

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

7.1 The Indian Police Service (IPS) is one of the three All India Services constituted under Article 312 of the Constitution of India. The IPS officers provide senior level leadership to Police Forces both in the States and at the Centre. The all India character of the Service gives its members the unique advantage of handling special problems in the States within the overall perspective of national unity and integrity. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the cadre controlling authority in respect of the IPS. It is responsible for all policy decisions relating to the Service, including recruitment, training, cadre structure, allocation of cadre, confirmation in service, pay and allowances, posting on Central deputation, disciplinary matters, etc.

7.2 The Service is organised in 24 State cadres/ Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for the Union Government. In every cadre a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built in to send the officers on deputation to serve under the Union Government. The cadre structure is finalised by the Government of India through a joint review

mechanism after every 5 years. In the year 2007, the strength and composition of the Karnataka cadre was finalised and necessary notification has also been issued.

7.3 Appointment to IPS is done in two ways, namely, direct recruitment through Combined Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) every year and by promotion of the State Police Service (SPS) officers. The promotion of SPS officers to IPS is done on the basis of recommendations made by a Selection Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Chairman/Member, UPSC. The Government of India, in consultation with the concerned State Government, decides the total number of vacancies for directly recruited and promoted officers in a particular year. Directly recruited IPS officers are allocated to the different State cadres/Joint cadres. The promoted officers, however, serve in the same cadre.

7.4 The total authorised strength of the Indian Police Service and the actual number of officers in position as on January 1, 2008, is given in the table below:

State/Cadre	Total Authorised strength (Tentative)	In position strength (Tentative)
Andhra Pradesh	209	192
AGMU	196	153
Assam-Meghalaya	153	133
Bihar	193	159
Chhattisgarh	81	70
Gujarat	161	136
Haryana	117	115

State/Cadre	Total Authorised strength (Tentative)	In position strength (Tentative)
Himachal Pradesh	75	63
Jammu & Kashmir	135	115
Jharkhand	110	82
Karnataka	172	139
Kerala	139	121
Madhya Pradesh	231	211
Maharashtra	236	204
Manipur-Tripura	121	101
Nagaland	60	42
Orissa	159	98
Punjab	144	113
Rajasthan	184	150
Sikkim	32	32
Tamil Nadu	236	182
Uttarakhand	60	50
Uttar Pradesh	404	343
West Bengal	278	228
Total	3886	3234

7.5 As on January 1, 2007, the total authorized strength of IPS officers was 3851 against which 3,274 officers were in position, thereby creating a shortfall of 577. This shortfall is both in the promotion quota and in the direct recruitment. The concerned States have been requested to expedite the promotion process through UPSC. The intake through the direct recruitment has also been increased.

7.6 Directly recruited officers undergo 15 weeks Foundational Course training at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussorie. Thereafter, they undergo 44 weeks basic/professional training at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Hyderabad followed by 34 weeks Practical Training in States allotted to them. The SPS officers on their promotion to IPS also undergo induction training of six weeks at SVP NPA, Hyderabad. Selected IPS officers are also given specialised training in different fields related to policing in institutions in India and abroad.

7.7 Periodic compulsory training for the IPS officers is also being introduced with a linkage to the promotion and the functional requirements of the prospective assignments of the officers. These mandatory trainings will now be in five phases as compared to the two-phase compulsory training given to the officers earlier within the first two years of their service. The next three phases of training will be given to the officers during the period 7 to 9 years, 14 to 16 years and 24 to 26 years of the Service.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (SVP NPA), HYDERABAD

7.8 SVP NPA, which was established in 1948 at Mount Abu and shifted to Hyderabad in 1975, is a premier police training institution in the country and now functions as a 'Centre of Excellence'.

7.9 An Advisory Board, headed by the Union Home Secretary and comprising of senior officers of MHA, senior police officers and eminent persons from other professions as its members, periodically reviews the nature of courses, syllabi and training methodologies at the Academy taking into account the present day needs. It also advises the Academy on various measures for improving standards.

7.10 The Academy conducts both basic and in-service courses for the IPS officers at various levels. It is about to start Mid Career Training Programme for IPS Officers. Besides, it conducts induction training for the SPS officers on their induction to IPS. The Academy runs special courses to train the trainers/instructors of police training institutions of the States as well as Central Police Forces, laying great emphasis on values of discipline, integrity, character, professional ethics and service. It has introduced new modules on subjects like computers, insurgency, anti-terrorism, disaster management, field craft and tactics, simulation exercise investigation, community policing, etc. which are relevant to present day scenario. The Academy conducts courses for officers of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Revenue Service (IRS), Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IA&AS), Indian Forest Service (IFS) and also the officers of the Judicial

Probation and Prison Departments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Banks and Insurance Companies, etc. Short duration specialised thematic courses, seminars and workshops on professional subjects, especially related to policing, have proved to be quite useful.

7.11 The Academy started the Diamond Jubilee year celebrations in the current year with an impressive ceremonial parade on September 15, 2007 and organised a conference of heads of Police Training Institutes of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Countries.

NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY, UMSAW, SHILLONG

7.12 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) was first established as Regional Police Training College in 1977 at Barapani near Shillong, to cater to the Police Training requirements of the North-Eastern States. After creation of the Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), NEPA was placed under that Department. With effect from April 1, 2007 NEPA has been transferred to MHA.

