



REPORT NO.

240

**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA  
RAJYA SABHA**

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

**TWO HUNDRED FORTIETH REPORT**

**ON**

**ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT  
ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE TWO  
HUNDRED THIRTY EIGHTH REPORT ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2022-23) OF  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**(Presented to Rajya Sabha on 13<sup>th</sup> December, 2022)  
(Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 13<sup>th</sup> December, 2022)**



**Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi  
December, 2022/Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)**



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

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

**RAJYA SABHA**

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

**LOK SABHA**

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

**SECRETARIAT**

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

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<sup>^</sup>Shri P. Bhattacharya, MP, Rajya Sabha nominated w.e.f. 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2022 in place of Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, MP, Rajya Sabha.

<sup>#</sup> Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale, MP, Lok Sabha nominated w.e.f. 19<sup>th</sup> October, 2022 in place of Shri Gajanan Chandrakant Kirtikar, MP, Lok Sabha.

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on its behalf, do hereby present this Two Hundred Fortieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Thirty Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. The Two Hundred Thirty Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs was presented to the Rajya Sabha and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2022. After presentation of the Report, the copies thereof were sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 requesting them to furnish Action Taken Notes on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Report. The Ministry of Home Affairs furnished the Action Taken Notes (in English) on 30<sup>st</sup> August, 2022 and (in Hindi) on 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 2022 on the above mentioned Two Hundred Thirty Eighth Report to the Committee.

3. The Committee has noted that the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the said Report of the Committee has not been laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha in pursuant to the direction of Chairman, Rajya Sabha dated 24th September 2004.

4. The Committee considered the draft Two Hundred Fortieth Report and adopted the same at its meeting held on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2022.

5. The recommendations/observations of the Committee are printed in bold letters.

30<sup>th</sup> November, 2022  
New Delhi  
9 Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

**Brij Lal**  
**Chairman**  
Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Home Affairs

## ACRONYMS

AAI	Airports Authority of India
ANTF	Anti-Narcotics Task Force
ATF	Addiction treatment facilities
A&N	Andaman and Nicobar
AR	Assam Rifles
BADP	Border Area Development Programme
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BPR&D	Bureau of Police Research & Development
BOI	Bureau of Immigration
BESS	Battery Energy Storage Station
CAPFs	Central Armed Police Forces
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
C-DAC	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
CPLI	Community based peer Led intervention
CWC	Central Water Commission
CZMP	Coastal Zone Management Plan
CPOs	Central Police Organisations
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
CEC	Chief Executive Councilor
CCTNS	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems
CCPWC	Cyber Crime Prevention Against Women and Children
CCTV	closed-circuit television
CCDAC	Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control, Myanmar
CRMI	Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure
DPRs	Detailed Project Reports
DoT	Department of Telecommunication
DGRE	Defence Geoinformatics Research Establishment
DNC	(Department of Narcotics Control
DOL	Department of Official Language
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DFG	Demands for Grants
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DDRF	Delhi Disaster Response Force
DPIIT	Department of Promotion for Industry and Internal Trade
DWSIP	Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
EESL	Energy Efficiency Services Limited
EWS	Early Warning System
EWDS	Early Warning Dissemination System
ERSS	Emergency Response Support System
FHTC	Functional Household Tap Connection
GNCTD	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
GLOFs	Glacial lake Outburst Floods

GECL	Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOI	Government of India
HEP	Hydro Electric Project
CANI	Chennai-Andaman & Nicobar Islands
IsGP	Inspectors General of Police
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ICJS	Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System
IRCAS	Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts
ICPs	Integrated Check Posts
JKSPDC	Jammu Kashmir State Power Distribution Company
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMCT	Inter-Ministerial Central Team
ITBP	Indo Tibetan Border Police
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee
JMC	Joint Monitoring Committee
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
LPAI	Land Ports Authority of India
LRMS	Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme
LWE	Left Wing Extremism
LAHDC	Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils
LED	Light Emitting Diode
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MBDPF	Mizoram Bru Displaced People's Forum
MOPF	Modernisation of Police Forces
MoRTH	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
MoCA	Ministry of Civil Aviation
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoPS&W	Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways
MOSJE	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
MHAM	Mountain Hazard Assessment and Monitoring
MGNREGA	The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MIS	Management Information System
MSI	Master System Integrator
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPCS	Multi Purpose Cyclone Centre
MoD	Ministry of Defence
NATGRID	National Intelligence Grid
NDMF	National Disaster Mitigation Fund
NATSTAR	NATGRID Strategic Threat Analysis and Response
NCRMP	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NHIDCL	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.
NCB	Narcotics Control Bureau
NDPS	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

NCR	National Capital Region
NCORD	Narco Coordination Centre
NCPCR	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
NAPDDR	National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction
NDPS	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board
NCMRWF	National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NMBA	Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyan
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Council
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NSGM	National Smart Grid Mission
ODIC	Outreach and Drop In Centres
OOMF	Outcome-Output Monitoring Framework
PMUs	Project Management Units
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PFED	Police Foundation for Education, Delhi
PMMY	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna
PCR	Police Control Room
PNB	Police Narcotics Bureau
PMMSY	Pradhan Mantri Matasya Sampada Yojana
PRTC	Permanent Resident of Tripura Certificates
PET	Physical Efficiency Test
PMG	Project Monitoring Group
PST	Physical Standard Test
RGI	Registrar General of India
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
SECI	Solar Energy Corporation of India
SBM -G	Swachh Bharat Mission–Gramin
SRCC	Security Review Coordination Committee
SIDCO	Sindhu Infrastructure Development Corporation
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSP	Total Service Provider
TNSDMA	Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority
TCIL	Telecommunications Consultants India Limited
USOF	Universal Service Obligation Fund
UT	Union Territory
UDAN	Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik
VAT	Value Added Tax
WAPCOS	Water and Power Consultancy Services Limited

## Report

The Action Taken Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the 'Demands for Grants (2022-2023) of Ministry of Home Affairs. The said Report of the Committee was presented to the Parliament on 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2022.

2. Action Taken Notes (ATNs) received from the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of the observations/recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report have been categorized as follows:

**Chapter I: The observations/recommendations, which have been accepted by the Government: Paras Nos: 2.1.15, 2.3.8, 3.7.6, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.21, 4.4.15, 4.4.16, 4.5.4, 4.6.18, 4.8.9, 4.12.4, 5.2.5, 5.2.16, 5.2.23, 5.4.10, 5.4.12, 5.5.8, 5.5.9, 5.5.28, 5.5.36, 5.8.27, 5.9.4, (of the Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report) Total recommendations- 23 Accepted.**

The Committee is pleased to note that the Ministry has accepted 23 of its recommendations as mentioned in Chapter-I of the Report.

**Chapter II: The observations/recommendations which the Committee does not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies: - Paras Nos.: 2.2.5, 2.2.8, 2.3.7, 3.3.6, 3.4.12, 3.6.9, 4.4.18, 4.6.19, 4.6.20, 4.7.9, 4.8.10, 4.9.4, 4.13.4, 4.13.5, 5.2.11, 5.2.18, 5.2.21, 5.3.4, 5.5.23, 5.6.9, 5.6.13, 5.7.4, 5.8.7, 5.8.14, 5.8.33, (ibid) (Total recommendations- 25 Not to be pursued further.**

The Committee is convinced with the explanation furnished by the Ministry in respect of 25 recommendations and, therefore, does not want to pursue such recommendations further.

**Chapter III: The observations/recommendations in respect of which the Committee is not satisfied with the replies of the Ministry: Paras Nos.: 2.2.6, 2.3.9, 3.2.2, 3.4.14, 3.5.7, 3.5.9, 3.5.8, 4.3.7, 4.3.11, 4.3.17, 4.3.27, 4.3.32, 4.4.17, 4.4.19, 5.1.3, 5.5.16, 5.5.38, 5.5.39, 5.8.11, 5.8.26, 5.8.29, (ibid) Total recommendations- 21 Not convincing replies.**

The Committee expresses its concern over the non-implementation of 21 of its recommendations contained in Chapter-III and desires that the Ministry should take further necessary action and furnish convincing replies in respect of those recommendations within a time frame of three months after presentation of the Report.

**Chapter-IV: The observations/recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government have not been received: Para Nos.: 3.4.13, 3.6.10, 3.6.11, 3.8.3, 4.3.15, 4.6.14, 4.10.3, 4.11.5, 4.11.6, 4.11.7, 4.12.5, 5.1.4, 5.4.11, 5.5.5, 5.6.14, 5.7.5, 5.8.19, 5.9.5 (ibid) Total recommendations- 18 To be pursued further.**

In respect of the 18 recommendations placed in Chapter IV, the Ministry has either furnished interim replies or couched its response in vague terms. The Committee desires that the Ministry should furnish pointed and detailed Action Taken Notes in respect of the recommendations categorized in Chapter-IV as per the intention and spirit of the recommendations of the Committee within three months.

The para-wise details of the ATNs are being discussed, as per the categorisation indicated above, in the succeeding Chapters.

## CHAPTER-I

### Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government

#### 1.1 Allocation, Projections and Variations

##### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 2.1.15 of 238<sup>th</sup> Report)

##### Action Taken

1.1.2 *All the Divisions have been instructed accordingly, by Home Secretary in the Senior Officers Meetings held from time to time.*

##### Further Recommendation/Observation

1.1.3 **The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

#### 1.2 Demand no. (52-59) for Union Territories

##### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 2.3.8 ibid)

##### Action Taken

1.2.2 *Noted for compliance. Additional demand, if any, for developmental works in UTs will be projected at RE 2022-23 stage.*

##### Further Recommendation/Observation

1.2.3 **The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

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

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 3.7.6 ibid)

#### **Action Taken**

*1.3.2 Census organization is the premier organization for providing population statistics over a period of time and has made significant contribution to the anthropological and ethnological studies. For the ensuing Census exercise, Government of India has constituted on 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2018, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of Ex-Registrars General of India, eminent demographers and population experts and other representatives of Central/State Governments to review the Census Questionnaire and instructions to enumerator for canvassing, methodology and technology to be adopted and to advice the Census Organization to bring the qualitative changes. Census Questionnaire covers the socio-cultural diversity of the country by including questions on Relationship to head of the household, Religion, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, Disability, Mother Tongue, Other Language known, Literacy Status, Education level and Stream/Discipline etc. As is noted by the Hon'ble Committee, Administrative Reports used to be published after every Census in past. This practice of narrating the experiences and achievements would be resumed so that RGI level and at the level of Directors in each Directorate of Census Operations located in different States/UTs from forthcoming Census.*

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.3.3 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

### **1.4 Allocation, Projections and Expenditure**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

country. The Committee recommends that the MHA may periodically remove the bottlenecks under these crucial heads in 2022-23, so that the funds are not surrendered at the end of the financial year.

(Para 4.2.2 ibid)

### ***Action Taken***

*1.4.2 Recommendations of the Committee have been noted for compliance.*

### **Further Recommendation/ Observation**

**1.4.3 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.2.3 ibid)

### ***Action Taken***

*1.4.5 The Ministry of Home Affairs will peruse with Ministry of Finance to increase allocations at the RE Stage.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.4.6 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **1.5 Central Armed Police Forces**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.3.21 ibid)

### ***Action Taken***

*1.5.2 For proper monitoring of the progress of Modernization Plan-IV for the optimum utilization of funds, detailed Scheme guidelines have been issued vide letter No. IV24011/37/2020/Prov.1/302 dated 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2022. In the Scheme Guidelines, a monitoring framework has been prepared which stipulates that PM Division, MHA will carry out detailed review of progress of Modernization Plan-IV on quarterly basis. CAPFs would provide monthly progress report to PM Division by 5<sup>th</sup> of every*

month starting from April, 2022 in the prescribed proforma. Management Information System (MIS) would be developed to monitor activities of this Plan.

1.5.3 A high level Monitoring Committee, as per the following constitution, has been put in place to monitor the progress of the procurement/targets for physical inspection/ verification and review the impact of remedial measures taken by MHA for better implementation of Modernization Plan-IV:

- (i) Joint Secretary (PM) : Chairman
- (ii) IGs (Prov) of all CAPFs : Member
- (iii) Director/DS(Fin), MHA : Member

1.5.4 The first review of fund utilization status in CAPFs (including AR and CISF) under Modernization Plan-IV has been done on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2022. It has been observed that AR and CISF are having better plans for optimum utilization of funds under this scheme. AR and CISF explained their respective action plan [for FY (2022-23)] for procurement of all items approved under this scheme and assured to utilize the allocated funds by the end of this financial year.

1.5.5 MHA shall carry out continuous monitoring with the CAPFs (including AR & CISF) so as to ensure that the funds for the purpose are optimally utilized.

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.5.6 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

#### **1.6 Delhi Police**

##### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.4.15 ibid)

##### **Action Taken**

##### Integration of CCTV Cameras installed by Delhi Police

1.6.2 Delhi Police has informed that the CCTV Cameras installed/proposed to be installed by Delhi Police under the following schemes have been included for integration under 'Safe City Project' with the objective to make it interactive to each other and connected to "Integrated Command, Control, Coordination and Communication Centre (C4i)" to be established in Police Hdqrs., Jai Singh Road, New Delhi. GIS Mapping of these CCTV Cameras have been got done through C-DAC (Total Service Provider - TSP) under 'Safe City Project' of Delhi Police during survey done by the TSP. The schemes included in GIS Mapping are as under :-

(i)	CCTV Cameras installed	6942
(ii)	Under MPLAD Funds (Installed as per survey)	
(iii)	Traffic Police Cameras	118
(iv)	Cameras to be installed in the vulnerable locations identified based on Crime Mapping Study in the jurisdiction of 50	6630

	Police Stations	
(v)	CCTV Cameras to be installed in RohiniDistt.	650
(vi)	CCTV cameras to be installed under “Safe City Project.”	10000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25160</b>

*Integration of CCTV Cameras installed by other Agencies (other than Delhi Police)*

*1.6.3 The Committees in Delhi Police have deliberated the matter regarding integration of Video Feeds from different types of Cameras of other Departments in Delhi and it has been decided as under:*

- (i) Budget for creation of assets for integration of CCTV Cameras of other Departments was not provisioned in Safe City Project. However, integration of 800 CCTV Cameras installed by NDMC has been included in Safe City Project for integration, as a Pilot.*
- (ii) Based on the successful results of the pilot project, feasibility of integration of CCTV Cameras of other Departments/ agencies will be examined and proposal will be initiated accordingly.*

*Present status of progress of Safe City Project*

*1.6.4 Delhi Police has informed that the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), the Total Service Provider for implementation of Safe City Project has completed the bidding process for selection of Master System Integrator (MSI) and Internet Service Provider (ISP). Approval of the State Level Apex Committee of Delhi Police (Competent Authority) has been conveyed to DG, C-DAC vide letter dated 31.03.2022 for award of work order to selected MSI & ISP. C-DAC is in process of completing the formalities for award of work order and execution of agreement with the selected MSI & ISP which is expected to be completed in May, 2022. As per the timelines defined, the implementation of Safe City Project is to be completed within 52 weeks from the date of signing of contract agreement between C-DAC and selected MSI & ISP.*

**Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.6.5 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.4.16 ibid)

**Action Taken**

*1.6.7 Recommendation of the Committee has been noted for taking further necessary action.*

**Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.6.8 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

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

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.5.4 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

*1.7.2 The National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has started functioning from its premises at Andheria Mor, New Delhi and Yelhanka, Bengaluru. The NATGRID has been operationalized by connecting 11 User Agencies with 10 Providing Organizations via NATSTAR Connectors, developed with in-house resources. In addition to this, the connectivity of the NATSTAR Connector has been extended to all the State/UT Police.*

*1.7.3 For further development of the NATGRID Solutions; CDAC, Pune and IIT, Bhilai have been onboarded as Technology Partner and Project Management Consultant respectively. The first phase of the work is targeted to be completed by October, 2022 and the second phase by October, 2023.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.7.4 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **1.8 Central Police Organisations**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.6.18 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

*1.8.2 In order to coordinate with the States Narcotics Control Bureaus/Agencies and concerned Ministries/Departments/Organizations/Security forces to counter the growing problem of drug trafficking, particularly from across the borders, Govt. has taken various actions, as enumerated below:*

- (i) *To examine the cases of large seizure of narcotic drugs, Government has constituted Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) in the year 2019 with Director General, Narcotics*

Control Bureau as its Chairman. JCC is also mandated to find the backward and forward linkages involved in such case.

