

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES AND INTERNAL SECURITY CHALLENGES –  
EVALUATION AND RESPONSE MECHANISM**

**[Action taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in Twenty-  
Eight Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Estimates]**

**COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES  
(2020-21)**

**SECOND REPORT**

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**(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

# **SECOND REPORT**

## **COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2020-21) (SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

### **MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**[Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Twenty-Eight Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Estimates]**

**(Presented to Lok Sabha on 21 September, 2020)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**21 September, 2020/ 30 Bhadrapada, 1942 (Saka)**

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**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2019-20)**

Shri Girish Bhalchandra Bapat – Chairperson

**Members**

2. Kunwar Danish Ali
3. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
4. Shri Sudharshan Bhagat
5. Shri Pradan Baruah
6. Shri Nand Kumar Singh Chauhan
7. Shri P.P. Chaudhary
8. Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar
9. Shri Dilip Ghosh
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11. Shri Dharmendra Kumar Kashyap
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13. Shri Dayanidhi Maran
14. Shri K. Muraleedharan
15. Shri S.S. Palanimanickam
16. Shri Kamlesh Paswan
17. Dr. K.C. Patel
18. Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore
19. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
20. Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat
21. Shri Magunta Srinivasulu Reddy
22. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
23. Shri Francisco Sardinha
24. Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma
25. Shri Prathap Simha
26. Shri Dharambir Singh
27. Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo
28. Shri Kesineni Srinivas
29. Shri Sunil Dattatray Tatkare
30. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma

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**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2020-21)**

Shri Girish Bhalchandra Bapat – Chairperson

**Members**

2. Kunwar Danish Ali
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4. Shri Pradan Baruah
5. Shri Sudharshan Bhagat
6. Shri Ajay Bhatt
7. Shri P.P. Chaudhary
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## SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Kavita Prasad - Joint Secretary
2. Smt. B. Visala - Director
3. Smt. A. Jyothirmayi - Additional Director
4. Shri Rajender Singh Negi - Deputy Secretary
5. Shri Nelojit Mayengbam - Committee Officer

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Estimates (2020-21) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, do present this Second Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-Eighth Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Central Armed Police Forces and Internal Security Challenges- Evaluation and Response Mechanism' pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. The Twenty-Eighth Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Estimates was presented to Lok Sabha on 19 March, 2018. Action Taken Notes on Observations/ Recommendations were received from the Ministry of Home Affairs on 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2019 and updated Action Taken Notes were received on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2020. The draft Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020. However, the Report could not be presented to the Lok Sabha due to adjournment of the House sine die. Hence, the draft Report was reconsidered and adopted by the Committee(2020-21) at their sitting held on 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2020

3. An analysis of action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee is given in Appendix-II.

**NEW DELHI;  
21 September, 2020  
Bhadrapada 30, 1942 (Saka)**

**GIRISH BHALCHANDRA BAPAT,  
CHAIRPERSON,  
ESTIMATES COMMITTEE.**

## CHAPTER - I

### REPORT

This Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 28<sup>th</sup> Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Estimates on the subject “Central Armed Police Forces and Internal Security Challenges – Evaluation and Response Mechanism” pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

1.2 Twenty-Eighth Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) was presented to Lok Sabha on 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2018. It contained 33 Recommendations/Observations. Action Taken Notes in respect of all the Recommendations/Observations were received from Ministry of Home Affairs on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2020.

1.3 Replies to the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Report have broadly been categorized as under:-

(i) Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government:

Sl. Nos 6, 7, 10, 11, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31 and 33

Total = 16  
(Chapter II)

(ii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply:

Sl. Nos.2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 29

Total = 12  
(Chapter III)

(iii) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which the Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee:

Sl. Nos. 9,13, 17 and 32

Total = 4  
(Chapter IV)

(iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:

Sl. No. 1

Total = 1  
(Chapter V)

**1.4 The Committee desire that final replies to the Recommendation No. 1 and response to comments contained in Chapter I of this Report should be furnished expeditiously.**

**1.5** The Committee will now deal with the action taken by Government on some of the recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

#### **Observation/Recommendation (Sl. No. 1)**

**1.6** The Committee had noted that challenges to internal security in the Country were mainly due to terrorism in the hinterland of the Country, cross border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, insurgency in the North East and Left wing extremism (LWE) in certain States. However, the Committee had observed that consistent increase in deployment of CAPFs in States with heavy dependence of States on Central Security Forces even for day to day law and order issues deploying them even for holding elections, was having an adverse effect on the security of the country. Taking note of this the Committee had recommended the State Governments/Ministry of Home Affairs to explore the concept of

deputation of State Police Force Personnel in good numbers to specific CAPF for a period of three years or so where they would be trained and deployed.

**1.7** In their reply, the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that the recommendations of the Committee had been conveyed to the Chief Secretaries and DGs of all States.. Further, the Ministry also mentioned about the existence of Standard Operating Procedure ( SOP ) from the year 2005 whereby there was a provision for short term requirement and long term requirement norms and the formalities associated with it. The Ministry had then listed the various procedure/modalities regarding the short term requirement and long term requirement.

**1.8** **The Committee had recommended the deputation of State forces with the CAPF with a view to reduce the burden on CAPF and to enable them to meet their training needs on one hand and strengthening of State Police Forces on the other. The Ministry, in their response, have stated that the recommendation of the Estimates Committee was conveyed to the Chief Secretaries and DGs of all States. The Committee feel that the Government ought to engage more with the State Governments in order to convince/encourage them to send their forces on deputation to the CAPF as it would help in strengthening the Security Forces in the long run. The Committee, therefore, call upon the Ministry to pursue the States in this regard and apprise the Committee of the outcome of their efforts.**

#### **Observation/Recommendation (Sl. No. 7)**

**1.9** The Committee had recommended on the Indo Myanmar border ( IMB) issues and also on issues relating to Jammu & Kashmir. As regards IMB, the Committee after having noted the fact that IMB was porous and vulnerable to illegal crossover, insurgent activities, smuggling of contrabands including arms and ammunitions and posed major challenges to security forces, had recommended that the decision with regard to border infrastructure project involving construction of roads, helipads along Indo-Myanmar Border and opening of New operating bases be taken up expeditiously

**1.10** The Committee had expressed concern to note some instances of involvement of children/youth in violence in Jammu & Kashmir. The Committee had noted that the Government has introduced some of the schemes to engage with the youth and increase their employability. In view of these facts, the Committee had recommended for evaluation of their impact by the Union as well as State Governments besides intensifying the efforts being made by the Government and to hire persons on contract by PSUs/Government Agencies particularly in the border areas for employment and for which dialogue should take place with PSUs and other organizations. The Committee had further recommended that the well known Universities/institutions be roped in to conduct study on social fabric, cultural milieu of the people residing in disturbed/border areas and preventive steps be taken to contain the social/political unrest being caused by unscrupulous elements.

**1.11** The Ministry in its reply stated that Assam Rifles had submitted a revised proposal of 4802.34 KMs of roads, 131 helipads and 325 bridges and a meeting under the chairmanship of Secretary (Border Management) with the State Governments and Ministries concerned to review the proposal received from Assam Rifles had been held which decided that more ground work needed to be done before taking up the proposal for consideration. Further, the Ministry provided the steps being carried out for the youth in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh region under schemes such as UDAAN, HIMAYAT, PMKVY and other related schemes.

**1.12** The recommendation of the Committee had two components: (i) **Expeditious completion of border infrastructure project involving construction of roads, helipads and operating bases close to the border.** (ii) **Engaging with the youth, evaluation of welfare schemes such as UDAAN and HIMAYAT in respect of their impact on local situation and also study the social fabric and cultural milieu of the people living in border areas for the purpose of containing social unrest. As regards construction of infrastructure at IMB, the Committee urge upon the Ministry to finalise the proposals and implement them at the earliest. The Committee observe that certain steps have been taken up under various schemes of the government for the youth of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh region.** The Committee note that

**steps regarding roping in of well known Universities/institutions to conduct study on social fabric, cultural milieu of the people residing in disturbed/border areas and preventive steps be taken to contain the social/political unrest being caused by unscrupulous elements, have not been addressed so far. They therefore may be informed of the steps taken up in this regard**

### **Observation/Recommendation (Sl. No. 9)**

**1.13** Having noted the fact that out of 400 Police Stations sanctioned, construction work for 356 Police Stations has been completed in 10 LWE affected States, the Committee had recommended that Central Government should take necessary steps to ensure completion of remaining Police Stations within a stipulated time frame and also for proper monitoring of the progress of implementation of Road Requirement Plan (RRP Phase-I). The Committee had also recommended that the Ministry apprise them about the outcome of the progress of the construction of 342 roads, (totalling 5466.31 KMs) and 126 bridges covering 44 districts of 9 LWE affected States.

**1.14** In their response, the Ministry replied that out of 5,422 KM road lengths envisaged in RRP-I, 4,652 KM roads had been completed. Further, road construction had now reached the core areas of Left Wing Extremism influence and progress of the scheme was being monitored by MHA on regular basis at the Home Minister / Home Secretary and Cabinet Secretary level through meetings with the concerned Ministers / Secretaries and Chief Ministers / Chief Secretaries of the respective State Governments. Besides it was stated that MHA had set up an Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Special Secretary/Additional Secretary for monitoring and reviewing the progress of various development schemes in LWE affected areas.

**1.15** The Ministry further stated that out of 400 PSs sanctioned under the scheme, construction work for 399 PSs had been completed and the construction of remaining 01 Police Station in Nalanda district had been delayed due to the matter being sub-judice. The case had then been disposed by the court and the construction had started. Regular meetings at various levels are also held to review the progress of the scheme.

**1.16** In view of the criticality of developing infrastructure in the LWE affected regions, the Committee had recommended construction of 400 police stations, 342 roads (totaling 5466.31 Kms) and 126 bridges covering 44 districts of 9 LWE affected states. In their reply, the Ministry have stated that 393 police stations (98.25% of the total) and 4652 Kms roads (about 85.79% of the total) have been completed. The Committee appreciate the substantial progress made in the construction of fortified police stations and roads. However, they express their displeasure that no information has been provided about the progress in construction of bridges in the LWE area. The Committee urge upon the Government to complete the remaining works as soon as possible and also provide complete information about the progress in construction of bridges.

#### **Observation/Recommendation (Sl. No. 10)**

**1.17** The Committee had observed the twin problem of less allocation of funds for projects and non utilization of funds allocated at the Budgetary Estimates Stage. It was further observed that the expenditure on salaries which was 66 per cent of the total allocation during 2012-13 had increased to 74 per cent. The Committee had taken strong exception to the way the capacity augmentation of CAPFs was being undertaken as the analysis of financial achievement of the modernization plan remained very poor.

**1.18** Having taken into consideration the above mentioned points and the fact that interest of security of the country could never be compromised at any cost, the Committee had recommended that the issues as mentioned must be taken up by the CAPFs with concerned departments for corrective measures, and that the budgetary allocation of recruitment of manpower/infrastructure and provision of combatant equipments should be enhanced substantially and planning on long term basis i.e. for 10 years, 20 years, 30 years should be made keeping in view the perceived multi dimensional threat. Besides to meet the challenges of cyber threat by external/internal forces, the Committee had recommended that there was an imperative need to develop a system to counter the future

threats of biological, chemical and mini nuclear weapons capable of causing limited damage.

**1.19** The Ministry in its reply had stated that observed by the Committee, the outlays were not a problem in the way of modernization of CAPFs. It was also stated that CAPFs were procuring latest and state of the art technology weapons, surveillance equipment, training equipment, medical equipment, IT equipment, special vehicles and clothing items under five general provisioning heads (i.e. Arms & Ammunitions, Clothing & Tentage, Information and Technology, Motor Vehicle and Machinery Equipment) to make good the deficiency and upgrade the inventory. The details of BE allocated to CAPFs for their modernization under the five provisioning budget heads were also produced. The details of financial progress achieved by CAPFs under Modernization Plan-II and Modernization Plan-III were also reproduced.

**1.20** It was also stated that formulation of long term acquisition plans by CAPFs had been included in the Vision Document of MHA and accordingly, CAPFs had been asked to prepare three years Procurement Plan from 2020-21 to 2022-23.

**1.21** The Committee had expressed dissatisfaction over utilization of financial resources by the CAPF affecting their capacity augmentation. It had also observed that provisioning should be planned on long term basis keeping in view the perceived multi dimensional threats in the form of cyber threat by external/internal forces, biological, chemical and mini nuclear weapons etc. The Committee are happy to note that the Government has been taking steps with regard to the development of a system to counter biological, chemical, mini nuclear weapons threat. The Committee reiterate their recommendation for optimum utilization of financial resources for capacity augmentation and also implementing long term plans to deal with emerging challenges such as cyber threat by external/internal forces, biological, chemical and mini nuclear weapons and so on. The Committee also urge upon the Ministry that Procurement Plan which have been included in Vision Document should be prepared expeditiously keeping in view security concerns of the country.

### **Observation/Recommendation (Sl. No. 13)**

**1.22** The Committee had discussed the evolvement of information technology and the pros and cons of it vis a vis the economy, security of the country. The Committee had also discussed about the various steps taken up by the Government of India to meet the challenges and prevent cyber attacks such as approving a National Cyber Security Policy, setting up of Indian Computer emergency response team (CERT-In) etc. Having noted about the emerging challenges with the rapid penetration of IT in various fields particularly from the internal security perspective, the Committee had recommended for effective implementation of the projects such as establishment of national cyber forensic laboratory, capacity building, R&D and its awareness and that its progress should be monitored through structural monitoring mechanism. Further it was recommended that the outcome of the follow up in this regard should be intimated to the Committee.

**1.23** In their reply, the Ministry has stated that it was implementing the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' scheme from NIRBHAYA funds of the Ministry of Women & Child Development. The main features of the scheme and the subsequent steps taken up in that regard were provided and the same has been mentioned below:

- i. Online cybercrime reporting platform: the online cyber-crime reporting portal was launched on 20th September 2018 by the Hon'ble Home Minister.
- ii. National Cyber Forensic Laboratory: DFSS had been identified as the nodal agency for setting up of NCFL. The NCFL would be setup at CFSL, Hyderabad premises
- iii. Training of Police officers, judges & prosecutors and setting up of cyber forensic training laboratories: Financial assistance of Rs. 6 crore was provided to all States/UTs for capacity building of Police Officers, Judicial Officers & Prosecutors in cyber domain and training had been imparted to more than 3000 such officers. Further, standardized Training Modules for 3 days' cyber-

crime awareness and 5 days' cyber-crime investigation course had been developed and made available to all the States/ UTs for utilizing the same in training programmes. Rs 82.80 crore had been released to States/UTs for setting up of one cyber forensic training lab. Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Telangana had commissioned the cyber forensic training lab and the matter was being followed up with remaining.

- iv. Cybercrime awareness activities, Research & Development : Cyber Crime awareness campaign had been launched through twitter handle (@CyberDost) & radio across the country.
- v. Research & Development : Steering Committee under CCPWC scheme had shortlisted proposals from 12 institutes.

Further the Ministry stated following steps have been taken in regards to the observations of the Committee "for effective implementation of the project and its progress monitored through structural monitoring mechanism":

- I. Cyber and Information Security Division has been established in MHA to deal with projects on cyber crimes, issues related with cyber crime and Information Security issues, etc.
- II. The Cybercrime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPVWC) Scheme has inbuilt mechanism for monitoring by Steering Committee and Empowered Committee.
- III. The utilization of funds allocated to Schemes handled by Cyber and Information Security Division, is reviewed periodically by the Home Secretary.
- IV. Progress of implementation of the Cybercrime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme being funded from Nirbhaya Fund is also monitored by Empowered Committee of Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) chaired by Secretary, MWCD.
- V. NITI Aayog has implemented Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) Dashboard where all schemes including CCPWC are being monitored on the basis of the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) which is updated on quarterly basis.

VI. Improvement in structured monitoring of projects is an ongoing process and in this regard, MHA has developed an internal dashboard to monitor the progress of important schemes/projects.

Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) has been prepared to deal with cyber security related matters.

**1.24 While taking note of the emerging challenges with the rapid penetration of IT in various fields particularly from the internal security perspective, the Committee had strongly emphasized for effective implementation of the project relating to cyber security monitoring of its progress through structural monitoring mechanism. The Ministry in its reply have informed that they have established Cyber and Information Security division, NITI Aayog has implemented Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) Dashboard, Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) has been prepared to deal with cyber security related matters. The Committee are of the opinion that there should be a monitoring mechanism to assess the success of all these steps in checking the emerging security challenges.**

#### **Observation/Recommendation (Sl. No. 17)**

**1.25** The Committee had discussed various challenges involved due to penetration of IT in every sphere and requirement of proper training due to such acts. In view of it, the Committee had recommended that the Government/CAPFs should ensure that while purchasing the latest state-of-the-art equipments, training needs were properly taken care of and, if need be, it could be included in the purchase agreement itself. To meet the emerging challenges, the Committee had also recommended that the contents of training should be a mix of conventional matters as well as latest technologies like IT, Cyber Security and Cyber Crime. Besides it was also recommended that training must be a continuous affair during service of CAPFs so as to update the personnel about the latest

trends of technology and strategy to face new challenges and that experts from various fields could be hired from out-side and associated in the training programmes.

**1.26** The Ministry its reply has stated that CAPFs were already incorporating training clauses on handling as well as repair and maintenance aspects of modern/ latest equipments in the tender enquiries while making procurement of equipments.