7.13 With a strength of 205 personnel, NEPA conducts both induction and in-service courses for the Police personnel of NE States at the various levels. It also conducts workshops/seminars on topics, which have particular relevance to the policing in the region.

7.14 Consequent upon the transfer of NEPA to this Ministry, it has been decided to upgrade it to a state-of-the-art institution, catering to the training needs, and working as a repository of information related to the North-



Union Home Minister inspecting the Passing Out Parade of the 2006 batch of the Indian Police Service.

Eastern States. An outlay of Rs.50 crore under the 11th Plan has been provided for the upgradation and strengthening of NEPA.

CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFs)

7.15 There are seven CPFs under the Ministry of Home Affairs, namely Assam Rifles (AR), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), National Security Guard (NSG) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the border guarding forces while CRPF assists the States in matters related to law and order and is trained and equipped to internal security management. The Rapid Action Force (RAF), a specialised wing of CRPF, deals primarily with riot situations. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations, PSUs, airports, industrial undertakings, museums, Government buildings and VIPs. NSG is a specialised force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations and is also entrusted with the task of securing high risk VIPs.

ASSAM RIFLES (AR)

7.16 Known as 'Friends of the Hill People', Assam Rifles, raised initially as 'Cachar Levy' in 1835, is the oldest Police Force in the country with headquarters at Shillong. It has 2 Inspectorate General Headquarters, 9 Sector Headquarters, 46



The President with students on a National Integration Tour from Imphal to Delhi and Agra under Aegis of 32 Assam Rifles

Battalions (Bns.), 1 Training Centre and School, 3 Maintenance Groups, 3 Workshops, 1 Construction and Maintenance Unit and a few Ancillary Units. The Force has dual role of maintaining internal security in some of the States in the North East and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border. The Force works under the operational control of the Army. The Force also participated in operations in Jammu and Kashmir and Sri Lanka in conjunction with the Army.

7.17 In a bid to modernise and enhance its operational efficiency, sophisticated arms like 5.56 mm INSAS Light Machine Guns, Automatic Grenade Launchers (AGLs) and modern communication equipments are being provided to the Force.



Director General, Assam Rifles with Captured Weapons

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

7.18 BSF was raised in 1965, with a strength of 25 Bns. and 3 Companies (coys.) to do away with the multiplicity of State Forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighbouring countries. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 157 Bns. with 7 coys. each, 5 major training institutions, 9 subsidiary training centres, 4 minor training institutions, 2 basic training centres and 1 recruit training centre. The Force headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations include 2 Additional Directorates General (ADG), i.e. ADG (East) and ADG (West), 10 Frontiers and 39 Sector headquarters, Water Wing and Air Wing. Its operational responsibility is spread over 6,385

km. of international border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. BSF is also deployed on Line of Control (LOC) in J&K under operational control of the Army. In addition, it is deployed on internal security duties in some areas of the North East.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

7.19 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 272 PSUs including 54 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 77 establishments. Some of the important installations are space and atomic energy establishments, ports, airports, coal mines, steel plants, thermal and hydel power plants, oil and petrochemicals installations, heavy industries, defence establishments, security presses, national museum, samadhi complex and historical monuments including Taj Mahal and Red Fort.

7.20 The specialised task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to Kandhar. The Force has taken over the security of all major airports in the country, which include international airports of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. Besides, it has taken over

security of 49 Government buildings, including North Block, part of South Block and CGO Complex at Delhi. CISF was inducted in 2007 for providing security to the Delhi Metro. CISF provides technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to industries in Public and Private sectors.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

7.21 Initially raised as the Crown Representative Police on July 27, 1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. With 201 Bns. (183 Executive Bns. including 2 Mahila Bns.) 2 Disaster Management Bns., 10 RAF Bns., 5 Signal Bns. and 1 Special Duty Group), 37 Group Centres, 13 Training Institutions, 4 No. 100 bedded Hospitals, 17 No. 50 bedded Composite Hospital, 7 Arms Workshops and 2 Central Weapon Stores, it has become the largest Central Para Military Force (CPMF). The Force is presently handling a wide range of duties covering law and order, counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-terrorism operations. The Force plays a key role in assisting



Union Home Minister Inspecting the Anniversary Parade of CRPF on October 29, 2007

States in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. The Force has ladies contingents organised in two Mahila Battalions. To counter the threat from the militants who increasingly adopt guerilla tactics, it has been decided to raise additional specially trained battalions in the CRPF.

7.22 The CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil in various sensitive areas. They are also performing guarding duties at some of the vital installations and buildings including the shrines of Mata Vaishno Devi, Raghunath Temple in Jammu, Ram Janam Bhoomi/Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, Kashi Vishwanath Temple/Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi, Krishna Janam Bhoomi/Shahi Idgah Masjid in Mathura and the Parliament House. The force plays important role in the arrangement for the annual Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir.



Union Home Minister, Minister of State for Home and Home Secretary with officers of CRPF on Valour Day 2007

7.23 Under a well planned computerisation policy for automation of the functionalities of the Force, CRPF has established an Intranet named "SELO" connecting 84 offices, including 5 Training Laboratories, situated at 51 physical locations across the country.

