equipment and Motor Vehicles of the Force. The Committee sought to know about the reasons for an increase in the allocation of NDRF from ₹ 1335.58 crores in BE 2022-23 to ₹1601.02 crores in BE 2023-24. The MHA informed that the increase in the

allocation of NDRF from Rs 1335.58 crores in BE 2022-23 to ₹ 1601.02 crores in BE 2023-24 is due to :

- (i) Raising of 02 newly raised Battalions in NDRF.
- (ii) Major component of increase of budget is in salary, which is ₹165 crores, cost of ration is ₹9 crores and Major Works (OB) and Major Works (RB) is ₹ 74 crores and other expenditure.
- (iii) Enhancement of operational activities in NDRF due to frequent natural/manmade disasters.

3.3.4 While on a query from the Committee regarding community preparedness to disasters, the MHA informed the Committee that NDMA in collaboration with States/UTs has launched a pan-India project, Aapada Mitra Scheme to train 100,000 able-bodied volunteers (Aapda Mitra) in disaster response for floods, cyclone, landslide and earthquake relief and rescue in 350 disaster prone districts in the country. This will help protect communities living in disaster prone areas. The project is likely to be completed by March, 2023. The MHA further informed that 52,000 volunteer have already been given training under the scheme.

3.3.5 The MHA also apprised the Committee that NDMA has been advocating the cause of sustainable development through its various guidelines/studies and workshops. These guidelines are as follows:

- (i) Management of Earthquakes (2007)
- (ii) Guidelines on Management of Landslides and Snow Avalanches (2009)
- (iii) Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings (2014)
- (iv) Simplified guidelines on Earthquake (2021)
- (v) Landslide Risk Management Strategy (2019)
- (vi) Guidelines on Management of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) (2020)
- (vii) Compendium of Task Force Report on NDMA Guidelines on Management of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF's) (2020)
- (viii) Summary for Policy Makers on NDMA Guidelines on Management of GLOFs (2020)

3.3.6 During the course of the meetings, the Committee desired to be apprised about the disaster management strategy that needs to be adopted in the Himalayan region. The MHA informed that given the terrain and challenges in accessibility and communication, local level response capacity including community-based disaster management needs to be further enhanced. There is a need for greater investment in ensuring the disaster resilience of all critical infrastructures. Geological Survey of India (GSI) has undertaken landslide susceptibility mapping of the hill regions. These are being further developed at a higher resolution. Local administration are being encouraged to use these maps for development planning.

3.3.7 The Committee desired to be apprised about on the status on installation of early warning system for disasters like earthquake, landslides/ subsidence, cloud burst and glacial lake outflows. The MHA informed the Committee that for early warning in case of disasters, the following systems are in place:-

- (i) **Earthquake:** Ministry of Earth Science (MoES) is the nodal ministry for earthquakes. National Center for Seismology (NCS) is the nodal agency of the Government of India for monitoring of earthquake activity in the country. NCS maintains National Seismological Network of more than 150 stations each having state of art equipment and spreading all across the country. NCS monitors earthquake activity all across the country through its 24x7
- **Weather related hazards:** For various weather related hazards such as cyclones, rainfall, cloudburst, thunderstorms and lightning, heat wave and cold waves, Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) (Under MoES) issues early warning. It operates its network of weather instruments spread across the country.
 - **Landslide:** The Ministry of Mines is the nodal ministry for landslide related issues. Geological Survey of India (GSI) has undertaken landslide susceptibility mapping of the hill regions. These are being further developed at a higher resolution. NDMA has also implemented project on “Development of Low-Cost Landslide Monitoring Solutions in collaboration with IIT Mandi in which low cost early warning system has been developed which is quite cheaper to commercial available systems. The same kind of system will be scaled up under the forthcoming National Programme on Landslide Risk Reduction and Mitigation.
 - **Glacier Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF):** The Central Water Commission and Ministry of Jal Shakti are the nodal agency. NDMA has also issued the guidelines on GLOF (2020).
 - **Common Alerting Protocol (CAP):** It is based on integrated Alert System (Sachet)” Phase-I is being implemented in all 36 States/ UTs under which Alert Generating Agencies and Alert Dissemination Agencies have been integrated and access provided to them with CAP for alert dissemination through SMS for landslides, cloud bursts and avalanches, etc.

3.3.8 Besides, NDMA has issued National Disaster management Plan (NDMP in 2016, which was further revised in 2019. Further all the State Governments in the Himalayan regions have prepared Disaster Management Plans at State and District levels, under the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2005.

OBSERVATION/RECOMMENDATION

3.3.9 The MHA has informed the Committee that the NDRF has been allocated ₹1601.02 crores against the projected amount of ₹1704.98 crores. The Committee notes that against the projected demand and the allocation in BE 2023-24, there is a shortfall to the tune of ₹ 100 crores. The Committee hopes that this shortfall will not affect the process of raising of new battalions of the NDRF. The Committee urges the MHA to take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance and seek this amount at RE stage so that the requirement of additional personnel in NDRF can be fulfilled on time to meet the nations demand during exigency.

3.3.10 The Committee notes that 1 lakh volunteers will be trained by NDRF under Aapda Mitra Scheme for 350 disaster prone District in the country which will be 285 volunteers per district on an average. However, the MHA has not given any timelines by which the Ministry proposes to train and raise these volunteers. It also notes that the information regarding the ratio of the volunteers to the populations that they are going to cover has also not been provided. The Committee would like to be apprised about the details of the plan in this regard.

3.3.11 The Committee notes that the intensity, magnitude and frequencies of natural calamities have increased over the past few years in the changing weather and ecological scenario across the globe. The Committee understands the role and responsibilities of NDRF has also increased manifold in providing immediate and timely intervention and relief to the victims in post-calamity scenario. Therefore, there is a need to further bring down the disaster resilience at community level which can be done by grooming volunteers under the Aapda Mitra Scheme to train and raise awareness among people for speedy dissemination of alerts and mobilization of the people during evacuation operations at the time of disasters. The Committee also recommends that the Civil Defense Volunteers in States/ UTs may also be trained by the NDRF on the lines of Aapda Mitra Scheme to further increase the number of trained people at local level for rescue and rehabilitation activities at the time of disasters.

3.3.12 The Committee notes the low representation of women in NDRF and recommends that the NDMA may chalk out a plan to increase the representation of women in NDRF in a phased manner. This will add to the strength and skills of the NDRF in rescuing and handling of women, children and old people during disasters.

3.3.13 The Committee takes notes of the efforts of NDRF in advocating for the sustainable development through and developing various guidelines/studies to deal with natural disasters. Considering the increase in intensity and frequency of natural disasters and potential danger posed by the climate change, it is important to assess the future requirements for adaptation and mitigation during disasters. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the NDMA may conduct a research to prepare a long-term roadmap for creating disaster resilience and adaptation in the country. The Committee also recommends that the Government may increase investment in building disaster resilient infrastructure including buildings and transport networks to reduce the impact of natural disasters.

3.4 RELIEF AND REHABILITATION FOR MIGRANTS AND REPATRIATES

3.4.1 The scheme has provisions for:-

- (i) Rehabilitation package for displaced persons from Pak Occupied Kashmir and Chhamb Niabat Areas;
- (ii) Rehabilitation of refugees from Sri Lanka who are staying in camps;
- (iii) Expenditure on refugees from Tibet;
- (iv) Relief & Rehabilitation assistance to the State of Tripura for Bru migrants;
- (v) Financial assistance to families of West Pakistan Refugees (WPR) settled in the UT of J&K;
- (vi) Enhanced compensation to 1984 riot victims; and
- (vii) Land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh.

3.4.2 The budgetary allocations and utilization of funds for the FY 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 along with projected and allocated amount for the FY 2023-24 under this head has been given below:-

Table 3.1

Fund Utilization Pattern under Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates

(₹ in crores)

2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			Projected 2023-24	Allocated 2023-24
BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp. (Till 31 st December, 2022)		
205.83	258.56	303.76	241.20	399.19	352.33	299.76	383.42	182.08	339.72	301.61

3.4.3 The Ministry has informed that in the year 2020-21, against allocation of 258.56 crores at RE stage, 303.76 crores was spent while in 2021-22, against allocation of 399.19 crores at RE stage, 352.33 crores was spent. The expenditure for 2022-23 (till 31st December, 2022) has been ₹182.08 crores against the allocation of ₹383.42 crores at RE stage.

3.4.4 An amount of ₹ 301.61 crores have been allocated in BE 2023-24 for relief and rehabilitation of migrants and repatriates. The Committee sought to know about the proposals for the relief and rehabilitation of migrants and repatriates during 2023-24. The MHA informed that the funds will be used majorly for the following sub schemes:-

- (i) Financial Assistance to West Pakistan Refugee: ₹25 crores
- (ii) Assistance to Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan Relief Committee: ₹8 crores
- (iii) Central Scheme for Assistance to Victims of Terrorist & Communal Violence: ₹5 crores
- (iv) Rehabilitation Scheme - Tripura: ₹181.89 crores
- (v) Repatriates from Sri Lanka: ₹80 crores

3.4.5 The MHA informed that the reasons for underutilization of funds under this head for FY 2022-23 are as follows:-

- (i) Central Scheme for Assistance to Victims of Terrorist & Communal Violence: Under-utilization due to less number of claims.
- (ii) Land Boundary Agreement - India & Bangladesh: No fund has been released in current FY 2022-2023 till 31st December, 2022 due to pending Utilization Certificate (UC) of FY 2021-22 from State Government of West Bengal. Now a release of ₹15 crores to the State Govt. of West Bengal is approved. The Government of West Bengal has been asked to open State Nodal Account (SNA) for the release of the funds.
- (iii) Repatriates from Sri Lanka: Additional ₹30 crores has been allocated at RE stage. Release of ₹30 crores to the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu has approved and the same is being released shortly.

3.4.6 The Committee enquired about the status of settlement of 6,959 Bru families in Tripura till date. The MHA informed that an Agreement was signed between GoI, Govt. of Tripura, Govt. of Mizoram and Bru representatives on 16th January, 2020 for resettlement of Bru families in Tripura. As per terms of the Agreement, each Bru family would be entitled to a Fixed Deposit (FD) of ₹ 4 Lakh, Cash Assistance of ₹5000/- per month and free ration for 2 years, House Building Assistance (HBA) of ₹1,50,000/-, a plot of land measuring 30x40 sq. ft. and free transportation to the place of resettlement. The MHA further informed that as per the information received from Government of

Tripura, as on 27th January, 2023, 5,907 families have been settled in twelve identified locations, out of which HBA has been released to 5,603 families and 2,689 houses have been completed. Fixed Deposit (FD) of ₹4 lakhs and monthly cash assistance of ₹ 5000/- has been released to 2600 families. As per the request of the Government of Tripura, MHA has released ₹140 crores in FY 2020-21 and ₹130.12 crores in FY 2021-22. In FY 2022-23 MHA has so far released ₹112.40 crores for Bru rehabilitation.

3.4.7 Information was sought about the status of construction of transit accommodation to settle Kashmiri migrants and whether any timeline has been fixed to complete the project. In their response the MHA informed the Committee that construction of 6,000 transit accommodations have been taken up in Kashmir Valley under PMDP, 2015. Out of these 6,000 transit accommodations, 192 have been completed, another 1984 units are likely to be completed by end of 2023 and the remaining units are in various stages of completion process. Presently, 1,230 PM Package employees are living in 913 units (192+ 721) which were constructed under PMRP 2008. The facilities like supply of safe tap water, electricity, sanitation, security are readily provided in these transit accommodations.

Observation/Recommendation

3.4.8 The Committee notes from the information provided by the Ministry that while expenditures of allocated funds in the FYs 2020-21 and 2021-22 were good. However, during FY 2022-23, till 31st December, 2022, an expenditure of ₹182.08 crores against the allocation of ₹383.42 crores at RE stage, could be made. The Committee hopes that the MHA may take necessary steps to improve optimal utilization of funds allocated for the relief and rehabilitation of the migrants and repatriates.

3.4.9 The Committee notes that there has been a delay in the release of funds under ‘Land Boundary Agreement between India & Bangladesh’ due to pending utilization certificate by the State of West Bengal. Now a release of ₹ 15 crores to the State Govt. of West Bengal is approved but the State is yet to open State Nodal Account (SNA) for the release of the funds. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with the State of West Bengal to open SNA at the earliest so that the funds are released to the State.

3.4.10 The Committee notes that as on 31st December, 2022, out of the allocation of ₹ 150 crores in 2022-23, the Ministry has spent ₹125.52 crores. However, by 27th January, 2023, 5,907 Bru families have been settled in the 12 identified locations in Tripura out of which HBA has been released to 5,603 families and 2,689 houses have been completed. Fixed Deposit (FD) of ₹ 4 lakhs and monthly cash assistance of ₹ 5000/- has been released to 2,600 families. The Committee feels that the settlement of the Bru refugees has been taking a long time. The Committee recommends that the remaining 1,052 families may be settled within a stipulated time and houses, cash assistance and other amenities should be ensured for all 6,959 families of Bru migrants during the forthcoming fiscal year.

3.4.11 The Committee takes note of the construction of 6,000 transit accommodations in Kashmir Valley under PMDP in 2015. However, the construction of transit accommodations have not been completed till now. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may evolve a mechanism to fast track the construction of transit accommodations for Kashmiri Migrants.

3.4.12 The Committee notes that an amount of ₹ 301.61 crores has been allocated in BE 2023-24 under the head relief and rehabilitation of migrants and repatriates. It hopes that

the MHA must have assessed the reasons for delays in release of funds during 2022-23 and take appropriate steps such that there may not be any repetition of the bottlenecks faced this year in the forthcoming fiscal.

3.5 NATIONAL CYCLONE RISK MITIGATION PROJECT (NCRMP)

3.5.1 The provision under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) is for administrative expenditure and Grants-in-Aid to States with World Bank Assistance to minimize the vulnerability in the cyclone hazard prone coastal states. The budgetary allocations and utilization of funds for the FY 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 along with projected and allocated amount for the FY 2023-24 under this head has been given below:-

Table 3.2

Fund Utilization Pattern under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

									(₹ in crores)	
2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			Projected	Allocated
BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	2023-24	2023-24
296.27	99.43	75.80	296.27	185.12	169.99	300.00	0.00	27.58	221.67	110.00

3.5.2 It can be seen from the table that there has been persistent utilization of funds under NCRMP during 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23. In 2023-24, the Ministry, under this head, has projected an amount of ₹221.67 crores against which ₹110 crores have been allocated.

3.5.3 The Committee sought to know about the reasons for the reduction of allocation under this head from ₹ 300.00 crores in BE 2022-23 to ₹ 110.00 crores in BE 2023-24. The MHA replied that the present scheme i.e. NCRMP Phase II is going to be closed by March 2023. Therefore, the requirement of funds during the year 2023-24 has been reduced mainly for releasing the balance payments and some amount for additional financing of NCRMP-II. No activity is to be affected due to reduction in the Budget for 2023-24.

3.5.4 The Committee had desired to know about the status of implementation of various components of the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP). The MHA has informed that NCRMP is being implemented in 8 Coastal States of the country. Andhra Pradesh & Odisha were covered under Phase I which was completed during December 2018 and the following infrastructures were contracted in Phase-I. Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS) works and Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelter (MPCS) were installed in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh under this project.

3.5.5 Presently, Phase-II of NCRMP, with an outlay of ₹ 2059.83 Crores is being implemented in 6 Indian Coastal States i.e. Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The status of the project as given by the Ministry is as mentioned below:-

1. Early Warning dissemination System (EWDS)
 - Goa : 58% works completed.

- Karnataka : 30% works completed.
- Kerala : 80.95% works completed.

2. CRMI Works:

- Goa
 - 10 MPCSs completed; Remaining 2 MPCS are under progress.
 - Underground cabling work (UGC); total scope of 315 KM completed.
- Karnataka
 - Total scope of 10 MPCS completed.
 - Total scope of 48 KM road completed.
 - Total scope of 2 bridges completed.
 - Out of total scope of Saline Embankment of 7.8 KM; 95% works completed.
- Kerala:
 - 15 MPCS completed and remaining 2 MPCS are under progress.

3.5.6 The Ministry further informed that Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based on integrated Alert System (Sachet) Phase-I is being implemented in 36 States/ UTs including Goa, Kerala & Karnataka under which Alert Generating Agencies and Alert Dissemination Agencies have been integrated and access provided to them with CAP for alert dissemination through SMS for Cyclones.

Observation/Recommendation

3.5.7 The Committee notes that under the Scheme National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), the MHA has allocated ₹ 110 crores during 2023-24 against the projected demand of ₹ 221.67 crores. From the table above, it may be seen that there has been a constant underutilization of funds against the allocations during 2020-21 and 2021-22 and 2022-23. The Ministry has informed that the scheme under this project is going to be closed by March, 2023 and no activity will be affected due to the reduction in allocation in forthcoming fiscal. The Ministry has also informed that under phase II of the NCRMP, with an outlay of ₹ 2059.83 Crores, the project is being implemented in 6 Indian Coastal States i.e. Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. However, while providing details on the status of implementation in the States above, the MHA has not furnished any information regarding the status of work in the States of Maharashtra and West Bengal. Further, it has not provided a breakup of the amounts allocated to each States under phase II of the project.

3.5.8 With regard to the implementation of works on Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS) and Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure (CRMI) for Goa and Karnataka, the Committee notes that the progress of work in these States are extremely slow. The MHA has also not given details regarding the projected tasks to be covered during the dedicated time frames and the achievements made by these States. The picture, hence, in this regard is not

clear. Nevertheless, the Committee recommends that the MHA may take up the matter with the States under Phase II of NCRMP and remove the bottlenecks to speed up the creation of infrastructures under EWDS and CRMI, so that the projects get completed within the stipulated time. The Committee would like to be apprised about the status of implementation of the project in Maharashtra and West Bengal.

3.5.9 The Committee notes that a Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based on integrated Alert System (Sachet) Phase-I is being implemented in 36 States/ UTs under which Alert Generating Agencies and Alert Dissemination Agencies have been integrated and access has been provided to them with CAP for alert dissemination through SMS for Cyclones. The Committee believes that an alternate early warning/ information dissemination system should also be in place along with CAP. In case the telecom network fails during disaster, the alternate mechanism may be used to continue rescue and relief efforts. The Committee, therefore, recommends that automated sirens and loud speakers connected with wireless system may also be installed in disaster prone areas for swift dissemination of information during disasters.

CHAPTER -IV

DEMAND NO. 51 - POLICE

4.1 OVERVIEW

4.1.1 The Demand No. 51- Police, contains budgetary provisions for the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Assam Rifles and National Security Guards, Departmental Accounting Organization of CAPFs, National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID), Delhi Police, Intelligence Bureau, Bureau of Immigration, Narcotics Control Bureau, National Investigation Agency and other Central Police Organizations, as well as for certain schemes administered by Ministry of Home Affairs, such as Infrastructure projects of Central Armed Police forces (CAPFs) and Delhi Police, Development of Border Infrastructure and Management, Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT), Schemes for Safety of Women financed from Nirbhaya Fund, Grants to States for raising and maintaining India Reserve Battalions and the Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. Umbrella Scheme of “Modernization of Police Forces” and “Border Area Development Programme” “(BADP)”. Provision under this Grant also caters to the needs for Welfare Grants of CAPFs, Research, etc.

4.1.2 As far as Police Grant is concerned, the allocations under the ‘Revenue Section’ are predominantly for Salaries, Cost of Ration, Travel Expenses and other administrative expenses of the CAPFs, CPOs, Delhi Police and other organizations and Grants-in-aid to States/UT Governments under various Schemes like ‘Modernization of Police Forces, Border Area Development Programme, Schemes financed from Nirbhaya Fund for Safety of Women, etc.

4.1.3 Under the 'Capital Section', the budgetary provisions are for the construction of Residential and Office Buildings by the CAPFs and CPOs, procurement of motor vehicles, machinery & equipment, and creation of infrastructure for securing India's International Borders, viz. Border Outposts, Border Roads, Flood Lighting, Fencing, etc.

4.2 CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES (CAPFs)

4.2.1 The provision for Central Armed Police Forces is for defraying expenses relating to Establishment charges of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), viz. Central Reserve Police Force, National Security Guards, Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Central Industrial Security Force, Assam Rifles and Sashastra Seema Bal.

4.2.2 Assam Rifles, Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Sashastra Seema Bal are known as Border Guarding Forces and have been entrusted with the responsibility of securing India's international borders with Myanmar, Bangladesh, Pakistan, China, Nepal and Tibet. National Security Guards is an elite security agency specializing in Counter Terrorism operations. Central Reserve Police Force is the premier police force deployed in various States and supplements the State police forces for general law & order duties, and for maintenance of law and order during elections, etc.; its specialized battalions of Rapid Action Force (RAF) are mandated for maintaining communal harmony in the country; its commando force, Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (COBRA), are deployed for Counter Insurgency and Anti-Naxal operations in LWE affected areas, J&K and other places. The Central Industrial Security Force is deployed on security duties at most of the Airports in the country, offices/factories of Public Sector Undertakings, Central / State Government agencies and other installations as decided by the Government of India based on

security threat assessment. The budgetary provision for CAPFs for the year 2023-24 is given in the following table:-

Table 4.1

The allocation made to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) for the past 3 years

Section	(₹ in crores)			
	Actuals 2021-22	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	BE 2023-24
Revenue	80284.30	76231.27	89544.08	92670.69
Capital	951.00	1796.32	1005.30	1796.32
Total	81235.30	87444.06	90870.48	94665.03

4.2.3 It can be seen from the table that ₹ 1796.32 crores were allocated under Capital head for CAPFs which was reduced to ₹ 1005.30 crores at the RE stage. In BE 2023-24, again ₹ 1796.32 crores have been allocated under Capital head for CAPFs.

4.3 Representation of Women in CAPFs

4.3.1 The Committee sought to know about the percentage of women in all CAPFs. The MHA has replied that the strength of women in CAPFs & Assam Rifles as on 31st December, 2022 is given as under:-

Table 4.2

Representation of women in CAPFs

Force	Sanctioned Strength	Posted Strength	Women Strength	% of women
CRPF	324654	295231	9413	3.18
BSF	265277	239581	7500	3.13
CISF	170390	142385	9352	6.56
ITBP	90728	86580	2713	3.13
SSB	97774	90195	3667	4.06
AR	66414	62617	2429	3.87
Total	1015237	916589	35074	3.82

4.3.2 In reply to a query during the meeting on DFG, the Ministry clarified that the Government had decided in 2016 to reserve 33% of posts at the Constable level for being filled by women in CRPF and CISF, to begin with, and 14-15% of posts at Constable level in border guarding forces i.e. BSF, SSB & ITBP. It can be seen from Table 4.2 that women presently constitute 3.82% of all CAPFs. The highest representation of women is in CISF followed by SSB while the lowest percentage is in BSF and ITBP. During the examination of DFG for the past two years, the MHA had informed that the representation of women was 3.05% (as on 31st December, 2020) and 3.68%

(as on 31st December, 2021). The Committee notes that the increasing trend shows that the representation of women in CAPFs is improving but at a very slow pace.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.3.3 The Committee notes that women presently constitute 3.82% of CAPF which is higher than the figures of the past 2 years. The Committee observes that the progress in increasing the representation of women in CAPFs is slow. The Committee recommends that MHA may take necessary steps to increase representation of women in CAPFs.

