



REPORT NO.

238

**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**  
**RAJYA SABHA**

DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON HOME AFFAIRS

**TWO HUNDRED THIRTY EIGHTH REPORT**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2022-2023)**  
**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(PRESENTED TO RAJYA SABHA ON 14<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 2022)

(LAID ON THE TABLE OF LOK SABHA ON 14<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 2022)



**Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi**  
**March, 2022/Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)**

Hindi version of this publication is also available

C.S. (H.A.)-



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**DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

(re-constituted w.e.f. 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2021)

1. **Shri Anand Sharma** - **Chairman**

**RAJYA SABHA**

2. Shri S. R. Balasubramoniyam
3. Shri Brijlal
4. Dr. Anil Jain
5. Shri Sujeet Kumar
6. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
7. Shri Derek O'Brien
8. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
9. Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi
10. Shri Rakesh Sinha

**LOK SABHA**

11. Shri Sanjay Bhatia
12. Shri Ravneet Singh Bittu
13. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
14. Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar
15. Shri Dilip Ghosh
16. Shri Dulal Chandra Goswami
17. Shrimati Kirron Kher
18. Shri Gajanan Kirtikar
19. Shri Dayanidhi Maran
20. Shri Raja Amareshwara Naik
21. Shri Jamyang Tsering Namgyal
22. Shri Ranjeetsingh Naik Nimbalkar
23. Shri Mohammed Faizal P. P.
24. Shri Gajendra Singh Patel
25. Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel
26. Shri R.K. Singh Patel
27. Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram
28. Shri Pothuganti Ramulu
29. Shrimati Sarmistha Sethi
30. Dr. Satya Pal Singh
31. Shrimati Vanga Geetha Viswanath

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri Vimal Kumar, Joint Secretary  
Shri Dharmendra Kumar Mishra, Director  
Shri Ashwani Kumar, Additional Director  
Shri Satis Mesra, Deputy Secretary  
Smt. Neelam Bhatt, Under Secretary  
Shri Akshay Sharma, Assistant Committee Officer

## 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 Thirty Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) 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 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2022 heard the Home Secretary and other officers and considered the Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

3. The Committee in its sitting held on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 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 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2022 while presenting the Union Budget 2022-23;
- (ii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2022-23;
- (iii) Output, Outcome, Monitoring framework of the Ministry 2022-23;
- (iv) Detailed Explanatory Note on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2022-23;
- (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; and
- (viii) Written clarifications furnished by the Ministry, on the points/issues raised by the Members during the deliberations of the Committee.
- (ix) Verbatim transcripts of the meetings of the Committee held on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2022; and
- (x) Representations received from various stakeholders during the study visit of the Committee to Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir from 17<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2021.

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.

9<sup>th</sup> March, 2022  
18 Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)  
New Delhi

**Anand Sharma**  
**Chairman**  
Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Home Affairs

## ACRONYMS

AT&C	Aggregate Technical & Commercial
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
BWC	Body Worn Cameras
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
CCPWC	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children
CFSL	Central Forensic Science Laboratory
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CRTC	Central Tibetan Relief Committee
CAPFs	Central Armed Police Forces
CGHS	Central Government Health Scheme
CSS	Central Sector 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
CANI	Chennai-Andaman and Nicobar Islands
CRMI	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure
CTCR	Counter-Terrorism and Counter Radicalization
CCTNS	Cyber Crime Tracking Network System
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
COBRA	Commando Battalion for Resolute Action
CFSL	Central Forensic Science Lab
CWC	Centre Water Commission
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
CPSU	Central Public Sector Undertaking
CDAC	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
CCS	Cabinet Committee on Security
CPCR	Central Police Control Room
COBs	Company Operating Bases
CAP	Civic Action Plan
DFG	Demands for Grants
DM	Disaster Management
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid

DOL	Department of Official Language
DGS	Directorate General of Shipping
DER	Detailed Engineering Report
DGRE	Defence Geo-informatics Research Establishment
DAO	Departmental Accounting Organization
DTE	Domestic Travel Expense
DPCs	Departmental Promotion Committee
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DISCOMs	Distribution Companies
DoT	Department of Telecom
DDC	District Development Council
EWDS	Early Warning Dissemination System
EWS	Early Warning System
FFR	Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation
FHTC	Functional Household Tap Connection
FD	Fixed Deposit
GLOFs	Glacial lake Outbursts Flows
GeM	Government e-Market Place
GRT	Gross Registered Tonnage
GIS	Geographical Information System
GI	Geographical Indication
GNCTD	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
HBA	House Building Assistance
HAL	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
ICPs	Immigration Check Post/Integrated Check Posts
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICJS	Inter-operable Criminal Justice System
I4C	Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre
IVFRT	Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking
ITBP	Indo Tibetan Border Police
IIRS	Indian Institute of Remote Sensing
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IB	Intelligence Bureau/ International Boundary
IBB	Indo-Bangladesh Border
ISPS	International Ship and Port Facility Security
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ICBR	Indo-China Border Roads
INCOIS	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
JKPDD	Jammu Kashmir Power Development Department
JKSPDC	Jammu and Kashmir State Power Development Corporation
LWE	Left Wing Extremism
LNJP	Lok Nayak Jai Prakash
LAHDCs	Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development councils

LTDC	Lakshadweep Tourism Development Corporation
MOPF	Modernisation of Police Forces
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MHAM	Mountain Hazard Assessment and Monitoring
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MAC	Multi-Agency Centre
MPCS	Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelter
MoHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
NATGRID	National Intelligence Grid
NATSTAR	NATGRID Strategic Threat Analysis and Response
NIA	National Investigation Agency
NCSS	New Central Sector Scheme
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NERS	National Emergency Response System
NCRMP	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project
NHIDCL	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.
NCB	Narcotics Control Bureau
NPR	National Population Register
NSGM	National Smart Grid Mission
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NCMRWF	National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting
NCPCR	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
NSG	National Security Guard
NCB	Narcotics Control Bureau
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NDPS	Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
NCORD	Narcotics Coordination Centre
NIS	New Implementation Strategy
NHPC	National Hydro Power Corporation
PCR	Police Control Room
PKVY	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
PSU	Public Sector Unit
POL	Petroleum Oil Lubricant
PMC	Project Management Consultants
PMDP	Prime Minister's Development Package
PBOR	Personnel Below the Officers Rank
PM	Police Modernization
PRMs	Passport Reading Machines
QRs	Qualitative Requirements
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
RGI	Registrar General of India
RAF	Rapid Action Force
RDSS	Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme
RE	Revised Estimates



SDP	Special Development Package
SSB	Sashastra Seema Bal
SE	Saline Embankment
SPG	Special Protection Group
SMAC	State Multi Agency Centre
SIS	Special Infrastructure Scheme
SAPs	State Action Plans
SBM-G	Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SMC	Sub-marine Cable
SPUWAC	Special Police Unit for Women & Children
SRE	Security Related Expenditure
SCA	Special Central Assistance
TSU	Tear Smoke Unit
TOLIC	Town Official Language Implementation Committee
TDs	Trial Directives
TCIL	Telecom Consultant of India Ltd
TP	Technology Partner
TLP	Temporary Landing Permits
UT	Union Territory
UGC	Underground Cabling
UTDRF	Union Territory Disaster Response Force
USOF	Universal Service Obligation Fund
USDMA	Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority
UPSC	Union Public Service Commission
VBCH	Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital
WIHG	Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology
WPR	West Pakistan Refugees

## **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 (2022-23) of the Ministry of Home Affairs throws light on its goals and objectives. According to it, MHA administers and implements a wide arch of schemes and programmes. In brief, the goals and objectives of the Ministry for the year (2022-23) 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 CFSLs;
- (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 (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 Organisational set up of the MHA**

1.3.1 As provided under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 the Ministry of Home Affairs has the following constituent Departments:-

## **1. Department of Border Management**

1.3.2 The Department of Border Management deals with the management of borders, including coastal borders, creation and strengthening of border guarding related infrastructure, border areas development, etc.

## **2. Department of Internal Security**

1.3.3 The Department of Internal Security deals with the Indian Police Service, Central Armed Police Forces, internal security and law & order, insurgency, terrorism, Naxalism, activities of inimical foreign agencies, terrorist financing, rehabilitation, grant of visa and other immigration matters, security clearances, protection of Human Rights Act and also matters relating to National Integration and Communal Harmony, etc.

## **3. Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs**

1.3.4 The Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs deals with the UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, administration of the Armed Forces (J&K), Special Powers Act, 1990 (21 of 1990) and all matters relating to the UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, including Counter-terrorism within Jammu and Kashmir and coordination in respect of subjects/matters specifically allotted to any other Ministry/Department like coordination with Ministry of Defence as regards manning and managing the line of control between India and Pakistan, but excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned. The Department also coordinates with various Ministries/Departments, primarily concerned with development and welfare activities in Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh.

## **4. Department of Home**

1.3.5 The Department of Home deals with the notification of assumption of office by the President and Vice-President, notification of appointment/resignation of the Prime Minister, Ministers, Governors, nomination to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha, census of the population, registration of births and deaths, etc.

## **5. Department of Official Language**

1.3.6 The Department of Official Language deals with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

## **6. Department of States**

1.3.7 The Department of States deals with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, administration of Union Territories, Freedom Fighters' pension, Human rights, Prison Reforms, Police Reforms, etc.

1.3.8 The above mentioned Departments particularly, the Departments of Internal Security, States, Home, Jammu and Kashmir Affairs and Border Management do not function in silos. They all function under the Union Home Secretary and have strong functional linkages. The

Department of Official Language is headed by a separate Secretary and functions independently. There is a designated Secretary for the Department of Border Management and Internal Security also. Further, the Delhi Police which is responsible for maintaining law and order in the National Capital Territory of Delhi functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

1.3.9 The Ministry of Home Affairs discharges its responsibilities through Divisions which are as below:-

- (i) Administration Division
- (ii) Border Management-I (BM-I) Division
- (iii) Border Management-II (BM-II) Division
- (iv) Coordination & International Co-operation (CIC) Division
- (v) Centre-State (CS) Division
- (vi) Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Division
- (vii) Counter-Terrorism and Counter Radicalization (CTCR) Division
- (viii) Disaster Management (DM) Division
- (ix) Finance Division
- (x) Foreigners Division
- (xi) Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation (FFR) Division
- (xii) Internal Security I Division
- (xiii) Internal Security II Division
- (xiv) Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs
- (xv) Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) Division
- (xvi) North East (NE) Division
- (xvii) Police – I (P-I) Division
- (xviii) Police – II (P-II) Division
- (xix) Police Modernization (PM) Division
- (xx) Union Territories (UT) Division
- (xxi) Women Safety Division

1.3.10 The Ministry also has the following Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) functioning under its administrative control:-

- (i) Assam Rifles;
- (ii) Border Security Force;
- (iii) Central Industrial Security Force;
- (iv) Central Reserve Police Force;
- (v) Indo-Tibetan Border Police;
- (vi) National Security Guard; and
- (vii) Sashastra Seema Bal;

1.3.11 The important attached institutions/organizations functioning under the administrative aegis of the Ministry are as follows:-

- (i) Bureau of Immigration;
- (ii) Bureau of Police Research and Development;
- (iii) Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Home Affairs;

- (iv) Central Detective Training School;
- (v) Central Finger Print Bureau;
- (vi) Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL);
- (vii) Central Hindi Training Institute;
- (viii) Committee of Parliament on Official Language;
- (ix) Central Translation Bureau;
- (x) Directorate of Coordination (Police Wireless);
- (xi) Directorate of Forensic Science;
- (xii) Home Guards;
- (xiii) Intelligence Bureau;
- (xiv) Inter-State Council Secretariat;
- (xv) LNJP National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences;
- (xvi) Narcotics Control Bureau;
- (xvii) National Civil Defense College;
- (xviii) National Crime Records Bureau;
- (xix) National Emergency Response Force and Civil Defence;
- (xx) National Fire Service College;
- (xxi) National Foundation for Communal Harmony;
- (xxii) National Human Rights Commission;
- (xxiii) North Eastern Police Academy;
- (xxiv) Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India;
- (xxv) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy;
- (xxvi) Zonal Council Secretariat.

## CHAPTER-II

### OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

#### 2.1 Overview

2.1.1 There are eleven Demands for Grants (DFG), which are administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs are divided into two volumes: Vol. - I and Vol. - II. The Detailed Demands for Grants (Volume-I) contains three Grants (Nos. 49-51), namely Ministry of Home Affairs (Grant No. 49); Cabinet (Grant No. 50); and Police (Grant No. 51). The Detailed Demands for Grants (Volume-II) contains eight Grants (Nos. 52-59), that pertain to the eight Union Territories.

2.1.2 The Demands for Grants (Vol. II) (Nos. 52-59) relate to the five 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) (the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and UT of Daman and Diu have been merged into a single UT since 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2020), 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).

2.1.3 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.

2.1.4 In the meeting of the Committee held on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, while discussing the DFG (2022-23) of MHA, the Home Secretary informed the Committee that the Budget allocation of MHA under grant Nos. 49-MHA and 51-Police for the year 2022-23 has been increased by 12.03 %, over the budget allocation of year 2021-22. There are various schemes/projects, where allocation has been enhanced in year 2022-23 in comparison to allocation made for the year 2021-22. The MHA has highlighted some of the major initiatives, planned during 2022-23. Under Immigration and Visa Foreigner Registration and Tracking, the Ministry aims at the modernization and upgradation of immigration and Visa services with a total outlay of ₹ 1365 crores over 5 years. The allocation for 2022-23 is about ₹ 175 crores, which is more than 100 % increase over 2021-22. Under this scheme, e-Visas and all online services for Visas has been facilitated, which has resulted in large-scale reduction in formalities and speedy disposal of applications.

2.1.5 The Ministry further informed that considering the operational requirements of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), under the Modernisation Plan IV, it has been planned to equip the CAPFs with modern equipments. An outlay of ₹1500 crores has been earmarked to be spent over a period of 5 years. Out of which, the annual outlay for the year 2022-23 is ₹ 248 crores. To

implement this scheme and also to expedite modernisation, procurements and all related activities, financial powers have been delegated to the Director-General and other functionaries in their respective organisations.

2.1.6 The Committee was informed that the 'Housing satisfaction of CAPFs personnel has increased and enhanced welfare measures have been introduced in the CAPF. More risk and hardship allowance, improvement of air services from Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh and North-East and online allotment of residential accommodation system to bring in more transparency are some other initiatives which will be taken. Out of the Welfare Fund, the ex-gratia compensation amount has been increased and is now uniform across the Forces. One new health scheme, namely 'Ayushman CAPF Health Scheme', has been launched for the CAPF personnel. At present, they are covered under CGHS but in many areas, their families do not get the CGHS facilities. So, the 'Ayushman CAPF Scheme' would entitle them to avail cashless treatment across the country.

2.1.7 Elaborating on another Centrally Sector Scheme, the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), the Ministry informed that the scheme is a national platform for enabling integration of the IT systems for delivery of criminal justice. The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS), e-forensics, e-forensic labs, e-courts and e-prisons, all of these have been integrated under this platform. An outlay of ₹ 3375 crores have been planned for the next five years. For the year 2022-23, an allocation of around ₹ 600 crores has been made under this scheme.

2.1.8 The Committee was apprised by the Ministry that the allocation under Assistance to States for Police Modernisation is ₹ 26,000 crores over a period of five years. For 2022-23, an amount of about ₹ 2,754 crores has been earmarked. The States are given assistance for police modernisation, revamping and modernisation of forensic systems in the country and security-related expenditure in three main theatres i.e., J&K, North-East and Left Wing extremism. About ₹ 1,950 crores have also been allocated for modernization of prisons over a five year period. Provisions have been made under *Atmanirbhar Bharat* to encourage manufacturing of arms within the country to increase domestic production of arms.

2.1.9 It was informed by the Ministry that for timely dissemination of information before the occurrence of disasters, a pan India approach has been brought in for the common alert protocol for various disasters where SMSs would be sent to people in disaster-prone areas. Even if there are visitors in a particular area and there is a forecast for disaster, people within the reach of those towers would be given alerts. The Apda Mitra Scheme will be upscaled in 2022-23 to train 1,00,000 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.

2.1.10 It was informed that for strengthening the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) has been revived and has been made four-layered, which has resulted in improved coordination and increased seizure of drugs by the Bureau. The NCB is also being revamped by improving its infrastructure and expanding its structures in the States.

2.1.11 The MHA touched upon some of the achievements of the MHA which includes that CCTNS is now 100% functional in more than 16,000 police stations, State Forensic Laboratories are being strengthened especially for DNA analysis and cyber forensics, for cyber crime tracking.

Women helpdesks in more than 10,000 police stations have been set up. Anti-human trafficking units have been set up in nearly 700 districts. The Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre, I4C is now fully operational. Special focus is being given to certain areas of the country, which are a cause of concern relating to cyber crimes. Seven joint cyber crime coordination teams have been formed, and are giving very good results.

2.1.12 While discussing the DFG (2022-23) of UTs in the meeting of the Committee held on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, the Committee was informed that the UTs are administered in accordance with provisions of Article 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India, UTs without Legislature do not have a Consolidated Fund of their own, so, their expenditure is taken care of by the Government of India and their revenue is credited into the Consolidated Fund.

## 2.2 Allocations, Projections and Variations

2.2.1 In BE 2021-22, the total allocation granted for the MHA was ₹1,66,546.94 crores which was enhanced to ₹ 1,73,083.19 crores at Revised Estimates (RE) stage. Under Demand No. 49 (MHA), ₹ 7,620.40 crores was allocated in BE 2021-22 out of which 3132.40 crores has been spent (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022) which is 41.10 %. Under Demand No. 51 (Police), ₹ 1,05,162.11 crores was allocated in BE 2021-22, out of which ₹ 89,684.57 crores has been spent (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022) which is 85.28 %.

2.2.2 Further, In BE 2021-22, the allocation made under the Capital Head for Demand No. 51 (Police) was ₹ 9,730.04 crores and utilization was 42.73 % (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022). In BE 2020-21, the allocation made under the Capital Head for Demand No. 51 (Police) was ₹ 9846.37 crores and utilization was 59.55% (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2021).

2.2.3 The total allocation granted for all the eleven Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs in BE 2022-23 is ₹ 1,85,776.55 crore. Details of allocation of all the eleven Demands of the Financial year 2021-22 (BE & RE) and Financial year 2022-23 (BE) are given in the table below:-

Table 2.1

Table comparing budget allocation to MHA during BE 2021-22 and BE 2022-23

Demand No.		(₹ in crores)		
		BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
49 - MHA	Gross	7620.40	4558.68	7621.00
	Net	<b>7620.40</b>	<b>4558.68</b>	<b>7621.00</b>
51 - Police	Gross	105162.11	110144.88	119034.34
	Recovery	-1359.59	-878.58	-1346.35
	Net	<b>103802.52</b>	<b>109266.30</b>	<b>117687.99</b>
Total : MHA	Gross	112782.51	114703.56	126655.34
	Recovery	-1359.59	-878.58	-1346.35
	Net	<b>111422.92</b>	<b>113824.98</b>	<b>125308.99</b>
50 - Cabinet	Gross	2098.04	1725.00	1711.04
	Net	<b>2098.04</b>	<b>1725.00</b>	<b>1711.04</b>
	Gross	114880.55	116428.56	128366.38



<b>Total: (MHA+Cabinet)</b>	Recovery	-1359.59	-878.58	-1346.35
	<b>Net</b>	<b>113520.96</b>	<b>115549.98</b>	<b>127020.03</b>
52- Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Gross	5387.41	5975.64	5763.65
	Recovery	-70.00	-52.00	-60.00
	<b>Net</b>	<b>5317.41</b>	<b>5923.64</b>	<b>5703.65</b>
53- Chandigarh	Gross	<b>5186.12</b>	<b>4941.25</b>	<b>5382.79</b>
	Recovery	-525.00	-513.00	-536.00
	<b>Net</b>	<b>4661.12</b>	<b>4428.25</b>	<b>4846.79</b>
54- Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Gross	3563.59	3671.80	3781.10
	Recovery	-1359.00	-1359.00	-1407.00
	<b>Net</b>	<b>2204.59</b>	<b>2312.80</b>	<b>2374.10</b>
55- Ladakh	Gross	5958.00	5958.00	5958.00
	<b>Net</b>	<b>5958.00</b>	<b>5958.00</b>	<b>5958.00</b>
56- Lakshadweep	Gross	1467.31	1323.01	1421.50
	Recovery	-26.75	-26.75	-26.75
	<b>Net</b>	<b>1440.56</b>	<b>1296.26</b>	<b>1394.75</b>
<b>Total - UTs (Without Legislature)</b>	Gross	21562.43	21869.70	22307.04
	Recovery	-1980.75	-1950.75	-2029.75
	<b>Net</b>	<b>19581.68</b>	<b>19918.95</b>	<b>20277.29</b>
57-Transfer to Delhi		957.51	1030.01	1168.00
58-Transfer to J&K		30757.00	34704.46	35581.44
59-Transfer to Puducherry		1729.79	1879.79	1729.79
<b>Total - UTs (With Legislature)</b>		<b>33444.30</b>	<b>37614.26</b>	<b>38479.23</b>
<b>Total all Grants</b>	Gross	169887.28	175912.52	189152.65
	Recovery	-3340.34	-2829.33	-3376.10
	<b>Net</b>	<b>166546.94</b>	<b>173083.19</b>	<b>185776.55</b>

2.2.4 During its presentation on DFG (2022-23) on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2021, the Ministry apprised the Committee about the status of utilization of funds under its various demands in FY 2021-22, and the allocated amount in BE 2022-23 as under:

**Table 2.2**  
**Utilization status under Demands No. 49 and 51**

Demand No.		(₹ in crores)			
		BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Expdr. 31.01.22	BE 2022-23
49- MHA	Revenue	7333.41	4237.96	2993.98	7384.62
	Capital	286.99	320.65	138.42	236.38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7620.40</b>	<b>4558.61</b>	<b>3132.40</b>	<b>7621.00</b>
51- Police	Revenue	95432.07	102234.08	85526.33	108505.79
	Capital	9730.04	7910.80	4158.24	10528.55
	<b>Total</b>	<b>105162.11</b>	<b>110144.88</b>	<b>89684.57</b>	<b>119034.34</b>

<b>Total (49+51)</b>	Revenue	102765.48	92100.85	79803.11	102765.48
	Capital	10017.03	5482.61	3272.16	10017.03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>112782.51</b>	<b>114703.49</b>	<b>92816.97</b>	<b>126655.34</b>

### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**2.2.5** The Committee notes that ₹ 1,85,776.55 crores, covering all the eleven demands, has been allocated to the MHA in BE 2022-23 which is an increase of 11.54 % as compared to the allocation of ₹ 1,66,546.94 crores made in BE 2021-22. Under Demand No. 49 (MHA), ₹ 7,620.40 crores was allocated in BE 2021-22 out of which 3132.40 crores has been spent (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022) which is 41.10%. Under Demand No. 51 (Police), ₹ 1,05,162.11 crores was allocated in BE 2021-22, out of which Rs 89,684.57 crores has been spent (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022) which is 85.28%.

**2.2.6** The Committee notes that up to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022 the Ministry of Home Affairs was able to spend only 42.89% of the total allocation granted under the combined Capital Head of Demand Nos. 49 and 51 in BE 2021-22. The Committee is disappointed to note the persistent under-utilization of funds under Capital Head especially under demand No. 51 (Police) for years 2020-21 and 2021-22. This, it observes, may hamper the creation of assets and negatively impact the capabilities of the Police forces. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should create a monitoring mechanism for optimal utilization of funds under Capital Head in ensuing years.

**2.2.7** The Committee understands that in 2020 and 2021, COVID-19 Pandemic induced restrictions slowed down the implementation of various projects of the Ministry. This has led to under-utilization of funds. But now the situation has improved significantly and there is a possibility that the COVID-19 Pandemic may become endemic soon. Therefore, the Committee, recommends that the MHA should instruct all Departments to speed up the implementation of various ongoing projects so that the funds can be optimally utilized and the projects can be completed without further delays.

**2.2.8** The Committee notes that there has been allocation of ₹ 1,19,034.34 crores (without recovery) for the Police (Demand No. 51) in BE 2022-23. The allocation made for the Police (Demand No. 51) under the Revenue Head is ₹ 1,08,505.79 crores and under Capital Head is ₹ 10,528.55 crores in BE 2022-23.

### **2.3 Demand No. (52-59) for Union Territories**

**2.3.1** Out of the Budget Estimate (BE) of 2022-23, ₹ 1,85,776.55 crores allocated under the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, around, ₹ 58,756.52 crores has been allocated to 8 UTs which is approximately 30 per cent of the MHA's total Budget. Out of this, ₹ 20,277.29 crores is for five UTs which are without Legislature and ₹ 38,479.23 crores for the three UTs with Legislature.

**2.3.2** The allocation made under Capital Head in BE 2022-23 for the UTs (without legislature) is 25.23%, which was 26.83% in BE 2021-22. The utilization status of funds allocated to the 8 UTs in FY 2021-22 *vis-a-vis* allocation in 2022-23 are given in the tables below:-

**Table 2.3****Utilization status under Demands No. 52 to 56 (UTs without Legislature)****(₹ in crores)**

Grant No.	B E 2021-22	R E 2021-22	Expdr. As on 31.01.2022	Expenditure % w.r.t. RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
52 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5387.41	5975.64	3771.81	63.12%	5763.65
53 - Chandigarh	5186.12	4941.25	4156.83	84.13%	5382.79
54 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3563.59	3671.80	2646.91	72.09%	3781.10
55 – Ladakh	5958.00	5958.00	2642.19	44.34%	5958.00
56 - Lakshadweep	1467.31	1323.01	932.20	70.46%	1421.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21562.43</b>	<b>21869.70</b>	<b>14149.94</b>	<b>66.83%</b>	<b>22307.14</b>

2.3.3 The total expenditure incurred by all UTs under Demand No. 52-56 (UTs without Legislature) has been 66.83%. The UT of Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have highest expenditure among the UTs without legislature i.e. 84.13% and 72.09%, respectively, up to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022) of the allocations made to them in BE 2021-22. On the other hand, the UT of Ladakh has the lowest expenditure of 44.34% against the allocation made in BE 2021-22 (up to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2021). Further the allocation made to the UT of Ladakh in BE 2020-21 was ₹ 5,958 crores, and its utilization was ₹ 1633.40 crores (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2021) which was 27.42%.

2.3.4 From the table, it is noted that the allocation made for the UTs (without legislature) is ₹ 22, 307.14 crores. Highest allocation has been made for the UT of Ladakh. Highest utilization of funds (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022) has been made by the UT of Chandigarh (84%) and lowest expenditure has been incurred by the UT of Ladakh (44%). The average utilization of all UTs (without legislature) is 66.83%.

2.3.5 The utilization of funds in respect of the three UTs (with legislatures) are as below:-

**Table 2.4****Utilization status under Demands No. 57 to 59 (UTs with Legislature)****(₹ in crores)**

Grant No.	B E 2021-22	R E 2021-22	Expdr. As on 31.01.2022	Expenditure % w.r.t. RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
57- Transfers to Delhi	957.51	1030.01	951.00	92.33%	1168.00
58– Transfer to J & K	30757.00	34704.46	27653.40	79.68%	35581.44
59- Transfers to Puducherry	1729.79	1879.79	1729.77	92.02%	1729.79
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33444.30</b>	<b>37614.26</b>	<b>30334.17</b>	<b>88.01%</b>	<b>38479.23</b>

2.3.6 It may be seen that ₹ 38, 479.23 crores has been allocated for the UTs (with Legislature). The average fund utilization of the UTs has been 88.01% (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022) against the allocation made in BE 2021-23.

## **Observation/ Recommendation**

**2.3.7** The Committee notes the total allocation of ₹ 60,786.27 crores for the Union Territories in BE 2022-23. The allocation for the Union Territories (without legislature), is ₹ 22,307.04 crores and for Union Territories (with legislature), it is ₹ 38,479.23 crores.

**2.3.8** It is also observed that the allocation made under Capital Head for the Union Territories (without legislature) was 26.83% of the total allocation to these UTs in BE 2021-22, which has been reduced to 25.23% in BE 2022-23. The Committee is of the view that this reduction would negatively impact the developmental requirements of these UTs and therefore, recommends that allocation under this head should be suitably increased. It also recommends that the Ministry must review the capital requirements of these UTs and seek appropriate enhancement at RE stage to carry out developmental works in the UTs. The Committee also recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs may review the fund utilization status of every UT periodically to ensure the optimal utilization of funds and also to assess the changing requirement of funds for the developmental works of the UTs.

**2.3.9** The Committee notes that the UTs without legislature have utilized approximately 66.83% of the total allocation made to them in BE 2021-22 till January, 2022. The Committee is disappointed to note the persistent under-utilization of funds by the UT of Ladakh. The Committee, recommends that the MHA should closely monitor the fund utilization by the UT of Ladakh in the ensuing year and take necessary corrective steps for enhanced utilization of funds in the UT. The Committee believes that proper utilization of funds is very important, failing which, it may lead to cuts by the Finance Ministry and weaken the case for enhanced allocations in subsequent years.

## CHAPTER III

### DEMAND NO. 49 - Ministry of Home Affairs

#### 3.1 Demand No. 49 - Ministry of Home Affairs

3.1.1 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.

3.1.3 The table below details the budgetary provisions under Demand No. 49 for FY 2022-23 as compared to FY 2021-22:

**Table 3.1**

(₹ in crores)

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	3585.77	7333.41	4237.96	7384.62
Capital	275.28	286.99	320.65	236.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>3860.68</b>	<b>7620.40</b>	<b>4558.61</b>	<b>7621.00</b>

#### 3.2 Allocation and Expenditure

3.2.1 The details of utilization of funds during the current financial year 2021-22 and BE 2022-23 projected and allocated, under various heads of the Demand No. 49 are given in the following table:-

**Table 3.2**

(₹ in crores)

	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Expdr. 31.12.2021	BE 2022-23 (Projected)	BE 2021-22 (Allocated)
<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>7620.40</b>	<b>4558.61</b>	<b>2851.36</b>	<b>8359.93</b>	<b>7621.00</b>
<b>Establishment Expenditure of the Centre</b>					
1 Secretariat	715.90	623.91	391.04	767.91	700.98
2 Official Languages	84.94	80.10	51.84	98.33	88.09
3 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)	1209.41	1313.31	933.55	1619.92	1335.58
<b>Total-Establishment Expenditure of the Centre</b>	<b>2010.25</b>	<b>2017.32</b>	<b>1376.43</b>	<b>2486.16</b>	<b>2124.65</b>
<b>Central Sector Schemes/Projects</b>					
4 Relief and Rehabilitation	241.20	399.19	81.67	582.77	299.76

	for migrants and repatriates						
5	Freedom Fighters (pension and other benefits)	775.31	728.41	585.65	688.14	688.14	
6	Helicopter Services						
	6.01	100.00	100.00	77.03	125.00	100.00	
	6.02	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	
	6.03	11.00	11.00	1.06	11.00	11.00	
	<b>Total- Helicopter Services</b>	<b>116.00</b>	<b>116.00</b>	<b>78.09</b>	<b>141.00</b>	<b>116.00</b>	
<b>Disaster Management</b>							
7	Infrastructure for Disaster Management	72.05	128.00	69.23	119.04	86.04	
8	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project	296.27	185.12	135.88	301.77	300.00	
9	Other Disaster Management Schemes	113.29	238.69	26.27	110.94	106.74	
<b>Total-Disaster Management</b>		<b>481.61</b>	<b>551.81</b>	<b>231.38</b>	<b>531.75</b>	<b>492.78</b>	
10	Special Industry Initiative for Jammu and Kashmir						
11	Civic Action Programme and Media Plan	27.00	24.00	7.31	27.44	25.00	
<b>Total-Central Sector Schemes/Projects</b>		<b>1641.12</b>	<b>1819.41</b>	<b>984.10</b>	<b>1971.10</b>	<b>1621.68</b>	
<b>Other Central Sector Expenditure</b>							
Autonomous Bodies							
12	National Human Right Commission (NHRC)	62.33	62.33	43.46	75.61	75.61	
<b>Others</b>							
13	Census, Survey and Statistics/Registrar General of India	3768.28	519.80	383.02	3676.27	3676.00	
14	Other Central Miscellaneous Expenditure	90.39	88.24	23.38	101.77	94.04	
15	Actual Recoveries						
<b>Total-Others</b>		<b>3858.67</b>	<b>608.04</b>	<b>406.40</b>	<b>3778.04</b>	<b>3770.04</b>	
<b>Total-Other Central Sector Expenditure</b>		<b>3921.00</b>	<b>670.37</b>	<b>449.86</b>	<b>3853.65</b>	<b>3845.65</b>	
<b>Other Grants/Loans/Transfers</b>							
16	Home Guards	0.02	3.51	0.00	0.02	0.02	
17	Civil Defence	8.00	8.00	0.97	8.00	8.00	
18	Payment to State Governments for Administration of Central Acts	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	20.00	
20	Grants to UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh in lieu of Finance Commission Awards and State share of Net Proceeds of Taxes						
21	Grants to Autonomous Council for North Eastern States	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Total-Other Grants/Loans/Transfers</b>		<b>48.03</b>	<b>51.51</b>	<b>40.97</b>	<b>49.02</b>	<b>29.02</b>	
Recoveries							
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>7620.40</b>	<b>4558.61</b>	<b>2851.36</b>	<b>8359.93</b>	<b>7621.00</b>	

## Observation/ Recommendation

**3.2.2** The Committee observes that as per information provided by the MHA, BE 2021-22 of ₹ 7,620.40 crores was reduced to ₹ 4558.61 crores in RE 2021-22. Against this, expenditure of only ₹ 2851.36 crores (only 37.41 % of RE 2021-22) has been spent up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021. On perusal of the further head-wise details of expenditure, as furnished by the Ministry, it is observed that expenditure under Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates is on a lower side despite increasing the allocation in RE. Under these heads, the Committee feels that the MHA has to pay special attention to ensure that the enhanced allocation is suitably utilized. The Committee recommends that Ministry should address the issues that might be hampering the progress of projects/schemes under these heads to ensure optimal utilization of the allocation.