RAPID ACTION FORCE (RAF)

7.24 In 1992, 10 Bns. of CRPF were reorganised and converted into 10 Bns. of 4 Coys. each of Rapid Action Force (RAF). The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective



Parade of Mahila Battalion

strike force in communal riots or similar situations. These Bns. are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of such incidents.

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE (ITBP)

7.25 ITBP was raised with 4 Service Bns. in the wake of India China conflict in 1962. At present, it has a sanctioned strength of 45 battalions which are assisted by 4 Specialised Bns. and 03 Training Centres. It is deployed from the north-western extremity of the Indo-China Border up to the tri-junction of India, China and Myanmar covering 3,488 km. of mountainous terrains. The deployment of ITBP involves Border Out Posts (BOPs) in the most inhospitable terrain. Nearly two thirds of the BOPs are not connected by road and many of them are air-maintained. ITBP has 4 Zones headed by IGs, 13 Sector Headquarters headed by DIGs besides 3 training centres including Mountaineering and Skiing Institute at Auli.

7.26 In view of continuous deployment of ITBP personnel in high altitude areas, the Government of India has recently sanctioned 02 Zones, 06 Sector HQs and 20 new Bns. in three financial years from 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 for rotation of troops from high altitude to plain areas etc. Out of 02 Zones, 06 Sector HQs and 20 new Bns., temporary locations of 02 Zones, 04 Sectors and 13 Bns. have been identified and recruitment process to fill up the posts is going on. 07 battalions will be raised in 2008-09

7.27 ITBP plays an important role in organising the annual Kailash Manasarovar Yatra besides providing assistance in Disaster Management specially in the central and western Himalayan regions.

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

7.28 NSG was set up in 1984. It is a task-oriented Force and has two complementary elements in the form of the Special Action Group (SAG) comprising Army personnel and the Special Rangers Group (SRG), comprising personnel drawn from the Central/State Police Forces. NSG personnel are trained to take high risk in counter hijacking and counter terrorist operations. The NSG Commandos are also assigned the task of providing security to VIPs.



Union Home Minister Paying tribute at NSG Martyr's Memorial

7.29 NSG has conducted a number of important operations in the past including the operation at Akshardham Temple, Ahmedabad. NSG teams are also deployed on important occasions like Republic Day, Parliament Sessions, etc. NSG personnel have rendered assistance on several occasions in bomb disposal which saved many innocent lives. The NSG personnel perform duties as Sky Marshals as well. 48 Women/Mahila personnel have been inducted in NSG as commandos/medical staff, etc.

7.30 Procurement of various items under the

Modernisation Plan during the year 2007-08 at the cost of Rs.32.18 crore (approximate) is under execution.

7.31 The Force continues to refine its drills and preparedness in view of the emerging threat to sensitive installations like the nuclear power installations and important public utility services such as the Delhi and Kolkata Metro Systems.

7.32 NSG maintains the National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) at Manesar which is one of the six such Centres in the world. This Centre conducts Post-Blast Studies in various parts of the country, mostly on the request from the State authorities. It maintains a data bank on explosives and incidents of explosions, for use by the Defence and Police Forces. The Centre regularly interacts with other Bomb Data Centres of the world. The NBDC organises international seminar every year and publishes a professional journal "Bombshell" on explosion-related subjects.



Foreign delegates moderating a discussion in 7th NBDC International Seminar held at Manesar

SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL (SSB)

7.33 SSB was set up in early 1963 as the Special Services Bureau in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build morale and inculcate the spirit of resistance in the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border. It became a border guarding force in 2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was



Union, Home Secretary taking the Salute at FHQ SS New Delhi, on May 7, 2007

rechristened Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) with an amended charter. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders.

7.34 SSB is now functioning in 7 border States covering a stretch of 1,751 km. of International

worth Rs.31.03 lakh were distributed to them. SSB assisted State Health Authorities in administering Pulse Polio drops. Malaria awareness programmes in Border Districts of Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan have also been organised.



Sashastra Seema Bal personnel conducting surprise checks on Indo-Nepal border at Naxalbari

Border in 20 districts along the Indo-Nepal Border and about 699 km. along Indo-Bhutan border. SSB has 3 Frontiers and 8 Sector Headquarters.

7.35 Various Civic Action Programmes, including medical exams, etc. have been organised in border villages and total 2.53 lakh patients of 9,412 villages were treated as on December 31, 2007. Medicines



Sashastra Seema Bal doctor examining a patient during the Samajik Chetna Abhiyan at Hahara, Rangia in August 2007

DEPLOYMENT OF CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFes)

7.36 CPFes are made available in aid of the State Governments to maintain public order. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the country. The emerging security scenario has resulted in increased involvement of the CPFes in

countering threats of terrorism and militancy. The Forces have played a major role in helping the State of J&K, North Eastern States and naxal-affected States in combating terrorism and militancy. They have also assisted in smooth conduct of free, fair and peaceful Parliamentary and Assembly Elections in the country.

MANPOWER STATUS IN CPFs

7.37 The manpower status in the CPFs during the last 10 years is at **Annexure-XIII**. The sanctioned strength in terms of battalions (Bns.) is as given in the following table:

Force	Sanctioned Strength of General Duties Battalions as on December 31, 2007
AR	46 Bns.
BSF	157 Bns.
CRPF	185 Bns.
ITBP	45 Bns.
SSB	41 Bns.
Total	474 Bns.