**1.27** Noting the ever-evolving technology and new emerging security threats due to penetration of IT in every sphere, the Committee had stressed on the need to upgrade and update the curriculum and infrastructure in the training institutes and had recommended that the contents of training should be a mix of conventional as well as modern technologies such as IT, cyber Security etc, involvement of experts from various fields in training programmes. The Committee are surprised that the Ministry, instead of concretising any action plan, has merely expressed that CAPFs were already incorporating training clauses on handling as well as repair and maintenance aspects of modern/ latest equipments in the tender enquiries while making procurement of equipments. The Committee urge the Ministry to seriously dwell on their recommendation and act upon it at the earliest.

#### **Observation/Recommendation (Sl. No. 22)**

**1.28** The Committee had noted that the number of personnel who have committed suicide in each of CAPFs surpasses the number of personnel except Assam Rifles. In ITBP, SSB and CISFs the number of suicide was many times the number of personnel killed in action. The Committee had also discussed about the working environment that led personnel to be deprived of time to relax their minds, the relation between the supervisors and some of the steps taken up by the Ministry and its inadequacies in dealing the same.

**1.29** In view of the observations and findings, the Committee had strongly recommended to take all possible measures including psychological counselling on a

permanent basis, by taking the help of professionals, that the workshops/programmes on stress management should regularly be undertaken for the officers/personnel, that Yoga and meditation be made part of the daily exercise of CAPFs personnel. The Committee had further recommended on the need of having some sort of accommodation, be a base camp, nearby the deployment of the respective force, to enable the personnel to meet their family members which would go a long way in handling stress in forces.

**1.30** The Ministry in its reply stated that Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) New Delhi had been awarded a research project on “Comparative Analysis of Attrition and Suicide Cases in CAPFs and Corrective Measures”. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) had signed an MoU with the IIPA on 01.05.2020. BPR&D had also received Terms of Acceptance on 12.6.2020, Stress Counsellors had been hired for Yoga / Stress management programmes, whenever required. The Ministry has provided following steps that had been taken up to reduce the rate of suicides in the CAPF.

- i) Yoga and meditation had been made part of training and daily physical exercise in CAPFs.
- ii) Yoga Training had been included as the ‘desired criteria’ for deployment of CAPFs personnel on UN/India Missions abroad.
- iii) Organizing talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;
- iv) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- v) Implementation of a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- vi) Liberal grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs
- vii) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- viii) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- ix) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/ facilities for troops and their families;
- x) Motivating the forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;
- xi) Discontinuation of Suraksha Sahayaks;

- xii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems from time to time;
- xiii) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc;
- xiv) Providing welfare measures like Central Police Canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards etc.

**1.31 Noting the highly stressful environment in which the CAPF personnel are working and its impact on their mental health, the Committee had recommended various initiatives like psychological counseling, stress management, etc. The Committee appreciate the steps taken up or proposed to be taken by the Ministry to deal with the issue. The Committee, however, desire the Ministry to be pro active and take preventive measures to ensure that the situation can be under control at the outset. Since mental stress, depression or any other mental illness is noticeable only when its pronounced and beyond any remedies, the Committee feel that preventive measures are necessary to maintain morale of the CAPF personnel.**

#### **Observation/Recommendation (Sl. No. 24)**

**1.32** The Committee had noted that only 98,688 houses were available against the authorized 2,63,605 houses, which was approximately 37.42% and way below the satisfactory level of 50%. During the 12th Five Year Plan, as against the target of 24,206 houses, only 11884 houses had been constructed till 31.03.2016 .The Committee had observed that the basic constraint in housing was the cumbersome process of acquisition of land due to existing legal provisions. Against this background, the Committee had recommended that MHA, CAPFs should hold consultations with various State Governments and impress upon them, the imperative need to allocate land for the purpose of construction of Houses for CAPF personnel.

**1.33** The Ministry in its reply had stated that as against authorization of 2,68,341 houses in CAPFs, the availability was only 1,17,481 as on 01.01.2020 and thus there was a shortfall of 1,50,860 dwelling units. Further, 21,743 houses were under construction. With the completion of these houses, the housing satisfaction level would increase to 51.88% of authorisation as against the present satisfaction level of 43.78%.

**1.34** The Ministry also stated that land for CAPFs was acquired through State Governments and such sanctions were issued on need basis as and when proposals were received from CAPFs and that whenever there was delay on the part of the State Government in acquisition of land, which was mainly due to litigation cases, the matter was taken up by MHA with State Governments at appropriate level. The reply further mentioned that the recommendations of the Committee had been shared with the State Governments/UTs, vide MHA's letter No.II-27012/18/2018-PF.I (CF-3422145) dated 30.05.2018.

**1.35** Keeping in view the dissatisfactory achievement rate of only 37.42 % in housing construction and crucial role of land availability in that, the Committee had recommended regular consultations with State Governments. The Ministry in their reply have admitted that there is a shortfall of 1,50,860 houses, but also stated that with the completion of 21, 743 houses which were under construction, the housing satisfaction level would increase to 51.88% of authorisation as against the present satisfaction level of 43.78%. The Committee appreciate the good progress being made in this regard and urge the Ministry to have regular consultation and interaction with the State Governments and extend all possible help including timely release of funds in order to ensure that all hurdles in land acquisition are addressed timely and there is no delay in construction of houses for want of land.

### **Observation/Recommendation (Sl. No. 27)**

**1.36** Having noted the fact that there were 39 composite hospitals for providing specialty services to CAPFs personnel and their family members and Government had allowed appointment of doctors on contractual basis to meet the demand of the CAPFs, the Committee had recommended that vacancies of doctors in all CAPFs should be filled up in a time bound manner so as to ensure that CAPF Personnel were provided best health care facilities.

**1.37** The Ministry in its reply has stated that 62 Specialist Medical Officers, 229 Medical Officers and 01 Dental Surgeon had been selected through Medical Officers Selection Board (MOSB)-2016. Thereafter, MOSB-2018 was conducted through ITBP (Nodal Force). 02 Super Specialist Medical Officers, 61 Specialist Medical Officers and 390 Medical Officers have been selected through MOSB-2018 and offer of appointment has been issued

**1.38** Recognizing the need for providing best medical facilities for the CAPF personnel and their family members, the Committee had recommended vacancies of the posts of doctors in all CAPFs should be filled up in a time bound manner. From the reply of the Ministry, it is observed that action is being taken to fill vacancies through Medical Officers Selection Board. The Committee desire that the recruitment process for appointment of doctors be completed at the earliest and also ensured that there is minimum delay between advertisement of vacancies and appointment of doctors. The process may be streamlined and action for filling up anticipated vacancies/requirement be initiated well in advance.

### **Observation/Recommendation (Sl. No. 30)**

**1.39** The Committee had discussed about Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) phase II which was being implemented by Ministry of Home Affairs and was scheduled to be completed by 31.03.2020. Under this scheme, coastal States/UTs were to be provided

with 131 Coastal Police Stations (CPS), 60 jetties, 10 marine operation centre, 150 boats, 75 special category of boats/RIDs, 131 four wheelers, 127 two wheelers and 242 motorcycles. Having noted that out of these only 109 CPS had been operationalized, 4 marine operation centre, 127 four wheelers and 234 motorcycles had been procured, procurement of 225 numbers of boats had been initiated which was expected to take 3½ years, the Committee had recommended that progress of work pertaining to operationalization/construction of remaining 22 CPS, 37 jetties should be closely monitored so as to ensure their completion as per target and as regards procurement of 225 boats for which action had already been initiated, the same was to be made within a stipulated time frame.

**1.40** The Ministry in its reply has stated that The CSS (Phase-II) had been formulated in the context of the fast changing coastal security scenario subsequent to the Mumbai incidents on 26 November and followed by a vulnerability / gap analysis carried out by coastal States and UTs which projected additional requirements for strengthening the coastal security infrastructure. The CSS (Phase-II) approved the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) for implementation w. e. f. 01.04.2011 to 31.03.2016 with an outlay of Rs.1579.91 crore which had been further granted extension up to 30.03.2020 with the approval of the CCS. Under the Phase-II, the coastal States / UTs have been sanctioned with 131 CPS, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operation Centres, 150 boats (12 Tons), 75 special category of boats / RIBs, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.

**1.41** The reply also stated that 131 CPS had been operationalized, 38 jetties had been constructed, 10 Marine Operation Centres were functional, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles had been procured. It further stated that with the approval of the competent authority, the procurement of 225 boats might not be pursued with, keeping in view the inadequate utilization and poor maintenance of 204 boats supplied under the Phase-I of the Scheme by the Coastal States/UTs

**1.42** Keeping in view the importance of having a strong coastal security system, the Committee had recommended that there should be no time over-run in completion of phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) which, after extension,

is targeted to be completed by 31.03.2020. While appreciating the substantial progress made in the different components of the scheme, from the reply of the Ministry, the Committee find that 22 out of 60 jetties are not yet constructed/upgraded. The Committee urge that remaining works under the Phase-II of the CSS are completed as early as possible.

### **Observation/Recommendation (Sl. No. 32)**

**1.43** The Committee had noted that during the Union Home Minister meeting with Home Ministers/Chief Secretaries and DGPs of Coastal States/UTs to review coastal security in Mumbai on 16.06.2016, the issue of creation of Central Marine Police Force for coastal security was raised by the participants. Having felt the need to create a separate force to exclusively patrol India's 7000 km coast line, the Committee had recommended that the decision for formation of Central Maritime Police Force (CMPF) should be taken expeditiously.

**1.44** The Ministry in its reply had stated that after due deliberations the competent authority had decided that instead of establishment of a separate Coastal Marine Police Force/Coastal Border Police Force, the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) be strengthened, capacity building of the Coastal Police be done with the help of the ICG and enhance coordination between the Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard and the Coastal Police .

**1.45** Keeping in view the emerging threats, the Committee had observed it was imperative to have a Central Maritime Police force (CMPF). The Ministry, however, in its reply, stated that instead of establishing a separate Coastal Marine Police Force/Coastal Border Police Force, the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) be strengthened, capacity building of the Coastal Police be done with the help of the ICG and enhance coordination between the Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard and the Coastal Police . However, the Committee find that during the review of Coastal Security by Union Home Minister on 16.06.2016 with the Home Ministers/Chief Secretaries and

**DGPs of Coastal States/UTs, the need for creation of CMPF was raised. The Ministry has not provided any reasons for the decision taken by them in regard to non formation of separate Coastal Marine Police Force. The Committee may be apprised of the reasons for not considering the formation of CMPF.**

## **CHAPTER II**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT**

#### **Observation / Recommendation - 6**

As per a study conducted by Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA) in 2013, to identify sources of funding for LWE groups, the Maoists get their funds by resorting to collection of levy from Government works and schemes, industry and business, social institutions and infrastructure, developmental works etc. Funds are also collected from people in terms of membership fees, supporters/sympathizers and fines from defaulters. To address the issue of flow of funds, an apex level group under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (LWE) in MHA has been created. In addition, 07 Groups at State Level one each in LWE affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, & Telangana have been created to address the issue. The Committee desire that meetings of these groups should be held periodically, situation reviewed and appropriate corrective steps taken to stop the flow of funds to Maoists.

#### **Reply of the Government**

Meetings of Apex Level Multi-Disciplinary Groups comprising officers from Central Agencies and the State Police (ED, DRI, State Intelligence CID, CBDT, NIA, CBI) headed by AS (LWE) at the Centre and JD (IB) at the State Level. Meetings with ED, DRI, State Intelligence & CID, CBDT, NIA, and CBI are held periodically to review the situation. A

meeting was held on 31.05.2018 under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary with officials of IB, ED, NIA, DsGP of States to discuss the issues of choking of flow of funds to Left Wing Extremists. The issue was also discussed by Union Home Minister with the Chief Ministers of LWE affected States in a meeting held on 26.08.2019. Recently, the issue was discussed in a Video Conference held on 03.06.2020 with the States, IB and CAPFs. Some of the actions taken include:

- Registration of cases by the ED under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) against 13 LWE cadres of CPI (Maoist). Property worth ₹306 lakh has been attached in two cases in last one year.
- A separate vertical for investigation of LWE related cases has been created in NIA on 21.12.2018. NIA has seized/ attached/ frozen the properties of LWE cadres in 20 cases till now and property worth ₹326.45 lakh has been attached in last one year.
- Among States, Bihar and Jharkhand have registered cases related to choking of flow of funds. Bihar Police attached property of LWE cadre worth ₹157 lakh in three cases and Jharkhand Police has seized property worth ₹15 lakh in 12 LWE cases in last one year..

### **Observation / Recommendation - 11**

The Committee have been apprised that Modernization of Police Forces is a continuous process and the Ministry of Home Affairs has been making efforts for providing modern Arms & Ammunitions, Machinery & Equipment, Surveillance Equipment, IT Equipment, Specialized vehicles, Hospital Equipment. In this regard the Modernization Plan-II (2012-17) for CAPFs has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security at an estimated cost of ₹11009.19 crore. The Plan aims at providing financial support for modernization in the area of Arms & Ammunitions, Clothing & Tentage, Machine & Equipment.

The status of expenditure reported with regard to the Modernization Plan II, as analyzed in the preceding Para point out slow and tardy progress which clearly indicates serious problems in the execution of the Plan. Cumbersome and time consuming procurement procedures and fast changes in technology have been cited as the challenges in procurements. While noting the detailed procedures adopted and formation of sub-Groups under different DGs for probity and public accountability and enhancement in the delegated financial powers of DGs of CAPF with effect from 16 October, 2014, the Committee note that these steps seem not helped much in increasing the pace of procurement as is visible from the low level of expenditure under the Modernization Plan.

The Committee observe that Central Para Military Forces personnel have to work under constant pressure and difficult conditions to fight insurgency, terrorism, guarding borders, maintaining law and order etc. Non-availability of state of the art equipments and facilities like winter clothes etc. to CAPF personnel not only put them at disadvantageous position against the insurgents and terrorists but also compromise the security of the Country. It is, therefore, imperative that they are equipped with latest equipments and other facilities which are available to the best forces of the world. The Committee have been informed that level of modernization of our forces to effectively equip them to fight the menace of terrorism and insurgency is though fairly well equipped is not very well equipped compared to USA or UK. The Committee also note that some of Para Military Forces are facing problem in respect of supply of equipments and other infrastructure and are dependent on army and ordnance factories for the supply.

The Committee as such strongly stress to review the tendering and procurement processes which as per the Government's own admission are cumbersome and time consuming. The bottlenecks faced in procurement needs to be identified and the corrective action taken. Besides, the Ministry in consultation with Para Military Forces should hold negotiations with the ordnance factories and other manufacturers in Public / Private Sector to ensure uninterrupted supply of equipments and other infrastructure to Central Armed

Police Forces. Urgent and immediate steps as suggested should be taken and the Committee apprised accordingly.

### Reply of the Government

The detail of funds provided and expenditure incurred thereon in the Mod Plan-II since its inception till 31.03.2018 is as under:

[₹ in crore]

<b>Fund Allocation (from 2013-14 to 2017-18)</b>	<b>Total Expenditure as on 31.03.2018</b>	<b>% Expenditure</b>
743.76	701.44	94.31

Apart from Mod Plan-II, CAPFs procure their operationally required items from funds allocated to them in five provisioning heads (i.e. Arms & Ammunition, Clothing & Tentage, Motor Vehicle, Machinery & Equipment and Information Technology) under regular budget heads also for modernization. The detail of funds allocated to CAPFs under regular budget heads during three years is as under:

[₹ in crore]

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Fund Allocation to CAPFs</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>% Expenditure</b>
2017-18	2612.94	2686.42	102.81
2016-17	2202.09	2220.40	100.83
2015-16	2089.81	2077.55	99.41

Following steps have been taken by this Ministry to remove the bottlenecks in the procurement process of CAPFs:

- Substantial enhancement in the delegated financial powers of SDG/ADG/IG/DIG/Commandant in CAPFs for procurement of stores to ensure decentralization of power and speedy procurement on 02.01.2018;
- Delegation of power to DsG of nodal CAPFs for finalization/approval of Qualitative Requirements (QRs)/Trial Directives (TDs) on 02.01.2018;
- Introducing two tier procurement procedure in place of earlier three tier procurement procedure on 02.01.2018;
- SDG/ADG to head Tender Purchase Committee (TPC) instead of DsG, CAPFs on 02.01.2018;
- Trial power of DsG, CAPFs was enhanced from ₹1 Cr to ₹2 Cr on 02.01.2018 to enable CAPFs to trial more and more technology available globally and then acquire them as per their operational requirement;
- Abolition of Procurement Advisory Committee (PAC) on 29.09.2017;
- Delegation of financial powers from Home Secretary to Joint Secretary for procurement of stores within MHA on 08.12.2017.

To ensure uninterrupted supply of arms & equipment to CAPFs, reconciliation meetings are held with Ordnance Factory Board quarterly. Further, CAPFs are procuring equipment/stores from PSUs/ private suppliers through GeM/ CPP Portal.

### **Observation / Recommendation - 18**

The Committee further recommend that each CAPF as per their requirement of operational area must introduce a basic course of foreign language of the adjoining Country and the vernacular language of the State wherein the personnel of that respective CAPF are to be deployed as per the mandate.

## **Reply of the Government**

The Ministry agrees with the recommendation that CAPF, as per their operational requirement, may introduce basic course in foreign language / regional languages of the country / State where they are deployed as per the mandate.