4.4 Vacancies in Medical Staff of CAPFs

4.4.1 The Committee sought information from the Ministry about the force-wise number of sanctioned as well as the vacant posts in the Medical Staff of CAPFs. The posted strength and vacancy of Para Medical Staff of CAPFs, Assam Rifles & NSG as provided by the Ministry is as under:-

Table 4.3

Para Medical Staff in CAPFs

Force	Authorized	Posted	Vacancy
AR	1420	1191	328
BSF	626	621	25
CISF	78	48	30
CRPF	1550	1056	540
ITBP	548	410	138
SSB	166	138	53
NSG	32	22	10
Total	4,420	3,486	1,124

4.4.2 It can be seen from the table that there are 3,486 Para Medical Staff in all the seven CAPFs against the authorized strength of 4,420. There is an overall vacancy of 1,124 posts in all CAPFs which is 25.42% of the authorized strength. The highest vacancies are in CRPF (30 %) followed by Assam Rifles and ITBP (both 25%) whereas the lowest vacancies are in BSF.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.4.3 The Committee notes that there is a vacancy of 25.42% in the Paramedical staff of CAPFs against the authorized strength of 4,420. The Committee feels that since the forces play an important role in search and operations, lack of adequate medical/ Paramedical staff may have an impact on the well-being of its jawans. The Committee, therefore, recommends that urgent measures must be taken to fill all the vacancies of Para-medical staff of the CAPFs in a time-bound manner. The Committee further recommends that the CAPFs may explore the feasibility of recruitment on an ad-hoc basis till regular appointments are made for Paramedical staff. The Committee would like to be informed about the role of the Paramedics and medical staff in the forces and the ratio in which their deployment is made *vis-a-vis* the number of person in the various Police forces under CAPFs.

4.5 Attrition of CAPF Personnel

4.5.1 The Committee sought to know about the CAPF-wise attrition including suicides and missing in action (MIA) for the past 5 years. The MHA replied that the attrition data of CAPFs, Assam Rifles & NSG for the past 05 years including suicide and mission in action is as under:-

Table No.4.4

Suicide data of CAPFs

Year	ARs	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	Total
2018	5	32	9	36	5	0	9	96
2019	12	31	17	40	14	0	15	129
2020	8	30	18	54	13	1	18	142
2021	14	44	21	57	10	2	9	157
2022	4	37	24	43	9	0	13	130
G. Total	43	174	89	230	51	3	64	654

4.5.2 Table 4.4 shows that 654 CAPF personnel have committed suicide during the past 5 years between 2018 to 2022. The highest suicide rate has been observed in CRPF followed by BSF and SSB while the lowest suicide rate is in NSG.

Table No. 4.5

Attrition due to other reasons data

Year	ARs	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	SSB	Total
2018	610	4287	1400	2869	427	387	9,980
2019	519	4283	1085	2627	465	494	9,473
2020	431	3521	719	1410	556	396	7,033
2021	123	5713	966	3633	797	553	11,785
2022	537	5749	1706	3101	670	121	11,884
G. Total	2220	23553	5876	13640	2915	1951	50,155

4.5.3 It can be seen from the table that the attrition in CAPFs was 50,155 during the past 5 years between 2018 to 2022. During this period, the highest attrition is in BSF followed by CRPF while the lowest attrition is in SSB. Between 2021 and 2022, the attrition in Assam Rifles has increased from 123 to 537, in CISF, it has increased from 966 to 1706 whereas, in SSB, it has decreased from 553 to 121.

Observation / Recommendation

4.5.4 The Committee takes note of the suicide and attrition in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) during the past 5 years. From the information provided in the table pertaining to the 'attrition due to other reasons', the Committee notes that the attrition rates have arisen significantly in the case of Assam Rifles and Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), remained similar in case of Border Security Force (BSF) and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) while reduced in case of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) during 2022, over the previous year's figures. The Committee is of the view that such a level of attrition may affect the working conditions in the CAPFs. Therefore, urgent measures may be taken to improve the working conditions significantly to motivate the personnel to stay in the force.

4.5.5 The Committee also recommends that the CAPFs may follow a rotation policy of deployment so that the jawans do not stay in tough and inhospitable conditions for longer durations at a stretch. The Committee is of the view that this could help in reducing not only the tendency to seek transfers to preferred locations but also help in addressing attrition to a certain extent. The Committee further recommends that the Ministry should conduct exit interviews or surveys among the personnel opting for voluntary retirement and resignation to assess the factors leading to attrition and undertake appropriate measures to address the concerns of the personnel so that attrition in the Force can be curbed.

4.6 Housing satisfaction level of CAPFs

4.6.1 The Committee enquired about the force-wise housing satisfaction level of CAPF personnel. The MHA informed the Committee that the present housing satisfaction level (as on 31st December, 2022) in CAPFs is 47.95% against authorized Dwelling Units (DU). When asked about the measures that have been taken to improve their housing satisfaction level, the MHA replied that presently, 15,951 houses are under various stages of construction. The details have been given below:-

Table 4.6

Housing Satisfaction Level in CAPFs

CAPFs	DUs authorized	DUs available	Satisfaction %	DUs under construction	Satisfaction % [@]
AR	25480	13707	53.80	304	54.99
BSF	78164	35309	45.17	3208	49.28
CISF#	14690	6977	47.49	1737	59.32
CRPF	88523	49466	55.88	4483	60.94
ITBP	28568	11694	40.93	3959	54.79
NSG	3614	2947	81.54	40	82.65
SSB	29331	8578	29.25	2220	36.81

TOTAL	2,68,370	1,28,678	47.95	15,951	53.89
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%The strength of CISF personnel deployed in non-PSUs has been taken.

@Satisfaction percent after completion of under-construction Dwelling Units.

4.6.2 As per the information provided in the above table, it can be seen that the housing satisfaction level of CAPF personnel against the available dwelling units is highest in NSG followed by CRPF, while it is lowest in SSB followed by ITBP. After the completion of the ongoing construction of dwelling units, the average housing satisfaction of CAPFs will increase to 53.89% from the existing 47.95%.

4.6.3 During the course of the meetings, the MHA informed the Committee that the following measures have been taken to improve the housing satisfaction level of the personnel of CAPFs:-

- (i) For faster execution of projects, enhancement of delegation of financial powers to DsG of the CAPFs, AR & NSG from ₹15.00 crores to ₹20.00 crores under heads Major Works, ₹1.00 crores to ₹2.00 crores under Minor Works and ₹5.00 crores to ₹10.00 crores under Land Acquisition have been made.
- (ii) Technical Officers of Engineering Wings in CAPFs have been authorized to exercise powers of technical sanction, tender acceptance, etc., at par with Technical Officers of CPWD.
- (iii) For optimal utilization of resources in terms of infrastructure and available quarters, the CAPF e-Awaas portal has been launched on 1st September, 2022. This portal serves as an accurate inventory of residential quarters/separated family accommodation (SFA) held by all the CAPFs and enables inter-Force allotment to increase the optimal utilization of quarters.

4.6.4 The Committee was also informed that the Government has withdrawn the facility of retaining Government accommodations in Delhi or any other city for IAS, IPS and other All India Service (AIS) officers posted in the North East. Now, they will get only one accommodation in their place of posting during their tenure of service in the North Eastern States. The representatives of the CAPFs present in the meeting expressed concern about this and stated that this withdrawal will cause discomfort to such officers as their families live in government accommodations in Delhi or any other city during their posting in the North-Eastern states. It was suggested that the Government may reconsider its decision and extend this facility for a few more years.

Observation / Recommendation

4.6.5 The Committee notes that the Government has withdrawn the facility of retaining Government accommodations in Delhi or any other cities for the officers of All India Services (AIS) posted in the North Eastern States. The Committee is given to understand that in most of the cases, the families of the officers posted in North Eastern States are staying in other cities due to various reasons, but after the withdrawal of this facility, now they have to vacate these accommodations at the last place of posting after being posted to North Eastern States. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up the matter with the Directorate of Estates, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to reconsider its decision of withdrawal of accommodation and may extend the facility to the CAPFs for some more time.

4.6.6 The Committee notes that the housing requirement of the CAPFs has been a sticky issue. While discussing the issue during the course of the meeting, it is observed that due to location disadvantage owing to their distance from adequate urban amenities such as educational institutions medical facilities, etc., the personnel are unwilling to accept the accommodations offered to them which are located in semi-urban or far-flung from urban areas. Further, not everyone is requiring accommodations as families of many CAPF personnel prefer to stay in one place for pursuing the education of their children whereas the personnel are on the active move from one place to another on transfers. Keeping all this in view, the Committee recommends that the MHA should draw a roadmap in consultation with the M/o Housing and Urban Affairs/CAPFs, etc. for locating construction of dwelling units at a place having urban amenities such as educational institutions and medical personnel facilities so that the families of the CAPFs personnel do not face difficulties in accessing them when they are performing duties away from home. Also, if their quarters are located not far from their place of posting, they can visit the families frequently. The Committee, also, recommends that the MHA in coordination with CAPFs should initiate a target-oriented drive for improving the housing satisfaction level to 70-80% in coming years. The CAPFs may use rapid construction technologies to achieve the targets for the construction of houses.

4.7 Transit Accommodation for CAPF Personnel

4.7.1 The Committee while discussing DFG (2023-24) of CAPFs deliberated that during emergencies the CAPFs are deployed through airplanes. But the airports of the country do not have adequate facilities for stay arrangements and other basic amenities for the CAPFs during their transit at the airports.

Observation / Recommendation

4.7.2 The Committee notes that the CAPF personnel who are airlifted to their place of deployment do not get adequate facilities of stay and other basic amenities during their transit at the airports which causes lots of inconvenience and discomfort to CAPF personnel. The Committee, hence, recommends that the MHA may take up this matter with the Ministry of Civil Aviation to identify and arrange transit accommodations with basic amenities for jawans in airports that are being frequently used to deploy them.

4.8 Airport Security

4.8.1 In the meeting held on 15th February, 2023, the representative of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) informed the Committee that the force is guarding 66 airports in the country. Considering the increasing footfall of air passengers, private security agencies are also being deployed at the airports for non-core duties. This Security personnel has been deployed at selected airports after completion of the Aviation Security training program. The Committee discussed that during security check-in, the passengers have to take out laptops, tabs and other electronic devices from their baggage. This delays the process of check-in and also causes inconvenience to passengers, particularly, during rush hours at the airports. The Committee also sought information from CISF as to whether the equipment like baggage scanners, metal detectors, etc., at the airports, are procured by CISF. The Committee was informed that the equipment are provided to CISF by the airport operators. It was also informed that the technology is getting updated day by day and therefore that demand for new equipments are being placed by CISF with the airport operators to keep pace with the technological advancement. However, there are delays/gaps in the supply of equipments by the airport operators.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.8.2 The Committee notes that passenger footfall in airports has increased over the years. During security check-in, the passengers are required to take out laptops, tabs and other electronic devices from their baggage which causes inconvenience and wastage of time. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may take up the matter with the Ministry of Civil Aviation for installing scanners based on Computed Tomography in the airports which will eliminate the need for air passengers to take out electronic items from their hand baggage. This will speed up the security procedure and help in hassle-free check-in of the passengers at the airports. The Committee also recommends that this facility may be extended to all metropolitan city airports.

4.8.3 The Committee also notes that there is a delay in the supply of equipments to CISF by the airport operators. This may hamper the functioning of CISF in the airports. The Committee is of the view that the MHA along with CISF may take up the matter with the concerned authorities to ensure that the equipments are provided to CISFs as early as possible in airports for smooth and fast-paced security checks.

4.9 Modernization Plan IV of CAPFs

4.9.1 The Committee desired to know about the status of the implementation of Modernization Plan IV of the CAPFs. The MHA informed that the financial progress made under Modernization Plan-IV during its first year of implementation i.e. 2022-23 (as on 07th February, 2023) are as follows:-

Table 4.7

Modernization Plan IV of CAPFs

(Amount in crores of ₹)

CAPFs	Sanctioned Outlay	BE 2022-23	R.E 2022-23	Total expenditure	% Exp. w.r.t. R.E
AR	157.06	38.56	48.39	14.21	29.37%
BSF	355.66	40.00	5.44	1.24	22.79%
CISF	122.18	30.96	9.87	2.74	27.76%
CRPF	486.14	82.00	48.00	3.97	8.27%
ITBP	164.96	3.00	28.50	0.00	0.00%
NSG	88.29	33.28	5.50	0.00	0.00%
SSB	148.87	20.50	8.70	0.00	0.00%
Total	1,523.16	248.30	154.40	22.16	14.35%

4.9.2 For Modernization Plan IV, ₹ 248.30 crores were allocated in BE 2022-23 under this head which was reduced to ₹ 154.40 crores at the RE stage. In BE 2023-24, ₹ 202.47 crores have been allocated for this head which is a reduction as compared to BE 2022-23. The Committee raised a query regarding the cause for the reduction in the allocation of the modernization programme of the CAPFs. The MHA replied that only ₹ 22.16 crores has been spent under this head till 31st January, 2023 which is 14.35% of the allocation at the RE stage. Accordingly, the allocation has been reduced to ₹ 154.40 Crores for FY 2022-23 at the RE stage. Keeping in view the low

expenditure trend of CAPFs under this scheme, the allocation has been reduced to ₹ 202.47 Crores as BE for the financial year 2023-24. During the examination of DFG (2022-23), the MHA informed the Committee that there was underutilization of funds below 50% by CISF and Assam Rifles under Modernization Plan-III (till 31st December, 2021).

4.9.3 CAPFs intend to procure modern Pistols, Sniper Rifles, Automated Motor Fire Direction Controllers, Anti-Drone Gun, Thermal Sight, MGL extended Range matching ammunition, Shooter accuracy and Round Analyzer Systems, Anti-climb fence, Auto diagnostic kit, Portable mobile camera systems, Armored Intervention Vehicle, Armoured troops transporter, Specialized armored QRT vehicles, Small remotely piloted aerial vehicle system, K9 Vision System, etc. for meeting their operational requirement.

4.9.4 Besides, to ensure modernization, CAPFs have also been allocated funds under General budget heads to upgrade their inventory and make good their deficiency of weapons, surveillance systems, Drone Technology, Upgraded Communication Systems, Bullet Proof vehicles, Mine Protected Vehicles, ECC&E Clothing items, etc.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.9.5 The Committee notes that under Modernization Plan IV of CAPFs, the sanctioned outlay is ₹1523.16 crores. Out of this, ₹248.30 crores was sanctioned for 2022-23 at BE stage. However, it was reduced to ₹ 154.40 crores at RE and the total expenditure that could be made by all the CAPFs under this head till 7th February, 2023 has been stated to be ₹ 22.16 crores. The Committee notes that of the total sanctioned amount, the expenditure is 14.35%.

4.9.6 The Committee further notes that against the expenditure of ₹ 22.16 crores by the 7 CAPFs, Assam Rifles has spent ₹ 14.21 crores, CRPF has spent ₹ 3.97 crores, CISF has spent ₹ 2.74 crores while BSF has spent ₹ 1.24 crores. ITBP, NSG and SSB have not started any of their schemes under this programme and have reported NIL expenditure. The Committee notes that last year too, some CAPFs had reported low expenditure under Modernization Plan III. The Committee observes that persistent low utilization/NIL utilization by the CAPFs under such an important programme is not a healthy trend. It wonders that when the CAPFs have themselves been repeatedly requesting for upgrading and modernization, what could be the reasons for the low utilization of funds. The Committee feels that it will also lead to a delay in the procurement of weapons and other technological equipments, which in turn will affect the capabilities of CAPFs. Hence, the Committee recommends that the MHA direct the CAPFs to remove the bottlenecks hampering the modernization plans of CAPFs and set up a monitoring mechanism to ensure optimal utilization of funds during the next financial year.

4.10 Pending Payments for Deployment of CAPFs in States/UTs

4.10.1 The Committee desired to know about the quantum of pending bills pertaining to the deployment of CAPF in various sectors. The MHA replied that a sum of ₹ 49,912.37 crores is outstanding against the various States/UTs, as on 1st October, 2022 for the deployment of CAPFs. Out of this amount, ₹ 44083.51 are dues for the deployment of CRPF in States/ UTs.

4.10.2 The Committee enquired about the steps taken by MHA for timely payment of CAPFs deployment by the States/ UTs. The MHA replied that regular requests are being made by the Ministry to States concerned to clear their outstanding deployment charges while issuing deployment orders. The States concerned are being requested on a quarterly basis for clearing their outstanding dues on account of deployment charges of CAPFs.

4.10.3 The Committee sought to know about the States that have submitted the request for waiving off the cost of deployment charges towards deployment of CAPF personnel in their States. The MHA replied that the requests for waiver of deployment charges towards deployment of CAPFs personnel were received from State Governments of Goa, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland, Mizoram Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Tripura and Jammu & Kashmir (now UT).

Observation/ Recommendation

4.10.4 The Committee notes that a substantial amount of ₹ 49,912.37 crores is outstanding against the various States/UTS as on 1st October, 2022 for the deployment of CAPFs. Out of this ₹ 44,083.51 crores is due for the deployment of CRPF personnel alone in the States/ UTs. The Committee observes that the Ministry should adopt a firm view in this regard and raise this issue with defaulter States/UTs on monthly basis, to clear the pending bills/payments at the earliest. The Committee recommends that the Government of India may take necessary steps to recover the pending dues from States in a time bound manner. Further, the Committee would like to be apprised about the reasons given by the State/UT Governments for seeking waiver of deployment charges towards deployment of CAPFs personnel and the stand taken by the Ministry to resolve this issue.

4.11 Representation of local people in Assam Rifles

4.11.1 The representative of Assam Rifles informed the Committee in the meeting held on 15th February, 2023 that during 1965, around 65% of jawans of the force were from North-Eastern States which has gradually reduced to 20-22% in the present time. Further, the jawans, who belong to other regions of the country, are not willing to work in the North-Eastern region for a long time. The low representation of the local people in Assam Rifles also affects the operations and intelligence gathering as the jawans belonging to other parts of the country are not familiar with the terrain, local languages and culture of the region.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.11.2 The Committee agrees with the views of the representations of Assam Rifles that since it mostly operates in the NE region, preference may be given to local people of NER at the time of recruitment. However, this should be made on the basis of functional requirement of the Assam Rifles, so that the efficiency of the force is not affected by the shortage of recruits from NE region. The Committee feels that as an alternative, the personnel posted there should be trained in local languages and dialects so as to understand and interact with the local population for intelligence gathering at local levels.

4.12 Training of CAPFs

4.12.1 The Committee while discussing DFG (2023-24) of the MHA on 15th February, 2023, and sought to know from MHA whether CAPF officers are being sent to foreign countries during their Mid-Career Training Programme (MCTP). The Committee was informed by the Ministry that the CAPF officers are not being sent to foreign countries for training under this programme. The

Committee also discussed the training that is given to the jawans in the CAPFs on a rotational basis. In a normal course, the duty company goes for deployment and the training company stays back for training. But due to an increase in deployments, the jawans are not available for training.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.12.2 The Committee notes that sufficient number of CAPF officers are not being sent to foreign countries for any kind of training. The Committee believes that for learning best practices particularly in forensics, narcotics and new-age technology-related crimes, it is important that the CAPF officers receive training from foreign countries as well. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA may include foreign training component in the training of CAPF officers as part of their career training programme.

4.13 DELHI POLICE

4.13.1 Delhi Police is primarily responsible for maintaining law and order, prevention of crime and providing security to VVIPs/ dignitaries in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The budgetary allocations for the FY 2023-24 under this head have been given below:-

Table 4.8

Budgetary Allocations for Delhi Police

(Amount in crores of ₹)

	Actuals 2021-22	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	BE 2023-24
Revenue	10811.61	9808.39	11230.49	10642.11
Capital	319.87	287.90	387.10	1019.92
Total	11131.48	10096.29	11617.59	11662.03

4.13.2 It is clear from table 4.6 that under the Capital Head of Delhi Police, the allocation has increased from ₹ 287.90 crores in BE 2022-23 to ₹ 1,019.92 crores in BE 2023-24 which is an increase of 254.26%. This variation is due to increased provision for salary, medical treatment, Machinery & Equipment, Information Communication Technology (ICT), etc.

4.13.3 The Committee sought to know about the steps that have been taken by the Delhi Police for the creation of a centralized database of CCTV cameras installed by various Departments/ agencies in Delhi. The MHA replied that the CCTV cameras installed/proposed to be installed by Delhi Police under following schemes have been included, to make it interactive to each other and connected to “Integrated Command, Control, Coordination and Communication System” to be established in Police Headquarters, Jai Singh Road New Delhi:-

Table 4.9

Status of Integration of CCTV cameras by Delhi Police

(i)	Existing CCTV Cameras installed through P&L Unit	4274 Nos.
(ii)	Contract Awarded by Delhi Police to ECIL under Phase-2B	2727 Nos.
(iii)	MHA-Court Monitored Case	6630 Nos.
(iv)	CCTV Cameras in Rohini Distt. (Court Monitored)	650 Nos.
(v)	Under MPLAD Funds (installed as per survey)	820 Nos.
(vi)	Traffic Police Camera	118 Nos.
Total		15219 Nos.

4.13.4 The MHA further informed that the Delhi Police has been actively pursuing the integration of Video Feeds from different types of cameras and the Safe City Project of other Departments. Presently, the integration of 800 CCTV cameras installed by NDMC is being done as a Pilot Project. Based on the successful results of the initiative, integration of CCTVs of other Departments /agencies i.e. IGI airport, Railways and Metro etc., will be taken up.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.13.5 The Committee notes that the CCTV cameras installed/proposed to be installed by Delhi Police will be connected to the "Integrated Command, Control, Coordination and Communication System" which will help in faster access to footage for the investigation of crimes. The Committee recommends that the footage of CCTV cameras may be linked with a facial recognition system to identify criminals. If required, the MHA may request the Ministry of Finance for additional funds for the purpose.

4.13.6 The Committee also sought to know about the mechanism of coordination between Delhi Police and the Police of neighbouring States. Delhi Police replied that the Commissioner /Special Commissioner along with the senior police officers of each District of Delhi have held coordination meetings with the Police Officers bordering districts of neighbouring States. Further, there is a database under the Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) which is used by Delhi Police for coordination with the Police of neighbouring States.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.13.7 The Committee recommends that two different mechanisms should be devised for improving coordination between Delhi Police and the Police of neighbouring States. One mechanism should be for the maintenance of law & order in the bordering areas of NCR and the other should be used for the investigation of inter-State crimes. A unified communication system may also be created by Delhi Police with neighbouring States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana for the exchange of crime-related information.

4.13.8 The Committee has been informed about the best practices and initiatives taken by Delhi Police for the maintenance of law & order and the investigation of crimes in the National Capital Region (NCR). The Committee feels that the police of neighbouring States of Delhi may share their best practices and initiatives regarding investigation, collection of

evidence including forensics, use of technology in policing, training of personnel, etc. Hence, the Committee recommends that the MHA may create a platform for knowledge and experience sharing among the police of these States and Delhi Police. This will strengthen their coordination mechanism and yield better results in the maintenance of law & order.

4.13.9 The Committee enquired about the current housing satisfaction level of Delhi Police personnel. The MHA informed that presently, the housing satisfaction level of Delhi Police Personnel is 19.70%. The rank-wise housing satisfaction level, as per the report received from QAC/PHQ, is given below:

Table 4.10

Housing Satisfaction Level in Delhi Police

Type of Quarter	Number of Quarters	Eligible Employees (Present) for Allotment	Level of Satisfaction
Type-I	5437	Constable: 43748; MTS: 1339; Civilian: 37 Total 45124	12.04%
Type-II	7991	ASIs: 7078; HCs: 21294; Total: 28372	28.16%
Type-III	1900	SIs: 6019	31.56%
Type-IV	585	ACsP: 223; Inspectors: 1439; Total: 1662	35.19%
Type-V	109	CP-1, Spl.CsP-18, Jt.CsP-18, Addl.CP-13 (Addl.	90.83%
Type-VI	(96+13)	DCsP/DCsP-56+14) Total = 120	
Total	16022	81297	19.70%

4.13.10 Table No. 4.8 shows that for 81,297 employees who are eligible for allotment, currently there are 16,022 quarters. The overall housing satisfaction level is 19.70%, but it is only 12.04% for (constables, MTS, Civilian).