## 3.3 Official Language

3.3.1 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. The allocation granted under this Head for the year 2022-23 are given below:-

**Table 3.3**

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	60.27	84.94	80.10	88.09

3.3.2 The Committee enquired from the MHA on the efforts / measure / incentives taken for promotion of Hindi languages in Central Government Offices. In its reply, the MHA has informed that the steps taken by the Department of Official Language for the promotion and propagation of Hindi includes imparting training to personnel in Hindi language, Hindi typing, Hindi stenography, Hindi translation, Publishing of in-house magazines in Hindi in the form of e-magazines, encouraging the use of memory based software 'Kanthasth', etc.

3.3.3 The Ministry also stated that, apart from the above, a two-day All India Official Language Conference was successfully organized by its Department of Official Language, in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh on 13th and 14th November, 2021. In addition to this, the Department of Official Language proposes to organize additional competitions (stenography, noting and drafting, precise-writing, etc.) during the Amrit Kaal.

3.3.4 The other initiatives already being taken by the Department of Official Language are as follows:-

- (i) Organizing celebrations at national level on Hindi Diwas on 14th September every year and conferring annual Rajbhasha Gaurav and Rajbhasha Kirti Puraskar.
- (ii) Organizing Regional Official Language Conferences every year and conferring Regional Official Language Awards.
- (iii) Continuing the new practice-based course 'Parangat' for the employees of the Central Government having working knowledge of Hindi to make them proficient in Hindi .

- (iv) Organizing technical seminars for the promotion of Hindi e-tools.
- (v) Imparting training in Hindi language to the officers/employees of various Ministries/Departments/Undertakings/Banks etc. of Government of India through e- tools “Leela-Rajbhasha” and “Leela-Pravah”.
- (vi) Organizing Hindi workshops in the Ministries/Departments and subordinate offices of the Government of India.
- (vii) Keeping Town Official Language Implementation Committee (TOLIC), active and constituting new TOLIC, in the remaining areas and organize meetings of TOLICs in different cities of the country. So far, 526 TOLICs have been formed across the country.
- (viii) Functional Town Official Language Implementation Committees in Singapore, Fiji and London.
- (ix) Ensuring that the websites of all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are completely bilingual so that every citizen may retrieve information about the Departments/Ministries in Hindi language.
- (x) Full implementation of mobile version of e-MahashabdKosh on which 08 domains currently have been added.
- (xi) Creation of E-saral Hindi dictionary on the website of Department of Official Language, in which about 7300 sentences are available in bilingual form for official use.

3.3.5 In the meeting of the Committee, held on 14th February, 2022, the representative of the Department of Official Language (DOL) informed the Committee that they are endeavouring to make Hindi an easy language, for its promotion. As a step towards that, the Department is trying to create a language cloud to provide online tools for translation of texts and to customize all websites in Hindi and other regional languages. The DOL further informed that efforts are being made to translate the works/ judgements of courts in Hindi and other regional languages in order to facilitate the petitioners. The Department is coordinating with AICTE, IGNOU, etc., in this regard. Efforts are also being made to commence Engineering and Medical Courses in regional languages as well.

### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**3.3.6 The Committee notes the steps taken by the Department of Official Language (DOL) for the promotion of Hindi language in the country. The Committee recommends that the DOL should set targets and timelines for completing the project of translating works/judgments of courts in to Hindi and other languages listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. In view of the Committee, this will go a long way to help the common man to understand the legal jargons and technical terms used therein. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Department of Official Language should try to translate the text in Hindi with the use of easy and simple words so that common man can easily understand and interpret it. Efforts should also be made for development and promotion of all the languages.**

### **3.4 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)**

3.4.1 The provision for 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 revenue and capital allocation under this Head for the year 2022-23 along with BE and RE figures of the year 2021-22 are given below:-

**Table 3.4**

(₹ in crores)

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	952.27	1138.09	1219.28	1262.56
Capital	77.40	71.32	94.03	73.02
Total	1029.67	1209.41	1313.31	1335.58

3.4.2 The Committee sought to know about the steps taken by the NDRF to tackle the increasing instances of Glacial Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in Himalayan region as in the recent times, these regions have become more prone to GLOFs. In its response, the MHA informed that major Himalayan region falls in the UTs of Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh and States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. The MHA further informed that with a view to provide immediate response in the wake of any disaster/disaster like situation in the Himalayan region, it has approved raising of 04 additional battalions of NDRF. Out of these, 03 Battalions have been raised in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of J&K. With the increased presence of NDRF in these Hill States/UT, response time of NDRF has been reduced and it will also help in the capacity building of local responders/stakeholders.

3.4.3 Besides, NDMA has also issued guidelines on GLOFs. These guidelines include about the hazard and risk mapping, monitoring, risk reduction & mitigation measures, awareness & preparedness, capacity development, disaster response, research and development, regulation and enforcement, action plan and its implementation. Workshop & training on GLOFs has been organized by NDRF by inviting eminent speakers/ experts of Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), a constituent unit of ISRO, Dehradun, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) & other concerned organizations. NDRF organized training programme on GLOF at NDRF Academy, Nagpur. For the capacity building of NDRF rescuers, trainings on avalanche & mountaineering rescue, rope rescue & vCSSR etc. are also organized by NDRF.

3.4.4 On the steps taken to deal with the Glacial Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in Uttarakhand, the MHA informed that an interim brief field assessment report on “Causes and Impact of 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2021 Debris Flow in river Rishiganga and Dhauliganga” was forwarded by NDMA to the Government of Uttarakhand for taking necessary actions on the recommendations made in the report. On this, the State Government has taken various steps and roped in different scientific and technical organizations to mitigate similar incidences in the higher reaches of the Himalayas. The details of these actions/compliances are as under:-

**(i) Implementation of Satellite Based Mountain Hazard Assessment and Monitoring (MHAM) in Uttarakhand:-**

3.4.5 The State Government of Uttarakhand has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with IIRS. Under this MoU, IIRS Dehradun will set up a satellite-based system to monitor glaciers, glacier-fed lakes, potential debris flow, avalanche and landslide, and assess their impact on the surrounding environment in terms of hazard potential. The information

will be disseminated to stakeholders to take appropriate measures to minimize loss of life and property. In addition to that, information on potential hazards and natural features as available from satellite data products, satellite based information on precipitation and temperature will also be made available to assess the hazard potential in critical areas. Under this project, IIRS will cover three most vulnerable areas:-

- (a) Kedarnath and adjoining areas in Mandakini valley (Kedarnath to Guptkashi including Vasuki Ganga valley);
- (b) Gangotri and adjoining areas in Bhagirathi valley (Gomukh to Harsil); and
- (c) Rishiganga and adjoining areas in Alaknanda valley (Rishiganga valley up to Vishnuprayag).

**(ii) Long term monitoring of Gangotri Glacier, Garhwal Himalaya Uttarakhand:-**

3.4.6 In view of vulnerability to GLOF/flash flood, the State Government had requested Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), Dehradun to monitor the Gangotri Glacier for the winter season 2020-2021. In this connection, WIHG submitted a proposal for the same and, after completion of the study, submitted a report to Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority (USDMA). In the report, WIHG recommended long term supervision and monitoring of the Gangotri Glacier.

3.4.7 Further, a meeting was held on June 24, 2021 on “Glacier lakes and their impacts”. It was decided that in continuation of the winter season monitoring of Gangotri Glacier during 2020-2021, WIHG should submit a proposal for long term monitoring of Gangotri Glacier. Accordingly, WIHG submitted a detailed proposal with the following objectives:

- (a) Mapping and monitoring of glacier lakes in the Gangotri group of glaciers;
- (b) Monitoring of Vasundhara Tal, Puri Kamet (Raykhana) Glacier, and Dhauliganga Valley.
- (c) Monitoring of meteorological (temperature, rainfall and snowfall etc) and hydrological (water level/discharge and sediment transfer) parameters throughout the year and identification of extreme events;
- (d) Risk assessment of glacier hazards (GLOF, debris flow, flash flood) using integrated approach i.e., meteorological, hydrological and seismological & satellite data; and
- (e) Dissemination of information about any emanating threat from the glacier hazards.

**(iii) Coordination with Centre Water Commission (CWC) for establishing an Early Warning System (EWS):-**

3.4.8 Taking cognizance of an interim brief field assessment report of the joint study of NDMA regarding monitoring the water levels and forewarn the people in the downstream area, the CWC was approached by the State Government CWC to identify the locations for installation of various instruments for early flood warning system. Government of Uttarakhand had constituted an expert committee to finalize suitable locations for installation of equipments, specification of various equipments, ways and means of its installation as per the existing site condition. The Committee has submitted a report suggesting advance

technology based early flood warning system with hooters and sirens in Dhauliganga-Rishiganga valley to the State Government. Committee has been also asked to submit a detailed financial proposal for the installation of EWSs in Dhauliganga-Rishiganga valley.

**(iv) Communication with Defence Geo-informatics Research Establishment (DGRE), Chandigarh:-**

3.4.9 The State Government held discussions with the DGRE for setting up warning infrastructure in the upper reaches. It decided that DGRE will set up EWS covering the most vulnerable region of the State. Accordingly, DGRE is in the process of preparing a detailed proposal to set up EWS in the following areas:

- (a) Alaknanda river to the upstream of Mana;
- (b) Dhauliganga river to the upstream of Tapoban;
- (c) Bhagirathi river to the upstream of Gangotri; and
- (d) Bhyundhar river to the upstream of Govindghat

3.4.10 In the meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, the representative of MHA informed the Committee that NDMA is preparing a pilot project on "Reducing the Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) Risk" in the Lhonak and Shako-Cho Lakes of North District of Sikkim. It is focusing upon risk assessment, early warning, awareness, capacity building, mitigation etc. GLOF project will be implemented with the involvement of community level interventions at the appropriate level.

3.4.11 The Committee also took note of the NCRB Report on Accidental death & suicides in India 2020 and learnt that under the caption 'accidents due to forces of nature'-out of 7,405 accidental deaths, 38.6% deaths were due to lightning. The Committee also noted that lightning strike is not included in the list of National Disaster, due to which it takes a lot of time for the family of the victim of lightning strike to receive compensation.

**Observation/Recommendation**

**3.4.12 The Committee observes that Himalayan glaciers are retreating at a rapid rate due to climate change, which is the major cause of Glacial lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs). It also observes the experiences of the country in the recent past which indicates that increasing destruction of the natural forests, construction works in the name of development of habitations in GLOF prone areas has increased the risks for the population living there. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with concerned Ministries/ Departments and Himalayan States for restricting constructions and development in GLOF/ prone areas. The Committee recommends that the NDRF should conduct training drills with the local communities in the Himalayan region to prepare them to deal with GLOFs in terms of setting up emergency shelters, distributing relief packages, etc.**

**3.4.13 The Committee notes the steps taken in Uttarakhand to deal with the GLOFs which includes implementation of Satellite-Based Mountain Hazard Assessment and Monitoring (MHAM), mapping and monitoring of glaciers and glacial lakes, coordination with Centre Water Commission (CWC) for establishing an Early**

Warning System (EWS), etc. The Committee recommends that MHA along with NDMA may initiate the above-mentioned measures in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh as well, at the earliest so that surveillance, early warning, mitigation as well as capacity building could be in place to effectively deal with the GLOFs in these States/UTs.

**3.4.14** The Committee recommends that the lightning may be notified as natural disaster at the national level and guidelines be issued to the States for timely extension of relief and compensation through direct transfer to accounts of next of kin of the victims of strike by lightning.

### **3.5 Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates**

3.5.1 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.

3.5.2 The revenue allocation granted under this Head for the year 2022-23 are given below:-

**Table 3.5**

(₹ in crores)

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	303.76	241.2	399.19	299.76

3.5.3 The details of the fund utilization for Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates in year 2021-22, till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021, are as follows:-

**Table No. 3.6**

(₹ in crores)

Head in DDG	BE 2021-22	Exp as on 31.12.2021	BE 2022-23
Displaced persons from West Pakistan	0.020	0.00	0.020
Financial Assistance to West Pak Ref (WPR)	21.00	17.35	25.00
Management & Sale of Evacuees	0.020	0.00	0.020
Tibetan Refugees- Dalai Lama	8.00	0.00	8.00
Displaced- POK and Chhamb Niabat area	15.00	15.00	0.00
Repatriation of Indian Prisoners from abroad	0.10	0.00	0.10
Assistance to Victims VTV	5.00	0.62	5.00

Damage to Industrial property 1984 riots	1.50	1.37	1.05
Victims of Communal riots in Gujarat	0.05	0.00	0.05
Bhagalpur riots victims	0.50	0.50	0.50
Rehabilitation - Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rehabilitation - Tripura	139.99	77.91	150.0
Land Boundary - India & Bangladesh	0.010	0.00	60.00
Repatriates from Sri Lanka	50.00	47.07	50.00
Tibetan Refugees	0.010	0.00	0.010
<b>Total</b>	<b>241.2</b>	<b>159.82</b>	<b>299.75</b>

3.5.4 The Committee sought to know about the steps taken for relief and rehabilitation of different category of migrants. The MHA has informed about the following steps that have been taken:-

- (i) 3000 State Government jobs have been created for the Kashmiri Migrants under the Prime Minister's Development Package-2015 (PMDP-2015) at an outlay of ₹ 1080 crores. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has appointed 1739 migrants and selected additional 1098 migrants under PMDP-2015.
- (ii) 6000 Transit Accommodation in Kashmir Valley at an estimated cost of ₹ 920 crores will be done in order to provide accommodation to employed Kashmiri Migrants.
- (iii) Monthly Cash relief to the registered Kashmiri Migrants at the current rate of ₹ 3250 per person with the ceiling of ₹ 13,000 per family; and Monthly dry ration of 9 Kg Rice, 2 Kg Atta per head and 1 Kg Sugar per family.
- (iv) In the case of Kashmiri migrants settled in Delhi, the Government of India reimburses the expenditure incurred by the Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) on the monthly cash relief of ₹ 3250/- per person, out of which the share of GNCTD is ₹ 1000/- per person.
- (v) For Sri Lankan Tamilians, the Govt. of India gives a portion of amount spent on the scheme and the major initiatives are taken by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu which is being monitored by the Central Government.
- (vi) For Tibetan refugees, the scheme provides for an annual grant of ₹ 8 crores to Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CRTC) to meet the administrative expenses of Settlement Offices and social welfare expenses for Tibetan refugees staying in 45 Tibetan settlement spread across 10 states in the country.
- (vii) A rehabilitation package was implemented in the year 2018 for the families of West Pakistan Refugees (WPRs), with a budgetary outlay of ₹ 317.02 crores. Under this scheme, one-time financial assistance of ₹ 5.5 lakh is provided to the eligible beneficiaries into their Aadhar-linked bank accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode using PFMS module. Since inception of the scheme, an amount of ₹ 4.61cr has been disbursed to eligible beneficiaries.
- (viii) An Agreement was signed between Government of India, State Government of Tripura. State Government of Mizoram and Bru representatives on 16.01.2020 for resettlement of Bru families in Tripura. As per terms of the Agreement, each Bru family would be entitled to 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 admeasuring 30x40 sq. ft. and free transportation to the place of resettlement. Till date, 2021 families (out of 6959 families) have been settled in the seven identified locations, out of which HBA has been released to 1974 families and 843 houses have been completed. Fixed Deposit (FD) of ₹ 4 lakhs have been released to 387 families and monthly cash assistance of ₹ 5000 has been released to 460 families. As per request of State Government of Tripura, MHA has released ₹140 crores in FY 2020-21 and in FY 2021-22, MHA has so far released ₹ 77.91 crores for Bru rehabilitation.

3.5.5 With regard to Bru migrants, the MHA has informed that their rehabilitation is being done in phases by State Government of Tripura. At present, resettlement work in Phase-I and Phase-II are ongoing in seven locations out of a total of nineteen locations identified by State Government. This was necessitated due to various issues like pending forest clearances for new locations, dispute amongst the local groups and Bru migrants and reluctance of Bru migrants to shift to certain locations identified by the State Government. COVID -19 Pandemic delays have also contributed to slowing down the process.

3.5.6 It was further stated that despite the above constraints, Bru rehabilitation programme is making steady progress. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been regularly coordinating with State Government of Tripura, Central Ministries and all stakeholders for completing the process of Bru rehabilitation at the earliest.

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

**3.5.7 The Committee notes that the resettlement work for Bru migrants is going on at 7 out of 19 locations identified by the State Government of Tripura. The Committee further notes that there has been a delay in resettlement due to pending forest clearances for new locations, dispute amongst the local groups and Bru migrants and reluctance of Bru migrants to shift to certain locations identified by the State Government. The Committee recommends that the MHA may conduct a meeting with all the concerned stakeholders to resolve the issues hampering the commencement of resettlement work at 13 locations so that the resettlement work is completed within a timeframe and without cost-overruns.**

**3.5.8 The Committee notes that 6,000 transit accommodation will be constructed in Kashmir Valley to provide accommodation to employed Kashmiri Migrants. In its 235<sup>th</sup> Report on the 'Action taken by Government on the Observation/ Recommendation contained in 231<sup>st</sup> Report on DFG (2021-22) of the MHA', the Committee has expressed concern on slow progress in the construction of transit accommodation for Kashmiri migrants. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may remove bottlenecks hampering the construction of remaining transit accommodations and create a monitoring mechanism for timely completion of the remaining accommodations. Adequate allocation may be requested from the Ministry of Finance for the purpose.**

**3.5.9 The Committee also notes that 2,021 families (out of 6959 families) of Bru migrants have been settled in the 7 identified locations, out of which House Building Allowance has been released to 1974 families and 843 houses have been completed, fixed Deposit (FD) of ₹ 4 lakhs have been released to 387 families and monthly cash**

assistance of ₹ 5,000 has been released to 460 families. However, the Ministry has furnished no information with regard to the distribution of free rations to them. Therefore, it is unclear as to whether these 2,021 families are receiving all the facilities or not. Further, the status of remaining 4,938 families is also not clear as to whether they are receiving adequate help from the Centre/States Government or not, till their final resettlement. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry may ensure to provide all assistances including ration, health and education facilities for the children of the migrants, at the earliest.

### 3.6 National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

3.6.1 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 revenue allocation under this Head for the year 2022-23 is as per the table below:-

**Table 3.7**

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	75.80	296.27	185.12	300.00

(₹ in crores)

3.6.2 The Committee enquired about the status of the implementation of various components of the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project. The MHA replied that NCRMP is being implemented in 8 Coastal States of the country in phases.

#### Phase-I

3.6.3 The States of Andhra Pradesh & Odisha were covered under Phase-I at an outlay of ₹ 2541.60 crore Phase-I has been completed in December, 2018 and following infrastructures were constructed:-

- (i) **Under Component (A)- Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS) works:-** Installed & Commissioned in the States of Andhra Pradesh & Odisha.
- (ii) **Under Component (B)- Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure (CRMI) Works:-** Multi Purpose Cyclone Shelter (MPCS): 535 No; Roads: 1086.52 Kms; Bridges: 34 No. and Saline embankment: 88.12 Km were constructed.

#### Phase-II

3.6.4 With the revised outlay of ₹ 2059.83 Crores, the Phase II is being implemented in 6 Indian Coastal States i.e. Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The present status of the project is as mentioned below:-

- (i) **Under Component (A)- EWDS,** the progress works in the States of Goa and Karnataka is 10% & in the State of Kerala, it is 50%. Balance work of EWDS for these States will be completed in 2022-23. Work for Phase II will be initiated in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra & West Bengal, during FY 2022-23.

**(ii) Under Component (B)- CRMI Works, for the States of Goa, Karnataka and Kerala, the following works have been completed:-**

- Multi Purpose cyclone shelters (MPCS): 229 completed out of 262 planned.
- Underground Cabling (UGC): 1030.69 Km completed out of 1286 Km planned.
- Saline Embankment (SE): 15.504 Km Completed out of 30.06 Km planned.
- Bridges: Progress of 65% achieved for 2 no. of Bridges as planned.
- Roads: 205 Kms completed as planned.

3.6.5 Remaining 33 Multipurpose cyclone shelters (MPCS); Balance of 255.31 Km UGC; Balance of 14.556 Km Saline Embankment and Balance 35% works of Bridges will be completed during 2022-23.

3.6.6 For the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, the following works have been proposed to be initiated in FY 2022-23.

- MPCS: 16 No. in Gujarat & 11 No. in Maharashtra,
- UGC: 430 Kms in Gujarat,
- Saline Embankment: 5 Kms in Maharashtra.
- Lighting Arrestor: Across all 6 NCRMP-II States

**(iii) Component (C)- Capacity Building**

3.6.7 Under this component, 589 CBT and 932 Shelter Level Equipment Set have been completed, 14,569 Government Officials and 28,401 Community representatives have been trained and in States of Goa, Karnataka and Kerala.

3.6.8 Keeping in mind the fact that India has a vast coastline covering almost half of the subcontinent from east to west and the frequency of cyclone on the eastern coast line is more, the Committee opined that communities on the eastern coast line suffer huge losses during cyclones as the existing infrastructure there is inadequate. Therefore, more number of cyclone shelters should be built there. The MHA informed the Committee that NCRMP is a World Bank-funded project, and is implemented in a phased manner. Cyclone shelters have been constructed in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha during the first phase of NCRMP. Now, phase-II is being implemented in other coastal States.

**Observation/ Recommendation**

**3.6.9 The Committee notes that construction of cyclone shelters in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha have been completed during Phase I of NCRMP. The Committee is aware that both eastern and western coasts of India are hit by multiple cyclones every year, especially the eastern coast which is more vulnerable as more number of cyclonic depressions are formed in Bay of Bengal. Hence, necessary infrastructures like multipurpose cyclone shelters, roads, bridges and saline embankments are required to provide protection to the people residing in coastal regions. As such, there is a need for**



creation of more infrastructures under Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure (CRMI). Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA may make a fresh assessment of the requirement of more infrastructures particularly multipurpose cyclone shelters in the coastal areas of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha in consultation with these States and NDMA. Based on the outcome of the assessment, MHA may take up with World Bank for sanctioning of more cyclone shelters in these States. The Committee also notes that there is no mention of the State of Tamil Nadu in NCRMP scheme. The Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons for non-inclusion of the State of Tamil Nadu from the scheme.

**3.6.10** The Committee notes that the second phase of the NCRMP is being implemented in 6 Indian Coastal States i.e. Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The Committee is displeased to note the slow progress in EWDS/CRMI works for Goa, Karnataka and Kerala which led to under-utilization of funds in 2021-22 and reduction at RE 2021-22. It further notes that in 2022-23, works will commence in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

**3.6.11** The Committee is of the opinion that timely alert and early warning can help the people living in coastal areas to evacuate/ prepare for dealing with cyclones. Therefore, the Committee, recommends that the MHA may expedite the ongoing installation of Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS)/Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure (CRMI) works in the States of Goa, Karnataka and Kerala and commence the works for Maharashtra and Gujarat and West Bengal at the earliest. The Committee also recommends that MHA may take up with the World Bank and Ministry of Finance for timely disbursal of funds, fix a timeline and ensure periodic monitoring and quarterly reviews for the completion of Phase II of the NCRMP.

### **3.7 Census, Survey and Statistics/ Registrar General of India**

3.7.1 It includes provisions for the office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India and various schemes of RGI. The revenue and capital allocation granted under this Head for the year 2022-23 are given below:-

**Table 3.8**

(₹ in crores)

	<b>Actuals 2020-21</b>	<b>BE 2021-22</b>	<b>RE 2021-22</b>	<b>BE 2022-23</b>
Revenue	637.29	3688.28	464.80	3633.00
Capital	77.45	80.00	55.00	43.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>714.74</b>	<b>3768.28</b>	<b>519.8</b>	<b>3676.00</b>

3.7.2 The Committee sought to know about the reasons for the decrease in allocation under this head from ₹3768.28 crores in BE 2021-22 to ₹ 3676.00 crores in BE 2022-23. The MHA replied that some of the tasks related to preparation towards the upcoming Census like upgradation of Data Centres and development of digital platform for conducting Census digitally have been carried out and hence provision of Rs 3676 crores has been made for 2022-23 so that the remaining tasks and the first phase of Census could be conducted in this financial year.

3.7.3 The expenditure would be incurred towards various Census preparatory activities, viz, training to field functionaries, printing of Census & NPR material, upgradation of 18 data capture centres and the National Data Centre in terms of hardware, software & civil works, publicity for Census & NPR and assistance to States in terms of Technical Manpower, Technical Infrastructure, POL and Contingency.

3.7.4 The Ministry informed that due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the Census 2021 and other related field activities have been postponed until further orders. It was also informed that the data collection in the forthcoming Census will be done digitally. An enumerator would collect and submit data directly through Mobile App, using her or his smart phone. Provision of paper schedule is also kept in case of connectivity issues. In addition to this, it is also planned to have online option for self-enumeration during both the phases of Census i.e. House listing and Housing Census and Population Enumeration.

3.7.5 The Committee in the meeting held on 14th February, 2022, discussed that the census should not merely be data oriented, rather it should portray the perspective of culture and society. Members opined that since the current census has not commenced yet, an effort should be made on the part of Ministry through the RGI to obtain data on such parameters as well as was being collected/ reflected in the census reports in the pre-independence era. The Committee was given to understand by the Ministry that the method of obtaining census data through questionnaire still continues and the number of questions in the census have actually been increased since independence. However, the annual reports given by the provincial registrars/ officers and even Registrar General of India (RGI) regarding the census process, etc., have not been written for few censuses.

### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**3.7.6 The Committee is of the view that the census being a pan-India decadal exercise should present the culture, traditions and diversity of the different regions of the country along with the numerical data. The Committee notes that the number of questions in the census have increased but the annual reports have not been written by the registrars/ officers for few censuses. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with RGI to restart the publication of annual reports from the upcoming census onwards. The Committee also recommends that a separate expert group should be constituted by RGI to examine the Census pattern since its commencement and suggest measures to bring qualitative change in the census exercise so that the socio-cultural diversity of the country is truly represented in the Census.**

### **3.8 Home Guards**

3.8.1 The Home Guards is a voluntary force raised by the States and UT Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The force is utilized to supplement the State/UT police force for maintaining law and order, traffic control, protection of public property, guarding borders and election-related work. The provision is meant for providing central assistance to States for raising, training & equipping Home Guards. The revenue and capital allocation granted under this Head for the year 2022-23 are given below:-

**Table 3.9****(₹ in crores)**

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	82.00	0.02	3.51	0.02

3.8.2 The Committee through a questionnaire sought from the MHA, the details of all the States that have implemented the Supreme Court directive on increasing the duty allowance of Home Guards. The MHA replied that till now, 26 States/ UTs have implemented the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgment on increasing duty allowance of Home Guards. However, Ladakh (UT) has partially implemented the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court and 10 States/UTs- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT), Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Sikkim and West Bengal have not implemented the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court so far. The matter is being regularly followed up with these States.

#### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**3.8.3 The Committee notes that 26 States/ UTs have implemented the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgment on increasing duty allowance of Home Guards and 10 States/UTs are yet to implement this. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry must pursue with the remaining States/UTs to remove the bottlenecks which are delaying the increase in duty allowance for home guards and impress upon them to fix a time frame to implement the judgment of the Supreme Court.**

## CHAPTER -IV

### DEMAND NO. 51 - POLICE

#### 4.1 Overview

4.1.1 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 A 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 is for construction of Residential and Office Buildings by the CAPFs and CPOs, procurement of motor vehicles, machinery & equipments, creation of infrastructure for securing India’s International Borders, viz. Border Outposts, Border Roads, Flood Lighting, Fencing, etc.