### **Observation / Recommendation - 21**

The Committee note that there is an extreme level of frustration among the CAPFs due to acute stagnation in promotions and also lack of cadre review. The promotional aspects in all cadres of each CAPF are not the same while some cadres are getting faster promotion, promotion of few cadres are considerably getting delayed. Observing high level of frustration among BSF, Delhi High Court vide their Judgment dated 22.04.2015 directed that cadre review exercise of Group 'A' officers of BSF should be completed within a period of six months. As a result 74 additional posts in Group 'A' were created by DoPT. The Committee have been informed that cadre review proposals of Group 'B' & 'C' cadres as received from BSF on 13.05.2016 is under examination in MHA. The Committee would like to be apprised of the latest position in this regard. The Committee also desire that cadre review of all the CAPFs should be carried out within a definite timeline. Besides there should be a structured mechanism to have cadre review regularly after a definite period so as to ensure better promotional prospects and boost the morale of Jawans and Officers of CAPFs.

## **Reply of the Government**

The Cadre Reviews in most of the Forces had not been taken place for a considerable length of time although, as mandated in DOP&T's instructions, this should take place every 5 years. However, the exercise has now been started in CAPFs and it is hoped that now Cadre Review will take place in every 5 years.

The Status of cadre review in CAPFs is as under:

<b>Cadre</b>	<b>Present Status</b>
<b>CRPF</b>	
Group 'A' officers (Executive).	Finalized and order issued on 09.07.2016
Group 'A', 'B' & 'C' Ministerial	Finalized and order issued on 29.09.2016
Group 'A', 'B' & 'C' Stenographer	Finalized and order issued on 11.01.2017
Group 'A', 'B' & 'C' of Para-medical	Under consideration.
Group 'B' & 'C' Executive (GD)	
Group 'B' & 'C' of Armourer Cadre	
Group 'B' & 'C' of Tailor	
Group 'B' & 'C' of Motor Transport	
Group 'B' & 'C' of Motor Mechanic/ Fitter	
Group 'B' & 'C' of Signal	
<b>BSF</b>	
Group-'A' Executive	Finalized and order issued on 21.09.2016
Ministerial	Finalized and order issued on 20.02.2017
Communication	Finalized and order issued on 29.11.2017
Stenographic	Under consideration.
<b>SSB</b>	
Group 'A' General Duty	Finalized and order issued on 02.01.2018
Non-Combatised	Finalized and order issued on 18.10.2017
Group 'B' & 'C' GD	Under consideration
Tradesmen	

<b>Cadre</b>	<b>Present Status</b>
<b>CISF</b>	
Group 'A'	Finalized and order issued on 30.01.2018
Group 'B' & 'C'	Finalized and order issued on 05.02.2018
<b>ITBP</b>	
Group 'A' GD and Non-GD Group 'B' & 'C' and Group 'C' Tradesmen.	Under consideration

### **Observation / Recommendation - 22**

The Committee are concerned to note that a number of CAPFs personnel are committing suicide. What is worrying is the fact that the number of personnel who have committed suicide in each of CAPFs surpasses the number of personnel except Assam Rifles. In ITBP, SSB and CISFs the number of suicide is many times of the number of personnel killed in action.

The Committee find that a number of initiatives are being taken to improve the physical and mental health and for stress management of the CAPF personnel especially those deployed on international border/counter insurgency operations etc. which include transparent policy pertaining to transfer and leave, a regular interaction of officers with troops, ensuring adequate rest and relief, facility of retention of Government accommodation, adoption of Yoga as main stream in basic training etc. While the stated initiatives are in the right direction, the same seems inadequate while looking at the number of suicide data as stated above. Not only that it has come out during the deliberations that excessive deployment of CAPFs in States leads to a situation whereby the personnel are not getting adequate recuperation/rest time besides curtailing the training, which alongwith increasing the professional competence also provides an

opportunity to the personnel to be away from the field duty to stay with the peer group thereby relaxing for a short period thereby relaxing the personnel. Sometimes the approach of supervisory officers, though unintentional also aggravates the stress particularly when leave to visit their families or for other urgent reasons is not sanctioned and provoke the aggrieved soldier to take extreme step to commit suicide. The aforesaid scenario indicates a grave situation which needs urgent and immediate attention. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend to take all possible measures including psychological counselling on a permanent basis, by taking the help of professionals. The workshops/programmes on stress management should regularly be undertaken for the officers/personnel. Yoga and meditation can be made part of the daily exercise of CAPFs personnel. In this connection, the Committee may like to refer to ancient Indian literature, whereby the need for giving special attention and taking care the needs of the forces deployed at far away places has been emphasized. The Committee would further like to emphasize for the need of having some sort of accommodation, it may be a base camp, nearby the deployment of the respective force, to enable the personnel to meet their family members which would go a long way in handling stress in forces. All the desired initiatives should be undertaken and the Committee apprised, accordingly.

### **Reply of the Government**

The research project on “Comparative Analysis of Attrition and Suicide Cases in CAPFs and Corrective Measures” was awarded to Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has signed an MoU with the IIPA on 01.05.2020. BPR&D has also received Terms of Acceptance on 12.6.2020. The project will commence with release of the first instalment to the IIPA and the Project Coordinator, soon.

The Objective of the research study is as under:

- a) To empirically study the rate of suicide and attrition among the personnel in the various CAPFs in the last five years.
- b) To study the reasons and patterns of suicide and attrition among the personnel in the various CAPFs in the last five years. This will be done by engaging the family members, superiors, subordinates and colleagues.
- c) To review the institutional culture and welfare measures, interactional opportunities, provisions in CAPFs and assess linkages, if any, between them and the rates of attrition and suicide.
- d) To prepare, at least, two case studies of suicide cases from each of the CAPFs for deeper understanding of the reasons for suicide.
- e) To study the rate and reasons of attrition. For this purpose individuals who have left the CAPFs will also be interviewed.
- f) To study the best practices followed internationally with regards to profiling of mental health of employees in police and other para-military organizations and understand the scope and desirability of their implementation in the Indian context.
- g) To provide policy recommendations and actionable suggestions for corrective measures to decrease the rates of suicide and attrition in CAPFs.

Stress Counsellors are hired for Yoga / Stress management programmes, whenever required. Government has also sanctioned some posts of Education & Stress Counsellors (ESC). Besides, stress management programmes are also organized in the Forces from time to time.

The following steps have been taken by the Government to reduce the number of suicides by CAPF personnel including easing of job-related stress and improving the working conditions and mental health of the police personnel:

- i) Yoga and meditation have been made part of training and daily physical exercise in CAPFs.
- ii) Yoga Training has been included as the 'desired criteria' for deployment of CAPFs personnel on UN/India Missions abroad.

- iii) 1059 personnel have undergone four-month Yoga training from Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY). Apart from this, 1.75 lakh personnel have undergone one-month Yoga training.
- iv) Organizing talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;
- v) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- vi) Implementation of a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- vii) Liberal grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs
- viii) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- ix) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- x) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/ facilities for troops and their families;
- xi) Motivating the forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;
- xii) Discontinuation of Suraksha Sahayaks;
- xiii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems from time to time;
- xiv) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc;
- xv) Providing welfare measures like Central Police Canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards etc.

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Para No. 1.31 of Chapter I)

### **Observation / Recommendation - 23**

The Committee note that the Ministry of Home Affairs issued an advisory to all CAPFs in 2011 to increase the representation of women in CAPFs upto 5% of the total

strength of each CAPF. The Committee note that except CISF none of the CAPF has met the limit prescribed. The average percentage of women in all six CAPF is just 2.29% which is far below then the prescribed strength of women i.e. 5%. The Committee also note that considering the increased demand of women police in tackling law and order situation and also to raise the level of representation of women, directions have been issued to reserve 33% posts at constable level for being filled up by women in CRPF & CISF to begin with and 14-15% at constable level in BSF, SSB & ITBP.

Certain forces viz. ITBP, Assam Rifles and BSF have stated that due to their extreme harsh working conditions they are facing difficulties for induction and deployment of women. The Committee don't agree with the contention of the ITBP, Assam Rifles & BSF and feel that they have not taken enough steps to attract and recruit the women officers.

The Committee desire that the Government should explore all possibilities to attract women in CAPFs by providing better incentives, convenient posting etc.

### **Reply of the Government**

The strength of women in CAPFs & Assam Rifles as on 31.3.2020 is as under:

Force	Sanctioned Strength	Posted strength	Strength of Women	Percentage of women against posted strength
CISF	163214	140963	8615	6.11%
ITBP	88437	83033	2119	2.55%
CRPF	324340	298167	8193	2.75%
SSB	97244	78951	2057	2.60%
ARs	65143	59156	895	1.51%
BSF	265173	237334	5249	2.21%
Total	1003551	897604	27128	3.02%

Steps taken to encourage women to join CAPF and to improve the facilities for women personnel in CAPFs are as under:

- a. All female candidates have been exempted from payment of application fee.
- b. There are relaxations in Physical Standard Test (PST) and Physical Efficiency Test (PET) for all female candidates for recruitment in CAPFs in comparison to Male candidates.
- c. Crèches and Day Care Centres have been provided by the CAPFs to women employees. A new head of Account for crèche facilities in CAPFs under Grant No. 54-Police for the year 2011-12 has also been opened in CAPFs, vide MHA letter No. 9/8/2011-Bdt-I dated 20.01.2012.
- d. Separate accommodation for women personnel with basic amenities, including separate toilets, has been provided.
- e. Vehicles fitted with mobile toilets for women personnel during movement from one place to another and during picketing duties.
- f. Facilities already available under the Central Government like Maternity Leave, Child Care Leave, are also applicable to CAPFs women personnel.
- g. Medical facilities with special care to the pregnant women. Lady Doctors are available to provide medical coverage.
- h. One female member is detailed as member of the board for making recruitment of women personnel.
- i. Committees have been constituted at all levels to check sexual harassment and to expeditiously deal with the complaints of women personnel. All CAPFs have included the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) in the complaint committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment.
- j. Women personnel are given equal opportunity in their career progression i.e. promotion/seniority as per the RRs rules.

## **Observation / Recommendation - 24**

Houses for CAPFs are constructed under the scheme Residential building (Plan) through CPWD and other Public Sector Undertakings/Public Work Organisations. The Committee note that almost same level of expenditure against allocations has been incurred during the last three years i.e. 2013-16, but physical achievements do not commensurate to the expenditure met. They are apprised that only 98,688 houses are available against the authorized 2,63,605 houses, which is approximately 37.42% and far below the satisfactory level of 50%. During the 12th Five Year Plan, as against the target of 24,206 houses, only 11884 houses have been constructed till 31.03.2016 which again shows that the requisite efficiency is missing in the construction area. The Committee were further informed that the basic constraints in housing have been cumbersome process of acquisition of land due to existing legal provisions. The Committee desire that MHA, CAPFs should hold consultations with various State Governments and impress upon them, the imperative need of allocation of land for the purpose of construction of Houses for CAPF personnel.

## **Reply of the Government**

Against authorization of 2,68,341 houses in CAPFs, the availability is 1,17,481 (as on 1.1.2020). There is a shortfall of 1,50,860 dwelling units. Further, 21,743 houses are under construction. With the completion of these houses, the housing satisfaction level will increase to 51.88% of authorisation as against the present satisfaction level of 43.78%.

Land for CAPFs is acquired through State Governments. Sanctions for acquisition land are issued on need basis as and when proposals are received from CAPFs. Whenever there is delay on the part of the State Government in acquisition of land, which

is mainly due to litigation cases, the matter is taken up by MHA with State Governments at appropriate level.

The recommendations of the Estimates Committee have been shared with the State Governments/UTs, vide MHA's letter No.II-27012/18/2018-PF.I (CF-3422145) dated 30.05.2018.

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Para No. 1.35 of Chapter I)

### **Observation / Recommendation - 25**

The Committee express their serious concern over the sluggish progress in the construction of houses/accommodation to CAPFs personnel and are convinced that inadequate availability of accommodation facilities to the CAPF personnel further contributes to their dissatisfaction and stress causing frustration which affects their overall working. The Committee think that already hard deployment conditions alienate the CAPF personnel and non-availability of accommodation, at least for their families to ensure stability of education of their children, may further add to their agony and demoralize them. The Committee, therefore, having underscored the importance of availability of adequate accommodation facilities strongly recommend that the Ministry must evolve a mechanism to expedite the completion of houses already under construction stage. They also recommend that to construct additional houses, the matter should be taken up with the Ministry of Defence to get land from their Cantonments. The Committee may also be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

## Reply of the Government

CAPFs have their own approved Key Location Plans (KLP) with authorized land norms for each establishment. Construction of houses in Army Cantonments, other than the approved KLPs, may disturb their existing set up. However, whenever any Defence land is identified by the CAPFs, MHA takes up the matter with Ministry of Defence for transfer of such land to CAPFs. Such has been done in case of ITBP and NSG recently.

Land for CAPFs for developing authorized infrastructure, including residential quarters, is acquired through State Governments. The shortfall in residential accommodation is mainly attributable to shortfall in budget allocation. Although the CAPF battalions are sanctioned in one go, their raising is phased over the subsequent years with provision of meeting the expenditure out of the sanctioned budget grant of the respective financial year. The infrastructure, including residential quarters, is supposed to be developed as per the authorised norms, as and where the Battalions are raised. This could not happen mainly due to shortfall in budget allocation.

The budget allocated in a financial year fell short of the requirement for construction of infrastructure schemes. The data in the last 4 years in respect of CAPFs is given below, as an example that the budget allocation fell short of the demand projected.

[₹ in crore]

Year	Projection by MHA	Allocation	Shortfall
2015-16	4377.63	2594.18	1783.45
2016-17	4250.39	2591.35	1659.04
2017-18	6001.77	3510.13	2491.64
2018-19	7397.64	3555.86	3841.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>22027.43</b>	<b>12251.52</b>	<b>9775.91</b>

Against authorization of 2,68,341 houses in CAPFs, the availability is 1,17,481 (as on 1.1.2020). There is a shortfall of 1,50,860 dwelling units. Further, 21,743 houses are

under construction. With the completion of these houses, the housing satisfaction level will increase to 51.88% of authorisation as against the present satisfaction level of 43.78%.

To make the Forces more self-sufficient, MHA have authorized the Engineering Wings of CAPFs to execute Major Works upto ₹15.00 crore and Minor Works upto ₹1.00 crore and delegated powers for Technical Sanction to the Technical Officers of Engineering Wings, as per CPWD Manual.

### **Observation / Recommendation – 26**

The Committee note with concern that there was an adverse report in social media in the recent past about the poor quality of food in BSF. During interaction with the representatives of MHA and Para Military Forces, the Committee did not get the satisfactory response with regard to quality, contents/ingredients of food served to Jawans. The Committee are of the considered view that providing good quality food to CAPFs personnel is not only necessary to keep them healthy and fit but also for boosting their morale. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a mechanism be put in place for testing food items supplied to CAPFs at the source of supply itself, whereby it is tested and certified in respect of nutritional value, hygiene and labeled as 'fit for consumption'. In this connection, CAPFs may take the help of \_Ordnance Factories/DRDO. Besides packed food may be supplied to forces deployed at hilly and difficult terrains, where it is not possible/difficult to cook the food.

The Committee note that various allowances being paid to CAPF personnel which include rationing allowance, are taxable. The Committee are of the view that the allowances are paid for meeting the functional requirement of these forces and hence should not be taxable. The concerns of the Committee in this regard should be communicated to the concerned Ministry/Department. Besides, the Committee also recommend that CAPFs personnel when deployed on border duty should be provided the facilities like clothes, food, at par with the Defence Services personnel.

## **Reply of the Government**

As per information received from Forces, mechanism to check quality of food being served to jawans is in place. CAPFs, while deployed under Ops Control of Army, procure ration as per Defence food specification/Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Also some Forces like Assam Rifles is reported to have engaged nutritionist to prepare a standard menu based on caloric requirements of troops. In Forces, Unit Medical Officer/Duty Officer/Senior Officers check food for its nutritious value and quality during their visits. Monthly mess meeting is being carried out to look into grievances and further improvements in the quality of food. In addition, this Ministry has also advised the Forces that the senior officers may also partake the food prepared for Jawans and endorse a note on the quality/quantity of food in Inspection Register.

The forces have also been advised to review their internal grievances redressed system and take proactive measures to redress the grievances. MHA have launched a Mobile Application for redressal of the grievances of CAPFs personnel.

MHA, vide letter dated 31.07.2017, have requested Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) to exempt Ration Money Allowance from the purview of Income Tax, as a welfare measure for CAPF personnel. Decision is awaited.

As recommended by the 7th CPC, CAPFs personnel are now entitled for Uniform Allowance and Risk & Hardship Allowance at par with Defence personnel. Further, the Ration Money Allowance (RMA) given to CAPFs is at the rate of RMA granted to Defence personnel.

### **Observation / Recommendation – 27**

The Committee note that in addition to the medical facilities available to Central Government employees, there are 39 composite hospitals for providing specialty services to the CAPFs personnel and their family members. The Committee have been apprised

that the Government has allowed appointment of doctors on contractual basis to meet the demand of the CAPFs. The Committee desire that vacancies of doctors in all CAPFs should be filled up in a time bound period so as to ensure that CAPF Personnel are provided best health care facilities.

### **Reply of the Government**

62 Specialist Medical Officers, 229 Medical Officers and 01 Dental Surgeon were selected through Medical Officers Selection Board (MOSB)-2016. Thereafter, MOSB-2018 was conducted through ITBP (Nodal Force). 02 Super Specialist Medical Officers, 61 Specialist Medical Officers and 390 Medical Officers have been selected through MOSB-2018 and offer of appointment has been issued..