4.13.11 However, the MHA apprised the Committee that there are multiple housing schemes/projects going on for Delhi Police on completion of which the housing satisfaction of Delhi police will first increase to 21% and thereafter up to 40 %.

4.13.12 The Committee in the meeting held on 16th February, 2023 discussed that many Police Stations of Delhi Police have been functioning from the rented building as it still does not have its own buildings for police stations as well as the housing satisfaction level of personnel is very low. The Committee was informed by the representative of Delhi Police that due to a shortage of land in Delhi, the police stations are being operated from rented buildings. On the issue related to low housing satisfaction level among the personnel, the Committee was informed about the existing availability of quarters at different locations which may or may not be nearby to the place of postings of personnel which causes longer commuting time for personnel from their quarters due to traffic congestions. So, the personnel prefers to take a house rent allowance and stay in rented accommodation near their place of posting. As a consequence, the housing satisfaction level of the Delhi Police is low.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.13.13 The Committee takes note of the reasons given by Delhi Police for the low housing satisfaction level of its personnel. The Committee opines that it will not be possible to allot official accommodations to the personnel near their place of posting due to a shortage of land in different areas of Delhi. Hence results in long commuting time from his place of official accommodation. The Committee recommends that a Survey may be conducted by Delhi Police may conduct a survey to ascertain the willingness of its personnel to take house rent allowance instead of official accommodations. Accordingly, Delhi Police may conduct a fresh assessment of the housing satisfaction level of its police personnel and revise the housing satisfaction level which includes the number of personnel who are willing to take official accommodations to those who have been given official accommodations. This will give a clear picture of the housing satisfaction level of Delhi Police. The Committee would like to be apprised about the steps taken by the MHA/DP in this regard.

4.13.14 The Committee desired to know about the current vacancy position in various posts of Delhi Police and steps that have been taken to fill them. Delhi Police replied that their sanctioned strength is 94,254, current strength is 80,729 and there are 13,525 vacancies. The Committee was further informed that the recruitment is ongoing for 3,861 posts in Phase-I and the rest are proposed to be filled in the subsequent phases.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.13.15 The Committee notes that there are 13,525 vacancies in Delhi Police which is around 14% of the sanctioned strength of 94,254. The Committee takes note of the ongoing recruitment process to fill the 3,861 posts and recommends that the recruitment process should be completed within a time frame and remaining 9,664 vacancies may also be filled as planned by the Delhi Police. This will increase the strength of Delhi Police and further enhance their capability for maintenance of law & order in National Capital Region.

4.13.16 The Committee in its meeting held on 16th February, 2023 discussed that the Grade Pay of Sub-Inspector in Delhi Police has been fixed at ₹ 4,200, while it is ₹ 4,600 for the Sub-Inspector in Haryana and Punjab Police. Similarly, there is difference in Grade Pay of Inspector in Delhi Police against their counterparts in Haryana and Punjab Police. Further, the grade pay of Asst. Commissioner of Police (ACP) of Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Police Service (DANIPS) is ₹ 5,400, while the grade pay ACP of Delhi Police is ₹ 4,800 and after four years, the ACP of DANIPS gets grade Pay of ₹ 6,600 while ACP of Delhi Police receives grade pay of ₹ 5,400.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.13.17 It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that there has been discrepancy in salary of officials of Delhi Police like Sub-Inspector and Inspectors as compared to their counterparts in States. The Committee also notes similar pattern in Grade Pay of Asst. Commissioner of Police of Delhi Police and Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Police Service (DANIPS). The Committee recommends that the MHA along with Delhi Police may take up the matter with concerned Ministry to sort out this anomaly in salaries of officials of Delhi Police as compared to their counterparts in other States. The Committee would like to be apprised about the steps taken by the MHA in this regard.

4.13.18 While examining the Demands for Grants (2023-24) of Delhi Police in the meeting held on 16th February, the Committee raised the issue regarding the plight of Personal Security Officers (PSOs) provided to Members of Parliaments, Ministers and other dignitaries. Most of the them belong to Delhi Police. The PSOs attached with the dignitaries are not allowed inside Parliament House Complex and therefore have to wait outside with no arrangement for rest, sitting, toilets, etc. and face scorching heat, rain and cold climate.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.13.19 The Committee notes that the Personal Security Officers (PSOs) attached to the dignitaries have to wait outside Parliament House Complex with no arrangement for rest, sitting and toilets. They are also exposed to heat, rain and cold during different seasons. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may take up with Delhi Police to arrange for AC buses with toilets for PSOs which may be parked outside the Parliament House Complex, so that they can take rest and withstand the weather. The Committee also recommends to allocate necessary funds for the purpose.

4.14 CENTRAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

4.14.1 The Central Government has established a number of Police Organizations known as Central Police Organizations (CPOs) which include national organizations for dealing with narcotics, immigration, terrorism-related crimes, collection and analysis of crime data, etc.

4.14.2 The Budgetary allocation under Central Police Organisations (CPOs) is meant for the following:-

- 1) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB),
- 2) Bureau of Immigration (BOI),
- 3) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB),
- 4) National Investigation Agency (NIA),
- 5) Directorate of Coordination – Inter State Police Wireless,
- 6) Tear Smoke Unit (TSU)

(i) Bureau of Immigration (BoI)

4.14.3 The Committee sought to know about the bottlenecks in the effective functioning of Seaport Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). The MHA replied that at present, India has 31 authorized Seaport Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). Out of them, 10 ICPs are under the direct control and management of the Bureau of Immigration (BoI), MHA. The remaining ICPs are controlled by State police agencies. As per the extant regulations [Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950] any person including Indian nationals entering into or exiting India by water, Land or Air route must (a) possess a valid passport which includes a visa in case of a foreigner and (b) use only such port of entry/exit which has been designated as ICP by the Central Government. In other words, no person can enter or exit from India except through designated ICPs. The above-mentioned 31 authorized Seaport ICPs are the only notified waterways by which any crew or passenger in a ship can legally enter or exit from India. The BOI ensures that uniform immigration processes are followed at all the designated ICPs especially those ten which are operated by them.

4.14.4 However, there are more than 20 non-notified marine immigration check posts that are functioning technically in violation of The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and the rules made there under. In such locations, the local police try to accommodate the crew of the ship by signing on/embarkation or signing off/disembarkation with their limited offline information and virtually no physical infrastructure. This is a potential security hazard. It may lead to immigration clearance of passengers/crews, who are a security risk. Legally speaking, immigration functions cannot be carried out at these seaports since neither have they been notified as ICP nor have they the requisite technological and physical infrastructure to carry out a secure and safe immigration process. They are offline and not connected to the centralized immigration system which is served by the backend data center located in Delhi. Therefore, there is a possibility of undesirable elements sneaking into India or fleeing from India through such unauthorized immigration points. The MHA has been taking up the matter including with State Government Authorities and Local Port Authorities to ensure that immigration at all seaports becomes not only business-friendly but also safe and secure for the country.

4.14.5 The notified 31 ICPs are managed by relevant port trusts/agencies that are responsible for maintaining all the required physical infrastructure including the facilities needed for immigration functions. Bureau of Immigration (BoI) and NIC provide manpower and security check gadgets (Passport reading machines, links to data center, local servers, web- cameras, computers, Bar code readers, scanners, etc.). The physical infrastructure like space/shelter, AC environment, telephone lines, vehicles and accommodation, etc. are to be arranged by relevant port authorities.

4.14.6 Based on the inputs received from BOI, it has been found that physical infrastructure at most of these 31 sea ICPs needs. At some ports, the foreign crews disembarking from the ships have to be taken outside the docks' secured areas without immigration clearance. This is an undesirable situation. Every foreigner, upon arrival, as per law, is required to go through immigration through access-controlled counters. The location of immigration counters is also not appropriate at some ICPs. For example, the immigration authorities have to be housed closer to the cruise terminal building where the cruise tourists actually embark and disembark. In some other ports, the immigration authorities have been provided tents, shamiyanas or temporary set up which creates difficulties for the installation of technical gadgets and smooth running of the online immigration control system. Such make-shift counters are usually not connected to the central data center; therefore, the implementation of an e-landing card scheme becomes difficult at these immigration check posts.

4.14.7 The Central Government, especially, the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways and the Ministry of Tourism want to promote cruise tourism. It may, however, be noted that presently the percentage of the total international passenger traffic which passes through the seaports is very low. It consists primarily of ship crew and cruise passengers. On the other hand, airport ICPs handle about 94% of the total international passenger traffic. The airport operators as well as airlines appreciate the value and significance of speedy and smooth immigration procedures. The facilities provided to immigration authorities at airports are generally of reasonable quality in terms of a closed air-conditioned environment, adequate furniture and physical installations on the immigration counters, supporting infrastructure in the nature of detention rooms, server rooms, immigration office, etc. besides the facilities of water and electricity. The MHA further informed that unfortunately, many local sea port authorities have not been able to provide such standard facilities like space and physical infrastructure for the installation of technical gadgets and counters of immigration authorities.

4.14.8 The Committee desired to know from the MHA about the steps taken to address the infrastructural and manpower issues at the seaport Immigration Check Post (ICP). The MHA replied that it has written to various State Boards to provide immigration-related necessary infrastructure and manpower on deputation to the Bureau of Immigration so that immigration functions can be carried out properly at all designated seaports. A meeting with BOI and Ministry of Ports Shipping & Waterways (MoPS&W) was also held in this regard, where *inter-alia*, the above were discussed and issues identified for addressal. Ministry of Port Shipping & Waterways (MoPS&W) has been suitably sensitized.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.14.9 The Committee notes that there are 20 non-notified marine Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) that are technically functioning in violation of the Passport (EOI) Act 1920 and the Rules made there under. The Committee agrees with the Ministry that these non-notified ICPs are entry points for unregulated and unchecked passengers/crews and potential security hazards, having implications on national security. The Committee has been given to understand that the MHA has been taking up the matter with the State Governments and the Local Port Authorities (LPAs). It would like to be apprised about the responses from these authorities on this sensitive matter and the steps taken by them to address the concerns raised with them by the Ministry.

4.14.10 The Committee observes that as these marine ICPs have an impact on national security, the MHA may delineate a timeline for the State Governments and LPAs for completion of upgradation work from BOI and security angles. The MHA should take up the matter with the State Governments at the appropriate level for discussing the bottlenecks and speeding up the work on modernizing the remaining ICPs so that they do not remain a potential threat from internal security points of view. The Committee would like to be apprised about the steps taken by MHA and the response of the State Governments, and other concerned Ministries in this regard.

4.14.11 The Committee notes that the MHA has suitably sensitized the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPS&W) for addressing the issues at these ICPs. But no information regarding the action taken has been furnished to the Committee. The Committee would like to be apprised by the MHA regarding the action taken by MoPS&W in this matter for its consideration.

(ii) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)

4.14.12 The Committee desired to know about the steps taken by NCB to prevent drug trafficking across international borders. The NCB informed that the following measures have been taken to prevent smuggling along the border areas:-

- (i) Detailed vulnerability mapping of Border, deployment of additional manpower, and special surveillance equipment;
- (ii) Round-the-clock surveillance of the border through patrolling, laying nakas, installation of the border fence and flood lights, the introduction of force multipliers and Hi-tech surveillance equipment such as Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTI), Night Vision Device (NVD), Long-Range Reconnaissance and Observation System

(LORROS), Battle Field Surveillance Radar (BFSR), Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), etc.;

- (iii) Upgradation of intelligence network and Sensitization of field formations.
- (iv) Conduct special operations along the border and adjoining areas;
- (v) Establishment of observation posts, Area Domination Patrols along the border, use of watercraft and boats for domination of riverine areas along the International Border, etc.

4.14.13 In the meeting of the Committee held on 15th February, 2023, the Committee was informed that National Forensic Science University (NFSU) has developed a prototype of a digital kit for testing narcotics. It will be very helpful in detecting various types of narcotics including synthetic drugs. Further, 30 zonal offices of NCB will be opened to cover all States of the country. He added that Anti-Narcotics Task Force has been notified in all 36 States/ UTs under Inspector-General/ Additional Inspector-General which will further strengthen the anti-narcotics setup in the country.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.14.14 The Committee appreciates that a prototype of a digital kit for testing narcotics has been developed by National Forensic Science University (NFSU) which can detect various types of narcotics including synthetic drugs. The Committee recommends that the prototype, when finalized, may be given to the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in the States/ UTs and CAPFs having the power of seizure of narcotics under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985. The Committee also recommends that the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) may prepare a model FIR for the registration of cases of narcotics and circulate it to the States/ UTs. This will help in strengthening investigation and prosecution procedures in narcotics cases all across the country.

4.15 National Investigation Agency

4.15.1 In the meeting of the Committee held on 15th February, 2023, the Committee was informed that National Investigation Agency, since its formation has registered 502 cases out of which final decisions have been given by courts in 115 cases and conviction has been achieved in 108 cases. He further informed that as on January, 2022, the sanctioned strength of NIA was 1,277 which now has been increased to 1,719 and there are around 650 vacancies in the agency.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.15.2 The Committee has been given to understand that the sanctioned strength of NIA was 1,227 which has now been increased to 1,719 and there are around 650 vacancies in the agency which is approximately 38% of the 1719 sanctioned posts of NIA. The Committee is of the opinion that such large-scale vacancies in the NIA may affect its effective functioning. As the NIA is a premier investigating agency for terror-related crimes in the country, the Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA should prioritize filling the vacant posts of NIA within a specified timeline and take all necessary steps in this regard.

4.16 MODERNIZATION OF POLICE FORCES (Assistance to States)

4.16.1 The Scheme seeks to bring under its fold many smaller schemes primarily aimed at facilitating and assisting the various State Police Forces, both in terms of finances and infrastructure up-gradation, in their efforts in combating various kinds of criminal activities, counter-insurgency operations, etc.

4.16.2 The budgetary allocations and utilization of funds for the FY 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 along with projected and allocated amount for the FY 2023-24 under this head has been given below:-

Table 4.11

Fund Utilization Pattern under Modernization of Police Forces

(₹ in crores)										
2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			Projected 2023-24	Allocated 2023-24
BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.(till 31 st Dec. 2022)		
3161.91	1863.71	2056.87	2803.11	3345.89	3306.66	2754.16	2176.79	1117.92	4995.45	3750.00

4.16.3 The Committee enquired from MHA about the reasons for increasing the allocation to MoPF Scheme from ₹ 2754.16 crores in BE 2022-23 to ₹ 3750 crores in BE 2023-24. The MHA replied that the main reason for the increase in BE 2023-24 under MOPF is due to the shifting of the scheme of 'Modernization of Forensic Capacities', which was earlier treated as a separate Center Sector Scheme. However, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, the project has now been included in the Scheme 'Modernization of Police Force'. As well, there is an increase in allocation to the 'Security Related Expenditure (SRE) and Special Infrastructure Scheme for Left Wing Extremist Areas' sub-scheme.

4.16.4 The Committee also desired to know about the details of expenditures incurred and projects undertaken in the MoPF scheme during the year 2022-23. The MHA replied that under this sub-scheme, the central share is released to the States based on the submission of Utilization Certificates. Approved State Action Plans (SAPs) which include items such as weapons, megacity policing and equipment for Forensics, Communication, Training, etc., as approved by the Ministry, are implemented. During the year 2022-23, under the scheme of "Assistance to States & UTs for Modernisation of Police", the actual allocation was ₹ 620.45 crores out of which ₹ 4.5525 crores has been released till 31st December, 2022. These UTs include Andaman & Nicobar Islands (₹ 0.43 crores), Chandigarh (₹ 0.50 crores), Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (₹ 0.33 crores), Delhi (₹ 2.6725 crores), Ladakh (₹ 0.33 crores) and Lakshadweep (₹ 0.29 crores).

Observation/ Recommendation

4.16.5 The Committee notes that against the allocation of ₹ 620.45 crores under the scheme Assistance to States & UTs for Modernisation of Police, ₹ 4.55 crores has been released till 31st December, 2022 to six UTs. The information has been provided about a minuscule portion of the allocated funds, no information has been provided in respect of States and other UTs. The Committee desires to be apprised about the allocation of funds made under this head to States and other UTs along with the status of projects undertaken by them for the implementation of Modernization of Police Forces in their respective States and UTs.

4.16.6 The Committee observes that one of the major hurdles which come across in the task of timely release of funds is the non-submission of utilization certificates by State/UT Governments or concerned divisions. The Committee feels that the Ministry should evolve a better coordination mechanism with the States/UTs, especially those which lag behind in the timely submission of utilization certificates.

4.17 MODERNIZATION OF FORENSIC CAPACITIES

4.17.1 Under the Scheme, the MHA informed that there are 7 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) in the country. Apart from this, there are 32 State Forensic Science Laboratories, 106 Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and 516 Mobile Forensic Units under the control of the States and Union Territories. Financial support of ₹ 235.49 crores has been provided by MHA to the States/UTs for the modernization and upgradation of the DNA forensics and Cyber forensics divisions of their labs. The Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) under MHA is, *inter-alia*, mandated to promote Quality Assurance and Quality Control in forensic testing by arranging technical and financial support for the development of Forensic Standards and uniform Standard Operating Procedures. Accordingly, the DFSS has issued Guidelines and Manuals for use by the FSLs, including:

- (i) Quality Manuals for accreditation of laboratories as per NABL standards (ISO 17025) and Working Procedure Manuals in nine disciplines of Forensic Sciences.
- (ii) Quality Manuals and Working Procedure Manuals for Biology and DNA Division.
- (iii) Guidelines for collection, preservation & transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases for Investigation Officers and Medical Officers.
- (iv) The standard list of equipment for establishing/ upgrading Forensic Sciences Laboratories.
- (v) Standard Operating Procedure for Crime Scene Investigation.
- (vi) Standards for Calibration of Forensic Equipment.

4.17.2 When asked about the projects to be undertaken under the sub-head "Modernization of Forensic Capabilities" during 2023-24. The MHA replied that the funds shall be utilized for the establishment of off-campus of the NFSU, establishment of Centres of Excellence, Modernization of State Forensic Science Laboratories, procurement of Mobile Forensic Vans, and upgradation of affiliated colleges/institutions.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.17.3 From the information provided by the MHA, it may be seen that the Ministry had allocated ₹ 300 crores in BE 2022-23, which was reduced to ₹ 250 crores at RE while up to 31st January, 2023, a very minimal amount of ₹ 5 crores could be spent out of it. The Committee notes that the schemes under such an important head could not take off during the entire year. The Ministry has also not provided any reason as to why the scheme could not be initiated during the year. For 2023-24, the MHA has placed a demand for ₹ 700 crores under this head. The Committee hopes that the Ministry utilizes this fund fruitfully and optimally during 2023-24.

4.17.4 The Committee appreciates that there are 7 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs), 32 State Forensic Science Laboratories, 106 Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and 516 Mobile Forensic Units are available with the States and Union Territories. The Committee recommends that Training Institutions for forensic science may be set up in all the States/ UTs to increase the number of trained manpower, for forensic science laboratories. The MHA may also introduce this as a course in more colleges across the country to increase trained manpower in this field.

4.17.5 The Committee appreciates that under “Modernization of Forensic Capabilities” Mobile Forensic Vans, will be procured in FY 2023-24. The Committee is of the view that Mobile Vans can reach the crime scene at the earliest to assist the investigating officer in identifying and collecting relevant forensic evidences from the crime scene, victims and suspects. It can ensure that the forensic evidence at the crime spots are collected quickly which will strengthen the investigation and prosecution process and increase the conviction rate of criminals. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA may provide financial assistance to States/ UT for procuring an adequate number of Mobile Forensic Vans. This will help in setting a uniform standard of using forensic procedures in the investigation of crimes all across the country. If required, the MHA may seek additional funds from the Ministry of Finance for the purpose.

4.18 BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

4.18.1 The Border Infrastructure project oversees the maintenance and construction activities along India’s International Borders with its neighbouring countries and Coastal Security.

4.18.2 The budgetary allocations and utilization of funds for the FY 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 along with projected and allocated amount for the FY 2023-24 under this head has been given below:-

Table 4.12

Fund Utilization Pattern under Border Infrastructure and Management

									(₹ in crores)	
2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			Projected 2023-24	Allocated 2023-24
BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp. (till 31 st Dec. 2022)		
1996.51	1495.00	1533.56	2130.32	2700.57	2662.11	2744.52	3738.98	1834.69	3617.34	3545.03

4.18.3 The MHA informed that Border Infrastructure & Management (BIM) Scheme has been extended from the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. The Scheme consists of total of 61 projects (40 ongoing projects, 18 proposed new projects and 03 projects which were approved by CCS in 2020 with a total cost of ₹21,285.76 crores.

4.18.4 When asked about the availability of Border Management courses in Indian universities, The MHA replied that courses on Border Management are available at Jawaharlal Nehru University and Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU), Gandhinagar. Further, RRU and BSF have also signed an MoU recently (16th January 2023) and based upon the initial deliberations, the RRU is contemplating starting a Postgraduate Degree Programme on Border Management. Besides, a Centre for Border

Management and Intelligence Studies (CBMIS) has been established under the School of Intelligence Security and Police Administration of RRU for conducting Professional Development Programmes for various Stakeholders. The Centre has conducted several certificate and training programmes on Border Management such as the Faculty cum Professional Development Programme on Border Management and Intelligence, an online certificate course on Border Management.

Observation/Recommendation

4.18.5 The Committee notes that under ' Border Infrastructure and Management', out of the allocation of ₹ 3738.98 crores in RE 2022-23, ₹ 1834.69 crores could be spent by 31st December, 2022, which is less than 50% of the funds allocation, considering the fact that there are nearly 40 ongoing projects under the scheme. The Committee believes that the Scheme is very important for the creation of physical assets for strengthening border management in the country. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may form a team of officers for financial monitoring as well as task them to focus on monitoring specific schemes that have lagged behind in utilizing funds so that the pace of work on these are quickened and rush of expenditure in last quarter for this crucial scheme is prevented. The Committee also recommends that the MHA may take up with the CAPFs for providing telecommunication, 24×7 electricity facilities, and adequate accommodation with basic amenities to the personnel deployed at all Border Out Posts (BOPs) of the country within a time frame.

4.18.6 The Committee notes that the 'Border Management' courses are available at Jawaharlal Nehru University and Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU), Gandhinagar. The Committee opines that border management requires special skill sets for handling people, and goods and securing the border. The Committee, therefore, recommends the MHA may strive to create a cadre of trained personnel in Border Management by enrolling them in Border Management courses. A few more colleges/universities across the country may be explored where the course can be incorporated to train people.

4.19 SCHEMES FOR THE SAFETY OF WOMEN

4.19.1 This provision relates to the expenditure to be incurred from the Nirbhaya Fund in the Public Account on such schemes which are aimed primarily at ensuring the safety of women. The funds are administered by the Ministry through releases to State / UT Governments for certain identified projects such as Safe City Projects, Strengthening of Forensic Science Labs, Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) and Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC). The proposed expenditure out of the Nirbhaya Fund seeks to utilize the unspent balance lying at credit in the Fund. In ERSS, a helpline number 112 provides for the deployment of an advanced solution to ensure an improved high-impact value-added single number-based emergency response system covering every area in the country.