- (ii) *In order to have effective coordination of actions taken by various Ministries, Departments, Central and States law enforcement agencies. The Government has set up Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) under the Chairmanship of Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau by the MHA vide order dated 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2016. The NCORD mechanism was further restructured vide order dated 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2019, 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 and 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2022. The Government vide its order dated 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 has expanded the NCORD Committee at various level to include new stake holders in view of changing drug scenario. The present mechanism has a 4-tier structure i.e. Apex Committee under Chairmanship of Home Secretary, Executive Committee under Chairmanship of Special Secretary (IS)/MHA, State Level Committee under Chairmanship of Chief Secretary and District Level Committee in affected districts under chairmanship of District Magistrate.*
- (iii) *The Government, in order to ensure in depth investigation and for tracking & breaking the entire supply chain, has requested states to identify significant NDPS cases to handover to NCB. As a result 27 out of 48 identified significant NDPS cases having interstate / international ramifications have already been taken over by NCB.*
- (iv) *Government is taking various measures to check Cross Border Trafficking some of which are; Locations identified by NCB for installing movable vehicle scanners in International Borders and inland locations, close Co-ordinated action with DLEAS of bordering countries like CCDAC (Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control, Myanmar), DNC (Department of Narcotics Control, Bangladesh), PNB (Police Narcotics Bureau, Sri Lanka) etc., Secretary, Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways has been requested to examine feasibility for the installations of Electronic scanning devices at vulnerable/sensitive ports, etc.*
- (v) *Government has approved specifically designed core training modules along with 05 separate training modules on drugs related offences and procedures for different ranks and levels (for CAPFs, DySPs & above, Constables, SPPS and Civil Departments) and circulated through BPR&D to all the States / Training Institutions of BPR&D for imparting training to all targeted groups on priority.*
- (vi) *Government has taken initiative to restructure & revamping NCB in three phases which consists of creation of total 1781 posts (out of which 682 posts proposed to be created in first phase). Creation of 4 New Regional Offices at Amritsar, Guwahati, Chennai and Ahmadabad, Up-gradation of 12 sub-zones into zonal offices and creation of 05 New Zones at Gorakhpur (U.P.), New Jalpaigudi (W.B.), Agartala (Tripura), Itanagar (A.P.) and Raipur (Chhattisgarh) & creation of Drug Intelligence Wing, Prosecution Wing, Cyber Wing and IT Wing. The first phase proposal stands submitted to Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance on 4<sup>th</sup> March, 2022.*
- (vii) *To provide proper infrastructure to NCB, 2 schemes with an outlay of Rs.149.60 crore and Rs.211.41 crores are being implemented, to facilitate construction of number of Office Complexes & Office cum Residential Complexes in Zonal/Sub-Zonal office of NCB.*
- (viii) *NCB is preparing quarterly evaluation reports on the progress made in tackling drug trafficking. NCB also publishes Narcontrol Magazine on quarterly basis which includes activities related to Operations, Coordination & Capacity Building.*

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

### **1.8.3 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **1.9 Modernisation of Police Forces**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.8.9 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

*1.9.2 The recommendations of the Committee have been conveyed to the State / UT Governments, with the request to take appropriate action.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.9.3 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **1.10 Schemes for Safety of Women**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.12.4 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

*1.10.2 Recommendations of the Committee have been noted.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.10.3 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **1.11 Demand No. 52 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

1.11.1 The Committee notes that delay in tendering process by BSNL for the supply, installation, commissioning of Tsunami Early Warning System in A&NI has resulted in surrender of an amount of ₹ 17.92 crores which has been earmarked for payment to BSNL for this scheme. The Committee, therefore, recommends that to avoid any further delay, the MHA may take up the matter with BSNL

to ensure a timeline for the completion of tendering and commencement of the project, as the Tsunami Early Warning System is paramount for the safety of the people of UT in mitigating harm or loss due to natural disasters. Based on that, necessary allocation may be requested from the Ministry of Finance at RE stage.

(Para 5.2.5 ibid)

### ***Action Taken***

*1.11.2 BSNL has floated the revised RFP. ₹11.36 crore has been released to BSNL. Based on adherence to the timeline and as per MoU, additional demand, as required, will be projected in RE 2022-23 stage.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

#### **1.11.3 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.2.16 ibid)

### ***Action Taken***

*1.11.5 The recommendation has been noted and the matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), Government of India (GoI). MoCA has been requested to encourage airlines to start international flights ex-Port Blair to any of the nearby cities in South East Asia.*

*1.11.6 Further, in order to promote international flights, following incentives have been made available to airlines at Veer Savarkar International Airport, Port Blair:*

- (i) No landing charges at Port Blair Airport for international flights for 3 years.*
- (ii) No VAT on ATF International flight at Port Blair.*
- (iii) New Integrated Terminal building to be operational by October, 2022.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

#### **1.11.7 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.2.23 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

*1.11.9 First draft of the biographical sketch of the freedom fighters who were imprisoned in the Cellular Jail during the course of freedom struggle is under preparation.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.11.10 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

### **1.12 Demand No. 54 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.4.10 ibid)

#### **Action Taken**

*1.12.2 Under the UT Plan Scheme, financial assistance to the fishermen affected by Natural calamities/ accident etc., one-time financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakh in case of death of fishermen and upto Rs. 5 lakh in case of total loss of fishing boat is being provided to deceased family member, due to accident or during natural calamities.*

*1.12.3 However, all active fishermen of Daman and Diu Districts have been registered under CCS-“Group Accident Insurance Scheme” through National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad while boat owners are not taking insurance of fishing boats due to the high premium offered by the Insurance Companies. In this regard, under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), fishing vessels insurance is being formulated by NFDB in consultation with insurance companies.*

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.12.4 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.4.12 ibid)

#### **Action Taken**

*1.12.6 Inclusion of Daman in CRZ II: Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for Daman and Diu was last notified in Dec-2018 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) as per Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011.*

1.12.7 *The revision of the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for Daman and Diu as per CRZ Notification, 2019 is being prepared under the direction of MoEF&CC as per guidelines.*

1.12.8 *Declaration of Diu as an island: Diu has a total geographical area of 40 sq. km. Main island part of Diu is surrounded by marine water. Ghoghla (which is part of Diu district) is connected with Gujarat State geographically. Diu is connected with Gujarat State at Tad Check Post Bridge and another bridge is between Diu island and Ghoghla. Mainland of Diu District comes under the definition of “Island”, excluding Ghoghla.*

1.12.9 *Stoppage of trains at Vapi station: Vapi station is presently very well served by 80 pairs of Express train services including 12953/12954 Mumbai Central-HazratNizamuddin August KrantiRajdhani Express. These services are providing connectivity of Vapi to various stations of the country. Besides, provision of stoppage of trains is an on-going process on Indian Railways and to this end, it has been decided to provide stoppage of 12479/12480 Bandra(T)-Jodhpur Surayanagari Express and 19091/19092 Bandra (T)-Gorakhpur Humsafar Express at Vapi.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.12.10 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**1.13 Demand No. 55- Ladakh**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.5.8 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

1.13.2 *The Government of India has assigned the task of preparing a roadmap for carbon neutral Ladakh to the MoEF&CC. The M/o Environment, Forest and Climate change being the Nodal Ministry, has prepared a Cabinet Note on the Carbon Neutral Development for Ladakh and taking further necessary action regarding approval of Cabinet.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.13.3 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.5.9 ibid)

## **Action Taken**

1.13.5 1,10,946 no's of Willow/Poplar cutting/ Sapling have been planted on department/ community land during 2021-22. However, during the year 2022-23 around 2.50 Lakh plants are proposed to be planted under different schemes.

1.13.6 25,130 no's of sapling have been raised in nurseries of Forest Department, Union Territory of Ladakh. The department proposed to raise 3 Lakhs plant in nurseries during the year 2022-23.

1.13.7 48,500 no's of willow cutting/saplings have been supplied to different Institutions, NGO's and Army, CAPFs for planting. The CAPFs will be provided plant for institutional plantations as and when required.

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.13.8 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.5.28 ibid)

## **Action Taken**

1.13.10 J&K Government is committed to achieve 100% Piped Water Supply (PWS) to each and every Rural Household of the UT of J&K under Jal Jeevan Mission. As of now, the coverage of Households with Tap Water Connections has reached 56.36% which is expected to touch 81% by end of the current financial year.

1.13.11 The coverage of Households with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) under the flagship programme "Jal Jeevan Mission-HarGhar Jal" has reached 10.34 lakh out of 18.35 lakh Households. The remaining House Holds (8.01 lakh) are targeted to be completed this year. Adequate funds under JJM are being provided for achieving full saturation as per targets.

1.13.12 In UT of Ladakh, Rs.47.61 crores have been allotted to PHE and I&FC for the Financial Year 2022-23 under Special Development Package. Further, Department is also implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission in Ladakh to ensure availability of potable water to each house hold.

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.13.13 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

1.13.14 The Committee notes the steps taken for solid waste management under Swachh Bharat Mission –Gramin (SBM -G) in Ladakh and recommends that the UT Administration may

consider a complete ban on the use of plastic water bottles which will help in reducing land and water pollution in Ladakh.

(Para 5.5.36 ibid)

### ***Action Taken***

*1.13.15 Under the SBM-G II efforts are being made to declare the Union Territory of Ladakh as ODF- Plus. As on date out of 31 blocks, 13 Blocks having plastic waste management units, 7 solid waste management units are functional and 17 garbage pick-up vehicles have been procured during the fiscal 2020-21 and 2021- 22. Single use plastics are banned in Ladakh including Hotels and Guest Houses.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.13.16 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

### **1.14 Demand No. 58- Transfer to Jammu & Kashmir**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.8.27 ibid)

### ***Action Taken***

*1.14.2 The Security wing of J&K Police provides security to an individual on the basis of security categorization/threat perception report of Intelligence agencies (CID/IB) as per the guidelines laid down in the Yellow Book issued by MHA, Gol. The security of protected persons is reviewed periodically by the Security Review Coordination Committee (SRCC) and necessary security arrangements in respect of vulnerable persons are made accordingly by the Security wing.*

*1.14.3 Further, the District Superintendents of Police provide necessary security and secured accommodation to the elected members of Local Bodies etc. on the basis of the local inputs.*

*1.14.4 The demand with regard to provide of supervisory vehicles to the elected representative of the Municipal Councils/Committees has already been approved by the Competent Authority and the vehicles are being hired as per extant financial norms.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**1.14.5 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **1.15 Demand No. 59- Transfers to Puducherry**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.9.4 ibid)

### ***Action Taken***

*1.15.2 The recommendation of the Committee to increase the allocation of funds has been noted and the matter will be taken up again during RE, 2022-23 stage.*

### **Further Recommendation/ Observation**

**1.15.3 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## CHAPTER-II

### Recommendations/Observations on which the Committee does not desire to pursue the matter in view of the Government's reply

#### 2.1 Allocation, Projections and Variations

##### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 2.2.5 ibid)

##### Action Taken

2.1.2 Final expenditure figures in respect of MHA and Police Grants were as under:

*(Amount in crores of ₹)*

Grant	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Actual Exp.	% of exp. w.r.t. BE	% of exp. w.r.t. RE
MHA	7620.40	4558.61	4360.03	57.55%	95.64%
Police	112782.51	114703.48	112266.69	99.54%	97.88%

2.1.3 Percentage of expenditure against BE in MHA grant was low because Census operations could not be started. However, percentage of expenditure against RE was satisfactory.

##### Further Recommendation/Observation

2.1.4 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

##### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 2.2.8 ibid)

##### Action Taken

2.1.6 Budget has been allocated by Ministry of Finance.

##### Further Recommendation/Observation

2.1.7 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

## 2.2 Demand no. (52-59) for Union Territories

### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 2.3.7 *ibid*)

### Action Taken

2.2.2 *In BE 2022-23, allocation of fund to the UTs with legislature is as under:*

- (i) *J&K: Rs. 35,581.44 crore,*
- (ii) *Puducherry: Rs. 1729.79 crore*
- (iii) *GNCTD: Rs. 1168.00 crore.*

2.2.3 *Thus, major allocation is for UT of J&K due to its special condition.*

### Further Recommendation/Observation

2.2.4 **The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## 2.3 Official Language

### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 3.3.6 *ibid*)

### Action Taken

2.3.2 *The Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice has the following functions:*

*(i) Functions of Official Language Section: The Official Language Section of the Legislative Department is responsible for preparation and publication of standard Legal Glossary and translation in Hindi of all Bills, all Central Acts, Ordinances, Subordinate Legislations etc. to be introduced in Parliament as required under the Official Languages Act, 1963. This section is also responsible for providing the translation of Central Acts, Ordinances, etc., into the Official Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution as required under the Authoritative Texts (Central Laws) Act, 1973. The Official Language Section also releases grants-in-aid to various registered voluntary organizations engaged in the promotion and dissemination of Hindi and other regional languages and such organizations*

*which are directly engaged in publication of legal literature and propagation of Hindi and other regional languages in the field of law.*

*(ii) Functions of Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan: Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan is mainly concerned with publishing the authoritative Hindi texts of the reportable judgments of the Supreme Court and High Courts, with the aim of promoting the progressive use of Hindi in the field of law. In this regard, Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan brings out various publications of legal literature in Hindi. It also organizes exhibitions in various states to promote the wide publicity and sale of legal literature available in Hindi.*

*2.3.3 In this regard the policy orders regarding use of translation system of Official Language Department, i.e. OM No.13017/2/88-O.L. (c), dated the 16th June, 1988 may also be referred to wherein the provision for translation of the legal material of the Central Government have been mentioned and stated that "Translation of all statutes, statutory rules, regulations and orders of the Central Government, including their respective forms, falls within the purview of the Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice. This work is done by the Official Language Section of the said department".*

*2.3.4 Hence the project of translating works/judgments of courts into Hindi and other languages listed in the Eight Schedule to the Constitution of India is done by the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law and Justice.*

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**2.3.5 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

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

##### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 3.4.12 ibid)

##### **Action Taken**

2.4.2 *NDRF Battalions/teams are deployed in the Himalayan regions. NDRF organized training & workshop on GLOFs for NDRF personnel by inviting eminent speakers/ experts of Indian Institute of Remote Sensing Dehradun, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) & other organizations.*

2.4.3 *Online workshop on capacity building of NDRF on GLOF was conducted on 08th November, 2021 at HQ NDRF for all NDRF Battalions & NDRF Academy.*

2.4.4 NDRF organized training programme on GLOF at NDRF Academy, Nagpur itself. NDRF Academy conducted 02 courses on GLOF from 27th December, 2021 to 31st December, 2021 and 06th to 08th January, 2022 in which total 67 personnel (37+30) were benefited.

2.4.5 For capacity building of NDRF Rescuers, NDRF also organized training on Avalanche & Mountaineering Rescue, Rope Rescue & CSSR etc.

2.4.6 NDRF also conducts mock drill & training to prepare & trained local communities & authorities so that they can deal with GLOFs emergency.

2.4.7 The suggestion of the Committee has been sent to Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) and Himalayan States for necessary action. In this regard, action taken report of MoRTH is as under:

2.4.8 The development in hilly/mountains region inter-alia including Himalaya region required construction of roads. This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). As such development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process as well as actions on recommendations. Ministry has already taken various steps for better quality, faster and safe construction of roads in hilly region. Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) has been signed with Tehri Hydro Development Corporation of India Ltd., Defence Geoinformatics Research Establishment (DGRE) for construction of safer roads in the hilly region. Furthermore, MoRTH has issued a circular on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2022 regarding use of dynamite on hills/ mountains for the construction of roads.