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Para No. 1.38 of Chapter I)

### **Observation / Recommendation - 28**

The Committee also note that a scheme of Central Armed Police Force Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS) with an outlay of Rs.1300 crore has been sanctioned to provide better medical facilities to CAPFs personnel through construction of super specialty hospital. The work of construction of CAPFIMS has been entrusted to CPWD. The Committee desire that progress of construction of work should be periodically monitored so as to ensure its completion and operation as per target thereby benefitting approximately 9 lakh CAPFs personnel.

### **Reply of the Government**

The construction work of CAPFIMS was started by CPWD in July 2017. The progress is being monitored regularly at appropriate level. The present physical progress is about 60%. Outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant lockdown in the country have adversely impacted the progress of work.

### **Observation / Recommendation - 30**

India has a Coast Line of 7516.6 km bordering the main land and the island with the bay of Bengal in the East, the Indian Ocean on the South and the Arabian Sea on the West. There are nine States viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha & West Bengal and four Union territories viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry & Andaman & Nicobar Islands situated on the Coast. Coastal area of the Country are safeguarded by the Police forces of the respective coastal states/UTs which have jurisdiction of up to 12 Nautical miles (NMs) from the coast and by the Indian Coast Guard and the Indian Navy who have jurisdiction over the entire maritime zone, upto 200 NMs, including the 12 NMs of territorial water. Thus there is a three-tier security for the coastal states of the country. Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a comprehensive and integrated Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) to strengthen security infrastructure of police of coastal states/UTs. Presently phase II of CSS is under implementation since 01.04.2011. Under CSS Phase II which is targeted to be completed by 31.03.2020, coastal States/UTs are to be provided with 131 Coastal Police Stations (CPS), 60 jetties, 10 marine operation centres, 150 boats, 75 special category of boats/RIDs, 131 four wheelers, 127 two wheelers and 242 motorcycles. The Committee note that out of these 109 CPS have been operationalized, 4 marine operation centre, 127 four wheelers and 234 motorcycles have been procured. Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated actions for procurement of 225 numbers of boats which is expected to take 3½ years. The Committee desire that progress of work pertaining to operationalization/construction of remaining 22 CPS, 37 jetties should be closely monitored so as to ensure their completion as per target. Further, procurement of 225 boats for which action has already been initiated, should also be made within a stipulated time frame.

### **Reply of the Government**

Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing Coastal Security Schemes (CSS) in phase with the objective of strengthening

infrastructure of Coastal Police Force for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast.

The CSS (Phase-I) was implemented from 2005-06 with an outlay of ₹646 crore over a period of 6 years. Under the Scheme, coastal States / UTs were provided with 73 Coastal Police Stations (CPS), 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 interceptor boats, 153 jeeps, 312 motor cycles and 10 Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs). The implementation of Scheme was completed on 31.03.2011.

The CSS (Phase-II) has been formulated in the context of the fast changing coastal security scenario subsequent to the Mumbai incidents on 26 November and followed by a vulnerability / gap analysis carried out by coastal States and UTs which projected additional requirements for strengthening the coastal security infrastructure. The CSS (Phase-II) approved the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) for implementation w. e. f. 01.04.2011 to 31.03.2016 with an outlay of ₹1579.91 crore which has been further granted extension up to 30.03.2020 with the approval of the CCS. Under the Phase-II, the coastal States / UTs have been sanctioned with 131 CPS, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operation Centres, 150 boats (12 Tons), 75 special category of boats / RIBs, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.

The funds for all Coastal Police Stations (CPS), Jetties, MOCs 2 wheelers and 4 wheelers have been sanctioned to the Coastal States/UTs. Against this allocation 131 CPS have been operationalized, 38 jetties have been constructed/ upgraded, 10 MOCs are operational and all the sanctioned 131 four wheelers and 242 two wheelers have been procured.

It has been decided with the approval of the competent authority, that presently, the procurement of 225 boats may not be pursued with, keeping in view the inadequate utilization and poor maintenance of 204 boats supplied under the Phase-I of the Scheme by the Coastal States/UTs, primarily due to acute shortage of technical manpower and crew being employed by the Coastal States/Union Territories.

The Coastal Security Scheme Phase II has ended on 31.03.2020

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Para No. 1.42 of Chapter I)

#### **Observation / Recommendation - 31**

The Committee note that Government of India has approved the setting up of National Marine Police Training Institute (MPTI) to be located at Pindara Village, District Devbhoomi, Dwarka in the State of Gujarat. The Committee would like to be apprised of the timeline fixed for setting up of the institute and latest progress made so far in the setting up of MPTI. The Committee would also like to recommend exploring the feasibility of setting up of National Marine Police Training Institute in East/South East Coast at the appropriate location.

#### **Reply of the Government**

Marine Police Training Institute (MPTI) has been renamed as National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP). NACP is being set up in District Dev Bhoomi Dwarka, Gujarat for which land has been allocated by the Government of Gujarat. In the interim, a temporary campus of the NACP is being operationalized at Okhla, Gujarat.

Setting up of regional campuses of the Academy will be taken up once the NACP is established.

#### **Observation / Recommendation - 32**

The Committee note that during the Union Home Minister meeting with Home Ministers/Chief Secretaries and DGPs of Coastal States/UTs to review coastal security in Mumbai on 16.06.2016, the issue of creation of Central Marine Police Force for coastal security was raised by the participants. The Committee feel that it is imperative to create a separate force to exclusively patrol India's 7000 km coast line. The Committee therefore desire that decision for formation of CMPF should be taken expeditiously.

### **Reply of the Government**

After due deliberations the competent authority has decided that instead of establishment of a separate Coastal Marine Police Force/Coastal Border Police Force, the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) be strengthened, capacity building of the Coastal Police be done with the help of the ICG and enhance coordination between the Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard and the Coastal Police .

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Para No.1.45 of Chapter I)

### **Observation / Recommendation - 33**

The Committee observe that Article 51A of the Constitution of India provides for fundamental duties for the citizens. The Fundamental Duties inter-alia enjoin upon the citizens to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India, defend the Country and render national services when called upon to do so, promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood and safeguard public property and abjure violence. However, there is a growing tendency of insensitivity amongst citizens towards nation and national causes. The Committee feel that adequate publicity of the above article is not being accorded. Although maintaining the safety and security of the Country is the prime responsibility of armed forces/CAPF, nevertheless the committee feel that there is an urgent need to sensitize every citizen of the Country about his role and responsibility towards the safety and security of the Country in the light of aforesaid Fundamental Duties for which the Government and security forces should devise a system for sensitizing citizen at least in their area. The Committee also desire that in the first instance, emphasis should be given to the citizen residing in disturbed areas, North Eastern Borders and coastal areas of the Country.

### **Reply of the Government**

The Ministry in its reply has stated that Security forces undertake community interaction programmes for the border population and fishermen to create awareness about security issues and to promote nationalistic feelings. The community interaction programmes sensitize the border population on the prevailing security situation and motivate / educate them about the fundamental duties.

## CHAPTER III

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

#### **Observation / Recommendation - 2**

As per Constitutional provisions 'Policing' and 'Public Order' fall under the State List, whereas the Union Government is mandated to protect the State against external aggression and internal disturbance under Article 355 of the Constitution. As stated above, States are now-a-days heavily dependent on Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) for maintaining Law and Order and sending frequent requisition to the Union Government for deployment of CAPFs even for day to day law and order issues.

The Committee note that even though under Article 355 of the Constitution, Union Government has been mandated to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance, however there is no specific entry in this regard in the Union List. As a result, the issue of internal security is being interpreted differently by Centre and State Governments. While Centre consider that maintenance of law and order including internal Security is primarily the duty of State Government and the Union is mandated to supplement the efforts of States and assist in controlling the situation in internal disturbance and external aggression, States feel that it is the duty of Centre to protect them in the event of internal disturbance as well, as stipulated under Article 355. The Committee are of the view that due to lack of clarity State Governments themselves are not doing enough to contain internal disturbances in the States and they are heavily dependent on Central Government by frequently asking for deployment of Central Armed Police Forces.

The Committee, therefore, are of the view that there is a need for clarity about the mandate of the Union and State Governments, indicating the kind of situation and state of affairs under which the Union Government would spare CAPFs to help the States. In this regard, at the first instance the consultations with the States should be undertaken to arrive at a broad consensus.

## Reply of the Government

Following Constitutional provisions affect the deployment of CAPFs in the State:

- I. **Article 355 - Duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance**: It shall be duty of 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 this Constitution.
  
- II. **Article 365 - Effect of failure to comply with, or to give effect to, directions given by the Union**: Where any State has failed to comply with or to give effect to any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
  
- III. **Article 356 (1) - Provision in case of failure of constitution machinery in States**: If the President, on receipt of report from the Governor of the State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may proclaim:
  - a) Assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or anybody or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State;
  - b) Declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;
  - c) Make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the

operation of any provisions of this constitution relating to anybody or authority in the State:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall authorize the President to assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court, or to suspend in whole or in part the operation of any provision of this Constitution relating to High Courts.

**IV. Article 256 - Obligation of State and the Union:** The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose.

**V. Article 257 (A) - Assistance to States by deployment of armed forces or other forces of Union:** The Government of India may deploy any armed force of the Union or any other force subject to the control of the Union for dealing with any grave situation of law and order in any State.

**VI. Article 258 (A) - Power of the State to entrust function to the Union:** Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Governor of a State may, with the consent of the Government of India, entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to that Government or to its officers functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the State extends.

Ministry of Home Affairs, vide OM No. III-11039/31/2017-G/P-II dated 18.10.2017 (Annexure-I) had issued detailed policy guidelines for requisition and deployment of CAPFs by the State Governments / UTs, which inter-alia, states that CAPFs cannot substitute the State Police Forces, and deployment of CAPFs is inherently related to emergent / unforeseen crises like situation which need immediate mobilisation for Forces to support the States / UTs for maintaining law and order. The State Governments were advised to constitute a local committee under the chairmanship of ADG (Law & Order) of the State where the representatives of local SIB and representatives of the CAPFs at the

level of DIG / Commandant may be co-opted. The said Committee may be entrusted with the job of examining and scrutinising the requirements of CAPFs having regard to various factors such as prevailing internal security situation, intelligence inputs, availability of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs), etc. except for unforeseen development which cannot be anticipated. All requests for deployment of CAPFs may invariably be accompanied by the assessment of the Committee.

### **Observation / Recommendation - 3**

The Committee note that presence of Left Wing Extremists in naxal affected States like Chhattisgarh, Odissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Telangana, militancy in North Eastern States and terrorism sponsored from across the border by terrorist outfits like Lashker-e-Toiba (Let), Jaish-e-Mohamad, (JeM), Hizbul-Mujahideen (HM), Indian Mujahideen (IM) etc. ISIS/ISIL phenomenon and the youth joining ISIS are posing great threats and putting tough challenges before the Security forces requiring them to walk extra miles to diffuse their nasty designs.

The Government has taken a series of measures to deal with the menace of terrorism which include augmenting the strength of CAPFs, strengthening of Multi Agency Centre, establishment of NSG hubs, strengthening the coastal security, constitution of National Investigation Agency, establishment of National Intelligence Grid, raising the issue of Pakistan support to various terror outfits in many fora. Though the number of terrorist incidents and infiltration attempts in J&K decreased to some extent during 2015, the Committee are concerned to note drastic increase in terrorists violence incidents and infiltration attempts in the State of J&K, which increased to 322 and 364 respectively during the year 2016 as compared to 208 and 121 respectively in the year 2015.

With regard to Left Wing Extremism, though there has been decline in violence in LWE affected areas due to greater presence of security forces and better monitoring of developmental schemes in affected areas, it is disturbing to note that LWE militants are targeting new States and trying to carve out the base on the junction of Karnataka, Kerala

and Tamil Nadu. In respect of security situation in North Eastern States, the Committee are relieved to note that the situation improved substantially in 2016 and the year witnessed lowest number of insurgency incidents since 1997.

As per the inputs provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs the overall internal security situation in the Country is firmly under control due to the systematic and unrelenting efforts of the Central and State Governments. While appreciating the contribution of CAPFs in handling security challenges, the Committee would like to emphasize for further intensifying the efforts in this regard. Not only that given the access to modern arms and ammunitions involving complex technology with the terrorists and militants, the situation has to be brought under control in close coordination with all stakeholders with matching technology and equipment. The Committee are of the firm view that there is an imperative need to improve the intelligence gathering mechanism, which should be strengthened and modernized within the shortest possible timeframe. Intelligence Bureau and allied agencies involved in intelligence gathering should be given autonomy in recruitment of its personnel so that the persons with right aptitude are recruited and deployed besides having an effective system for training of these officials in their specific domain. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend to take urgent and immediate steps so as develop an efficient and effective intelligence gathering mechanism with complete synchronization between intelligence gathering agencies and operational forces with zero-tolerance in delay of sharing information and executing the operation by the concerned stakeholders. Besides a strategy need to be evolved to involve State Police, Intelligence Agencies both Central and States, Central Armed Police forces and their internal intelligence units and if need be Defence Forces to form an institutionalized mechanism to face the threats in an integrated approach/ strategy.

### **Reply of the Government**

Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) was established in IB in pursuance of the recommendations of Group of Ministers in 2001. It was further revitalized by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2008, after 26/11 Mumbai Terror Attack. It is a well-established Inter-Agency Intelligence Dissemination Platform for counter terrorism related threats /

intelligence inputs. MAC has 24 Member Agencies at the Headquarter level in New Delhi, which includes Intelligence Agencies, Law Enforcement Agencies, Central Armed Police Forces and the Defence Forces. There are number of State Multi-Agency Centres (SMACs) at State level, which work in smooth coordination with State Intelligence and Law Enforcement Agencies. A number of inputs are shared on MAC platform everyday with all concerned Agencies. There is also a 24x7 operational MAC Control Room.

MAC has been organizing various types of meetings, viz., Daily Nodal Officers Meetings, Focus Group Meetings, Meeting on Jammu & Kashmir, discussions on IIG camps in Myanmar and Bangladesh, as well as meetings on LWE and Militancy in Punjab. In addition, numbers of SMAC meetings are also organized at SMAC level. The aim of these meetings is to identify the significance of the available inputs, to identify the gravity of threat and to suggest various options or response.

The State Governments are advised from time to time to direct the State Security Agencies to share inputs on MAC / SMAC platform on real time basis and initiate immediate action on the intelligence inputs received from MAC / SMAC platform.

Various exemptions have also been granted to IB for facilitating in recruiting the right persons in the Bureau which are as under:

- a. Consultation with UPSC for Group B posts (except the posts of Section Officer);
- b. Group C executive posts from the purview of Staff Selection Commission (SSC);
- c. Recruitment of Non-IPS personnel on deputation basis to all Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts up to the rank of Joint Director;
- d. Clauses of the deemed abolition as enshrined in Ministry of Finance OM dated 03.05.1993;
- e. Discontinuation of interview for 5 Group 'C' posts (Assistant Central Intelligence Officer-II / Executive, Assistant Central Intelligence Officer-II / Tech, Junior Intelligence Officer-II / Tech, Security Assistant / Executive and Security Assistant / Motor Transport.

Further, DIB has been delegated full powers to transfer location of posts up to Junior Time Scale (₹8,000-13,500/-) and for a period for 1 year up to the level of Additional

Director in IB. The measures helped immensely to clampdown upon the subversive elements and diffuse their efforts within the country and abroad without administrative paper work and delays in the consultation process.

In order to facilitate training of IB personnel in various domains of intelligence, 4 Regional Training Centres (RTSc) (Trivandrum & Kolkata in 2008 and Dwarka, New Delhi and Jodhpur in 2011) have also been sanctioned in IB.

#### **Observation / Recommendation - 4**

On the issue of new States coming in the grip of LWE violence, the Committee find it a disturbing situation and would like the Government to take all desired initiatives on an urgent basis in close coordination and consultations with State Governments, CAPFs, intelligence agencies etc. Further the measures taken by Central Government to supplement efforts of State Governments which interalia include security related interventions, development measures, ensuring rights and entitlement of local communities, special projects to improve connectivity of roads and rails, improvement of education and infrastructure, financial inclusion through Post Offices, Banks, distribution of title deeds to Tribals / traditional forest dwellers under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 etc. should be taken up and implemented in right earnest so as to motivate the LWE cadres to shun the violence and join into the mainstream.

#### **Reply of the Government**

The Government of India views the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) insurgency as an area of concern and remains firmly committed to address the problem. The Central Government has adopted an unambiguous multi-pronged strategy to tackle LWE insurgency, centred around security related measures and development related interventions. On security front, the Central Government assists the LWE affected State Governments by providing CAPF battalions, training and funds for modernization of State Police Force, equipment and arms, sharing of intelligence etc. On the development side, the Central Government has taken various measures including construction of roads,

strengthening of communications network, installation of mobile towers, improving network of banks, post offices, health and education facilities in the LWE affected areas.

The efforts of the Government have resulted in consistent decline in violence, both in terms of geographical spread and numbers. The number of districts covered under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme has come down to 90. Incidents of LWE violence had also come to 670 in 2019 from high of 2253 in 2009.

#### **.Observation / Recommendation - 5**

The Committee have been informed that biggest challenge in LWE area is threat of improvised explosive devise and training is being imparted to the forces to counter IED. During the year 2016, total 446 personnel have been trained in counter IED programme. The Committee desire that regular training should be provided to security personnel to enable them to face the challenges and threat of Explosive devices. Besides a lot of casualties of security forces in LWE affected areas are taking place due to laying and blast of mines due to non availability of technology to detect the deeply planted mines. The Committee desire that the Government should take up the matter with concerned research organizations, like DRDO to develop advance technology to counter the threats posed by Naxalites and Maoists in the LWE affected area.