#### 4.2 Allocation, Projections and Expenditure

4.2.1 The MHA in reply to a query from the Committee, has informed about that allocation of funds in BE 2021-22, RE 2021-22 and BE 2022-23 on various Schemes/Heads and actual expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Home Affairs under Demand No. 51. The details are given in the table below:-

Table No. 4.1

#### Demand No. 51-Police

		(₹ in crores)					
		Description	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Expdr. 31.12.21	BE 2022- 23 (Projected)	BE 2022-23 (Allocated)
		<b>Budget Allocation (Gross)</b>	<b>105162.11</b>	<b>110144.88</b>	<b>81270.07</b>	<b>135668.42</b>	<b>119034.34</b>
		<b>Net</b>	<b>103802.52</b>	<b>109266.30</b>	<b>80297.70</b>	<b>134322.07</b>	<b>117687.99</b>
		<b>Establishment Expenditure of the Centre</b>					
		<b>Central Armed Police Forces</b>					

1							
	1.1	CRPF	26197.90	27307.42	22053.77	30609.36	29324.92
	1.02	NSG	1235.32	1151.16	771.89	1325.20	1293.37
	1.03	BSF	20729.54	21491.14	17318.47	23493.79	22718.45
	1.04	ITBP	6567.17	6965.02	5537.41	8039.75	7461.28
	1.05	CISF	10341.83	11372.54	9592.32	12640.18	12201.90
	1.06	AR	6160.90	6046.25	4677.48	6778.09	6658.41
	1.07	SSB	6479.74	6940.42	5534.44	8087.72	7653.73
	1.08	DAO	125.64	122.30	90.12	132.00	132.00
		<b>Total Total CAPFs</b>	<b>77838.04</b>	<b>81396.25</b>	<b>65575.90</b>	<b>91106.09</b>	<b>87444.06</b>
2		IB	2839.24	2793.02	1960.90	3455.95	3168.36
3		Natgrid	60.05	77.94	31.71	373.99	87.77
4		SPG	429.05	386.50	244.10	399.13	385.95
5		Delhi Police	8338.12	11136.22	6646.04	14275.18	10096.29
6		Central Police Organisations	1000.70	920.17	630.02	1126.00	1078.52
7		Education, Trg and Research	300.72	256.62	162.90	396.80	330.08
8		Criminology and Forensic Science	82.49	80.50	46.99	101.74	95.47
		<b>Total Estt. Expenditure</b>	<b>90888.41</b>	<b>97047.22</b>	<b>75298.56</b>	<b>111234.88</b>	<b>102686.50</b>
		<b>(i) Establishment Expenditure of the Centre (Gross)</b>	<b>90888.41</b>	<b>97047.22</b>	<b>75298.56</b>	<b>111234.88</b>	<b>102686.50</b>
		CISF Recovery	600.00	600.00	332.58	650.00	
		<b>(i) Establishment Expenditure of the Centre (Net)</b>	<b>91488.41</b>	<b>97647.22</b>	<b>75631.14</b>	<b>111884.88</b>	<b>103336.50</b>
		<b>(ii) Schemes</b>					
1		IVFRT	77.00	150.00	13.11	350.98	175.00
2		BSF Airwing, Aircrafts, Riverboats and Helibase	140.15	100.10	65.22	225.91	157.33
3		Border Infrastructure	2130.32	2700.57	1481.10	3637.92	2744.52
4		Police Infrastructure	3612.29	3023.25	1604.36	4954.15	3918.84
5		Narcotics Control Bureau	5.00	5.00	0.00	10.00	5.00
6		Women Safety Schemes (Safecity Projectsetc) Financed from Nirbhaya Fund.	759.59	156.52	74.21	176.31	176.31
7		Transfer to Nirbhaya Fund	100.00	100.00	50.00	500.00	200.00
8		Indian Cyber Crime Coord Centre	69.80	57.72	5.91	91.54	59.00
9		Mod. Plan IV for CAPFs	0.00	100.14	23.68	709.36	248.30
10		Implementation of Inter Operable Criminal Justice System				1200.00	590.60
11		Emergency Response Support System				230.00	150.00
12		Modernisation of Forensic Capacities				450.00	300.00
13		Mod. of Prisons	0.00	50.00	0.00	400.00	400.00
14		Women help desk/anti human trafficking				78.00	28.00
		<b>Total CSS</b>	<b>6894.15</b>	<b>6443.30</b>	<b>3317.59</b>	<b>13014.17</b>	<b>9152.90</b>
		<b>Total CSS (Net)</b>	<b>6134.56</b>	<b>6286.78</b>	<b>3243.38</b>	<b>12837.86</b>	<b>8976.59</b>

15		Modernization of Police Forces					
15(a)		Modernization of Police Forces & CCTNS	668.50	240.49	92.25	931.01	621.45
15(b)		(b) SRE & Special Infrastructure Scheme forLWE Areas	2134.61	3105.40	1600.68	4028.00	2132.71
11		BADP	565.71	221.61	11.53	906.99	565.72
16		Safe City Projects	0.00	122.06	0.00	520.04	520.04
		Total CSS	3368.82	3689.56	1704.46	6386.04	3839.92
		<b>Total Schemes</b>	<b>10262.97</b>	<b>10132.86</b>	<b>5022.05</b>	<b>19400.21</b>	<b>12992.82</b>
		Net Schemes	9503.38	9854.28	4947.84	18703.86	12296.47
<b>Other Central Sector Expenditure</b>							
	1	Land Port Authority of India	216.50	630.50	214.89	968.00	300.00
		National Forensic Science University	67.00	87.00	40.20	488.00	70.00
		Rashtriya Raksha University	70.00	70.00	42.00	199.00	70.00
	2	India Reserve Battalions and Reimbursement to states for deployment of Battalions	91.30	61.10	20.00	111.30	51.30
	3	Welfare Grant and Misc.	151.30	116.20	77.91	152.30	121.30
	4	Research	2814.63	1400.00	554.46	2464.73	2092.42
<b>Other Central Sector Expenditure</b>			<b>3410.73</b>	<b>2364.80</b>	<b>949.46</b>	<b>4383.33</b>	<b>2705.02</b>
		Grand Total Gross	<b>105162.11</b>	<b>110144.88</b>	<b>81270.07</b>	<b>135668.42</b>	<b>119034.34</b>
		Recoveries	-1359.59	-878.58	-972.37	-1346.35	-1346.35
		<b>Grand Total Net</b>	<b>103802.52</b>	<b>109266.30</b>	<b>80297.70</b>	<b>134322.07</b>	<b>117687.99</b>

#### Observation/ Recommendation

**4.2.2** On perusal of the information, the Committee notes that there has been an increase in allocation from ₹1,03,802.52 crores in BE 2021-22 to ₹1,17,687.99 crores in BE 2022-23 which is 13.37%. The Committee observes that against an allocation of ₹ 81,396.25 crores at RE 2021-22 for the 8 CAPFs, only ₹ 65,575.90 crores could be spent by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021. The Committee also notes that utilization of funds (till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021) under NSG, Assam Rifles, Intelligence Bureau, CPOs, Police Infrastructure, Border Infrastructure, MOPF & CCTNS, Women Safety Schemes, Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (14C), BADP has been way below the mark and not satisfactory. The Committee believes that these projects are very important for maintaining internal peace and security, management of borders, prevention of crimes, as also development and technology up-gradation of security forces. Therefore, budgetary allocation, under these heads, should be optimally utilized otherwise, it may hamper the performance of the security forces of the country. The Committee recommends that the MHA may periodically remove the bottlenecks under these crucial heads in 2022-23, so that the funds are not surrendered at the end of the financial year.

**4.2.3** The Committee observes that the reduction in allocation in the Women Safety Schemes, Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre, Modernization of Police Forces and CCTNS, Welfare Grants and Misc. in BE 2022-23 over BE 2021-22 would affect the

ongoing as well as planned projects under these schemes in FY 2022-23. The Committee, recommends that the Ministry should reconsider the requirement of funds for the Police and Union Territories keeping in view the various important schemes being followed and after carrying out realistic assessment, should pursue with the Ministry of Finance for increased allocation at the Revised Estimates stage.

### 4.3 Central Armed Police Forces

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.3 The provision under 'Revenue Section' includes provisions for Salaries, Cost of Ration, DTE, Medical Expenditure, Minor Work, Provisioning and other establishment related expenses in respect of all the CAPFs and the Departmental Accounting Organizations attached to these CAPFs.

4.3.4 Both Revenue and Capital provisions include outlays for essential items specific to Armed Forces, i.e., Arms & Ammunition, Clothing & Tentage and IT equipments under Revenue Section and provisions for Motor Vehicles and Machineries & Equipments under the Capital Section (collectively referred to as 'Provisioning Items').

4.3.5 The allocation for infrastructure projects of CAPFs has been made under the Head: Police Infrastructure. The budgetary provision for CAPFs for the year 2022-23 is given in the following table:-

**Table 4.2**  
**Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)**

Section	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	(₹ in crore)
				BE 2022-23
Revenue	72191.12	76231.27	80390.95	85647.74
Capital	806.31	1606.77	1005.30	1796.32
Total	72997.42	77838.04	81396.25	87444.06

**(i) CRPF Camp in Srinagar**

4.3.6 The Committee undertook study visit to Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh in August, 2021. The Committee visited Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) camp of 132 batallion at MA Road in Srinagar and reviewed accommodation and other facilities provided to CRPF Personnel. The Committee observed poor living conditions at the camp. The Committee was informed by the representative of CRPF that the said camp was a rented accommodation due lack of availability of land and shortage of accommodation facilities.

**Observation/ Recommendation**

**4.3.7 The Committee notes that the CRPF camp of 132 battalion at MA Road, Srinagar has been set up in a rented accommodation. During its visit, the Committee had noted that CRPF personnel are performing duties in an outstanding manner in the UT of J&K, which is a military infested area. However, the living conditions at the camp were not conducive and it needed to be addressed urgently. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up this matter with CRPF and allocate necessary funds to improve the living conditions of the personnel at the camp. It also recommends that the conditions of all such camps functioning from rented accommodations may be reviewed by the MHA. The Committee would like to be apprised about the progress made in this regard.**

**(ii) Vacancies and Representation of Women in CAPFs**

4.3.8 The MHA, while replying to a query of the Committee re regarding the vacancies of the Gazetted Officers in CAPFs, has furnished the following status, which is up to 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2021:-

**Table No. 4.3**

<b>Force</b>	<b>Vacant posts of Gazetted Officers</b>
AR	125
BSF	293
CISF	316
CRPF	335
ITBP	394
SSB	647
<b>Total</b>	<b>2110</b>

4.3.9 It has informed the Committee that the vacancies arising in CAPFs are filled by various methods of recruitment, such as direct recruitment, promotion, deputation as per the provisions of the respective Recruitment Rules of the posts. They have stated that requisite measures are being taken to fill up vacancies through UPSC, by conducting Departmental Examinations and holding regular meetings of DPCs, etc.

4.3.10 In reply to another query of the Committee w.r.t. the recruitment of Women in CAPFs, the MHA has furnished the details of sanctioned and posted strength in CAPFs along with the strength of women as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021, as under:-



Table No. 4.4

CAPF	Sanctioned Strength	Posted Strength	Strength of Women	Percentage strength of women (against posted strength)
CRPF	3,24,654	3,09,686	9,854	3.18
BSF	2,65,277	2,44,610	7,339	3.00
CISF	1,64,124	1,45,201	9,245	6.37
ITBP	88,430	84,233	2,386	2.83
SSB	97,790	87,600	3,607	4.12
AR	65,143	59,416	1,791	3.01
	<b>10,05,418</b>	<b>9,30,746</b>	<b>34,222</b>	<b>3.68</b>

### Observation/ Recommendation

**4.3.11** The Committee observes that in 2016, it was decided by Government to reserve 33% posts at Constable level for being filled by women in CRPF and CISF to begin with and 14-15% posts at Constable level in border guarding forces i.e. BSF, SSB & ITBP. The Committee is disappointed to note that women constitute only 3.68% of the total strength of CAPFs. The Committee recommends that MHA should take concrete steps to increase the representation of women in CAPFs. Phase-wise recruitment drives for women may be conducted on fast track, particularly, in CISF and CRPF. The Committee further recommends that steps should be taken to create a conducive environment in the border outposts by creating separate arrangements, so that the women are motivated to join security forces.

### (iii) Housing satisfaction level of CAPFs

**4.3.12** The MHA has informed the Committee during the meeting of DFG 2022-23 held on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2022 that the present housing satisfaction level (as on 01.02.2022) in CAPFs is 47.44% against authorized dwelling units. Presently, 19,220 houses are under various stages of construction. With the completion of above houses, the housing satisfaction level will be enhanced to 54.60% against authorization, as indicated below:-

Table No. 4.5

CAPF	Total No. of Dwelling Units (DUs) authorized	Total No. of DUs available	% of satisfaction against authorized DUs	No. of DUs under construction	Satisfaction level after completion of under construction DUs
AR	25480	13480	52.90	531	54.99
BSF	78164	35131	44.95	5272	51.69
CISF#	14661	6953	47.43	1761	59.44
CRPF	88523	48337	54.60	5612	60.94
ITBP	28568	12262	42.92	3391	54.79
NSG	3614	2923	80.88	64	82.65
SSB	29331	8209	27.99	2589	36.81
TOTAL	2,68,341	1,27,295	47.44	19,220	54.60

# The strength of CISF personnel deployed in Non-PSUs has been taken.

4.3.13 The following measures have been taken to improve the housing satisfaction level of the personnel of CAPFs:-

- (i) A total of 27,504 Residential buildings (19,220 Residential Buildings under Ongoing Schemes and 8,284 Residential Buildings under New Schemes) have been targeted for completion till 2025-26.
- (ii) For faster execution of projects, the financial powers of Directors General of CAPFs for Infrastructure development have been enhanced.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) In order to maintain accurate inventory of housing stock as well as for allotment of accommodation, a portal viz. 'CAPF e-Awas' is being developed for online allotment of Departmental Pool Residential Accommodation to CAPF personnel. The portal will also enable utilization of vacant/unoccupied houses of one Force by other sister CAPFs.

4.3.14 The Committee was also informed that the houses constructed at a place by one CAPF is not being used by another CAPF in case of vacancies. The MHA is working to create an online common allotment systems so that the dwelling units built by one CAPF, can be allotted to another CAPF, which is waiting for some houses.

#### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**4.3.15 The Committee observes that the present housing satisfaction level (as on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2022) in CAPFs is 47.44% against authorized dwelling units is on a lower side considering the hardships that they face particularly in high altitudes and harsh climates. The Committee appreciates the MHA for working on a proposal for creation of common online allotment system of housing and recommends that MHA should expedite the said proposal so that the vacant houses of one CAPF at a location can be used by any other CAPF for allotment to their personnel posted at same location. It will surely improve the housing satisfaction level of CAPFs. The Committee further, recommends that MHA should ensure that the ongoing construction of 19,220 houses is completed in a stipulated time without cost overruns.**

#### **(iv) Leave Management of the CAPFs**

4.3.16 The Committee sought to know about the leaves given to different ranks of CAPF personnel *vis-à-vis* army personnel. The MHA replied that army and CAPFs are governed by different sets of Rules. In CAPFs, Personnel below the Officers Rank (PBORs) posted in field units are entitled to 60 days Earned Leave (EL) and 15 days Casual Leave (CL) as against 60 days of Earned Leave and 30 days of Casual Leave admissible to PBORs of Army. The enhancement in number of leave at par with Army without compromising with operational requirement will require sanctioning of additional posts, and proposal for enhancement in the amount of leave admissible to CAPF personnel is under examination/deliberation.

## Observation/ Recommendation

**4.3.17** The Committee observes that the CAPFs function under much duress, given the nature of their duty which requires their postings in harsh climatic conditions. So, to ease their mental state and reduce stress, leaves at appropriate intervals are a necessity, so that they can spend time with their families. The Committee notes that the Ministry is examining/deliberating on increasing the leaves of CAPFs personnel. It recommends that the proposal should be considered positively and finalized at the earliest, as it would boost the morale of the CAPFs. Proposal for additional posts may also be positively considered for enabling the decision.

### (v) Modernization Plan of CAPFs

4.3.18 The Committee was informed by MHA that in 2020-21, Modernization of Plan-III was implemented for CAPFs and Modernization Plan-IV was initiated towards the Second Half of 2021-22. Out of the total outlay of ₹1053 crore, ₹282.47 crore has been sanctioned to BSF under Modernization Plan-III. During the last three years (2019-2020 to 2021-2022), BSF has spent ₹ 32.25 Crore against the revised allocation of ₹ 49.16 Crore under Modernization Plan-III.

4.3.19 The Committee sought to know about the reasons for under-utilization of funds below 50% by CISF and Assam Rifles under Modernization Plan-III. In its reply, the MHA has furnished the following reasons for utilization of funds below 50% in Assam Rifles and Central Industrial Security Force under Modernization Plan-III along with remedial measures taken by MHA under Modernization Plan-IV:-

- (i) Non-finalization of Qualitative Requirements (QRs)/Trial Directives (TDs) by CAPFs: The QRs/TDs of number of highly technical items proposed for procurement under Modernization Plan-III could not be finalized. Remedial measures which are being taken by the MHA:-
  - a) Learning from the experience of Modernization Plan-III, MHA had advised CAPFs including AR and CISF to identify and propose only that state-of-the-art equipment, weapons that are having availability/possibility of finalization of QRs/TDs, market availability, thereby ensuring better chance of their procurement. Keeping in view all these aspects, CAPFs have assessed and projected their requirement under Modernization Plan-IV. However, in this exercise, utmost care has been taken to ensure that the latest technology requirement of CAPFs is also addressed properly.
  - b) Each nodal CAPF to establish a dedicated cell for formulation of QRs/TDs.
- (ii) Blocking of funds against procurement through GeM at supply order stage:-
  - (a) As per Rule 149 of GFR-2017, any commonly used item available on GeM should be mandatorily procured through it. As per the earlier procedure of GeM, the total amount equal to the contract value was blocked at the time of placing supply order itself irrespective of the delivery period. In case of most of items to be procured by AR and CISF under Modernization Plan-III,

delivery period was long and the tender success rate was very low. AR and CISF could place supply order for the amounts limited to the allocated funds only. In case of non-materialization of supply due to non-commitment of the supplier, rejection of samples at pre-delivery inspection stage or rejection of supply lots due to quality issues, AR and CISF had no option but to surrender these funds without utilization. Hence, blocking of funds, at placing supply order stage itself in procurement through GeM, also had a detrimental effect on the progress of Modernization Plan-III. Remedial measures which are being taken by MHA:-

- (b) Based on the request of the Ministry, Department of Expenditure modified its procedure of blocking of funds in procurement through GeM vide its OM No. F.6/1812019.PPD dated 29.12.2020. As per the modified procedure, for those contracts executed on GeM having delivery period of more than 20 days, the fund blocking of appropriate amount shall be initiated at a date 20 days prior to the expected delivery date or on the date of invoice generation by the Seller in GeM, whichever is earlier. This modified provision will enable CAPFs including AR and CISF to generate more contracts on GeM to ensure optimum implementation of Modernization Plan-IV.
- (iii) Non-materialization of tender: Tender of number of items could not be finalized which resulted in less utilization of allocated fund. The COVID-19 pandemic has also adversely affected the supply and thus effected utilization of fund. Remedial measures which are being taken by MHA:-
- a) Allowing CAPFs to initiate procurement process for all approved items irrespective of funds availability during a particular financial year: Keeping in view the long gestation period of the tender process, CAPFs have been allowed to initiate procurement process/float tender for all approved items under this plan irrespective of funds availability at that particular point of time subject to the condition that tendered amount must not exceed 2.5 times of allocated funds for that financial year and that the supply order will be placed by the CAPFs concerned only after ensuring availability of funds. If the procurement procedure for any approved item is completed, that would remain valid for that buyer organization till entire MoD Plan-IV period subject to the mutual consent of buyer and seller. This provision would ensure that CAPFs would be able to complete procurement procedure for maximum number of weapons/equipment during the implementation period.
  - b) Allowing repeat order for MoD/sister CAPFs procured items: To speed up the acquisition process under Modernization Plan-IV, CAPFs have been allowed to place repeat order for Ministry of Defence (MoD)/sister CAPFs procured items (except IT equipment/solutions having a trend/likely trend of decreasing selling price), which are also approved under Modernization Plan-IV, without going through separate procurement procedure within three years from the date of placing supply order by MoD/sister CAPFs on same terms and conditions of supply, subject to condition that the quantity being procured is not more than 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the originally procured quantity by MoD/ sister CAPFs.

4.3.20 The MHA further informed that under the Modernization Plan-IV for Central Armed Police Forces, procurement of provisioning items under modernization heads 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 will be done. The allocation made under this Head for year 2022-23 is as under:-

**Table No. 4.6**

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	NA	NA	18.79	43.20
Capital	NA	NA	81.35	205.10
Total	NA	NA	100.14	248.30

**Observation/ Recommendation :**

**4.3.21 The Committee takes note of the reasons cited by the MHA for under-utilization of funds below 50% by CISF and Assam Rifles under Modernization Plan-III. The Committee also notes the remedial measures taken by MHA under Modernization Plan-IV to prevent such under-utilization of funds. The Committee recommends that MHA should closely monitor the progress of Modernization Plan-IV and review the remedial measures at regular intervals to make necessary changes to it, as and when required, so that the funds for the purpose are optimally utilized.**

**(vi) Pending of Payments for Deployment of CAPF**

4.3.22 The Committee desired to know about the quantum of pending bills pertaining to the deployment of CAPF in various sectors. The Committee was informed that the CAPF-wise quantum of bills outstanding on account of deployment in Delhi is as under:

**Table No. 4.7**

Name of CAPF	Amount of pending bills
CISF	36.21
CRPF/RAF	1297.03
ITBP	135.72
BSF	17.90
SSB	46.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1533.36</b>

4.3.23 The Committee was informed by MHA that the earlier rate of deployment charges recoverable for deployment of one CAPF battalion for the year 2018-19 was fixed at ₹52.40 crore per annum uniformly applicable for all areas. A comprehensive review of the policy was undertaken to rationalize the deployment charges and it has been decided that the variable cost in full and only 10% of the fixed cost will be charged. Accordingly, MHA has revised the CAPFs deployment charges w.e.f. April, 2019 and amount recoverable per annum for one CAPF battalion was fixed at ₹13.70 crore for the financial year 2019-20 for normal areas, ₹25.18 crore for R1H2 (High Risk and Moderate Hardship) areas and ₹34.26 crore for R1H1 (High Risk and High Hardship) areas with a provision for annual increase in these rates. The

rate for deployment of CAPFs per annum for financial year 2021-22 is fixed at ₹17.36 crore for normal areas, ₹28.85 crore for R1H2 areas and ₹37.93 crore for R1H1 areas.

4.3.24 As on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2021, total dues amounting to ₹63,156 crore are pending against various States/UTs on account of deployment of CAPFs. However, requests are received from time to time from States for waiver of deployment charges. In recent past, such requests have been received from State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Tripura, Goa and Uttarakhand.

4.3.25 The Committee sought to know about the steps that have been taken for recovery of total dues amounting to ₹63,156 crores which are pending against various States/UTs on account of deployment of CAPFs. The MHA replied that the matter of recovery of outstanding dues of CAPFs deployment charges is being followed up regularly with States/UTs concerned. Accordingly, some States have cleared a part of the dues.

4.3.26 The MHA further informed that apart from the above, there are large outstanding bills for payment against the deployment of CISF personnel at the Airports, CPSUs and other installations, which are given in the table below, as on 31/12/2021:-

**Table No. 4.8**

(₹ in crore)			
Institutions	Bill amount	Interest amount	Total
Airports	5040.40	422.28	5462.68
PSUs	511.38	412.76	924.14
Other installations	48.62	101.71	150.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5600.40</b>	<b>936.75</b>	<b>6537.15</b>

#### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**4.3.27 The Committee notes that ₹ 1533.36 crores bills are outstanding on account of deployment in Delhi against total dues amounting to ₹63,156 crores pending against various States/UTs on account of deployment of security provided by CISF at airports, CPSUs and other installations. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should take up with the concerned States/ UTs and other organizations to work out a payment plan within a fixed timeline for clearance of these dues by them. Merely reminding the States /UTs and other Organizations to pay the pending dues may not serve any purpose.**

#### **(vii) Attrition and suicides of CAPF Personnel**

4.3.28 The Committee enquired about the the attrition rate and suicides committed by the CAPF personnel in past 5 years. The MHA replied that the details of attrition rate (Superannuation, dismissal, removal, voluntary retirement, resignation, death, invalidation, etc.) in CAPFs during the last 5 years are as follows:-

**Table No. 4.9**

CAPFs	Attrition rate				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
AR	1435	1580	1306	1089	336
BSF	8116	5917	5932	4128	6320

CISF	1559	1400	1085	719	966
CRPF	8160	6256	5471	2658	5232
ITBP	486	326	336	427	644
SSB	819	621	742	708	813
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20575</b>	<b>16100</b>	<b>14872</b>	<b>9729</b>	<b>14311</b>

4.3.29 The MHA further replied that the CAPF-wise number of suicides, for past 5 years are as under:-

**Table No. 4.10**

CAPFs	Number of suicides				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
AR	12	05	12	09	14
BSF	38	32	31	28	42
CISF	20	09	17	18	19
CRPF	39	36	40	54	58
ITBP	06	05	13	09	10
NSG	1	0	1	1	2
SSB	7	9	15	18	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>153</b>

4.3.30 The Committee sought to know about the reasons for the high attrition rate particularly in BSF and CRPF. The MHA replied that the main reasons for high rate of attrition may be attributed to:-

- (i) Continuous and prolonged deployment of troops in hard and inhospitable areas/terrain.
- (ii) Continuous and prolonged deployment of troops away from their families/home.
- (iii) Less amount of time for rest and recuperation.
- (iv) Lesser opportunity for static and soft postings.
- (v) Increased responsibility towards family after a certain period of time in service.
- (vi) Stagnation in career progression especially in Constabulary.
- (vii) Education of children especially for higher education.
- (viii) To look after agriculture, business, property and to spend time with family.
- (ix) After introduction of voluntary retirement with decent pension provision, better placement opportunity with good salary in private Sector near their home.

4.3.31 The Committee desired to know about the reasons for increasing cases of suicides among the CAPF personnel over the past 3 years. The MHA replied that the main reasons reported for suicides in CAPFs are as under:-

- (i) Stress of the job and monotony.
- (ii) Family issues and disputes.
- (iii) Property and land related disputes.
- (iv) Health issues of self & family members.
- (v) Domestic/financial stresses.

## Observation/ Recommendation

**4.3.32** The Committee observes that the major reasons for high attrition in CAPFs is continuous and prolonged deployment of jawans in harsh conditions that keeps them far away from home for longer periods. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may take up with CAPFs to devise a rotation policy of deployment so that the jawans does not stay in hard and inhospitable areas/terrain for prolonged periods. Efforts should also be made to fix the working hours of the jawans besides Yoga classes and counseling sessions to improve their mental and emotional well being.

### 4.4 Delhi Police

4.4.1 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 allocation for FY 2022-23 is as follows:-

**Table 4.11**

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	7800.71	8100.20	10731.84	9808.39
Capital	214.95	237.92	404.38	287.90
Total	8015.66	8338.12	11136.22	10096.29

4.4.2 The enhanced allocation at BE 2022-23 is essentially meant for estimated additional outgo on account of Salaries, Cost of Ration, POL, Clothing and Tentage, IT-OE, etc. The Ministry has also stated that the funds allocated in BE 2022-23 shall be used for Establishment related expenditure, up- gradation and expansion of communication infrastructure, modernization of equipment, implementation of Intelligent Traffic Management System, up-gradation of training and procurement of vehicles for policing.

4.4.3 The targets fixed and achieved during 2021-22 under the schemes of Delhi Police is as under:-

**Table 4.12**

Sl. No	Details	Targets fixed (Final RE 2021-22)	Targets Achieved Upto 31.01.22
<b>A</b>	<b>Revenue</b>		
1	Administrative Section	10725.19	7517.68
2	Road Safety Cell	6.65	3.48
<b>B</b>	<b>Capital</b>		
1	Office Building	75.00	34.07
2	Residential Building	150.00	52.00
3	Public Private Partnership (PPP)	79.00	40.59
4	Signals & Blinkers	3.00	1.07
5	Capacity Building	2.12	1.13
6	Intelligence Traffic Management System (ITMS)	4.26	0



7	Motor Vehicles	71.50	35.75
8	Machinery & Equipment	253.00	130.37
C	<b>Scheme for Safety of Women (Financed from Nirbhaya Fund)</b>	7.61	1.48

4.4.4 Delhi police informed the Committee that 68.71% of budget allocation has been utilized upto 31.01.2022. Additional funds of ₹2,723.07 Crore, including around ₹1,700 crores for payment to outside forces, allotted in January 2022 under Final RE 2021-22 will be utilized during the current financial year. No new Scheme has been proposed to be undertaken in the fiscal year 2022-23. However, the umbrella Scheme of Police Infrastructure includes ongoing and new building projects of Delhi Police. The Expenditure Finance Committee has already appraised the Scheme.

4.4.5 The Committee sought to know about the measures that have been taken by the Delhi Police to increase the surveillance of dark areas with no/insufficient lighting in the city which are potential areas of crimes especially against women. Delhi police informed that the information about defective street lights/ dark spots/ poles is regularly being sent/ updated by the PCR patrolling staff of Delhi Police to Central Police Control Room (CPCR) on daily basis. Thereafter, CPCR takes up the matter with the concerned civic agencies and Electricity Departments in Delhi to rectify the defective street lights. PCR Multi Purpose Vehicles and field units have also been sensitized on the issue.

4.4.6 When asked about the current vacancy position in various posts in Delhi Police, the Committee was informed by Delhi police that as on 27st January, 2022, the sanctioned strength of Delhi Police is 94,358 and existing strength is 78,552. Out of the 15,806 vacancies, recruitment is underway to fill up 6,644 posts; efforts are underway to get 8,563 vacancies advertised; and remaining vacancies are being filled up by promotion.

4.4.7 The Committee sought to know about the progress made in improving the housing satisfaction level of Delhi police personnel. Delhi police replied that presently, the housing satisfaction level of Delhi Police Personnel is 19.72%. However, after completion of the ongoing projects, the housing satisfaction level will increase up to 22%. Moreover, the proposal for construction of approx. 4856 Staff Quarters at Dheerpur (Type-II=3910, Type-III=700 & Type-IV=246) is in the pipeline. Apart from this, 07 New Housing Projects/Redevelopment project i.e., Police Colony Andrews Ganj, Lodhi Colony, Geeta Colony, NPL Complex, Moti Nagar, Mandoli and Jharoda Kalan for construction of 2569 Staff Quarters have already been included in the Umbrella Scheme for Police Infrastructure for appraisal/approval of the competent authority (for the financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26).

4.4.8 The Committee enquired about the number of CCTV cameras installed in Delhi. The Delhi Police apprised the Committee that 15,215 CCTV cameras are being run by the Police as of now. In 'Safe City Project', 10,000 CCTV cameras will be added which will be exclusively for Police. As a part of the 'Community Policing Initiatives', various Residents' Welfare Associations and Market Welfare Associations' have put a large number of cameras all over the city. In addition to that, the Government of Delhi has also installed 1.40 lakh CCTV cameras all over the city, however, all of them are stand-alone cameras. In the 'Safe City Project' which is going to be commissioned soon, a plan has been formulated to integrate the cameras in the city in

a phased manner. The first priority will be given to the Police cameras and thereafter the cameras installed by the various Associations will be integrated. For this purpose, a state-of-art Integrated Command and Control Centre is coming up in the Police headquarters with latest technology, latest video analytics which will use artificial intelligence, machine learning, predictive policing techniques, etc.

4.4.9 The representative of Delhi police informed further that a scheme is run by Delhi Police in which the policemen at the ground level are encouraged to recover missing children, and, on being successful, they are given *Asadharan Karya Puruskar*, out of turn promotions. If an officer recovers more than 80 missing children in an year, he or she gets *Asadharan Karya Puruskar*. In the year 2021, the total number of missing persons recovered by Delhi police was 13,678, out of which, 4,293 were children below the age of 18 years. In addition to that, the beggars on the street are identified in association with the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and are rehabilitated through anti-human trafficking unit. A large number of such children used for begging have been rehabilitated with the help of NCPCR. The Committee was informed that counseling of women and minor children who are victims of crime are counseled. Counselors and psychologists are available in the police stations.

4.4.10 For regular health checkups of police personnel, all over Delhi, a number of hospitals are listed on the CGHS panel for the medical check-ups. During last year, more than 17,000 police personnel have undergone health check up annually by the doctors, and, with the passage of time, the Delhi Police anticipates that the numbers would increase. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, there was load on the hospitals. The process has slowed down for last two years but with the improvement in the situation, more such check-ups would be done. Further, as a part of welfare measure, every District DCP has been tasked to find out on every Friday about police personnel/family members who are admitted in the hospital, visit them in the hospital and provide all the required assistance. The pending hospital bills of police personnel are cleared timely. In coming years, Delhi Police proposes to have its own hospital also, to cater to the needs of their personnel.

4.4.11 The Committee raised the issue of access to new technology and use of non-lethal weapons and crowd control techniques employed by the Delhi Police. The Committee was informed that they have planned to acquire more such technology to tackle the aggressive crowd. Currently, *lathis*, tear gas, etc., are used but they are in touch with the BSF Tekanpur unit, which is the tear smoke unit, to procure new gadgets in future. With regard to the use of weapons while controlling the crowd, sometimes they have to resort to firing. In the past few years, the Government of India has come up with pump action guns, which are not that lethal, while handling extreme situations of crowding. Pellets are being used, only in extreme situations. Besides, all essential equipment pertaining to crowd control and criminal-control are available in the patrol cars. In addition to that, there are First Aid kits and stretchers in patrol cars to assist citizens in case of an accident or even when a woman is in labour pain, to carry them to the hospital. It is an all-in-one type of a patrol car, not only for tackling crime and criminals, but also helping the common man in times of need.