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**2.4.9 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

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

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 3.6.9 ibid)

## **Action Taken**

2.5.2 *Total MPCS constructed during the NCRMP Phase-I state-wise are as follows:*

<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	<i>219</i>
<i>Odisha</i>	<i>316</i>
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b><i>535</i></b>

2.5.3 *During the “additional Financing” of NCRMP-I, target for construction of MPCS target had been increased by 86 percent.*

2.5.4 *The assessment by PMU, NCRMP reveals the following:*

### *Andhra Pradesh*

- (i) Number of MPCS which existed before NCRMP-I: 1136*
- (ii) Number of newly constructed MPCS under NCRMP-I: 219*

### *Odisha*

- (i) Number of MPCS proposed: 370.*
- (ii) Number of MPCS constructed during NCRMP-I: 316.*
- (iii) Number of MPCS constructed under other schemes: 187*
- (iv) Total MPCS constructed during NCRMP Phase-I period: 503*

2.5.5 *The above mentioned number of MPCS had been identified after a thorough gap analysis based on the total population, estimated vulnerable population etc. along with the norms that the MPCS should be located within 2.5 km of the sea coast as well as the habitations. Hence, MPCS requirement for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha had been completely met as per the norms. Furthermore, World Bank’s Implementation Completion and Result Report (ICR) for NCRMP, Phase-I had not mentioned about any gaps in the requirement of the MPCS.*

2.5.6 *At the time of inception of NCRMP, Tamil Nadu was already implementing a World Bank assisted Project i.e. Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project, which had similar features as that of NCRMP. Hence, Tamil Nadu was not included in the NCRMP. The financial details of Project implemented by Tamil Nadu taken from “World Bank Implementation Completion and Result Report” is attached at “Annexure-DMI”. The total cost of the project was Rs. 329.25 crore and the total number of MPCS constructed under the project was 121 as per details received from “Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority” (TNSDMA).*

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

2.5.7 **The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **2.6 Delhi Police**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.4.18 *ibid*)

## **Action Taken**

2.6.2 *Delhi Police has informed that a piece of land measuring 16,082 sqm. was allotted by DDA to Delhi Police for Traffic Training Park-cum-Training Institute at Sector A-10, Narela. DDA was requested to change the land use of 4,046 sqm. to allow construction of Delhi Police Public School. DDA vide letter dated 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2020 conveyed approval/No Objection for utilization of land measuring 4,046 Sqm. of the already allotted land measuring 16,082 Sqm. to Delhi Police for running school for the children of Delhi Police. Deputy Director of Education (PSB), Directorate of Education, GNCTD has been requested by Police Foundation for Education, Delhi (PFED) to issue Essentiality Certificate to establish Delhi Police Public School at Narela. The matter is being pursued by Police Foundation for Education, Delhi with concerned authorities.*

2.6.3 *Apart from above, DDA has been requested for allotment of 03 pieces of land for Delhi Police Public School in the area of Sector 23/ Rohini, Dwarka and East District. The matter is being pursued with DDA authorities.*

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**2.6.4 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **2.7 Central Police Organisations**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.6.19 ibid)

## **Action Taken**

2.7.2 *Government has already created NCORD mechanism in 2016 & revamping the same from time to time i.e. in 2019 & 2022. Under the said mechanism, 2 Central level & 2 State Level Committee are functioning to take coordinated action on drug related issues. Directions had been issued to States for establishment of a dedicated Anti-Narcotics Task Force (ANTF) headed by ADG/IG level Police Officer with sufficient manpower capable of handling the drug trafficking and abuse scenario in each State and which can also function as the NCORD Secretariat for the State to monitor follow-up actions on the compliance of decisions taken in NCORD meetings at various levels. The efforts have led to constitution of ANTF in 21 States/UTS so far, namely Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Meghalaya, Manipur, Goa, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Sikkim, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Telangana and Tamil Nadu. Necessary action has been initiated for formation of ANTF in 06 other States namely Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam and Uttarakhand. Remaining states are also being persuaded towards constitution of a dedicated Anti-Narcotics Task Force / NCORD secretariat.*

2.7.3 *At central level, MOSJE in collaboration with NCB and other stakeholders have been working effectively in the field of prevention of Drug abuse covering both the important facets of supply reduction and demand reduction. Government has launched "Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan (NMBA)" to fight the drug menace. The following action have been taken under NMBA:*

- (i) *Identified a list of 272 districts which are vulnerable from Drug supply point of view.*
- (ii) *Based on the above list and findings of the National Survey on Extent and Pattern Substance Use in India, MOSJE has undertaken intervention programmes in vulnerable districts across the country.*
- (iii) *The aim of this Abhiyan is to create awareness about ill effects of substance abuse among the youth with special focus on higher education institutes, university campuses, schools and reaching out to the community and ensuring comprehensive rehabilitation of substance users.*
- (iv) *Under the Abhiyan, 8000 master volunteers have been identified in every district who are going around to various youth clubs, Self-Help Groups, Educational institutions to convey the message of the destruction caused by the narcotics. Efforts is on to develop an interaction mechanism between master volunteers and senior officers of NCB involving Zonal Directors NCB, District Social Welfare Officers & local police to disseminate the training process further & to outreach at grass root level*
- (v) *Some of the Pan-India achievements of NMBA are:*

*Total activities/programs conducted      30,876+*  
*Total Educational Institution covered      3,26,160+*  
*Total village covered      26,300+*  
*Total People sensitized      2.49 crore +*  
*Out of above total, Women covered      30 lakh +*  
*Out of above total, Youth covered 1.18 crore +*

*2.7.4 Under the 'e-pledge' Campaign on my gov.in as part of wider public outreach programme campaigns, mass awareness programmes are being organized on regular basis. More than 16 lakh people have taken the 'e-pledge' as on date. Webinar for educational institutions including IITs / IIMS, KVS (Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan) on dangers of drug abuse is also continuously undertaken. To monitor the prevalence of drug abuse, terms of reference of State Level and District Level NCORD have been modified with inclusion of the issues like promoting anti-drug abuse awareness, establishment / supervision of drug de-addiction and rehabilitation centres in the States/ Districts.*

*2.7.5 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in collaboration with NCB prepared and released Joint Action Plan on "Prevention of Drugs & Substance Abuse among Children & Illicit Trafficking" on 09.02.2021. The Joint Action Plan is a framework to wean away children from drug abuse and to stop selling of drugs in surroundings areas of school/educational and child care institutions through convergent actions in a time bound manner. It also adopts some of the strategic interventions to prevent the reach of pharmaceutical drugs, substances and other forms of goods used as intoxicants by the children. As a measure to rehabilitate drug addicts, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated and implemented National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) under which financial assistance is provided to (i) 'State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administration for Preventive Education and Awareness Generation, Capacity Building Skill development, Vocational training and livelihood support of ex-drug addicts, Programmes are also developed for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAS), Community based peer Led intervention (CPLI) for early Drug Use Prevention among Adolescents and Outreach and Drop In Centres (ODIC) and Addiction treatment facilities (ATFs) in Government Hospitals.*

**Further Recommendation/Observation**

**2.7.6 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.6.20 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

2.7.8 *There are already some specific provisions in NDPS Act viz Sec 58 regarding Punishment for vexatious entry, search, seizure or arrest and Sec 59 regarding Failure of officer in duty or his connivance at the contravention of the provisions of this Act.*

2.7.9 *As regard to amendment in the NDPS Act, the mandate of carrying out amendments in NDPS Act rest with the DOR.*

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**2.7.10 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

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

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.7.9 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

2.8.2 *The recommendation/observation of the Committee was shared with Bureau of Immigration (BOI).*

2.8.3 *BOI has submitted a report, raising certain infrastructural and manpower issues at Land ICPs. As infrastructure requirement at Land ICPs has to be provided by LPAI and State Governments concerned, BOI's report has been sent to LPAI and State Governments concerned for appropriate action.*

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**2.8.4 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **2.9 Modernisation of Police Forces**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

2.9.1 The Committee also recommends that MHA may review the direct removal of district from LWE area particularly the districts which had faced severe LWE and are under developed.

Therefore, such districts may be kept under ‘district of concern’ category for some time so that the Central assistance for LWE areas may be extended to them which can be used for construction of roads and other infrastructures in these areas.

(Para 4.8.10 ibid)

**Action Taken**

2.9.2 A comprehensive review was undertaken in 2021 in consultation with the States in which 9 districts were dropped and 4 districts were added to determine the 25 most LWE affected districts. A new category of the ‘District of Concern’ was added to counter Maoist spread to new areas and to stop resource gap and consolidate gains in these areas. List of Districts of Concern is as under:

Bihar	- Aurangabad
Chhattisgarh	- Kabirdham, Kondagon, Mungeli
Jharkhand	- Garhwa
Kerala	- Wayanad
Odisha	- Koraput
Madhya Pradesh	- Mandla

**Further Recommendation/Observation**

**2.9.3 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**2.10 Border Infrastructure**

**Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.9.4 ibid)

**Action Taken**

2.10.2 The budget projections are made on the basis of demands received from agencies. Allocation of budget has been provided based on pace of expenditure and absorption capacity of implementing agencies. Allocation of funds and expenditure under Border Infrastructure and Management (BIM) Scheme (including Coastal Security) is as under:

(Amount in crore of ₹)

BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Expndr. till 31.12.21	Expdr. till 31.03.22	BE 2022-23
2130.32	2700.57	1481.10	2624.65	2744.52

2.10.3 It may be seen from the above table that 23%(₹494.33 crore) above the BE 2021-22 allocation and approximately 97% of the RE 2021-22 allocation has been expended up to 31.03.2022 (provisional) under the BIM Scheme. Thus, the expenditure was incurred during 2021-22 as per assessment made.

2.10.4 Regarding the recommendation for removal of factors leading to under utilization of funds, it is stated that the periodical review meetings are held and regular review of expenditure / funds utilization with concerned agencies is being carried out to remove hindrances towards optimum utilization of funds.

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

#### **2.10.5 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

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

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.13.4 ibid)

#### **Action Taken**

2.11.2 During 2021-22, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance had issued financial guidelines regarding release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, wherein it was informed that the previously released amount under the scheme will be deducted while releasing the fund to the States / UTs. In this regard, it is informed that under BADP, unspent balances of an amount of ₹733.67 crore was available with States/UTs, as on 31.12.2021, due to which whole funds could not be released to the States/UTs in time.

2.11.3 At the RE stage, allocation of BADP was revised to ₹216.00 crore which has been fully released to the States / UTs.

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**2.11.4 The Committee notes that as per Ministry of Finance guidelines, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, previously released amount will be deducted while releasing the fund to the States/UTs where an unspent balance is available under such a scheme. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry ensure putting a strong mechanism in place for regular monitoring and review of expenditure and progress made under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

2.11.5 The Committee notes that under Vibrant Border Scheme, infrastructure will be developed in border areas and MHA is working on modalities of the scheme. The Committee recommends that

the MHA along with creation of physical infrastructure, should also include development of social infrastructure i.e. education, health, skill development, etc., under this Programme, for overall development of the border areas. The MHA should also take up with States to ensure adequate allocation of funds for this purpose.

(Para 4.13.5 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

*2.11.6 Hon'ble Committee may kindly be informed that as per the Budget Speech- 2022 the programme has been named as "Vibrant Villages Programme".*

*2.11.7 It is further submitted that while preparing the Memo for appraisal of the programme by Expenditure Finance Committee it has been ensured that all the objectives mentioned in the Budget Speech have been taken care of. Further, it has been also mentioned in the EFC Memo that one of the focus area of the programme would be livelihood generation for the border populations. The EFC Memo also mention about the convergence of various welfare schemes of Central Government Ministries/Departments. For implementation of the programme, timely release of state government's share, as prescribed under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, would be an important step.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**2.11.8 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **2.12 Demand No. 52 - Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.2.11 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

*2.12.2 The Administrator, Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), Department of Telecommunication (DoT) has engaged M/s Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL) to study the Submarine OFC connectivity between A & N Islands (A&NI) & Kolkata for providing redundancy for existing CANI Project. Report is awaited.*

*2.12.3 Further, the USOF is also examining the proposal for inclusion of Diglipur, Shaheed Dweep, Katchal, Teresa, Chowra and Little Nicobar under the CANI-SMC Project in consultation with BSNL, TCIL and M/s NECCIPL.*

*2.12.4 The USOF has engaged TCIL for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for alternate submarine cable to A&NI. TCIL has commenced the desktop study and site survey.*

2.12.5 BSNL has submitted DPR for re-arranging the Satellite Bandwidth in ANI and extending telecom connectivity to ten un-covered Islands viz Chowra, Teressa, Katchal, Little Nicobar, Shaheed Dweep, Rutland, Strait Island, Smith Island, East Island and Narcondam Island.

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

#### **2.12.6 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.2.18 ibid)

#### **Action Taken**

2.12.8 The Master Plan of water supply 2020-2025 in A&NI envisages various short-term and long-term measures for augmentation of water supply in the entire A&NI. The project consists of creation of new reservoirs, identification & commissioning of water sources in isolated pockets/villages including providing & laying of pipelines.

- (i) To augment the availability of water in Port Blair Headquarters & Rural suburban villages, Rutland submarine water supply project was taken up and completed.
- (ii) Flat Bay Sweet Water Lake and Sippighat Sweet Water Lake projects are also in pipeline which will fulfill the water demand of Port Blair and adjoining areas for the next 30 years.
- (iii) To ensure sufficient availability of water and for maintaining end tap supply with sufficient pressure in the distribution system, construction of overhead tanks, CWRs are proposed and taken up as per Master Plan in phased manner as per the budgetary allocation.
- (iv) 100% FHTC coverage in A&NI was achieved on 22.03.2021. A total of 62,037 household connections were provided. New houses coming up are also being provided with FHTC connection.
- (v) As part of Central funding under Jal Jeevan Mission, a number of water supply schemes related to source strengthening with a total estimated cost of Rs. 11.28 Cr has been sanctioned, which are in progress.
- (vi) Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) Structures are made mandatory in A&NI and major part of the Govt. buildings are being retrofitted with RWH Structures including recharge pits for replenishing groundwater table and its availability.

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

#### **2.12.9 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

2.12.10 The Committee notes with displeasure that only 30 MW of the total energy requirement of 330 MW of the A&N Islands is being met through renewable energy, which is abysmally low. However, as per expert group of Ministry of Power, there is a proposal for producing 300 MW of electricity through solar, wind and biomass energy in different island of the

UT. The Committee is of the considered view that use of renewable sources of energy is the need of the hour to mitigate climate change. The Committee, therefore, recommends that MHA along with the UT administration may play an instrumental role in pushing the efforts of the concerned Ministry/ Department to bring the proposal of producing 300 MW of electricity sooner into reality and commence these renewable energy projects at the earliest, to reduce the dependence on non-renewable sources of energy and preserve the fragile island from the negative impact of climate change.

(Para 5.2.21 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

2.12.11 *A&NI has a solar energy capacity of 29.228 MWp of which 4.178 MWp is rooftop solar plant. A 5.25 MW Hydro Power Plant is also functioning.*

2.12.12 *Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI) has commenced the work of establishment of 4 MW with 1 MWhr BESS Floating Solar PV Power Plant on Kalpong River at Diglipur. The project is targeted to be completed by October, 2022.*

2.12.13 *Establishment of 5 MWp Rooftop Solar PV Plants on Private/Commercial buildings in A&NI is under pipeline.*

2.12.14 *SECI has submitted RE action plan consisting of Solar, wind, Biomass and BESS for South Andaman, North & Middle Andaman, Swaraj Dweep, Shaheed Dweep, Little Andaman.*

2.12.15 *SECI has also conducted assessment of Renewable Energy (RE) in Nicobar group of islands during April, 2022 and the survey report is awaited. The action plan proposed for Andaman Group of Islands comprises 110.82 MW Solar, 36 MW wind, 1 MW biomass and 284.1 MWh Battery Energy Storage System.*

2.12.16 *EESL has submitted action plan of aggregate 27.1 MW LNG based power plants in small islands of A&NI and their distribution is:*

- (i) *North & Middle Andaman - 13.8 MW;*
- (ii) *Shaheed Dweep - 1.6 MW;*
- (iii) *Swaraj Dweep - 6.9 MW;*
- (iv) *Little Andaman - 3.2 MW; and*
- (v) *Campbell Bay - 1.6 MW.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

2.12.17 **The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

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

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.3.4 ibid)

## **Action Taken**

2.13.2 *The smart metering project for U.T. Chandigarh under National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) comprises of two parts i.e.:*

*AMI Pilot Project (Smart Meter Installation)*

<i>Area</i>	<i>Meter Type</i>	<i>Tentative scope of smart Meter installation</i>	<i>Actual Smart Meter Installed</i>	<i>Status as on 19.4.22</i>	<i>Project completion Timeline</i>
<i>Area under S/Div No.5</i>	<i>Single Phase</i>	<i>17490</i>	<i>17225</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>--</i>
	<i>Three phase</i>	<i>5943</i>	<i>5782</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>--</i>
	<i>Three Phase LTCT</i>	<i>1308</i>	<i>1142</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>--</i>
<b>Total</b>		<b>24741</b>	<b>24149</b>		

2.13.3 *Smart Metering Roll out for Chandigarh complete city under NSGM: The Ministry of Home Affairs regularly reviewed the progress of Smart Metering rollout in UTs. The last such meeting was held on 10.05.2022.*

2.13.4 *As the process of privatisation of electricity distribution in Chandigarh is at an advanced stage, the work of smart metering will be taken up by the new entity as and when it takes over.*

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**2.13.5 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **2.14 Demand No. 55- Ladakh**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.5.23 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

2.14.2 *The main objective for inclusion of tribal population under 5th/ 6th schedule is to ensure their overall socio-economic development, which, the UT Administration has already been taking care of since its creation.*

2.14.3 *Sufficient funds are being provided to UT of Ladakh to meet its overall developmental requirements.*

2.14.4 *Recently, the UT Administration of Ladakh has increased the reservation for the schedule Tribes in direct recruitment from 10% to 45% which will help the tribal population significantly in their development.*

## Further Recommendation/Observation

### 2.14.5 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

## 2.15 Demand No. 56- Lakshadweep

### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 5.6.9 *ibid*)

### Action Taken

2.15.2 *A major rationalisation of schemes has been done of all the schemes and programmes run by Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Cooperation departments of UT Administration of Lakshadweep, due to which the Administration is moving towards promoting DBT to beneficiaries, removing inefficiencies in implementation of schemes, elimination of redundancy in identification of beneficiaries. All this has led to a more streamlined approach to budget expenditure and greater efficiency.*

2.15.3 *Funds earmarked for Sector Tourism and Agriculture & Allied services for 2022-23 are as follows:*

<i>Tourism</i>	<i>Rs. 9.50 crore</i>
<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Rs. 4.20 crore</i>
<i>Animal Husbandry</i>	<i>Rs. 7.53 crore</i>
<i>Fisheries</i>	<i>Rs. 5.80 crore</i>
<i>Cooperation</i>	<i>Rs. 1.88 crore</i>

## Further Recommendation/Observation

### 2.15.4 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

### Observation/Recommendation

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

landing (STOL) for eco-friendly tourism in other Island States of the world may be studied and suitably adopted for the UT of Lakshadweep.