#### **Reply of the Government**

Ministry of Home Affairs and Forces are taking seriously the use of IEDs by LWE as reflected by the continuously evolving technology to counter IEDs. CAPFs are being provided with quality equipment to deal with the threat of IEDs. In addition, due attention is being paid to provide quality training to personnel through world class institutions of Army, NSG and CRPF. An SOP has also been promulgated by the MHA giving out precautionary measures required to be undertaken to counter IEDs. The CAPFs have developed credible inherent counter-IED training capacity. The Institute of IED Management, Pune of CRPF is a state-of-the-art training institute for counter-IED training. Intensive training of personnel of CAPFs and State Police is also being undertaken through the Army and NSG. In the year 2017, 1083 security forces were imparted counter-IED training, and in the year 2018,

383 security forces were trained. Ministry of Home Affairs and CAPF are constantly in touch with DRDO, other PSUs and private sector companies for developing suitable technologies for anti-LWE operations.

Following institutes are providing such training:

❖ **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVP NPA), Hyderabad.**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVP NPA) Hyderabad is organizing many in-service course on Basic and Advance Tactics like “Course on Tactics”, “Course on Explosive, Improvised Explosive Devices & Post Blast Procedures”, Urban Operations, “Course on Counter Terrorism” and Course on Management of Tactical Operations etc. for the officers of State Police, APFs and other Security Agencies / Organisations.

Further the following topics are also covered in above mentioned courses for training of security personnel by using advance technologies / developments:

- (a) **Collection of intelligence and surveillance-** Use of latest and advance Technology and surveillance equipments/Gadgets like USB Adapter (Audio/Video Recorder), Spy camera, Helmet Camera, Cable setup box camera to enhance the skill to collect the Intelligence/ Information in Counter Insurgency LWE scenario.
- (b) **Ops Planning-** Use of Google maps, Global Positioning System, Terra Explorer for Operational Planning and Terrain analysis, Case studies are also briefed on 3D to them for better understanding.
- (c) **IEDs Detection and Disposal-** Use of latest modern and advanced technology like portable X-ray machine, non Linear Junction Detectors, Mobile Phone Jammer, Explosive Detector, Water cannon to detect, disrupt and dispose the improvised Explosive Device.
- (d) **Firing-** Use of Firing simulator and Paint Ball Guns to enhance the shooting capabilities of police personnel in LWE/Urban Scenario. Firing with latest/ new weapons is also carried out for updating professional efficiency and conversant of police personnel.

❖ **Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), New Delhi.**

BPR&D, New Delhi is coordinating courses on counter Naxal/ IED Trg being conducted by Army, CRPF & CPOs including training institutes of Assam Rifles. (ii) BPR&D is sponsoring “Vertical Interaction Courses on LWE Appreciation” at ISA, CRPF, Mount Abu (Rajasthan).

❖ **North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong**

NEPA is conducting In-service courses on “collection of Intelligence & Interrogation Techniques”, Course on “Explosive & Bomb Disposal”, Course on “Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare” & “DTRA- Counter Proliferation Course”.

**Observation / Recommendation – 8**

The Central Government, besides, sharing intelligence inputs with CAPFs to deal with law & order, terrorism, militancy and insurgency related problems and issuing advisories on specific issues/threats, also assists the State Governments/ Union Territories Administrations by reimbursing security related expenditure in areas (seriously affected by militancy/insurgency/terrorism) in the North Eastern States, Left Wing Extremism affected States and Jammu & Kashmir, under the scheme of reimbursement of security related Expenditure (SRE) of North Eastern States, except Mizoram & Sikkim, SRE scheme for J&K and SRE Schemes for assistance to LWE affected States. From the details of financial assistance given to J&K, North East and LWE States under SRE, it is noted that the amount released to State Governments has been indicated as fully utilized since the funds are given on reimbursement basis.

From the data made available, the Committee find fluctuations in the allocations/expenditure during the last six years. With regard to financial assistance provided to North Eastern Region, the releases during the year 2012-13 were to the tune of ₹264.90 crore which increased to ₹290 crore during 2013-14, then there was slight

decrease/increase during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16. During the year 2016-17 (upto 10th February, 2017) the releases were ₹225.64 crore. In case of SRE schemes for Jammu & Kashmir the expenditure has increased drastically during 2016-17. Under scheme SRE (P) the expenditure has increased from ₹326.95 crore to ₹1055.84 crore, the rise in expenditure thus being more than three times. Under the scheme SRE(R&R) the expenditure has increased from ₹245.34 crore to ₹377.50 crore. However, in case of the assistance to Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States, there is slight decrease in the releases made during 2016-17 as compared to previous year. The releases have decreased to ₹21000 lakh as compared to ₹25865 lakh during the previous year. The Committee in this regard would like to be apprised about the reasons for fluctuations in the releases particularly under the SRE(P) for J&K where there is three times rise in the expenditure during 2016-17. The Committee would also like to be apprised about the monitoring/review mechanisms with the Central Government while releasing the allocations to these States.

### **Reply of the Government**

**Jammu & Kashmir:** Under scheme SRE (P) the total reimbursement made to Govt. of J&K during 2016-17 was ₹1181.20 crore whereas the same was ₹326.95 crore during 2015-16. Initially the budget allocated was ₹330 crore which was enhanced to ₹880 crore at RE stage. Additional authorization of ₹305 crore was received from Ministry of Finance from their Demand No.32. Thus, the total allocation was ₹1185 crore for the year 2016-17 under SRE (Police). The allocation had to be enhanced due to the following reasons:-

- i) Clearance of pending claims amounting to ₹191.47 crore for the year 2014-15;
- ii) Clearance of pending claims amounting to ₹583.61 crore for the year 2015-16.
- iii) Regular payment amounting to ₹341.56 crore for the year 2016-17.
- iv) Payment of ₹31.80 crore as arrear on account of enhanced rate of remuneration to SPOs of J&K owing to revision in honorarium from ₹3000 p.m. upto ₹6000 p.m. w. e. f. 01.01.2016.
- v) Approval for raising of 5 new IR Battalion for J&K. Advance payment of ₹32.75 crore @25% of total standard cost of ₹130.95 crore.

As regards monitoring/review mechanisms about release of fund by MHA is concerned, it is stated that under the SRE (P) scheme funds were released to State Govt. on reimbursement basis i.e. 60% upfront on receipt of the claim from State Govt. and 40% on receipt of the Audit Report.

Under SRE(R&R) the allocation had to be enhanced due to pending claims of the previous years and also significant increase in the component of cash relief provided to the registered Kashmiri Migrant families @ ₹2500/- per head per month (maximum of ₹10,000 per family per month) w. e. f. 01.05.2015

Besides this, the expenditure incurred by the Government of NCT Delhi over and above ₹1000 per head per month to Kashmiri migrant families living in Delhi/NCR was being reimbursed by the MHA under SRE(R&R). There are also increases in other components viz. improvement in infrastructure, civic amenities and maintenance of civic action programme, salary, construction of transit accommodation, Ex-gratia relief etc.

As regard monitoring/review mechanisms of SRE (R&R) Scheme is concerned, the funds are released to State Govt. on reimbursement basis i.e. 60% upfront on receipt of the claim from State Govt. and 40% on receipt of the Audit Report.

**Left Wing Extremist affected States:** Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme for LWE affected States, the entire amount of ₹210 crore allotted in RE 2016-17 was released to the States. In FY 2015-16, the funds allotted in BE 2015-16 was also ₹210 crore. Further, the savings of ₹48.65 crore in the scheme 'Construction Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations' was re-appropriated to SRE scheme leading to expenditure of ₹258.65 crore in FY 2015-16. Thus release was more in FY 2015-16. However, the outlay was raised by ₹235 crore in FY 2017-18 and ₹445 crore was released.

Monitoring and review mechanisms for SRE Scheme for LWE affected States is as follows:

- Work Plans for given year approved by SRE Committee based on State proposals and audited expenditure trend of past years.

- Internal Audit Wing of MHA examines claims of State Government and recommends as per scheme guidelines. Funds releases are approved by SRE Standing Committee in consultation with IFD of MHA.
- SRE scheme guidelines and districts / State covered under SRE Scheme and its implementation reviewed periodically at various levels. The SRE district reviewed recently in April 2018 and SRE guidelines revised recently in May 2018.

**North East States:** Year-wise expenditure under SRE Scheme for NE States from FY 2012-13 to 2016-17 is as under:

[₹ in crore]

Financial Year	Expenditure
2012-13	264.90
2013-14	290.00
2014-15	261.00
2015-16	280.00
2016-17	300.00

As shown above, expenditure in 2012-13 was ₹264.90 crore and in 2013-14 ₹290 crore. It came down to ₹261 crore in 2014-15 and ₹280 crore in 2015-16 as there was less allocation of funds in these years. In 2016-17, ₹300 crore were spent under SRE.

### **Observation / Recommendation - 12**

In the backdrop of exaggerated demand of State Governments, Union Government is expanding Central Armed Police Forces to meet the request/indent of the former. The Committee having examined the reasons why State Governments are frequently seeking assistance of Central Armed Police Forces, find that inadequate infrastructure with State Police in terms of quality motor vehicles, modern weapons, state-of-the-art communication equipment and quality training as well as robust network of quality intelligence inputs considerably contributed to their heavy dependence on CAPFs.

The Committee find that the Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces under the Modernization of Police Forces Scheme. As per mid-term evaluation report of 2006 by BPR&D, the MPF scheme has made a significant impact in improving capacities leading to improved housing facilities, better police buildings, improved work environment, availability of improved and advance weaponry to fight militancy, increased training facilities with latest training gadgets, better networking and computerization of police offices, better operational efficiency etc. Further, as per the impact assessment by Ernst & Young in 2009-10, the scheme has made a considerable impact on the State Police Forces. The Committee also note that utilization percentage of funds by States for the period from 2000-01 to 2014-15 was 94.85%.

The Committee note that consequent to decision of Union Government to increase share of Central resources to States from 32% to 42%, many schemes of Central assistance to States including schemes of modernization of police forces were discontinued. The Committee express their serious displeasure that despite the significant impact of the scheme of modernization & strengthening State Police Forces, the Scheme has been discontinued. In this regard, the Committee find that consequent to Shiv Raj Committee recommendation for reintroduction of scheme, MHA has submitted the proposal to the Ministry of Finance for their approval and presently, the matter is stated to be under consideration of a Committee of Secretaries, which is headed by Cabinet Secretary. While noting the urgency of modernization of State Police and the positive impact these schemes have as has come out during different reviews, the Committee emphasize for early decision in this regard. MHA should accordingly take initiative to find out the status of modernization of CAPFs in various States and pursue the matter with the Committee of Secretaries and immediate steps be taken to introduce and implement the modified scheme of modernization & strengthening State Police Forces.

### **Reply of the Government**

The umbrella scheme of 'Modernization of Police Forces (MPF), was pursued by the Ministry of Home Affairs vigorously and finally the same was approved by the

Government on 27.09.2017 for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20, with total outlay of ₹25061 crore. Out of this total outlay, the central outlay approved is ₹18,636 crore and the States' share was ₹6,425 crore. Broadly, this umbrella scheme comprises of two schemes, namely, scheme for Modernization of Police Forces of States and Union Territories and scheme of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States and Left Wing Extremism affected Areas.

One of the sub-schemes under this umbrella scheme is 'Assistance to States for Modernization of Police' which is erstwhile scheme of Modernization of Police Forces, with central outlay of ₹7,380 crore for the 3 year's period i.e. ₹2,460 crore for each year.

#### **Observation / Recommendation - 14**

The Committee note that all CAPFs have set up training institutions to meet their training requirement and imparting other professional skills on specialized topics. The Committee are however constrained to note that excessive deployment of CAPFs because of preference of Central forces by the State Governments, training needs are not being fully met. The Committee are concerned to note the tendency of the State Governments to retain the forces even after the specified duty is over as reported to the Committee during the course of oral evidence. The Committee find this situation disturbing. The issue of over-dependence of State Governments on CAPFs has been comprehensively dealt with and commented in the previous part of the Report. Here the Committee would like to stress the Government to look into the matter urgently and take the desired steps so as to ensure that the training needs are fully met and no compromise is made in this respect.

#### **Reply of the Government**

The Central Police Forces are made available in aid of the State Governments for public order duties. The deployment of the Forces depends upon the overall security scenario. In order to meet the requirement of these Forces in various States, CAPFs are fully committed and Border Guarding Forces have also been diverted from their primary role. This has resulted in over-stretching of the CAPFs to the extent that all reserves including the training reserves have been committed for Law & Order and election duties.

The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for deployment of CPMFs provides that one coy in each battalion shall be kept for rotational training and shall not be committed for operational deployment. But these training Coys are also deployed in order to meet the emergent requirements and other exigencies.

The CAPFs, therefore, plan training of their earmarked training coys, keeping in view the predictable requirements as mentioned above. The training module is such that every Coy of the battalion undergoes training during the year despite regular deployment. For this purpose, each Force conducts a detailed exercise every year and prepares the training calendar accordingly.

### **Observation / Recommendation - 15**

The Committee have been apprised that under the scheme of upgradation of training infrastructure of Central Police Forces, Rs. 22.60 crore was allocated during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, out of which only Rs. 15.18 crore were utilized. The scheme continued during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Rs.16.37 crore could only be utilized against the budgetary allocations for Rs.43.07 crore. During the last year of 12<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e. 2016-17, Rs.17.95 crore have been allocated, which is more than cumulative expenditure of four years i.e. Rs.16.37 crore. The Committee fail to understand how the allocations during the year 2016-17 i.e. for Rs.17.95 crore which are more than 8 times of expenditure as made during the previous year i.e. 2015-16 i.e. Rs.2.26 crore would have been met. Since the year 2016-17 is already over and 2017-18 is about to complete, the Committee would like to be apprised of the status of expenditure met in these years so far. The aforesaid scenario clearly reflects the unrealistic allocation and the casual approach towards one of the important aspect for capacity building of CAPFs. Since 12<sup>th</sup> Plan is already over, the Committee would like to be apprised about the overall financial and physical achievements under the scheme. The Committee would also like to recommend that the infrastructure of the State Training Institutes need to be upgraded in term of quality/content of training, staff requirement as per the emerging needs. The Committee in the subsequent Para of the report have emphasized to explore all possibilities to attract women in CAPFs by providing better incentives, convenient posting etc. In the context of training, the Committee would

like to recommend for adequate infrastructure like hostels/accommodation for women at the Training Institutes. The Committee, therefore, would like the Government to take up the matter regarding upgradation of infrastructure as recommended above with the State Governments and the necessary assistance for upgradation provided to them by the Union Government. Besides overall review of the infrastructure of training institutes should be undertaken and if need be the scheme continued with greater stress on monitoring and evaluation.

### **Reply of the Government**

This scheme is meant for six Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). Funds are mainly meant for purchase of Computers, Books, Training aids & Equipment's, Class Room Equipment's, LCD Colour photo printers, interactive Board, GPS, Hand Held Metal Detectors, Digital Cameras etc. in the institutes. Under this scheme, the fund was to be released to five Central Armed Police Forces (AR, BSF, CRPF, ITBP, and SSB) to strengthen the training infrastructure. During the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan ₹53.07 crore in BE and ₹31.30 crore in RE stage was allocated, out which ₹26.64 crore utilized. During the 2017-18 the allocation for this scheme was merged with regular 'other charges head'.

The facilities / incentives provided to women personnel in CAPFs are as under:

- i. 'Crèches' and 'Day Care Centres' have been provided by the CAPFs to women employees.
- ii. Separate accommodation for women personnel with basic amenities.
- iii. Toilet facilities are made available for the use of women employees by pitching of proper tents with commode in areas where appropriate locations are not available.
- iv. Vehicles fitted with mobile toilets for women personnel during movement from one place to another and during picketing duties.
- v. The Programme on Gender Sensitization in Govt. Service has been conducted by all CAPFs to educate their personnel. This has also been made part of the Basic Training Programme.
- vi. CISF is imparting basic training to both male and female personnel for equal duration and there is no variation in training module. Women personnel in NGOs ranks are

imparted training at RTC Barwaha (MP) where special facilities are created for them. SOs and GOs are trained at National Industrial Security Academy (NISA) Hyderabad (AP).

### Observation / Recommendation - 16

The Committee further find that Central Industrial Security Force had not utilized any fund during the 11th Plan period and no funds were allocated to them during 12th Plan. The Committee would like to be apprised about the specific reasons for non-utilisation of outlay by CISF. Besides the infrastructure status of CISF may be reviewed and the Committee apprised, accordingly.