4.4.12 Regarding the schooling and educational needs of the children of the Police Personnel, the Committee was informed that there are three Delhi Police Public Schools for their education. With regard to a healthy police Community relationship, the Committee was informed that more than 20 community policing initiatives are being run by the Delhi police in different districts of

the city. A special CP is especially designated for streamlining and monitoring community policing initiatives all over the city. A social media monitoring cell has been created in Special Branch, to put correct information on the social media, proactively, because most of the times, in the absence of any official briefing, a lot of misinformation is being circulated by the interested groups. Whenever a serious or a sensational crime takes place, correct facts and figures about a situation or a crime is put on social media. In addition to that, various awareness programmes are being run on the social media regarding cyber crimes, etc.

4.4.13 When asked about the installation of IP CCTV cameras in police stations, the representative of Delhi police apprised that within the police stations, CCTV cameras have been installed and activities inside the police stations can be monitored by the senior and supervisory officers.

4.4.14 On being asked by the Committee to provide the details on coordination of Delhi police with the neighbouring States, it was informed that Delhi police has a well laid-out system of inter-State coordination meetings, which is chaired by the Police Commissioner, Delhi. Moreover, at regular intervals, specialized units like the Crime Branch and the Special Cell remain in touch with all the neighbouring States as well as other States from where criminals travel to Delhi or to other States.

#### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**4.4.15 The Committee takes note of the achievements and the commitment of Delhi Police when it comes to its duties to provide a safer environment to the citizens and visitors in the National Capital. The Committee appreciates the installation of such a large number of CCTV cameras by Delhi police across the city. The Committee recommends that the integration of all CCTV cameras in Delhi may be completed on priority to create an inter-connected database for a faster access to footages during investigation.**

**4.4.16 The Committee appreciates the Asadharan Karya Puraskar initiative of Delhi police to give out-of-turn promotion to the police personnel who recover more than 80 missing children in a year. The Committee also notes that the beggars on the street are being rehabilitated by Delhi police. The Committee recommends that the Delhi police may also place LED screens on both sides of PCR vans and display photo and names of the criminals and of missing children. This will create awareness among people and help police in finding the suspects and missing children.**

**4.4.17 With regard to the housing satisfaction level of Delhi Police Personnel, the Committee notes that presently, it is 19.72% which is abysmally very low. After completion of the ongoing projects, the housing satisfaction level will increase up to 22%. The Committee further observes that only Rs 52 crores have been spent (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022), out of Rs 150 crores allocated at RE 2021-22 for the residential building of Delhi police. This displays a slow progress of the project. Now that the situation w.r.t. COVID-19 Pandemic has eased up, the Committee, therefore, recommends to fast track the construction of residential buildings of Delhi police and ensure optimal utilization of funds and timely completion of project without cost overrun.**

**4.4.18 The Committee notes that there are only three Delhi Police Public Schools for education of wards of Delhi Police officials. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with Delhi police to increase the number of dedicated residential schools at different parts of the NCR for the wards of Delhi police personnel to ensure better education facilities for them.**

**4.4.19 The Committee notes that Delhi police is active on social media platforms. However, it has 6,86,900 followers on Twitter (as on 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2022), which is very less, as Delhi has a population of more than 2 crores and residents of Delhi have huge presence on social media platforms. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Delhi police should publicize their presence on social media platforms through awareness campaign and live interactive sessions with public. This will go a long way in building trust, confidence and create a sustainable relationship of Delhi police with the masses.**

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

4.5.1 The NATGRID has been set up to facilitate better coordination of intelligence inputs among various Intelligence and Security Agencies by creating a comprehensive network for intelligence inputs and access. The provisions are need based. The budgetary provision made for NATGRID for year 2022-23 is given in the following table:

**Table 4.13**

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	26.19	39.83	32.72	37.77
Capital	9.33	20.22	45.22	50.00
Total	35.52	60.05	77.94	87.77

4.5.2 Out of the total allocation, ₹ 37.77 crores under the Revenue Section is meant for meeting the expenditure on Salaries and other office running expenditure of NATGRID. The allocation of ₹ 50.00 crores under the Capital Section would be released to CDAC for development of IT solutions and to NIC for setting up network connectivity for NATSTAR Connectors.

4.5.3 The Committee sought to know about the reasons for underutilization of funds under capital heads by NATGRID during the financial years 2020-21 and 2021-22. The MHA furnished the following reasons:-

- (i) In 2020-21, the fund outflow projections were based on envisaged payments to CDAC, Pune and IIT Bhilai towards development of NATGRID IT Solution. However, as the signing of the contracts did not take place as per projections so expenditure could not be incurred. However, after signing of contract with IIT Bhilai, only ₹0.86 crore were spent towards issue of advance to IIT Bhilai in March, 2021. In addition, certain AV/VC items could not be procured in time on account of pandemic delays.
- (ii) In 2021-22, the Budget Estimates (2021-22) of NATGRID majorly covered requirements for making payments to CDAC, Pune as Technology Partner (TP) and IIT, Bhilai as Project Management Consultants (PMC) towards Development and

implementation of NATGRID IT Solution in accordance with New Implementation Strategy (NIS-2020). The fund projection was made in anticipation of contract approvals from MHA by the end of previous financial year. However, evaluation for engagement of IIT Bhilai happened in early 2021 and of CDAC, Pune in October 2021 and approvals were received in Oct, 2021, accordingly an advance of ₹11.30 crore to CDAC, Pune was released. Subsequent payments to CDAC, Pune and IIT Bhilai are linked to delivery which are slightly delayed. The balance funds will be utilized as these are based on realistic requirements and committed liabilities mainly connected with the IT solution of NATGRID.

## Observation/ Recommendation

**4.5.4 The Committee understands the importance of NATGRID for creation of a comprehensive network for intelligence inputs and access for intelligence and security agencies. The Committee observes that administrative approval and procedural delays are hampering the progress of NATGRID and leading to under-utilization of funds. The Committee recommends that MHA may fix a timeline for evaluation, and delivery of products for full operationalization of NATGRID so that the funds can be optimally utilized. The Committee would like to be informed about the progress made in this regard.**

## 4.6 Central Police Organizations

4.6.1 The MHA has stated that 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)

4.6.2 The provision is meant for establishment related expenditure as well as for capital expenditure of these organizations. The overall budgetary provision made for the above Organisations is given in the following Table:

**Table 4.14**

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	790.01	967.56	900.58	1035.14
Capital	13.52	33.14	19.59	43.38
Total	803.53	1000.70	920.17	1078.52

### (i) Bureau of Immigration (BoI)

4.6.3 The Committee sought to know about the availability of infrastructure and residential facilities for the officials of BoI at Seaports. The MHA replied that it is mandatory for the

Seaport Authorities/operator to provide residential accommodation at a central/common location to Bureau of Immigration (BoI) (equal to 50% of the staff sanctioned in BoI) either by constructing the same or taking accommodation on lease. However, Seaport Authorities/operators have not provided any accommodation to staff of BoI at Seaports.

4.6.4 At present there are 31 authorised Seaport Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) in the country out of which Immigration of 10 Seaport ICPs are under direct control of Bureau of Immigration (BoI) and the remaining are manned by State Governments. Besides seaports, four river-ports in Assam viz. Dhubri, Nagoan, Karimganj and Pandu are notified for promotion of cruise & goods traffic under control of State Govt. of Assam. Government of India has been promoting cruise operations through major Indian seaports. Though focus has been on facilitating foreign tourists, no matching efforts have been made by the concerned Port Trust authorities to provide basic minimum facilities and offer professional Immigration services to the tourists despite the issue having been repeatedly taken up by BoI.

4.6.5 There are difficulties in berthing vessels having length of over 260 metres and no infrastructure facilities are available to handle the traffic of large vessels at wharf of some ports. Immigration authorities are expected to work in temporary structure/'Shamianas' set up by the Port Trusts, at the cost of damaging technical gadgets and affecting health of Govt. officials due to inclement weather. BoI requires closed climate-controlled environment along with leased line connectivity to conduct its operations.

4.6.6 At some ports, the foreign crew disembarking from the ships is taken outside the dock-secured areas, without immigration clearance. This is an undesirable situation. Every foreigner, upon arrival, as per security protocols, is required to go through Immigration first as per procedure through access-controlled SOPs. The offices of Immigration at many Seaports are in dilapidated conditions.

4.6.7 Ten seaport ICPs namely JNPT Mumbai, Mumbai Seaport, Kolkata, Vizhinjam, Vallarpadam, Cochin, Calicut, Chennai, Mormugao & New Mangalore have inadequate infrastructure in terms of space/building for smooth Immigration function. Further, Immigration functions are carried out using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) which requires secure network connectivity through leased circuits and various technical equipment viz. Servers, Computers, Passport Reading Machines (PRMs), Barcode Readers etc. ICT infrastructure require appropriate housing in a Server Room with AC environment for proper functioning. The LAN (Local Area Networks) with Immigration Server Room and Immigration counter must be properly laid out for smooth functioning. It is imperative that appropriate housing and infrastructure are made available for technical set up of Immigration infrastructure.

4.6.8 The condition of the other 21 Seaport ICPs which are manned by the State Govt. personnel is worse than the BoI controlled ICPs. Though BoI has supplied the required technical items e.g., computers, PRMs, Webcams etc. at these Seaports ICPs, the space and infrastructure provided to the Immigration is grossly inadequate.

4.6.9 Further, in recent past, there has been strong pressure by Port Trusts and Tour Operators on BoI to perform immigration function at berths, where no leased line connectivity exists, which is non-negotiable as without data flow from main server located at

Delhi, security vetting and immigration clearance cannot be done.

4.6.10 While the airport sector has largely upgraded its infrastructure leading to smoother and faster immigration clearance and average traffic growth is of 8-10%, the Ports have not kept pace with the infrastructure requirements in face of potential traffic growth. Further, the industry i.e., the ship agents/tour operators are stakeholders just like airlines and they need to invest in infrastructure development. Earlier, Ports were charging uniform tariff as decided by Tariff Authority for major ports on the basis of Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) of the vessels. However, now there is no uniformity of tariff charges at some Ports.

4.6.11 The port operator should provide all necessary infrastructure support without any charges to BoI being a sovereign function (like rent for space, penal interest, licence fees, electricity & water charges etc.) and leased line connectivity for the smooth functioning of immigration. Security compliance of seaport ICP from authority/agencies concerned like International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS), International Maritime Organization (IMO), Directorate General of Shipping (DGS) etc. may also be ensured by port authorities.

4.6.12 Besides, there are certain non-designated seaports where immigration functions like granting TLP (Temporary Landing Permits) and sign on/off to crew of vessels are being carried out. The immigration records of services provided at these seaports in manual mode & no data is fetched into IVFRT System. Thus, required records for scrutiny, analysis, future references etc. could not be formed as part of Immigration Control System (ICS).

4.6.13 As per Rule No. 3(b) of the Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950, immigration is to be carried out at designated ICPs only. To streamline the immigration function and security check at all these non-designated seaports, the infrastructural requirement and manpower availability for notifying these seaports need to be ensured. In extreme emergencies only, BoIs/FRROs have been permitting sign on/ off at these non-designated seaports ICPs. Therefore, BoI is of the view that no immigration or sign on/off facility should be permitted at seaports which are not notified ICPs on national security point of view. Further, the ports must also be International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) code compliant.

#### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**4.6.14 The Committee notes that seaport authorities/operators have not provided any accommodation to staff of BoI at Seaports. The seaports have inadequate infrastructure in terms of space/building, computers, networks, and other technical items for smooth functioning of Immigration. The Committee further notes that immigration SOPs are not being followed at seaports due to dilapidated condition of the immigration offices. The Committee observes that it is a matter of grave concern as there are lot of issues at the seaports which are hampering the work of Bureau of Immigration. The Committee therefore, recommends that the MHA may conduct meetings with the concerned Ministry/ Department, seaports/ State Governments and BoI at the earliest to address the issues related to seaport immigration. Necessary budgetary support for technical infrastructure and accommodation for officials may be requested from the Ministry of Finance. The Committee desires to be informed about the progress made in this regard.**

**(ii) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)**

4.6.15 The Committee expressed grave concern on trafficking of drugs in the country from across the borders through Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle. To curb the menace of illicit drug trafficking, NCB informed the Committee that it has been focusing on the issue since long and following measures have been taken:-

- (i) Conducting training for the field officers on cyber and forensic technologies.
- (ii) Conducting training for the field officers on collection of evidences through electronic means.
- (iii) Sensitizing post offices and courier companies.
- (iv) Regular liaising with technical experts.
- (v) Coordinating with foreign drug law enforcement agencies.
- (vi) Assisting states for procurement of equipments including electronic surveillance systems.
- (vii) Setting up of e-surveillance and monitoring systems

4.6.16 The Committee in its meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2022 discussed that Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) should test the drugs on the spot at the time of seizure. It helps LEAs in collection of evidence and investigation before the report comes from the forensic labs about the seized drugs. The NCB informed that a supply order for drug detection kits amounting to ₹1.73 crore has been issued, which will go to the States and other stakeholders in Narcotics Control Bureau as it was done last year. On the issue of infrastructure and restructuring of NCB, the MHA is already seized of the matter and the preliminary meeting has been held. A proposal has been approved in principle, to enhance the number of posts by around 1800, which is in addition to the 1100 posts which have already been sanctioned. Accordingly, more zones and more offices will be opened at the regional level. It is in response to the pressure and the narcotics incursion which is happening from across the border. NCB is also coordinating at the highest level from the apex committee which is chaired by the Home Secretary himself along with the State Governments and the district levels.

4.6.17 The MHA informed the Committee that multiple Ministries/ Departments are reviewing the provisions of NDPS Act, 1985 and efforts are being made to strengthen the de-addiction infrastructure, increase awareness campaigns, etc., to tackle the drug menace in the country.

**Observation/ Recommendation**

**4.6.18 The Committee observes that the trafficking and consumption of narcotic substances has been increasing in recent years. The Committee opines that along with arresting the people for drug consumption, it is important to break the supply chain network of drugs. The Committee recommends that the NCB should coordinate with the State NCBs and concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations/ Security forces to counter the growing problem of drug trafficking, particularly from across the borders. The Committee further recommends that NCB should also prepare quarterly evaluation reports of the progress made in tackling drug trafficking all across the country. Necessary budgetary support for creation of infrastructure and man-power requirements may be sought from the Ministry of Finance.**



**4.6.19 The Committee recommends that the Ministry may issue advisory to States/ UTs to create an institutional mechanism alongwith their concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations to monitor the prevalence of drug abuse, hold awareness campaigns and rehabilitate drug addicts.**

**4.6.20 The Committee notes that the amendments to the provisions of NDPS Act, 1985 is under the consideration of Government of India. The Committee believes that suitable amendments may be made in the NDPS Act, 1985 to prevent its misuse by the concerned authorities. An internal surveillance/ monitoring mechanism may also be devised, so that there is no abuse of power and denial of justice to the citizens.**

#### **4.7 Land Port Authority of India**

4.7.1 Land Port Authority of India has been set up under the administrative control of this Ministry to put in place systems which address security imperatives and for the development and management of Integrated Check Posts for facilitating cross border movement of passengers and goods at designated points along the international borders of India. The allocation made in BE 2022-23 is given below-

**Table 4.15**

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	200.00	216.50	630.50	300.00

(₹ in crores)

4.7.2 The ongoing works for development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at Rupaidhia, Petrapole, Dawki, Sabroom, Sutarkandi and Sunauli as well as miscellaneous development works at ICPs at Attari, Dera Baba Nanak, Raxaul, Jogbani, Petrapole, Sutarkandi, Agartala, Srimantapur and Moreh will be undertaken on priority. Further, development works of ICPs at Banbasa, Bhattamore and Jogbani and secondary development works at a few ICPs are at different stages of approval. The expenditure upto 31.12.2021 is ₹ 214.89 crores.

4.7.3 The Committee was informed that the following 9 ICPs are operational:-

**Table No. 4.16**

S. No.	Location	State	Border	Operationalized on
1.	Attari	Punjab	Indo-Pakistan	13.04.2012
2.	Agartala	Tripura	Indo-Bangladesh	17.11.2013
3.	Petrapole	West Bengal	Indo-Bangladesh	12.02.2016
4.	Raxaul	Bihar	Indo-Nepal	03.06.2016
5.	Jogbani	Bihar	Indo-Nepal	15.11.2016
6.	Moreh	Manipur	Indo-Myanmar	15.03.2018
7.	Sutarkandi	Assam	Indo-Bangladesh	07.09.2019
8.	PTB Dera Baba Nanak**	Punjab	Indo-Pakistan	09.11.2019
9.	Srimantapur	Tripura	Indo-Bangladesh	05.09.2020

\*\*PTB Dera Baba Nanak: This ICP is sanctioned for passenger facilitation purposes.

4.7.4 The new / under construction Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) are as under:-

**Table No. 4.17**

S. No.	Location	State	Border	Remarks
1.	Dawki	Meghalaya	Indo-Bangladesh	Under construction.
2.	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	Indo-Nepal	Approved by CCS on 17.12.2018
3.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	Indo-Nepal	
4.	Hili	West Bengal	Indo-Bangladesh	In-principle' approved by CCS on 17.12.2018.
5.	Changrabandha	West Bengal	Indo-Bangladesh	
6.	Kawrpuchhuah	Mizoram	Indo-Bangladesh	
7.	Jaigaon	West Bengal	Indo-Bhutan	
8.	Panitanki	West Bengal	Indo-Nepal	
9.	Ghojadanga	West Bengal	Indo-Bangladesh	
10.	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	Indo-Nepal	
11.	Mahadipur	West Bengal	Indo-Bangladesh	
12.	Fulbari	West Bengal	Indo-Bangladesh	
13.	Bhitamore	Bihar	Indo-Nepal	
14.	Sabroom	Tripura	Indo-Bangladesh	(Approved by DIB as a Standalone Project).

4.7.5 The Committee sought to know about the reasons for delay in construction of some Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) even after their approval in 2018. The MHA informed that the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) has approved the development of three (03) Integrated Check Posts, including acquisition of land at Rupaidiha (Uttar Pradesh), Sutarkandi (Assam) and Sunauli (Uttar Pradesh) at an estimated cost of ₹847.72 crore. The present status of these 3 ICPs are as under:-

- (i) ICP at Rupaidiha, (India-Nepal Border): Approximately 58% work has been completed. The target date of completion is April, 2022.
- (ii) ICP at Sutarkandi (India-Bangladesh Border): ICP has become operational from BTC-I and BTC-II (Border Trade Centre) since 07.09.2019. Total requirement of land for ICP is approximately 85 acres. At present 23.496 acres of BTC-I & II and 11.52 acres of another parcel of land has been acquired. LPAI is actively coordinating with State Government for transfer of remaining amount of land.
- (iii) ICP at Sunauli (India-Nepal Border): The process of acquisition of 46.782 Hectare of land for the development of ICP is under progress under NHAI Land acquisition Act. State Government of Uttar Pradesh has approved the proposal for transfer of land on 07.01.2022. Further action has to be taken by district authority concerned for transfer of land. After acquisition of land from State Government, the construction will start.

4.7.6 CCS has also given 'in-principle' approval for acquisition of land and preparation of Detailed Engineering Report (DER) for developing ICPs at 10 locations of which 7 are proposed in West Bengal namely Hili, Changrabandha, Jaigaon, Panitanki, Ghojadanga, Mahadipur and Phulbari. Other proposed locations are Kawrpuchhuah (Mizoram), Banbasa (Uttarakhand) and Bhitamore (Bihar). Present status for these 10 ICPs is as under:-

Table No. 4.18

Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Reason for delay
1.	Kawrpuchhuah	Mizoram	Indo-Bangla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to delay in transfer of land by the State Govt. of Mizoram, work relating to construction of ICP has been delayed. State Govt. of Mizoram has transferred 21.5 acres of land on leased to LPAI in December 2020. As this is insufficient to provide the overall facilities by ICP, State Government has been requested to give additional land of 35 acres.</li> <li>Pre-construction activities have started. Concept plan has been prepared.</li> </ul>
2.	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	Indo-Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay happened because of finalization of mirror location by Govt. of Nepal and consequent identification of parcel of land required for ICP. The same has now been finalized. MHA has issued an Order on 01.12.2021 for acquisition of land identified for setting up of ICP which is to be acquired by DM Champawat.</li> <li>The proposed site is forest land. Environmental consultant is carrying out site survey.</li> </ul>
3.	Bhitamore	Bihar	Indo-Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to several round of negotiation with the State Government of Bihar to reduce projected cost of land, the project got delayed.</li> <li>Initially, State Government of Bihar had projected an amount of ₹236 crore for 26.42 acre of land identified for ICP. Request was made to State Govt. of Bihar to re-consider and accordingly revise the projected amount. Finally, State Government revised the rate and estimated ₹97.81 crore on 18.06.2021. The amount has been paid to State Government recently and DPR has been prepared.</li> </ul>
4.	Hili	West Bengal	Indo-Bangla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Despite several requests made to State Government of West Bengal, the land for development of ICPs has not yet been transferred to LPAI.</li> <li>LPAI is constantly coordinating with the Government of West Bengal to initiate the process of land acquisition for the proposed ICP at these 07 locations. In order to expedite the land acquisition process, the Home Secretary reviewed pending land acquisition matters in West Bengal with the Chief Secretary of State at Kolkata on 12.11.2021. As per the directions, continuous efforts are being made for speedy acquisition of land at these places.</li> </ul>
5.	Changra-bandha			
6.	Jaigaon			
7.	Panitanki			
8.	Ghojadanga			
9.	Mahadipur			
10.	Phulbari			

4.7.7 Construction work of any ICPs depends upon acquisition of land from respective State Governments. The acquisition of land is a prolonged exercise and involves various clearances from local & State Authorities. After acquisition of land from the respective State Governments, the construction/development can only be initiated.

4.7.8 The Committee in its meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, expressed its concern on the transport of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in the country from across the borders. The border areas particularly Indo-Nepal borders have been used as hide out by the terrorists and criminals. Therefore, more ICPs may be created, to strengthen security at the borders.

#### Observation/ Recommendation

**4.7.9 The Committee would like to draw attention to the status of ICPs that are already functional. The BOI has informed about the status of alarming conditions in which the ICPs are functioning. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should take the issue**

**of lack of accomodation hindering the proper functioning of the existing ICPs, while creating the new ICPs.**

#### **4.8 Modernization of Police Forces**

4.8.1 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. The details of allocation made for the Modernization of Police Forces are as under:

**Table 4.19**

(₹ in crores)

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	2056.86	2803.11	3345.89	2754.16

4.8.2 The provision for the Umbrella Scheme ‘Modernization of Police Forces of States and UTs comprises allocations for the following sub-schemes/components:-

- (i) Cyber Crime Tracking Network System (CCTNS);
- (ii) Implementations of e-Prisons;
- (iii) Assistance to States for Modernization of Police;
- (iv) Assistance to States for Special Projects / Programmes for upgrading police infrastructure;
- (v) Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE Management;
- (vi) Civic Action Plan (CAP);
- (vii) Media Plan (Advertising and Publicity);
- (viii) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to 35 worst affected LWE districts;
- (ix) Security Related Expenditure (SRE) [LWE – Central and State Sectors];
- (x) SRE (J&K): Relief and Rehabilitation;
- (xi) SRE (J&K): Security Environment;
- (xii) SRE (J&K): Police;
- (xiii) SRE (NE);
- (xiv) Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) along with construction of 250 fortified Police Stations in LWE affected States; and
- (xv) Reimbursement to States for administration of Central Acts and Regulations

4.8.3 Under these sub-schemes, central share is released to the States based on 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 2021-22, under the scheme of “Assistance to States & UTs for Modernisation of Police”, the actual allocation was ₹620.45 crore out of which ₹ 89.17 crore has been released till 31 December, 2021. These States includes: Chhattisgarh (₹ 5.44 crore), Karnataka (₹31.43 crore), Rajasthan (₹13.53 crore), Tripura (₹ 6.75 crore), Uttar Pradesh (₹ 32.02 crore).

#### Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme

4.8.4 The scheme is being implemented on reimbursement basis. The expenditure is first

incurred by the States. Under the scheme, funds are provided to the States covered under SRE Scheme for the purpose of reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the States on counter insurgency operations and infrastructure, training, weaponry & hiring of vehicles etc., in the LWE affected States, North Eastern States and the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir.

#### Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)

4.8.5 The scheme is implemented to strengthen the security apparatus and capacity building of States with the following 02 components:

- (i) Construction of 250 Fortified police Stations.
- (ii) For strengthening of SIBs/Special Forces in the States.

4.8.6 The scheme is implemented on shared funding pattern in the ratio of 60 (Centre):40 (State). The scheme is being implemented on reimbursement basis and utilization of allocated funds depends on submission of reimbursement claims from the States, duly audited by Internal Audit Wing (IAW). ₹40.00 crores has been allocated at BE 2021-22 stage, out of which an amount of ₹9.87 crores has been utilized till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021.

4.8.7 The Committee while examining the DFG (2022-23) of the MHA on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, discussed that States are given modernization Grants, but still 257 police stations are not having vehicles; 638 police stations are not having telephones and 443 police stations are not having wireless or mobile sets. Even today, there are police stations which are working in rented buildings.

4.8.8 The Committee also opined that there is a need for enhancement of allocation under SRE and Special Infrastructure Schemes. Instead of directly removing the districts from the LWE affected area, a few of them should be put under the category of districts of concern particularly the districts which are hotbed of naxal activities and share border with other naxal affected State.

#### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**4.8.9 The Committee notes that there are police stations in the country which are not having vehicles, telephones and wireless connectivity inspite of modernization Grants being released by the Centre to States/UTs. The Committee recommends that MHA may devise a mechanism and issue advisory to the States/UTs that all police stations must have basic facilities like vehicles, telephones and wireless connectivity which are a requisite for maintaining law and order. It may also be stressed upon the States/ UTs that, if they do not provide vehicles and communication infrastructure to all the police stations, it may lead to disincentivization of modernization Grants from centre.**

**4.8.10 The Committee also recommends that MHA may review the direct removal of district from LWE area particularly the districts which had faced severe LWE and are under developed. Therefore, such districts may be kept under ‘district of concern’ category for some time so that the Central assistance for LWE areas may be extended to them which can be used for construction of roads and other infrastructures in these areas.**

## 4.9 Border Infrastructure

4.9.1 The Border Infrastructure project oversees the maintenance and construction activities along India's International Borders with its neighboring countries and Coastal Security. The allocation made under the Head Border Infrastructure & Management is as under:-

Table 4.20

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	466.92	208.93	313.59	227.50
Capital	1307.90	1921.39	2386.98	2517.02
Total	1774.82	2130.32	2700.57	2744.52

4.9.2 The MHA informed that the ongoing and new projects for Border Infrastructure and Management are as follows:-

### I. Indo-China Border:-

- (i) Construction of 25 Indo-China Border (India-China Border Roads) ICBR-I roads.
- (ii) Construction of 32 ICBR-II roads.
- (iii) Construction of a critical road on Indo-China Border. Roads as a standalone project in Ladakh.
- (iv) Construction/up-gradation of 32 helipads.
- (v) Construction of 18 foot tracks in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (vi) Development of 47 new ITBP Border Out Posts (BOPs) and 12 Staging camps.
- (vii) Various ITBP BOPs works.

### II. Indo-Nepal & Indo-Bhutan Border:

- (i) Construction of 1377 km Roads along Indo-Nepal Border in Bihar, UP and Uttarakhand.
- (ii) Development of infrastructure and land acquisition for SSB BoPs.

### III. Indo-Myanmar Border:-

- (i) Construction / development of infrastructure works of Company Operating Bases (COBs) of Assam Rifles.
- (ii) Construction of fence and road along Indo-Myanmar Border.

### IV. Indo-Pakistan Border:-

- (i) Construction of fencing works.
- (ii) Construction of road works.
- (iii) Construction of floodlighting works.
- (iv) Maintenance of border infrastructure works.
- (v) Construction of lateral and axial roads in Punjab and Rajasthan states.
- (vi) Deployment of Technological solutions.

- (vii) Various BOP works.
- (viii) Construction of marine infrastructure in Gujarat.

**V. Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB):-**

- (i) Construction of fencing & road works
- (ii) Construction of IBB road (Phase-II) and bridges from BOP Simna to BOP Harinakhola in Tripura.
- (iii) Induction of Technology solutions.
- (iv) Various BOP works.
- (v) Maintenance of Border infrastructure works.
- (vi) Various floodlighting/ OP Tower/ ACP shelter works.

4.9.3 To improve the existing infrastructure and to enhance the operational capabilities of security forces, Government of India has undertaken various projects / schemes in past few years. The details of ongoing proposed projects near India-china border is as under:

- (i) Construction of Indo-China Border Roads Phase-I (ICBR-I): Ministry of Home Affairs had undertaken construction of 25 ICBR-I roads measuring 751.58 KM along Indo-China border at an estimated cost of ₹3482.52 crore. Present status is as under:-
  - a) Out of 751.58 KM, formation 721.02 KMs (95%) and Surfacing 545.05 KMs (74%) has been completed.
  - b) 18 roads measuring 475.29 KMs have been completed in all respect and are in operational use. Work on balance 7 roads under progress.
- (ii) Construction of Indo-China Border Roads Phase-II (ICBR-II): Government of India on 21.09.2020 has approved construction of 32 ICBR-II roads measuring 683.12 KM at an estimated cost of ₹12434.90 crores. Work has been started on 8 roads. Land acquisition and other statutory clearance obtained on 18 roads and under progress on 14 roads.
- (iii) Development of Critical Infrastructure in border areas of Arunachal Pradesh: Government of India on 23.12.2020 has approved construction of 18 foot tracks (including requisite number of foot suspension bridges, log bridges and staging camps) measuring 598.27 KMs at an estimated cost of ₹1162.19 crores. Land acquisition and other statutory clearance under progress.

**Observation/Recommendation**

**4.9.4 The Committee notes that the allocation of ₹ 2130.32 crores at BE 2021-22 was enhanced steeply to ₹ 2700.57 crores at RE stage of 2021-22 for border infrastructure. The Committee further notes that a nominal increase of about ₹ 44 crores has been made in BE 2022-23 in comparison of RE 2021-22. The Committee is surprised to note that only 50% amount of the RE 2021-22 (Rs. 1481.10 crores) has been expended up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021. The Ministry has sought an amount of ₹ 3637.92 crores from the Ministry of Finance for the border infrastructure scheme in BE 2022-23 (projected). The Committee fails to**

understand the reasons for seeking such high allocation in spite of the under-utilization of the funds allocated at RE 2021-22. The Committee, therefore, recommends that realistic assessment should be made for the scheme and appropriate allocation should be sought. The Committee also recommends that Ministry should strive to remove the factors leading to under utilization of funds by holding periodical review meetings with the stakeholders.

#### 4.10 Inter Operable Criminal Justice System

4.10.1 This 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 paper-less operation, inter-linking the IT systems for seamless data exchange and also to provide for new technologies for smart policing. The allocation made under this Head for year 2022-23 is as under:-

Table 4.21

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	NA	NA	NA	590.60

(₹ in crores)

4.10.2 The MHA informed the Committee that the allocation of ₹590.60 crore in year 2022-23 will be utilized in software development/ enhancements, upgrading hardware (application servers and client-end systems including Finger print enrolment devices at police stations), dedicated cloud services for ICJS with network connectivity for ensuring seamless data consumption between the police, prosecution, forensics, prisons and courts. The MHA further informed that all police stations have been integrated with ICJS, but flow of messages is unidirectional as of now i.e. from police stations, messages are going to the court, but the reverse is not happening.