(Para 5.6.13 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

2.15.6 *The UT Administration has floated a tender for getting feasibility study done for operations of Do-228 aircrafts at Kavaratti, Kalpeni and Kadmat Islands, through an expert agency. The Administration is also trying to get a pre-feasibility study conducted for above-mentioned islands by a joint team of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Airports Authority of India (AAI).*

2.15.7 *Further, the Administration is also working on establishment of water aerodrome at Minicoy, Kavaratti and Agatti. Administration is taking up with Sagarmala Cell and Cochin Port Authority for infrastructure development. Many routes are covered under tentative UDAN routes in UDAN 4.2.2. Also, the Administration is taking up with MoCA for Heli UDAN routes for Lakshadweep under UDAN 5.0.*

2.15.8 *As regards the proposal of expansion of Agatti airport, based on the feasibility study submitted by MoCA, various mitigation measures have been suggested in the feasibility study to minimise the impact on the environment. The mitigation measures, inter alia, include extension of runway/terminal building at locations where corals are not present; construction of terminal building and extension of runway on elevated structures; installation of turbidity curtains around the project site to minimise the effect on aquatic life; use of precast structures to limit construction activity in the islands.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**2.15.9 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **2.16 Demand No. 57- Transfers to Delhi**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.7.4 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

2.16.2 *In FY 2020-21 an amount of Rs.161.49 crore, and in FY 2021-22 Rs. 75 crore were released to GNCTD under Delhi Disaster Response Fund (DDRF).*

2.16.3 *GNCTD has informed that the total availability of funds in DDRF is Rs. 301.87 crores, out of which Rs.236.49 (161.49 + 75.00) crore is Central share and Rs.65.38 (40.38 + 25.00) crore is State Share.*

2.16.4 *Out of total available funds, an amount of Rs.169.64 crore has been booked as expenditure under the appropriate head of account of DDRF. The balance amount will be adequate to meet any likely expenditure on ex-gratia assistance in respect of all remaining additional applications.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

#### **2.16.5 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

#### **2.17 Demand No. 58- Transfer to Jammu & Kashmir**

##### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.8.7 ibid)

##### **Action Taken**

2.17.2 *The budget allocation for the UT of J&K has consistently increased from Rs.80,423 crores in 2019-20, Rs.92341 crores in 2020-21, Rs.1,08,621 crores in 2021-22, to Rs.1,12,950 crores in 2022-23 for ensuring all round development of the UT of J&K.*

2.17.3 *Further, the Govt. of J&K has approved business revival package of Rs. 1,352.99 Crore on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2020 to boost tourism and other sectors in J&K.*

2.17.4 *Subsidy amounting to Rs 15 Crore has been disbursed for installation of the bio-digesters in the House Boat. Payment of Rs. 1000 per month to Shikarawalas/workers in the House Boat/tourist.*

2.17.5 *75 off beat destinations have been identified across J&K. These destinations will be developed under run-up to 75th "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav" with proper infrastructure and requisite facilities for tourists.*

2.17.6 *The unexplored Tourism destinations will be explored through Public and Private Investment model. The potential of Water based tourism activities will be capitalized by promoting adventure tourism. Golf Tourism will be promoted by holding national and international events to attract high revenue generating tourists.*

2.17.7 *World class wayside amenities and facilities will be provided besides tourism related assets will be renovated and upgraded to increase and attract the high end tourists.*

2.17.8 *Rich cultural heritage is being showcased through local film/cinema/theatre besides promotion of local festival activities as a step towards preservation and conservation of the heritage sites of J&K.*

2.17.9 *1.05 crore tourists have visited Jammu and Kashmir in the first six months of the year 2022. In winter during November and December 2021 J&K has witnessed tourist footfall of highest number of 1.27 lakh and 1.43 lakh in last 7 years.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

#### **2.17.10 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.8.14 ibid)

#### **Action Taken**

2.17.12 *Government of India has announced a new Industrial Development package of Rs 28400 crore which will attract huge investment in J&K.*

2.17.13 *Despite challenges, efforts are underway for turning Jammu and Kashmir into a preferred destination for industrial investment and opportunities. J&K has received investment application of more than Rs. 54,000 Crore. Out of which projects worth more than Rs. 36,000 Crore have been allotted industrial land. The land use change policy which was a major impediment for the industrial development of the region has been simplified which is likely to attract more investment. Jammu and Kashmir hosted the first ever historic Real Estate Summit in December 2021, in which investment proposals worth Rs.18300 Crore were received. Similarly Jammu and Kashmir was a major attraction in Dubai Expo. held in January, 2022. Global investors exhibited keen interest for investing in Jammu and Kashmir and investment proposals worth Rs. 3000 Crore were finalized. Significant steps have been taken towards ease of doing business and all required services have been made available online through single window clearance system.*

2.17.14 *The Government of J&K has taken well calibrated steps to revive economy post Covid pandemic. The economic package of Rs.1350 Crore announced in September,2020 has been well received and Rs.750 Crore have been provided as 5% interest subvention in case of 3.44 Lakh account holders/ borrowers for 6 months, besides implementation of other measures of the said package.*

2.17.15 *Under Atma Nirbar Bharat Abhiyan, 60736 borrowers have been benefitted under Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line -1(GECL-1) involving Rs.1878 Crore, free rice was provided to 98566 individual beneficiaries and pulses to 31069 families. 289 borrowers have been benefitted under business support loan involving Rs.74.37 Crore. Special credit facility for street vendors with an initial working capital of Rs.10000 each has been disbursed to 14514 beneficiaries under PM-SVANidhi Scheme. Rs. 5841 crores has been disbursed to 8.27 Lakh KCC (Crop) account holders and Rs. 637 Crore to 1.26 Lakh KCC-Animal Husbandry & Fisheries (AH&F) account holders. Rs.*

3464 Crore under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna (PMMY) loan has been disbursed to 1,52,703 beneficiaries.

2.17.16 *In Handicrafts and Handloom sector, the department is running a credit scheme namely “Credit Card Scheme for Artisans and Weavers of Handicrafts and Handloom Sector” whereby a loan amount upto Rs. 2.00 Lakhs is provided to registered artisans/ weavers with interest subvention of 7% for a period of 5 years from the date of disbursement.*

2.17.17 *Besides, Rs 1.00 Lakh is provided as financial assistance to registered Cooperative/SHGs for a period of two years for their working through “Financial Support Scheme for Cooperatives/SHG’s registered with Handicrafts and Handloom Department.”*

2.17.18 *Also, an incentive of 10% of the total volume of handicraft/handloom export products to any country with the maximum reimbursement up to Rs 5.00 Crore (whichever is lesser) is provided to eligible exporters registered with the Department.*

2.17.19 *During the Financial year 2021-22, 16 such camps were organized and funds also stand provisioned for the purpose under Capex Budget 2022-23.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**2.17.20 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.8.33 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

2.17.22 *Major initiative for development of Hydropower in UT of J&K was taken by Government of India and Government of Jammu and Kashmir by signing an MoU on 03.01.2021. Under the MoU, three projects with total installed capacity of 2354 MW viz. Uri (stage-II) 240 MW, Dulhasti (stage-II) 258 MW and Sawalkote HEP- 1856 MW were given to NHPC for development through BOOT basis. Another Project with 930MW capacity Kirthai II HEP was given to CVPPPL for development through the Joint Venture. Tender for execution of 1856MW Sawalkote HEP stands floated by M/s NHPC.*

2.17.23 *Moreover, Government of India and Government of Jammu and Kashmir also incorporated Ratle Hydro Power Development Corporation Limited-a JV company between NHPC(51%) and JKPDC (49%) for the development of 850 MW Rattle HEP. Turnkey execution of the Project was awarded.*

2.17.24 *Work for the turnkey execution of 12 MW Karnah HEP was awarded. The Physical Progress of the Project as on date is around 30%.*

2.17.25 *Furthermore, tendering processes for development of 10.5 MW Mohra HEP has been concluded. Moreover, tender for development of 48 MW Lower Kalani HEP and 93 MW NGHEP under EPC turnkey basis stands floated by JKSPDC.*

2.17.26 *For the Development of 10 MW Solar Power Projects at Pampore in Kashmir Division, MoU with SECI was signed in the month of February 2022. Furthermore, JKPDC requested the Deputy Commissioners of various Districts of UT of J&K for identification of Government land for the development of Solar Power Plants.*

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

2.17.27 **The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## Chapter-III

### Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee

#### 3.1 Allocation, Projections and Variations

##### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 2.2.6 ibid)

##### Action Taken

3.1.2 *The expenditure is being monitored in Senior Officers Meetings from time to time to ensure maximum utilization of funds under capital head.*

##### Further Recommendation/Observation

3.1.3 **The Committee acknowledges the Ministry's reply that capital expenditures are periodically reviewed at Senior Officers' Meetings. The Committee is concerned that such persistent underutilization of funds under Demand No. 51 (Police) against the BE may lead to budget cuts in the future. The Committee would like to be apprised of the frequency of Senior Officers' meetings and the follow-ups to the decisions made in these meetings. The Committee further recommends that a supervisory committee may be constituted in the Ministry to oversee the implementation of decisions made in senior officer meetings. It may also suggest measures to ensure that the work/targets are initiated and completed on time, thereby maximising the use of funds.**

#### 3.2 Demand no. (52-59) for Union Territories

##### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 2.3.9 ibid)

##### Action Taken

3.2.2 *Ladakh with its extreme climate and difficult terrain, has limited working season of 6 to 8 months. Developmental projects depend mainly on migrant labour. Onset of the working*

season was impacted by the COVID 2nd wave and thus there was delay in migration of skilled and unskilled labour in Ladakh. Nearly 3-4 initial months of the working season were lost in the COVID 2nd wave, resulting thereon under utilization of funds.

3.2.3 Besides, the utilization of funds has improved substantially in the financial year 2021-22 as compared to the previous Financial year 2020-21. An expenditure of Rs 3795.78 crores (63.71%) was incurred in the Financial Year 2021-22 out of the BE of Rs 5958 crores as compared to Rs. 2374 crores (39.85%) in the Financial Year 2020-21, which is an increase of 23.86%. Review of the utilization of budgetary resources by UT of Ladakh, is being done by MHA.

### Further Recommendation/Observation

3.2.4 The Committee notes that 63.71% of the fund was utilized by the UT of Ladakh in 2021-22, which is an improvement of 23.86% as compared to the fund utilization in the financial year 2020-21. The Committee appreciates the improvement in fund utilization, but asserts that fund utilization would be more efficient with well-thought out planning and timely execution of projects. Hence, the Committee further recommends that the UT Administration may chalk out the developmental plan considering the availability of migrant labour and the limited working season so that the works can be executed within the stipulated time thereby improving fund utilization. This would ensure the acceleration of developmental projects in the UT of Ladakh.

### 3.3 Allocation and Expenditure

#### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 3.2.2 ibid)

#### Action Taken

3.3.2 Final expenditure figures in respect of MHA Grants was as under:

(Amount in crores of ₹)

Grant	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Actual Exp.	% of exp. w.r.t. BE	% of exp. w.r.t. RE
MHA	7620.40	4558.61	4360.03	57.55%	95.64%

3.3.3 Percentage of expenditure against BE was low because Census operations could not be started. However, percentage of expenditure against RE was satisfactory.

### Further Recommendation/Observation

3.3.4 The Committee is disappointed to note that the Ministry has not provided any information regarding the Committee's observations on relief and rehabilitation for migrants

**and repatriates. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken for improving utilisation of funds earmarked for the projects/schemes concerning migrants and repatriates.**

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

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 3.4.14 ibid)

#### **Action Taken**

3.4.2 *The primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursal of relief to the affected people, rests with the State Governments. The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the wake of notified disasters, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. However, in the event of disaster of a severe nature, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).*

3.4.3 *The release of funds from SDRF/NDRF and expenditure there-from is governed by the 'Guidelines on constitution and administration of SDRF/NDRF' and Items and norms, issued by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in terms of recommendations of successive Finance Commissions. The Central Government, in exercise of the power vested vide Section 62 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, has issued said guidelines on 12th January, 2022, as per the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission, which are valid for the period of 2021-2026.*

3.4.4 *The above guidelines provide for financial relief from SDRF/NDRF against 12 notified disasters i.e. Cyclone, Drought, Earthquake, Fire, Flood, Tsunami, Hailstorm, Landslide, Avalanche, Cloudburst, Pest Attack, Frost & Cold Wave, as per prescribed items and norms. The issue of inclusion of more disaster, at the requests of States, in the eligible list of disasters for funding support from the SDRF and NDRF has been examined by the 15th Finance Commission. The Commission felt that most of the calamities suggested by the States for inclusion in the list of notified calamities are State-specific or region-specific and can be difficult to quantify, as the scale of severity would vary from region to region. The Commission has observed that the list of notified disasters eligible for funding from SDRF and NDRF covers the needs of the States to a large extent and thus did not find much merit in the request to expand its scope.*

3.4.5 *However, there is a provision in the Guidelines that, a State Government may use up to 10% of the funds available under the SDRF for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs subject to the condition that the State Government has listed the State specific natural disasters and notified clear and transparent norms and guidelines for such disasters with the approval of the State Authority.*

3.4.6 *In accordance with the above facts and provision of the Guidelines, the State Governments, in case they have notified lightning as local disaster, is competent to provide ex-gratia relief from their SDRF as per the prescribed norms, to next of kin of person died due to lightning.*

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.4.7** The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. However, examination of NCRB data on ‘Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India’ reveals that 2,862 and 2,880 people died due to lightning in 2020 and 2021 respectively which is 38.6% and 40.4% of the accidental deaths due to forces of nature and other causes in 2020 & 2021. Considering the unpredictability of lightning strikes, these numbers are substantial and compensation should be considered for those affected. The Committee notes the limitation of MHA in providing relief to the victims of lightning, which is not a notified calamity under SDRF/NDRF. However, by notifying lightning as a local disaster, States can provide ex-gratia relief from their SDRF, in accordance with the regulations, to the next of kin of lightning-related fatalities. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may issue an advisory to all States to conduct an assessment of lightning strikes in their respective states and provide a report. The Ministry may consider including lightning as a local disaster in light of this study. This will facilitate the granting of ex-gratia compensation from the respective SDRF in the event of lightning-related death.

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

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 3.5.7 *ibid*)

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

(Para 3.5.9 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

**3.5.3** *The Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending Grant-in-aid to Government of Tripura since 1997-98 for maintenances of Brus migrants sheltered in the six relief camps set up in Kanchanpur Sub-Division of North Tripura due to continuous efforts made by Ministry of Home Affairs in coordination with the State Government of Mizoram up to 2014. After signing of agreement on 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2018 between Government of India, Government of Mizoram, Government of*

Tripura, and MBDPF, 328 Bru families (1369 migrants) further repatriated to Mizoram up to November, 2019.