7.38 In keeping with increasingly important and high risk roles being performed by the CPFs in maintaining internal security and guarding of the borders of the country, there has been corresponding increase in budget provisions as may be seen from figures of actual expenditure for the last 10 financial years given at **Annexure-XIV**.

RAISING OF INDIA RESERVE BATTALIONS (IR BN) IN STATES

7.39 The scheme of India Reserve Bns. was introduced in early 1970s when a need was felt for capacity building in the States to deal with emerging problems of Naxalism, influx of refugees, etc. The scheme has continued thereafter, with modifications in the financing norms from time to time keeping in view of the persistent demands from the States and

the benefits of the scheme. Till date 110 Bns. have been sanctioned to the States.

7.40 The Government have also approved raising of additional 35 IR Bns. during the period 2007-08 to 2009-10 with enhance Central Assistance of Rs. 27.75 crore as compared to the existing level of Rs. 20.75 crore for one IR BN.

RECRUITMENT SCHEME OF CONSTBALES IN CPFs

7.41 With a view to providing more job opportunities to the youth of border States and militancy-affected areas, the recruitment scheme of constables in CPFs has been revised. Allocation of vacancies is now made in the following manner:

- 60% of vacancies are allotted amongst States/UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- 20% of vacancies in the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) viz. AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are allotted to the border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.
- 20% of vacancies in BGFs are allotted to areas affected by militancy i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States, and naxal-affected areas. The districts/areas affected by militancy are notified by Government from time to time.
- In Forces other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy-affected areas i.e. J&K, NE States and naxal affected areas.

WELFARE OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE CPFS

7.42 CPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes to help the families of personnel who die on duty or get incapacitated. Under these Schemes, financial assistance is provided to the Force personnel and their families. The Government

sanctions substantial funds for the welfare of Force personnel.

7.43 In view of extremely exacting, tough, rigorous and peculiar service conditions of CPFs Personnel and to encourage higher technical and professional education for the wards of widows and ex-CPFs personnel, 910 scholarships for the wards of ex-para military forces personnel for pursuing advance education in the field of Medical/ Engineering/ Information Technology and other technical subjects have been introduced from the educational session 2006-07, under the Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme.

7.44 The Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) has been constituted as a welfare measure by the Government on May 17, 2007. This will provide an institutionalised mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CPF personnel. The task of WARB includes looking after immediate dependents of personnel dying in harness, extending help to resolve personal problems relating to children's education land/ property issues, serious medical problems, etc. WARB comprises of a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and 6 members representing different Forces.

7.45 To meet the long pending demand of canteen for serving and retired personnel of CPFs, a Central Police Canteen (CPC) has been launched by the Government on September 19, 2006. CPC is based on market model and envisages own regional depot in remote areas, to provide a wide range of consumer items to personnel of the forces including ex-personnel and their families at convenient locations at least possible rates without compromising the quality. As on date 111 Master Canteens and 829 unit canteens are functioning. CPC has developed its own web-site www.centralpolicecanteen.net.in.



Minister of State for Home inspecting the Canteen items in CPC

PREVENTION OF HIV AIDS AMONG THE CPFs

7.46 CPFs personnel are deployed throughout the country. The peculiar nature of their duties, prolonged separation from the families, tough living conditions, stressful working conditions, spirit/notion of invincibility and alcohol abuse, etc. greatly increase the chances of contracting HIV/AIDS due to indulgence in high risk behaviour. An Action Plan has been formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs and is being implemented for the benefit of CPFs personnel. This includes establishment of 4 National Level HIV/Anti Retroviral Treatment Centres at various locations in CPFs and several education and awareness generating steps, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials distribution among the troops by all the CPFs. Funds amounting to Rs.6.67 crore have been released for procurement of machinery and equipments. A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (Internal Security) has been constituted for monitoring the progress of works for prevention of HIV/AIDS among the CPFs personnel.

MODERNISATION OF CPFs

7.47 Continuous enhancement of the operational efficiency of CPFs is the major focus of the Government in the modernisation programme of Forces. In order to meet the challenges of increased militancy and terrorist activities, a five-year

perspective plan for modernisation of weaponry, machinery, transport, communication, surveillance, night vision and training equipment as Force multipliers has been formulated. The Government had approved a 5 year plan (2002-07) for modernisation of 6 Central Police Forces with an outlay of Rs.3,740.71 crore. This period ended on

March 31, 2007. However, since the Scheme could not be fully implemented during this period, it has been extended by 3 years i.e. up to 2009-10. The summary of the financial projections of the modernisation plan with year-wise phasing is given in the Table :

Approved Modernisation Plan for CPFs

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Force	Year-I	Year-II	Year-III	Year-IV	Year-V	Total of five years
Assam Rifles	76.36	82.92	115.17	104.53	105.77	484.75
BSF	353.25	438.38	514.31	514.89	510.01	2330.84
CISF	23.54	24.60	25.23	20.62	18.11	112.10
CRPF	103.49	119.31	104.56	110.18	105.21	542.75
ITBP	55.12	46.55	27.85	27.38	30.88	187.78
NSG	30.81	20.20	15.37	9.30	6.81	82.49
Total	642.57	731.96	802.49	786.90	776.79	3740.71

SSB Modernisation Plan

7.48 The Government had separately approved a modernisation plan for the SSB involving an expenditure of Rs.444.33 crore over a period of 3 years starting from 2005-06. Out of 444.33 crore, an amount of Rs.220 crore has been utilised. This Plan will come to end in March 2008. However, this period has been extended by two years and will now co-terminate with the Scheme pertaining to the other forces.