4.19.2 In a reply to a query, the MHA informed the Committee that the Safe City Projects are comprehensive and integrated projects implemented by the Police and Municipal Corporations of the city, considering the requirement for women's safety in the city and with a view to plug gaps in this regard in the existing infrastructure. The project inter-alia involves GIS-based crime mapping for identifying crime hot spots, conducting crime scene analysis and filling in gaps in the existing ecosystem using technology for ensuring the safety of women in public places. The Safe City project will be extended to other cities in the next phases.

able 4.13

Fund Utilization Pattern under Schemes for the Safety of Women

(₹ in crores)

2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			Projected 2023-24	Allocated 2023-24
BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp. (till 31 st De. 2022)		
855.23	171.63	171.63	100.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00

4.19.3 The table shows that no expenditure has been incurred under this head in 2022-23 (up to 31st December, 2022). The Committee was informed by the MHA that funds could not be released during BE 2022-23 due to technical problems in the wake of the implementation of CNA and SNA. Therefore, the funds requirement was reduced at the RE stage up to the limit which could be spent in the FY 2022-23, post-resolution of issues.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.19.4 The Committee notes that no expenditure has been incurred (till 31st December, 2022) against the allocation made in RE 2022-23 under the Schemes for Safety of Women due to technical problems in the wake of the implementation of Central Nodal Agency and State Nodal Account. The Committee also notes that the allocation has been reduced by ₹ 100 crores in BE 2023-23 as compared to the allocation made in BE 2022-23. This will cause a delay in the implementation of projects under the Scheme. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take corrective measures to fast-track the implementation of the projects under the scheme to cover up the delay and if required, seek additional allocation from the Ministry of Finance at the RE stage. The Committee also recommends that the Safe City Projects may be extended to all State/ UT Capitals in the next phase.

4.20 BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

4.20.1 The provision under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is for providing grants to States / Union Territories located along India's International borders with the main objective of meeting the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders.

4.20.2 The budgetary allocations and utilization of funds for the FY 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 along with projected and allocated amount for the FY 2023-24 under this head has been given below:-

Table 4.14

Fund Utilization Pattern under Border Area Development Programme

(₹ in crores)										
2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			Projected 2023-24	Allocated 2023-24
BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp. (till 31 st Dec. 2022)		
783.71	50.00	63.97	565.71	221.61	216.00	565.72	160.00	85.49	1194.00	600.00

4.20.3 It can be seen from the table that there was overutilization of funds in 2020-21 and 2021-22 against the respective allocation at RE stages for Border Area Development Programme (BADP). In 2022-23, ₹85.49 crores have been spent (till 31st December, 2022) against the allocation of ₹160.00 crores at the RE stage.

4.20.4 The MHA informed the Committee that the funds allocated under BADP are used to fund the gaps in infrastructure-related works/projects for the construction of road connectivity, health infrastructure related to health, education, agriculture and water resources, sanitation, minor irrigation, electricity, social sectors if these infrastructures have not been constructed through the schemes of Central Govt./State Government schemes. Further, the works/projects are approved for border habitations located within 0-10 km. from the first habitation on the international boundary in 16 States & 2 UTs abutting the international land border, etc.

4.20.5 As BADP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), the funds are allocated to the States/UTs, as per the norms for CSS, for the works proposed by the States/UTs in their Annual Action Plan. The financial allocation recommended by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for the FY 2023-24 for BADP is 1342.50 crore. The recommendation has been placed before Cabinet Committee on Security for their consideration/ approval.

4.20.6 A new scheme "Vibrant Village Programme" for northern border areas of the country was announced in the Union Budget 2022-23, which will further augment the pace of development in the northern border areas. Under the programme, infrastructure will be developed in a focused manner in border villages, by building roads, mobile towers, banks, etc. The objective is to motivate people to continue to stay there because otherwise, a large number of people will move out of these villages. It will also help to gather intelligence from the people of border villages.

Observation/ Recommendation

4.20.7 The Committee takes note of the 'Vibrant Village Programme' under which physical and social infrastructure will be created for the villages at the northern border areas of the country. The Committee recommends that the MHA may focus first on the villages which require immediate attention or have fallen behind on development initiatives. To select villages, MHA may categorize villages based on sensitivity, remoteness, cultural diversity, etc. For this, the MHA may take the support of Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) to identify such villages and their inputs may be utilized for the purpose.

4.21 INTER-OPERABLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (ICJS)

4.21.1 The Provision is for a new project on Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS). The project involves enhancement in the criminal justice IT systems for a paperless operation,

interlinking the IT systems for seamless data exchange and also to provide for new technologies for smart policing.

Table No.4.15

The allocation made for Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System

(Amount in crore of ₹)

	Actuals 2021-22	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	BE 2023-24
Revenue	NA	590.60	105.20	590.60

4.21.2 The Committee was informed by the MHA that the allocation was reduced in RE 2022-23 against the allocation in BE 2022-23 as the funds could not be released due to technical problems that arose in the wake of the implementation of CNA and SNA. Therefore funds requirement was reduced up to the limit which could be spent in the remaining part of FY 2022-23.

4.21.3 When asked about the details of the States/ UTs that have been integrated under the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), the MHA replied that currently, 14 States/UTs (Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh) Police pillar Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) can directly consume data from various ICJS domains like Courts, Prison, Forensic and Prosecution.

Observation / Recommendation

4.21.4 The Committee notes that currently 14 States/ UTs have been integrated with ICJS with flow of information between police and courts, prisons, forensic and prosecution. The Committee recommend that the Ministry may issue advisory to the remaining States/UTs to implement ICJS in a specified time to strengthen criminal justice system in the country. The MHA may extend necessary budgetary support to the States/ UTs for the purpose.

4.21.5 The Committee has been given to understand that the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) serves as a platform for data analytics for forecasting/ predicting trends in crimes reported region-wise, category-wise, etc. for management and control of crimes in future. The Committee would like to apprise, if any, pilot study of this feature of the ICJS has been made in any of the States/ UTs where this system has been integrated.

4.22 MODERNIZATION OF PRISONS

4.22.1 This Provision is for new project of Modernization of Prisons for enhancing security measures and bringing in technological intervention in day-to-day administration of prisons with a view to enhance the safety and security of jails as well as its inmates. The emphasis of the Government is on correctional administration and reforming jail inmates with a view to help them reintegrate with society as also to achieve the objective of decriminalization and de-radicalization.

Table No.4.16

Allocation made for Modernization of Prisons (2023-24)

(Amount in crores of ₹)

	Actuals 2021-22	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	BE 2023-24
Revenue	50.00	400.00	100.00	250.00

4.22.2 The Committee was informed by the MHA that the allocation was reduced in RE 2022-23 against the allocation in BE 2022-23 as the funds could not be released due to technical problem arose in the wake of implementation of CNA and SNA. The problem could be solved only after obtaining supplementary from the Parliament. There has been no expenditure under this head for FY 2022-23 (till 31st December, 2023).

4.22.3 In the meeting held on 15th February, 2023, the Committee was informed by the MHA that the funds are given by Centre to States for modernization of prisons including purchase of equipments, video conferencing facilities, etc. However, the MHA will give capital funds for construction of 6 high security prisons in the country. These prisons will have modern infrastructure as well as will be directly connected to the courts from inside. It was also discussed that the prison staff including medical personnel of the prison hospitals are involved in arranging mobile phones and other contraband items for the prison inmates.

Observation / Recommendation

4.22.4 The Committee notes that the allocation of Rs 400 crores was made in BE 2022-23 for the Modernization of Prisons which was reduced to Rs 100 crores at RE stage as funds could not be released due to technical problem that arose in the wake of implementation of Central Nodal Agency and State Nodal Account. Further, there has been no expenditure under this head for FY 2022-23 (till 31st December, 2023). The Committee is of the opinion that this will delay the procurement of equipments, etc., for the prisons in the States. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the funds for the FY 2022-23 may be released to the States before the end of financial year. The Committee also recommends that the MHA issue advisory to the States and provide adequate funds for installation of jammers, door frame/ hand held metal detectors, baggage scanners, body-worn cameras, , CCTV surveillance systems, computers, etc. for strengthening the security as well as to prevent inmates from using contrabands in the prisons. The MHA may also advise the States to arrange for appearance and trials of criminals from inside the prisons through video conferencing facilities within a specified time frame.

4.22.5 The Committee notes that in some cases, the prison staff including medical personnel of the prison hospitals have been found involved in arranging mobile phones and other contraband items for the prison inmates. This is due to the fact that the prison staff stay posted in one prison for long period of time. It leads to collusion between them and the prisoners. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may advise all the States to follow rotational policy for transfers and postings of prison staff including medical staff and set a maximum tenure for which a staff can work in one prison. The MHA may consider creation of a cadre of prison staff for the Union Territories so that the personnel are transferred to different UTs and will not stay posted in one prison of any UT for long period of time. This along with the

technological interventions for the security of jail cited in the Para above, will help in curbing the use of mobile phones and other contraband items by the criminals inside prisons.

CHAPTER - V

DEMAND NO. 52 TO 59 - UNION TERRITORIES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The Demands for Grants (Nos. 52-59) relate to the country's eight Union Territories (UTs). Of these, five relate to UTs without Legislature, namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Demand No. 52), Chandigarh (Demand No. 53), Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Demand No. 54), Ladakh (Demand No.55) and Lakshadweep (Demand No. 56). The remaining three Grants relate to UTs with Legislatures; Transfer to Delhi (Demand No. 57), Transfer to Jammu & Kashmir (Demand No. 58) and Transfer to Puducherry (Demand No. 59). As per Article 280 of the Constitution of India, the Finance Commission makes the recommendation for distribution of funds between the Union and the States. The needs of UTs are fulfilled in the Union Budget.

5.2 DEMAND NO. 52 - ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

5.2.1 In the meeting of the Committee held on 16th February, 2023, the representative of the Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands (A&NI) informed the Committee that an allocation of ₹5987.14 crores has been made in BE 2023-24 for the UT which is higher than the allocation of ₹5703.65 crores in BE 2022-23. This allocation will be used on schemes pertaining to Water Supply and Sanitation, Rural Development, Power, Port and Light Houses, Urban Development, Shipping, Road Transport, Civil Aviation, Health, Education, Fisheries, Tourism, etc. The representative of the UT Administration informed the Committee that A&NI is currently exporting around 44,000 metric tonne of fish. The consignment of fishes are first sent to Chennai and then are exported to Bangkok which is the hub of the fisheries market in South East Asia (SEA). However, if the consignments of fish are directly sent from A&NI to Bangkok, the UT will save around 80 rupees per kg of fish. This will make their fishes cheaper and more competitive in the international market and help in increasing the its export from the UT.

5.2.2 The Committee desired to know about the commencement of international flights from Port Blair. The UT Administration replied that the airport at Port Blair has already been declared an International airport and they are in talks with the Ministry of Civil Aviation to persuade the airlines to commence international flights from Port Blair.

5.2.3 For the development of eco-tourism, the UT Administration informed that it has started 5 electric buses in Havelock Islands and 14 e-buses are being procured for Port Blair. The Committee was informed about the poor condition of roads due to the low submission of tender and high cost of construction/ maintenance projects as the UT is far away from the mainland. The Committee in the meeting held on 16th February, 2023 discussed that due to intensive development in the UT, the fate of some of the vulnerable nesting places of the Giant Leatherback Sea Turtle in the sea around A&NI have been threatened and they face the threat of extinction in coming times.

5.2.4 The Committee also desired to know about the status of the projects under "Water Supply and Sanitation". The UT Administration replied that the allocation of ₹ 140.38 crores in BE 2023-24 as against ₹ 95.47 crores in BE 2022-23 under the sub-head "Water Supply and Sanitation" is proposed to be utilized towards completing the works/achieving the targets under the urban and rural

water supply projects, including payment of salary, purchase of HSD, Petroleum Oil Lubricant (POL), etc. The utilization of funds during 2022-23 (till 31st December, 2022) is 52%, as given by them.

5.2.5 In reply to a query regarding the fund utilization status under the head 'Welfare of Tribal and Other Backward Classes' in the UT, the Committee was informed by the UT Administration that only 3% of funds have been spent (up to December, 2022) against the allocation made in RE 2022-23. The reasons for the under-utilization were due to less number of students applying under the National Scholarship Portal (NSP) & the scholarship amount being released at the fag end of FY.

Observation / Recommendation

5.2.6 The Committee is pleased to note that the UT of A&NI is currently exporting around 44,000 metric tonnes of fish. It enjoins with the UT Administration that the export prices of fish per kg could be reduced by ₹ 80 per Kg by exporting them directly from Port Blair to Bangkok. It will not only be beneficial to the country but also to the fishing business and fishermen as well. The Committee believes that the fisheries sector is economically crucial for the UT and appropriate steps should be taken to realize its full potential. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA and UT Administration may take up the matter with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways to explore the possibility and initiate action for transporting the harvested fish to Bangkok directly rather than routing it *via* Chennai at higher costs. It also adds that a complete plan may be developed for harvesting, storage, and packaging at Port Blair itself. This will also add to the development of business and industry there and create more employment avenues for the people of UT while adding to its revenues and overall development.

5.2.7 With regard to the funds allocated to the UT in FY 2022-23, the Committee notes that only 52% of funds have been spent in the first three-quarters of the FY under the head "Water Supply and Sanitation", which is an important project to improve water supply in the islands of the UT. The Committee recommends that the UT Administration should aspire for the maximum utilization of funds during a financial year. The UT Administration should also ensure equitable utilization of funds in all quarters for the crucial projects, to prevent the rush of expenditure in the last quarter, and hopes that in FY 2023-24, the situation on this count improves noticeably.

5.2.8 The UT Administration has informed the Committee that it has started 5 electric buses in Swaraj Dweep Island and 14 electric buses are being procured for operating them in Port Blair, to promote eco-tourism. The Committee recommends that a blueprint may be prepared by the UT Administration for the development and promotion of eco-tourism in the Islands of the UT. A feasibility study may also be conducted for the development of tourism in other islands of the UT, in the context of developing eco-tourism.

5.2.9 The Committee notes that due to intensive development in the UT, the natural habitat and nesting ground of the species like Giant Leatherback Sea Turtle is being threatened. The Committee recommends that the MHA along with the UT Administration may take up with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of India to take appropriate measures for the conservation of the species in the UT which are facing the threat of extinction.

5.3 DEMAND NO. 53 – CHANDIGARH

5.3.1 An amount of ₹ 5436.10 Crores has been allocated in BE 2023-24 for UT of Chandigarh as against ₹ 4846.79 crores in BE 2022-23. The Committee sought to know about the reasons for this increase. The UT Administration replied that the reasons for the increase in the Budget Estimates 2023-24 are summarized as under:-

1. Constructions of buildings and structures, creation of infrastructural assets, purchase of furniture and fixtures, other fixed assets and acquisition of land.
2. Implementation of 24x7 Water Supply Project.
3. Enhancement in committed liabilities like salary, wages, Grants-in-Aid (Salaries), fuels and lubricants, etc.

5.3.2 It was also informed that the increase will facilitate in improving the infrastructure in the sector of Education, Police, Health, Urban Development, Public Transport in the City, the Development works of Municipal Corporations and Smart City Projects.

5.3.3 In a response to a query by the Committee, the Chandigarh Administration informed that the UT has incurred ₹ 15.86 crores under the sub-head “Road and Transport” up to 31st December, 2022 against the total allocation of ₹ 34.79 crores in Revised Estimates of 2022-23.

5.3.4 The Committee, while discussing the Demands for Grants (2023-24) of Chandigarh on 16th February, 2023, discussed that Chandigarh Administration is preparing its draft sports policy. However, there are no stadiums of international level in Chandigarh due to which the international games are being held in Mohali. The UT Administration informed that the possibility of making a stadium of international standard can be looked into for Chandigarh. However, one synthetic track of international standard is under construction in Sector 7 which will be completed by April, 2023.

5.3.5 The Committee brought to the notice of the UT Administration the issue of the rapidly rising population in Chandigarh due to the influx of people from neighbouring States and areas. This has led to an increase in traffic congestion in the city. It also discussed the plight of the poor people who have come to Chandigarh from outside and do not have adequate accommodations facilities or basic amenities.

Observation/ Recommendation

5.3.6 The Committee notes that there are no stadiums of international level in Chandigarh due to which all international games are being hosted in the stadium situated in Mohali. The Committee recommends that the UT Administration should take the necessary steps for the renovation/ upgradation of Sector 16 Stadium so that international games can be hosted here. For this, the MHA may dedicate the necessary funds. The MHA may also take up the matter with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for developing the stadiums at Sector 16 and exploring the feasibility of new buildings in this beautiful city.

5.3.7 The Committee takes note of the influx of population in Chandigarh which is causing congestion in the city. The influx is understandably related to prospects of better livelihood and opportunities for the poor and not-so-well population from the surrounding areas. The Committee recommends that the UT Administration should draw a plan whereby livelihood opportunities are created for this populace in the peripheral areas of the city so that the brunt of the influx is shifted outwards from the main areas of the city. The Committee also

recommends that the UT Administration may take necessary steps for expansion/ upgradation of the basic amenities in the periphery of the city to cater to the needs of the increasing population of Chandigarh. The Committee, also, recommends that the UT Administration may carry out geometric improvements, construct new underpasses, and flyovers at appropriate places to address the problem of traffic congestion in Chandigarh. It observes that swift action in this regard needs to be taken otherwise by the time these measures of decongestion are completed the vehicular population would have increased to offset the facilities.

5.4 DEMAND NO. 54 - DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU

5.4.1 The Committee was informed by the UT Administration that ₹ 2475.00 crores have been allocated to the UT in BE 2023-24. The Committee was further informed that ₹ 948.14 crores(38.31%) will be utilized for Capital Expenditure mainly for carrying out construction and other Development activities in form of works and projects, development of infrastructure facilities for Health, Education, Tourism, Industries and Roads and Bridges. The allocation for works will cover spillover works as well as new projects and works. Further, ₹ 625.69 crores will be utilized for grants to Local self -Government bodies and other bodies mainly for carrying out various infrastructural and development activities in Rural and Urban areas through District and Village Panchayats and Municipal Councils. The U.T. Administration has provided a fund of ₹ 526.10 crores to Local bodies. The remaining fund of ₹ 99.59 crores is to be provided to other bodies and societies which mainly includes Grant to the Planning and Development Authority, Government Aided Schools, Red Cross Society, Sports Council, Government Colleges, Bal Bhavan Boards, Rogi Kalyan Samitis and other bodies along with matching share of 50% towards Smart Cities.

5.4.2 The Committee sought to know about the steps taken for the development of tourism in the UT The UT Administration replied that the following projects will be undertaken in the UT for the development of tourism:-

1. Development of residual space parallels to the sea front from Chhapli Sheri to Devka Beach, Nani Daman.
2. Development of riverfront along Kalai river from Bamanpuja bridge to Jampore Ghat, Moti Daman.
3. Development, landscaping and beautification in and around Nani Daman fort.
4. Development of light and sound show in Daman.
5. Promotion of ecotourism-related projects in DNH.
6. Development of tourist resorts in DNH & DIU.
7. Development of Gangeshwar temple at Diu.
8. Development of Khukhri museum in Diu
9. Development of food court at Ghoghla, Diu.
10. INS Khukri vessel mooring, stabilization and longevity at Diu.
11. Naida caves restoration at Diu.

5.4.3 The Committee, in the meeting held on 16th February, 2023, discussed that due to the low connectivity of Diu and Daman airport with other places, there is a low footfall of tourists in the UT. The Committee also highlighted that Diu is near Somnath Temple which is an important religious/pilgrim place in the country and a huge number of tourists visit this site.

5.4.4 The Committee desired to know about the progress that has been made in the formulation of the fishing vessels insurance scheme by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) for the boat owners of the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. The UT Administration replied that the Scheme “Formulation of fishing vessel insurance” by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) is being finalized at NFDB and will be implemented in the financial year 2023-24.

Observation/ Recommendation

5.4.5 The Committee takes note of the steps taken by the UT Administration for the development of tourism in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. The Committee opines that the UT has a huge potential for tourism and it can become a model for eco-tourism in the country. It recommends that the MHA and UT Administration may take up the case with the Ministry of Tourism and take necessary steps for the development of various water sports, home stays, sea-facing hotels/ resorts, and other tourist infrastructures for holistic development of tourism in the UT. Efforts should be made for the creation of Tourism circuits in the UT which will help in showcasing all important tourist spots as well as increase employment and generate revenue for local people.

5.4.6 The Committee also recommends that adequate publicity should be given via print/ electronic media including social media about the tourist places of the UT. The tourism office of the UT should distribute printed brochures showcasing the natural beauty and lush greenery with captivating pictures to attract tourists. The UT Administration may collaborate with tour and travel companies to create tour packages and advertise the tourist attractions of the UT.

5.4.7 The Committee opines that low air connectivity to the UT is also a reason for the lack of development of tourism there as a lot of time of the tourists is spent travelling long distances by road. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Diu and Daman airports may be connected to more places which will cut the travel time and facilitate the smooth visit of tourists from other parts of the country.

5.5 DEMAND NO. 55 –LADAKH

5.5.1 The Committee was informed by the UT Administration for Ladakh that the major share of the budget 2023-24 is for the infrastructure development of the new UT. The allocated budget shall be used mainly for the following:-

- (i) Improving the health infrastructure especially in the adverse climate of Ladakh by making sufficient heating arrangements and stocks of medical supplies.
- (ii) Enhanced allocations to Ladakh Hill Development Councils.
- (iii) Strengthening of PRIs.
- (iv) Enhanced allocation to improve road and irrigation infrastructure in the UT of Ladakh.
- (v) Enhanced allocation to improve power infrastructure in the UT of Ladakh.
- (vi) Promoting tourism, art and culture.
- (vii) Execution of major works projects in Ladakh following the carbon neutral paradigm.

5.5.2 The MHA informed the Committee that for Leh Autonomous Hill Development Council, ₹ 740.29 crores was allocated at BE 2022-23. This allocation was enhanced to ₹754.53 crores at RE 2022-23 against which ₹500.67 has been utilized till 31st January, 2023 (66.35% of RE). However, the allocation has been reduced to ₹ 334.68 crores in BE 2023-24. For Kargil Autonomous Hill Development Council, ₹ 742.14 crores was allocated at BE 2022-23. This allocation was enhanced to ₹ 756.37 crores at RE 2022-23 against which ₹. 568.55 has been utilized till 31st January, 2023 (75.16% of RE). However, the allocation has been reduced to ₹ 333.32 crores in BE 2023-24.

5.5.3 In the meeting held on 16th February, 2023, while examining the Demands of Grants (2023-24) of the UT of Ladakh, the Committee discussed that the expenditure of the two Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils (LAHDCs) is good and therefore more funds may be granted to them. The Committee also emphasized the need for expansion of the administration of the UT for the creation of more districts, tehsils, etc., and devolution of financial and administrative powers.

Observation/ Recommendation

5.5.4 The Committee is of the view that considering the large area of the UT of Ladakh, there is a need to strengthen the administrative institutions and infrastructure along with the delegation of powers to the local administrative units in the UT of Ladakh. The Committee recommends that the Administration may assess the need for additional administrative posts in the UT and may take up with the MHA to fill up these posts for improving administrative outreach and public service delivery system.

5.5.5 The Committee notes that Leh Autonomous Hill Development Council has utilized ₹ 500.67 (till 31st January, 2023) against the allocation of ₹ 754.53 crores at RE 2022-23 which is 66.35% of RE allocation. Similarly, Kargil Autonomous Hill Development Council has utilized ₹ 568.55 crores (till 31st January, 2023) against the allocation of ₹ 756.37 crores at RE 2022-23 which is 75.16% of RE allocation. However, the allocation for Leh and Kargil Autonomous Hill Development Councils have been reduced to ₹ 334.68 crores and ₹ 333.32 crores in BE 2023-24 respectively. The Committee would like to apprise about the reasons for the curtailment, and recommends that the budgetary allocations may be enhanced for them at the RE stage. The Committee feels that devolution of financial power to the LAHDCs will help them in executing their developmental projects.