3.5.4 In 2020, a fresh agreement was signed between GoI, Governments of Tripura and Mizoram, and Bru representatives on 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2020 for resettlement of remaining Bru families in Tripura itself. As per terms of the agreement, each Bru family would be entitled to Fixed Deposit of ₹4.00 lakh, cash assistance of ₹5,000/- per month and free ration for 2 years, House Building Assistance (HBA) of ₹1,50,000/- for a plot of land admeasuring 30x40 square feet and free transportation to the place of resettlement.

3.5.5 Till date, 2,737 families (out of 6,959 families) have been settled in the eight locations namely Kaskaupara, Wainbukcherra-Ranipara, Bongophapara, Haduklaupara, Bandarima-Pushparampara, West Kalajhari, Hamsapara and Ultacherra, out of which HBA has been released to 2,358 families and 1,148 houses have been completed. FDs of ₹4.00 lakh have been released to 992 families and monthly cash assistance of ₹5,000/- has been released to 775 families.

3.5.6 Rest of the families are presently residing in relief camps and are being provided all the facilities, including free ration and cash dole by the State Government with financial assistance from the Government of India.

3.5.7 As per requests of Government of Tripura, Ministry of Home Affairs has released ₹140.00 crore in 2020-21 and ₹130.12 crore in 2021-22.

3.5.8 As per agreement, a Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) was constituted to oversee the implementation of the agreement and till date, 4 meetings of JMC have been held. Besides, Ministry of Home Affairs regularly reviews implementation of Bru Accord with the Government of Tripura.

3.5.9 State Government has started issuing ST certificate, Ration Cards, Permanent Resident of Tripura Certificates (PRTC), inclusion of names in the Electoral Rolls and providing MGNREGA Job Cards. Schools, Anganwadi centres, toilets, solar street lights etc. have started in the resettlement locations.

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.5.10 The Committee notes that despite the consistent efforts of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura, only 2737 out of 6959 Bru families have been settled in the eight locations till date. Around sixty percent of families are yet to be settled. The Committee believes that even though the State Governments and the Government of India are providing the remaining families with facilities such as free rations and cash assistance, they are still living in relief camps. The Committee therefore recommends that the Ministry may make all efforts to rehabilitate and settle the remaining Bru migrant families at the earliest.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

accommodations. Adequate allocation may be requested from the Ministry of Finance for the purpose.

(Para 3.5.8 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

*3.5.12 Under Prime Minister's Development Package, 2015 (PMDP-2015), construction of 6000 transit accommodations in Kashmir Valley to provide accommodation to Kashmiri migrants employees have been approved.*

*3.5.13 The slow progress in the construction of transit accommodation was due to the following reasons:*

*(i) In the initial phase, the private land was to be acquired for the construction of these transit accommodations. However, due to cost escalation and delay in the land acquisition process, Government of Jammu and Kashmir had decided in 2019 to provide government land in order to speed up the construction work. Land required for construction of transit accommodations is now available with the concerned department.*

*(ii) Moreover, Jammu and Kashmir has hilly terrain and receives heavy snowfall during winters which shortens the working season.*

*(iii) The construction work further suffered due to Covid-19 situation. However, the work on the project has been expedited.*

*3.5.14 Presently, construction of 1025 Units has been completed/substantially completed, 1488 Units are at different stages of completion and work on remaining Units has been taken up. It may be noted that MHA is holding meetings regularly to review the progress of the project.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.5.15 The Committee notes that only 1,025 units have been completed or substantially completed, while 1,488 units are still at various stages of completion. However, the status of the construction of the remaining 3,487 units is unclear. The Committee is disappointed to note that precious time of four year has passed just in deciding the issue of constructing transit homes at private or Government lands. Now that the issue has been decided, the Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA should set a timeline for the completion of construction of the remaining transit accommodations and ensure that the deadlines are adhered to. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the number of Kashmiri migrants who are currently living in transit accommodations.**

## **3.6 Central Armed Police Forces**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

reviewed by the MHA. The Committee would like to be apprised about the progress made in this regard.

(Para 4.3.7 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

3.6.2 *It is submitted that Hotel Nedous of ITC Group, MA Road, Srinagar is under occupation of 132nd Battalion of CRPF where one Coy of the said unit is accommodated in 24 rooms of the said hotel.*

3.6.3 *Zonal Inspectors General of Police (IsGP) has been asked to constitute a committee for review of living conditions in all such camps of CRPF which are functioning from rented accommodations.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.6.4 The Committee is not convinced with the reply and would like to be informed about the status of the formation of committees by the Zonal Inspectors General of Police (IsGP), the outcome of any reviews conducted by such committees, and the concrete steps that have been taken on the basis of such reviews to improve the living conditions in the CRPF camps, which are functioning from rented accommodations.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.3.11 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

3.6.6 *The following steps have inter alia been taken to encourage recruitment of Women in Central Armed Police Forces & Assam Rifles:*

- (i) *Wide publicity is being given to the recruitment notification through print/electronic media.*
- (ii) *Women candidates are exempted from payment of application fee.*
- (iii) *Relaxations in Physical Standard Test (PST) and Physical Efficiency Test (PET) for all women candidates in comparison to Male candidates.*
- (iv) *Facilities already available under the Central Government like Maternity Leave, Child Care Leave, etc. are also applicable to women personnel.*
- (v) *One female member is detailed as member of the board for making recruitment of women candidates.*
- (vi) *Crèches and Day Care Centers have been provided by the CAPFs to women employees.*
- (vii) *Committees have been constituted at all levels to check sexual harassment and to expeditiously deal with the complaints of women personnel.*

(viii) *Women personnel are given equal opportunity in their career progression i.e. promotion, seniority, etc. at par with their male counterparts.*

3.6.7 *Further, a women candidate pregnant of 12 weeks standing or over is declared temporarily unfit and her appointment is held in abeyance until the confinement is over. She is re-examined for Physical Efficiency Test (PET), six weeks after the date of confinement. If found fit, she is appointed to the post and allowed the benefit of seniority in accordance with the rules.*

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.6.8 The Committee notes the efforts of the Ministry that have been initiated to encourage the recruitment of women in the Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles. However, despite the efforts of the Ministry, the strength of women personnel is abysmally low. The Committee, therefore, recommends that MHA strive to identify the factors preventing women from joining the forces and come up with practical solutions to encourage their participation. One such solution could be posting women personnel particularly in the CISF and CRPF, near their hometowns, which would serve as an incentive for them to join these forces and in turn increase the participation of women in these forces as envisaged by the Government.**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.3.17 ibid)

#### **Action Taken**

3.6.10 *The present dispensation governing leave provides 75 days of leaves (60 days earned leave and 15 days casual leave) for those who are posted in the field.*

3.6.11 *The modalities are being worked out so that jawans can spend about 100 days in a year with their families.*

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.6.12 The Committee notes that at present, 75 days of leave are provided to the personnel who are posted in the field, and there is a proposal to increase that to 100 days. The Committee is of the view that the Ministry must speed up the roll-out of this proposal at the earliest for the benefit of jawans. The Committee would like to be informed about the progress made in this regard.**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

3.6.13 The Committee notes that ₹ 1533.36 crores bills are outstanding on account of deployment in Delhi against total dues amounting to ₹63,156 crores pending against various States/UTs on account of deployment of security provided by CISF at airports, CPSUs and other installations. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should take up with the concerned States/ UTs and other

organizations to work out a payment plan within a fixed timeline for clearance of these dues by them. Merely reminding the States /UTs and other Organizations to pay the pending dues may not serve any purpose.

(Para 4.3.27 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

*3.6.14 The dues are pending on account of deployment of Central Forces to States/UTs for maintenance of law and order/internal security duties. The cost of deployment of CISF at airports, CPSUs and other installations are recoverable from the concerned management.*

*3.6.15 So far as dues on account of deployment of CAPFs in States and UTs are concerned, the States/UTs are reminded from time to time for payment of pending dues. An amount of Rs.17,467.76 crore was deducted by Ministry of Finance (MoF) from the devolution to the States after making adjustments against the total outstanding dues pending. After above deduction, the total outstanding dues of Rs.47,021.27 crore as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022 is pending against the states/UTs for the deployment of CAPFs.*

*3.6.16 So far as outstanding dues on account of deployment of CISF at various installations including airports is concerned, an amount of Rs.6019.42 crore is outstanding, which includes an amount of Rs.5003.13 crores for deployment at airports. Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has informed that non-operation of airlines due to COVID-19 had resulted in substantial reduction in the air passenger traffic during the FY 2020-21. It has been further informed that the MoCA is in process of clearing outstanding dues on account of CISF security at Airport. The matter is being pursued regularly with MoCA.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.6.17 The Committee is aware that the deployment of CAPFs is necessary for the maintenance of internal security and law and order in States and UTs. It does, however, express concern about a large number of unpaid dues that are unduly taxing the Central Government's financial resources. The Committee takes note of the MHA and MoF's efforts to collect ₹17,467.76 crore from States and UTs for the deployment of Central Forces there. The MHA has not, however, provided any precise payment instructions for the States/UTs to follow in order to pay the remaining dues amounting to ₹47,021.27 crore. The Committee, therefore, recommends that MHA in consultation with the MoF create a framework for time-bound future collection of dues owed by States and UTs in connection with the deployment of CAPFs. The Committee also recommends that the issue be taken up with the Ministry of Civil Aviation at the earliest so that any outstanding dues can be recovered from them as well. This is because all airlines are now fully operational and the number of air passengers has returned to what it was before the Covid-19 Pandemic.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.3.32 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

3.6.19 To reduce the stress levels of CAPFs/Assam Rifles (AR) personnel, the “Art of Living” courses are being conducted for the personnel. Apart from this, talks by doctors and other specialists are organized from time-to-time to address the personal and psychological concerns of CAPFs personnel, besides organizing meditation and Yoga classes routinely for better stress management.

3.6.20 A Task Force has also been constituted under the chairmanship of Special Secretary (Internal Security), MHA to suggest remedial measures for prevention of suicides & fratricides in CAPFs & AR. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Task Force include preparation of action plan for mental well-being and acute emotional crises.

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

3.6.21 The Committee takes note of the initiatives of the Ministry for better stress management of the CAPF/Assam Rifles personnel. However, the Committee's suggestions addressing the rotation of deployments and setting the working hours for Jawans, have not been addressed by the Ministry. The committee, therefore, reiterates its recommendations given in Para 4.3.32 *ibid*. The Committee would like to be apprised of the outcome of the Task Force created to identify corrective measures for preventing suicides and fratricides among CAPFs and Assam Rifles personnel.

## **3.7 Delhi Police**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.4.17 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

3.7.2 Delhi Police has informed that the housing satisfaction level of Delhi Police Personnel at present is 19.92%.

#### Plan for achieving 22% Housing Satisfaction level in Financial Year 2022-23.

3.7.3 Construction work of following projects have been completed and handed over to Delhi Police:

SN	Name of Project	Total
1.	DCP/Office & 48 Staff Qtrs. at Dabri	48
2.	PS & Staff Qtrs., at Shahdara	63
3.	DCP/Office & 24 Staff Qtrs. at Sec.5 Rohini	24

4.	Police Housing at Sec.19, Dwarka	198
5.	Police Housing at Mandoli	360
<b>Total</b>		<b>693</b>

3.7.4 The following project is under construction and likely to be completed during financial year 2022-23:

SN	Name of Project	Total
1.	Staff Qtrs. at AnandVihar	30

3.7.5 The following projects are at tender/planning stage:

SN	Name of Project	Total
1.	PS & Staff Qtrs. at PaschimVihar	96
2.	PS & Staff Qtrs. at Swaroop Nagar	96
3.	Police Housing at TimarPur	117
<b>Total</b>		<b>309</b>

3.7.6 Out of 501 ready built MIG flats at Narela procured from DDA at a cost of Rs.467.42 crore, 247 Staff Quarters have been handed over to Delhi Police. Handing over of 37 MIG flats is under process. Till date, an amount of Rs.420.50 crore has been released to DDA. DDA has been requested to hand over the remaining 217 flats immediately.

3.7.7 Approved procurement of amalgamated flats at a cost of Rs.88.11 crore [582 LIG flats (291 Pairs)] at Narela and Rohini from DDA. 90% payment has been made to DDA. Amalgamation work is under progress and the flats are likely to be handed over shortly.

3.7.8 After taking over/completion of the above projects, the housing satisfaction level will increase upto 22%. Regarding utilization of Rs.150 crore allocated for Residential Buildings under RE 2021-22, it is submitted that initially Rs.52 Crore was allocated under BE 2021-22 and the same was fully released to DDA for making balance payment in r/o purchase of 501 MIG Flats at Narela.

3.7.9 As soon as the appropriation orders were received, additional Rs.98 crore allocated under RE 2021-22 for Residential Buildings was released to DDA on 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2022 after approval of the competent authority.

3.7.10 In addition to the above, an amount of Rs.50 crore allocated in the final estimate 2021-22 was also released to DDA towards ready-built flats.

3.7.11 Thus Rs.200 Crore allotted for "Residential Buildings" during the financial year 2021-22 was fully utilized. DDA is being pursued to hand over MIG flats and amalgamated flats immediately.

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

3.7.12 The Committee takes note of the efforts undertaken to improve the housing satisfaction level of Delhi Police personnel, which is presently 19.92% and also notes that after the completion of ongoing projects, it will increase to 22% by 2022-23. The Committee is of the view that it is still very low considering the strength of the Delhi Police and the responsibilities entrusted to them to maintain law and order in the national capital. The Committee is of the

view that there is a need to significantly increase the housing satisfaction level. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Delhi Police establish a road map for the next 3-5 years for the construction of residential units for Delhi Police officers in a phased manner and strive towards meeting the targets set out in the road map. For this, the requisite budgetary provision may also be kept and effectively utilised. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 4.4.19 *ibid*)

### Action Taken

3.7.14 Delhi Police has informed that the following system is in place regarding Delhi Police presence in Social Media platforms:

- (i) A dedicated Social Media Center is functioning round the clock at Police Headquarters to look into the issues related to policing and law and order in Delhi and responds to any query/post, if a citizen raises an issue through a social media platform, it is intimated to the District/Unit concerned immediately.
- (ii) There are also handles of DCsP/Districts/Unit from which they are regularly posting their good work and other initiatives related to community policing. Delhi Police & Commissioner of Police, Delhi have their separate verified SMP handles & pages from which regular updates & messages related to policing are being posted for the citizens of Delhi.
- (iii) A Creative Team of professionals has also been roped in with the work of Social Media Center to share regular posts related to safety and security, Covid-19 appropriate behaviour, cyber awareness, traffic advisories etc. on various social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. The task assigned to the Creative Team also includes Topical Issues.
- (iv) Delhi Police is the first police force in the country to initiate a podcast name 'Kissa Khaki Ka' wherein it brings unheard stories of crimes, investigations, hearts and humanity of Delhi Police personnel. 14 such Podcasts have been published on Social Media Platforms till now through Delhi Police handles.
- (v) Delhi Police conducts a live question & answer session named 'Ask Me Anything' on Twitter for the citizens of Delhi to address their queries on various issues related to police. Seven such sessions have been conducted till now.
- (vi) Delhi Police has launched monthly e-magazine named 'Kissa Khaki Ka' which is a chronicle of significant events and milestones of Delhi Police are being projected on Social Media. Two editions of the e-Newsletter have been launched till now and uploaded on Delhi Police Website.
- (vii) Delhi Police through its Social Media handles has also launched "Know Your Delhi Police" initiatives to inform the general public about its policing initiatives and schemes.
- (viii) All major programmes and events organised by districts/ units are covered by the social media team to project their positive impact through Social Media platforms.

3.7.15 As on 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2022, the followers of Delhi Police on Twitter has increased to 7,05,183.