#### Observation/ Recommendation

**4.10.3 The Committee notes that all police stations have been integrated with ICJS but the flow of information from court to police stations is still to be made functional. The Committee recommends that the MHA may extend necessary budgetary support and issue advisory to the States/UTs to implement bi-directional flow of information under ICJS within a planned time frame so that the objective of the project is achieved.**

#### 4.11 Modernization of Prisons

4.11.1 Modernization of Prisons is a new project 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. The allocation made under this Head for year 2022-23 is as under:-



Table 4.22

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	(₹in crore) BE 2022-23
Revenue	NA	NA	50.00	400.00

4.11.2 The States and UTs will be given assistance for technologically strengthening and modernizing their prisons, which includes:-

- (i) Upgradation of Video Conferencing infrastructure in prison.
- (ii) Use of Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) in Jails and motivational videos for inmates to leave the life of crime.
- (iii) Provision of Door Frame Metal Detectors, Hand Held Metal Detectors, Security Poles etc.
- (iv) Provision of Baggage scanners, Jamming solutions and other equipments
- (v) Correctional programmes including counseling/therapies/training etc. and bringing attitudinal change in prison officers – Hiring of instructors/teachers, Behavioral Experts, Correctional Administration Experts, Psychologists etc in Jail
- (vi) Setting up of High Security Jails.

4.11.3 While discussing Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the MHA, in its meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2022 the Committee expressed concern over the the nexus of gangsters, criminals, etc. who operate from prisons and the active involvement of some prison officials. The Committee also enquired from MHA that whether any standards/guidelines have been framed with regard to regular rotation and some institutionalized system for regular checks on prison officials.

4.11.4 The MHA informed the Committee that in 2016, a model Prison Manual was drafted by the MHA, which if implemented in letter and spirit in all States/UTs, would cover these aspects. The MHA is also planning to incentivise States to modernize their prisons under this project.

#### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**4.11.5 The Committee takes serious note of the criminals operating their criminal activities from prisons with the connivance of few of the prison officials. The Committee notes that the States and UTs will be given assistance for technologically strengthening and modernizing their prisons. The Committee recommends that the MHA may set up a national task force to examine issues and challenges being faced in prisons and create a time-bound action plan to address them.**

**4.11.6 The MHA may issue advisory to the States/ UTs to strictly adhere to the provisions of jail manual in the management of prisons. Regular inspection from the senior officers of the prisons, law enforcement agencies and judiciary should be conducted to keep a check on the activities of the prison inmates. The Prison Department should appoint well-equipped and trained staff in prisons and ensure tenure-based transfers and posting of prison officials.**

**4.11.7 The Committee also expressed its concern on a very low number of women prisons vis-à-vis number of women prisoners, due to which, the women inmates are kept in separate**

cells in regular jails. It observes that, some of the States have no women prisons. The Committee recommends that the MHA should conduct a study to analyze the number of women prisons in the country, State-wise, and thereafter, prepare a roadmap for constructing exclusive women prisons, wherever necessary. A status report in this regard, may be furnished to the Committee.

#### 4.12 Schemes for Safety of Women

4.12.1 The expenditure under the Schemes for Safety of Women is incurred from the Nirbhaya Fund in the Public Account on such schemes which are aimed primarily at ensuring the safety of women. A small outlay is allotted to Delhi Police for their schemes in the national capital and the rest are administered by the Ministry through release to State / UT Governments for certain identified projects such as Safe City Projects, strengthening of Forensic Science Labs, National Emergency Response System (NERS) 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. An amount of ₹200 crore is proposed to be transferred to the Nirbhaya Fund in the Public Account in the year 2022-23.

**Table 4.23**

(₹ in crores)				
	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	171.63	100.00	100.00	200.00

4.12.2 As part of annual contribution towards the Nirbhaya Fund corpus, MHA has proposed a transfer of ₹200.00 crore in 2022-23. This will ensure that sufficient funds are available in the Nirbhaya Fund corpus in the year 2022-23 for MHA which has a requirement of ₹696.35 crores towards implementation of various projects funded from the Nirbhaya Fund.

4.12.3 MHA informed that it has undertaken the following projects, under the Nirbhaya Fund scheme for safety of women, as per details below:

**Table 4.24**

Project	Funds approved (in ₹ Cr.)	Funds utilised (in ₹ Cr)	Status/ outcome
112 Emergency Response Support system	385.69	358.46	Launched in 35 States/ UTs
Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children	223.19	137.05	Cyber-crimereporting portal launched - www.cybercrime.gov.in. Cyber Forensic Labs Estb in 28 States/UTs. Over 19000 personnel trained in handling cyber-crime related cases

Modern Special Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura, Delhi	23.53	16.76	95% of the construction is completed. Project will be completed in March 2022.
Safe City Proposal for 8 Cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai)	2840.05	1900.10 (Central share- ₹1349.58 crore and state share of ₹550.52)	Procurement and deployment of various items of project for each city is under progress.
Establishment of a State-of-the-art DNA Analysis facility at CFSL, Chandigarh	99.76	33.10	A State-of-the-Art DNA analysis Centre has been inaugurated in Central Forensic Sciences Laboratory Chandigarh on 23 <sup>rd</sup> December 2019.
Training of Investigation Officers/ Prosecution Officers/ Medical Officers in forensic evidence and procurement of Forensic Kits for sexual Assault cases	29.02	29.02	Over 21000 Officials Trained in handling forensic evidence.  Number of Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) Kits distributed to States/UTs: 14950
Strengthening DNA analysis, cyber forensic & related facilities in 23 State Forensic Sciences Laboratories	203.45	162.33	State FSLs have procured advanced and latest equipment from the allocated funds & have commenced operations and in few States the procurement process is at advance stages.
Setting up/ Strengthening of Women Help Desks in Police Stations in the Country	107.49	107.49	10425 WHDs have been set up in police stations.
Setting up/ Strengthening of Anti-Human Trafficking Units in all Districts	100.00	99.86	696 AHTUs are functional
One-time assistance to States/UTs for Victim Compensation Fund	200.00	200.00	<b>Completed</b>
Proposal for providing facility of Social Workers/Counselors at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi	5.07	5.01	<b>Completed</b>
Various other activities under Delhi Police 'Safety of Women' Scheme in Delhi	10.20	9.96	<b>Completed</b>

## Observation/ Recommendation

**4.12.4** The Committee notes that ₹ 1900.10 crores has been spent out of approved amount of ₹ 2840.05 crores for the Safe City Proposal for 8 Cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai). The Committee recommends that the MHA may monitor the project regularly to ensure their time bound completion. The Committee further recommends that the Safe City Project may be extended to all the State/UT capitals and other big cities in next phase.

**4.12.5** The Committee expresses grave concern on the increasing cyber crime cases in the country. The Committee notes that under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children, ₹ 137.05 crores have been spent out of the approved amount of Rs 223.19 crores and cyber forensic labs have been established in 28 States/UTs. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up the matter with the remaining 8 States/ UTs to establish cyber forensic labs to strengthen cyber forensic capacity across the country. The Committee further recommends that the MHA may also extend budgetary support to the States/UTs for upgradation and increasing the number of cyber forensic labs in the States/UTs based on their requirement.

### **4.13 Border Area Development Programme (BADP)**

4.13.1 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. The allocation made under this Head for year 2022-23 is as under:-

**Table 4.25**

	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
Revenue	64.318	565.71	221.61	565.72

4.13.2 In 2022-23, the Works/projects undertaken under BADP relate to creation of Basic Infrastructure, Health Infrastructure, Education infrastructure, social sector infrastructure and infrastructure related to Agriculture & Water Resources. A new scheme "Vibrant Village Programme" for northern border areas of the country has been announced in Union Budget, which will further augment the pace of development in the northern border areas.

4.13.3 The representative of the MHA in the meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, informed the Committee that in the Vibrant Border Scheme, infrastructure will be developed in a focused manner in border villages, like in the LWE areas, 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 from these villages. It will also help to gather intelligence from the people of border villages. The Ministry is working on the modalities of the scheme.

## **Observation/ Recommendation**

**4.13.4 The Committee is disappointed to note that only ₹ 11.53 crores has been utilized (till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2022) against the allocated amount of ₹ 565.71 crores in BE 2021-22 under this head. The Committee also notes that the projected amount for BADP in BE 2022-23 has been ₹ 906.99 crores against which ₹ 562.72 has been allocated. The Committee fails to understand the reason for such high projection when the utilization under the scheme has been abysmally low. Therefore, it recommends that the MHA may undertake an assessment for the low performance and improve the utilization of funds under this head in 2022-23.**

**4.13.5 The Committee notes that under Vibrant Border Scheme, infrastructure will be developed in border areas and MHA is working on modalities of the scheme. The Committee recommends that the MHA along with creation of physical infrastructure, should also include development of social infrastructure i.e. education, health, skill development, etc., under this Programme, for overall development of the border areas. The MHA should also take up with States to ensure adequate allocation of funds for this purpose.**

## 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 recommendation for distribution of funds between the Union and the States. The needs of UTs are fulfilled in the Union Budget. The overall Budgetary provisions for the years 2021-22 and 2022-23 and expenditure upto 31.01.2022 pertaining to all the UTs without / with legislature have been given in the following tables:-

**Table No. 5.1**

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

Grant No.	B E 2021-22	R E 2021-22	Expdr. As on 31.01.2022	Expenditure % w.r.t. RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
52 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5387.41	5975.64	3771.81	63.12%	5763.65
53 - Chandigarh	5186.12	4941.25	4156.83	84.13%	5382.79
54 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	3563.59	3671.80	2646.91	72.09%	3781.10
55 - Ladakh	5958.00	5958.00	2642.19	44.34%	5958.00
56 - Lakshadweep	1467.31	1323.01	932.20	70.46%	1421.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21562.43</b>	<b>21869.70</b>	<b>14149.94</b>	<b>66.83%</b>	<b>22307.14</b>

**Table No. 5.2**

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

Grant No.	B E 2021-22	R E 2021-22	Expdr. As on 31.01.2022	Expenditure % w.r.t. RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
57- Transfers to Delhi	957.51	1030.01	951.00	92.33%	1168.00
58- Transfer to J & K	30757.00	34704.46	27653.40	79.68%	35581.44
59- Transfers to Puducherry	1729.79	1879.79	1729.77	92.02%	1729.79
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33444.30</b>	<b>37614.26</b>	<b>30334.17</b>	<b>88.01%</b>	<b>38479.23</b>

5.1.2 Further, the details of the Budgetary Grants allocated for these UTs during the fiscal year 2022- 23 under Revenue and Capital Head have been given in the following table:-

**Table 5.3**

(₹ in crores)

Grant No.	BE 2022-23		
	Revenue	capital	Total
52 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5176.43	587.22	5763.65
53 - Chandigarh	4843.46	539.33	5382.79
54 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2906.00	875.10	3781.10
55 – Ladakh	2553.29	3404.71	5958.00
56 - Lakshadweep	1199.60	221.90	1421.50
<b>TOTAL (UTs without Legislature)</b>	<b>16678.78</b>	<b>5628.26</b>	<b>22307.04</b>
57- Transfers to Delhi	1168.00	00.00	1168.00
58– Transfer to J & K	35581.44	00	35581.44
59- Transfers to Puducherry	1729.78	0.01	1729.79
<b>TOTAL (UTs with Legislature)</b>	<b>38279.22</b>	<b>00.01</b>	<b>38479.23</b>
<b>Total (All UTs)</b>	<b>54958.00</b>	<b>5828.27</b>	<b>60786.27</b>

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

### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.1.3 The Committee notes, from the perusal of the overall budgetary provisions and expenditure provided by the Ministry that UTs with legislature have performed better than the UTs without legislature with regard to the utilization of funds. Funds utilization in Ladakh and A&NI have been noticeably low especially, when they are being directly administered by the Centre. The Committee may be apprised about the reasons for slow rate of funds utilization in these UTs and the steps being taken by the Ministry to address them.**

**5.1.4 The Committee while examining the DFGs (2022-23) of the UTs on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, observed that the people’s representatives are not consulted during the preparation of budget. The Committee strongly believes that the role of people’s representative in a democratic setup is very important as they are well acquainted with the priorities, needs and aspirations of the people of their constituency. Their participation and consultation with people’s representatives is pivotal throughout the planning and execution of developmental projects. The Committee also notes that while Finance Minister takes inputs from the representatives of Trade and Industry and other stakeholders every year for**

making the Union Budget, non-consultation of people’s representatives in budgetary process, in a democratic set up, is not a desirable thing. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that the Administration of UTs should ensure the participation of the local MP/MLA and other public representatives of the Union Territories during planning, implementation and projection of budgets of developmental projects. The Committee also recommends the Ministry that the fragile and sensitive ecology of the UTs should not be disturbed, while implementing the various projects.

## 5.2 Demand No. 52 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5.2.1 A&N Islands is one of the UTs without legislature. The allocation made for implementation of various projects/schemes for year 2022-23 in the UT, is as under:-

Table No. 5.4

(₹ in crores)

Code	Scheme Name	BE 21-22	BE 22-23	Additional Allocation
3.06	Power	541.03	789.08	248.05
3.15	Road Transport	31.31	45.56	14.25
3.19	Civil Aviation	86.10	123.75	37.65
3.21	Public Works	60.16	72.58	12.42
3.25	Hiring of Transponder	200.00	246.84	46.84
5	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	231.90	268.62	36.72

5.2.2 The MHA has stated that the allocation would enable the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to complete/achieve targets of the following projects/schemes during 2022-23:-

- (i) Payment towards the cost of HSD for power generation, procurement of spares and service for maintenance of DG sets, cost of lubricating oil, transportation of HSD oil, purchase of Stores & Equipment, T&D spare parts, under the scheme - Power.
- (ii) Operation of 40 Electric AC Buses under OPEX model.
- (iii) Modernization of existing fleet of 04 Helicopters.
- (iv) Operation and maintenance of Chennai-Andaman and Nicobar Islands Submarine Optical Fiber cable & continuation of Satellite bandwidth for maintaining redundancy for Chennai Andaman and Nicobar Islands-Submarine Optical Fiber Cable project.
- (v) Fifth Stage Payment of 1x500 pax-cum-150-ton cargo vessel of M.V. Nalanda.

### (i) Disaster Management

5.2.3 Disaster Management (DM) is one of the sub-components under Demand No. 52 in the allocations of the A&N Islands. The Committee sought to know about the reasons for such massive reduction in allocation under “Disaster Management” to ₹ 1.84 crores in BE 2022-23 from ₹ 21.19 crores in BE 2021-22. The UT of A&N Islands informed that a provision to the tune of ₹ 17.92 crores has been kept for payment to BSNL, for the supply, installation, commissioning



of Tsunami Early Warning System in A&N Islands (compatible with 35 GPS observatories and Strong Motion Sensors of Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), a project of Ministry of Earth Science in A&N Islands.

5.2.4 However, the Corporate Office BSNL, New Delhi opened the Financial Bid on 25.05.2021 and directed to go for re-tender on 02.08.2021 in view of changes in PMI (Preference to Make in India) condition and the project being below ₹200 crores, the bidding process has to be compliant to DBIT guidelines and accordingly the BSNL is now in the process of re-tendering. Hence, the UT Administration had surrendered the provision of 17.92 Cr. kept in the BE of 2021-22 and as such no provision has been projected in the BE of 2022-23. However, necessary projection of fund would be made in RE based on the progress of tender process.

### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.2.5 The Committee notes that delay in tendering process by BSNL for the supply, installation, commissioning of Tsunami Early Warning System in A&NI has resulted in surrender of an amount of ₹ 17.92 crores which has been earmarked for payment to BSNL for this scheme. The Committee, therefore, recommends that to avoid any further delay, the MHA may take up the matter with BSNL to ensure a timeline for the completion of tendering and commencement of the project, as the Tsunami Early Warning System is paramount for the safety of the people of UT in mitigating harm or loss due to natural distasters. Based on that, necessary allocation may be requested from the Ministry of Finance at RE stage.**

#### **(ii) Hiring of Transponder**

5.2.6 The Chennai-Andaman and Nicobar Islands (CANI) – Submarine Cable (SMC) project between Mainland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands was commissioned from 01.10.2020. After commissioning, the CANI-SMC abundant telecom bandwidth is available 200 Gbps between Chennai-Port Blair and 100 Gbps between Port Blair and remaining locations namely Swaraj Dweep, Long Islands, Rangat, Little Andaman, Car Nicobar, Kamorta and Great Nicobar.

5.2.7 However, the CANI-SMC project does not have redundancy (spreading the sea cable capacity over multiple cables so that if one goes down, the network will run smoothly over other cables while service is restored on the damaged one). The A & N Administration has requested the Department of Telecom, Govt. of India to connect A & N Islands with Mainland through Submarine Cable for ensuring redundancy to CANI-SMC. Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), Department of Telecommunications (DoT), GoI has constituted a Committee to examine the proposal. USOF has engaged M/s Telecom Consultant of India Ltd (TCIL) to prepare report. TCIL submitted preliminary report to USOF with options. However, implementation of the project would take about another 30 to 36 months. Further, there are about 8 Islands that do not have any connectivity even after implementation of CANI-SMC project.

5.2.8 Therefore, the Satellite Bandwidth of appropriate capacity is required to be continued till establishing redundancy to CANI-SMC project between Mainland and Port Blair as other wise, any failure of CANI-SMC system particularly in Wet Plant area may lead to complete blackout of telecom facility in entire A & N Islands. It is pertinent to mention that any fault in wet plant (Submarine Part) would take longer time to rectify.

5.2.9 BSNL has provided total satellite bandwidth of 2.583 Gbps during 2020-2021 up to 10.08.2020 and from 10.08.2020 the bandwidth was enhanced to 3.483 Gbps (approx). BSNL has further upgraded the bandwidth up to 4.19 Gbps from 01.10.2021. The Expenditure during last three years is given below:

- (i) 2019-2020: ₹ 200 crores
- (ii) 2020-2021: ₹ 205 crores
- (iii) 2021-2022: ₹ 83.502 crores upto 31.12.2021  
(₹ 561.16 crores anticipated for FY 2021-22)

5.2.10 The UT of A&N Islands informed that the significant increase in allocation under the sub-head “Hiring of Transponder” is towards the reimbursement of Hiring Charges of Satellite Transponders for the year 2022-23 (₹ 286.36 crores) and payment towards the Operation and Maintenance of Chennai Andaman and Nicobar Islands Sub-Marine Optical Fibre Cable (CANI-SMC) (₹46.84 crores).

### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.2.11 The Committee notes the absence of redundancy in CANI-SMC project which may lead to total shutdown of internet in A&NI in case of disruption in connectivity. The Committee also notes that there are 8 Islands in the UT of A&NI that do not have any connectivity even after implementation of CANI-SMC project. The Committee recommends that the Government may initiate the project for establishing redundancy in CANI-SMC at the earliest as the project will take between 30-36 months for completion. A time bound road map may also be drawn for expansion of the CANI-SMC projects to provide internet connectivity to the remaining 8 islands. Additional requirement of funds for these projects may be sought from Ministry of Finance at the RE stage.**

### **(iii) Connectivity**

5.2.12 The Union Territory of A&N Islands comprises of an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, which is situated thousands of Kilometers away from the mainland of India. It is connected to the mainland through air and water route. The Committee desired to know about the proposal to commence international flights from Andaman & Nicobar Islands and establishment of new airports in Andaman & Nicobar Islands to improve the connectivity of far flung Islands of the UT with mainland.

5.2.13 During the course of meeting of the Committee held on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, the UT of A&NI informed that they are persistently following up with the Ministry of Civil Aviation to impress upon the airlines for commencement of International flights from Veer Savarkar International Airport at Port Blair in A & N Islands. Further, to promote international flights, the UT Administration has completely waived off the VAT on ATF which was earlier 10%. Similarly, the Ministry of Defence has waived off the landing charges at Port Blair airport for international flights.

5.2.14 There is a proposal for establishment of 02 New Greenfield Airports in A & N Islands at Great Nicobar Island and Port Blair to improve the connectivity of far-flung Islands of the UT with Mainland. The Airports Authority of India has completed the necessary technical

(Aerial LiDAR) survey of the identified sites at Great Nicobar Island and Port Blair. On finalization of the New Airport sites, the AAI will submit the DPR.

5.2.15 A New Integrated Terminal Building is also being constructed by the Airports Authority of India at Port Blair Airport, which is designed to handle 1200 pax in peak hours (600 Arrival and 600 Departure passengers). The new terminal building is expected to be operationalized by September, 2022.

#### **Observation / Recommendation**

**5.2.16 The Committee notes that International flights have not started from Veer Savarkar International Airport, Port Blair inspite of the VAT and landing charges being waived off by UT Administration and MoD respectively. The Committee believes that commencement of international flights from A&N Islands will boost tourism by attracting more number of foreign tourists which will increase the revenue of the UT. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may take up the matter with M/o Civil Aviation to address the issues for starting the international flights from A&N Islands on priority.**

#### **(iv) Drinking water supply**

5.2.17 The Committee expressed its concern on the shortage of potable water in the UT of A&NI. The Committee sought to know about the steps taken by the UT administration to provide potable water in the UT. The representative of the UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands informed that during summer season, Port Blair faces shortage of drinking water supply. In order to overcome this shortage, the Administration has identified a natural water source in Rutland Island, which is in south of Port Blair. Water is being transported through a submarine pipeline from Rutland to Pongi Balu on the other side of the island. It is then taken to a dam called Danikari Dam from where, it is supplied to the Port Blair towns.

#### **Observation / Recommendation**

**5.2.18 The Committee takes note of the efforts of the UT administration to overcome the shortage of potable water in Port Blair towns. The Committee would further like to know about the steps taken to provide potable water to other inhabited islands of the UT and also for rainwater harvesting and desalination plants.**

#### **(v) Renewable Energy**

5.2.19 The Committee is of the view that the UT of A&N Islands has huge potential for the generation of electricity through renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind energy and ocean energy, to cater to the need of the islands of the UT. The Committee sought to know from the UT of A&N Islands about the Renewable Power projects in the UT. The UT of A&N Islands replied that their total Energy Requirement is 330MW out of which 30MW is met through renewable energy. The details are as follows:-

**Table No. 5.5**

S.No.	Name of the Plant	Capacity
1.	NTPC Ground Mounted Solar Power Plant	5 MW
2.	NLC Ground Mounted Solar Power Plant	20 MW
3.	SECI Rooftop Solar Power Plant	1 MW
4.	Mundra Rooftop Solar Power Plant	3.15 MW
5.	Raj Niwas Solar Power Plant	0.05MW

5.2.20 However, the energy requirement proposed to be met through Renewable Energy as per Expert Group of MoP is 300 MW has been detailed below:-

**Table No. 5.6**

South Andaman	40MW Ground Mounted Solar Power Plant 60MW Floating Solar Power Plant 200 MWhr BESS
North & Middle Andaman	20-40 MW Wind Turbine Generators
Swaraj Dweep	3.8 MW Ground Mounted Solar Power Plant 9 MWhr-BESS 6MW Wind Turbine Generators
Shaheed Dweep	1.3 MW Ground Mounted Solar Power Plant 5.1 Mwhr-BESS 2MW Wind Turbine Generators
Little Andaman	5.7 MW Ground Mounted Solar Power Plant 13MWhr-BESS 1MW-Biomass

### **Observation / Recommendation**

**5.2.21 The Committee notes with displeasure that only 30 MW of the total energy requirement of 330 MW of the A&N Islands is being met through renewable energy, which is abysmally low. However, as per expert group of Ministry of Power, there is a proposal for producing 300 MW of electricity through solar, wind and biomass energy in different island of the UT. The Committee is of the considered view that use of renewable sources of energy is the need of the hour to mitigate climate change. The Committee, therefore, recommends that MHA along with the UT administration may play an instrumental role in pushing the efforts of the concerned Ministry/ Department to bring the proposal of producing 300 MW of electricity sooner into reality and commence these renewable energy projects at the earliest, to reduce the dependence on non-renewable sources of energy and preserve the fragile island from the negative impact of climate change.**

#### **(vi) Cellular Jail**

5.2.22 The Committee in its meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, discussed the steps that should be taken to document the historiography of the freedom fighters who were imprisoned in Cellular Jail. Many freedom fighters have suffered in cellular jail during the struggle for India's independence. Therefore, it is pertinent that people should be informed about these freedom fighters and their valuable contributions during the Indian National Movement.

## **Observation / Recommendation**

**5.2.23 The Committee recommends that monographs/ documentaries may be created about the freedom fighters, who were imprisoned in cellular jail during the course of freedom struggle to refresh memories of the people about the sacrifices made by them during the freedom struggle.**

### **5.3 Demand No. 53 – Chandigarh**

5.3.1 The Committee sought to know about the reasons for increased allocation to the tune of ₹ 4846.79 crore in BE 2022-23 for UT of Chandigarh as against ₹ 4661.12 crore in BE 2021-22. The UT of Chandigarh informed that the increased allocation is to fulfill the committed liabilities towards enhanced salaries due to revision of 6<sup>th</sup> Punjab Pay Commission besides completing major works/projects of various departments of Chandigarh Administration. It will also facilitate in improving the Education, Health, Public Transport in the UT and the development works of Municipal Corporation and Smart City Projects.

#### **(i) Power and Renewable Energy**

5.3.2 The Committee sought to know about the reasons for increase in the allocation under sub head "Power and Renewable Energy" from ₹ 838.56 crore in BE 2021-22 to ₹ 945.91 crore in BE 2022-23. The UT of Chandigarh informed that the demand for additional funds is due to purchase of power and installation of Smart Meters. The Empowered Committee of National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM), Ministry of Power, Government of India has approved Smart Grid Project of Pan City Chandigarh. The project is being taken up as per Smart Metering Roll Out plan of the Ministry of Power, Government of India.

5.3.3 The Committee was further informed that Smart Metering Project is being implemented through two Projects:-

- (i) Smart Grid Project S/D No. 5 area under which approximately 25,168 numbers Conventional Energy Meters are being replaced with Smart Energy Meters. As on date, Smart Energy Meters have been installed in 88% of households.
- (ii) Smart Grid Whole City Project (excluding S/D No. 5 area) under which 1.84 lakhs consumers will be covered.

## **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.3.4 The Committee notes the efforts of the Administration of Chandigarh for focusing on renewable energy sources as a step in the direction of green and clean smart city. The Committee recommends that the MHA may strive to complete the smart metering project under the National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) at the earliest to reduce T&D loss.**

### **5.4 Demand No. 54 - Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu**

5.4.1 The Committee was informed by the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu that the allocation made in BE 2022-23 is to be utilized mainly for development of educational, health and other infrastructure of roads and bridges along with focus on Social upliftment and

empowerment and support to Local bodies i.e. District Panchayat and Municipal Councils of UT and also UT Share for Smart Cities of Silvassa and Diu.

5.4.2 ₹ 875.10 crores shall be utilized for “Major Works “and “Other Capital Expenditure” mainly for carrying out construction and other development activities in the form of works and projects which includes development of infrastructure facilities for health, education, tourism, roads and bridges. The allocation for works will cover spill over works as well as new projects and works.

5.4.3 ₹ 660.23 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 fund of ₹502.80 crores to Local bodies. The remaining fund of ₹157.43 crores is to be provided to other bodies and societies which mainly includes grants to 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 Diu Smart City and Silvassa Smart City.

5.4.4 Allocation of ₹ 522.73 crore under Administrative and Establishment Expenditure is mainly for payment of Salaries, Wages, Medical Expenses, Travel Expenses, and Office Expenses. ₹ 316.04 crore is allocated under various object heads to carry out activities of running of offices and providing services to the public like subsidies, repairs and maintenance of buildings, procurement of supplies and stores, procurement of clothing, tentage, arms and ammunition for police personnel, procurement of machineries and equipment, providing scholarships to students, expenditure on services, etc.

5.4.5 In the F.Y. 2020-21 the U.T. Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu was able to spend 99.99% of the allocated RE budget. As per the expenditure details upto 31.01.2022, expenditure in U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu has been 72.09% of allocated RE budget. The UT Administration present in the meeting stated that the under-utilization of fund till the month of January, 2022 for the F.Y. 2021-22 is due to 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> wave of pandemic situation of Covid-19 during the year which resulted in slow progress of work and projects/activities. However, it is expected that fund allotted will be utilized by the end of this financial year.

5.4.6 The demand projected by the U.T of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu for the year 2022-23 was ₹ 4347.66 crore; out of which a Budget of ₹ 3781.10 crore has been provided to this U.T. There is a short fall of ₹ 566.56 crore in allocation as compared to the projection made. The shortfall in allocation under few programme/activities will be reviewed *vis-à-vis* the actual progress of implementation during the next financial year and if required, additional fund will be sought at RE stage.

5.4.7 The representative of UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu informed that their focus has been on health, education, both higher and technical education and school education, construction of anganwadis and augmentation of infrastructure related to tourism. The construction of medical college with 177 seats is already in progress. The upgradation and expansion of Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital (VBCH) at Silvassa in Dadra and Nagar Haveli by 450 beds is nearing completion. Construction of 300-bed hospital at Marwad in Daman is another

ongoing project. Construction of flyovers at five major junctions in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and upgradation and strengthening of various road stretches in Dadra and Nagar Haveli including land acquisition are some of the major projects, apart from beautification and strengthening of Naroli-Rakholi road.

5.4.8 It was further informed that the key proposals for the next financial year is addition of 200 beds as part of upgradation and expansion of Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital building. It will take up total bed capacity to 650 in the hospital. There are projects like furnishing work of fort circuit house and annexe circuit house in Diu, and construction of 50 seats Nursing College at Daman. Another major project, that will be taken up, would be construction of protection wall with Jampore Ghat Development Authority which is an extension of Jampore Sea Front. This has become one of the major tourist attraction. Expansion of the sea front in both Nani Daman and Moti Daman sides is being done. Strengthening and widening of some of the major roads in Daman, namely, Ringanwada to Kachigam, Somnath junction to Kachigam Char Rasta, Kalaria junction to Dabhel Gate, additional four roads from Kunta border to Bhenslore junction, Bhenslore junction to Mashal Chowk has taken place. Another major project that would be taken up, would be strengthening and widening of National Highway-848 A from Rakholi Bridge to Velugam. This is a very important project and the Ministry of Road Transport has already sanctioned ₹ 156.20 crores. The UT administration has to bear the land acquisition cost of around ₹121 crores for the same.

5.4.9 The Committee in its meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, discussed that the fisherman in the UTs are not getting the insurance in case of boat accidents. The chemical effluents and untreated sewage waste are being released in the Daman Ganga river which is very harmful for the marine ecosystem and local communities. It was further highlighted that there is a need for stoppage of more trains at Vapi Railway Station. Efforts should also be made to include Daman in CRZ II and declare Diu as an island to create more space for the development of the UT.

#### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.4.10 The Committee notes that the fishermen of the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are not getting the insurance amount in case of boat accidents. The Committee recommends that the UT Administration should take cognizance of the matter and address the issues faced by the fishermen and impress upon the insurance companies to settle their claims. An online portal may also be created for filing and tracking applications, and settling of the insurance claims of the fishermen in the event of boat accidents.**

**5.4.11 The Committee expresses concern on the issue of the release of chemical effluents and wastes in the Daman Ganga river which is dangerous for the marine ecosystem and local communities. The Committee recommends that the Government of India should take up the matter with the UT Administration on priority, to formulate a time bound plan to stop the discharge of wastes in Daman Ganga river and take necessary steps for its cleaning by constructing sewage treatment plants. Necessary Budgetary requirement may be sought from the Ministry of Finance at RE stage for this purpose.**

**5.4.12 The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up the issue of inclusion of Daman in Daman in CRZ II, declaration of Diu as an island and stoppage of trains at Vapi station and would like to be informed about the progress made in this regard.**

## 5.5 Demand No. 55 –Ladakh

5.5.1 Ladakh has been recently given the status of UT in 2019. The MHA has informed that the UT of Ladakh would be spending a major share of the budget 2022-23 for infrastructure development of the new UT. The allocated budget shall be used mainly for the following purposes:-

- (i) improving the Health infrastructure to tackle ongoing pandemic situation especially in adverse climate of Ladakh by making sufficient heating arrangements and stocks of medical supplies;
- (ii) Enhanced allocations to Ladakh Hill Development Council
- (iii) Strengthening of PRIs;
- (iv) Supporting students by schemes like REWA, computer tablets (Yountab), etc.;
- (v) Promoting Tourism, Art and Culture;
- (vi) Execution of major works/projects in Ladakh following the Carbon Neutral paradigm.

5.5.2 The approximate distribution of the budget allocation among major sectors is as under:-

Table No. 5.7

S.No	Name of Sector/Scheme	BE 2022-23
1	Revenue Component(Salaries)	1610.08
2	Revenue Component (other than Salaries)	667.39
3	Special Development Package	2880.00
4	Capital Components	272.07
5	LAHDCs	528.46

5.5.3 The allocated Budget of ₹135.37 crores under sub-head Power, includes Revenue component of ₹70.87 Crores and Capital component of ₹ 64.50 crores and has been projected for:

- (i) Construction of office buildings for offices working in rented buildings;
- (ii) Improvement of water conductor system of various hydel projects of UT of Ladakh;
- (iii) Renovation and Modernization and capacity improvement of Hydel projects in Leh and Kargil Districts;
- (iv) Creation of New Distribution Substations in areas where there is increased demand;
- (v) HT LT Network and creation of new substations and other works in 66/11 KV substations; and
- (vi) Machinery and Equipment including safety equipment.

### (i) Connectivity

5.5.4 The Committee sought to know about the steps taken to improve connectivity of the UT of Ladakh with rest of country. The UT of Ladakh informed that the following projects are



proposed to be undertaken to improve the connectivity of UT of Ladakh with rest of the country:-

**I- Road:**

- (i) 14.50 kms Zojila Tunnel on Srinagar-Leh National High way is being constructed by MoRTH through M/S NHIDCL for round the year connectivity to Ladakh from Srinagar axis.
- (ii) A fresh proposal has also been sent by UT Administration of Ladakh to MoRTH to convert the proposed service tunnel to an additional full tunnel to make the Zojila a four-lane tunnel. Besides, MoRTH has also been requested to consider constructing structures for protection from avalanches on the road accessing the tunnels on both sides to make it reliable.
- (iii) Work is in progress on 289 kms Nimu-Padam- Darcha Road by BRO to provide alternate connectivity from HP axis with tunnel on the Shinkunla pass.
- (iv) Improvement and widening of the 435 kms Leh- Manali road to double lane is in progress. Besides there are proposals for construction of tunnels at Barlachla, Tanglangla and Lachungla passes on this axis to make the road accessible round the year.

**II - Rail Connectivity:**

- (i) Survey and preparation of DPR is in progress for construction of 498 kms Bilaspur- Leh railway line to provide rail connectivity to Ladakh from HP axis.

**III - Air Connectivity**

- (i) Air connectivity by regular commercial flights to Kargil has been a longstanding requirement. District Kargil of UT of Ladakh has an airport with a runway of 6000 Feet. As there are technical issues in landing of big bodied aircraft, the UT Administration of Ladakh on the recommendation of the Airports Authority of India, has requested the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to carryout feasibility study of commercial flights from Kargil Airport. The Administration of UT of Ladakh has paid the consultancy charges to ICAO.
- (ii) Budget has also been projected for operating subsidized helicopter services for the people of UT Ladakh. The Administration is operating two Pawan Hans Helicopters i.e B3 & Mi-172 in various sectors of Ladakh and from Kargil to Srinagar and Jammu.
- (ii) About 40 helipads in various locations of district Leh and Kargil are being constructed.

**Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.5.5 The Committee notes that UT Administration of Ladakh has requested the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to carryout feasibility study of commercial flights from Kargil Airport. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the people's representatives are not being involved by the Administration of UT while**

**finalizing/ prioritizing the developmental projects, earmarked to be taken. The Committee reiterates its recommendation made at Para 5.1.4.**

**(ii) Tourism**

5.5.6 The MHA has informed that on the tourism front, the allocation of ₹31.64 cr in BE 2022-23 will be utilized towards development of tourism in the newly formed UT of Ladakh is as per details given below:-

**Table No. 5.8**

		(₹ in crores)
1	Development of Wayside amenities	₹ 386.09 lakhs
2	Preservation and Conservation of Heritage monuments such as Monasteries, Gompas etc.	₹ 1094.79 lakhs.
3	Development of Tourist Facilitation Centers	₹1549.12 lakhs.
4.	Developments of View points	₹ 24.00 lakhs.
5.	Signages at important tourist spots	₹ 20.00 lakhs.
6.	Development of River Fronts	₹ 90.00 lakhs.

5.5.7 In the meeting held on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, the Committee was informed by the representatives of CAPFs that massive plantation has been done by them covering 1,216 location in 34 States/UTs. Under the Plantation Drive-2020, 1,47,38,040 saplings were planted and under Plantation Drive-2021, 1,07,09,761 saplings have been planted. It was further informed that the death rate of saplings are very low. Out of the two crore plus saplings, only eight lakh saplings died, which have been replanted.

**Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.5.8 The Committee is aware of the huge tourist footfall in Ladakh. With tourists coming in, there is a growing problem of improper disposal of garbage and inorganic wastes like plastic bottles, etc. The Committee believes that the uncontrolled tourist practices will gradually lead to degradation of the fragile ecosystem of Ladakh. The Committee, therefore, recommends that a roadmap may be created for creation of carbon-neutral Ladakh including use of renewable energy sources, electric transport, organic farming, micro-irrigation techniques and sustainable tourism model with minimum carbon footprint.**

**5.5.9 The Committee recommends that the UT Administration may take steps to increase green cover in Ladakh by planting more trees. The tree plantation drives of CAPFs deployed in Ladakh may be integrated with the efforts of the UT Administration to increase the green cover. The Committee recommends that the MHA may extend necessary budgetary support and technological interventions to the UT for the same.**

**(iii) Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils (LAHDCs)**

5.5.10 The budgetary allocation for Ladakh also contains a component for LAHDCs. The allocation made to LAHDCs for the year 2022-23 is as under:-

**Table No. 5.9**

(₹ in crores)			
S.No	District	Revenue	Capital
1	LAHDC Leh	30.87	233.32
2	LAHDC Kargil	30.95	233.32
	Total	61.82	466.64

5.5.11 The data on allocation and utilization of funds by the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils (LAHDC) since the creation of UT of Ladakh is as under:-

**Table No. 5.10**

(₹ in crores)					
			Nov 2019 - Mar 2020	2020-21	Apr 2021 - Jan 2022
Leh	Capital	Allocation	97.57	232.43	210.01
		Expenditure	7.72	125.18	130.46
	Revenue	Allocation	581.69	5.13	30.82
		Expenditure	539.96	4.40	20.74
Kargil	Capital	Allocation	70.13	232.42	208.32
		Expenditure	64.64	178.99	130.53
	Revenue	Allocation	237.29	6.33	30.75
		Expenditure	296.34	5.39	20.47

5.5.12 The Ministry informed that the proposal received from the UT of Ladakh regarding implementation of legal provision for Non-lapsability of Budgetary Allocation in PFMS framework and approval for transfer of unspent funds related to LAHDC to Deposit Head 8448 for UT Ladakh, is under examination.

5.5.13 The Committee sought to know about the reasons for under-utilization of funds by Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils (LAHDCs) since 2019. The UT of Ladakh replied that the reasons for under-utilization of funds by Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils (LAHDCs) are as under:-

- (i) Ladakh depends on labour coming from outside. Due to COVID-19 lockdown and stoppage of seasonal migration of labour, the execution of works was affected.
- (ii) The working season is normally 6-8 months, part of which was lost in the lockdown and unlock started in off season.

5.5.14 However, LAHDCs of Leh and Kargil have reported that at present their expenditure is 63.29% and 64.89% respectively of the budget allocation and the same is expected to increase further by the end of the financial year 2021-22.

5.5.15 At present, financial power to grant administrative approval to expenditures on individual works of upto ₹ 5 Crores have been re-delegated to Deputy Commissioner who is also CEO, LAHDC. Financial power to grant contracts for individual works has been re-delegated as follows:-

- (i) Chief Engineer upto ₹ 10 Crores

- (ii) Superintendent Engineer upto ₹ 3 Crores.
- (iii) Executive Engineer upto ₹ 2 Crores.

### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.5.16 The Committee notes that at present, the expenditure of the LAHDCs of Leh and Kargil are 63.29% and 64.89% respectively, which is low, considering the developmental needs of the UT. The Committee understands that the working season in UT of Ladakh is normally 6-8 months, which is less as compared to other States/ UTs. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Budgetary provision for the UT of Ladakh may be made non-lapsable/ may be carried forward to next year so that the projects can be completed and funds are not surrendered at the end of the financial year 2022-23.**

#### **(iv) Vacancies in the Administration of UT of Ladakh**

5.5.17 The Committee desired to be apprised about the number of vacancies in various Departments in the UT of Ladakh (since its creation in 2019) and steps taken to fill them. The UT of Ladakh informed that following progress has been made concerning recruitment to the vacant posts:

- (i) 613 District Cadre posts have been filled since abrogation of Art 370 (advertised prior to reorganization of J&K);
- (ii) 829 UT/Divisional Cadre vacant posts have been referred to SSC for recruitment;
- (iii) 266 vacant posts in Ladakh Police have been advertised through Police Recruitment Board; and
- (iv) Vacant promotion quota posts are being filled up on stop-gap basis by giving higher charges to the eligible employees.

5.5.18 Further, the Recruitment Rules of the non-gazetted cadres provides that no person shall be eligible for appointment unless a person is a Resident of the Union territory of Ladakh. The Resident certificate is being issued as per Ladakh Grant of Resident Certificate (Procedure) Order, 2021.

#### **(v) Reservation Policy**

5.5.19 The Committee was informed by the UT of Ladakh that the reservation rules notified by UT Administration of Ladakh vide SO 14 dated 23.04.2020 provide the following reservation:-

- (i) Scheduled Castes- 1%
- (ii) Scheduled Tribes - 45%
- (iii) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-
  - a) Residents of areas adjoining Line of Actual Control (LAC)- 4%
- (iv) Economically Weaker Section (who are not covered under the scheme of reservation for SCs, STs, and LAC)- 10%

- (v) Ex- Servicemen- 6% (Horizontal Reservation)
- (vi) Physically Challenged Persons- 4% -(Horizontal Reservation)
- (vii) Physically Challenged Persons Explanation:-
  - a) Blindness or low vision- 1%
  - b) Deaf and hard of hearing- 1%
  - c) Locomotor disability including cerebral palsy, leprosy cured, dwarfism, acid attack victims and muscular Dystrophy-1%
  - d) Autism, intellectual disability, specific learning disability and mental illness; and
  - e) Multiple disabilities from amongst persons under clauses (a) to (d), including deaf-blindness.

[(d) + (e) = 1%]

5.5.20 The horizontal reservation to the extent of 6% of the available vacancies shall be provided to the Ex-serviceman against such posts only where the maximum of the pay scale does not exceed ₹ 10,500/-

5.5.21 For purpose of clause 5 and 6, the horizontal reservation means the reservations which would cut across the vertical reservation (what is called interlocking reservation) and the person selected against the physically challenged quota will have to be placed in the appropriate category viz. if he/she belongs to the scheduled caste category, he/she will be placed in that quota by making the necessary adjustment and similarly if he/she belongs to the open competition category, he/she will be placed in that category.

5.5.22 The Committee sought to know about the percentage of tribals and number of tribes in the UT of Ladakh. The UT Administration replied that as per census 2011, the tribal population in UT of Ladakh is 2,18,355 which is 79.61% of the total population of 2,74,289. The following Schedules Tribes are the inhabitants of the UT of Ladakh:-

- (i) Balti
- (ii) Beda
- (iii) Bot, Boto
- (iv) Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin
- (v) Changpa
- (vi) Garra
- (vii) Mon
- (viii) Purigpa

### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.5.23 The Committee notes that as per census 2011, the tribal population in UT of Ladakh is ₹ 2,18,355 which is 79.61% of the total population of ₹ 2,74,289. The Committee recommends that special status may be granted to the UT of Ladakh considering the developmental requirements of the tribal population. The Committee further recommends that the possibility of including Ladakh in 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> Schedule may be examined.**

### **(vi) Industrial Development**

5.5.24 The Committee was informed that a new Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of Ladakh is being prepared by the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This scheme is expected to give major boost to investment in the UT of Ladakh.

5.5.25 Many entrepreneurs have taken benefit of the old IDS scheme of the DPIIT, PMEGP and other loans and invested in hotel industry, handloom, steel fabrication, food processing, joineries, small businesses and construction.

#### **(vii) Drinking Water Supply**

5.5.26 The following planned steps are being taken by the UT of Ladakh for providing potable water in Ladakh as listed below:

- (i) To supply potable water in Urban areas, Request for Proposal (RFP) is being invited to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for @24x7 water supply in the Towns of Leh and Kargil. In the meantime, number of works for augmentation of urban water supply is in progress under AMRUT and Special Development Package (SDP). Recently, a successful pilot project of 24x7 water potable supply in Gangles area of upper Leh, has been implemented.
- (ii) In rural areas, the scheme of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is in progress to provide 'Functional Household Tap Connection' (FHTC) to every rural household. Nearly 30% of the rural households in UT of Ladakh have been connected with FHTC so far. Work on providing FHTC to remaining households is in progress.
- (iii) To supplement water supply and to meet immediate and urgent needs, hand pumps are also being installed in UT of Ladakh as per demand both in urban and rural areas.

5.5.27 Besides the above, water tankers are being deployed to meet water requirement in water scarce areas (both rural and urban).

#### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.5.28 The Committee appreciates the efforts of the UT Administration to provide 'Functional Household Tap Connection' (FHTC) to nearly 30% of the rural households. The Committee recommends that the Government may extend necessary funds and resources to cover the remaining rural areas as well, at the earliest, to make potable water available to all the households.**

#### **(viii) Organic Farming**

5.5.29 According to the information provided to the Committee, the steps taken to promote Organic Farming are as follows:-

- (i) The UT, under the Mission Organic Development Initiative (MODI) Scheme, promotes organic farming. So far an area of about 3000 hectares has been covered under Large area Certification through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) Scheme with the final target to cover whole region under Organic Certification by

2025.

(ii) To boost organic farming, the UT provides:-

- a) Incentives for construction of vermin-compost pits.
- b) Vermi-compost/ Bio-fertilizers: 21,177 Quintals of vermin-compost / bio-fertilizers amounting to ₹3.60 crores have been purchased & distributed among the farmers of UT of Ladakh.
- c) Nursery Development.

(iii) Production of sea-buckthorn, apricot, apple and other Horticulture crops:-

- a) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), for the establishment of new gardens/Area expansion programme for Apple/ Apricot, 85 hectares of land with a financial outlay of ₹11.91 lakhs have been completed for Horticulture development of above fruit crops for the financial year 2021-22.

5.5.30 Under Special Development package (SDP), 20 hectares of lands with a financial outlay of ₹ 180.00 lakhs have been completed for development of individual orchard for sea buckthorn, apricot, apple and other Horticulture crops. 20 kanals of Sea-buckthorn model orchards were established in Nubra region for demonstration on pilot basis. The target for next year is 10 hectares for sea buckthorn.

5.5.31 Funding support of ₹ 1.85 Cr is provided under SDP for creation of water resources, drip irrigation and solar water lifting for area expansion activities.

#### **(ix) Waste Management**

5.5.32 The Rural Development Department is managing the rural waste under Swachh Bharat Mission –Gramin (SBM -G). At present, there are 07 SWM projects being implemented in 07 blocks of Leh Districts and 01 SWM is being implemented in Kargil District. The solid waste is collected from the villages and is segregated at these centres. Each of the 31 Blocks in Ladakh is targeted for coverage with a SWM Project.

5.5.33 In seven Blocks in Leh District & one Block in Kargil District, SWM facilities are functional with segregated collection & disposal mechanism in place. 18 more blocks in both the districts have been approved under SBM-G, Phase-II. In the remaining five Blocks, SWM projects are being established under Special Development Package.

5.5.34 The functional SWM projects are equipped with plastic shredding machines, bailing machines, vehicles/pick-up vans to collect solid waste from households. The facilities are serviced with trained manpower too. Eventually, all SWM projects will be equipped with similar facilities.

5.5.35 Under Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin (SBM-G), two Faecal Sludge Management Projects are also being taken-up – one in each District of Ladakh.

## Observation/ Recommendation

**5.5.36 The Committee notes the steps taken for solid waste management under Swachh Bharat Mission –Gramin (SBM -G) in Ladakh and recommends that the UT Administration may consider a complete ban on the use of plastic water bottles which will help in reducing land and water pollution in Ladakh.**

5.5.37 The Committee in its meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, deliberated upon some of the developmental issues of the UT of Ladakh. It was discussed that the land identification for the proposed Sindhu Central University has not been finalized. The Committee expressed its concern on the delay in construction of the medical college in Ladakh which was sanctioned in 2019. There has been a continuous under-utilization of funds given to the UT of Ladakh due to short working season. It was also highlighted to the Committee that the official language for the UT has not yet been declared. Apart from the above, no seats have been allocated for bhoti language in the Master of Arts (M.A.) course in the notification released for the University of Ladakh in this season.

## Observation/ Recommendation

**5.5.38 The Committee notes that no substantial progress has been made in the construction of infrastructure of the medical college in Ladakh, despite sanctioning of project in 2019. The Committee believes that the medical college is an urgent requirement for the UT particularly in view of the fact that a number of students go abroad for medical courses. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may take up with the concerned Ministry/ Department to remove administrative bottlenecks and expedite the construction of medical college. It further recommends that in the meantime, the college may commence its academic activities from the existing hospital of the UT.**

**5.5.39 The Committee notes that the official language of the UT has not been declared even after the passage of two years since the creation of two UTs. It recommends that the Government of India may declare the Official Language of the UT of Ladakh within a time frame. The Committee also recommends the Government to notify the third language under New Education Policy for the UT of Ladakh.**

## 5.6 Demand No. 56 – Lakshadweep

5.6.1 The allocation Budget and Expenditure during 2020-21 for the UT of Lakshadweep is tabulated as under:-

Table No. 5.11

(₹ in crores)

	Particular	Revenue	Capital	Total
1	BE2020-21	1174.84	201.62	1376.46
2	RE2020-21	1174.84	201.62	1376.46
3	Supplementary	0.02	0.05	0.07
4	Surrender	-21.02	-.96.64	-117.66
5	Final Grant 2020-21	1153.84	105.03	1258.87
6	Actuals 2020-21	1135.72	102.11	1237.83
7	% over FG	99.14%	100.30%	99.29%



5.6.2 The allocation of Budget and Expenditure during FY 2021-22 is tabulated as under:-

**Table No. 5.12**

(₹ in crores)

S.No	Particulars	Revenue	Capital	Total
A	Approved BE 2021-22	1238.21	229.10	1467.31
B	RE 2021-22 approved by Ministry	1232.96	90.05	1323.01
C	Cut in RE 2021-22 (A-B)	5.25	139.05	144.30
D	Expenditure till 31/12/2021	799.51 (65%)	41.23 (46%)	840.74 (64%)

5.6.3 The projects proposed to be undertaken during FY 2022-23 for Health, Education, Agriculture, Tourism and allied activities in the UT of Lakshadweep are as follows:-

**Table No. 5.13**

(₹ in crores)

<b>I. Health</b>	
<b>Programme/ Activity proposed in BE 2022-23</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
Land Acquisition/ Construction of buildings for Hospitals, Nursing College & Para Medical College and maintenance of existing buildings	50.20
Purchase of Medical Equipment & Instruments	10.05
Outsourcing of Health services & Insurance Scheme	15.06
Purchase of medicines and allied items	10.00
Engagement of contract doctors and paramedical staff	4.75
Maintenance of Nursing College & Para Medical College	3.00
Maintenance of health institutions in peripheral islands through PRIs	7.50
Maintenance of AYUSH hospitals/ dispensaries	0.62
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>101.18</b>

(₹ in crores)

<b>II. Education &amp; Allied Activities</b>	
<b>Programme/ Activity proposed in BE 2022-23</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
Construction of buildings for schools, Colleges and Polytechnic Institute and its maintenance	9.70
Scholarship to students	8.00
Running & maintenance of Arts & Science Colleges and Polytechnics	4.00
Grant to Panchayat for running and maintenance of schools like purchase of books, purchase of furniture, conducting of educational tours, conducting other events, etc.	20.00
Conducting various sports and games events and participation of UTL teams in national events	3.55
Organizing arts events and maintenance of libraries	0.50
Construction of Sports stadia, play grounds and library buildings	2.10
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>47.85</b>

(₹ in crores)

<b>III. Agriculture and allied activities</b>	
<b>Programme/ Activity proposed in BE 2022-23</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
Implementation of farmer welfare programmes under Crop Husbandry through PRIs	3.00

Implementation of land reclamation and irrigation programmes under Soil and Water Conservation through PRIs	0.20
Construction of buildings for Agriculture	1.00
Implementation of farmer welfare programmes under Animal Husbandry through PRIs	7.00
Construction of buildings for office, veterinary hospital, etc. and maintenance	0.53
Implementation of fishermen welfare programmes under Fisheries by and through PRIs	3.20
Construction of buildings for Fisheries	0.60
Purchase of Ice Plants, Workshop equipment, etc.	2.00
Schemes for supporting cooperative societies	1.63
Construction of buildings for Cooperation	0.30
Loans to Cooperative Societies	0.20
Recoveries	-0.25
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>19.41</b>

(₹ in crores)

<b>IV. Tourism and allied activities</b>	
<b>Programme/ Activity proposed in BE 2022-23</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
Maintenance of tourist builds	0.05
Capacity building training for existing staff and training of local students in tourism courses	0.40
Procurement of water sports instruments, furnishing items, health club equipment, etc.	0.50
Participation of fairs and festivals, Printing of publicity materials, advertisement of Lakshadweep Tourism	2.00
Repair of Departmental crafts	0.05
Hiring of manpower for implementation of schemes	0.15
Beach beautification	0.10
Construction of Tourist Cottages/ Huts	3.00
Purchase of Water scooters, Dive boats, etc.	0.50
Purchase of Equipment and Machineries/ Floating jetties, etc.	0.50
Investment/ Loans in LTDC	2.25
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>9.50</b>

5.6.4 The UT of Lakshadweep informed that the focus of the Administration right now is to develop Islands in a holistic manner through tourism, fisheries, agriculture and by bridging social, human and physical infrastructure gaps. One of the key components of this is human resource development by having more and more such centres so that the Island's students and upcoming talent can be nurtured in the Island itself.

**(i) Connectivity**

5.6.5 The Committee sought to know whether feasibility study in the major islands of UT of Lakshadweep for development of airstrips for operation of DO-228 aircraft by Airports Authority of India has been carried out. The UT of Lakshadweep informed that the tender for feasibility study for new green field airport at Minicoy has been floated by AAI. The tender is expected to be finalized by the end of February, 2022 and the report is expected to be submitted in two months from the date of work order. Meanwhile, meeting was held with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) on 29.01.2022 and HAL has agreed to consult with operators and also AAI on the

proposal for utilization DO-228 aircrafts in providing air connectivity from Agatti to Kochi, Mangalore and Goa, etc. Further AAI is also conducting feasibility study for expansion of Agatti Airport for making it A320-landing airport. The report is expected by end of February, 2022.

**(vi) Kavaratti Smart City**

5.6.6 Regarding the fund allocation to the Kavaratti Smart City Limited (KSCL), the UT of Lakshadweep informed that approved project cost of Kavaratti Smart City Mission is ₹ 527 crore, out of which projects of ₹ 180 crore are under convergence. Hence, remaining amount of ₹ 173.50 crore has to be shared equally by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and UT. So far, ₹ 50 crore central share (project fund) has been received from MoHUA and ₹ 3.05 crore is available as UT share.

5.6.7 However, based on Advisory No.13 issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) with regard to Area Based Development under Smart City Mission and in pursuance to meeting held with MoHUA, the Board of Directors of KSCL at its meeting held on 14.01.2022 has resolved to include sister islands of Kavaratti so that the core objective of Area Based Development of Smart City Mission is achieved. Accordingly, the projects are being reworked and DPR are under preparation. Details of new project cost outlay will be submitted by UTLA in due course to MoHUA and MHA for allocation of required funds.

5.6.8 The Committee sought to know about the reasons for utilization of only ₹ 2.32 crores till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 against the allocated amount of ₹ 34.91 crores in BE 2021-2022 for the scheme relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries & Co-Operation in the U.T. of Lakshadweep. The UT of Lakshadweep informed the Committee that a major rationalization of schemes has been done for all the schemes and programmes run by Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Cooperation departments of UT Administration of Lakshadweep. Due to this, the administration is moving towards promoting DBT to beneficiaries, removing inefficiencies in implementation of schemes and elimination of redundancy in identification of beneficiaries. All this has led to a more streamlined approach to budget expenditure and greater efficiency.

**Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.6.9 The Committee notes that the UT of Lakshadweep is focusing on tourism, fisheries, agriculture for holistic development of the UT. But, only ₹ 2.32 crores (till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021) has been utilized against the allocated amount of ₹ 34.91 crores in BE 2021-2022 on the ‘scheme for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries & Co-Operation’. The Committee fails to understand that how the UT administration is going to develop the UT with under-utilization of funds under such a crucial sector, which is the major source of livelihood for inhabitants there. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the UT administration should take proactive and diligent steps to improve the fund utilization pattern of these sectors in ensuing financial year.**

5.6.10 While discussing DFG (2022-23) of the MHA in the meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, it was observed by the Committee that the elected representatives were not consulted for the proposal of expansion of Agatti airport.

5.6.11 During deliberations, it was brought to the Committee's notice that there is a seating capacity of 2,300 pax to connect and transport people from the mainland to the islands and intra-island through ships. But as of now, seating capacity has been reduced to 400 as a number of ships are lying in the Cochin Shipyard for maintenance. It is causing inconvenience to the people as it is the only medium of transport for the intra-island and with mainland.

5.6.12 It was also highlighted that under *Swachh Bharat Mission*, contractual employees including casual labour have been retrenched during the COVID-19 pandemic. This has increased unemployment in the UT. The Committee expressed concern on the island-wise low teacher-pupil ratio and doctor-patient ratio in the UT. The Committee also expressed its concern that the five departments i.e. medicine, animal husbandry, agriculture, education and health have been taken away from the Panchayat.

### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.6.13 The Committee takes a serious note that inspite of the recommendation made by the Committee in its 231<sup>st</sup> Report on DFG (2021-22) of the MHA to revisit the proposal for extension of runway for landing Airbus in Lakshadweep, feasibility study is being conducted by AAI for expansion of Agatti Airport for making it an A320 aircraft landing airport. The Committee is of the considered view that the project could be detrimental for the corals and that the long-term vision of the UT should be to conserve and preserve the fragile and sensitive ecology of the UT. Development and promotion of tourism should not compromise the ecology of Lakshadweep. The Committee recommends that the UT Administration of Lakshadweep may take up with AAI to revisit the proposal of expanding the airport for landing Airbus 320 aircrafts. The Committee further recommends that the best global practices regarding the use of small aircrafts with short takeoff and landing (STOL) for eco-friendly tourism in other Island States of the world may be studied and suitably adopted for the UT of Lakshadweep.**

**5.6.14 The Committee takes note of the developmental issues of UT of Lakshadweep pertaining to the reduction in number of ships for transport, increase in unemployment and taking away of some of the departments from the Panchayat. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs may convene a meeting with the Administration of the UT of Lakshadweep, involving the local Member of Parliament and other public representatives of the UT to discuss and find an amicable solution to these issues pertaining to the UT of Lakshadweep.**

## 5.7 Demand No. 57 - Transfers to Delhi

5.7.1 The allocations made under 'Transfers to Delhi' for year 2022-23 is as under:-

Table No. 5.14

(₹ in crores)						
SI. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Head	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Expenditure 2021-22 (till 31st Dec, 2021)	BE 2022-23 (Projected)	BE 2022-23 (Allocated)
1.	Grant in lieu of share in Central taxes and duties	325.00	325.00	235.63	9000.00	325.00
2.	Enhanced Compensation to 1984 riot victims	1.50	4.00	0.00	2.50	2.00
3.	Grants towards contribution to Union Territory Disaster Response Fund	05.00	75.00	0.00	160.00	15.00
4.	Normal Central Assistance to UTs	626.00	626.00	453.85	2020.00	626.00
5.	Additional Central Assistance for EAP-CTP under the	0.01	0.01	0.00	215.34	200.00
	Total	957.51	1030.01	689.48	11397.84	1168.00

5.7.2 The proposals of the Ministry to utilize the amount of ₹ 1168.00 crore allocated in BE 2022-23 are as under: -

- (i) An amount of ₹ 626.00 crore is proposed under the Central Assistance to UTs which is an untied fund and will be utilized to finance schemes and projects of GNCTD.
- (ii) An amount of ₹ 325.00 crore is proposed under Grants in lieu of share in Central taxes and duties which is an untied fund and will be utilized to finance schemes and projects of GNCTD.
- (iii) Contribution of ₹ 15.00 crore under the Grants towards contribution to Union Territory Disaster Response Fund will be utilized under this scheme for making payment of remaining cases of ex-gratia assistance of ₹ 50000/- to the next of kin of the deceased due to COVID-19 and for the other COVID-19 related activities as per approved items and norms of assistance for utilization of funds under State Disaster Response Fund. More than 32000 applications have been received for ex-gratia assistance, out of which approximately 26720 cases have been disbursed the ex-gratia payments as on 31.01.2022.

- (iv) The amount of ₹ 2.00 crore will be utilized for giving enhanced compensation to 1984 riots victims. Approximately, 90 beneficiaries are to be compensated after the completion of requisite formalities.
- (v) Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant project amounting to ₹ 2018 crores is proposed to be executed in six packages and expected to be completed by October, 2024. Package-1 is for construction of a new 477 MLD WTP at Chandrawal. Packages 2, 3 & 4 pertain to transmission main and distribution works, Package 5 and Package 6 are for strengthening of GIS Mapping and Public outreach program respectively. Package 1 was awarded to M/s L&T Ltd. on 24.07.2019 at a total cost of ₹ 599 crores and is likely to be completed by March, 2023. Package 2, 3 and 4 are at Tender stage. Tenders for Package 5 will be invited after award of work of Packages 2, 3 and 4. DPR and bid document for Package 6 is being prepared by the consultants. Approximately ₹ 37.79 crores upto January 2022 have been spent on the project with 25% progress of work. Unspent balance as on Jan. 2022 is ₹ 196.33 crore. The existing work is in advance stage of execution and three other packages are at stage of award as the tenders of these packages have already been received. ₹ 200 crore will be utilized for same.

5.7.3 The Committee sought to know whether the allocations of ₹ 15 crores in BE 2022-23 under DDRF would be adequate, especially for making ex-gratia payment to the next of kin in Covid-19 deaths. The UT of Delhi replied that 75 per cent of the allocations are made by MHA and 25 per cent matching contribution is to be made by the Delhi Government. ₹133.60 crore have already been disbursed under the scheme. The UT of Delhi further informed that ₹ 75.00 crore has been provided in the Revised Estimates of 2021-22 for DDRF of Delhi which would substantially meet the required expenditure of ex-gratia assistance of ₹ 50,000/- to the next of kin of the deceased persons due to COVID-19. Thus, as per present assessment of COVID-19 cases and declining trend of deaths, due to COVID-19, a contribution of ₹15.00 crore towards DDRF of Delhi in FY 2022-23 should be adequate for the purpose. However, in case further funds are required in DDRF of Delhi, request for providing the same would be made in RE of 2022-23.

#### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.7.4 The Committee notes that more than 32,000 applications have been received for ex-gratia assistance to the next of kin in COVID-19 deaths, out of which approximately 26,720 cases have been settled and ex-gratia payments have been disbursed as on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2022. The Committee further notes that ₹133.60 crores have already been disbursed under the scheme. The Committee observes that the allocated amount does not appear to be adequate considering the number of applications received and keeping a cushion for the unforeseen requirement, that may arise due to the Pandemic in 2022.**

**5.7.5 The Committee notes that Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant project amounting to ₹ 2018 crores is proposed to be executed in six packages and expected to be completed by October, 2024. 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. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with the UT of Delhi for periodic monitoring of the progress of work so that the**

**timelines are met without cost overruns. Adequate funds may be sought from the Ministry of Finance as per the requirement.**

## **5.8 Demand No. 58 - Transfers to Jammu & Kashmir**

5.8.1 Jammu and Kashmir has been made UT in the year 2019. As per the information given by the Ministry, the projected and allocated amount made under this head for the year 2022-23 are as below:-

**Table No. 5.15**

(₹ in crores)			
S. No.	Description	BE 2022-23 (Projected)	BE 2022-23 (Allocated)
i.	Central Assistance to Union Territory (Revenue Deficit Grant & Share in Central Taxes) for meeting salary, pension, 7 <sup>th</sup> CPC Allowances/LTC and other revenue component deficit including ULB/PRI Grants	33,923.00	33,923.00
ii.	Grant towards contribution to Union Territory Disaster Response Fund.	279.00	279.00
iii.	Rehabilitation of Dal Nageen Lake	273.00	273.00
iv.	Equity of 624 MW KIRU	130.00	130.00
v.	Equity of RATLE 850 MW HEP	476.44	476.44
vi.	Support for Capital Expenditure	500.00	500.00
vii.	Total	<b>35,581.44</b>	<b>35,581.44</b>

### **(i) Investment**

5.8.2 In reply to a query raised by the Committee, the UT of J&K informed the Committee about the following steps taken to boost investment in the newly created UT of J&K :-

- i. New Central Sector Scheme for industrial Development of J&K (NCSS), with an outlay of ₹28,400 crore, which envisages incentives like Capital Investment Incentive, Capital Interest subvention, GST Linked Incentive, Working Capital Interest Incentive.
- ii. Jammu and Kashmir Industrial Policy 2021-30, supported by elaborate Procedural Guidelines to attract new investment, create employment opportunities, focus on development of backward regions and nurturing existing units. The Policy provides many incentives with enhanced ease of doing business procedures, with least human interface.
- iii. J&K Industrial Land Allotment Policy 2021-30, to streamline the process of land allotment for industrial use. All the land allotment is done online in a transparent and time-bound manner by designated land allotment committees on set criteria.
- iv. J&K Private Industrial Estate Development Policy to provide a transparent and time bound framework for setting up of Industrial Estates in private sector with defined timelines.

They also informed that some measures have been taken to promote investment and ease of business process such as bringing various services on single window portal and placing of certain activities of manufacturing and service sector in the negative list of NCSS.

5.8.3 The details of the number of applications received online for land allotment with proposed investment as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022, are as under:-

**Table No. 5.16**

(₹ in crores)

S.No.	Division	No. Of Applications	Proposed investment (in crores)
1.	Jammu	990	24727
2.	Kashmir	3,197	20,684
	Total	4,187	45,411

**(ii) Tourism**

5.8.4 To boost tourism in the UT, the J&K Tourism Department has made plans to launch an extensive promotion campaign within and outside the UT. A series of events have been scheduled within J&K and a festival/event calendar has been prepared. Besides organizing various events to celebrate the winter and snow in the winter destinations like Gulmarg, Patnitop, Pahalgam, etc., the Department is planning to celebrate the upcoming spring season in Kashmir and Jammu divisions with grand events at Badamwari Srinagar and Tulip Festival in Asia's Largest Tulip Garden. Various festivals shall be organized at the 75 off-beat destinations launched by the Department for promoting these destinations. Golf tourism is also being formulated.

5.8.5 Besides, events /festivals shall be held during various seasons at prominent destinations like Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Patnitop, Mansar etc. Heritage tours and city food tours shall be organized for showcasing our rich heritage, art, culture and cuisine. Various national level events and conventions are scheduled to be organized in the UT during 2022-23. Food and craft festivals will be held across the UT. During the current year, the Department will endeavor towards improving the experiences of tourists visiting J&K.

5.8.6 In order to further enhance the level of hospitality and to ensure that tourists visiting J&K have a pleasant experience, the Department is focusing on capacity building of service providers and stake-holders. The Department will be working closely with the hotel industry and stake holders to improve upon the quality of services in order to invoke the spirit of hospitality that J&K is known for.

**Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.8.7 The Committee takes note of the steps taken for the development and promotion of tourism in the UT of J&K. However, during the visit of the Committee to J&K, the representatives of tourism and hospitality industry informed the Committee that they have immensely suffered due to COVID-19 restrictions and lockdowns. The Committee is of the view that the tourism and hospitality sector, apart from generating large revenue, is a major source of livelihood for the people of J&K. Therefore, the Committee recommends that MHA may request the Ministries of Finance and Tourism to chalk out a road map and extend a 'special financial package' for active revival of tourism and hospitality sector in J&K.**



### **(iii) House Boats**

5.8.8 The Committee sought to know about the steps taken for caulking/repair of bottom of house boats in Srinagar. The UT of J&K informed that in order to keep their houseboats afloat and in proper condition, regular maintenance and upkeep of these units is needed. In order to provide some relief to the houseboat community, a proposal is under consideration of the Government for providing timber to the Houseboat owners on concessional rates for repair/re-construction of their houseboats.

5.8.9 With regard to grant of permission for repair/re-construction of houseboats damaged due to natural calamity or otherwise, a committee has been constituted vide Notification dated 28.04.2021 which recommends grant of permission for repair/re-construction of such houseboats as per the policy/ guidelines for registration/ renewal/operation of houseboats in Dal/Nigeen Lake. The Tourism Department submits the recommendations of the committee to the Hon'ble High court for grant of permission as the J&K High Court has declared itself as the Custodia Legis of Dal Lake and other lakes in J&K.

5.8.10 During the visit of the Committee to J&K, the representatives of house boat owners held discussion with the Committee. Some were of the view that they want to leave the house boat business. They mentioned that a rehabilitation policy may be formulated so that they can do some other work.

### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.8.11 The Committee takes note of the proposal which is under consideration of the Government for providing timber to the Houseboat owners at concessional rates for repair/re-construction of their houseboats. The Committee recommends that a rehabilitation policy may also be formulated for those houseboat owners who want to cease their houseboat business.**

### **(iv) Connectivity**

5.8.12 The Committee desired to know whether nights flight have commenced from the J&K and whether capping of fares has been done for the flights from J&K during winters. The UT of J&K informed that night flights have started from 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2021 from Srinagar Airport and 23rd July, 2021 from Jammu Airport. Air fares to and from Srinagar have been reasonable this winter due to increase in number of flights because of availability of night flights. Regarding capping of air fares from the Srinagar airport, the representative of the UT of J&K informed that due to increase in the number of flights and their timings, air fares have been stabilised and market forces are working fine.

### **(v) Industrial Development Package**

5.8.13 For revival of existing industry along with new industry in industrial development package in Jammu & Kashmir, the UT of Jammu and Kashmir has rolled out a comprehensive incentive scheme to revive the sick industrial units in the Union Territory. Under the new plan, the administration will grant 30% margin money of the total soft loan to revive sick units. The margin money shall be released once the soft loan is approved by the Jammu and

Kashmir Bank Ltd on the basis of recommendation of Industries & Commerce Department. The amount of margin money shall be placed directly at the disposal of Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd, for transfer to the loan account of the beneficiary industrial unit.

### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.8.14 The Committee takes note of the steps taken for revival of existing along with new industry in J&K. The Committee recommends that the Government of India may consider to give a moratorium on the loans given to the industries which are pending since the onset of COVID-19. The Committee further recommends that support system in the form of interest subvention, capital and transport subsidy and other such measures will encourage and boost investment in J&K. However, during the visit of the Committee to J&K, Industry owners complained of not receiving any assistance from the Government. The Committee, therefore, recommends that appropriate awareness programme of the schemes of revival of industries in J&K may be undertaken in this regard.**

#### **(vi) Promotion of Handloom and Handicrafts**

5.8.15 During the visit of Standing Parliamentary Committee to the Jammu & Kashmir, the Federation of Industries, Bari Brahmana, Jammu had requested the Committee to consider the establishment of Special Economic Zone in the Union Territory. The Committee, therefore, discussed the possibility of establishment of Special Economic Zone for handloom and handicrafts in Jammu & Kashmir. The UT of J&K informed that at present, no Special Economic Zone (SEZ) for Handloom & Handicrafts has been granted to the UT of Jammu & Kashmir.

5.8.16 The UT Administration further informed that in order to boost the Handloom and Handicraft export, an export subsidy scheme was started in the year 2021 as a promotional measure. The scheme provides for an incentive of 10% of the total volume of Handloom/Handicraft exports to any country with maximum reimbursement up to ₹ 5.00 Crores (whichever is less) to eligible exporters for export of Geographical Indication (GI) products.

5.8.17 Besides, 07 Crafts including Pashmina and Carpet have been registered under GI Act and 15 other crafts have been identified for GI registration. Further, the UT of J&K has launched QR code based mechanism for certification and labeling of handmade carpets of J&K for checking and verifying authenticity and other requisite details of carpets produced in J&K UT to give boost to the exports.

5.8.18 The Committee during its study visit to Jammu and Kashmir, interacted with the representative of the handloom and handicraft sector. The Committee was informed that they are facing problems in exporting the handloom and handicraft product due to high logistical costs.

### **Observation/Recommendation**

**5.8.19 The Committee notes that monetary incentives, GI tagging, QR based certification and labeling has been done to boost export of handloom and handicrafts from J&K. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with concerned Ministry/ Department for creation of Special Economic Zone for handloom and handicraft in J&K. The**

**Committee further recommends to provide freight subsidy to handloom and handicraft sector of J&K to facilitate their exports due to logistical problems faced by exporters.**

**(vii) Issues of District Development Councils/Block Development Councils**

5.8.20 The Committee enquired about the development funds that have been earmarked for DDCs and BDCs in Jammu & Kashmir and whether contingency fund has been created for DDCs/BDCs to meet the unexpected needs. It is informed that the funds earmarked under District Development Councils (DDC) and Block Development Councils (BDCs) and Panchyats in Jammu & Kashmir are as under:-

DDC	₹200.00 crore
BDC	₹71.25 crore
PRIs	₹1000.00 crore
Total	₹1271.25 crore

5.8.21 No contingency funds have been created for DDCs/BDCs to meet the unexpected need.

5.8.22 The Honorarium provided to the President/Vice President and Councilors of Municipal Councils/Committee as per SO 393 dated 03.06.2019 is as under:-

- i. Municipal Councils/Committees Presidents ₹15,000/-
- ii. Vice Presidents of Municipal Councils ₹10,000/-
- iii. Vice Presidents of Municipal Committee ₹8,000/-
- iv. Councilors of Municipal Councils ₹5,000/-
- v. Councilors of Municipal Committee ₹4,000/-

5.8.23 Further, the reimbursement of usage bill of telephone facility subject to monthly ceiling of ₹500/- for Presidents/Vice Presidents and Members. Besides, the elected representatives of Councils are being paid Rs 750/- and elected representatives of Committees are being paid Rs 500/- on account of meeting charges.

5.8.24 The Committee was further informed that the Security/accommodation are being provided on the threat perception and on the request of the concerned Hon'ble Members. As of now, 378 Councilors have been provided security in the UT of J&K while facility for secure accommodation is available in cluster/hired hotels. The issue of providing vehicles to the elected representative of Municipal Councils/Committee is under consideration of the Government.

5.8.25 The Committee enquired about the fund utilization pattern of the District Development Councils (DDCs) and Block Development Councils (BDCs) in Jammu & Kashmir since 2019. The UT Administration replied that work wise funds are provided through respective District Development Commissioners as per the approved plans of DDCs/BDCs. No fixed ratio has been prescribed.

## **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.8.26** The Committee has been informed that Honorarium is being provided to the elected councilors in the Municipal Councils/ Committees as per SO dated 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2019, in the UT of J&K. It recommends the UT administration to review and increase the Honorarium given to different elected councilors. The Committee also recommends to create a separate contingency fund to the tune of 5-10% of capital expenditure budget to meet unexpected needs of the DDCs/BDCs pertaining to developmental works.

**5.8.27** The Committee notes that 378 councilors have been provided security in the UT. However, providing vehicles to the elected representative of Municipal Councils/Committee is under consideration of the Government. The Committee recommends that appropriate security and accommodation may be provided to all elected councilors considering the security situation in J&K. The Committee also recommends to provide vehicles along with fuel expenses to the elected representatives of Municipal Councils/Committee at the earliest. The Committee would like to be apprised about the progress made in this regard.

### **(viii) Vacancies in Government Department of J&K**

**5.8.28** The Committee desired to know about the number of vacancies in various Government departments in Jammu & Kashmir; the number of local youth who have been recruited in Government departments since creation of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir. The UT of J&K replied that under fast track recruitment, 20,323 posts have been advertised by the Jammu and Kashmir Services Selection Board since the year 2020 and presently selection process has been completed with respect to 9205 posts, remaining selection are under process at various stages. 2119 selections for Gazetted posts have been made by the Jammu & Kashmir Public Service Commission in various departments and selection for 726 Gazetted posts is in progress.

## **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.8.29** The Committee notes that 20,323 posts have been advertised by the Jammu and Kashmir Services Selection Board since the year 2020 and presently the selection process has been completed with respect to 9,205 posts, while selection for the remaining posts are under process at various stages. The Committee recommends to fast track the recruitment on the remaining posts and resolve the procedural/ administrative issues which are delaying the recruitment.

### **(ix) Electricity**

**5.8.30** Regarding the steps that have been taken to ensure 24x7 electricity during winters with the rise in load demand of the consumers in the UT of J&K, the UT Administration replied that with a view to achieve the target of 24X7X365 power supply for all, especially during winters in Kashmir Region and during summers in Jammu Region, the focus is on creation and augmentation of the Transmission and Distribution Sector by taking following measures:-

- (i) The transmission capacity which has enhanced from 8234 MVA in 2018 to 9446 MVA in March 2021 which is expected to reach to 12655 MVA by March 2022. During 2022-23, the transmission capacity at 220/132 KV level and 132/33 KV level is expected to be increased by 955 MVA and 1220 MVA respectively.
- (ii) About 160 Circuit kms. of existing aluminum conductor steel-reinforced cable (ACSR) is being replaced by High Temperature Low Sag Conductors (HTLS) to increase the power carrying capacity by 1.75 times besides insertion of towers at various locations for ground clearance.
- (iii) Under PMDP-2015 (Intra-state Transmission) against the 30 projects, 14 projects have been commissioned including the first GIS Grid Substation in Kashmir Valley at Lassipora (160MVA, 220/33kV). 13 projects are proposed to be commissioned during 2021-22 and the remaining three projects will be completed/commissioned during 2022-23.
- (iv) In the distribution sector also, 205 new 33/11 KV Receiving Stations were set up/augmented across J&K to improve the reliability of power supply in both rural as well as urban areas. (Total MVA capacity added at 33 KV Level: 1293.75 MVA).
- (v) New 6475 Distribution Transformers were set up/augmented to meet the growing load requirement of consumers and improve voltage/power quality. (Total MVA capacity added at 11 KV Level: 587 MVA).
- (vi) To promote judicious use of electricity and to reduce AT&C losses to acceptable level, installation of Smart Meters has been initiated. Presently 115000 smart meters are under installation, out of which 27835 have been installed so far. The remaining will be installed by March, 2022.
- (vii) Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) is a new reforms based and results linked scheme which has been introduced by MoP (GoI). This scheme aims at reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses, 100% pre-paid metering, reduction of Average Cost of Supply and the Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap, developing Modern Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and Leveraging Artificial Intelligence besides focus on Operational Efficiency. The DPRs and Action Plan for the scheme have been cleared by the UT Distribution Reforms Committee headed by Chief Secretary and the Action Plan for implementation of the scheme has been approved by UT Administrative Council headed by Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor. The DPRs have been submitted to the Ministry of Power, GoI for approval.

5.8.31 Due to above measures, against 14,889 MU Energy supplied during 2020-21 upto January, 2021, the Energy Supplied during 2021-22 upto January, 2022 has been 15,809 MU. So there has been improvement in supply by more than 6%.

**(x) Ratle Hydropower Project**

5.8.32 The Committee enquired about the progress made in Ratle hydropower projects on Chenab river in the UT of J&K. The UT of J&K informed that the following progress has been made in Ratle hydropower projects on Chenab river in the UT of J&K:-

- (i) **Signing of MoU:** Tripartite MoU was signed on 03.02.2019 followed by a supplementary MoU between JKPDD, JKSPDC & NHPC on 03.01.2021 for execution of 850 MW Ratle HE Project.
- (ii) **Cabinet Sanction:** Cabinet sanction was accorded on 11.02.2021 for implementation of Ratle HEP at a cost of ₹ 5281.94 crores.
- (iii) **Formation of JV:** Promoters Agreement was signed on 13.04.2021 to form a JV Company between NHPC (51%) & JKSPDC (49%). The JV Company was incorporated as Ratle Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (RHPCL) on 01.06.2021 to execute 850 MW Ratle HEP.
- (iv) **EPC Tendering:** The Tendering for EPC Turnkey execution of main works of Ratle HEP was published on CPPP portal on 22.07.2021.
- (v) **Award of Work:** The Letter of Award for Turnkey execution of 850 MW Ratle HEP was issued on 18.01.2022 at a Contract price of ₹ 3485.14 crores including all Taxes and duties.

### Observation/ Recommendation

**5.8.33 The Committee takes note of the ongoing power sector projects in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. The Committee is of the view that the UT of J&K has tremendous potential of renewable sources of energy. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the UT Administration may prioritize the development of the renewable sources like solar and hydro power to provide round the clock electricity particularly in the valley and remote regions of the UT. The Committee takes notes of the progress made in Ratle hydro power project and recommends that a periodic monitoring mechanism may be created to ensure timely completion of the project without cost overruns.**

### 5.9 Demand No. 59 - Transfers to Puducherry

5.9.1 An amount of ₹ 1729.79 crore has been allocated to the UT of Puducherry in BE 2022-23. The details of allocated budgetary grants/projected demand/scheme/project for the financial year 2022-23 is detailed below:-

Table 5.17

Name of the Scheme/Head	( ₹ in crores)			
	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23 (Projected)	BE 2022-23 (Allocated)
Union Territory Disaster Response Fund	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Central assistance to UT	1724.77	1874.77	2947.00	1724.77
EAP for Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
EAP for water supply project	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>1729.79</b>	<b>1879.79</b>	<b>2952.00</b>	<b>1729.79</b>

5.9.2 The Committee has been informed that the UT of Puducherry has utilized 92.02 % of allocated fund as per Revised Estimate till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022.

5.9.3 The Committee sought to know about the status of land acquisition for phase-II works for expansion of runways in Puducherry Airport. The Committee was informed by the UT of Puducherry that the proposed project is at preliminary stage of assessment of land requirement and its cost. Once the proposal for requirement of land is examined by Ministry of Civil Aviation and Government of Puducherry, suitable funding for the project would be identified in due course.

#### **Observation/ Recommendation**

**5.9.4 The Committee notes that 92.02% of funds have been utilized by the UT of Puducherry (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022) in the FY 2021-22, but the allocation at BE stage in FY 2022-23 has been reduced to ₹ 1729.79 crores against the projected amount of ₹ 2952 crores, under Central assistance to UTs. The Committee, recommends that MHA should request the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocation of funds in accordance with the projected demand of the Government of Puducherry, citing the healthy utilization pattern of the UT.**

**5.9.5 The Committee notes that land acquisition for phase-II works for expansion of runways in Puducherry Airport is at preliminary stage of assessment. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with the UT of Puducherry, concerned Ministries/ Departments, and State of Tamil Nadu to expedite the assessment and allocate Central assistance for acquisition of land and creation of infrastructure for the project. The Committee would like to be apprised about the progress made in this regard.**

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## RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS - AT A GLANCE

### Overall Assessment of Demands for Grants Allocations, Projections and Variations

The Committee notes that ₹ 1,85,776.55 crores, covering all the eleven demands, has been allocated to the MHA in BE 2022-23 which is an increase of 11.54 % as compared to the allocation of ₹ 1,66,546.94 crores made in BE 2021-22. Under Demand No. 49 (MHA), ₹ 7,620.40 crores was allocated in BE 2021-22 out of which 3132.40 crores has been spent (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022) which is 41.10%. Under Demand No. 51 (Police), ₹ 1,05,162.11 crores was allocated in BE 2021-22, out of which Rs 89,684.57 crores has been spent (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022) which is 85.28%.

(Para 2.2.5)

The Committee notes that up to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022 the Ministry of Home Affairs was able to spend only 42.89% of the total allocation granted under the combined Capital Head of Demand Nos. 49 and 51 in BE 2021-22. The Committee is disappointed to note the persistent under-utilization of funds under Capital Head especially under demand No. 51 (Police) for years 2020-21 and 2021-22. This, it observes, may hamper the creation of assets and negatively impact the capabilities of the Police forces. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should create a monitoring mechanism for optimal utilization of funds under Capital Head in ensuing years.

(Para 2.2.6)

The Committee understands that in 2020 and 2021, COVID-19 Pandemic induced restrictions slowed down the implementation of various projects of the Ministry. This has led to under-utilization of funds. But now the situation has improved significantly and there is a possibility that the COVID-19 Pandemic may become endemic soon. Therefore, the Committee, recommends that the MHA should instruct all Departments to speed up the implementation of various ongoing projects so that the funds can be optimally utilized and the projects can be completed without further delays.

(Para 2.2.7)

The Committee notes that there has been allocation of ₹ 1,19,034.34 crores (without recovery) for the Police (Demand No. 51) in BE 2022-23. The allocation made for the Police (Demand No. 51) under the Revenue Head is ₹ 1,08,505.79 crores and under Capital Head is ₹ 10,528.55 crores in BE 2022-23.

(Para 2.2.8)

### Demand No. (52-59) for Union Territories

The Committee notes the total allocation of ₹ 60,786.27 crores for the Union Territories in BE 2022-23. The allocation for the Union Territories (without legislature), is ₹ 22,307.04 crores and for Union Territories (with legislature), it is ₹ 38,479.23 crores.

(Para 2.3.7)



It is also observed that the allocation made under Capital Head for the Union Territories (without legislature) was 26.83% of the total allocation to these UTs in BE 2021-22, which has been reduced to 25.23% in BE 2022-23. The Committee is of the view that this reduction would negatively impact the developmental requirements of these UTs and therefore, recommends that allocation under this head should be suitably increased. It also recommends that the Ministry must review the capital requirements of these UTs and seek appropriate enhancement at RE stage to carry out developmental works in the UTs. The Committee also recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs may review the fund utilization status of every UT periodically to ensure the optimal utilization of funds and also to assess the changing requirement of funds for the developmental works of the UTs.

(Para 2.3.8)

The Committee notes that the UTs without legislature have utilized approximately 66.83% of the total allocation made to them in BE 2021-22 till January, 2022. The Committee is disappointed to note the persistent under-utilization of funds by the UT of Ladakh. The Committee, recommends that the MHA should closely monitor the fund utilization by the UT of Ladakh in the ensuing year and take necessary corrective steps for enhanced utilization of funds in the UT. The Committee believes that proper utilization of funds is very important, failing which, it may lead to cuts by the Finance Ministry and weaken the case for enhanced allocations in subsequent years.

(Para 2.3.9)

#### Ministry of Home Affairs Allocation and Expenditure

The Committee observes that as per information provided by the MHA, BE 2021-22 of ₹ 7,620.40 crores was reduced to ₹ 4558.61 crores in RE 2021-22. Against this, expenditure of only ₹ 2851.36 crores (only 37.41 % of RE 2021-22) has been spent up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021. On perusal of the further head-wise details of expenditure, as furnished by the Ministry, it is observed that expenditure under Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates is on a lower side despite increasing the allocation in RE. Under these heads, the Committee feels that the MHA has to pay special attention to ensure that the enhanced allocation is suitably utilized. The Committee recommends that Ministry should address the issues that might be hampering the progress of projects/schemes under these heads to ensure optimal utilization of the allocation.

(Para 3.2.2)

#### 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 recommends that the DOL should set targets and timelines for completing the project of translating works/judgments of courts in to Hindi and other languages listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. In view of the Committee, this will go a long way to help the common man to understand the legal jargons and technical terms used therein. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Department of Official Language should try to translate the text in Hindi with the use of easy and simple words so that common man can

easily understand and interpret it. Efforts should also be made for development and promotion of all the languages.

(Para 3.3.6)

#### **National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)**

The Committee observes that Himalayan glaciers are retreating at a rapid rate due to climate change, which is the major cause of Glacial lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs). It also observes the experiences of the country in the recent past which indicates that increasing destruction of the natural forests, construction works in the name of development of habitations in GLOF prone areas has increased the risks for the population living there. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with concerned Ministries/ Departments and Himalayan States for restricting constructions and development in GLOF/ prone areas. The Committee recommends that the NDRF should conduct training drills with the local communities in the Himalayan region to prepare them to deal with GLOFs in terms of setting up emergency shelters, distributing relief packages, etc.

(Para 3.4.12)

The Committee notes the steps taken in Uttarakhand to deal with the GLOFs which includes implementation of Satellite-Based Mountain Hazard Assessment and Monitoring (MHAM), mapping and monitoring of glaciers and glacial lakes, coordination with Centre Water Commission (CWC) for establishing an Early Warning System (EWS), etc. The Committee recommends that MHA along with NDMA may initiate the above-mentioned measures in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh as well, at the earliest so that surveillance, early warning, mitigation as well as capacity building could be in place to effectively deal with the GLOFs in these States/UTs.

(Para 3.4.13)

The Committee recommends that the lightning may be notified as natural disaster at the national level and guidelines be issued to the States for timely extension of relief and compensation through direct transfer to accounts of next of kin of the victims of strike by lightning.

(Para 3.4.14)

#### **Relief and Rehabilitation for Migrants and Repatriates**

The Committee notes that the resettlement work for Bru migrants is going on at 7 out of 19 locations identified by the State Government of Tripura. The Committee further notes that there has been a delay in resettlement due to pending forest clearances for new locations, dispute amongst the local groups and Bru migrants and reluctance of Bru migrants to shift to certain locations identified by the State Government. The Committee recommends that the MHA may conduct a meeting with all the concerned stakeholders to resolve the issues hampering the commencement of resettlement work at 13 locations so that the resettlement work is completed within a timeframe and without cost-overruns.

(Para 3.5.7)

The Committee notes that 6,000 transit accommodation will be constructed in Kashmir Valley to provide accommodation to employed Kashmiri Migrants. In its 235<sup>th</sup> Report on the 'Action taken by Government on the Observation/ Recommendation contained in 231<sup>st</sup> Report on DFG (2021-22) of the MHA', the Committee has expressed concern on slow progress in the construction of transit accommodation for Kashmiri migrants. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may remove bottlenecks hampering the construction of remaining transit accommodations and create a monitoring mechanism for timely completion of the remaining accommodations. Adequate allocation may be requested from the Ministry of Finance for the purpose.

(Para 3.5.8)

The Committee also notes that 2,021 families (out of 6959 families) of Bru migrants have been settled in the 7 identified locations, out of which House Building Allowance has been released to 1974 families and 843 houses have been completed, fixed Deposit (FD) of ₹ 4 lakhs have been released to 387 families and monthly cash assistance of ₹ 5,000 has been released to 460 families. However, the Ministry has furnished no information with regard to the distribution of free rations to them. Therefore, it is unclear as to whether these 2,021 families are receiving all the facilities or not. Further, the status of remaining 4,938 families is also not clear as to whether they are receiving adequate help from the Centre/States Government or not, till their final resettlement. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry may ensure to provide all assistances including ration, health and education facilities for the children of the migrants, at the earliest.

(Para 3.5.9)

#### National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

The Committee notes that construction of cyclone shelters in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha have been completed during Phase I of NCRMP. The Committee is aware that both eastern and western coasts of India are hit by multiple cyclones every year, especially the eastern coast which is more vulnerable as more number of cyclonic depressions are formed in Bay of Bengal. Hence, necessary infrastructures like multipurpose cyclone shelters, roads, bridges and saline embankments are required to provide protection to the people residing in coastal regions. As such, there is a need for creation of more infrastructures under CRMI. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA may make a fresh assessment of the requirement of more infrastructures particularly multipurpose cyclone shelters in the coastal areas of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha in consultation with these States and NDMA. Based on the outcome of the assessment, MHA may take up with World Bank for sanctioning of more cyclone shelters in these States. The Committee also notes that there is no mention of the State of Tamil Nadu in NCRMP scheme. The Committee would like to be apprised for the reasons of non-inclusion of the State of Tamil Nadu from the scheme.

(Para 3.6.9)

The Committee notes that the second phase of the NCRMP is being implemented in 6 Indian Coastal States i.e. Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The Committee is displeased to note the slow progress in EWDS/CRMI works for Goa, Karnataka and Kerala which led to under-utilization of funds in 2021-22 and

reduction at RE 2021-22. It further notes that in 2022-23, works will commence in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(Para 3.6.10)

The Committee is of the opinion that timely alert and early warning can help the people living in coastal areas to evacuate/ prepare for dealing with cyclones. Therefore, the Committee, recommends that the MHA may expedite the ongoing installation of Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS)/Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure (CRMI) works in the States of Goa, Karnataka and Kerala and commence the works for Maharashtra and Gujarat and West Bengal at the earliest. The Committee also recommends that MHA may take up with the World Bank and Ministry of Finance for timely disbursement of funds, fix a timeline and ensure periodic monitoring and quarterly reviews for the completion of Phase II of the NCRMP.

(Para 3.6.11)

Census, Survey and Statistics/ Registrar General of India

The Committee is of the view that the census being a pan-India decadal exercise should present the culture, traditions and diversity of the different regions of the country along with the numerical data. The Committee notes that the number of questions in the census have increased but the annual reports have not been written by the registrars/officers for few censuses. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with RGI to restart the publication of annual reports from the upcoming census onwards. The Committee also recommends that a separate expert group should be constituted by RGI to examine the Census pattern since its commencement and suggest measures to bring qualitative change in the census exercise so that the socio-cultural diversity of the country is truly represented in the Census.

(Para 3.7.6)

Home Guards

The Committee notes that 26 States/ UTs have implemented the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgment on increasing duty allowance of Home Guards and 10 States/UTs are yet to implement this. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry must pursue with the remaining States/UTs to remove the bottlenecks which are delaying the increase in duty allowance for home guards and impress upon them to fix a time frame to implement the judgment of the Supreme Court.