5.5.6 The Committee deliberated upon the possibility of generating power in the UT through renewable energy sources like solar and wind energy on a large scale. The Committee also discussed generating green cover on the barren land of the Himalayas which can aid in generating employment for local people.

Observation/ Recommendation

5.5.7 The Committee observes that the UT of Ladakh receives good insolation being situated at a great height. It also has good wind resources due to its valley terrain and temporal variation. This can be used for generating solar and wind power in the UT. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the UT Administration may conduct a feasibility study for harnessing solar and wind power as well as other renewable energy sources to cater to the power requirement of the UT. It may rope in the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy for this endeavor.

5.5.8 The Committee also recommends that the UT Administration of Ladakh may take steps to increase green cover in Ladakh by planting more trees. This will help in generating

employment and increase the revenue of the local people. The MHA may extend necessary budgetary support and technological interventions to the UT for the same.

5.5.9 The Committee sought to know about the progress made in the establishment of a medical college at Spituk Pharka, Leh. The UT Administration replied that the land measuring 737 kanals and 18 marla has been allotted at Spituk, Pharka, Leh for the establishment of a new medical college. Also, the construction of a boundary wall on the allotted land has been started. Proposal for the creation of posts and the detailed project report (DPR) for the construction of the said medical college are under process/examination.

Observation/ Recommendation

5.5.10 The Committee notes that no substantial progress has been made in the construction of the infrastructure of the medical college in Ladakh. The detailed project report (DPR) for the construction of the medical college is still under process/examination whereas the project was approved in 2019. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may take up the case with the concerned Ministry/ Department on a priority basis to remove administrative bottlenecks and expedite the construction of the medical college. In the meantime, the college may commence its academic activities from the existing hospital of the UT so that the medical students of the UT can get the option of pursuing medical education in the UT.

5.5.11 The Committee desired to know about the timeline for the commencement of commercial flights from Kargil airport. The MHA has stated that as per information received by them from the Ministry of Civil Aviation that commercial flights from Kargil airport are yet to commence as the acquisition of small aircraft is in progress.

Observation/ Recommendation

5.5.12 The Committee notes that the acquisition of small aircraft to commence flights from Kargil airport is in progress. The Committee understands the urgent requirement for flights from Kargil airport and recommends that the MHA may take up with the Ministry of Civil Aviation to commence commercial flights from Kargil Airport within a specified time. The Committee also recommends that considering the large size and difficult topography of the UT, the establishment of airports at Nubhra, Nyoma and Zaskar may also be explored to improve connectivity.

5.6 DEMAND NO. 56 – LAKSHADWEEP

5.6.1 An amount of ₹ 1394.75 crores has been allocated for UT of Lakshadweep in BE 2023-24. The allocation of Budget and Expenditure during 2022-23 is as per the following table. There was a reduction of outlay of ₹ 72.32 crore at the RE stage of FY 2022-23 by the Ministry due to slow progress/delay in execution of developmental works and implementation schemes/ programmes due to geographical constraints, failure of tenders, etc.

Table No. 5.1

Allocated Budget and Expenditure during 2022-23 for Lakshadweep

(Rupees in Cr.)				
S.No.	Particulars	Revenue	Capital	Total
A	Approved BE 2022-23	1199.60	221.90	1421.50

B	Approved RE 2022-23	1230.53	118.65	1349.18
C	Cut in RE 2022-23 (A-B)	-30.93	103.25	72.32
D	Expenditure till 31/12/2022	779.61 (63%)	61.10 (51%)	840.71 (62%)

5.6.2 Details of the fund earmarked for various programmes/ activities under the Health sector during 2023-24 is as follows:

Table No. 5.2

Developmental Projects to be Undertaken in Lakshadweep (2023-24)
(₹ in crores)

Health	
Programme/ Activity proposed in BE 2023-24	Allocation (Cr.)
Land Acquisition/ Construction of buildings for Hospitals, Nursing College & Para Medical Colleges and maintenance of existing buildings	40.28
Purchase of Medical Equipment, hospital furniture & Instruments	9.97
Outsourcing of Health services & Insurance Scheme	11.50
Purchase of medicines and allied items	10.50
Maintenance of Nursing College & Para Medical College	2.50
Maintenance of health institutions in peripheral islands through PRIs	10.00
Others	1.25
Grant Total	86.00

5.6.3 The Committee sought to know the reasons for the reduction in allocation under the subhead "Health" from ₹101.18 crores in BE 2022-23 to ₹ 86.00 crores in BE 2023-24 for the UT. The UT Administration replied that the reduction is mainly due to less expenditure on the premium of Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) as compared to the erstwhile UT Health Insurance Scheme, which has been merged with AB-PMJAY. Further, there has been a delay in land acquisition and construction of health infrastructure.

5.6.4 Information was sought about the projects that are being undertaken/ proposed to be undertaken for the development of Renewable energy in the UT. The UT Administration replied that Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has been declared as a Nodal Agency for developing green/ new & renewable energy projects in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. SECI has prepared project proposals for 25.14 MW capacity solar power plants in Lakshadweep islands which include 4.33 MW Ground Mounted Solar, 6.24 MW Rooftop PV and 14.57 MW Floating Solar PV with adequate storage capacity on each island.

5.6.5 In a reply to a query regarding the utilization of funds, the Committee was informed that there has been low utilization (till 31st December, 2022) by the UT, against the allocation made in RE 2022-23 for some crucial schemes like tourism development, road, bridges and road transport, employment and training, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and cooperation, social forestry & ecology & environment, etc. The details have been given below:-

Table No. 5.3

Low Utilization of funds under Schemes in Lakshadweep (2022-23)

(₹ in crores)

Schemes	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	Expenditure against RE (till 31.12.2022)
Tourism Development	9.50	6.75	1.53
Road, Bridges and Road Transport	15.35	7.15	2.88
Employment and Training	101.18	53.13	17.28
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Cooperation	19.41	10.09	4.25
Social Forestry & Ecology & Environment	4.31	2.41	0.06
Health	101.18	53.13	17.28
Schemes for Port & Shipping and Aviation	445.15	401.65	216.27

Observation/ Recommendation

5.6.6 The Committee notes that Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has been declared as the Nodal Agency declared for developing green/ new & renewable energy projects in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. SECI has prepared the proposal for setting up 25.14 MW capacity solar power plants in the Lakshadweep Islands. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with the UT Administration of Lakshadweep to conduct a feasibility study on the prospects of harnessing wind and tidal energy as well.

5.6.7 The Committee notes that there has been low utilization of funds (till 31st December, 2022) by the UT, against the allocation made in RE 2022-23 for some crucial sectors like tourism development (₹ 1.53 crores spent against ₹ 6.75 crores), Road, Bridges and Road Transport (₹ 2.88 crores spent against ₹ 7.15 crores), employment and training (₹ 17.28 crores spent against ₹ 53.13 crores), agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and cooperation (₹ 4.25 crores spent against ₹ 10.09 crores), Social Forestry & Ecology & Environment (₹ 0.06 crores spent against ₹ 2.41 crores), Health (₹ 17.28 crores spent against ₹ 53.13 crores) and Schemes for Port & Shipping and Aviation (₹ 216.27 crores spent against ₹ 401.65 crores). The Committee observes that all these are crucial sectors which form the backbone of development of that UT and believes that optimal utilization of funds is necessary for the holistic development of the UT. Therefore, it recommends that the MHA, along with the Administration of the UT of Lakshadweep, should make efforts to remove the bottlenecks which are delaying the execution of the projects in various sectors. The UT Administration may form a Committee to oversee the utilization of funds for crucial developmental projects in the UT.

5.7 DEMAND NO. 57 - TRANSFERS TO DELHI

5.7.1 The allocations made under 'Transfers to Delhi' for the year 2023-24 is as under:-

Table No. 5.4**Budgetary allocation to the UT of Delhi (2023-24)**

(₹ in crores)						
S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Head	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	Actual receipts/ Expenditure 2022-23 (till 31st Dec, 2022)	BE 2023-24 (Proposed)	BE 2023-24 (Allocated)
1	Normal Central Assistance to UTs	626.00	626.00	469.50	2100.00	951.00
2	Grant in lieu of share in Central taxes and duties	325.00	325.00	243.75	6416.00	
3	Grants towards contribution to Union Territory Disaster Response Fund	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
4	Enhanced Compensation to 1984 riot victims	2.00	11.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
5	Additional Central Assistance for EAP-CWTP	200.00	0.02	0.00	460.00	200.01
	Total	1168.00	977.02	713.25	8993.00	1168.01

5.7.2 The Committee sought to know about the status of the construction of the Chandrawal Water treatment plant and the timeline set for its completion. The UT of Delhi informed that for the Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant project, 80 crores in FY 2018-19 and ₹ 225 crores in FY 2019-20 were allocated to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). However, the utilization certificate for these amounts is still awaited. In FY 2020-21, ₹ 150 crores were allocated under Capital Section for the Chandrawal project but the same was surrendered by GNCTD and on a request for the re-appropriation (₹ 149.99 crores) to UT Disaster Relief Fund Head on account to fight COVID pandemic. In 2021-22, ₹ 200 crores was allocated under the Revenue Section for Chandrawal Project but GNCTD decided to surrender the amount, due to finding no scope for utilization. Again, on request of GNCTD, an amount of ₹ 200 crores has been allocated in BE 2023-24 for EAP-CTP of Delhi Jal Board.

5.7.3 During the examination of DFG last year, the UT of Delhi informed the Committee that the Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant project will be executed in six packages and is expected to be completed by October, 2024. But, now the UT of Delhi has informed that the timeline of completion has been revised to January, 2027. After the completion of this project, the water supply will be made equitable and available at a higher pressure in command areas of Chandrawal-WTP. However, there is no additional enhancement in the capacity of WTP. Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project will improve water supply service in the Chandrawal WTP command area located in Central Delhi and covering an area of about 96 sq/km i.e. about 6.5% of the Delhi area. The project will improve the water supply system for a population of 22 lakhs i.e. about 11% of Delhi's population.

5.7.4 When asked about the utilization of funds under the 'Enhanced Compensation to 1984 riot victims', the UT administration replied that the funds under this head are reimbursed to GNCTD for the compensation given to 1984 riot victims. The amount of ₹ 2 crores in BE 2023-24 will be

utilized to provide compensation to the 75 victims of the 1984 riots after the completion of requisite formalities.

5.7.5 The Committee desired to know about the status of cleaning of the Yamuna river. The UT of Delhi replied that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has appointed a high-level Committee under the chairmanship of the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi and already 2 meetings of the Committee have been held in which a detailed plan has been prepared for cleaning of Yamuna including the development of Yamuna front and diversion/ treatment of sewage.

5.7.6 The Committee expressed its concern about the incidents of fire, particularly in crowded markets and residential areas in Delhi. The Committee also desired to know about the preparedness of the fire department to deal with fires in high-rise buildings. The UT of Delhi informed the Committee that the upgradation of equipment has been taken up by the Fire Department of Delhi. The UT administration also informed that they have a comprehensive disaster management plan which includes steps to be taken for high-risk disaster-prone areas

5.7.7 The Committee raised the issue of encroachment in Delhi. The UT Administration replied that land encroachment is a lingering issue in Delhi as the land demarcation in Delhi is very old. It is also due to multiple agencies owning land in Delhi like Delhi Government, Delhi Development Authority (DDA), private lands, etc. However, land encroachment/ in public places is dealt by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) from time to time.

Observation/ Recommendation

5.7.8 The Committee observes that the Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant project is proposed to be executed in 6 packages and was expected to be completed by October, 2024. But due to the delay in the execution of the project, the timeline for completion has been revised to January, 2027. Considering the shortage of water in different parts of Delhi, the Committee believes that the project is vital for Delhi as it will help in providing continuous and equal water distribution in Delhi. The Committee, hence, recommends that the MHA may take up with the UT Administration of Delhi to remove the bottlenecks hampering the progress of the project and create a mechanism for periodic monitoring of the progress of work to ensure that the 6 packages of the project are executed in time and the completion date of the project is not revised further.

5.7.9 The Committee takes note of the lingering issue of land encroachment in Delhi. The Committee also notes that the land demarcation in Delhi is very old. Hence, it recommends that the UT Administration may consider fresh demarcation of lands in Delhi in consultation with all concerned stakeholders. This will help in the identification of encroached lands in Delhi. After the demarcation exercise is complete, a special drive may be conducted by the UT Administration for removing encroachments. It should also be ensured that a grievance redressal mechanism may also be created to deal with the complaints of land encroachment in Delhi.

5.8 DEMAND NO. 58 - TRANSFERS TO JAMMU & KASHMIR

5.8.1 For the financial year 2023-24, the MHA had projected 45,873.23 crores. Against this an amount of ₹35,581.44 crores has been allocated for UT of Jammu & Kashmir. When asked about the allocation and utilization during FY 2022-23, the MHA has provided the following details:-

Table No.5.5**Budgetary allocation an Utilization in the UT of J&K (2022-23)**

(₹ in crore)

S.No	Name of Scheme/Head	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	Expenditure (till 31 st January, 2023)	BE 2022-23 (Projected)	BE 2022-23 (Allocated)
1.	Central Assistance to Union Territory (Revenue Deficit Grant & Share in Central Taxes) for meeting salary, pension, 7 th CPC Allowances/LTC and other revenue component deficit including ULB/PRI Grants.	33923	41923	32307.70	43923.00	33923.00
2.	Grant towards contribution to Union Territory Disaster Response Fund	279	279	161.82	279.00	279.00
3.	Rehabilitation of Dal-Nageen Lake	273	-	-	-	-
4.	Equity of 624 MW KIRU	130	-	-	-	130.00
5.	Equity of RATLE 850 MW HEP	476.44	-	-	-	476.44
6.	Support for Capital Expenditure	500	-	125	1000.00	101.77
7.	Equity of 540 MW KWAR	-	-	-	171.23	171.23
8.	PMDP Reimbursement for World Bank aided JTFR projects.	-	850	850	500.00	500.00
9	GPF and Contractors liability of UT of Ladakh	-	1486.13	1486.13	-	-
	Total	35581.44	44538.13	34930.65	45873.23	35581.44

5.8.2 During 2022-23, the MHA has allocated ₹ 273 crores for the rehabilitation of the Dal-Nageen Lake. However, no details in this regard has been given by the MHA. In 2023-24, no allocation has been made under this head. The Committee sought to know about the steps taken for the restoration of Dal-Nageen lake. The UT Administration during the meeting on 16th February, 2023 replied that during the last few years, work for the preservation of Dal-Nageen spread over an area of 25.01 sq. km. and in the catchment area of 337.17 sq. km has been undertaken in a mission mode. Numerous other steps including de-weeding and lake cleaning on a large scale have been taken up for the conservation of the lake to restore it to its pristine glory. The programmes undertaken by the UT administration are brief as under:-

1. Delineation of Lake Boundary.
2. Drone and Bathymetric Survey.
3. Construction of Western Foreshore Road.
4. Houseboat/Donga Policy (to regulate the numbers and use of houseboats in Dal Lake).
5. Waste & Sewage Management- STPs (3 existing STPs at Laam, Habak and Hazratbal catchment refurbished).

6. Sewerage Network has been initiated (to connect the Houseboats with the existing sewer lines).
7. Catchment Area treatment.
8. De-weeding, lily extraction and lake cleaning.
9. Disposal and Bio-methanation of the weed and other waste from the lake.
10. Lakeside Beautification.
11. Monitoring of Lake Quality Parameters.
12. Installation of CCTV cameras (For better and more effective monitoring of lake cleaning activities).
13. Development of Dole Demb (A 100-meter diameter Ferris wheel at Dole demb is proposed).
14. Beautification and Rejuvenation of Brari Numbal Lagoon under PMDP and AMRUT.

5.8.3 The Committee sought to know about the rehabilitation policy framed for houseboat owners in Jammu & Kashmir who want to cease their houseboat business. The UT Administration replied that the business scenario of houseboat owners has remained vibrant during the previous year which witnessed the highest ever tourists flow and all possible assistance including timber on concessional rates is being provided to houseboat owners and shikhara owners for minor repairs/major repairs or reconstruction of their houseboats/shikaras as per the decision of the UT Government. In the current positive scenario related to tourism, the need for the cessation of the houseboat business is unlikely.

5.8.4 The Committee notes that while ₹ 273 crores was sanctioned in BE 2022-23, the UT Administration has not provided details regarding its utilization. The Committee notes the programmes undertaken by the UT Administration for conservation and restoration of the lake. However, it observes that there are large number of encroachments in the Dal lake area. Weeds, silt and untreated sewage are increasingly choking the beautiful lake, which draws tens of thousands of tourists each year. The waste discharge from houseboats also adds to the pollution in the lake. The Committee observes that the visible outcome of the projects are yet to be seen. The Committee recommends that the UT Administration may conduct fresh mapping of Dal lake to get an understanding about the percentage of the lake's water which is relatively clean or severely degraded. This will help the UT administration to make a conservation plan for Dal lake as well as in removing encroachments fruitful. The cleaning of the lake should be completed within a time frame. Additional allocations, if required, may be sought from the Ministry of Finance at the RE stage for this purpose.

5.8.5 During the current financial year 2022-23, Rs 33,923 crores has been earmarked for meeting salary, pension, 7th CPC Allowances/LTC and other revenue component deficit and completion of the projects under UT and District Schemes. This also include nearly 70,000 works/projects which are likely to be completed. The breakup of schemes/projects to be completed are given as under:-

Table No.5.6

Projects undertaken for Panchayats in the UT of J&K (2022-23)

Heading	UT level all schemes	DDC/BDC/PRI and District Schemes
Projects	33000	48012

undertaken		
Projects completed till Dec, 22	9100	28000
Likely to be completed by March, 23	26541	43109

5.8.6 Besides, 481 urban sector infrastructure projects have been undertaken in ULBs during current financial year 2022-23, out of which 350 projects shall be completed by end of March 2023. In the current financial year 1,275 crores has been allocated to 4,290 panchayats/ DDCs/BDCs for undertaking rural works at panchayat level and other district sector schemes. Rs 313 crores has been allocated to 75 ULBs for various developmental works.

5.8.7 During the course of the meeting held on 16th February, 2023, the Committee discussed the steps taken by the UT Administration to delegate financial powers and adequate representation to the minority community in District Development Councils/ Block Development Councils in J&K.

Observation/ Recommendation

5.8.8 The Committee takes note of the delegation of powers to the District Development Councils (DDCs)/ Block Development Councils (BDCs) for development in J&K. The Committee, recommends that due representation may be given to the minority communities and smaller groups in the District Development Councils and Block Development Councils, to facilitate proper addressal of their issues.

5.8.9 The Committee discussed that Ambri was the dominant variety of Apples in Kashmir before the arrival of a delicious group of apples. These apples were in tremendous demand and used to be exported to other countries. However, with the advent of other varieties of apples in the Kashmir region, consumer preferences shifted to newer ones for their beautiful red color and regular bearing habit, as compared to the long gestation span of the Ambri apple. This led to the decline in acreage under Ambri apple. The Committee also deliberated that Kashmir is famous for various species of mushrooms. Gucchi, one such mushroom, is prized at around ₹ 30,000 per kg. Gucchi is replete with health benefits and are rich in potassium, vitamins and copper. They are also a rich source of vitamin D apart from several variants of vitamin B.

Observation/ Recommendation

5.8.10 The Committee observes that the Ambri apple is unique to the Kashmir region and it has great demand at the local as well as at the national level. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the UT Administration should consider growing Ambri at a commercial scale, provide geo-tagging to the fruit and popularize its unique characteristics like the attractive sweet taste, crispiness, fragrant flavor, aroma, etc. for exporting these apples to the national and international markets. This in turn will boost the revenue for the local farmers as well as conserve the indigenous variety of apples of the Kashmir region.

5.8.11 The Committee notes that the Gucchi mushroom grows in the Kashmir region and is of very high commercial value. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the UT

Administration may explore the possibility of commercial harvesting of Gucchi as it can be a good source of income for the local people in Kashmir.

5.9 DEMAND NO. 59 - TRANSFERS TO PUDUCHERRY

5.9.1 An amount of ₹ 3,117.77 crores has been allocated to the UT of Puducherry in BE 2023-24 against the projected amount of ₹ 5672.96 crores. The details of allocated budgetary grants/projected demand/scheme/project for the financial year 2023-24 are detailed below:-

Table No.5.7

Budgetary allocation to Puducherry (2023-24)

(₹ in crores)						
S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Head	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23	Actual receipts/ Expenditure 2022-23 (till 31st Dec, 2022)	BE 2023-24 (Projected)	BE 2023-24 (Allocated)
(i)	Normal Central Assistance	1724.77	3129.79	1293.5775	2086.96	3117.77
(ii)	Special Central Assistance (towards GST compensation and filling-up of critical posts)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2439.00	0.0
(iii)	Special Central Assistance (Infra) (towards building Capital Infra Structure facility)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1147.00	0.0
	Total	1724.77	3129.79	1293.5775	5672.96	3117.77

5.9.2 While examining the Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Union Territories on 16th February, 2023, the Committee was informed by the representatives of Puducherry that the UT has been given ₹ 1,400 crores in RE 2022-23 as GST compensation. The UT also informed that the allocation made by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) for Puducherry under Demand No. 59 goes to the general pool of the resources of the UT and there are no separate targeted items of expenditure against the Central Assistance.

5.9.3 The UT further added that Puducherry needed this assistance from MoF as they could not have gone for borrowings due to the debt-GDP ratio already crossing 25%. Further, the loan repayments are more than the borrowings and the rate of borrowing is more than the rate of growth of GDP. Out of the total Budget of the UT i.e. ₹ 11,500 crores, 60% is utilized for salary, pension and debt repayment, therefore, there is very limited money available for developmental and welfare activities. The UT needed infrastructure assistance from the Centre of ₹ 2,147 crore for the airport expansion project and ₹ 425 for land acquisition of the project. The assistance is also needed for the upgradation of the health infrastructure of district hospitals, drug de-addition center, medical university, law university and integrated assembly complex. It was also informed that the UT has

already made requests to the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance for the assistance and that in case the Central assistance is not given, there is a Scheme of Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment with 50 years of interest-free loan. But currently, the Scheme is for the States only and Union Territories have not been included in this scheme. The representative of the UT stated that they have requested that at least the 3 UTs with Legislature, which are allowed to do market borrowings, may be covered under this scheme as at present, they are paying more interest rates for market borrowings.

5.9.4 On this issue, the representative of the MHA informed the Committee that presently, the scheme of financial assistance for capital investment is applicable to States only and all 8 UTs are not covered under this. He added that the 3 UTs with Legislature namely Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu & Kashmir are given budgetary allocations from the Centre as transfers only as these UTs have their own budget and consolidated fund.

5.9.5 Regarding the status on the expansion of runways in Puducherry Airport, the Committee was informed that A meeting was held between the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Puducherry, Government of Tamil Nadu, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India, wherein, it was decided that the land falling within Puducherry will be acquired by Government of Puducherry and land belonging to Tamil Nadu will be acquired by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of Puducherry would become a requisitioning agency. The Land acquisition cost may be borne by the Government of Puducherry, for which the Government of Puducherry may seek funds in its own budget. The model of funding for the project may be explored by the Government of Puducherry in coordination with the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India, and the same may be submitted before the appropriate authority for taking the process forward. The Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority of India may extend all support in developing an integrated plan for the extension of the airport.

Observation/ Recommendation

5.9.6 The Committee notes that the Scheme of Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment with 50 years of the interest-free loan is applicable only to the States due to which the Union Territories with Legislature are paying the high-interest rate for the market borrowings. Due to a lack of assistance from the Centre, certain important projects like the expansion of Puducherry Airport, the creation of infrastructure for health, education, etc. sectors have been affected in the UT of Puducherry. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA along with the 3 Union Territories with Legislature (Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry) may request the Ministry of Finance to consider including these 3 Union Territories under the Scheme. This will help these Union Territories to get interest-free financial assistance for their developmental projects. The Committee hopes that the plan of action decided upon for the expansion of runways may be monitored by the MHA and the work related to the acquisition of land be completed on time.