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.7.16 The Committee notes that the Delhi Police Department has established a positive presence on social media platforms. However, the Committee believes that, given the population of Delhi, there is room for significant improvement since the number of Delhi Police followers on Twitter has only increased marginally from 6,86,900 to 7,05,183. (from 23<sup>rd</sup> February to 12th April, 2022). The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Delhi Police should increase the efforts to improve their social media presence and encourage individuals in the National Capital Region to connect with the Delhi Police on social media platforms. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the average response time of Delhi Police when a citizen raises a query/issue on social media sites.**

## **3.8 Union Territories**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.1.3 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

3.8.2 *The reasons for slow rate of fund utilization of Expenditure are as follows:-*

- (i) *Working season is limited to only 6 months.*
- (ii) *Stalling of activities due to Covid -19 lock down during the period March- June. This affected the inflow of labour coming from outside.*
- (iii) *Limited capacity of executing agencies- The present capacity of executing agencies caters only for small district plan execution.*
- (iv) *Poor response to tenders leading to delays in finalization and allotment of projects.*
- (v) *Big-ticket infrastructure projects are proposed to be taken up which requires comprehensive planning and detailed preparation of DPR with specialist consultants.*
- (vi) *Big projects such as Medical College, Engineering College etc require creation of posts. Such projects can be started only after manpower is sanctioned by Ministry of Finance.*
- (vii) *Various projects have been given to CPSUs such as CPWD, NHIDCL and WAPCOS. They took some time to establish their offices and post senior level functionaries in Ladakh.*

3.8.3 *The UT of Ladakh has taken the following steps to address the slow rate of funds utilization:*

- (i) *To improve the capacity of existing executing agencies, training of officials conducted in GFR, GeM, PFMS, e-Office, Government Process Reengineering, Cold Climate appropriate construction techniques/technologies etc.*
- (ii) *To augment the work execution capacity of the UT, major works have been allotted to CPWD, CPSUs viz. NHIDCL and WAPCOS.*

- (iii) *Necessary help has been provided to the NHIDCL, WAPCOS, CPWD and other agencies for establishment of their Offices in Ladakh.*
- (iv) *The Sindhu Infrastructure Development Corporation (SIDCO) has been made functional. Departments have been asked to identify works for execution through SIDCO.*
- (v) *To plan and prepare DPR for the execution of big- ticket infrastructural projects, Project Management Units (PMUs) and Consultants have been engaged.*
- (vi) *Directions have been issued for approval of Action plan on time and completion of administrative formalities before the beginning of the financial year.*
- (vii) *Instructions have been issued to the Departments to plan and prioritize project/scheme proposals well in advance, as & when budget ceiling is conveyed.*

### **Further Recommendation/ Observation**

**3.8.4** From a perusal of the reply above, the Committee notes with disappointment that the MHA has not provided any information regarding low utilization of funds by A&NI. The Committee had expressed its concern over the slow rate of utilization of funds by the UT of Ladakh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands during the financial year 2021-22. However, the Ministry has only provided information in relation to the UT of Ladakh. The Committee would like to be informed about the reasons for the low utilization of funds by the UT of A&NI as well. The Committee further recommends that the Ministry take all corrective measures to achieve optimal utilization of funds in all five UTs without a legislature, viz Ladakh, A&NI, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and apprise it about the status of utilisation of allocated budgetary funds in these UTs.

### **3.9 Demand No. 55- Ladakh**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.5.16 *ibid*)

#### **Action Taken**

3.9.2 *The expenditure by the LAHDCs for the FY2021- 22 was 91% and 94.63% respectively at the end of 31st March 2022 and thus both the LAHDCs were able to exhaust the budgetary provisions without any major surrender that too when working season was affected by COVID-19 2nd wave.*

3.9.3 *The matter regarding non-lapsibility of funds allotted to UT of Ladakh was taken up with Ministry of Finance. The D/o Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, after examining the matter, with the approval of Finance Minister, commented as under:*

*“Ladakh is a Union Territory and the cash balances of the UT and Government of India are one and the same, the present proposal for creation of a Non-Lapsable Pool for Ladakh*

*shall only be a duplication of the exercise and therefore appears to be unnecessary. It also is different from the practice in other U.Ts. As far as timely provision of funds during the working season to the UTs is concerned Ministry of Home Affairs, being the controlling Ministry may ensure timely release to coincide with the working season of the UT.”*

3.9.4 *Further, a regular review of the utilization of budgetary resources by UT of Ladakh has already been in place by MHA.*

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.9.5 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. The Committee is of the considered opinion that the UT of Ladakh needs handholding/special consideration in view of the Government's commitment to fast track the development of the UT.**

#### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.5.38 *ibid*)

#### **Action Taken**

3.9.7 *737 Kanals and 18 Marla of land has been allotted to Health & Medical Education Department, Union Territory of Ladakh for the establishment of medical college at SpitukPharka, Leh.*

3.9.8 *The DPR for construction of the Medical College at SpitukPharka amounting to Rs.784.71 Crore and DPR amounting to Rs 208.61 Crore for Pre-Fabricated structure for establishment of Medical College at SpitukPharka for early start of academic session has been examined by MHA and a revised DPR has been sought from UT of Ladakh in view of the observations raised by IFD, MHA, vide letter dated 8<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.*

3.9.9 *Proposal for creation of 672 posts for Medical college is under consideration in Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.*

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.9.10 The Committee is not satisfied with the reply of the UT of Ladakh regarding the establishment of a medical college at Spituk Pharka, Leh. According to the Committee, this medical college is a crucial development project in the UT to provide medical education and strengthen healthcare facilities there. The project was sanctioned in 2019, and as per the reply, MHA has sought a revised DPR from the UT of Ladakh. As such, little progress has been made even after almost three years. Therefore, the Committee further recommends that the MHA and Administration of the UT of Ladakh work with the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Agencies to remove all bottlenecks and ensure that all the components of the project are completed in a time-bound manner and without any cost overruns.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.5.39 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

3.9.12 *With regard to declare the official language of UT of Ladakh and to notify the third language under New Education Policy for the UT of Ladakh, the Administration of UT of Ladakh has been requested to take appropriate action in this regard.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.9.13 The Committee feels that as two years have already elapsed since the creation of two UTs, early action is required. The Committee, therefore, recommends that MHA take up on priority with the two UTs for an appropriate action.**

## **3.10 Demand No. 58- Transfer to Jammu & Kashmir**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.8.11 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

3.10.2 *The demand of the Houseboat owners/Shikarawalas has been addressed after meeting the approval of the Administrative Council which met on 8.6.2022 for providing of timber (deodar) on concessional rates in favour of Houseboat owners and Shikara owners for repair/reconstruction of their vessels. In this regard, the Tourism Department issued a Government Order dated 24.6.2022. Further action is being taken.*

### **Further Recommendation/ Observation**

**3.10.3 The Committee appreciates that the Government has favourably addressed the demand of the houseboat owners who will be provided with timber at a concessional rate for the repair or reconstruction of their houseboats. However, the Committee's recommendation for a rehabilitation policy for houseboat owners who want to cease their houseboat business has not been addressed. The Committee, therefore, again reiterates its recommendation for a suitable rehabilitation policy for houseboat owners.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

3.10.4 The Committee has been informed that Honorarium is being provided to the elected councilors in the Municipal Councils/ Committees as per SO dated 3rd June, 2019, in the UT of J&K. It recommends the UT administration to review and increase the Honorarium given to

different elected councillors. The Committee also recommends to create a separate contingency fund to the tune of 5-10% of capital expenditure budget to meet unexpected needs of the DDCs/BDCs pertaining to developmental works.

(Para 5.8.26 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

*3.10.5 Adequate Honorarium is being paid to the elected councilors in the Municipal Councils/Committees in the UT of J&K. The matter with regard to increase in Honorarium of the elected councilors in Municipal Councils/ Committees in the UT of J&K shall be examined by the Government of UT of J&K on merits.*

*3.10.6 There is no separate contingency fund under capital budget, however DDCs and BDCs are completely involved in the plan formulation of their areas. In this regard Rs 10 crore to each DDC and Rs 25 lakh to each BDC are also being provided for the Development works in their areas.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.10.7 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry that there is no separate contingency fund under the capital budget in the UT of J&K and reiterates its recommendation to create a separate contingency fund to the tune of 5-10% of the capital expenditure budget to meet unexpected needs of the DDCs/BDCs.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.8.29 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

*3.10.9 The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has initiated a massive exercise to undertake recruitment against various vacant posts existing at various levels along-with slew of reform measures in the recruitment process. To oversee the recruitment and to have a single nodal point in the Government, an Accelerated Recruitment Committee has been constituted to identify vacancies for being filled up on immediate basis and finalizing the procedure to be followed at all levels so that the principles of the transparency and inclusiveness are maintained and the recruitment process is concluded on fast track basis.*

*3.10.10 As part of the reform process, the job for filling up all the Class-IV posts belonging to all the departments/Organizations and Bodies has been entrusted to the J&K Services Selection Board. Besides, in order to infuse an element of transparency and speed in the recruitment process, Interviews for all the posts up-to and including Pay Level 5 (Rs.29200-92300) has been dispensed. By way of notification of the Jammu and Kashmir Appointment to Class- IV (Special Recruitment) Rules, 2020, consolidated vacancies at the level of Class IV have been referred to J&K Services Selection Board.*

*3.10.11 Besides, various amendments in the Recruitment Rules have been made to conclude the selection process by SSB and JKPSB in a time bound manner. Recruitments in the public sectors have been carried out from the year 2019 onwards totaling 29,806.*

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**3.10.12** The Committee notes that the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has initiated a massive exercise to undertake recruitment against various vacant posts existing at various levels, along with a slew of reform measures in the recruitment process. However, there is no categorical reply on the selection for the remaining posts that were advertised by the Jammu and Kashmir Services Selection Board since the year 2020. The Committee may, therefore, be apprised of the present status of selection process.

## Chapter-IV

### Recommendation/Observation in respect of which final reply of the Government have not been received

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

##### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 3.4.13 ibid)

##### Action Taken

4.1.2 NDMA released Guidelines on Management of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in Oct'2020 and shared with all concerned States/UTs and other stakeholders for further necessary action.

4.1.3 NDMA has approved "Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS)" for improving Disaster Risk Governance of SDMA's / DDMA's in July, 2019 to provide financial and technical support to landslide prone States for site specific landslide mitigation. LRMS is a pilot scheme to demonstrate benefits of landslide mitigation measures along with landslide monitoring, awareness generation, capacity building / training etc. The total cost of the scheme is ₹43.92 cr. out of which ₹36.24 cr. were released to Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand for execution of landslide mitigation work at site and project is in progress in all States.

4.1.4 NDMA is conceptualizing and formulating a National Program on Landslide Risk Reduction and Mitigation as per 15th Finance Commission Recommendations under funding window of National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF). In this proposed national programme, one of the major components is "Reducing Risk of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)" in which mapping, monitoring, early warning system, capacity building, training, awareness etc. are the focus area to be implemented in the States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh after its finalization and allocation of budget."

##### Further Recommendation/Observation

4.1.5 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry and would like to be updated on the Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS) implementation in Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Uttarakhand, where funds have been released. Also, the Committee would also like to be apprised of the advancements made in the formulation of the National Program on Landslide Risk Reduction and Mitigation and its implementation timeline.

## 4.2 National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

### Observation/Recommendation

4.2.1 The Committee notes that the second phase of the NCRMP is being implemented in 6 Indian Coastal States i.e. Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The Committee is displeased to note the slow progress in EWDS/CRMI works for Goa, Karnataka and Kerala which led to under-utilization of funds in 2021-22 and 99 reduction at RE 2021-22. It further notes that in 2022-23, works will commence in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(Para 3.6.10 ibid)

### Action Taken

4.2.2 *Though, NCRMP works has suffered in States of Goa, Karnataka and Kerala due to Covid-19 pandemic & un-predicted rain and floods in State of Karnataka & Kerala in 2021-22. However, NDMA is putting their best efforts to expedite the progress of EWDS/CRMI works in States of Goa, Karnataka and Kerala by way of writing DO letters to Respective Chief secretaries of the States; appraising the project progress and Project Directors. Conducting regular meeting with SPIUs and field visits along with mentoring and handholding for resolving the critical issues for execution of the balance works.*

### Further Recommendation/Observation

**4.2.3 The Committee notes the efforts made by the Ministry to expedite the progress of EWDS/CRMI work. The Committee would like to be apprised of the updates on the EWDS/CRMI work in the States of Goa, Karnataka and Kerala.**

### Observation/Recommendation

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

(Para 3.6.11 ibid)

### Action Taken

4.2.5 *NCRMP-II works including EWDS and CRMI is being expedited through Conducting regular meeting with SPIUs and field visits along with mentoring and handholding for resolving the critical issues for execution of the balance works and shall be endeavored till completion.*

4.2.6 *The dropped out work of NCRMP-II i.e. EWDS/CRMI works for Maharashtra and Gujarat and West Bengal are already absorbed in the “Additional Financing” Screening Committee of DEA approved the proposal and DEA proposed the proposal to World Bank for financing of GOI share on 29th December, 2021.*

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.2.7** The Committee notes that the projects under NCRMP-II are being expedited through regular meetings and field visits, mentoring, and handholding. The Committee may like to be apprised about the positive outcomes resulting from these meetings and efforts, and the progress made so far towards expeditious implementation of the projects.

## **4.3 Home Guards**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 3.8.3 ibid)

### ***Action Taken***

4.3.2 *As on date; 26 States/UTs have implemented the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment on increase in duty allowance of Home Guards. Details are at Annexure-DM2. The matter is being regularly followed up with the remaining States/UTs.*

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.3.3** The Committee notes the reply and once again reiterates that the MHA may continue to impress upon the remaining States to implement the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement on increasing the duty allowance of Home Guards.

## **4.4 Central Armed Police Forces**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.3.15 ibid)

### ***Action Taken***

4.4.2 *Out of 23,456 houses under construction as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, construction of 4024 houses has been completed upto 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022 and remaining 19,432 houses are at various stages of construction.*

4.4.3 All out efforts are being made to improve the level of housing satisfaction of CAPFs through development of Residential Building at various locations. The progress of projects in CAPFs is being monitored periodically and following measures are taken at various level as under:

- (i) Monitoring by MHA through Monthly Progress Report, as well as Quarterly Progress Report for projects costing Rs.10.00 crore and above submitted by CAPFs.
- (ii) (Web based monitoring by CPWD through Project Monitoring System (PMS) portal.
- (iii) (Monitoring by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) through Online Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) for projects costing Rs.150.00 crore and above.
- (iv) Monitoring by NITI Aayog through Outcome-Output Monitoring Framework (OOMF) on quarterly basis.
- (v) Monitoring by Department of Promotion for Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) through Project Monitoring Group (PMG) portal for projects costing Rs.500.00 Crore and above.

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.4.4 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry that construction of 4024 houses has been completed and the remaining 19,432 houses are in various stages of construction. In light of the low level of housing satisfaction in CAPF, the Committee would like to be informed about the completion schedule for the remaining houses. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the progress made in the creation of a common online allotment system of housing for CAPFs for allotment to their personnel posted at the same location.**

#### **4.5 Central Police Organisations**

##### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.6.14 *ibid*)

##### **Action Taken**

4.5.2 *The recommendation/observation of the Committee was shared with Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPS&W) for comments/reports.*

4.5.3 *BOI has submitted a report, raising certain infrastructural and manpower issues at seaport ICPs. As infrastructure requirement at seaports has to be provided by MoPS&W and seaport*

*authorities, BOI's report has been sent to MoPS&W for appropriate action in co-ordination with seaport authorities.*

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.5.4** The Committee notes that the Bureau of Immigration (BoI) has submitted a report where certain infrastructural and manpower issues at the seaport Immigration Check Post (ICP) have been raised. The Committee also notes that the said report has been forwarded to the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPS&W) for appropriate action and coordination with seaport authorities. The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs may keep pursuing the matter of providing residential accommodation to the staff of BoI posted at seaports with the MoPS&W at regular intervals and ensure that this and other infrastructural issues are addressed in the near future.

#### **4.6 Inter Operable Criminal Justice System**

##### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.10.3 *ibid*)

##### **Action Taken**

4.6.2 *As per available information, the process of integration of Courts with police stations in the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) is an ongoing process. The flow of court data into the police has been achieved in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.*

4.6.3 *The Ministry will continue to extend necessary budgetary support. The progress is reviewed regularly by NCRB, the nodal agency for ICJS.*

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.6.4** The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry and further recommends that the Ministry/NCRB should make an effort to set an timeline for integration of Courts with police stations in the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) and regularly pursue with the remaining States/UTs in order to adhere to such a timeline. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

#### **4.7 Modernisation of Prisons**

##### **Observation/Recommendation**

4.7.1 The Committee takes serious note of the criminals operating their criminal activities from prisons with the connivance of few of the prison officials. The Committee notes that the States and UTs will be given assistance for technologically strengthening and modernizing their prisons. The

Committee recommends that the MHA may set up a national task force to examine issues and challenges being faced in prisons and create a time-bound action plan to address them.