Achievements under Modernisation Plan and related Schemes

7.49 BSF's Water Wing has been strengthened with the induction of 9 Floating Border outposts along with Speed Boats. Procurement of 5 more Floating BOPs alongwith 20 Fast Patrol Boats has also been initiated. For the Air Wing, 6 MI-Helicopters and Executive Jet have been inducted. Acquisition process of one large and the two

medium transport aircrafts has also been initiated through the Ministry of Defence.

7.50 CPFs have been provided with superior weaponry, protective gear and surveillance equipment. As a result, 3.05 lakh of 5.56 mm INSAS Rifles, 24,000 AK 47 Rifles, 1,447 Rocket launchers (84 mm), 6,816 BP Jackets, 23,017 Web equipments and 232 Deep Search Metal Detectors have been procured. Under the component of Motor transport, 2,848 new vehicles have been procured and 1,035 have been bullet proofed. 860 STAR-V and 121 POLNET terminals have been set up, and 460 Hand Held Thermal Imagers have been procured.

7.51 Measures have also been initiated for up-gradation of Clothing Tentage and Stores (CTS) items as they directly benefit the common soldier. Introduction of synthetic web equipment, tent-extendable, blanket woollen superior dyed, and improved version of boot/ankle and jungle shoes are likely to have morale-boosting effect on the jawans.

AWARDS AND MEDALS

7.52 The details of Gallantry/Service Medals awarded to police personnel of States/Union territories/Central Police Forces and other organizations during the year 2007-08 are given at **Annexure-XV**.

TRAINING OF POLICE PERSONNEL

7.53 Training of personnel is one of the important requirements for effective and efficient discharge of duties by the police forces. The Government attaches the greatest importance to the training of police personnel in all ranks.

7.54 Training includes recruits training at the time of induction in service, specialised training in different disciplines, in-service training to improve the skills of the police personnel and to sensitise them about important issues like human rights, gender sensitization, community participation, etc.

7.55 Most of the Central/State Police Forces have set up their own training institutions for imparting induction and in-service training to their personnel. The training curricula and schedules are made to suit the role of respective forces.

7.56 In some training institutions of Central/State Police Forces, police personnel of some foreign countries are also trained. SVP NPA, Hyderabad has trained police officers of countries like Maldives, Mauritius, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan and Palestine from time to time. Training is an important component of police cooperation with several foreign countries.

7.57 In addition to organising the training of police personnel within the country, police personnel of States/UTs/CPOs are also sent abroad for training

to acquaint themselves with modern techniques of crime prevention, detection, investigation, anti-terrorism related matters, etc. These courses have been organised in Japan, Singapore, USA, Italy, etc. USA has also been offering various training courses under Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Programme. With the help of the officers receiving training abroad, courses are being replicated in India to have a multiplier effect.

7.58 With a view to capacity building of the State police personnel in jungle warfare and counter insurgency, Special Training Schools will be set up in Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa with an outlay of Rs.60 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan. Steps are also being taken to strengthen the training set up of CPMFs. A training institution to impart basic training in disaster management to CRPF personnel has been approved.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING MISSIONS

7.59 During the period from April 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007, 100 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs and CPOs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in Kosovo, Sudan. Two Formed Police



UN Peace keeping mission in Libena

Units one each from BSF and ITBP continue to be deployed with UN Peace Keeping Mission in Congo since November, 2005. One Female Formed Police Unit from CRPF has also been deployed with UN Peace Keeping Mission in Liberia since January, 2007.

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPR&D)

7.60 The BPR&D was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of police in the country, undertake appropriate research project and studies and to suggest modalities to overcome the same. It was also mandated to keep abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promote the use of appropriate technology in police work. Over the years, this organisation has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality in States and Central Government, assisting States in modernisation of Police Forces and looking after the work relating to correctional administration.

7.61 BPR&D have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 27 National Universities to bring police subjects and its research on their

curriculum. To increase its base, BPR&D has also signed MoU with Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) under the Ministry of Defence to conduct scientific trials.

7.62 BPR&D has brought out publication of “the Data on Police Organisation – January 1, 2006”, “Compendium of Research Studies”, “Prisons & Laws in India”, “Compendium of NGOs in Prisons”, “Directory of Prison Officials”, etc. Seven eminent authors were awarded Pt. Gobind Ballabh Pant Awards for Hindi books on Police/Prison subjects. The reward money was also doubled in 2007.

7.63 In the year 2007, BPR&D has completed research studies on ‘Key Performance Indicators for Police Stations in Delhi’ and ‘Conflict Management of Tripura’, etc. Six new Ph.D. fellowships on Police/Prison subjects were awarded this year. In collaboration with NIC, ‘e-Granthalaya’ software to modernise various Police Libraries was distributed and the required training was also imparted. In collaboration of the Ministry of Home Affairs, “Standard Operating Procedure” for the functioning of Police Stations set up under Coastal Security Scheme has been prepared and sent to all the Coastal Stations.