(Para 3.8.3)

Police

Allocation, Projections and Expenditure

On perusal of the information, the Committee notes that there has been an increase in allocation from ₹1,03,802.52 crores in BE 2021-22 to ₹1,17,687.99 crores in BE 2022-23 which is 13.37%. The Committee observes that against an allocation of ₹ 81,396.25 crores at RE 2021-22 for the 8 CAPFs, only ₹ 65,575.90 crores could be spent by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021. The Committee also notes that utilization of funds (till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021) under NSG, Assam Rifles, Intelligence Bureau, CPOs, Police Infrastructure, Border Infrastructure, MOPF & CCTNS, Women Safety Schemes, Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (14C), BADP has been way below the mark and not satisfactory. The Committee believes

that the these projects are very important for maintaining internal peace and security, management of borders, prevention of crimes, as also development and technology up-gradation of security forces. Therefore, budgetary allocation, under these heads, should be optimally utilized otherwise, it may hamper the performance of the security forces of the country. The Committee recommends that the MHA may periodically remove the bottlenecks under these crucial heads in 2022-23, so that the funds are not surrendered at the end of the financial year.

(Para 4.2.2)

The Committee observes that the reduction in allocation in the Women Safety Schemes, Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre, Modernization of Police Forces and CCTNS, Welfare Grants and Misc. in BE 2022-23 over BE 2021-22 would affect the ongoing as well as planned projects under these schemes in FY 2022-23. The Committee, recommends that the Ministry should reconsider the requirement of funds for the Police and Union Territories keeping in view the various important schemes being followed and after carrying out realistic assessment, should pursue with the Ministry of Finance for increased allocation at the Revised Estimates stage.

(Para 4.2.3)

#### **Central Armed Police Forces CRPF Camp in Srinagar**

The Committee notes that the CRPF camp of 132 battalion at MA Road, Srinagar has been set up in a rented accommodation. During its visit, the Committee had noted that CRPF personnel are performing duties in an outstanding manner in the UT of J&K, which is a military infested area. However, the living conditions at the camp were not conducive and it needed to be addressed urgently. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up this matter with CRPF and allocate necessary funds to improve the living conditions of the personnel at the camp. It also recommends that the conditions of all such camps functioning from rented accommodations may be reviewed by the MHA. The Committee would like to be apprised about the progress made in this regard.

(Para 4.3.7)

#### **Vacancies and Representation of Women in CAPFs**

The Committee observes that in 2016, it was decided by Government to reserve 33% posts at Constable level for being filled by women in CRPF and CISF to begin with and 14-15% posts at Constable level in border guarding forces i.e. BSF, SSB & ITBP. The Committee is disappointed to note that women constitute only 3.68% of the total strength of CAPFs. The Committee recommends that MHA should take concrete steps to increase the representation of women in CAPFs. Phase-wise recruitment drives for women may be conducted on fast track, particularly, in CISF and CRPF. The Committee further recommends that steps should be taken to create a conducive environment in the border outposts by creating separate arrangements, so that the women are motivated to join security forces.

(Para 4.3.11)

#### **Housing satisfaction level of CAPFs**

The Committee observes that the present housing satisfaction level (as on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2022) in CAPFs is 47.44% against authorized dwelling units is on a lower

side considering the hardships that they face particularly in high altitudes and harsh climates. The Committee appreciates the MHA for working on a proposal for creation of common online allotment system of housing and recommends that MHA should expedite the said proposal so that the vacant houses of one CAPF at a location can be used by any other CAPF for allotment to their personnel posted at same location. It will surely improve the housing satisfaction level of CAPFs. The Committee further, recommends that MHA should ensure that the ongoing construction of 19,220 houses is completed in a stipulated time without cost overruns.

(Para 4.3.15)

#### **Leave Management of the CAPFs**

The Committee observes that the CAPFs function under much duress, given the nature of their duty which requires their postings in harsh climatic conditions. So, to ease their mental state and reduce stress, leaves at appropriate intervals are a necessity, so that they can spend time with their families. The Committee notes that the Ministry is examining/deliberating on increasing the leaves of CAPFs personnel. It recommends that the proposal should be considered positively and finalized at the earliest, as it would boost the morale of the CAPFs. Proposal for additional posts may also be positively considered for enabling the decision.

(Para 4.3.17)

#### **Modernization Plan of CAPFs**

The Committee takes note of the reasons cited by the MHA for under-utilization of funds below 50% by CISF and Assam Rifles under Modernization Plan-III. The Committee also notes the remedial measures taken by MHA under Modernization Plan-IV to prevent such under-utilization of funds. The Committee recommends that MHA should closely monitor the progress of Modernization Plan-IV and review the remedial measures at regular intervals to make necessary changes to it, as and when required, so that the funds for the purpose are optimally utilized.

(Para 4.3.21)

#### **Pending of Payments for Deployment of CAPF**

The Committee notes that ₹ 1533.36 crores bills are outstanding on account of deployment in Delhi against total dues amounting to ₹63,156 crores pending against various States/UTs on account of deployment of security provided by CISF at airports, CPSUs and other installations. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should take up with the concerned States/ UTs and other organizations to work out a payment plan within a fixed timeline for clearance of these dues by them. Merely reminding the States /UTs and other Organizations to pay the pending dues may not serve any purpose.

(Para 4.3.27)

#### **Attrition and suicides of CAPF Personnel**

The Committee observes that the major reasons for high attrition in CAPFs is continuous and prolonged deployment of jawans in harsh conditions that keeps them far away from home for longer periods. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may take up with CAPFs to devise a rotation policy of deployment so that the jawans does not stay in hard and inhospitable areas/terrain for prolonged periods. Efforts should also be

made to fix the working hours of the jawans besides Yoga classes and counseling sessions to improve their mental and emotional well being.

(Para 4.3.32)

#### **Delhi Police**

The Committee takes note of the achievements and the commitment of Delhi Police when it comes to its duties to provide a safer environment to the citizens and visitors in the National Capital. The Committee appreciates the installation of such a large number of CCTV cameras by Delhi police across the city. The Committee recommends that the integration of all CCTV cameras in Delhi may be completed on priority to create an inter-connected database for a faster access to footages during investigation.

(Para 4.4.15)

The Committee appreciates the Asadharan Karya Puraskar initiative of Delhi police to give out-of-turn promotion to the police personnel who recover more than 80 missing children in a year. The Committee also notes that the beggars on the street are being rehabilitated by Delhi police. The Committee recommends that the Delhi police may also place LED screens on both sides of PCR vans and display photo and names of the criminals and of missing children. This will create awareness among people and help police in finding the suspects and missing children.

(Para 4.4.16)

With regard to the housing satisfaction level of Delhi Police Personnel, the Committee notes that presently, it is 19.72% which is abysmally very low. After completion of the ongoing projects, the housing satisfaction level will increase up to 22%. The Committee further observes that only Rs 52 crores have been spent (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022), out of Rs 150 crores allocated at RE 2021-22 for the residential building of Delhi police. This displays a slow progress of the project. Now that the situation w.r.t. COVID-19 Pandemic has eased up, the Committee, therefore, recommends to fast track the construction of residential buildings of Delhi police and ensure optimal utilization of funds and timely completion of project without cost overrun.

(Para 4.4.17)

The Committee notes that there are only three Delhi Police Public Schools for education of wards of Delhi Police officials. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with Delhi police to increase the number of dedicated residential schools at different parts of the NCR for the wards of Delhi police personnel to ensure better education facilities for them.

(Para 4.4.18)

The Committee notes that Delhi police is active on social media platforms. However, it has 6,86,900 followers on Twitter (as on 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2022), which is very less, as Delhi has a population of more than 2 crores and residents of Delhi have huge presence on social media platforms. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Delhi police should publicize their presence on social media platforms through awareness campaign and live interactive sessions with public. This will go a long way in building trust, confidence and create a sustainable relationship of Delhi police with the masses.

(Para 4.4.19)

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

**The Committee understands the importance of NATGRID for creation of a comprehensive network for intelligence inputs and access for intelligence and security agencies. The Committee observes that administrative approval and procedural delays are hampering the progress of NATGRID and leading to under-utilization of funds. The Committee recommends that MHA may fix a timeline for evaluation, and delivery of products for full operationalization of NATGRID so that the funds can be optimally utilized. The Committee would like to be informed about the progress made in this regard.**

**(Para 4.5.4)**

## **Central Police Organizations Bureau of Immigration (BoI)**

**The Committee notes that seaport authorities/operators have not provided any accommodation to staff of BoI at Seaports. The seaports have inadequate infrastructure in terms of space/building, computers, networks, and other technical items for smooth functioning of Immigration. The Committee further notes that immigration SOPs are not being followed at seaports due to dilapidated condition of the immigration offices. The Committee observes that it is a matter of grave concern as there are lot of issues at the seaports which are hampering the work of Bureau of Immigration. The Committee therefore, recommends that the MHA may conduct meetings with the concerned Ministry/ Department, seaports/ State Governments and BoI at the earliest to address the issues related to seaport immigration. Necessary budgetary support for technical infrastructure and accommodation for officials may be requested from the Ministry of Finance. The Committee desires to be informed about the progress made in this regard.**

**(Para 4.6.14)**

## **Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)**

**The Committee observes that the trafficking and consumption of narcotic substances has been increasing in recent years. The Committee opines that along with arresting the people for drug consumption, it is important to break the supply chain network of drugs. The Committee recommends that the NCB should coordinate with the State NCBs and concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations/ Security forces to counter the growing problem of drug trafficking, particularly from across the borders. The Committee further recommends that NCB should also prepare quarterly evaluation reports of the progress made in tackling drug trafficking all across the country. Necessary budgetary support for creation of infrastructure and man-power requirements may be sought from the Ministry of Finance.**

**(Para 4.6.18)**

**The Committee recommends that the Ministry may issue advisory to States/ UTs to create an institutional mechanism along with their concerned Ministries/ Departments/Organisations to monitor the prevalence of drug abuse, hold awareness campaigns and rehabilitate drug addicts.**

**(Para 4.6.19)**



The Committee notes that the amendments to the provisions of NDPS Act, 1985 is under the consideration of Government of India. The Committee believes that suitable amendments may be made in the NDPS Act, 1985 to prevent its misuse by the concerned authorities. An internal surveillance/ monitoring mechanism may also be devised, so that there is no abuse of power and denial of justice to the citizens.

(Para 4.6.20)

#### **Land Port Authority of India**

The Committee would like to draw attention to the status of ICPs that are already functional. The BOI has informed about the status of alarming conditions in which the ICPs are functioning. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should take the issue of lack of accomodation hindering the proper functioning of the existing ICPs, while creating the new ICPs.

(Para 4.7.9)

#### **Modernization of Police Forces**

The Committee notes that there are police stations in the country which are not having vehicles, telephones and wireless connectivity inspite of modernization Grants being released by the Centre to States/UTs. The Committee recommends that MHA may devise a mechanism and issue advisory to the States/UTs that all police stations must have basic facilities like vehicles, telephones and wireless connectivity which are a requisite for maintaining law and order. It may also be stressed upon the States/ UTs that, if they do not provide vehicles and communication infrastructure to all the police stations, it may lead to disincentivization of modernization Grants from centre.

(Para 4.8.9)

The Committee also recommends that MHA may review the direct removal of district from LWE area particularly the districts which had faced severe LWE and are under developed. Therefore, such districts may be kept under 'district of concern' category for some time so that the Central assistance for LWE areas may be extended to them which can be used for construction of roads and other infrastructures in these areas.

(Para 4.8.10)

#### **Border Infrastructure**

The Committee notes that the allocation of ₹ 2130.32 crores at BE 2021-22 was enhanced steeply to ₹ 2700.57 crores at RE stage of 2021-22 for border infrastructure. The Committee further notes that a nominal increase of about ₹ 44 crores has been made in BE 2022-23 in comparison of RE 2021-22. The Committee is surprised to note that only 50% amount of the RE 2021-22 (₹ 1481.10 crores) has been expended up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021. The Ministry has sought an amount of ₹ 3637.92 crores from the Ministry of Finance for the border infrastructure scheme in BE 2022-23 (projected). The Committee fails to understand the reasons for seeking such high allocation in spite of the under-utilization of the funds allocated at RE 2021-22. The Committee, therefore, recommends that realistic assessment should be made for the scheme and appropriate allocation should be sought. The Committee also recommends that Ministry should strive to remove the factors leading to under utilization of funds by holding periodical review meetings with the stakeholders.

(Para 4.9.4)

## **Inter Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)**

**The Committee notes that all police stations have been integrated with ICJS but the flow of information from court to police stations is still to be made functional. The Committee recommends that the MHA may extend necessary budgetary support and issue advisory to the States/UTs to implement bi-directional flow of information under ICJS within a planned time frame so that the objective of the project is achieved.**

**(Para 4.10.3)**

## **Modernization of Prisons**

**The Committee takes serious note of the criminals operating their criminal activities from prisons with the connivance of few of the prison officials. The Committee notes that the States and UTs will be given assistance for technologically strengthening and modernizing their prisons. The Committee recommends that the MHA may set up a national task force to examine issues and challenges being faced in prisons and create a time-bound action plan to address them.**

**(Para 4.11.5)**

**The MHA may issue advisory to the States/ UTs to strictly adhere to the provisions of jail manual in the management of prisons. Regular inspection from the senior officers of the prisons, law enforcement agencies and judiciary should be conducted to keep a check on the activities of the prison inmates. The Prison Department should appoint well-equipped and trained staff in prisons and ensure tenure-based transfers and posting of prison officials.**

**(Para 4.11.6)**

**The Committee also expressed its concern on a very low number of women prisons *vis-à-vis* number of women prisoners, due to which, the women inmates are kept in separate cells in regular jails. It observes that, some of the States have no women prisons. The Committee recommends that the MHA should conduct a study to analyze the number of women prisons in the country, State-wise, and thereafter, prepare a roadmap for constructing exclusive women prisons, wherever necessary. A status report in this regard, may be furnished to the Committee.**

**(Para 4.11.7)**

## **Schemes for Safety of Women**

**The Committee notes that ₹ 1900.10 crores has been spent out of approved amount of ₹ 2840.05 crores for the Safe City Proposal for 8 Cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai). The Committee recommends that the MHA may monitor the project regularly to ensure their time bound completion. The Committee further recommends that the Safe City Project may be extended to all the State/UT capitals and other big cities in next phase.**

**(Para 4.12.4)**

**The Committee expresses grave concern on the increasing cyber crime cases in the country. The Committee notes that under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children, ₹ 137.05 crores have been spent out of the approved amount of Rs 223.19**

crores and cyber forensic labs have been established in 28 States/UTs. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up the matter with the remaining 8 States/ UTs to establish cyber forensic labs to strengthen cyber forensic capacity across the country. The Committee further recommends that the MHA may also extend budgetary support to the States/UTs for upgradation and increasing the number of cyber forensic labs in the States/UTs based on their requirement.

(Para 4.12.5)

#### **Border Area Development Programme (BADP)**

The Committee is disappointed to note that only ₹ 11.53 crores has been utilized (till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2022) against the allocated amount of ₹ 565.71 crores in BE 2021-22 under this head. The Committee also notes that the projected amount for BADP in BE 2022-23 has been ₹ 906.99 crores against which ₹ 562.72 has been allocated. The Committee fails to understand the reason for such high projection when the utilization under the scheme has been abysmally low. Therefore, it recommends that the MHA may undertake an assessment for the low performance and to improve the utilization of funds under this head in 2022-23.

(Para 4.13.4)

The Committee notes that under Vibrant Border Scheme, infrastructure will be developed in border areas and MHA is working on modalities of the scheme. The Committee recommends that the MHA along with creation of physical infrastructure, should also include development of social infrastructure i.e. education, health, skill development, etc., under this Programme, for overall development of the border areas. The MHA should also take up with States to ensure adequate allocation of funds for this purpose.

(Para 4.13.5)

#### **Union Territories Introduction**

The Committee notes, from the perusal of the overall budgetary provisions and expenditure provided by the Ministry that UTs with legislature have performed better than the UTs without legislature with regard to the utilization of funds. Funds utilization in Ladakh and A&NI have been noticeably low especially, when they are being directly administered by the Centre. The Committee may be apprised about the reasons for slow rate of funds utilization in these UTs and the steps being taken by the Ministry to address them.

(Para 5.1.3)

The Committee while examining the DFGs (2022-23) of the UTs on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, observed that the people's representatives are not consulted during the preparation of budget. The Committee strongly believes that the role of people's representative in a democratic setup is very important as they are well acquainted with the priorities, needs and aspirations of the people of their constituency. Their participation and consultation with people's representatives is pivotal throughout the planning and execution of developmental projects. The Committee also notes that while Finance Minister takes inputs from the representatives of Trade and Industry and other stakeholders every year for making the Union Budget, non-consultation of people's representatives in budgetary

process, in a democratic set up, is not a desirable thing. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that the Administration of UTs should ensure the participation of the local MP/MLA and other public representatives of the Union Territories during planning, implementation and projection of budgets of developmental projects. The Committee also recommends the Ministry that the fragile and sensitive ecology of the UTs should not be disturbed, while implementing the various projects.

(Para 5.1.4)

#### **Andaman and Nicobar Islands Disaster Management**

The Committee notes that delay in tendering process by BSNL for the supply, installation, commissioning of Tsunami Early Warning System in A&NI has resulted in surrender of an amount of ₹ 17.92 crores which has been earmarked for payment to BSNL for this scheme. The Committee, therefore, recommends that to avoid any further delay, the MHA may take up the matter with BSNL to ensure a timeline for the completion of tendering and commencement of the project, as the Tsunami Early Warning System is paramount for the safety of the people of UT in mitigating harm or loss due to natural disasters. Based on that, necessary allocation may be requested from the Ministry of Finance at RE stage.

(Para 5.2.5)

#### **Hiring of Transponder**

The Committee notes the absence of redundancy in CANI-SMC project which may lead to total shutdown of internet in A&NI in case of disruption in connectivity. The Committee also notes that there are 8 Islands in the UT of A&NI that do not have any connectivity even after implementation of CANI-SMC project. The Committee recommends that the Government may initiate the project for establishing redundancy in CANI-SMC at the earliest as the project will take between 30-36 months for completion. A time bound road map may also be drawn for expansion of the CANI-SMC projects to provide internet connectivity to the remaining 8 islands. Additional requirement of funds for these projects may be sought from Ministry of Finance at the RE stage.

(Para 5.2.11)

#### **Connectivity**

The Committee notes that International flights have not started from Veer Savarkar International Airport, Port Blair inspite of the VAT and landing charges being waived off by UT Administration and MoD respectively. The Committee believes that commencement of international flights from A&N Islands will boost tourism by attracting more number of foreign tourists which will increase the revenue of the UT. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may take up the matter with M/o Civil Aviation to address the issues for starting the international flights from A&N Islands on priority.

(Para 5.2.16)

#### **Drinking water supply**

The Committee takes note of the efforts of the UT administration to overcome the shortage of potable water in Port Blair towns. The Committee would further like to know

about the steps taken to provide potable water to other inhabited islands of the UT and also for rainwater harvesting and desalination plants.

(Para 5.2.18)

### **Renewable Energy**

The Committee notes with displeasure that only 30 MW of the total energy requirement of 330 MW of the A&N Islands is being met through renewable energy, which is abysmally low. However, as per expert group of Ministry of Power, there is a proposal for producing 300 MW of electricity through solar, wind and biomass energy in different island of the UT. The Committee is of the considered view that use of renewable sources of energy is the need of the hour to mitigate climate change. The Committee, therefore, recommends that MHA along with the UT administration may play an instrumental role in pushing the efforts of the concerned Ministry/ Department to bring the proposal of producing 300 MW of electricity sooner into reality and commence these renewable energy projects at the earliest, to reduce the dependence on non-renewable sources of energy and preserve the fragile island from the negative impact of climate change.

(Para 5.2.21)

### **Cellular Jail**

The Committee recommends that monographs/ documentaries may be created about the freedom fighters, who were imprisoned in cellular jail during the course of freedom struggle to refresh memories of the people about the sacrifices made by them during the freedom struggle.

(Para 5.2.23)

### **Chandigarh**

#### **Power and Renewable Energy**

The Committee notes the efforts of the Administration of Chandigarh for focusing on renewable energy sources as a step in the direction of green and clean smart city. The Committee recommends that the MHA may strive to complete the smart metering project under the National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) at the earliest to reduce T&D loss.

(Para 5.3.4)

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

The Committee notes that the fishermen of the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu are not getting the insurance amount in case of boat accidents. The Committee recommends that the UT Administration should take cognizance of the matter and address the issues faced by the fishermen and impress upon the insurance companies to settle their claims. An online portal may also be created for filing and tracking applications, and settling of the insurance claims of the fishermen in the event of boat accidents.

(Para 5.4.10)

The Committee expresses concern on the issue of the release of chemical effluents and wastes in the Daman Ganga river which is dangerous for the marine ecosystem and local communities. The Committee recommends that the Government of India should take up the matter with the UT Administration on priority, to formulate a time bound plan to

**stop the discharge of wastes in Daman Ganga river and take necessary steps for its cleaning by constructing sewage treatment plants. Necessary Budgetary requirement may be sought from the Ministry of Finance at RE stage for this purpose.**

**(Para 5.4.11)**

**The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up the issue of inclusion of Daman in Daman in CRZ II, declaration of Diu as an island and stoppage of trains at Vapi station and would like to be informed about the progress made in this regard.**

**(Para 5.4.12)**

#### **Ladakh Connectivity**

**The Committee notes that UT Administration of Ladakh has requested the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to carryout feasibility study of commercial flights from Kargil Airport. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the people's representatives are not being involved by the Administration of UT while finalizing/ prioritizing the developmental projects, earmarked to be taken. The Committee reiterates its recommendation made at Para 5.1.4.**

**(Para 5.5.5)**

#### **Tourism**

**The Committee is aware of the huge tourist footfall in Ladakh. With tourists coming in, there is a growing problem of improper disposal of garbage and inorganic wastes like plastic bottles, etc. The Committee believes that the uncontrolled tourist practices will gradually lead to degradation of the fragile ecosystem of Ladakh. The Committee, therefore, recommends that a roadmap may be created for creation of carbon-neutral Ladakh including use of renewable energy sources, electric transport, organic farming, micro-irrigation techniques and sustainable tourism model with minimum carbon footprint.**

**(Para 5.5.8)**

**The Committee recommends that the UT Administration may take steps to increase green cover in Ladakh by planting more trees. The tree plantation drives of CAPFs deployed in Ladakh may be integrated with the efforts of the UT Administration to increase the green cover. The Committee recommends that the MHA may extend necessary budgetary support and technological interventions to the UT for the same.**

**(Para 5.5.9)**

#### **Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils (LAHDCs)**

**The Committee notes that at present, the expenditure of the LAHDCs of Leh and Kargil are 63.29% and 64.89% respectively, which is low, considering the developmental needs of the UT. The Committee understands that the working season in UT of Ladakh is normally 6-8 months, which is less as compared to other States/ UTs. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Budgetary provision for the UT of Ladakh may be**

made non-lapsable/ may be carried forward to next year so that the projects can be completed and funds are not surrendered at the end of the financial year 2022-23.

(Para 5.5.16)

### **Reservation Policy**

The Committee notes that as per census 2011, the tribal population in UT of Ladakh is ₹ 2,18,355 which is 79.61% of the total population of ₹ 2,74,289. The Committee recommends that special status may be granted to the UT of Ladakh considering the developmental requirements of the tribal population. The Committee further recommends that the possibility of including Ladakh in 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> Schedule may be examined.

(Para 5.5.23)

### **Drinking Water Supply**

The Committee appreciates the efforts of the UT Administration to provide Functional Household Tap Connection' (FHTC) to nearly 30% of the rural households. The Committee recommends that the Government may extend necessary funds and resources to cover the remaining rural areas as well, at the earliest, to make potable water available to all the households.

(Para 5.5.28)

### **Waste Management**

The Committee notes the steps taken for solid waste management under Swachh Bharat Mission –Gramin (SBM -G) in Ladakh and recommends that the UT Administration may consider a complete ban on the use of plastic water bottles which will help in reducing land and water pollution in Ladakh.

(Para 5.5.36)

The Committee notes that no substantial progress has been made in the construction of infrastructure of the medical college in Ladakh, despite sanctioning of project in 2019. The Committee believes that the medical college is an urgent requirement for the UT particularly in view of the fact that a number of students go abroad for medical courses. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may take up with the concerned Ministry/ Department to remove administrative bottlenecks and expedite the construction of medical college. It further recommends that in the meantime, the college may commence its academic activities from the existing hospital of the UT.

(Para 5.5.38)

The Committee notes that the official language of the UT has not been declared even after the passage of two years since the creation of two UTs. It recommends that the Government of India may declare the Official Language of the UT of Ladakh within a time frame. The Committee also recommends the Government to notify the third language under New Education Policy for the UT of Ladakh.

(Para 5.5.39)

**Lakshadweep  
Connectivity  
Kavaratti Smart City**

The Committee notes that the UT of Lakshadweep is focusing on tourism, fisheries, agriculture for holistic development of the UT. But, only ₹ 2.32 crores (till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021) has been utilized against the allocated amount of ₹ 34.91 crores in BE 2021-2022 on the ‘scheme for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries & Co-Operation’. The Committee fails to understand that how the UT administration is going to develop the UT with under-utilization of funds under such a crucial sector, which is the major source of livelihood for inhabitants there. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the UT administration should take proactive and diligent steps to improve the fund utilization pattern of these sectors in ensuing financial year.

(Para 5.6.9)

The Committee takes a serious note that inspite of the recommendation made by the Committee in its 231<sup>st</sup> Report on DFG (2021-22) of the MHA to revisit the proposal for extension of runway for landing Airbus in Lakshadweep, feasibility study is being conducted by AAI for expansion of Agatti Airport for making it an A320 aircraft landing airport. The Committee is of the considered view that the project could be detrimental for the corals and that the long-term vision of the UT should be to conserve and preserve the fragile and sensitive ecology of the UT. Development and promotion of tourism should not compromise the ecology of Lakshadweep. The Committee recommends that the UT Administration of Lakshadweep may take up with AAI to revisit the proposal of expanding the airport for landing Airbus 320 aircrafts. The Committee further recommends that the best global practices regarding the use of small aircrafts with short takeoff and landing (STOL) for eco-friendly tourism in other Island States of the world may be studied and suitably adopted for the UT of Lakshadweep.

(Para 5.6.13)

The Committee takes note of the developmental issues of UT of Lakshadweep pertaining to the reduction in number of ships for transport, increase in unemployment and taking away of some of the departments from the Panchayat. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs may convene a meeting with the Administration of the UT of Lakshadweep, involving the local Member of Parliament and other public representatives of the UT to discuss and find an amicable solution to these issues pertaining to the UT of Lakshadweep.

(Para 5.6.14)

**Transfers to Delhi**

The Committee notes that more than 32,000 applications have been received for ex-gratia assistance to the next of kin in COVID-19 deaths, out of which approximately 26,720 cases have been settled and ex-gratia payments have been disbursed as on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2022. The Committee further notes that ₹133.60 crores have already been disbursed under the scheme. The Committee observes that the allocated amount does not appear to be adequate considering the number of applications received and keeping a cushion for the unforeseen requirement, that may arise due to the Pandemic in 2022.

(Para 5.7.4)



The Committee notes that Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant project amounting to ₹ 2018 crores is proposed to be executed in six packages and expected to be completed by October, 2024. 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. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with the UT of Delhi for periodic monitoring of the progress of work so that the timelines are met without cost overruns. Adequate funds may be sought from the Ministry of Finance as per the requirement.

(Para 5.7.5)

#### **Transfers to Jammu & Kashmir Tourism**

The Committee takes note of the steps taken for the development and promotion of tourism in the UT of J&K. However, during the visit of the Committee to J&K, the representatives of tourism and hospitality industry informed the Committee that they have immensely suffered due to COVID-19 restrictions and lockdowns. The Committee is of the view that the tourism and hospitality sector, apart from generating large revenue, is a major source of livelihood for the people of J&K. Therefore, the Committee recommends that MHA may request the Ministries of Finance and Tourism to chalk out a road map and extend a 'special financial package' for active revival of tourism and hospitality sector in J&K.

(Para 5.8.7)

#### **House Boats**

The Committee takes note of the proposal which is under consideration of the Government for providing timber to the Houseboat owners at concessional rates for repair/re-construction of their houseboats. The Committee recommends that a rehabilitation policy may also be formulated for those houseboat owners who want to cease their houseboat business.

(Para 5.8.11)

#### **Industrial Development Package**

The Committee takes note of the steps taken for revival of existing along with new industry in J&K. The Committee recommends that the Government of India may consider to give a moratorium on the loans given to the industries which are pending since the onset of COVID-19. The Committee further recommends that support system in the form of interest subvention, capital and transport subsidy and other such measures will encourage and boost investment in J&K. However, during the visit of the Committee to J&K, Industry owners complained of not receiving any assistance from the Government. The Committee, therefore, recommends that appropriate awareness programme of the schemes of revival of industries in J&K may be undertaken in this regard.

(Para 5.8.14)

#### **Promotion of Handloom and Handicrafts**

The Committee notes that monetary incentives, GI tagging, QR based certification and labeling has been done to boost export of handloom and handicrafts from J&K. The

**Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with concerned Ministry/ Department for creation of Special Economic Zone for handloom and handicraft in J&K. The Committee further recommends to provide freight subsidy to handloom and handicraft sector of J&K to facilitate their exports due to logistical problems faced by exporters.**

**(Para 5.8.19)**

#### **Issues of District Development Councils/Block Development Councils**

**The Committee has been informed that Honorarium is being provided to the elected councilors in the Municipal Councils/ Committees as per SO dated 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2019, in the UT of J&K. It recommends the UT administration to review and increase the Honorarium given to different elected councilors. The Committee also recommends to create a separate contingency fund to the tune of 5-10% of capital expenditure budget to meet unexpected needs of the DDCs/BDCs pertaining to developmental works.**

**(Para 5.8.26)**

**The Committee notes that 378 councilors have been provided security in the UT. However, providing vehicles to the elected representative of Municipal Councils/Committee is under consideration of the Government. The Committee recommends that appropriate security and accommodation may be provided to all elected councilors considering the security situation in J&K. The Committee also recommends to provide vehicles along with fuel expenses to the elected representatives of Municipal Councils/Committee at the earliest. The Committee would like to be apprised about the progress made in this regard.**

**(Para 5.8.27)**

#### **Vacancies in Government Department of J&K**

**The Committee notes that 20,323 posts have been advertised by the Jammu and Kashmir Services Selection Board since the year 2020 and presently the selection process has been completed with respect to 9,205 posts, while selection for the remaining posts are under process at various stages. The Committee recommends to fast track the recruitment on the remaining posts and resolve the procedural/ administrative issues which are delaying the recruitment.**

**(Para 5.8.29)**

#### **Electricity**

**5.8.33 The Committee takes note of the ongoing power sector projects in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. The Committee is of the view that the UT of J&K has tremendous potential of renewable sources of energy. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the UT Administration may prioritize the development of the renewable sources like solar and hydro power to provide round the clock electricity particularly in the valley and remote regions of the UT. The Committee takes notes of the progress made in Ratle hydro power project and recommends that a periodic monitoring mechanism may be created to ensure timely completion of the project without cost overruns.**

**(Para 5.8.33)**

## **Transfers to Puducherry**

**The Committee notes that 92.02% of funds have been utilized by the UT of Puducherry (till 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022) in the FY 2021-22, but the allocation at BE stage in FY 2022-23 has been reduced to ₹ 1729.79 crores against the projected amount of ₹ 2952 crores, under Central assistance to UTs. The Committee recommends that MHA should request the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocation of funds in accordance with the projected demand of the Government of Puducherry, citing the healthy utilization pattern of the UT.**

**(Para 5.9.4)**

**The Committee notes that land acquisition for phase-II works for expansion of runways in Puducherry Airport is at preliminary stage of assessment. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with the UT of Puducherry, concerned Ministries/ Departments, and State of Tamil Nadu to expedite the assessment and allocate Central assistance for acquisition of land and creation of infrastructure for the project. The Committee would like to be apprised about the progress made in this regard.**

**(Para 5.9.5)**

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