(Para 4.11.5 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

**4.7.2** *The Bureau of Police Research & Development has been tasked to examine the issues and challenges being faced in prisons in a time-bound manner and suggest an action plan to address these issues.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.7.3** **The Committee notes the reply. The Committee would like to be informed on the actions taken by BPR&D, as well as the terms of reference and timeframe for examining prison-related issues and challenges.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.11.6 ibid)

### **Action Taken**

4.7.5 *Ministry of Home Affairs is regularly pursuing the matter with States and UTs for early adoption of the Model Prisons manual 2016. So far 10 States and 6 UTs have confirmed the adoption of the Manual. Several States and UTs have informed that they are in process of adopting the Manual.*

4.7.6 *Model Prison Manual 2016 provides guidance to State Governments on varied aspects of prison management. The Manual has a dedicated chapter on 'Inspection of Prison' which provides guidance to prison authorities about inspection of prison.*

4.7.7 *The Manual also has a dedicated chapter on 'Staff Development' which provides that prison staff should be properly trained in the theory and practice of correctional work. This chapter also provides that the minimum tenure of non-gazetted and gazetted staff, at one station, should be five years and three years, respectively.*

4.7.8 *The Model Prison Manual also provides that for training of security and ministerial staff, a training school should be set up in each State by the State Government and for training of executive staff; Regional Institutes of Corrections Administration should be set up.*

4.7.9 *The BPR&D also sponsors various prison training courses in all States and UTs for capacity building of prison officers and staff. BPR&D has been conducting thematic courses and Prisoners' Right and Entitlement: Laws, Policies, and Apparatus for prison officials.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.7.10** **The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. The Committee recommends that BPR&D be tasked with looking into the issues that are delaying the State's adoption of the**

**Model Prison Manual. This would assist the Ministry in providing better advice to the State(s) regarding the adoption of the Model Prisons Manual.**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 4.11.7 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

4.7.12 *BPR&D has been advised to conduct a study on the women prisons and provide recommendations / road map for constructing exclusive women prisons. This will be shared with the States / UTs in terms of the recommendations of the Committee.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.7.13 The Committee notes that BPR&D has been advised to conduct a study on women's prisons. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by BPR&D, the constitution of a Committee in this regard, its term of reference, and the timeline for submitting its report on the said study.**

## **4.8 Schemes for Safety of Women**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

4.8.1 The Committee expresses grave concern on the increasing cyber crime cases in the country. The Committee notes that under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children, ₹ 137.05 crores have been spent out of the approved amount of Rs 223.19 106 crores and cyber forensic labs have been established in 28 States/UTs. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up the matter with the remaining 8 States/ UTs to establish cyber forensic labs to strengthen cyber forensic capacity across the country. The Committee further recommends that the MHA may also extend budgetary support to the States/UTs for upgradation and increasing the number of cyber forensic labs in the States/UTs based on their requirement.

(Para 4.12.5 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

4.8.2 *Under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children out of the total approved amount of ₹223.19 crores, an amount of ₹140.22 crores have been spent during the years 2017-18 to 2021-2022. The Ministry has issued advisory to all the State/UT Governments to make the Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Laboratories operational in a time bound manner and is pursuing with the concerned States/UTs. At present, Lab has been fully operationalized in 29 States/UTs, partially operational in Jharkhand while it is at advanced stages in the remaining States/UTs. MHA has provided financial assistance of ₹99.88 crore to States/UTs under the CCPWC scheme for capacity building including setting up of Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Laboratories.*

## Further Recommendation/Observation

**4.8.3 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. The Committee further recommends that the Ministry pursue with the remaining States/UTs to make the Cyber Forensic-cum-Training laboratories operational in a time-bound manner.**

## 4.9 Union Territories

### Observation/Recommendation

4.9.1 The Committee while examining the DFGs (2022-23) of the UTs on 15th February, 2022, observed that the people's representatives are not consulted during the preparation of budget. The Committee strongly believes that the role of people's representative in a democratic setup is very important as they are well acquainted with the priorities, needs and aspirations of the people of their constituency. Their participation and consultation with people's representatives is pivotal throughout the planning and execution of developmental projects. The Committee also notes that while Finance Minister takes inputs from the representatives of Trade and Industry and other stakeholders every year for making the Union Budget, non-consultation of people's representatives in budgetary process, in a democratic set up, is not a desirable thing. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommends that the Administration of UTs should ensure the participation of the local MP/MLA and other public representatives of the Union Territories during planning, implementation and projection of budgets of developmental projects. The Committee also recommends the Ministry that the fragile and sensitive ecology of the UTs should not be disturbed, while implementing the various projects.

(Para 5.1.4 *ibid*)

### Action Taken

4.9.2 *After successful implementation of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act., and conduct of Panchayat / Urban Local Bodies, DDC and BDC Elections, the main focus of the Government is to empower these Local Body Institutions with 3Fs (Funds, Functions and Functionaries). The Government is providing Rs.1000 Crore as grant to 4290 Gram Panchayats , Rs. 200 Crore to 20 DDCs @ Rs.10 Crore to each DDC, Rs. 71.25 Crore to 285 BDCs @ Rs.25 Lakh to each BDC and Rs. 313 Crore to Urban Local Bodies for initiating developmental activities in rural and urban areas. 27 functions have been transferred to Panchayats and functions of 7 departments to Urban Local Bodies.*

4.9.3 *The PRI members and ULB members are completely involved in the planning and budgetary process at the grass root level. The MPs and MLAs are also the stakeholders in the planning process.*

4.9.4 *Ladakh has two autonomous councils created under LAHDC Act, 1997 and as per mandate of the said Act,the LAHDCs prepare their own plan (District Plan)which is approved by the respective General Council.*

4.9.5 *However, the LAHDCs are being consulted in the formulation of development plans, programmes and policies. Besides, the overall plan of UT is prepared based on demands and aspirations of various elected bodies including PRI's, LAHDCs and Hon'ble M.P. Some of the institutional structures that have been created for this purpose are as follows:*

4.9.6 UT Planning Board:The UT Planning Board has been constituted to give representation to the LAHDCs. The Chief Executive Councilors (CECs) of LAHDCs and M.P. are members of the said Board. The Ladakh Vision 2050 plan has been finalized by the Board in its second meeting.

4.9.7 Development Conclaves:The UT Administration, for chalking out the development plans, also regularly organizes development Conclaves. The CECs of LAHDCs along with the Executive Councilors and the M.P. participate in these Conclaves. In the 1st Development Conclave, the vision, mission and the draft action plan of each department for the next five years were presented and discussed with the public representatives. The elected representatives shared their inputs on each sector. The deliberations of the Conclave shall be taken up to expand and fine-tune the Action Plans by the departments.

4.9.8 The second Development Conclave discussed the allocation of responsibilities to the Administration and Councils in implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission and Projects of Education department. The Ladakh Youth policy was also discussed.

4.9.9 The 3rd Development Conclave was held to review and discuss the plan of Housing and UDD.

State Board of Wildlife: The State Board of Wildlife has been constituted with both the CECs of LAHDCs and M.P. as members. Three (03) board meetings have been convened within one (01) year.

4.9.10 Ladakh Disaster Management Authority (LDMA): The Chief Executive Councilors (CECs) of the LAHDCs and M.P. are members of LDMA. The functions of the Authority are defined in section 18 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and inter-se includes laying down the State Disaster Management Policy, approving the State Plan under the guidelines laid down by National Authority, recommend the provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures etc. The first meeting of LDMA discussed the engagement of various Government of India agencies in disaster management planning. The strengthening of government buildings on priority by making them earthquake and fire resistant was also discussed.

4.9.11 Besides, the involvement of LAHDCs in the implementation of development plans especially Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) is being ensured. Some of the roles assigned to LAHDCs are as under:

4.9.12 State Level DISHA Committee: For monitoring the implementation of various programs of the Government of India, the State Level DISHA Committee has been constituted. The Chief Executive Councillors (CECs) and Hon'ble M.P. are the members of the Committee.

4.9.13 District Level Task Force under National Education Policy (NEP): The District Level Task Force for preparing plans under NEP is constituted with the Hon'ble Chief Executive Councillor (CEC) as the Chairman.

4.9.14 Implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission: To ensure the participation of the Councillors of LAHDCs in implementing Jal Jeevan Mission, a Block level Committee has been constituted by including Councillors as members.

4.9.15 Health Society UT of Ladakh: The CECs, MP and Executive Councillor Health of the LAHDCs are members of the governing body of the Health Society UT of Ladakh. The Society has been registered under the Societies Registration Act. As per the bye-laws of the society, the Governing Body shall have full control of the affairs of the Society consistent with the aims and objects of the Society.

4.9.16 *The LAHDCs are also assigned the role of identification of beneficiaries under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.*

4.9.17 *Further, the Deputy Commissioners who are the Chief Executive Officers of the LAHDCs are made members of various official Committees. Their inputs on behalf of the Councils are taken during the meetings of these Committees for plan formulation and implementation.*

4.9.18 *In addition, funds are also being devolved to the Block Development Councils (@ Rs.10 lakh) and Gram Panchayats (@ Rs. 20 lakh) who formulate their own plan as per their need to improve village infrastructure.*

4.9.19 *The development of Ladakh is being geared to achieve the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of a Carbon Neutral Ladakh.*

#### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.9.20 The Committee notes that the Ministry has only furnished its reply on the UT of Ladakh. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry furnish a reply addressing the nonconsultation of the Peoples' representatives during budget development for the remaining UTs (without a Legislature).**

#### **4.10 Demand No. 54 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu**

##### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.4.11 *ibid*)

##### **Action Taken**

4.10.2 *The industries/hotels/units involved in generation of chemical effluent have installed in-house ETP and re-use the treated water within the premises. No discharge is allowed outside the premises and the same is being verified/ensured by monitoring inspections by PCC Officials.*

4.10.3 *Further, common STPs: Daman (Existing Capacity- 4.21 MLD operational), Dadra Nagar Haveli (Existing Capacity – 13 MLD operational), Diu (Existing Capacity- 7.0 MLD) is under construction.*

4.10.4 *Laws have been enforced for Hotels & Industries for in-house installation of STP and the same is being verified by inspection and further actions are being taken by the UT Administration.*

##### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.10.5 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. The Committee, with regard to the restoration of the Daman Ganga, would like to be informed of the tangible results of the steps taken to prevent the discharge of wastes and the installation of sewage treatment plants.**

#### **4.11 Demand No. 55- Ladakh**

##### **Observation/Recommendation**

4.11.1 The Committee notes that UT Administration of Ladakh has requested the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to carryout feasibility study of commercial flights from Kargil Airport. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the people's representatives are not being involved by the Administration of UT while finalizing/ prioritizing the developmental projects, earmarked to be taken. The Committee reiterates its recommendation made at Para 4.9.1.

(Para 5.5.5 ibid)

##### **Action Taken**

*4.11.2 The Feasibility study for operation of fixed wing commercial aircrafts at Kargil Airport is being carried out by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). As reported by Airport Authority of India, the report of the ICAO has been received and under examination.*

##### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.11.3 The Committee notes the reply and would like to be informed about the progress in making commercial flights operational from Kargil Airport.**

#### **4.12 Demand No. 56- Lakshadweep**

##### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.6.14 ibid)

##### **Action Taken**

*4.12.2 Recommendations of the Committee have been noted for compliance.*

##### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.12.3 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. The Committee may be informed of the meeting(s) and decisions taken therein.**

#### **4.13 Demand No. 57- Transfers to Delhi**

##### **Observation/Recommendation**

4.13.1 The Committee notes that Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant project amounting to ₹ 2018 crores is proposed to be executed in six packages and expected to be completed by October, 2024. Considering the shortage of water in different parts of Delhi, the Committee believes that the project is vital for Delhi as it will help in providing continuous and equal water distribution in Delhi.

Therefore, the Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with the UT of Delhi for periodic monitoring of the progress of work so that the timelines are met without cost overruns. Adequate funds may be sought from the Ministry of Finance as per the requirement.

(Para 5.7.5 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

4.13.2 *Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project (DWSIP) is located in Central Delhi and covers an area of about 96 sq. km i.e. about 6.5% of Delhi area and population of 22 lakh i.e. about 11% of Delhi's population. The present status of the project (as intimated by the Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) is as below:*

- (i) *The work of Package-1 is likely to be completed by March, 2023. Present progress is about 33%.*
- (ii) *The tenders for Packages 2, 3 & 4 have been received on 23.07.2021. Presently Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has requested Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for their concurrence to discharge the present tender for package - 2, 3 & 4. However, it is expected that tenders for Packages 2, 3 & 4 will be re-invited after concurrence of JICA.*
- (iii) *Package-5: Bid document approved by JICA. NIT will be floated after award of work of package - 2, 3 and 4.*
- (iv) *Package-6A: Work completed in February, 2021.*
- (v) *Package-6B: Bid document under preparation. NIT will be floated after award of work of Package-2,3 and 4.*

4.13.3 *Presently provision of Rs.200 crore has been made during the FY 2022-23. Same will be revised in RE 2022-23 as per requirement.*

### **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.13.4 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

## **4.14 Demand No. 58- Transfer to Jammu & Kashmir**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

4.14.1 The Committee notes that monetary incentives, GI tagging, QR based certification and labeling has been done to boost export of handloom and handicrafts from J&K. The Committee recommends that the MHA may take up with concerned Ministry/ Department for creation of Special Economic Zone for handloom and handicraft in J&K. The Committee further recommends to provide freight subsidy to handloom and handicraft sector of J&K to facilitate their exports due to logistical problems faced by exporters.

(Para 5.8.19 *ibid*)

### **Action Taken**

4.14.2 *Since the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in para No.5.8.19 comes under the purview of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The matter is being taken up with that Ministry.*

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.14.3 The Committee notes the reply and would like to be apprised about the steps taken by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry in creating special Economic Zone for handloom and handicraft in J&K.**

## **4.15 Demand No. 59- Transfers to Puducherry**

### **Observation/Recommendation**

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

(Para 5.9.5 ibid)

### ***Action Taken***

4.15.2 *A Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been called from Government of Puducherry for taking further action in the matter.*

## **Further Recommendation/Observation**

**4.15.3 The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. The Committee further recommends that MHA take up with the Government of Puducherry for expediting the process of acquisition of land for expansion of runways in Puducherry Airport.**

## RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS — AT A GLANCE

### Allocation, Projections and Variations

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.1.3)

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

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.2.3)

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

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.3.3)

### Allocation, Projections and Expenditure

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.4.3)

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.4.6)

### Central Armed Police Forces

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.5.6)

### Delhi Police

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.6.5)

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.6.8)

### National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.7.4)

### Central Police Organisations

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.8.3)

### Modernisation of Police Forces

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.9.3)

### Schemes for Safety of Women

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.10.3)

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

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.