### Reply of the Government

Details of Budget allocated to CISF and expenditure incurred during 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan period are as under:

#### 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period:

2007-08

[₹ in crore]

Head	BE	Expenditure	Reasons for underutilization
OB (Non-Plan)	39.00	24.00	<p>a) Purchase of land for ₹3.5 crore could not be materialised.</p> <p>b) CPWD could not utilise ₹2 crore out of ₹4.5 crore allotted to them for construction of 4 nos. 180-men barracks at NDRF, Mundali.</p> <p>c) ₹3 crore could not utilised on construction of non-residential buildings at Mahipalpur due to change of Lay Out Plan and want of DDA's approval.</p> <p>d) ₹2.60 earmarked for non-residential building for NDRF Bn at Mundali could not be utilised due to decision for shifting of 50% strength of NDRF Bn to Patna.</p>

Head	BE	Expenditure	Reasons for underutilization
			<p>e) ₹2.37 crore for non-residential buildings at RTC Behror could not be utilised by CPWD.</p> <p>f) ₹1.59 crore earmarked for boundary wall and fort-wall for RTC, Mundali could not be utilised due to delay in finalisation of drawings by CPWD.</p>
RB (Non-Plan)	9.30	6.50	<p>a) ₹1.50 crore surrendered due to slow progress in construction of 223 nos. res. quarters at NDRF Bn, Mundali, by CPWD.</p> <p>b) ₹0.50 crore earmarked for 40 nos. re. quarters at NDRF Bn, Mundali could not be utilised for want of decision from NDMA on shifting of 50% strength of this Bn to Patna.</p> <p>c) ₹0.50 crore for construction of res. Quarters for VIP Security Unit at Greater Noida could not be utilised due to non-finalisation of drawings by CPWD.</p> <p>d) ₹0.30 crore earmarked for res. Quarters for GBS Unit, could not be utilised due to non-availability of land/flats from DDA.</p>
RB (Plan)	4.00	3.00	₹1 crore was surrendered by CPWD due to slow progress in construction of 107 non-res. Quarters at Behror against allocation of ₹4 crore.
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.30</b>	<b>33.50</b>	

2008-09

[₹ in crore]

Head	BE	Expenditure
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OB (Non-Plan)	21.00	27.00
RB (Non-Plan)	7.80	11.06
RB (Plan)	5.00	2.90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33.80</b>	<b>40.96</b>

## 2009-10

[₹ in crore]

Head	BE	Expenditure
OB (Non-Plan)	24.00	41.78
RB (Non-Plan)	6.00	5.00
RB (Plan)	5.00	2.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>49.28</b>

## 2010-11

[₹ in crore]

Head	BE	Expenditure
OB (Non-Plan)	75.00	102.48
RB (Non-Plan)	10.00	29.08
RB (Plan)	10.00	161.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>133.17</b>

## 2011-12

[₹ in crore]

Head	BE	Expenditure
OB (Plan)	125.00	125.00
RB (Plan)	32.00	32.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157.00</b>	<b>157.00</b>

## 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Period:

## 2012-13

[₹ in crore]

Head	BE	Expenditure	Reasons for underutilization
OB (Plan)	128.19	120.29	BE amount of ₹128.19 was reduced to ₹120.29 at RE stage. Hence, no underutilisation.
RB (Plan)	67.68	48.28	Due to allocation of excess funds over and above projection, ₹19.40 crore was surrendered.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195.87</b>	<b>168.57</b>	

### 2013-14

[₹ in crore]

Head	BE	Expenditure
OB (Plan)	60.98	63.47
RB (Plan)	34.12	36.61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95.10</b>	<b>100.08</b>

### 2014-15

[₹ in crore]

Head	BE	Expenditure	Reasons for underutilization
OB (Plan)	117.00	61.61	BE amount of ₹117 crore was reduced to ₹61.48 crore at RE stage against which ₹61.61 crore was incurred. Hence, there was no underutilisation.
RB (Plan)	28.00	20.64	BE amount of ₹28 crore was reduced to ₹20.45 crore at RE stage against which ₹20.64 crore was incurred. Hence, there was no underutilisation.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>145.00</b>	<b>81.93</b>	

### 2015-16

[₹ in crore]

Head	BE	Expenditure
OB (Plan)	189.00	157.25
RB (Plan)	32.20	63.95

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>221.20</b>	<b>221.20</b>
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**2016-17**

[₹ in crore]

<b>Head</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
OB (Plan)	69.47	69.47
RB (Plan)	83.95	83.95
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153.42</b>	<b>153.42</b>

The status of infrastructure projects of CISF is as under:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Project / Scheme</b>	<b>Date of Sanction</b>	<b>Cost (₹ in crore)</b>	<b>Progress</b>
1	Establishment of Dog Training School 2nd RB Ranchi	27.06.2012	6.30	Completed
2	Construction of 50 rooms Sos Hostel FSTI Hyderabad	23.07.2012	6.74	Completed
3	Construction of Boundary wall for 10th RB Bangalore	13.12.2012	2.48	Completed
4	Construction of infrastructure of 2nd RB Ranchi & ES HQr	03.07.2012	87.69	Final stage
5	Shifting of Main Electric HT Lines from CISF Campus at 2nd RB Ranchi	08.03.2013	4.97	Completed
6	Construction of Non residential Building for Gp HQr Ahmedabad	06.06.2012	12.83	Completed
7	Construction of infrastructure for GBS Mahipalpur	26.09.2012	99.72	Final stage
8	Payment towards acquisition of land for 4th RB Sivagangai	14.06.2012	9.73	Completed
9	Construction of 72 nos additional residential quarters at RTC Deoli	04.08.2011	6.56	Final stage

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Project / Scheme</b>	<b>Date of Sanction</b>	<b>Cost (₹ in crore)</b>	<b>Progress</b>
10	Up-gradation of 160 Nos Residential Qrts (Civil) RTC Arakkonam	31.10.2012	1.46	Completed
11	Construction of Residential Accommodation for DTS 2nd RB Ranchi	27.06.2012	1.23	Completed
12	Construction of Residential building for Gp HQR, Ahmedabad	06.06.2012	2.94	Completed
13	Additional payment to DDA towards enhancement of FAR from 100 to 200 in the 3.66 Acres of Land at Sayurpur Delhi for DMRC Delhi	30.07.2012	2.79	Completed
14	Purchase of 166 Nos ready built flats at Ghaziabad from GDA for DMRC	04.03.2013	24.01	Completed
15	Construction of non-residential buildings of GP HQrs., Guwahati (Original Sanction ₹1095.17 and Revised Sanction ₹1460.77)	21.07.2015	3.66	Completed
16	Procurement of Dormitory-432nos from DSIIDC at Narela for CISF personnel deployed in DMRC	23.09.2015	40.13	Completed
17	Acquisition of land for establishment of CISF 6th Reserve Battalion in Pernem, North Goa, Goa.	28.12.2015	25.96	Completed
18	C/o 01 No. of CISF Barracks each at Dwarka Sector -14 (252 men) and Chawari Bazar (150 men) for CISF personnel deployed in DMRC Delhi	14.03.2015	16.67	Completed

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Project / Scheme</b>	<b>Date of Sanction</b>	<b>Cost (₹ in crore)</b>	<b>Progress</b>
19	Procurement of 108 Nos (T-III/III(S) Type-IA flats from DSIIDC at Narela for CISF personnel deployed in DMRC	23.09.2015	26.39	Completed
20	Acquisition of 25 acre of land at Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad from Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) for construction of infrastructure (Residential & Non-Residential building) for the personnel deployed in CISF Unit DMRC, Delhi and Samadhi Sthal	17.03.2015	6.53	Completed
21	Procurement of 116 Nos (T-III) flats from DSIIDC at Narela for CISF personnel deployed in DMRC	22.03.2015	27.50	Completed
<b>Total</b>			<b>416.29</b>	

### **Observation / Recommendation - 19**

As per the information submitted by the Government, 73831 vacancies in all five CAPFs and Assam Rifles are lying vacant against the total sanctioned strength of 9,68,130 as on 31.10.2016. This shows a shortfall of almost 7.6% of the total sanctioned strength. The vacancies are created every year due to attrition i.e. retirement, voluntary retirement, resignation, dismissal etc., raising of new battalions, non-availability of eligible candidates and promotion to the higher ranks. The Committee have been given to understand that though recruitment is planned in advance, it is taking time as the recruiting agency i.e. SSB is stated to be overstressed. While observing that recruitment for security forces is

the most priority area and no compromise can be made at any cost, when the question is about the safety and security of the Country, the Committee strongly recommend to convey their concerns to the recruiting agency i.e. SSB so that the vacancies are filled up within the shortest possible time. Besides the Committee would also like to recommend for strengthening of NCC in schools and colleges, so as to inculcate discipline and motivate/attract the youth for joining the armed forces, which would help in filling the vacancies.

### **Reply of the Government**

Filling up of vacancies arising in CAPFs out of retirements, resignations, new raising etc, is an ongoing administrative process and timely action is taken to fill up the vacancies by direct recruitment, by promotion or by deputation as per the Recruitment Rules. The vacancies which remain unfilled due to any reason, including non-joining of the candidates selected for the post are, carried forward to the next vacancy year in the same category.

Recruitment to 57,264 posts has been completed. Vacancies for 1073 posts of SI/ASI have been notified by SSC and 398 posts of Asstt Commandant by UPSC. Further, 54,953 posts of Constables (GD) are being notified to SSC.

### **Observation / Recommendation - 20**

The Committee observe that the lowest Cadre Officers in the rank of Assistant Commandants are recruited through UPSC and these officers cater to the feeder grade for promotion to higher grades like Deputy Commandant, Commandant, DIG, IG and ADG. It is surprising to note that even when these officers are recruited by UPSC through open competition and that too at officer level, the top positions in CAPFs are occupied by IPS officers. It is needless to mention that IPS officer, inspite of competence and efficiency, cannot have the advantage of expertise the insider i.e. CAPF officer has in respect of specific tasks as per the mandate of the organisation and long relationship that is nurtured

through continuous engagement with forces. Above all it has demoralizing effect on the officers of respective CAPF, thereby affecting the effectiveness of the forces. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend for filling up top positions from the specific cadre of the CAPF.

### **Reply of the Government**

Regarding recommendation for filling up top positions from the specific cadre of the CAPF, it is stated that only those posts which are earmarked for IPS officers in the Recruitment Rules of CAPFs are filled up through deputation.

### **Observation / Recommendation - 29**

The Committee note with concern that a very peculiar treatment is meted out by the concerned State Police to the personnel deployed for VVIP Security. These personnel, when they are on movement with the VVIP for the purpose of security, are not provided any logistic support like lodging and boarding by their counterpart Police of the State concerned. The Committee brought this to the notice of the Ministry during course of deposition. The representative from the Ministry apprised the Committee that there is a protocol to address such things/ requirements and assured to look into the matter. Having felt the need for logistic support necessary to the personnel while they are moving with VVIP on duty, the Committee recommend the Government to issue standing instructions to all States Police Force to honour such request of lodging and boarding by the concerned personnel during their VVIP security duty.

### **Reply of the Government**

In 2015, necessary instructions were issued to all States / UTs for their cooperation in the security of Central Protectees. It included provision of accommodation for CAPFs on security duty. While deploying CAOFs for individual security duties, the State Governments are also simultaneously requested to provide necessary logistic support and accommodation to CAPFs to help them in discharging their duties. The State Government do generally honour the request of Ministry of Home Affairs. However, there have been some cases where the CAPFs have reported issues in getting the required support from the State Governments. Such cases are taken up with the State Governments. The

instructions issued in 2015 have been re-issued to all States / UTs on 17.05.2018 (Annexure-II).

Security is provided to an individual as per the guidelines contained in the 'Yellow Book' which is honoured by all State Governments. In the 'Yellow Book' a chapter on provision of security by CAPFs is being added under which the State Governments have been requested to provide the CAPFs with requisite logistic support, such as appropriate accommodation for the contingent, good condition vehicles for transport and escort duties, etc. However, 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, their cooperation in the matter is essential.

## CHAPTER IV

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

#### **Observation / Recommendation - 7**

The Committee further note that Indo-Myanmar Border which runs along the State of Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh is characterized by hilly, terrain, dense forests and water bodies. Due to historic, cultural and ethnic bonding amongst the locals residing on either side of Indo-Myanmar Border, the region enjoys the free movement regime (FMR) whereby the residents of either side are permitted to move up to 16 KMs on other side of the border. This coupled with lack of poor road connectivity and infrastructure, makes the IMB porous and vulnerable to illegal crossover, insurgent activities, smuggling of contrabands including arms and ammunitions and poses major challenges to security forces.

The Committee have been informed that in order to enhance the operational capability of Border Guarding Force and address the connectivity issues, a border infrastructure project involving construction of roads, helipads along Indo-Myanmar Border is being planned in MHA. New operating bases are also being planned to be set-up closer to Indo-Myanmar Border. The Committee desire that decision in this regard should be taken expeditiously so that the required infrastructure is created urgently to prevent and obviate the vulnerable activities being perpetrated from across the IMB Border. Issues related to youth in J&K

The Committee are concerned to note some instances of involvement of children/youth in violence in Jammu & Kashmir. While noting that the aforesaid situation is a dangerous proposition and reflects adversely on the working of intelligence agencies as well security forces for not anticipating the gravity of the situation in the valley, the Committee strongly emphasize to deal with the issue diligently. There is an urgent need to engage with the youth so as to bring them in the mainstream and the children/youth involved in such incidents should be handled with utmost care and are properly counselled by the professionals so that they don't get trapped again and indulge in violent activities.

The Committee note that the Government has introduced some of the schemes to engage the youth and increase their employability which include UDAAN- to enhance skill and employability of Graduates and three-year Engineering Diploma holders, HIMAYAT - to provide options and opportunities to School/College Drop outs for getting jobs or self-employment. The Committee find that such schemes of Centre and States have been launched with right objective, however their impact need to be evaluated by the Union as well as State Governments besides intensifying the efforts being made by the Government. In addition to the above, one way of providing employment is to hire persons on contract by PSUs/Government Agencies particularly in the border areas for which dialogue should take place with PSUs and other organisations.

The Committee further recommend that the well known Universities/institutions be roped in to conduct study on social fabric, cultural milieu of the people residing in disturbed/border areas and preventive steps be taken to contain the social/political unrest being caused by unscrupulous elements.

### **Reply of the Government**

Assam Rifles, in January, 2020 furnished the revised proposal for construction of 4802.34 KMs of roads, 131 helipads and 325 bridges at an estimated cost of ₹17,934.58 crore including cost of land. A Meeting was held on 27.01.2020 under the chairmanship of Secretary (Border Management) with the State Governments and Ministries concerned to review the proposal received from Assam Rifles. In the aforesaid meeting, it was decided that 'since various infrastructure projects are being implemented / proposed by difference Central and State Government agencies, more ground work is needed to be done on the proposal before it is taken up for consideration. Thereafter, the proposal may be circulated by Assam Rifles to the concerned Central Government Departments and State Governments for their comments'. Further action is being taken by Assam Rifles.

Under the Scheme, Special Industry Initiative for Jammu & Kashmir titled 'UDAAN' implemented by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in Public-Private Partnership mode, 48,584 candidates were selected for training, 44,369 candidates had

joined training, 38,798 had completed training and jobs had been offered to 23,902 candidates from UT of J&K. From the UT of Ladakh, under UDAAN scheme, 458 candidates joined training, 403 candidates were trained and jobs have been offered to 158 candidates. The Scheme was extended twice and finally the Scheme was completed on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018.

After the successful completion of the UDAAN scheme on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018, the rural and urban youth including school drop outs are now being imparted job-oriented training in various sectors such as ITeS, Sales and Customer Service and Hospitality etc. under the 'HIMAYAT' scheme being run by the Ministry of Rural Development for Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh regions. In order to step up efforts under HIMAYAT, Phase-II of the scheme is being implemented under the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) 2015. The initial period of 5 years has been extended up to 2022 and the total outlay has been increased to ₹1781.66 Crores. As per the approved Action Plan for 2019-22, the target is to train 1,43,299 youths in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. Under this Scheme upto 29<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2020, 13728 candidates have been trained, 7801 youths are undergoing training and 4,968 youth have got employment in J&K. As per information provided by M/o Rural Development that is implementing the scheme in UT of J&K and Ladakh, as of 29<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2020, out of the target of 1,43,299, approved by the Empowered Committee of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for achievement during 2019-22, UT of J&K has fixed a sanctioned target of 90,792 so far. A target of 3,263 has been fixed for the UT of Ladakh (Kargil- 1675 and Leh 1588) out which a total of 247 candidates have been trained (Kargil 242 and Leh 5). The rest of the target would be sanctioned by UT of J&K and Ladakh in due course of time.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for skilling and enhancing employment opportunities for the youth in J&K and Ladakh, various other courses have been started relating to Agriculture, Automotive, Apparel, Make-ups & Home Furnishing, Beauty & Wellness, Banking, Financial Services & Insurance, Capital Goods, Construction, Domestic Workers etc.

Further, under the Prime Minister's Development Package-2015, the Government of India has approved an outlay of Rs. 1,080 crores, for creation of 3,000 additional State

Government jobs for the Kashmiri migrants. This has also generated employment in J&K especially for the youth. During the last 3 years, selection process has been concluded in respect of 1781 posts and 604 candidates have joined in different departments of Jammu & Kashmir. This is in addition to the State Government jobs filled by 2933 youths in various districts of Kashmir valley, against 3000 supernumerary posts created under PMRP-2008.

With regard to hiring on contract basis, though there are no major PSUs or other Government agencies in border areas, there are a few agencies which are involved in construction of roads for the defence, viz Projects/SAMPARK Operation, MINAG, Beacon, GREF. Resultantly, 19,500 jobs have been advertised so that skilled and semi-skilled jobs can be provided..

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Para No.1.12 of Chapter I)

### **Observation / Recommendation - 9**

Under the scheme namely Construction / Strengthening of fortified Police Stations to be constructed in 10 LWE affected States at ₹2.00 crore per Police Station on 80:20 (Centre Share : State Share basis), the Committee note that out of 400 Police Stations sanctioned, construction work for 356 Police Stations has been completed. The Committee desire that Central Government should take necessary steps to ensure completion of remaining Police Stations within a stipulated time frame. The Committee also desire that progress of implementation of Road Requirement Plan (RRP Phase-I) being implemented by the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways for improvement of road connectivity in 34 most LWE affected districts in eight States should be closely monitored to ensure proper road connectivity in the affected districts. MHA should also pursue the matter with Ministry of Rural Development for early implementation of scheme of construction of 342 roads, (totalling 5466.31 KMs) and 126 bridges covering 44 districts of 9 LWE affected States and the Committee apprised about the outcome in this regard.