Second Colloquium organized by BPR&D

7.64 “Draft National Policy Paper on Prison Reforms” has been finalised. Study on “Comparative Rates of Imprisonment” has also been completed. All India Prison Duty Meet was successfully organised in Ahmedabad (Gujarat) from May 12 – 14, 2007.

7.65 Web-site of the BPR&D www.bprd.gov.in has been refurbished. It is regularly loaded with films on road safety, Supreme Court/High Court Judgements relevant to Police and Prisons, Prisons & Laws in India, Investigating Officers legal guide, Data on Police Organisation as on January 1, 2006, Drill & Training Manual and Courses, Gender Sensitization courses, etc. Telephone Nos. and contact addresses of police stations of 22 States have been uploaded and the rest of the police stations of the country will also be covered soon.

7.66 To further strengthen the functioning of BPR&D to enable it to discharge its responsibilities as per its Charter, a major restructuring exercise has been undertaken. This exercise includes among other issues, the augmentation of manpower and enhancement of its budget for various activities. BPR&D has also been brought, for the first time, under Plan with an outlay of Rs. 150 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan. Considering the present acute paucity of trainers in the police training institutions in the whole country, a national level center for training of trainers is going to be set up for which a provision of Rs. 65 crore has been kept under this scheme.

7.67 BPR&D will also undertake programmes like Training interventions, research projects, establishment of two new Central Detective Training Schools and construction of a new headquarters building for BPR&D.

WOMEN IN POLICE SERVICES

7.68 It is the Government policy to increase the strength of women police personnel in the States and Centre. All the State Governments have been requested to take steps to raise the women police personnel strength to 10% of their total police

strength in the next few years. A number of steps are being taken to bring the women police officers to the mainstream of police force. Their training programmes have been reoriented to include subjects like Commando training to make them confident and capable of discharging their duties efficiently. The gender sensitization is a part of the training of all police personnel with a view to make the organisational culture more conducive to women police personnel. The women police officers are given increasingly the same type of operational duties as to their male counterparts. National conference on “Monitoring and Evaluating the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005” was held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi with the help of Lawyers Collective Women’s Rights Initiative. One Female Formed Police Unit comprising of 125 personnel from CRPF is deployed in Liberia since January, 2007 in UN Peace Keeping Operation and its performance has been appreciated world over.

7.69 As on January 1, 2007, there were 59,516 women police personnel as compared to 39,954 women police personnel as on January 1, 2005 thereby showing an impressive growth in the number of women police personnel. This Ministry has approved raising of additional company strength of women personnel in SSB and BSF. One prize under Pt. Gobind Vallabh Puraskar Yojana for best Hindi books on Police Topics has been reserved for women authors. The State Governments have also been requested to take facilitating measures for women in the police like liberal sanction of maternity leave and creation of an environment more compatible to women in the organization.

LOK NAYAK JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (LNJN NICFS)

7.70 The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, a premier institution for Criminology, was set up in 1972. It has been

renamed as “Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science” on October 3, 2003 and continues to function as the country’s nodal institution for training of functionaries of Criminal Justice System in the twin fields of Criminology and Forensic Science, as well as for research related to these fields.

Teaching Programmes

7.71 The Institute is affiliated with the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi for running M.A./M.Sc. programmes in Criminology and Forensic Science, which started with effect from August 3, 2004. A total of 77 Post Graduate students (37 from the first batch and 40 from the second batch) in Criminology and Forensic Science have passed out from the Institute.

Training and Research

7.72 From April 2007 up to December 2007, 719 Officers participated in 35 different training courses organised by LNJJN NICFS. The Institute also imparted training to 29 foreign nationals from Fiji, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Phillipines.

7.73 The Foundation Course for Forensic Scientists has been held from September 27, 2007 to November 29, 2007. A total of 9 participants from various State FSLs including two officers nominated by Govt of Fiji Islands under TCS Colombo Plan have attended the course.

7.74 During the XIth Plan, 4 projects from the Xth Plan are being continued, viz. “Studies on Identification and Characterisation of drugs, fibres, paints and poisons, etc. – database generation with the help of UMA-600 Microscope attached with FTIR”, “Creation of Computer Forensic Division using DRAC 2000 and Mini DRAC”, “Creation of Forensic Serology and DNA division in the Institute”, “Upgradation and Modernisation of Library”, and one new project “Analysis of various poisons in Biological fluids/tissues - Upgradation of Forensic Toxicology Division” is being taken up.

7.75 The Institute is also conducting training in various aspects of forensic science in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for Judicial Officers. A Workshop on Training of Nodal Police Officials of States on Anti Human Trafficking was conducted at the Institute in collaboration with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (DFS)

7.76 Directorate of Forensic Science headed by the Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist under the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence with effect from 1st January 2003. Three Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSs) at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh and three Laboratories of Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEsQD), Kolkata, Hyderabad and Shimla are functioning under the Directorate.

Statistics on Crime Case Analysis

7.77 The three CFSs examined 2,418 cases, containing 26,238 exhibits, and the three GEsQD under DFS examined 1,912 cases, containing 3,08,907 exhibits and 23 hard disc drives, during the year 2007-08 (up to December 31, 2007).