(Para 1.11.3)

<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 1.11.7)</b>
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 1.11.10)</b>
<b>Demand No. 54 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu</b>	
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 1.12.4)</b>
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 1.12.10)</b>
<b>Demand No. 55- Ladakh</b>	
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 1.13.3)</b>
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 1.13.8)</b>
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 1.13.13)</b>
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 1.13.16)</b>
<b>Demand No. 58- Transfer to Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 1.14.5)</b>
<b>Demand No. 59- Transfers to Puducherry</b>	
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 1.15.3)</b>
<b>Allocation, Projections and Variations</b>	
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 2.1.4)</b>
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 2.1.7)</b>
<b>Demand no. (52-59) for Union Territories</b>	
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 2.2.4)</b>
<b>Official Language</b>	
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 2.3.5)</b>
<b>National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)</b>	
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 2.4.9)</b>
<b>National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)</b>	
<b>The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.</b>	<b>(Para 2.5.7)</b>

## **Delhi Police**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.6.4)**

## **Central Police Organisations**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.7.6)**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.7.10)**

## **Land Port Authority of India**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.8.4)**

## **Modernisation of Police Forces**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.9.3)**

## **Border Infrastructure**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.10.5)**

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

**The Committee notes that as per Ministry of Finance guidelines, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, previously released amount will be deducted while releasing the fund to the States/UTs where an unspent balance is available under such a scheme. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry ensure putting a strong mechanism in place for regular monitoring and review of expenditure and progress made under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.**

**(Para 2.11.4)**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.11.8)**

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

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.12.6)**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.12.9)**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.12.17)**

## **Demand No. 53 – Chandigarh**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.13.5)**

## **Demand No. 55- Ladakh**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.14.5)**

## **Demand No. 56- Lakshadweep**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.15.4)**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.15.9)**

## **Demand No. 57- Transfers to Delhi**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.16.5)**

## **Demand No. 58- Transfer to Jammu & Kashmir**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.17.10)**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.17.20)**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 2.17.27)**

## **Allocation, Projections and Variations**

**The Committee acknowledges the Ministry's reply that capital expenditures are periodically reviewed at Senior Officers' Meetings. The Committee is concerned that such persistent underutilization of funds under Demand No. 51 (Police) against the BE may lead to budget cuts in the future. The Committee would like to be apprised of the frequency of Senior Officers' meetings and the follow-ups to the decisions made in these meetings. The Committee further recommends that a supervisory committee may be constituted in the Ministry to oversee the implementation of decisions made in senior officer meetings. It may also suggest measures to ensure that the work/targets are initiated and completed on time, thereby maximising the use of funds.**

**(Para 3.1.3)**

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

**The Committee notes that 63.71% of the fund was utilized by the UT of Ladakh in 2021-22, which is an improvement of 23.86% as compared to the fund utilization in the financial year 2020-21. The Committee appreciates the improvement in fund utilization, but asserts that fund utilization would be more efficient with well-thought out planning and timely execution of projects. Hence, the Committee further recommends that the UT Administration may chalk out the developmental plan considering the availability of migrant labour and the limited working season so that the works can be executed within the stipulated time thereby improving fund utilization. This would ensure the acceleration of developmental projects in the UT of Ladakh.**

**(Para 3.2.4)**

## **Allocation and Expenditure**

**The Committee is disappointed to note that the Ministry has not provided any information regarding the Committee's observations on relief and rehabilitation for migrants and repatriates. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken for improving utilisation of funds earmarked for the projects/schemes concerning migrants and repatriates.**

**(Para 3.3.4)**

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

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. However, examination of NCRB data on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' reveals that 2,862 and 2,880 people died due to lightning in 2020 and 2021 respectively which is 38.6% and 40.4% of the accidental deaths due to forces of nature and other causes in 2020 & 2021. Considering the unpredictability of lightning strikes, these numbers are substantial and compensation should be considered for those affected. The Committee notes the limitation of MHA in providing relief to the victims of lightning, which is not a notified calamity under SDRF/NDRF. However, by notifying lightning as a local disaster, States can provide ex-gratia relief from their SDRF, in accordance with the regulations, to the next of kin of lightning-related fatalities. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA may issue an advisory to all States to conduct an assessment of lightning strikes in their respective states and provide a report. The Ministry may consider including lightning as a local disaster in light of this study. This will facilitate the granting of ex-gratia compensation from the respective SDRF in the event of lightning-related death.

(Para 3.4.7)

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

The Committee notes that despite the consistent efforts of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura, only 2737 out of 6959 Bru families have been settled in the eight locations till date. Around sixty percent of families are yet to be settled. The Committee believes that even though the State Governments and the Government of India are providing the remaining families with facilities such as free rations and cash assistance, they are still living in relief camps. The Committee therefore recommends that the Ministry may make all efforts to rehabilitate and settle the remaining Bru migrant families at the earliest.

(Para 3.5.10)

The Committee notes that only 1,025 units have been completed or substantially completed, while 1,488 units are still at various stages of completion. However, the status of the construction of the remaining 3,487 units is unclear. The Committee is disappointed to note that precious time of four year has passed just in deciding the issue of constructing transit homes at private or Government lands. Now that the issue has been decided, the Committee, therefore, recommends that the MHA should set a timeline for the completion of construction of the remaining transit accommodations and ensure that the deadlines are adhered to. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the number of Kashmiri migrants who are currently living in transit accommodations.

(Para 3.5.15)

## **Central Armed Police Forces**

The Committee is not convinced with the reply and would like to be informed about the status of the formation of committees by the Zonal Inspectors General of Police (IsGP), the outcome of any reviews conducted by such committees, and the concrete steps that have been taken on the basis of such reviews to improve the living conditions in the CRPF camps, which are functioning from rented accommodations.

(Para 3.6.4)

The Committee notes the efforts of the Ministry that have been initiated to encourage the recruitment of women in the Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles. However, despite the efforts of the Ministry, the strength of women personnel is abysmally low. The Committee, therefore, recommends that MHA strive to identify the factors preventing women

from joining the forces and come up with practical solutions to encourage their participation. One such solution could be posting women personnel particularly in the CISF and CRPF, near their hometowns, which would serve as an incentive for them to join these forces and in turn increase the participation of women in these forces as envisaged by the Government.

(Para 3.6.8)

The Committee notes that at present, 75 days of leave are provided to the personnel who are posted in the field, and there is a proposal to increase that to 100 days. The Committee is of the view that the Ministry must speed up the roll-out of this proposal at the earliest for the benefit of jawans. The Committee would like to be informed about the progress made in this regard.

(Para 3.6.12)

The Committee is aware that the deployment of CAPFs is necessary for the maintenance of internal security and law and order in States and UTs. It does, however, express concern about a large number of unpaid dues that are unduly taxing the Central Government's financial resources. The Committee takes note of the MHA and MoF's efforts to collect ₹17,467.76 crore from States and UTs for the deployment of Central Forces there. The MHA has not, however, provided any precise payment instructions for the States/UTs to follow in order to pay the remaining dues amounting to ₹47,021.27 crore. The Committee, therefore, recommends that MHA in consultation with the MoF create a framework for time-bound future collection of dues owed by States and UTs in connection with the deployment of CAPFs. The Committee also recommends that the issue be taken up with the Ministry of Civil Aviation at the earliest so that any outstanding dues can be recovered from them as well. This is because all airlines are now fully operational and the number of air passengers has returned to what it was before the Covid-19 Pandemic.

(Para 3.6.17)

The Committee takes note of the initiatives of the Ministry for better stress management of the CAPF/Assam Rifles personnel. However, the Committee's suggestions addressing the rotation of deployments and setting the working hours for Jawans, have not been addressed by the Ministry. The committee, therefore, reiterates its recommendations given in Para 4.3.32 *ibid*. The Committee would like to be apprised of the outcome of the Task Force created to identify corrective measures for preventing suicides and fratricides among CAPFs and Assam Rifles personnel.

(Para 3.6.21)

#### **Delhi Police**

The Committee takes note of the efforts undertaken to improve the housing satisfaction level of Delhi Police personnel, which is presently 19.92% and also notes that after the completion of ongoing projects, it will increase to 22% by 2022-23. The Committee is of the view that it is still very low considering the strength of the Delhi Police and the responsibilities entrusted to them to maintain law and order in the national capital. The Committee is of the view that there is a need to significantly increase the housing satisfaction level. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Delhi Police establish a road map for the next 3-5 years for the construction of residential units for Delhi Police officers in a phased manner and strive towards meeting the targets set out in the road map. For this, the requisite budgetary provision may also be kept and effectively utilised. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

(Para 3.7.12)

The Committee notes that the Delhi Police Department has established a positive presence on social media platforms. However, the Committee believes that, given the population of Delhi, there is room for significant improvement since the number of Delhi Police followers on Twitter has only increased marginally from 6,86,900 to 7,05,183. (from 23<sup>rd</sup> February to 12th April, 2022). The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Delhi Police should increase the efforts to improve their social media presence and encourage individuals in the National Capital Region to connect with the Delhi Police on social media platforms. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the average response time of Delhi Police when a citizen raises a query/issue on social media sites.

(Para 3.7.16)

#### Union Territories

From a perusal of the reply above, the Committee notes with disappointment that the MHA has not provided any information regarding low utilization of funds by A&NI. The Committee had expressed its concern over the slow rate of utilization of funds by the UT of Ladakh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands during the financial year 2021-22. However, the Ministry has only provided information in relation to the UT of Ladakh. The Committee would like to be informed about the reasons for the low utilization of funds by the UT of A&NI as well. The Committee further recommends that the Ministry take all corrective measures to achieve optimal utilization of funds in all five UTs without a legislature, viz Ladakh, A&NI, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and apprise it about the status of utilisation of allocated budgetary funds in these UTs.

(Para 3.8.4)

#### Demand No. 55- Ladakh

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. The Committee is of the considered opinion that the UT of Ladakh needs handholding/special consideration in view of the Government's commitment to fast track the development of the UT.

(Para 3.9.5)

The Committee is not satisfied with the reply of the UT of Ladakh regarding the establishment of a medical college at Spituk Pharka, Leh. According to the Committee, this medical college is a crucial development project in the UT to provide medical education and strengthen healthcare facilities there. The project was sanctioned in 2019, and as per the reply, MHA has sought a revised DPR from the UT of Ladakh. As such, little progress has been made even after almost three years. Therefore, the Committee further recommends that the MHA and Administration of the UT of Ladakh work with the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Agencies to remove all bottlenecks and ensure that all the components of the project are completed in a time-bound manner and without any cost overruns.

(Para 3.9.10)

The Committee feels that as two years have already elapsed since the creation of two UTs, early action is required. The Committee, therefore, recommends that MHA take up on priority with the two UTs for an appropriate action.

(Para 3.9.13)

#### Demand No. 58- Transfer to Jammu & Kashmir

The Committee appreciates that the Government has favourably addressed the demand of the houseboat owners who will be provided with timber at a concessional rate for

the repair or reconstruction of their houseboats. However, the Committee's recommendation for a rehabilitation policy for houseboat owners who want to cease their houseboat business has not been addressed. The Committee, therefore, again reiterates its recommendation for a suitable rehabilitation policy for houseboat owners.

(Para 3.10.3)

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry that there is no separate contingency fund under the capital budget in the UT of J&K and reiterates its recommendation to create a separate contingency fund to the tune of 5-10% of the capital expenditure budget to meet unexpected needs of the DDCs/BDCs.

(Para 3.10.7)

The Committee notes that the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has initiated a massive exercise to undertake recruitment against various vacant posts existing at various levels, along with a slew of reform measures in the recruitment process. However, there is no categorical reply on the selection for the remaining posts that were advertised by the Jammu and Kashmir Services Selection Board since the year 2020. The Committee may, therefore, be apprised of the present status of selection process.

(Para 3.10.12)

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

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry and would like to be updated on the Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS) implementation in Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Uttarakhand, where funds have been released. Also, the Committee would also like to be apprised of the advancements made in the formulation of the National Program on Landslide Risk Reduction and Mitigation and its implementation timeline.

(Para 4.1.5)

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

The Committee notes the efforts made by the Ministry to expedite the progress of EWDS/CRMI work. The Committee would like to be apprised of the updates on the EWDS/CRMI work in the States of Goa, Karnataka and Kerala.

(Para 4.2.3)

The Committee notes that the projects under NCRMP-II are being expedited through regular meetings and field visits, mentoring, and handholding. The Committee may like to be apprised about the positive outcomes resulting from these meetings and efforts, and the progress made so far towards expeditious implementation of the projects.

(Para 4.2.7)

#### **Home Guards**

The Committee notes the reply and once again reiterates that the MHA may continue to impress upon the remaining States to implement the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgement on increasing the duty allowance of Home Guards.

(Para 4.3.3)

#### **Central Armed Police Forces**

The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry that construction of 4024 houses has been completed and the remaining 19,432 houses are in various stages of construction. In light of the low level of housing satisfaction in CAPF, the Committee would like to be informed about the completion schedule for the remaining houses. The Committee would also like to be

**apprised of the progress made in the creation of a common online allotment system of housing for CAPFs for allotment to their personnel posted at the same location.**

**(Para 4.4.4)**

### **Central Police Organisations**

**The Committee notes that the Bureau of Immigration (BoI) has submitted a report where certain infrastructural and manpower issues at the seaport Immigration Check Post (ICP) have been raised. The Committee also notes that the said report has been forwarded to the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPS&W) for appropriate action and coordination with seaport authorities. The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Home Affairs may keep pursuing the matter of providing residential accommodation to the staff of BoI posted at seaports with the MoPS&W at regular intervals and ensure that this and other infrastructural issues are addressed in the near future.**

**(Para 4.5.4)**

### **Inter Operable Criminal Justice System**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry and further recommends that the Ministry/NCRB should make an effort to set an timeline for integration of Courts with police stations in the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) and regularly pursue with the remaining States/UTs in order to adhere to such a timeline. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.**

**(Para 4.6.4)**

### **Modernisation of Prisons**

**The Committee notes the reply. The Committee would like to be informed on the actions taken by BPR&D, as well as the terms of reference and timeframe for examining prison-related issues and challenges.**

**(Para 4.7.3)**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. The Committee recommends that BPR&D be tasked with looking into the issues that are delaying the State's adoption of the Model Prison Manual. This would assist the Ministry in providing better advice to the State(s) regarding the adoption of the Model Prisons Manual.**

**(Para 4.7.10)**

**The Committee notes that BPR&D has been advised to conduct a study on women's prisons. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by BPR&D, the constitution of a Committee in this regard, its term of reference, and the timeline for submitting its report on the said study.**

**(Para 4.7.13)**

### **Schemes for Safety of Women**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. The Committee further recommends that the Ministry pursue with the remaining States/UTs to make the Cyber Forensic-cum-Training laboratories operational in a time-bound manner.**

**(Para 4.8.3)**

### **Union Territories**

**The Committee notes that the Ministry has only furnished its reply on the UT of Ladakh. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry furnish a reply addressing**

**the nonconsultation of the Peoples' representatives during budget development for the remaining UTs (without a Legislature).**

**(Para 4.9.20)**

**Demand No. 54 – Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. The Committee, with regard to the restoration of the Daman Ganga, would like to be informed of the tangible results of the steps taken to prevent the discharge of wastes and the installation of sewage treatment plants.**

**(Para 4.10.5)**

**Demand No. 55- Ladakh**

**The Committee notes the reply and would like to be informed about the progress in making commercial flights operational from Kargil Airport.**

**(Para 4.11.3)**

**Demand No. 56- Lakshadweep**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. The Committee may be informed of the meeting(s) and decisions taken therein.**

**(Para 4.12.3)**

**Demand No. 57- Transfers to Delhi**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry.**

**(Para 4.13.4)**

**Demand No. 58- Transfer to Jammu & Kashmir**

**The Committee notes the reply and would like to be apprised about the steps taken by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry in creating special Economic Zone for handloom and handicraft in J&K.**

**(Para 4.14.3)**

**Demand No. 59- Transfers to Puducherry**

**The Committee notes the reply of the Ministry. The Committee further recommends that MHA take up with the Government of Puducherry for expediting the process of acquisition of land for expansion of runways in Puducherry Airport.**

**(Para 4.15.3)**

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# MINUTES

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### III THIRD MEETING

The Committee met at 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2022 in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

#### **MEMBERS PRESENT**

##### **RAJYA SABHA**

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

##### **RAJYA SABHA**

2. Dr. Anil Jain
3. Shri Sujeet Kumar
4. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
5. Shri Rakesh Sinha

##### **LOK SABHA**

6. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
7. Shri Dilip Ghosh
8. Shri Dulal Chandra Goswami
9. Thiru Dayanidhi Maran
10. Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram
11. Shri Ravneet Singh
12. Dr. Satya Pal Singh

#### **SECRETARIAT**

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

#### **Representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**

1. Shri Dharmendra Singh Gangwar, Secretary
2. Shri Rakesh Kumar Singh, Additional Secretary
3. Shri Ashish Kumar, Joint Secretary
4. Shri C. G. Rajinikaanthan, Joint Secretary

#### **Representatives of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)**

1. Shri Anish Dayal Singh, Director-General
2. Smt. B. Radhika, Addl. Director-General
3. Shri Pradeep Kumar Gupta, Inspector-General
4. Dr. Pares Saxena, Inspector-General
5. Shri Tsewang Namgyal, Inspector-General

6. Shri R. K. Bhumbra, Inspector-General
7. Shri Amrendra Kumar Sengar, Inspector-General
8. Shri Sudhir Kumar, Inspector-General (Prov.)

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the meeting of the Committee. The Committee considered the draft 240<sup>th</sup> and 241<sup>st</sup> Reports and adopted them without any change. The Committee authorized the Chairman to carry out corrections of any typographical/factual errors, if necessary. The Committee also authorized the Chairman to decide the date and nominate Members for presentation of the Reports to the Parliament.

**(On arrival of witnesses)**

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|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3. | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 4. | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 5. | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 6. | xxx | xxx | xxx |
| 7. | xxx | xxx | xxx |

**(Witnesses then withdrew)**

8. A Verbatim record of the proceedings of the meeting was kept.
9. The meeting adjourned at 01:11 p.m.

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xxx Relates to other matter