### **Reply of the Government**

Out of 5,422 KM road lengths envisaged in RRP-I, 4,652 KM roads have been completed. Road construction has now reached the core areas of Left Wing Extremism

influence. Progress of the scheme is being monitored by MHA on regular basis at the Home Minister / Home Secretary and Cabinet Secretary level through meetings with the concerned Ministers / Secretaries and Chief Ministers / Chief Secretaries of the State Governments concerned. Besides, an Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee (IMEC) under the co-chairmanship of Union Home Secretary and Secretary, Rural Development has been set up for monitoring and reviewing the progress of various development schemes in LWE affected areas. The Committee monitors and reviews the progress of the scheme with the concerned Ministry through Video Conferences with the representatives of LWE affected States.

Out of 400 PSs sanctioned under the Scheme, construction work for 399 PSs has been completed. The construction of remaining 01 Police Station in Nalanda district was delayed due to the matter being sub-judice. The case has been disposed by the court and the construction started. Regular meetings at various levels are held to review the progress of the scheme.

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Para No.1.16 of Chapter I)

### **Observation / Recommendation - 10**

The analysis of the data with regard to financial allocations and expenditure for CAPFs during the last four years as made available to the Committee during the course of examination indicates that on the one hand the Government did not allocate the funds commensurating with projected / proposed outlay by CAPFs, on the other hand CAPFs could not utilize fully the outlay allocated at the Budgetary Estimates Stage. The allocations each year though were increased consistently, allocations of Rs.36959 crore in 2013-14 reaching to the level of Rs.53079 crore in the year 2016-17, alongwith consistent increase in expenditure from Rs.37666 crore to Rs.48298 crore during the aforesaid period, most of the expenditure was met on salaries. The expenditure on salaries which was 66 per cent of the total allocation during 2012-13 has increased to 74 per cent. The Secretary, during the course of deposition was of the view that salary component should not be more than 60 to 65 per cent and stated the rise in percentage component as not a very desirable situation as more expenditure on salaries leave lesser amount for

equipments. While appreciating the concerns of the Secretary, analysis of the data indicates that the outlay allocated under the heads meant for capacity augmentation, financial performance remained very poor for example under the Modernization Plan - II (2012-17). Rs.11009.19 crore was approved outlay by CCS, the allocations during the period 2013-16 remained just Rs.250.92 crore which too could not be fully utilized as the expenditure reported during these years remained Rs.197.62 crore. The aforesaid scenario clearly indicates that outlay is not the issue, problem lies elsewhere which need to be critically analysed.

The Committee take strong exception to the way the capacity augmentation of CAPFs is being taken as is apparent from the analysis of financial achievement under the Modernization Plan. The Committee would like to emphasize that interest of the security of the nation, is sacrosanct and can never be compromised at any cost. The matter, therefore, should urgently be taken by CAPFs with the concerned Ministries/Departments/ organizations for taking corrective actions. The Committee further note that on the advice of the Ministry of Finance, consultations with the stakeholders are being undertaken for the ongoing scheme in Medium term (up to 2020) and Long Term (up to 2025). The Committee strongly emphasize for completing the assessment process expeditiously. The Committee also desire that budgetary allocation for recruitment of manpower/infrastructure and provision of combatant equipments should be enhanced substantially and planning on long term basis i.e. for 10 years, 20 years, 30 years should be made keeping in view the perceived multi dimensional threat. Besides to meet the challenges of cyber threat by external/internal forces, there is an imperative need to develop a system to counter the future threats of biological, chemical and mini nuclear weapons capable of causing limited damage.

### **Reply of the Government**

As observed by the Committee, the outlays are not a problem in the way of modernization of CAPFs. CAPFs are procuring latest and state of the art technology

weapons, surveillance equipment, training equipment, medical equipment, IT equipment, special vehicles and clothing items under five general provisioning heads (i.e. Arms & Ammunitions, Clothing & Tentage, Information and Technology, Motor Vehicle and Machinery Equipment) to make good the deficiency and upgrade the inventory. The details of BE allocated to CAPFs for their modernization under the five provisioning budget heads are as under:

(₹ in crore)

S. N.	Year	BE	Expenditure	Percentage
1	2019-20	3640.16	3147.03	93.01
2	2018-19	3374.49	3210.12	95.12
3	2017-18	3190.43	2969.12	93.06
4	2016-17	2610.62	2423.18	92.82
5	2015-16	2466.46	2167.67	87.88

As an add-on budgetary provision the Government approved Modernization Plan-II for CAPFs with total financial outlay of Rs. 11009.19 Cr for the period of 2012-2017 which was further extended till 14.06.2018. To continue this exercise the Government approved Modernization Plan-III for CAPFs with total financial outlay of Rs. 1053 Cr for the period of 2018-2020 which has been further extended till 31.03.2021 or till the date recommendations of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission come into effect, whichever is earlier. Keeping in view the frequent technology up-gradation and change in operational requirement of CAPFs, Modernization Plan-III was approved for two years only.

The details of financial progress achieved by CAPFs under Modernization Plan-II and Modernization Plan-III are as under:

**Modernization Plan-II (03.05.2013 to 14.06.2018)**

(₹ in crore)

CAPFs	Total outlay	Total allocation	Total revised allocation	Total expenditure	% w. r. t. budget allocation
AR	1545.47	191.98	219.93	212.55	110.71 (96.64% against revised allocation)
BSF	4570.07	259.13	185.76	184.45	71.18
CISF	264.36	42.49	41.57	40.14	94.47
CRPF	2619.16	380.55	189.06	184.33	48.44
ITBP	686.87	88.55	35.82	31.01	35.02
NSG	664.62	71.03	44.96	42.45	59.76
SSB	658.64	93.92	51.82	31.67	33.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>11009.19</b>	<b>1127.65</b>	<b>768.92</b>	<b>726.60</b>	<b>64.43</b>

After in-depth analysis of Modernization Plan-II, the following reasons were observed behind the slow progress of this plan:

- Late approval of Modernization Plan-II: Though the proposed period of implementation of Modernization Plan-II was from 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2017, it was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security only on 03.05.2013. Further time was taken for allocation of funds. Therefore, almost one and a half year had already elapsed before any procurement activity could be initiated leading to teething troubles and delays.
- Poor planning at CAPF level: Despite late approval of Modernization Plan-II, CAPFs had five years for its implementation (i.e. 04.05.2013 to 14.06.2018). During the five years span, CAPFs could utilize only 64.43% of funds allocated to them which indicates lack of funds absorption capacity in CAPFs as well as poor procurement planning at their level.

- Frequent modification by CAPFs to the projected inventory to be procured: After the scheme was conceptualized in 2012, all CAPFs reviewed the Modernization Plan-II several times and changed their requirements in respect of approved equipment. This also resulted in delay in initiating the procurement process.
- Cumbersome procurement Procedure: The earlier procurement procedure was comparatively cumbersome and time consuming. Most of the items were being procured through open/global tenders which require considerable time due to various time taking procedures such as import of samples for technical evaluations. Since various items were not readily available for supply, it took relatively longer time for their acquisition by the Forces.

Keeping in view the poor performance of CAPFs under Modernization Plan-II, the Government made several procedural reforms to streamline the procurement process well before approving Modernization Plan-III for CAPFs for 2018-2020. The salient procedural reforms have been reproduced as under:

- Substantial enhancement in the delegated financial powers of SDG/ADG/IG/DIG/Commandant in CAPFs for procurement of stores to ensure decentralization of power and speedy procurement on 02.01.2018;
- Delegation of power to DsG of nodal CAPFs for finalization/approval of Qualitative Requirements (QRs)/Trial Directives (TDs) on 02.01.2018;
- Introducing two tier procurement procedure in place of earlier three tier procurement procedure on 02.01.2018;
- SDG/ADG to head Tender Purchase Committee (TPC) instead of DsG, CAPFs on 02.01.2018;
- Trial power of DsG, CAPFs was enhanced from Rs. 1 Cr to Rs. 2 Cr on 02.01.2018 to enable CAPFs to trial more and more technology available globally and then acquire them as per their operational requirement;
- Abolition of Procurement Advisory Committee (PAC) on 29.09.2017;
- Delegation of financial powers from Home Secretary to Joint Secretary for procurement of stores within MHA on 08.12.2017;

As a result of enhancement in delegation of financial power on 02.01.2018, CAPFs have been able to incur 93% (approx) expenditure at CAPF level itself during financial year 2018-19 whereas only 7% (approx) expenditure needed MHA's approval during the same financial year. The CAPF-wise effect of enhancement in delegation of financial power of various functionaries within CAPFs is as under:

S. N.	CAPFs	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Approval at force level (in value) %			Approval at MHA level
			DG	Other than DG	Total at Force level	
1	AR	421.13	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
2	BSF	902.01	81.82	18.18	100.00	0.00
3	CISF	145.63	92.81	0.02	92.83	7.18
4	CRPF	1040.62	44.87	42.66	87.53	12.47
5	ITBP	359.11	78.14	6.78	84.92	15.08
6	NSG	119.05	92.02	6.63	98.65	1.35
7	SSB	222.57	67.53	20.19	87.72	12.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3210.12</b>	<b>73.26</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>93.25</b>	<b>6.75</b>

### Modernization Plan-III (2018-2021)

(₹ in crore)

CAPFs	Total outlay	Total allocation	Total revised allocation*	Total expr. (as on 08.05.2020)	% with respect to allocation
AR	140.78	124.00	68.37	48.31	38.96
BSF	282.47	175.36	121.92	50.01	28.52
CISF	104.35	39.87	39.02	21.61	54.20
CRPF	302.23	361.92	275.42	104.92	28.99
ITBP	102.02	55.94	41.53	25.04	44.76

CAPFs	Total outlay	Total allocation	Total revised allocation*	Total exp. (as on 08.05.2020)	% with respect to allocation
NSG	49.22	47.55	22.54	0.71	0.01
SSB	71.93	27.51	27.92	17.43	63.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>1053.00</b>	<b>832.15</b>	<b>596.72</b>	<b>268.03</b>	<b>32.20</b>

\*BE and RE 2020-21 have been kept same for calculation in this table

Efforts are on to speed up progress during this Financial Year. During in-depth analysis of performance of CAPFs, it has also been observed that Qualitative Requirements (QRs) of various items approved under Modernization Plan-III could not be formulated / finalized by CAPFs so far. Earlier, in anticipation of approval of Modernization Plan-III a preparatory meeting was convened in Ministry with all CAPFs on 04.06.2018. CAPFs were advised to complete the process of formulation of QRs as soon as possible so that the benefit available in the Modernization Plan-III could be utilized to the maximum. CAPFs were also advised to prepare draft tender documents immediately and be ready to initiate tender process as soon as the approval of Modernization Plan-III is conveyed to them. CAPFs were further advised on 05.07.2018 to float tender enquiry for all items which are approved under Modernization Plan-III but not available through GeM/OFB as per their approved outlay irrespective of funds availability under relevant budget head for the current financial year.

During review meeting it was observed that out of total 266 items approved under Modernization Plan-III, QRs of 158 items were available but QRs of 108 items were not available as on 21.06.2018. Despite delegation of power for finalization of QRs, there are still considerable number of items for which QRs could not be finalized.

It may also be mentioned that the performance of Modernization Plans for CAPFs cannot be made the indicator of capacity augmentation of CAPFs in terms of equipping them with latest and state of the art technology equipment, weapons, special vehicles etc. Modernization Plan-II/Modernization Plan-III has been conceptualized as an add-on budgetary provision for CAPFs for their capacity augmentation and improve operational efficiency. Most of the items procured/being procured under Modernization Plan-II/Modernization Plan-III are same as under General Provisioning budget heads. There has

been consistent increase in expenditure under these five budget heads in respect of all CAPFs during last five years. The details are as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Financial year	Expenditure under General Provisioning budget heads which is other than the expenditure incurred under Modernization Plan-II/III	Expenditure incurred under Modernization Plan-II/III	Total expenditure for modernization of CAPFs
2019-20	2991.75	155.28	3147.03
2018-19	3072.21	137.91	3210.12
2017-18	2686.42	282.70	2895.64
2016-17	2201.94	221.24	2357.23
2015-16	2089.81	90.19	2180.00

From the above table it is evident that overall expenditure for modernization of CAPFs is consistently increasing during last five years. Further, CAPFs have been allocated sufficient funds for procuring all types of equipment under Machinery & Equipment (M&E) budget head as per their operational requirement. The details of funds allocated during last three years under M&E budget head are as under:

Financial years	BE (₹ in crore)
2019-20	749.99
2018-19	701.88
2017-18	667.53

As mentioned earlier, a broad outlook can be had while drawing plans but the procurements work depends upon real time security concern and technologies available. Thus, it may not be desirable / appropriate to formulate 10, 20 and 30 years plan as security situation in the country is very dynamic, whereas rapid changes are necessitated due to fast up-gradation of technology. The deployment pattern of these CAPFs also changes very fast. However, the formulation of long term acquisition plans by CAPFs has

been included in the Vision Document of MHA. Accordingly, CAPFs have been asked to prepare three years Procurement Plan from 2020-21 to 2022-23.

The challenges posed by Cyber threat are also being taken care of. The threats of biological chemical and mini nuclear weapons capable of causing limited damage are the new areas of security concern which need to be given due importance in view of their increased possibilities of use in future. A review of the preparedness of CAPFs to meet their challenges will be carried out. This Ministry will explore what more needs to be done to supplement the available equipments with CAPFs.

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Para No.1.21 of Chapter I )

### **Observation / Recommendation - 13**

The Information Technology (IT) Sector has become one of the most significant growth catalysts for the Indian Economy. Today Government business, societies and individuals are embracing digitization at an exponential pace. This rapid penetration of technology connected to the internet in all facets of life is leading to the convergence of the digital and physical world bringing about efficiencies and new opportunities. At the same time, it has created multidimensional and often unpredictable challenges from an internal security perspective. In India, the critical infrastructure is steadily increasing its connectivity and dependency on IT. As such the threat of cyber attacks on critical infrastructure in the Country is also increasing. The Government of India has taken steps to meet the challenges and prevent cyber attacks, safeguard the ICT system which inter-alia include approving a National Cyber Security Policy on 08 May, 2013, formulation of crisis management plan by Department of Electronic & Information Technology for countering cyber terrorism, setting up of Indian Computer emergency response team (CERT-In) etc.

The Committee note that MHA has issued the National Cyber Security Policy to all CAPFs and State Police Forces for implementation with a view to tackle the cyber crime issues, MHA has also approved implementation of a project at a total cost of Rs. 195.83 crore out of the approved Nirbhaya Fund for implementation during the financial years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 to achieve the objectives of online cyber crime-reporting,

establishment of national cyber forensic laboratory, capacity building, R&D and awareness creation. The Committee while taking note of the emerging challenges with the rapid penetration of IT in various fields particularly from the internal security perspective, strongly emphasize for effective implementation of the project and its progress monitored through structural monitoring mechanism. The outcome of the follow up in this regard should be intimated to the Committee.

### **Reply of the Government**

Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' scheme from NIRBHAYA funds of the Ministry of Women & Child Development. The main objective of Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme is to have an effective mechanism to handle cybercrimes against women and children in the country. The scheme has a total estimated outlay of ₹223.19 crore (revised outlay after addition of sub-project of ₹27.36 crore to the initial outlay of ₹195.83 crore). Below are the main features along with initiatives taken under the scheme:

- **Online cybercrime reporting platform** - Hon'ble Home Minister has launched the online cyber-crime reporting portal on 20th September 2018. The portal, [www.cybercrime.gov.in](http://www.cybercrime.gov.in) facilitates the public to report complaints of online contents related to child pornography and sexually explicit material.
- **National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (NCFL)** - Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) has been identified as the nodal agency for setting up of NCFL. The NCFL will be setup at CFSL, Hyderabad premises. As a nodal agency DFSS has been tasked to carry out the following activities:
  - I. Tools and Technology procurement for the National Cyber Forensic laboratory
  - II. Hiring of 37 forensic experts for 24x7x365 days laboratory function.
  - III. Manage the National Cyber Forensic Laboratory operations.
- **Training of Police officers, judges & prosecutors and setting up of cyber forensic training laboratories** - Financial assistance of Rs. 6 crore has been provided to all States/UTs for capacity building of Police Officers, Judicial Officers & Prosecutors in cyber domain, so far training has been imparted to more than 3000 such officers. Further, standardized Training Modules for 3 days' cyber-crime

awareness and 5 days' cyber-crime investigation course have been developed and made available to all the States/ UTs for utilizing the same in training programmes. ₹82.80 crore has been released to States/UTs for setting up of cyber forensic training labs. Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Telangana have commissioned their cyber forensic training lab and the matter is being followed up with remaining States / UTs.

- **Cybercrime awareness activities** – Under the CCPWC scheme a handbook on Cyber Safety for Adolescents/Students has been released (copy available on [www.cybercrime.gov.in](http://www.cybercrime.gov.in)). Cyber Crime awareness campaign has been launched through twitter handle (@CyberDost) & radio across the country. Two workshops have been conducted for capacity building of LEAs.
- **Research & Development** - Steering Committee under CCPWC scheme has shortlisted proposals from 12 institutes. The shortlisted proposals will now be placed before the Empowered Committee.