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS - AT A GLANCE

OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2023-24) OF THE MHA Head-wise Projections and allocations at BE 2023-24 for Demand No. 51

The Committee finds, from the above-mentioned information, that allocations under several heads of Demand No. 51 have been less than the projected figures. Noticeable among them are some important heads such as the allocations made for Central Police Reserve Police Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Assam Rifles and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Modernization Plan IV, Delhi Police, Police Infrastructure and Border Area Development Programme (BADP). The Committee observes that such decrease in allocations are likely to affect many important schemes under these heads, and may *inter-alia*, slow down the modernization programmes of Central Armed Police Forces and Delhi Police. Similarly lower allocations against the projections of the year 2023-24 may affect the execution of developmental projects particularly in border areas. Hence, the Committee, recommends, that the MHA may take up with the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocations under these heads in consonance with their projections so that the developmental schemes under these heads do not get hampered due to want of sufficient funds.

(Para 2.5.3)

The Committee finds that the Capital expenditure under Demand No. 51 (Police) has been 60.41% (till 31st January, 2023) against the allocation made at RE 2022-23. The Committee has been noticing similar pattern during past few years where a large chunk of funds are spent in the last quarter of the financial year. The Committee, therefore, recommends that during the project planning and finalization stage, the Ministry may equitably distribute the expenditure to be incurred under the project among all four quarters to prevent rush of expenditure in the last quarter of the financial year.

(Para 2.5.4)

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION (2023-24) OF DEMAND NO. (52-59) FOR UNION TERRITORIES

The Committee notes that there has been an increase of 4.01% in allocations made for the Union Territories (UTs) in year 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23. But there has been no substantial increase in the capital budget for the UTs during past three years. The Committee understands that the developmental needs of the UTs requires adequate capital funds for creation of physical and social infrastructure like roads, power, water and sanitation, health and education in all UTs. Further, to ensure that the sensitive and fragile ecology of some of the UTs are not affected, special measures will have to be taken while implementing the developmental projects. This requires extra expenditure which in turn demands more allocation of funds. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry may strive for increasing the capital budgets for the Union Territories in coming financial years laying special emphasis on planning ecological sustenance along with developmental prosperity.

(Para 2.6.7)

The Committee notes that the fund utilization in the UT of Ladakh is improving. But it is still below 50% (as per figures provided by the MHA till 31.01.2023). The Committee appreciates the efforts of the Ministry and the UT administration for improvement in fund utilization in Ladakh and recommends that the MHA may try to optimize utilization of funds in Ladakh in the next financial year. The Ministry of Home Affairs, being the controlling Ministry, may ensure timely release of funds to coincide with the working season of the UT of Ladakh.

(Para 2.6.8)

DEMAND NO. 49 - MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Committee notes the steps taken by the Department of Official Language (DOL) for the promotion of Hindi language in the country. The Committee opines that the documents introduced in Parliament like Bills, all Central Acts, Ordinances, Subordinate Legislations etc. as well as the judgments of the courts should be translated in Hindi. The Department of Official Language should take up with the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law and Justice for translation of these documents. Easy and simple words could be used so that common man can easily understand and interpret it. Efforts should also be made for the timely preparation and publication of standard Legal Glossary and availability of it in Hindi and other Eighth Schedule Languages as well. The Committee hopes that with the enhanced allocation this year under this head, the schemes planned by the MHA are implemented and the funds are properly utilized.

(Para 3.2.5)

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF)

The MHA has informed the Committee that the NDRF has been allocated ₹1601.02 crores against the projected amount of ₹1704.98 crores. The Committee notes that against the projected demand and the allocation in BE 2023-24, there is a shortfall to the tune of ₹ 100 crores. The Committee hopes that this shortfall will not affect the process of raising of new battalions of the NDRF. The Committee urges the MHA to take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance and seek this amount at RE stage so that the requirement of additional personnel in NDRF can be fulfilled on time to meet the nations demand during exigency.

(Para 3.3.9)

The Committee notes that 1 lakh volunteers will be trained by NDRF under Aapda Mitra Scheme for 350 disaster prone District in the country which will be 285 volunteers per district on an average. However, the MHA has not given any timelines by which the Ministry proposes to train and raise these volunteers. It also notes that the information regarding the ratio of the volunteers to the populations that they are going to cover has also not been provided. The Committee would like to be apprised about the details of the plan in this regard.

(Para 3.3.10)

The Committee notes that the intensity, magnitude and frequencies of natural calamities have increased over the past few years in the changing weather and ecological

scenario across the globe. The Committee understands the role and responsibilities of NDRF has also increased manifold in providing immediate and timely intervention and relief to the victims in post-calamity scenario. Therefore, there is a need to further bring down the disaster resilience at community level which can be done by grooming volunteers under the Aapda Mitra Scheme to train and raise awareness among people for speedy dissemination of alerts and mobilization of the people during evacuation operations at the time of disasters. The Committee also recommends that the Civil Defense Volunteers in States/ UTs may also be trained by the NDRF on the lines of Aapda Mitra Scheme to further increase the number of trained people at local level for rescue and rehabilitation activities at the time of disasters.

(Para 3.3.11)

The Committee notes the low representation of women in NDRF and recommends that the NDMA may chalk out a plan to increase the representation of women in NDRF in a phased manner. This will add to the strength and skills of the NDRF in rescuing and handling of women, children and old people during disasters.

(Para 3.3.12)

The Committee takes notes of the efforts of NDRF in advocating for the sustainable development through and developing various guidelines/studies to deal with natural disasters. Considering the increase in intensity and frequency of natural disasters and potential danger posed by the climate change, it is important to assess the future requirements for adaptation and mitigation during disasters. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the NDMA may conduct a research to prepare a long-term roadmap for creating disaster resilience and adaptation in the country. The Committee also recommends that the Government may increase investment in building disaster resilient infrastructure including buildings and transport networks to reduce the impact of natural disasters.

(Para 3.3.13)

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION FOR MIGRANTS AND REPATRIATES

The Committee notes from the information provided by the Ministry that while expenditures of allocated funds in the FYs 2020-21 and 2021-22 were good. However, during FY 2022-23, till 31st December, 2022, an expenditure of ₹182.08 crores against the allocation of ₹383.42 crores at RE stage, could be made. The Committee hopes that the MHA may take necessary steps to improve optimal utilization of funds allocated for the relief and rehabilitation of the migrants and repatriates.

(Para 3.4.8)

The Committee notes that there has been a delay in the release of funds under ‘Land Boundary Agreement between India & Bangladesh’ due to pending utilization certificate by the State of West Bengal. Now a release of ₹ 15 crores to the State Govt. of West Bengal is approved but the State is yet to open State Nodal Account (SNA) for the release of the funds. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with the State of West Bengal to open SNA at the earliest so that the funds are released to the State.

(Para 3.4.9)

The Committee notes that as on 31st December, 2022, out of the allocation of ₹ 150 crores in 2022-23, the Ministry has spent ₹125.52 crores. However, by 27th January, 2023, 5,907 Bru families have been settled in the 12 identified locations in Tripura out of which HBA has been released to 5,603 families and 2,689 houses have been completed. Fixed Deposit (FD) of ₹ 4 lakhs and monthly cash assistance of ₹ 5000/- has been released to 2,600 families. The Committee feels that the settlement of the Bru refugees has been taking a long time. The Committee recommends that the remaining 1,052 families may be settled within a stipulated time and houses, cash assistance and other amenities should be ensured for all 6,959 families of Bru migrants during the forthcoming fiscal year.

(Para 3.4.10)

The Committee takes note of the construction of 6,000 transit accommodations in Kashmir Valley under PMDP in 2015. However, the construction of transit accommodations have not been completed till now. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may evolve a mechanism to fast track the construction of transit accommodations for Kashmiri Migrants.

(Para 3.4.11)

The Committee notes that an amount of ₹ 301.61 crores has been allocated in BE 2023-24 under the head relief and rehabilitation of migrants and repatriates. It hopes that the MHA must have assessed the reasons for delays in release of funds during 2022-23 and take appropriate steps such that there may not be any repetition of the bottlenecks faced this year in the forthcoming fiscal.

(Para 3.4.12)

NATIONAL CYCLONE RISK MITIGATION PROJECT (NCRMP)

The Committee notes that under the Scheme National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), the MHA has allocated ₹ 110 crores during 2023-24 against the projected demand of ₹ 221.67 crores. From the table above, it may be seen that there has been a constant underutilization of funds against the allocations during 2020-21 and 2021-22 and 2022-23. The Ministry has informed that the scheme under this project is going to be closed by March, 2023 and no activity will be affected due to the reduction in allocation in forthcoming fiscal. The Ministry has also informed that under phase II of the NCRMP, with an outlay of ₹ 2059.83 Crores, the project is being implemented in 6 Indian Coastal States i.e. Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. However, while providing details on the status of implementation in the States above, the MHA has not furnished any information regarding the status of work in the States of Maharashtra and West Bengal. Further, it has not provided a breakup of the amounts allocated to each States under phase II of the project.

(Para 3.5.7)

With regard to the implementation of works on Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS) and Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure (CRMI) for Goa and Karnataka, the Committee notes that the progress of work in these States are extremely slow. The MHA has also not given details regarding the projected tasks to be covered during the dedicated time frames and the achievements made by these States. The picture, hence, in this regard is not clear. Nevertheless, the Committee recommends that the MHA may take up the matter with the States under Phase II of NCRMP and remove the bottlenecks to speed up the creation of infrastructures under EWDS and CRMI, so that the projects get completed within the stipulated time. The Committee would like to be apprised about the status of implementation of the project in Maharashtra and West Bengal.

(Para 3.5.8)

The Committee notes that a Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) based on integrated Alert System (Sachet) Phase-I is being implemented in 36 States/ UTs under which Alert Generating Agencies and Alert Dissemination Agencies have been integrated and access has been provided to them with CAP for alert dissemination through SMS for Cyclones. The Committee believes that an alternate early warning/ information dissemination system should also be in place along with CAP. In case the telecom network fails during disaster, the alternate mechanism may be used to continue rescue and relief efforts. The Committee, therefore, recommends that automated sirens and loud speakers connected with wireless system may also be installed in disaster prone areas for swift dissemination of information during disasters.

(Para 3.5.9)

DEMAND NO. 51 - POLICE

Representation of Women in CAPFs

The Committee notes that women presently constitute 3.82% of CAPF which is higher than the figures of the past 2 years. The Committee observes that the progress in increasing the representation of women in CAPFs is slow. The Committee recommends that MHA may take necessary steps to increase representation of women in CAPFs.

(Para 4.3.3)

Vacancies in Medical Staff of CAPFs

The Committee notes that there is a vacancy of 25.42% in the Paramedical staff of CAPFs against the authorized strength of 4,420. The Committee feels that since the forces play an important role in search and operations, lack of adequate medical/ Paramedical staff may have an impact on the well-being of its jawans. The Committee, therefore, recommends that urgent measures must be taken to fill all the vacancies of Para-medical staff of the CAPFs in a time-bound manner. The Committee further recommends that the CAPFs may explore the feasibility of recruitment on an ad-hoc basis till regular appointments are made for Paramedical staff. The Committee would like to be informed about the role of the Paramedics and medical staff in the forces and the ratio in which their deployment is made *vis-a-vis* the number of person in the various Police forces under CAPFs.

(Para 4.4.3)

Attrition of CAPF Personnel

The Committee takes note of the suicide and attrition in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) during the past 5 years. From the information provided in the table pertaining to the 'attrition due to other reasons', the Committee notes that the attrition rates have arisen significantly in the case of Assam Rifles and Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), remained similar in case of Border Security Force (BSF) and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) while reduced in case of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) during 2022, over the previous year's figures. The Committee is of the view that such a level of attrition may affect the working conditions in the CAPFs. Therefore, urgent measures may be taken to improve the working conditions significantly to motivate the personnel to stay in the force.

(Para 4.5.4)

The Committee also recommends that the CAPFs may follow a rotation policy of deployment so that the jawans do not stay in tough and inhospitable conditions for longer durations at a stretch. The Committee is of the view that this could help in reducing not only the tendency to seek transfers to preferred locations but also help in addressing attrition to a certain extent. The Committee further recommends that the Ministry should conduct exit interviews or surveys among the personnel opting for voluntary retirement and resignation to assess the factors leading to attrition and undertake appropriate measures to address the concerns of the personnel so that attrition in the Force can be curbed.

(Para 4.5.5)

Housing satisfaction level of CAPFs

The Committee notes that the Government has withdrawn the facility of retaining Government accommodations in Delhi or any other cities for the officers of All India Services (AIS) posted in the North Eastern States. The Committee is given to understand that in most of the cases, the families of the officers posted in North Eastern States are staying in other cities due to various reasons, but after the withdrawal of this facility, now they have to vacate these accommodations at the last place of posting after being posted to North Eastern States. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up the matter with the Directorate of Estates, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to reconsider its decision of withdrawal of accommodation and may extend the facility to the CAPFs for some more time.

(Para 4.6.5)

The Committee notes that the housing requirement of the CAPFs has been a sticky issue. While discussing the issue during the course of the meeting, it is observed that due to location disadvantage owing to their distance from adequate urban amenities such as educational institutions medical facilities, etc., the personnel are unwilling to accept the accommodations offered to them which are located in semi-urban or far-flung from urban areas. Further, not everyone is requiring accommodations as families of many CAPF personnel prefer to stay in one place for pursuing the education of their children whereas the

personnel are on the active move from one place to another on transfers. Keeping all this in view, the Committee recommends that the MHA should draw a roadmap in consultation with the M/o Housing and Urban Affairs/CAPFs, etc. for locating construction of dwelling units at a place having urban amenities such as educational institutions and medical personnel facilities so that the families of the CAPFs personnel do not face difficulties in accessing them when they are performing duties away from home. Also, if their quarters are located not far from their place of posting, they can visit the families frequently. The Committee, also, recommends that the MHA in coordination with CAPFs should initiate a target-oriented drive for improving the housing satisfaction level to 70-80% in coming years. The CAPFs may use rapid construction technologies to achieve the targets for the construction of houses.

(Para 4.6.6)

Transit Accommodation for CAPF Personnel

The Committee notes that the CAPF personnel who are airlifted to their place of deployment do not get adequate facilities of stay and other basic amenities during their transit at the airports which causes lots of inconvenience and discomfort to CAPF personnel. The Committee, hence, recommends that the MHA may take up this matter with the Ministry of Civil Aviation to identify and arrange transit accommodations with basic amenities for jawans in airports that are being frequently used to deploy them.

(Para 4.7.2)

Airport Security

The Committee notes that passenger footfall in airports has increased over the years. During security check-in, the passengers are required to take out laptops, tabs and other electronic devices from their baggage which causes inconvenience and wastage of time. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may take up the matter with the Ministry of Civil Aviation for installing scanners based on Computed Tomography in the airports which will eliminate the need for air passengers to take out electronic items from their hand baggage. This will speed up the security procedure and help in hassle-free check-in of the passengers at the airports. The Committee also recommends that this facility may be extended to all metropolitan city airports.

(Para 4.8.2)

The Committee also notes that there is a delay in the supply of equipments to CISF by the airport operators. This may hamper the functioning of CISF in the airports. The Committee is of the view that the MHA along with CISF may take up the matter with the concerned authorities to ensure that the equipments are provided to CISFs as early as possible in airports for smooth and fast-paced security checks.

(Para 4.8.3)

Modernization Plan IV of CAPFs

The Committee notes that under Modernization Plan IV of CAPFs, the sanctioned outlay is ₹1523.16 crores. Out of this, ₹248.30 crores was sanctioned for 2022-23 at BE stage. However, it was reduced to ₹ 154.40 crores at RE and the total expenditure that could be made by all the CAPFs under this head till 7th February, 2023 has been stated to be ₹ 22.16 crores.

The Committee notes that of the total sanctioned amount, the expenditure is 14.35%.

(Para 4.9.5)

The Committee further notes that against the expenditure of ₹ 22.16 crores by the 7 CAPFs, Assam Rifles has spent ₹ 14.21 crores, CRPF has spent ₹ 3.97 crores, CISF has spent ₹ 2.74 crores while BSF has spent ₹ 1.24 crores. ITBP, NSG and SSB have not started any of their schemes under this programme and have reported NIL expenditure. The Committee notes that last year too, some CAPFs had reported low expenditure under Modernization Plan III. The Committee observes that persistent low utilization/NIL utilization by the CAPFs under such an important programme is not a healthy trend. It wonders that when the CAPFs have themselves been repeatedly requesting for upgrading and modernization, what could be the reasons for the low utilization of funds. The Committee feels that it will also lead to a delay in the procurement of weapons and other technological equipments, which in turn will affect the capabilities of CAPFs. Hence, the Committee recommends that the MHA direct the CAPFs to remove the bottlenecks hampering the modernization plans of CAPFs and set up a monitoring mechanism to ensure optimal utilization of funds during the next financial year.

(Para 4.9.6)

Pending Payments for Deployment of CAPFs in States/UTs

The Committee notes that a substantial amount of ₹ 49,912.37 crores is outstanding against the various States/UTS as on 1st October, 2022 for the deployment of CAPFs. Out of this ₹ 44,083.51 crores is due for the deployment of CRPF personnel alone in the States/ UTs. The Committee observes that the Ministry should adopt a firm view in this regard and raise this issue with defaulter States/UTs on monthly basis, to clear the pending bills/payments at the earliest. The Committee recommends that the Government of India may take necessary steps to recover the pending dues from States in a time bound manner. Further, the Committee would like to be apprised about the reasons given by the State/UT Governments for seeking waiver of deployment charges towards deployment of CAPFs personnel and the stand taken by the Ministry to resolve this issue.

(Para 4.10.4)

Representation of local people in Assam Rifles

The Committee agrees with the views of the representations of Assam Rifles that since it mostly operates in the NE region, preference may be given to local people of NER at the time of recruitment. However, this should be made on the basis of functional requirement of the Assam Rifles, so that the efficiency of the force is not affected by the shortage of recruits from NE region. The Committee feels that as an alternative, the personnel posted there should be trained in local languages and dialects so as to understand and interact with the local population for intelligence gathering at local levels.

(Para 4.11.2)

Training of CAPFs

The Committee notes that sufficient number of CAPF officers are not being sent to foreign countries for any kind of training. The Committee believes that for learning best

practices particularly in forensics, narcotics and new-age technology-related crimes, it is important that the CAPF officers receive training from foreign countries as well. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA may include foreign training component in the training of CAPF officers as part of their career training programme.

(Para 4.12.2)

DELHI POLICE

The Committee notes that the CCTV cameras installed/proposed to be installed by Delhi Police will be connected to the "Integrated Command, Control, Coordination and Communication System" which will help in faster access to footage for the investigation of crimes. The Committee recommends that the footage of CCTV cameras may be linked with a facial recognition system to identify criminals. If required, the MHA may request the Ministry of Finance for additional funds for the purpose.

(Para 4.13.5)

The Committee recommends that two different mechanisms should be devised for improving coordination between Delhi Police and the Police of neighbouring States. One mechanism should be for the maintenance of law & order in the bordering areas of NCR and the other should be used for the investigation of inter-State crimes. A unified communication system may also be created by Delhi Police with neighbouring States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana for the exchange of crime-related information.

(Para 4.13.7)

The Committee has been informed about the best practices and initiatives taken by Delhi Police for the maintenance of law & order and the investigation of crimes in the National Capital Region (NCR). The Committee feels that the police of neighbouring States of Delhi may share their best practices and initiatives regarding investigation, collection of evidence including forensics, use of technology in policing, training of personnel, etc. Hence, the Committee recommends that the MHA may create a platform for knowledge and experience sharing among the police of these States and Delhi Police. This will strengthen their coordination mechanism and yield better results in the maintenance of law & order.

(Para 4.13.8)

The Committee takes note of the reasons given by Delhi Police for the low housing satisfaction level of its personnel. The Committee opines that it will not be possible to allot official accommodations to the personnel near their place of posting due to a shortage of land in different areas of Delhi. Hence results in long commuting time from his place of official accommodation The Committee recommends that a Survey may be conducted by Delhi Police may conduct a survey to ascertain the willingness of its personnel to take house rent allowance instead of official accommodations. Accordingly, Delhi Police may conduct a fresh assessment of the housing satisfaction level of its police personnel and revise the housing satisfaction level which includes the number of personnel who are willing to take official accommodations to those who have been given official accommodations. This will give a clear picture of the

housing satisfaction level of Delhi Police. The Committee would like to be apprised about the steps taken by the MHA/DP in this regard.

(Para 4.13.13)

The Committee notes that there are 13,525 vacancies in Delhi Police which is around 14% of the sanctioned strength of 94,254. The Committee takes note of the ongoing recruitment process to fill the 3,861 posts and recommends that the recruitment process should be completed within a time frame and remaining 9,664 vacancies may also be filled as planned by the Delhi Police. This will increase the strength of Delhi Police and further enhance their capability for maintenance of law & order in National Capital Region.

(Para 4.13.15)

It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that there has been discrepancy in salary of officials of Delhi Police like Sub-Inspector and Inspectors as compared to their counterparts in States. The Committee also notes similar pattern in Grade Pay of Asst. Commissioner of Police of Delhi Police and Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Police Service (DANIPS). The Committee recommends that the MHA along with Delhi Police may take up the matter with concerned Ministry to sort out this anomaly in salaries of officials of Delhi Police as compared to their counterparts in other States. The Committee would like to be apprised about the steps taken by the MHA in this regard.

(Para 4.13.17)

The Committee notes that the Personal Security Officers (PSOs) attached to the dignitaries have to wait outside Parliament House Complex with no arrangement for rest, sitting and toilets. They are also exposed to heat, rain and cold during different seasons. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may take up with Delhi Police to arrange for AC buses with toilets for PSOs which may be parked outside the Parliament House Complex, so that they can take rest and withstand the weather. The Committee also recommends to allocate necessary funds for the purpose.

(Para 4.13.19)

CENTRAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau of Immigration (BoI)

The Committee notes that there are 20 non-notified marine Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) that are technically functioning in violation of the Passport (EOI) Act 1920 and the Rules made there under. The Committee agrees with the Ministry that these non-notified ICPs are entry points for unregulated and unchecked passengers/crews and potential security hazards, having implications on national security. The Committee has been given to understand that the MHA has been taking up the matter with the State Governments and the Local Port Authorities (LPAs). It would like to be apprised about the responses from these authorities on this sensitive matter and the steps taken by them to address the concerns raised with them by the Ministry.

(Para 4.14.9)

The Committee observes that as these marine ICPs have an impact on national security, the MHA may delineate a timeline for the State Governments and LPAs for completion of upgradation work from BOI and security angles. The MHA should take up the matter with the State Governments at the appropriate level for discussing the bottlenecks and speeding up the work on modernizing the remaining ICPs so that they do not remain a potential threat from internal security points of view. The Committee would like to be apprised about the steps taken by MHA and the response of the State Governments, and other concerned Ministries in this regard.

(Para 4.14.10)

The Committee notes that the MHA has suitably sensitized the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPS&W) for addressing the issues at these ICPs. But no information regarding the action taken has been furnished to the Committee. The Committee would like to be apprised by the MHA regarding the action taken by MoPS&W in this matter for its consideration.

(Para 4.14.11)

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)

The Committee appreciates that a prototype of a digital kit for testing narcotics has been developed by National Forensic Science University (NFSU) which can detect various types of narcotics including synthetic drugs. The Committee recommends that the prototype, when finalized, may be given to the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in the States/ UTs and CAPFs having the power of seizure of narcotics under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985. The Committee also recommends that the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) may prepare a model FIR for the registration of cases of narcotics and circulate it to the States/ UTs. This will help in strengthening investigation and prosecution procedures in narcotics cases all across the country.