Training Courses Conducted by DFS Laboratories

7.78 32 specialised training courses in the area of White Collar Crimes, DNA Fingerprinting techniques, Forensic Explosives, Crime Scene Management, R&D Management, Questioned Documents, Forensic Auditing, Credit Cards Frauds, Forensic Toxicology, NAA techniques, Detection of metallic poisons in food articles, Handling of NBC agents, Ballistics GSR Analysis, Fire Arms Experts Training Programme, Crime Against Women and Computer Forensics, have been conducted, which were attended by about 350 Forensic Scientists,

Police Officers and Officers from other Law Enforcement agencies.

Accreditation of Forensic Service

7.79 Under the Quality Control/Quality Assurance Programme, all the CFSs and all GEsQD under DFS are duly accredited through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL). After their re-assessment, the accreditation of these laboratories has been renewed by the NABL. State FSLs of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana also have been accredited through NABL.

Extra-Mural Research and Development Schemes

7.80 The scheme has been approved by the Government with an outlay of Rs.5 cores to promote Forensic Science in Academic and Research Institutions and other R&D laboratories.

18th All India Forensic Science Conference

7.81 The 18th All India Forensic Science Conference has been organised by DFS, New Delhi

at Kolkata, in collaboration with the Government of West Bengal during November 16-18, 2007. Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs inaugurated the Conference and conferred the Union Home Minister's Awards for the years 2005 and 2006.

Awareness Programmes

7.82 Nine Forensic Science Awareness Programmes have been organised at the national level in the country. The participants were from various law enforcement agencies such as Police, Judiciary and Prosecutors, etc. DFS brought out a uniform and up-dated version of M.Sc. (Forensic Science) Syllabus and forwarded the same to all Universities to get it reviewed by their Board of Studies.

Interaction with other agencies

7.83 Four projects are currently under progress in collaboration with Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology. Interaction with the Ministry of Finance has taken place on Indigenisation of Security Press Ink and Security Paper and R&D Laboratory for the purpose.

Assistance in Setting up FSLs in Maldives and Vietnam

7.84 As requested by the Governments of Maldives and Vietnam, an Indian delegation visited Maldives and Vietnam and has submitted an elaborate plan for creation of forensic facilities in these countries.



18th All India Forensic Science Conference, November 16-18, 2007

Junior Research Fellow Scheme

7.85 36 students are undergoing Ph.D. programmes in six forensic science laboratories under the Directorate.

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CFSL), CBI

7.86 CFSL is a scientific department of Ministry of Home Affairs under the administrative control of CBI. The CFSL deals with the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Vigilance, State/Central Govt. Departments, Judicial Courts and State FSLs. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the investigating agencies and tender expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law. Services of the scientific experts of this Laboratory are also utilised at the scene of crime throughout India for detection of physical clues. Scientists/experts also impart training to the Investigating Officers and Forensic Scientists and also undertake Research and Developmental work related to forensic science.

7.87 At present, CFSL has sanctioned strength of 119 scientific staff with a budget grant of Rs.5.12 crore for the year 2007-08. During the year (up to December, 2007), CFSL carried out scientific examinations of 3,24,098 Exhibits. The laboratory received 1,212 fresh cases during the same period for crime exhibits analysis and had given expert opinion in 1,187 cases. The Laboratory Scientists gave testimony in 261 courts and visited 82 scenes of crime throughout India. The forensic assistance was provided to State FSLs, Judicial Courts, Ministries, Sale Tax and Excise Departments, Banks, Narcotics Department, High Courts and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), in addition to regular assistance to CBI and Delhi Police.

7.88 CFSL provided practical exposure of scientific working of CFSL to 358 trainees/ course participants of a number of institutions namely CBI Academy,

National Institute of Customs and Excise, Delhi Police, NICFS, IB, BSF, IPS Probationer Officers, CVC Officers, University students, Vigilance Officers from different Public Undertakings, newly recruited trainees of CBI Academy, Prosecutors, Judges/Judicial Magistrate of various courts and Defence Personnel.

7.89 The approximate projection for the period January-March, 2008 is of 300 cases besides giving testimony in Courts.

7.90 CFSL has Scientific Aids Unit located in CBI Branch in Chennai. CFSL today is one of the most comprehensive laboratories in the country with 10 fully equipped divisions namely Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Serology, Ballistics, Documents, Finger Prints, Lie Detector, Photo and Scientific Aids Unit and Computer Forensic Science (Cyber Crime).

Future Growth

7.91 CFSL is concentrating its efforts to update the technology and infrastructure of existing laboratory division by state of the-art technology. CFSL is committed to quality work in all its functional disciplines. The CFSL (CBI) has initiated programme for getting the laboratory accredited with National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India as per Quality System conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and NABL- 113.

7.92 CFSL is gearing up to enhance the quality of expert opinion and generate effective infrastructure for greater efficiency.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION, POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

7.93 DCPW is entrusted with responsibilities for coordinating the Inter-State Police Telecommunication by setting up the National Police Telecommunication network namely POLNET, which

is a satellite-based network to meet higher standards in police communication; and to provide cryptographic cover to police communication at all times including natural disaster. DCPW is the Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for cryptographic documents and devices being used by State Police Radio Organisations and Inter State Police Wireless Stations, the nodal coordinating agency for police telecommunication both at State and national level, providing uninterrupted Inter State Police Communication and imparting quality training to the personnel of Police Radio Organisations.