Following steps have been taken in regards to the observations of the Committee "for effective implementation of the project and its progress monitored through structural monitoring mechanism":

- VII. Cyber and Information Security Division has been established in MHA to deal with projects on cyber crimes, issues related with cyber crime and Information Security issues, etc.
- VIII. The Cybercrime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPVVC) Scheme has inbuilt mechanism for monitoring by Steering Committee and Empowered Committee.
- IX. The utilization of funds allocated to Schemes handled by Cyber and Information Security Division, is reviewed periodically by the Home Secretary.
- X. Progress of implementation of the Cybercrime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme being funded from Nirbhaya Fund is also monitored by Empowered Committee of Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) chaired by Secretary, MWCD.

- XI. NITI Aayog has implemented Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) Dashboard where all schemes including CCPWC are being monitored on the basis of the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) which is updated on quarterly basis.
- XII. Improvement in structured monitoring of projects is an ongoing process and in this regard, MHA has developed an internal dashboard to monitor the progress of important schemes/projects.
- Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) has been prepared to deal with cyber security related matters.

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Para No.1.24 of Chapter I)

### **Observation / Recommendation - 17**

The Committee find that with the ever-evolving technology and new emerging security threats due to penetration of IT in every sphere, there is an urgent need to upgrade and update the curriculum and infrastructure in the training institutes. With the modernization of equipments, it is imperative that the persons behind/using the machines/equipments are properly trained. In view of this, the Committee would like the Government/CAPFs to ensure that while purchasing the latest state-of-the-art equipments, training needs are properly taken care of and, if need be, it may be included in the purchase agreement itself. To meet the emerging challenges, the Committee recommend that the contents of training should be a mix of conventional matters as well as latest technologies like IT, Cyber Security and Cyber Crime. Besides training must be a continuous affair during service of CAPFs so as update the personnel about the latest trends of technology and strategy to face new challenges. Experts from various fields may be hired from out-side and associated in the training programmes, as per the need particularly in the new and emerging areas of technology.

### **Reply of the Government**

CAPFs are already incorporating training clauses on handling as well as repair and maintenance aspects of modern/ latest equipments in the tender enquiries while making procurement of equipments

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Para No.1.27 of Chapter I)

## **CHAPTER V**

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

#### **Observation / Recommendation - 1**

The Committee note that challenges to internal security in the Country are mainly ;due to terrorism in the hinterland of the Country, cross border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, insurgency in the North East and Left wing extremism (LWE) in certain States.

There are five Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) namely Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashastra Seema Bal(SSB) and one Central Para-Military Force namely Assam Rifles (AR) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of these Assam Rifles, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the 'Border Guarding Forces' while CRPF is deployed to assist the civil administration under the State Governments/UT administrations in matters relating to maintenance of public order, internal security and counter insurgency. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (COBRA) are specialized wings of CRPF to deal with the riots and left wing extremism/insurgency. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations of national/strategic importance including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), airports, atomic power plants, space organizations, industrial units, important national museums, Government buildings in Delhi and other important sensitive organizations.

The issue regarding consistent increase in deployment of CAPFs in States has been brought into the knowledge of the Committee during the course of deliberations. As per the data made available, the number of deployment of CAPFs battalions has increased from 91 in 2012-13 to 119 in 2016-17. The Committee are concerned to note heavy dependence of States on Central Security Forces even for day to day law and order issues, more so when CAPFs are sometimes detained even after the task is over and are deployed continuously in some of the States for holding elections, which indicates a gradual trend of substitution of State Police Force with Central Armed Police Force. What

is disturbing more is the situation whereby over deployment is likely to affect the anti insurgency and border guarding operations, besides curtailing the training needs of these forces. Not only that continuous deployment leaves little time for recuperation/rest thereby creating stress among the CAPFs personnel.

While noting that, as per Constitutional provisions, law and order is the State subject, the Committee are of the view that the tendency of States looking towards Centre even for day to day law and order issues needs to be reversed. The States must develop their own systems and upgrade as well as augment their own police forces by providing adequate training and equipping them with state of the art weapons/machines, to enable them to effectively deal with the militancy and insurgency besides handling the day to day law and order problems of their States. Nevertheless, the Union Government although cannot be absolved from their responsibility of ensuring safety/security of the citizens and properties of the Country and therefore, should supplement the efforts of the State Governments besides providing financial assistance and other help needed by States for capacity building of their forces. The request for deployment of CAPFs by the State Governments at the same time should come in unforeseen and emergent security situations not manageable by the respective State Government, so that CAPFs supplement the efforts of the State Governments and not act as their substitute in the true spirit of federalism.

While the issues related to training, modernization and capacity building of these forces have been dealt with in detail in the later part of the report, here the Committee would like State Governments/Ministry of Home Affairs to explore the concept of deputation of State Police Force Personnel in good numbers to specific CAPF for a period of three years or so where they would be trained and deployed. Once deputation is over, they may return back to their parent State cadres and can be useful in handling situations that may arise in their States. The Committee feel that such a measure would take off some pressure from CAPF and would also strengthen the State Police in the long run.

### **Reply of the Government**

MHA had laid down Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in the year 2005. The said SOP, inter-alia, provides for short term requirement and long term requirement norms and the formalities associated with it, as under:

**(A) Long Term Deployment:-**

- The long term deployment has certain pre-induction formalities, coordinating mechanism, post induction formalities and post withdrawal.
  
- The long term deployment of the Forces basically imply deployment for Counter Insurgency Operations, militancy/extremism, border guarding. Broadly speaking, the long term deployment is in the following threats:
  - i) Border Guarding,
  - ii) Internal Security / Counter-Intelligence (mainly J&K),
  - iii) Anti-Naxal Operations (LWE),
  - iv) North East Region.

**(B) Short Term Deployment**

MHA handles the requests of short term deployment on day to day basis. The short term deployment, according to the SOP, is in the nature of crisis management in various situations such as riots, strike, agitation, demonstration, rally, religious congregations, rescue & relief operations in calamities etc.

Although not specified in the SOP, deployment during Elections (General and Assemblies) is also done in consultation with the Election Commission of India.

Noticing that CAPFs are being requested for deployment in the States in a routine manner, without proper assessment of the situations, MHA had revisited the SOP and issued detailed guidelines vide OM dated 18.10.2017 (Annexure-I) for requisition and deployment of CAPFs by the State Governments/UTs. The OM, inter alia, stated that CAPFs cannot substitute the State Police Forces, and deployment of CAPFs is inherently

related to emergent/unforeseen crisis like situation which need immediate mobilisation of Forces to support the States/UTs for maintaining law and order. The State Governments were advised to constitute a Local Committee under the Chairmanship of ADG (Law & Order) of the State with representatives from local SIB and CAPFs in order to have a professional assessment of the requirements. The said Committee may be entrusted with the job of examining and scrutinising the requirements of CAPFs having regard to various factors such as prevailing internal security situation, intelligence inputs, availability of India Reserve (IR) Battalions, etc. except for unforeseen developments which cannot be anticipated, all requests for deployment of CAPFs may invariably be accompanied by the assessment of the Committee, having regard to certain norms like nature of sensitivity involving historical data specific to the occasion/location, availability of the State Forces etc. Almost all the States have confirmed having constituted a Committee.

The Central Government have sanctioned many India Reserve Battalions (IRBs) in the States. The rationale behind the IRB Scheme is to make the States self sufficient in dealing with law and order and internal security situation and not dependent on CAPFs.

As regards deputation of State Police Personnel to CAPFs for a specific period of 3 years, the recommendation of the Estimates Committee was conveyed to the Chief Secretaries and DGs of all States vide MHA's letter dated 31.05.2018 and requested to sponsor as many personnel as possible for deputation to CAPFs. As and when advertisements are issued by CAPFs to fill up vacancies in various ranks, copies are also endorsed to the Civil Administrations under the State Governments.

### **Comments of the Committee**

(Please see Para No.1.8 of Chapter I)

**NEW DELHI;  
20 September, 2020  
Bhadrapada 29, 1942 (Saka)**

**GIRISH BHALCHANDRA BAPAT,  
CHAIRPERSON,  
ESTIMATES COMMITTEE.**

Annexure I

S.No.03 (R)

(Reply on O/R No.2)

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No.III-11039/31/2017-G/P.II  
Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs

Reply on O/R No.2

North Block,  
New Delhi-110001

Dated: 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2017

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject:** Request for deployment of CAPFs from the States/ UTs.

The undersigned is directed to say that from time to time the Central Government deploy CAPFs on the requests of the State/UT Governments to assist them to maintain law and order.

2. It has been observed that requests for CAPFs are often being received from the States in a routine manner without proper assessment of the situation. State Governments are sometimes merely forwarding the request as received from District Administrations. Some of the events like festivals, Friday prayers etc. are annual/regular affairs, well known to the States and the State should normally be in a position to take all security measures in advance by way of deployment of their civil police as well as armed/ special police forces at their disposal. Instead, some of the State Governments invariably make requests to the Centre for deployment of CAPFs Coys even for such occasions. Instances have come to the notice of this Ministry that for elections in colleges, local bodies, State Governments are requesting for Central Forces.

3. It may be appreciated that CAPFs Coys cannot substitute the State Police Forces. CAPFs deployment is inherently related to emergent/unforeseen crises like situation which need immediate mobilization of Forces to support the States/UTs for maintaining law and order.

4. Consequently, it has been observed that often CAPF Coys are deployed for normal policing duties. It may please be appreciated that CAPFs have many more pressing commitments like guarding borders, fighting insurgency/militancy, Anti-Naxal Operations etc. and thinning down CAPF Coys from such serious engagements is undesirable from the point of view of internal security.

5. It is also observed that once Forces are deployed, the State Governments are reluctant to de-induct them and keep requesting for extension citing same grounds. This Ministry is of the opinion that the

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requests for extension should not ordinarily be made unless there are adequate security reasons to be substantiated by the State Governments in their requests. Extension requests should also be accompanied by a situation report.

6. Deployment of the CAPF Coys has a cost associated with it and State Governments are required to pay the charges as laid down in MHA's Policy. However, it is observed that there are significant outstanding amounts against the States/UTs.

7. The Central Government have sanctioned many IR Battalions in the States. However, it is seen that these IRBs are not being used optimally by the State Governments. It should be appreciated that the rationale behind the IRB Scheme is to make the State self sufficient in dealing with law and order and internal security situation and not dependent on CAPFs.

8. A need has been felt to put in place an objective mechanism for a professional assessment of the requirement of CAPF Coys by the State Governments. The State Governments are advised to constitute a Local Committee under the Chairmanship of ADG (Law & Order) of the State where the representatives of local SIB and representatives of the CAPFs at the level of DIG/Commandant may be co-opted. The said Committee may be entrusted with the job of examining and scrutinizing the requirements of CAPF Coys having regard to the following factors:

- (i) The nature of the sensitivity involved from the standpoint of internal security.
- (ii) Historical data specific to the occasion/proposed locations sensitivity (viz. communal sensitive locations).
- (iii) Deployment of the IRB and State Police both civil as well as armed and other components and adequacy or inadequacy of State resources for the deployment request under consideration.
- (iv) Outstanding dues for previous deployments.
- (v) Availability of CAPFs nearby and existing deployment if any, for other purposes.
- (vi) Intelligence inputs.
- (vii) Such other factors the Committee may consider appropriate/relevant.

9. It will be incumbent on the part of the State/UT to send recommendations of the Committee so constituted alongwith the requests so as to enable the Centre to take a decision. States are advised to place their proposal before the Committee well in advance so as to give sufficient time for the Committee to deliberate upon. Except for unforeseen developments which cannot be anticipated, all such requests may invariably be accompanied by the assessment of the Committee in the

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absence of which it will not be possible for Centre to deploy any Force. The recommendation of the Committee must be specific indicating the quantum of CAPF deployment and duration also alongwith justifications. Requests for extension of deployment must also be examined by the Committee on similar lines.

10. All the State Governments/UTs are requested to follow the above guidelines and intimate confirmation of the formation of the Committee at their end.

11. Receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Handwritten signature: Sreyasi Chaudhuri  
18/10/14  
(Sreyasi Chaudhuri)  
Director (PF)  
Tel: 011-2309 2123  
O/C [Signature]  
ST/DoI

To

- 1) The Chief Secretaries - All States/UTs
- 2) The Directors General of Police - All States/UTs
- 3) Commissioner of Police, Delhi
- 4) Directors General of all CAPFs - with the request to notify the Officer from the Force at the located States to be associated with the Committee.

Copy to:

- 1. PPS to HS [Signature]
- 2. PPS to JS(P-II) [Signature]
- 3. US(G) for Guard File.

NOO:

Director, IB -- for kind information.

Annexure-II  
(Reply on O/R No. 29) 609  
SECRET

VI.23014/42/2013-VS  
Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
IS.II Division  
(VIP Security Unit)

Hall No. 8, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, National Stadium  
New Delhi, dated 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2018

To,  
i. Chief Secretaries of all States/ UTs.  
ii. DGsP of all States/ UTs.

Subject : Security arrangements for categorized protectees with CAPF security cover  
- cooperation from State Authorities reg.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter of even No. dated 23.09.2015, on the above subject (copy enclosed) and to reiterate the instructions as under.

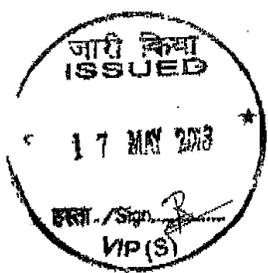
2. Provision of security to individuals requires coordination among different agencies (like CAPFs, State Police, intelligence agencies etc), involved in protection duties. While CAPFs have been assigned the task of personnel protection, cooperation from the State Authorities is required in order to achieve the desired goal of providing effective security cover to the protected persons. The cooperation required from State Authorities is basically on the following aspects, as per security categorization of the protectee:

- i. Provision of accommodation for CAPF personnel, preferably close to the location of the protectee.
- ii. Provision of pilot and Escort Vehicles.
- iii. Anti Sabotage check of vehicles.
- iv. BP car for the Z+ Category protectee, wherever available.
- v. Sufficient number of uniformed static guards during visit of the protectee.
- vi. Sufficient number of watcher during tour of the protectee at the place of visit, functions and stay.
- vii. Access control measures.
- viii. Area security around residence and office.
- ix. Perimeter wall and fencing.
- x. Adequate perimeter lighting.
- xi. Security cover for public meetings and functions.

जारी किया  
ISSUED  
17 MAY 2018  
हस्ता. / Sign. R  
VIP (S)

628

- xii. Anti Sabotage Checks of the place of stay/ office and venues of functions attended by the protectee.
  - xiii. Census and periodic verification of staff employed at the residence/ office of the protectee.
3. All States/ UT Administration are requested to kindly extend necessary cooperation to the CAPFs deployed for Individual protection duties, in order to ensure fool proof security to the protected persons.



Yours faithfully

*R. Chaturvedi*

(R. Chaturvedi)  
Consultant (VS)

Tel. No. 23075311

96 Fax No. 23075316

Copy to:

Director General (CISF, CRPF, NSG, ITBP)

N.O.O.

Copy to:

Joint Director (VS), IB, New Delhi.

**MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES  
(2019-20)**

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 from 1500 hrs. to 1515 hrs. in Committee Room No. 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Girish Bhalchandra Bapat – Chairperson

**Members**

2. Kunwar Danish Ali
3. Shri Pradan Baruah
4. Shri Sudarshan Bhagat
5. Shri P.P. Chaudhary
6. Shri Nand Kumar Singh Chauhan
7. Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar
8. Shri Dilip Ghosh
9. Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal
10. Shri Dharmendra Kumar Kashyap
11. Shri Dayanidhi Maran
12. Shri K. Muraleedharan
13. Dr. K.C. Patel
14. Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore
15. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
16. Shri Magunta Srinivasulu Reddy
17. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
18. Shri Francisco Sardinha
19. Shri Prathap Simha
20. Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo
21. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh
22. Shri Sunil Dattatray Tatkare

## **SECRETARIAT**

1. Smt. A. Jyothirmayi - Additional Director
2. Shri Sujay Kumar - Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration and adoption of the following draft Reports:

- (i) \*\*\*\*\*
- (ii) Action Taken Report on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 28<sup>th</sup> Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Estimates on the subject 'Central Armed Police Forces and Internal Security Challenges – Evaluation and Response Mechanism' pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

3. The Committee after due deliberations adopted \*\*\*\* the draft Report(s) without any modifications. The Committee also authorised the Chairperson to make any consequential changes and finalize the draft Reports on the basis of factual verification by the concerned Ministry and present the same to Lok Sabha.

***The Committee, then, adjourned.***



3. The Committee then took up for consideration and adoption of the following draft Reports:

- (i)     xxx                             xxx                             xxx  
          xxx                             xxx                             xxx

(ii) Action Taken Report on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 28<sup>th</sup> Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Estimates on the subject 'Central Armed Police Forces and Internal Security Challenges – Evaluation and Response Mechanism' pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- 4.     xxx                             xxx                             xxx
- 5.     xxx                             xxx                             xxx
- 6.     xxx                             xxx                             xxx
- 7.     xxx                             xxx                             xxx
- 8.     xxx                             xxx                             xxx

9. The verbatim proceedings of the sitting of the Committee has been kept on record. The Committee, thereafter, adjourned.

**ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE TWENTY-EIGHT REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (16<sup>th</sup> LOK SABHA)**

(i)	Total number of recommendations/observations	31
(ii)	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government (Sl. Nos. 6, 7, 10, 11, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31 and 33)	16
	Percentage of total recommendations	51.61%
(iii)	Recommendation/Observation which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply (Sl. No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 29)	12
	Percentage of total recommendations	38.70%
(iv)	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee (Sl. Nos. 9,13,17 and 32)	4
	Percentage of total recommendations	12.90%
(v)	Recommendation/Observation in respect of which final replies of Government is still awaited. (Sl. No. 1)	1
	Percentage of total recommendations	3.25%