(Para 4.14.14)

National Investigation Agency

The Committee has been given to understand that the sanctioned strength of NIA was 1,227 which has now been increased to 1,719 and there are around 650 vacancies in the agency which is approximately 38% of the 1719 sanctioned posts of NIA. The Committee is of the opinion that such large-scale vacancies in the NIA may affect its effective functioning. As the NIA is a premier investigating agency for terror-related crimes in the country, the Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA should prioritize filling the vacant posts of NIA within a specified timeline and take all necessary steps in this regard.

(Para 4.15.2)

MODERNIZATION OF POLICE FORCES (Assistance to States)

The Committee notes that against the allocation of ₹ 620.45 crores under the scheme Assistance to States & UTs for Modernization of Police, ₹ 4.55 crores has been released till 31st December, 2022 to six UTs. The information has been provided about a minuscule portion of the allocated funds, no information has been provided in respect of States and other UTs. The Committee desires to be apprised about the allocation of funds made under this head to States and other UTs along with the status of projects undertaken by them for the implementation of Modernization of Police Forces in their respective States and UTs.

(Para 4.16.5)

The Committee observes that one of the major hurdles which come across in the task of timely release of funds is the non-submission of utilization certificates by State/UT Governments or concerned divisions. The Committee feels that the Ministry should evolve a better coordination mechanism with the States/UTs, especially those which lag behind in the timely submission of utilization certificates.

(Para 4.16.6)

MODERNIZATION OF FORENSIC CAPACITIES

From the information provided by the MHA, it may be seen that the Ministry had allocated ₹ 300 crores in BE 2022-23, which was reduced to ₹ 250 crores at RE while up to 31st January, 2023, a very minimal amount of ₹ 5 crores could be spent out of it. The Committee notes that the schemes under such an important head could not take off during the entire year. The Ministry has also not provided any reason as to why the scheme could not be initiated during the year. For 2023-24, the MHA has placed a demand for ₹ 700 crores under this head. The Committee hopes that the Ministry utilizes this fund fruitfully and optimally during 2023-24.

(Para 4.17.3)

The Committee appreciates that there are 7 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs), 32 State Forensic Science Laboratories, 106 Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and 516 Mobile Forensic Units are available with the States and Union Territories. The Committee recommends that Training Institutions for forensic science may be set up in all the States/ UTs to increase the number of trained manpower, for forensic science laboratories. The MHA may also introduce this as a course in more colleges across the country to increase trained manpower in this field.

(Para 4.17.4)

The Committee appreciates that under “Modernization of Forensic Capabilities” Mobile Forensic Vans, will be procured in FY 2023-24. The Committee is of the view that Mobile Vans can reach the crime scene at the earliest to assist the investigating officer in identifying and collecting relevant forensic evidences from the crime scene, victims and suspects. It can ensure that the forensic evidence at the crime spots are collected quickly which will strengthen the investigation and prosecution process and increase the conviction rate of

criminals. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA may provide financial assistance to States/ UT for procuring an adequate number of Mobile Forensic Vans. This will help in setting a uniform standard of using forensic procedures in the investigation of crimes all across the country. If required, the MHA may seek additional funds from the Ministry of Finance for the purpose.

(Para 4.17.5)

BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

The Committee notes that under ' Border Infrastructure and Management', out of the allocation of ₹ 3738.98 crores in RE 2022-23, ₹ 1834.69 crores could be spent by 31st December, 2022, which is less than 50% of the funds allocation, considering the fact that there are nearly 40 ongoing projects under the scheme. The Committee believes that the Scheme is very important for the creation of physical assets for strengthening border management in the country. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may form a team of officers for financial monitoring as well as task them to focus on monitoring specific schemes that have lagged behind in utilizing funds so that the pace of work on these are quickened and rush of expenditure in last quarter for this crucial scheme is prevented. The Committee also recommends that the MHA may take up with the CAPFs for providing telecommunication, 24×7 electricity facilities, and adequate accommodation with basic amenities to the personnel deployed at all Border Out Posts (BOPs) of the country within a time frame.

(Para 4.18.5)

The Committee notes that the 'Border Management' courses are available at Jawaharlal Nehru University and Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU), Gandhinagar. The Committee opines that border management requires special skill sets for handling people, and goods and securing the border. The Committee, therefore, recommends the MHA may strive to create a cadre of trained personnel in Border Management by enrolling them in Border Management courses. A few more colleges/universities across the country may be explored where the course can be incorporated to train people.

(Para 4.18.6)

SCHEMES FOR THE SAFETY OF WOMEN

The Committee notes that no expenditure has been incurred (till 31st December, 2022) against the allocation made in RE 2022-23 under the Schemes for Safety of Women due to technical problems in the wake of the implementation of Central Nodal Agency and State Nodal Account. The Committee also notes that the allocation has been reduced by ₹ 100 crores in BE 2023-23 as compared to the allocation made in BE 2022-23. This will cause a delay in the implementation of projects under the Scheme. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take corrective measures to fast-track the implementation of the projects under the scheme to cover up the delay and if required, seek additional allocation from the Ministry of Finance at the RE stage. The Committee also recommends that the Safe City Projects may be extended to all State/ UT Capitals in the next phase.

(Para 4.19.4)

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

The Committee takes note of the 'Vibrant Village Programme' under which physical and social infrastructure will be created for the villages at the northern border areas of the country. The Committee recommends that the MHA may focus first on the villages which require immediate attention or have fallen behind on development initiatives. To select villages, MHA may categorize villages based on sensitivity, remoteness, cultural diversity, etc. For this, the MHA may take the support of Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) to identify such villages and their inputs may be utilized for the purpose.

(Para 4.20.7)

INTER-OPERABLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (ICJS)

The Committee notes that currently 14 States/ UTs have been integrated with ICJS with flow of information between police and courts, prisons, forensic and prosecution. The Committee recommend that the Ministry may issue advisory to the remaining States/UTs to implement ICJS in a specified time to strengthen criminal justice system in the country. The MHA may extend necessary budgetary support to the States/ UTs for the purpose.

(Para 4.21.4)

The Committee has been given to understand that the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) serves as a platform for data analytics for forecasting/ predicting trends in crimes reported region-wise, category-wise, etc. for management and control of crimes in future. The Committee would like to apprise, if any, pilot study of this feature of the ICJS has been made in any of the States/ UTs where this system has been integrated.

(Para 4.21.5)

MODERNIZATION OF PRISONS

The Committee notes that the allocation of Rs 400 crores was made in BE 2022-23 for the Modernization of Prisons which was reduced to Rs 100 crores at RE stage as funds could not be released due to technical problem that arose in the wake of implementation of Central Nodal Agency and State Nodal Account. Further, there has been no expenditure under this head for FY 2022-23 (till 31st December, 2023). The Committee is of the opinion that this will delay the procurement of equipments, etc., for the prisons in the States. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the funds for the FY 2022-23 may be released to the States before the end of financial year. The Committee also recommends that the MHA issue advisory to the States and provide adequate funds for installation of jammers, door frame/ hand held metal detectors, baggage scanners, body-worn cameras, , CCTV surveillance systems, computers, etc. for strengthening the security as well as to prevent inmates from using contrabands in the prisons. The MHA may also advise the States to arrange for appearance and trials of criminals from inside the prisons through video conferencing facilities within a specified time frame.

(Para 4.22.4)

The Committee notes that in some cases, the prison staff including medical personnel of the prison hospitals have been found involved in arranging mobile phones and other contraband items for the prison inmates. This is due to the fact that the prison staff stay posted in one prison for long period of time. It leads to collusion between them and the prisoners. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may advise all the States to follow rotational policy for transfers and postings of prison staff including medical staff and set a maximum tenure for which a staff can work in one prison. The MHA may consider creation of a cadre of prison staff for the Union Territories so that the personnel are transferred to different UTs and will not stay posted in one prison of any UT for long period of time. This along with the technological interventions for the security of jail cited in the Para above, will help in curbing the use of mobile phones and other contraband items by the criminals inside prisons.

(Para 4.22.5)

DEMAND NO. 52 TO 59 - UNION TERRITORIES
DEMAND NO. 52 - ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

The Committee is pleased to note that the UT of A&NI is currently exporting around 44,000 metric tonnes of fish. It enjoins with the UT Administration that the export prices of fish per kg could be reduced by ₹ 80 per Kg by exporting them directly from Port Blair to Bangkok. It will not only be beneficial to the country but also to the fishing business and fishermen as well. The Committee believes that the fisheries sector is economically crucial for the UT and appropriate steps should be taken to realize its full potential. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA and UT Administration may take up the matter with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways to explore the possibility and initiate action for transporting the harvested fish to Bangkok directly rather than routing it *via* Chennai at higher costs. It also adds that a complete plan may be developed for harvesting, storage, and packaging at Port Blair itself. This will also add to the development of business and industry there and create more employment avenues for the people of UT while adding to its revenues and overall development.

(Para 5.2.6)

With regard to the funds allocated to the UT in FY 2022-23, the Committee notes that only 52% of funds have been spent in the first three-quarters of the FY under the head "Water Supply and Sanitation", which is an important project to improve water supply in the islands of the UT. The Committee recommends that the UT Administration should aspire for the maximum utilization of funds during a financial year. The UT Administration should also ensure equitable utilization of funds in all quarters for the crucial projects, to prevent the rush of expenditure in the last quarter, and hopes that in FY 2023-24, the situation on this count improves noticeably.

(Para 5.2.7)

The UT Administration has informed the Committee that it has started 5 electric buses in Swaraj Dweep Island and 14 electric buses are being procured for operating them in Port Blair, to promote eco-tourism. The Committee recommends that a blueprint may be prepared by the UT Administration for the development and promotion of eco-tourism in the Islands of the UT. A feasibility study may also be conducted for the development of tourism in other islands of the UT, in the context of developing eco-tourism.

(Para 5.2.8)

The Committee notes that due to intensive development in the UT, the natural habitat and nesting ground of the species like Giant Leatherback Sea Turtle is being threatened. The Committee recommends that the MHA along with the UT Administration may take up with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of India to take appropriate measures for the conservation of the species in the UT which are facing the threat of extinction.

(Para 5.2.9)

DEMAND NO. 53 – CHANDIGARH

The Committee notes that there are no stadiums of international level in Chandigarh due to which all international games are being hosted in the stadium situated in Mohali. The Committee recommends that the UT Administration should take the necessary steps for the renovation/ upgradation of Sector 16 Stadium so that international games can be hosted here. For this, the MHA may dedicate the necessary funds. The MHA may also take up the matter with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for developing the stadiums at Sector 16 and exploring the feasibility of new buildings in this beautiful city.

(Para 5.3.6)

The Committee takes note of the influx of population in Chandigarh which is causing congestion in the city. The influx is understandably related to prospects of better livelihood and opportunities for the poor and not-so-well population from the surrounding areas. The Committee recommends that the UT Administration should draw a plan whereby livelihood opportunities are created for this populace in the peripheral areas of the city so that the brunt of the influx is shifted outwards from the main areas of the city. The Committee also recommends that the UT Administration may take necessary steps for expansion/ upgradation of the basic amenities in the periphery of the city to cater to the needs of the increasing population of Chandigarh. The Committee, also, recommends that the UT Administration may carry out geometric improvements, construct new underpasses, and flyovers at appropriate places to address the problem of traffic congestion in Chandigarh. It observes that swift action in this regard needs to be taken otherwise by the time these measures of decongestion are completed the vehicular population would have increased to offset the facilities.

(Para 5.3.7)

DEMAND NO. 54 - DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU

The Committee takes note of the steps taken by the UT Administration for the development of tourism in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. The Committee opines that the UT has a huge potential for tourism and it can become a model for eco-tourism in the country. It recommends that the MHA and UT Administration may take up the case with the Ministry of Tourism and take necessary steps for the development of various water sports, home stays, sea-facing hotels/ resorts, and other tourist infrastructures for holistic development of tourism in the UT. Efforts should be made for the creation of Tourism circuits in the UT which will help in showcasing all important tourist spots as well as increase employment and generate revenue for local people.

(Para 5.4.5)

The Committee also recommends that adequate publicity should be given via print/ electronic media including social media about the tourist places of the UT. The tourism office of the UT should distribute printed brochures showcasing the natural beauty and lush greenery with captivating pictures to attract tourists. The UT Administration may collaborate with tour and travel companies to create tour packages and advertise the tourist attractions of the UT.

(Para 5.4.6)

The Committee opines that low air connectivity to the UT is also a reason for the lack of development of tourism there as a lot of time of the tourists is spent travelling long distances by road. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Diu and Daman airports may be connected to more places which will cut the travel time and facilitate the smooth visit of tourists from other parts of the country.

(Para 5.4.7)

DEMAND NO. 55 –LADAKH

The Committee is of the view that considering the large area of the UT of Ladakh, there is a need to strengthen the administrative institutions and infrastructure along with the delegation of powers to the local administrative units in the UT of Ladakh. The Committee recommends that the Administration may assess the need for additional administrative posts in the UT and may take up with the MHA to fill up these posts for improving administrative outreach and public service delivery system.

(Para 5.5.4)

The Committee notes that Leh Autonomous Hill Development Council has utilized ₹ 500.67 (till 31st January, 2023) against the allocation of ₹ 754.53 crores at RE 2022-23 which is 66.35% of RE allocation. Similarly, Kargil Autonomous Hill Development Council has utilized ₹ 568.55 crores (till 31st January, 2023) against the allocation of ₹ 756.37 crores at RE 2022-23 which is 75.16% of RE allocation. However, the allocation for Leh and Kargil Autonomous Hill Development Councils have been reduced to ₹ 334.68 crores and ₹ 333.32 crores in BE 2023-24 respectively. The Committee would like to apprise about the reasons for the curtailment, and recommends that the budgetary allocations may be enhanced for them at the

RE stage. The Committee feels that devolution of financial power to the LAHDCs will help them in executing their developmental projects.

(Para 5.5.5)

The Committee observes that the UT of Ladakh receives good insolation being situated at a great height. It also has good wind resources due to its valley terrain and temporal variation. This can be used for generating solar and wind power in the UT. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the UT Administration may conduct a feasibility study for harnessing solar and wind power as well as other renewable energy sources to cater to the power requirement of the UT. It may rope in the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy for this endeavor.

(Para 5.5.7)

The Committee also recommends that the UT Administration of Ladakh may take steps to increase green cover in Ladakh by planting more trees. This will help in generating employment and increase the revenue of the local people. The MHA may extend necessary budgetary support and technological interventions to the UT for the same.

(Para 5.5.8)

The Committee notes that no substantial progress has been made in the construction of the infrastructure of the medical college in Ladakh. The detailed project report (DPR) for the construction of the medical college is still under process/examination whereas the project was approved in 2019. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may take up the case with the concerned Ministry/ Department on a priority basis to remove administrative bottlenecks and expedite the construction of the medical college. In the meantime, the college may commence its academic activities from the existing hospital of the UT so that the medical students of the UT can get the option of pursuing medical education in the UT.

(Para 5.5.10)

The Committee notes that the acquisition of small aircraft to commence flights from Kargil airport is in progress. The Committee understands the urgent requirement for flights from Kargil airport and recommends that the MHA may take up with the Ministry of Civil Aviation to commence commercial flights from Kargil Airport within a specified time. The Committee also recommends that considering the large size and difficult topography of the UT, the establishment of airports at Nubhra, Nyoma and Zaskar may also be explored to improve connectivity.

(Para 5.5.12)

DEMAND NO. 56 – LAKSHADWEEP

The Committee notes that Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) has been declared as the Nodal Agency declared for developing green/ new & renewable energy projects in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. SECI has prepared the proposal for setting up 25.14 MW capacity solar power plants in the Lakshadweep Islands. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with the UT Administration of Lakshadweep to conduct a feasibility study on the prospects of harnessing wind and tidal energy as well.

(Para 5.6.6)

The Committee notes that there has been low utilization of funds (till 31st December, 2022) by the UT, against the allocation made in RE 2022-23 for some crucial sectors like tourism development (₹ 1.53 crores spent against ₹ 6.75 crores), Road, Bridges and Road Transport (₹ 2.88 crores spent against ₹ 7.15 crores), employment and training (₹ 17.28 crores spent against ₹ 53.13 crores), agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and cooperation (₹ 4.25 crores spent against ₹ 10.09 crores), Social Forestry & Ecology & Environment (₹ 0.06 crores spent against ₹ 2.41 crores), Health (₹ 17.28 crores spent against ₹ 53.13 crores) and Schemes for Port & Shipping and Aviation (₹ 216.27 crores spent against ₹ 401.65 crores). The Committee observes that all these are crucial sectors which form the backbone of development of that UT and believes that optimal utilization of funds is necessary for the holistic development of the UT. Therefore, it recommends that the MHA, along with the Administration of the UT of Lakshadweep, should make efforts to remove the bottlenecks which are delaying the execution of the projects in various sectors. The UT Administration may form a Committee to oversee the utilization of funds for crucial developmental projects in the UT.

(Para 5.6.7)

DEMAND NO. 57 - TRANSFERS TO DELHI

The Committee observes that the Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant project is proposed to be executed in 6 packages and was expected to be completed by October, 2024. But due to the delay in the execution of the project, the timeline for completion has been revised to January, 2027. Considering the shortage of water in different parts of Delhi, the Committee believes that the project is vital for Delhi as it will help in providing continuous and equal water distribution in Delhi. The Committee, hence, recommends that the MHA may take up with the UT Administration of Delhi to remove the bottlenecks hampering the progress of the project and create a mechanism for periodic monitoring of the progress of work to ensure that the 6 packages of the project are executed in time and the completion date of the project is not revised further.

(Para 5.7.8)

The Committee takes note of the lingering issue of land encroachment in Delhi. The Committee also notes that the land demarcation in Delhi is very old. Hence, it recommends that the UT Administration may consider fresh demarcation of lands in Delhi in consultation with all concerned stakeholders. This will help in the identification of encroached lands in Delhi. After the demarcation exercise is complete, a special drive may be conducted by the UT Administration for removing encroachments. It should also be ensured that a grievance redressal mechanism may also be created to deal with the complaints of land encroachment in Delhi.

(Para 5.7.9)

DEMAND NO. 58 - TRANSFERS TO JAMMU & KASHMIR

The Committee notes that while ₹ 273 crores was sanctioned in BE 2022-23, the UT Administration has not provided details regarding its utilization. The Committee notes the programmes undertaken by the UT Administration for conservation and restoration of the lake. However, it observes that there are large number of encroachments in the Dal lake area. Weeds, silt and untreated sewage are increasingly choking the beautiful lake, which draws tens of thousands of tourists each year. The waste discharge from houseboats also adds to the pollution in the lake. The Committee observes that the visible outcome of the projects are yet

to be seen. The Committee recommends that the UT Administration may conduct fresh mapping of Dal lake to get an understanding about the percentage of the lake's water which is relatively clean or severely degraded. This will help the UT administration to make a conservation plan for Dal lake as well as in removing encroachments fruitful. The cleaning of the lake should be completed within a time frame. Additional allocations, if required, may be sought from the Ministry of Finance at the RE stage for this purpose.

(Para 5.8.4)

The Committee takes note of the delegation of powers to the District Development Councils (DDCs)/ Block Development Councils (BDCs) for development in J&K. The Committee, recommends that due representation may be given to the minority communities and smaller groups in the District Development Councils and Block Development Councils, to facilitate proper addressal of their issues.

(Para 5.8.8)

The Committee observes that the Ambri apple is unique to the Kashmir region and it has great demand at the local as well as at the national level. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the UT Administration should consider growing Ambri at a commercial scale, provide geo-tagging to the fruit and popularize its unique characteristics like the attractive sweet taste, crispiness, fragrant flavor, aroma, etc. for exporting these apples to the national and international markets. This in turn will boost the revenue for the local farmers as well as conserve the indigenous variety of apples of the Kashmir region.

(Para 5.8.10)

The Committee notes that the Gucchi mushroom grows in the Kashmir region and is of very high commercial value. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the UT Administration may explore the possibility of commercial harvesting of Gucchi as it can be a good source of income for the local people in Kashmir.

(Para 5.8.11)

DEMAND NO. 59 - TRANSFERS TO PUDUCHERRY

The Committee notes that the Scheme of Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment with 50 years of the interest-free loan is applicable only to the States due to which the Union Territories with Legislature are paying the high-interest rate for the market borrowings. Due to a lack of assistance from the Centre, certain important projects like the expansion of Puducherry Airport, the creation of infrastructure for health, education, etc. sectors have been affected in the UT of Puducherry. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA along with the 3 Union Territories with Legislature (Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry) may request the Ministry of Finance to consider including these 3 Union Territories under the Scheme. This will help these Union Territories to get interest-free financial assistance for their developmental projects. The Committee hopes that the plan of action decided upon for the expansion of runways may be monitored by the MHA and the work related to the acquisition of land be completed on time.

(Para 5.9.6)

MINUTES

VI

SIXTH MEETING

The Committee met at 11.00 A.M. on Wednesday, the 15th February, 2023 in 'Main Committee Room', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

MEMBERS PRESENT

RAJYA SABHA

1. **Shri Brijlal** - **Chairman**
2. Dr Anil Jain
3. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
4. Shri Rakesh Sinha

LOK SABHA

5. Shri Dilip Ghosh
6. Shri Dulal Chandra Goswami
7. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
8. Shri Jamyang Tsering Namgyal
9. Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram
10. Shri Ravneet Singh
11. Dr. Satya Pal Singh
12. Shrimati Geetha Viswanath Vanga

SECRETARIAT

Shri Jagdish Kumar, Additional Secretary
Shri Ravinder Kumar, Director
Shri Ashwani Kumar, Additional Director
Shri Satis Mesra, Deputy Secretary
Smt. Neelam Bhatt, Under Secretary

WITNESSES

At 11.00 A.M.

Representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs

1. Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla, Home Secretary.
2. Shri Dharmendra Singh Gangwar, Secretary (BM).
3. Ms. Sivagami Sundari Nanda, Special Secretary (Internal Secretary).
4. Shri Sriram Taranikanti, AS&FA.
5. Ms. T.C.A. Kalyani, Principal Controller of Accounts (Home).
6. Shri Arvind Kumar, CCA (Home)

7. Shri Piyush Goyal, Additional Secretary (NE).
8. Shri Praveen Vashista, Additional Secretary (LWE).
9. Shri Mritunjay Kumar Narayan, RGI & Additional Secretary (P-II).
10. Shri Hitesh Kumar S. Makwana, Additional Secretary (DM).
11. Shri Rakesh Kumar, Additional Secretary (P-I).
12. Shri Shyamal Misra, Additional Secretary (WS).
13. Shri Chandraker Bharti, Additional Secretary (CIS).
14. Shri Prakash, Joint Secretary (Parl.).
15. Shri Sunil Kumar Barnwal, Joint Secretary (IS-II).
16. Shri Ashutosh Agnihotri, Joint Secretary (UT).
17. Ms. Saheli Ghosh Roy, Joint Secretary (CIC).
18. Ms. Meenakshi Jolly, Joint Secretary (OL).
19. Shri Sanjeev Sehgal, Joint Secretary (FFR).
20. Shri Sumant Singh, Joint Secretary (F-I).
21. Shri B.C. Joshi, Joint Secretary (F-II).
22. Shri C.G. Rajnikanthan, Joint Secretary (PM).
23. Shri Ashish Kumar, Joint Secretary (BM-I).
24. Shri Anil Subramaniam, Joint Secretary (IS-I).
25. Shri Anant Kishore Saran, Joint Secretary (P-I).
26. Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal, Joint Secretary (DM).
27. Shri Lokhande Prashant Sitaram, Joint Secretary (JKL).
28. Shri Saurav Ray, CEPI (FFR).
29. Shri Aditya Mishra, Chairman, LPAI.
30. Shri Kamal Kishore, Member-Secretary, NDMA.
31. Shri Atul Karwal, DG, NDRF.
32. Shri Taj Hassan, DG, Fire Services.
33. Shri Balaji Srivastava, DG, BPR&D.
34. Shri Rajender Ratnoo, ED, NIDM.
35. Ms. Pausumi Basu, Director, MHA.
36. Shri Vivek Gogia, Director, NCRB.
37. Shri Tapan Kumar Deka, Director, IB.
38. Shri Sanjay Kumar Jain, Director, DFSS.
39. Shri Manoj Kumar Yadav, Deputy Inspector-General, NDRF

At 2.00 P.M.

Representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs

1. Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla, Home Secretary,

2. Shri Dharmendra Singh Gangwar, Secretary (BM)
3. Shri Mritunjay Kumar Narayan, RGI & Additional Secretary (P-II)
4. Ms. Sivagami Sundari Nanda, Special Secretary (Internal Security)
5. Shri Sriram Taranikanti, AS&FA
6. Ms. T.C.A. Kalyani, Principal Controller of Accounts (Home)
7. Shri Shyamal Misra, Additional Secretary (WS)
8. Shri Praveen Vashista, Additional Secretary (LWE)
9. Shri Chandraker Bharti, Additional Secretary (CIS)
10. Shri Rakesh Kumar, Additional Secretary (P-I).
11. Shri Anil Subramaniam, Joint Secretary (IS-I)
12. Shri Anant Kishore Saran, Joint Secretary (P-I)
13. Shri C.G. Rajnikanthan, Joint Secretary (PM)
14. Shri Arvind Kumar, CCA (Home)

Representative of Narcotics Control Bureau

Shri Satya Narayan Pradhan, Director-General

Representative of Indo Tibetan Border Police

Shri Anish Dayal Singh, Director-General

Representative of Assam Rifles

Lt. Gen. P.C. Nair, Director-General

Representatives of National Investigation Agency

1. Shri Dinkar Gupta, Director-General
2. Shri Santosh Rastogi, Inspector General

Representative of Border Security Force

Dr. Sujoy Lal Thaosen, Director General

Representatives of Central Reserve Police Force

1. Dr. Sujoy Lal Thaosen, Director General
2. Shri Manish K. Agarwal, IG (Works)

Representatives of Central Industrial Security Force

1. Shri Sheel Vardhan Singh, Director General

2. Ms. Nina Singh, Addl. Director General

Representative of National Security Guard

Shri M.A. Ganapathy, Director-General

Representative of BPR&D

Shri Balaji Srivastava, Director-General

Representative of National Crime Record Bureau

Shri Vivek Gogia, Director

2. The Chairman after welcome of the Secretary, Border Management and other senior officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs to the meeting of the Committee, initiated the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2023-24.

3. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs briefed the Committee about the Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Ministry under Demand Nos. (49-59), including Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs), Delhi Police and Union Territories.

4. The Ministry of Home Affairs made a detailed presentation before the Committee that *inter-alia* included Budget allocation and expenditure of MHA under different heads; the allocation made under the scheme for relief & rehabilitation for migrants and repatriates; steps taken to strengthen National Disaster Relief Force (NDRF); Aapda Mitra Scheme; Custodian of Enemy Property; Official Language; Census-2021; Visa and Immigration System; Border Infrastructure & Management; Coastal Security; Land Ports Authority of India; Schemes for Safety of Women; Border Area Development Programme; strengthening of criminal justice system; cyber and information security; Left Wing Extremism; etc.

5. The Chairman and Members of the Committee raised queries on rehabilitation of Bru migrants in Tripura; steps taken to secure borders; the number of people who

arrived in India after exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh, under-utilization of Nirbhaya fund, vibrant village scheme, allocations made for the training and modernization of police forces, common training module for State Police, border infrastructure at Indo-China border, measures taken for development of border villages, status of fencing at Indo-Bangladesh borders, low utilization of funds for modernization of prisons and modernization of State Police Forces and Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS), reasons for slow progress in implementation of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) in the State of Karnataka, etc.

6. The Chairman and Members of the Committee also gave suggestions that included translation of legal documents in Hindi language that is reader-friendly and easy to comprehend; sensitization of district level police officers to improve utilization of Nirbhaya Fund, categorization of border villages in terms of sensitivity under the Vibrant Village Scheme, strengthening of cyclone warning system in coastal areas, improvement in basic amenities like electricity, telecom and accommodation facilities for CAPF personnel deployed at Integrated Check Posts (ICPs), training and sensitization of State police officers regarding cyber crimes, case study of cyber crime hub in Jamtara village of Jharkhand, stepping up of training of State Disaster Relief Force to create uniform standard of disaster preparedness all across the country, increase in representation of women in NDRF, improvement in training for coastal policing, conditional grant to the States for the modernisation of State Police forces, utilization based allocation for creation of infrastructure in the police stations under the Modernization of Police Forces; etc.

7. The representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs replied to some of the queries raised by the Members. On other queries, the Ministry was asked to furnish written replies to the Secretariat within three days.

(The witnesses withdrew)

(The Committee re-assembled at 02:00 p.m. to discuss Demand No.51 pertaining to CAPFs and CPOs)

8. The Chairman welcomed the Home Secretary, Directors-General of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), representatives of the Central Police Organizations (CPOs) and other officials to the meeting.

9. The representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs made a presentation about the Demands for Grants (2023-24) for the Police (including Central Armed Police Forces) that *inter-alia* included Ayushman Bharat Healthcare Scheme for CAPFs; establishment of Zonal offices of Narcotics Control Bureau in the country; progress made in the implementation of NATGRID; roles and jurisdiction of CAPFs; battalions in CAPFs; sanctioned strength and vacancies in CAPFs; utilization pattern of funds; Police Infrastructure; Welfare Measures; new initiatives; Modernization Plan IV for CAPFs; steps taken to promote 'Make in India' in CAPFs; Assistance to States & UTs for Modernization of Police; national training and research academies for CAPF personnel; performance and achievements of Central Police Organizations (CPOs); etc.

10. The representative of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and Border Security Force (BSF) informed the Committee that the Government has withdrawn the facility of retaining Government accommodations in Delhi or any other city for IAS, IPS and other All India Service (AIS) officers posted in the North East. This withdrawal will cause discomfort to such officers as their families live in government accommodations in Delhi or any other city during their posting in the North-Eastern states. He suggested that the Government may revoke their decision and extend this facility for few a more years.

11. The representative of the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) informed the Committee that their force is guarding 66 airports in the country. Considering the increasing footfall of air passengers, private security agencies are also being deployed

at the airports for non-core duties. These Security personnel have been deployed after completing the Aviation Security training program at selected airports.

12. The representative of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) informed the Committee that since its formation, it has registered 502 cases out of which final decisions have been given by courts in 115 cases and conviction has been achieved in 108 cases. He further informed that as on January, 2022, the sanctioned strength of NIA was 1,227 which has now been increased to 1,719 and there are around 650 vacancies in the agency.

13. The representative of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) informed the Committee that National Forensic Science University (NFSU) has made a prototype of digital kit for detecting various types of narcotics including synthetic drugs. Further, 30 zonal offices of NCB will be opened to cover all States of the country. He added that Anti-Narcotics Task Force has been notified in all the 36 States/ UTs under Inspector-General/ Additional Inspector-General which will further strengthen the anti-narcotics set up in the country.

14. The representative of Assam Rifles informed the Committee that during 1965, around 65% jawans of the force were from North-Eastern States which has gradually reduced to 20-22% in the present time. Further, the jawans, who belong to other regions of the country, are unwilling to work in North-Eastern region for a long time. The low representation of the local people in Assam Rifles also affects the operations and intelligence gathering as the jawans belonging to other parts of the country are not familiar with the terrain, local languages and culture of the region.

15. The representative of the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) informed the Committee that they are focusing on capacity building of police personnel. Every year, 80-90 thousand personnel are trained across domains. Special trainings are being imparted to the personnel for community policing, organized crimes, counter-terrorism and new age crimes. There are 5 Central Detective Training

Institute (CDTI) which are strengthening the institutional structure at national level and are emerging as center of excellence in police training. The representative further informed that BPR&D is also giving Training to Trainers (ToT) of police personnel all across the country for the upcoming G20 meet.

16. The representative of NSG informed the Committee that being a specialized force, they keep their capabilities at a cutting-edge level. He added that NSG has excelled in anti-drone technology. They have also developed dual K9 capability by which dogs are being used for detection of bombs, firearms, illegal drugs as well as are being trained for assaults. The force is also equipping itself with requisite technologies to deal with Chemical, Biological, Radioactive and Nuclear (CBRN) threats. The force is also assessing the gaps in anti-Integrated Explosive Devices (IEDs) capabilities in the country.

17. The representative of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) informed that they are providing adequate facilities to the State police forces for standardization and technological upgradation. He further informed that adequate funding has been provided to them for implementation of the provisions of Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022. The NCRB is also working to create a database of DNA, fingerprints, iris, etc., which will further strengthen the investigative machinery.

18. The Chairman and Members of the Committee raised queries which *inter-alia* included increase in financial powers of Director-General of CAPFs, progress made in the construction of CAPF Medical Institute, housing satisfaction level of personnel of CAPFs, weaponry with CAPFs, representation of women in CAPFs, vacancies in National Intelligence Agency (NIA), maintenance of the CRPF camps in Jammu & Kashmir, progress, vacancies in CAPFs; provision of rations for CAPFs, steps taken by BPR&D to bring behavioural and attitude changes in State Police personnel, enhancement of risk and hardship allowance for CAPF personnel; etc.

19. The Chairman and Members of the Committee gave some suggestions that included empanelment of good hospitals under CGHS for CAPFs personnel, issuance of advisory by MHA for increase in financial powers of the Director-General of Police in States, Training Programme for IPS officers in foreign countries, construction of houses for CAPF personnel in urban/ sub-urban areas with basic amenities including healthcare and education institutes, integrated system comprising of ayurvedic, allopathic treatment/ therapy of CAPF personnel, rotational system to ensure training of all force personnel, creation of transit accommodation for CAPF personnel at the airports which are being used for airlifting of CAPFs, creation of a model FIR format by NCB and BPR&D to be used for registering narcotic cases by Investigating Officers all across the country, etc.

20. The Home Secretary and the other representatives replied to some of the queries raised by the Members. On other queries, the Ministry was asked to furnish written replies to the Secretariat within 3 days.

(Witnesses withdrew)

21. A Verbatim record of the proceeding of the meeting was kept.

22. The meeting adjourned at 03:55 p.m.

VII

SEVENTH MEETING

The Committee met at 11.00 A.M. on Thursday, the 16th February, 2023 in 'Main Committee Room', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

MEMBERS PRESENT

RAJYA SABHA

1. **Shri Brijlal** - **Chairman**
2. Dr. Anil Jain
3. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
4. Shri Rakesh Sinha

LOK SABHA

5. Shri Dilip Ghosh
6. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
7. Shri Jamyang Tsering Namgyal
8. Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram
9. Shri Ravneet Singh
10. Dr. Satya Pal Singh

SECRETARIAT

Shri Ravinder Kumar, Director
Shri Ashwani Kumar, Additional Director
Shri Satis Mesra, Deputy Secretary
Smt. Neelam Bhatt, Under Secretary

WITNESSES

At 11.00 A.M.-

Representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs

1. Shri Dharmendra Singh Gangwar, Secretary (BM)
2. Shri Sriram Taranikanti, AS&FA
3. Shri Ashutosh Agnihotri, Joint Secretary (UT)
4. Ms. T.C.A. Kalyani, Principal Controller of Accounts (Home)
5. Shri Arvind Kumar, CCA (Home)

Representatives of UT of Puducherry

1. Shri Rajeev Verma, Chief Secretary
2. Shri M. Raju, Commissioner-cum-Secretary (Finance)
3. Shri T. Arun, Secretary (Public Works)

Representatives of UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

1. Shri Gaurav Singh Rajawat, Finance Secretary
2. Shri Karanjit Vadodaria, Joint Secretary (Finance)

Representatives of UT of Delhi

1. Dr. Ashish Chandra Verma, Principal Secretary Finance Department
2. Shri P. Krishnamurthy, Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Jal Board, GNCTD
3. Ms. R. Menka, DM, North District

At 2.00 P.M.

Representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs

1. Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla, Home Secretary
2. Dr. Dharmendra Singh Gangwar, Secretary (BM)
3. Shri Sriram Taranikanti, AS & FA
4. Shri Ashutosh Agnihotri, Joint Secretary (UT)
5. Ms. T.C.A. Kalyani, Principal Controller of Accounts (Home)
6. Shri Lokhande Prashant Sitaram, Joint Secretary (JKL)
7. Shri Arvind Kumar, CCA (Home)

Representatives of UT of Jammu & Kashmir

1. Shri Mohd. Youqub Ittoo, Director General, Budget
2. Shri Shafaat Yehya, Joint Director, Budget

Representatives of UT of Ladakh

1. Shri Umang Narula, Advisor/Secretary, Finance
2. Shri Pawan Kotwal, Principal Secretary
3. Shri D.C. Rajathkumar, Director, Account & Treasuries

Representative of UT of Lakshadweep

Shri A. Anbarasu, Advisor to Administrator

Representatives of UT of Chandigarh

1. Shri Dharam Pal, Advisor to Administrator
2. Shri Vijay Namdeorao Zade, Finance Secretary

Representatives of UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Shri Keshav Chandra, Chief Secretary

Representative of Delhi Police

1. Shri Sanjay Arora, Commissioner
2. Shri Ranvir Singh Krishnia, Special CP/HRD
3. Shri Lalatendu Mohanti, Special CP/Prov. & Finance Division
4. Shri Depender Pathak, Special CP/Land & Order (Zone-I)
5. Shri Sagar Preet Hooda, Special CP/Land & Order (Zone-II)
6. Shri Virender Singh, Special CP/Traffic (Zone-I)
7. Shri Surendra Singh Yadav, Special CP/Traffic (Zone-II)

2. The Chairman welcomed the Secretary, Border Management and other senior officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs and representatives of Union Territories of Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and Delhi to the meeting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Chairman initiated the discussion on Demands for Grants (2023-24) pertaining to UTs of Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and Delhi.

3. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs briefed the Committee about the Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Ministry of Home Affairs pertaining to Union Territories of Delhi (Demand No. 57), Puducherry (Demand No. 59) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Demand No. 54). He made a presentation which included Budget Estimates and expenditure of the year 2022-23 and Budget Estimate for the year 2023-24 for the UTs of Delhi, Puducherry and

Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, the works/projects undertaken during the year 2022-23 and key proposals for the year 2023-24 in these UTs.

4. Thereafter, the representative of UT of Puducherry briefed the Committee on financial constraints experienced by the UT. He informed that reduction in funds has impacted completion of major projects and schemes including airport expansion project, land acquisition, upgradation of health sector etc. It was also informed that the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs have been approached to provide funds for infrastructure development as project-specific infrastructure assistance. He also apprised the Committee on the progress made in the Sagarmala project for port development under swadesh darshan for promotion of tourism, etc.

5. The representative of UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu briefed the Committee about the efforts made for development of health sector, education sector, tourism sector in the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. He also highlighted initiatives undertaken for development of tourism in the UT and improving cleanliness by management of waste, etc.

6. The representative of UT of Delhi briefed the Committee about the budget allocation and grants given by the Central Government to the UT of Delhi which *inter-alia* included special allocation made for Disaster Relief Fund for enhancement of compensation given to 1984 Delhi riot's victims; construction of Chandrawal water treatment plant and water supply network to improve water supply to Delhi and the funding pattern and various stages of work done for construction of the plant in this regard, etc.

7. The Chairman and Members of the Committee raised some queries pertaining to the demands projected by these UTs for the year 2023-24 that *inter-alia* included initiatives taken for the development of UTs; progress made in the ongoing schemes/projects and status on under-utilisation of funds during the year 2022-23; administrative issues faced by the UTs and the measures taken to resolve them;

reasons for additional grants made to UT of Puducherry in RE 2022-23; steps taken for preservation of heritage sites, development of tourism; upgradation and strengthening of various roads stretches, harnessing the potential of wind energy and tidal energy and management of waste disposal in the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu; completion status of Chandrawal water treatment plant in Delhi and reasons for delay in its completion; compensation being given to victims of 1984 Delhi riots; measures taken to clear garbage heaps at landfill sites of Bhalswa and Ghazipur and desalination/cleaning of Yamuna River; etc.

8. The Chairman and Members of the Committee gave some suggestions that *inter-alia* included making provisions for UTs with legislature at par with the State Government to ease financial constraints faced by them; promotion of tourism especially eco tourism in Daman and Diu; improving the inter-connectivity of islands in Daman and Diu through aeroplane and ships; exploring the venues for promotion of water sports in the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu; steps to be taken for development of health infrastructure/hospitals for improvement of health services; development of educational hub in Daman and Diu by establishment of colleges for medical, engineering and management students etc.

9. The representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and representatives of UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Puducherry and Delhi replied to some of the queries raised by the Members. On other queries, the Ministry was asked to furnish written replies to the Secretariat within three days.

(The witnesses withdrew)

(The Committee re-assembled at 02:00 pm to discuss Demand No.51, 52, 53, 55, 56 and 58 pertaining to Delhi Police and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Jammu & Kashmir)

10. The Chairman welcomed Home Secretary and other senior officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the representatives of Delhi Police and Union

Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Jammu & Kashmir and other officials to the meeting.

11. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs made a detailed presentation that *inter-alia* included Budget Estimates & Expenditure of 2022-23 and Budget Estimates for 2023-24, works/projects undertaken during 2022-23, key proposals for 2023-24 for the UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi Police, etc.

12. The Commissioner of Police, Delhi briefed the Committee about various issues that *inter-alia* included recruitment drives undertaken by Delhi Police to fill the vacancies; technological advancement made in regulation and enforcement in traffic management; role of Intelligent Fusion and Strategic Operations (IFSO) in investigation and solving cases involving complicated Cyber Crimes; projects undertaken by Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd. (DPHCL) for improving housing satisfaction level in Delhi Police personnel; various citizen centric services such as use of common platform for applying of licenses by citizens and issuance of licenses by the Delhi Police; introduction of separate Mobile Forensic labs for each district of Delhi; various welfare schemes run for Delhi Police personnel; introduction of Yuva Scheme by Delhi Police for development of entrepreneur skills and other skills for first time juvenile offenders with the funding from World Bank, etc.

13. Thereafter, representative of UT of Jammu and Kashmir informed about various issues that *inter-alia* included increase in air traffic and number of tourist visiting the UT; introduction of online delivery of all citizen centric service; construction of Amrit Sarovars in Jammu and Kashmir; launching of Panchayat Development Index and proposal for introduction of Block Development Index and Town development index in the UT; implementation of various welfare schemes in UT, etc.

14. The representative of UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands highlighted various issues that *inter-alia* included status of funds utilization in various schemes; improving the connectivity of islands through satellite phones; replacement of old fleet of ships and implementation of UDAN Scheme by Ministry of Civil Aviation; improving the connectivity within the islands by introduction of e-buses for convenience of tourist. He also drew attention towards the need for direct international flights from the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Island for development of tourism and promotion of fish exports to make it competitive in international market, etc.

15. The representative of UT of Lakshadweep briefed the Committee on aspects that *inter-alia* included developing coordination mechanism between Navy and coast guards to protect country's interest in the region; bringing up regulation for cooperative sectors for livelihood of the citizen and overall development of the UT; proposed development work in the Agatti and Minicoy airports; development of water villas through private participation, etc.

16. The representative of UT of Chandigarh informed the Committee about various issues that *inter-alia* included proposal for development of green corridors with cycling tracks; encouraging use of electric vehicles as per the new Electric Vehicle Policy; initiatives undertaken under the Clean City project for clearing of dump sites and processing of waste; introduction of *swachhta ki pathshaala* to teach students about ill-effects of the plastics, segregation of wastes, etc.

17. The representative of UT of Ladakh informed the Committee about improvement in capital expenditure in the year 2022-23 compared to previous year; substantial increase in allocations and devolution of funds to Municipal Councils, Panchayat etc., setting up of Solar Power Projects to meet the energy demands in the UT of Ladakh; procurement of e-vehicles viz. buses, cars etc. as per the Electric Vehicle policy; coverage of households under the Jal Jeevan Mission for providing drinking water, etc.

18. The Chairman and Members of the Committee raised some queries that *inter-alia* included proposed utilization of capital expenditure during the year 2023-24 by Delhi Police; number of first time juvenile offenders from the Delhi and from outside Delhi involved in crimes; acceptance of charge-sheet filed through electronic mode in courts; status on Police Housing Projects undertaken under Private partnership; existing coordination mechanism of Delhi Police with the police forces of neighbouring States; reasons for dismal Housing satisfaction level especially in lower grades in Delhi Police; reasons for low utilization of capital expenditure in the year 2022-23; status on missing children in Delhi, etc.

19. The Chairman and Members also raised some queries which included establishment of industries and investment in UT of Jammu and Kashmir; settlement of Kashmiri Pandits in Jammu and Kashmir; proposal for introduction of international flight from the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; tapping renewable energy in the UT of Lakshadweep; scope for harnessing renewable energy and steps taken for promotion of local products made in UT of Ladakh; promotion of startups and construction of world class stadium in the UT of Chandigarh; etc.

20. The Chairman and Members made some suggestions relating to upgradation of curriculum in Police training colleges; sharing of best practices in the Delhi Police with police forces of other States; speeding up of various schemes related to modernization of police and prison; assessment of housing requirement of lower level Delhi Police personnel; carrying out study to identify factors polluting Dal lake; filling up vacant posts in the administration and creation of Administrative Units in the UT of Ladakh; construction of world class stadium in UT of Chandigarh for promotion of sports; exploring the viability of UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for international flights, scope of harnessing renewal energy in the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and in the UT of Lakshadweep, etc.

21. The representative of Ministry of Home Affairs and the representatives of Delhi Police and Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir Andaman & Nicobar Islands,

Lakshadweep, Ladakh and Chandigarh replied to some of the queries raised by the Members. On other queries, the Ministry was asked to furnish written replies to the Secretariat within three days.

(Witnesses withdrew)

22. A Verbatim record of the proceeding of the meeting was kept.
23. The meeting adjourned at 04:53 p.m.

IX

NINTH MEETING

The Committee met at 10:00 AM on Wednesday, the 15th March, 2023 in Committee Room A, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe Building, New Delhi.

MEMBERS PRESENT

RAJYA SABHA

13. **Shri Brijlal** - **Chairman**
14. Shri N. R. Elango
15. Dr. Anil Jain
16. Shri Derek O'Brien
17. Shri Digvijaya Singh
18. Shri P. Bhattacharya
19. Shri Rakesh Sinha

LOK SABHA

20. Shri Dulal Chandra Goswami
21. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
22. Shri Jamyang Tsering Namgyal
23. Shri Gajendra Singh Patel
24. Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel
25. Shri R.K. Singh Patel
26. Dr. Satya Pal Singh

SECRETARIAT

Shri Jagdish Kumar, Additional Secretary
Shri Ravinder Kumar, Director
Shri Ashwani Kumar, Additional Director
Smt. Neelam Bhatt, Under Secretary

Shri Rajesh N. Naik, OSD to Vice-President of India

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members and informed them about the agenda of the meeting, i.e., to consider and adopt the following three draft Reports of the Committee:-

- (i) 242nd Report on 'Demands for Grants (2023-24) of the Ministry of Home Affairs';
- (ii) xxx xxx xxx