POLNET PROJECT

7.94 A satellite-based all India Police Telecommunication Network namely POLNET has been established to provide connectivity to all police stations, district/State headquarters and the national capital. The network is being utilised for exchanging the law and order communication by States, Union territories, Central Police Organisations and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) headquarters. The network has been successfully tested for Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS) applications of NCRB at Bangalore, Gandhinagar and Delhi and for Common Integrated Police Applications (CIPA) of NCRB.

Cipher Wing

7.95 The Cipher wing of DCPW was established in the year 1966. The important role and functions of Cipher wing of DCPW include providing cryptographic cover to classified messages of this Ministry and other Departments, implementing cryptographic rules and operational procedures, imparting training of various level to communication officers/personnel of CPOs and State Police Radio Organisations and UTs on all aspects of cryptography. DCPW functions in close coordination with organisations such as Joint Cipher Bureau (JCB) and Scientific Analysis Group (SAG) of the Ministry of Defence, for the purpose of updating cryptographic systems and formulating policies relating to police communication security.

Communication and Maintenance

7.96 The connectivity for communication with 31 Inter-State Police Wireless (ISPW) Stations network and the State Police Organisation's network is effected through POLNET. Four more ISPW Stations at Dehradun, Ranchi, Raipur and Daman have been made operational. A fully equipped technical maintenance section provides the necessary maintenance cover to all equipments installed at headquarters and 31 ISPW Stations located across the country. The communication facilities of ISPW Stations network are utilised for handling emergency messages during natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, disasters, etc. and is also extended to other organisations like Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Food Corporation of India (FCI), Census Department, etc.

Training Wing

7.97 The Central Police Radio Training Institutes (CPRTIs) at New Delhi and Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) are the two training wings of the directorate wherein various training programmes are conducted for police personnel of various ranks on telecommunication, besides various courses on upgradation of proficiency in communication and cryptography, special courses on the maintenance of VHF/UHF radio equipments, Management of POLNET, VSAT & Multi Access Radio Telephones, Communication Appreciation & Management Course, Cipher Appreciation and Management Course etc. A special course on cryptography and Communication security has been organised for training 24 BSF officers in the month of September - November 2007. Apart from these activities, a target has been set to train 800 police personnel through 45 programmes during the current financial year.

Central Workshop

7.98 The central workshop of DCPW is entrusted with the responsibility of technical

evaluation of HF/VHF/UHF Radio Communication sets and their accessories for the rate contract of DGS&D, for their induction in police forces. The performance test, serviceability test, acceptance test, maintenance and repairs of all equipments/instruments are also done in the central workshop. The workshop section has also successfully tested items like Laptop PCs, Sealed Maintenance Free Batteries (SMFB), Public Address Systems with Siren, Vehicle Mounted VSAT with tracking system, 204 KVA Power Generator, Portable Gen-sets, Video Cameras, etc. The requirements of various States, UTs and CPOs during election, law & order, emergencies, natural calamities, etc. are met by sending equipments from the reserve stock on war footing basis.

Disaster Management Activities

7.99 DCPW is maintaining six numbers of specially designed VSATs along with one Vehicle Mounted Auto Tracking VSAT of the Ministry for deployment through concerned force for Disaster Management purpose. The equipments are fully functional and kept ready for dispatch to any location in case of an emergency.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

7.100 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is a national nodal agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NCB is also responsible for coordination with various Ministries, other offices and

State/Central enforcement agencies and implementation of the international obligations under various UN Conventions 1961, 1971 and 1988 (to which India is signatory) against illicit trafficking of drugs. It also provides required assistance to concerned authorities of various countries to facilitate universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

7.101 Drug abuse has been steadily increasing and there is growing abuse of harder drugs. India remains a transit country in respect of opiates of South West and South East Asian origin.

NCB's Achievement in Drugs Seizure

7.102 NCB's achievements in seizure of various drugs are reflected in **Annexure-XVI**. Some of the major seizures effected by the NCB during 2007 are - seizure of 10.54 kg. of heroin in Bangalore on April 23, 2007; seizure of 10 kg. of heroin on Delhi on June 19, 2007; seizure of 16 kg. of heroin in Ferozpur (Punjab) on July 19, 2007; seizure of 15 kg. of heroine at Fazilka (Punjab) on September 18,



SSB personnel with Charas Siezed at Indo-Nepal Border on May 29, 2007

2007 and seizure of 10 kg. of heroin in Ferozpur district of Punjab on October 7, 2007.

Assistance to States for strengthening of their enforcement capabilities to combat illicit trafficking

7.103 NCB being the national nodal agency for drug law enforcement, supports the State Governments by providing Central Assistance to procure necessary infrastructure and equipment to improve their enforcement capabilities in combating drug trafficking. During the year 2007-08. The Central Government grant of Rs.1.5 crore has been approved to for the Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of 12 States namely Kerala, Karnataka, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Goa, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Destruction of illicit cultivation of Poppy and Cannabis

7.104 NCB, in joint operation with BSF and State Police, have destroyed illicit cultivation of Poppy and Cannabis in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir in the areas of 1,635.5 hectares and 1,445 bighas respectively in the month of April and May, 2007.

Reward Policy

7.105 NCB is the designated agency for processing and sanctioning reward proposals pertaining to seizure of narcotic and psychotropic substances effected by all enforcement agencies in the country. During the financial year 2007-08 an amount of Rs.40 lakh has been sanctioned as reward to eligible persons.
