

## UNION TERRITORIES

### CHAPTER

# VI

### INTRODUCTION

6.1 There are seven Union territories, namely:

- i. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- ii. Chandigarh
- iii. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- iv. Daman and Diu
- v. Lakshadweep
- vi. National Capital Territory of Delhi
- vii. Puducherry

6.2 Out of the above seven Union territories, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry have legislatures, Council of Ministers and Consolidated Funds. The rest of the Union territories are without legislature.

6.3 The total area covered by the seven Union territories is 10,973 sq. km. and their population, as per the 2001 census, is 1,65,20,983. The UT-wise population and area is at **Annexure-VIII**. The Plan and Non-Plan budget provisions and their utilization in the year 2007-08 and the provision for the year 2008-09 is at **Annexure-IX**.

### CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

6.4 The Union territories are specified in Schedule

I Part II of the Constitution of India. These territories are administered in accordance with the provisions of Article 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India. Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for all matters of Union territories relating to Legislation, Finance & Budget, Services and appointment of Lt. Governors and Administrators. Every Union territory is administered by an Administrator appointed by the President under Article 239 of the Constitution of India. In Delhi, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Lt. Governors are designated as Administrators. The Governor of Punjab is appointed as the Administrator of Chandigarh. In the other Union territories, senior IAS officers of the Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union territories (AGMUT) cadre are appointed as Administrators.

### ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFACE

#### Home Minister's Advisory Committees (HMAC)

6.5 All the five UTs without legislature – Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep - have the forum of Home Minister's Advisory Committee, on which, besides the Administrator and Member of Parliament from the respective Union Territory, members from the local elected bodies e.g. District Panchayats and Municipal Council/Committees are nominated as members. Meetings of the HMAC are chaired by the Union Home Minister, or, in his absence, by the Minister of State in the Ministry. The

Committee discusses the general issues relating to social and economic development of the Union territories.

## MEETING THE CHALLENGES

### NCT OF DELHI

6.6 Delhi, being both a city-State and the national capital, attends to people from all parts of the country and from all walks of life, who come to work and make Delhi their home. The Government of NCT of Delhi seeks to fulfill their aspirations through dedicated response and efforts. It has taken several initiatives to accelerate the development process, some of which are highlighted below:

- Government of NCT (GNCT) of Delhi has addressed the issue of unauthorized colonies slated for regularization by issuing provisional regularization certificates to these colonies.
- GNCT of Delhi has taken up many infrastructure projects for the forthcoming Commonwealth Games 2010 in addition to the various works being undertaken at Games venues. The works being taken up at the Games venue include construction of a new multi-purpose air conditioned Indoor stadium, 8-lane 400m Synthetic Athletic Track with required facilities at Thyagraj Sports Complex and renovation/upgradation of existing stadia and sports complexes.
- GNCT of Delhi has launched a convergence scheme called Samajik Suvidha Sangam on August 14, 2008. The scheme is aimed at integrating existing social security/benefit schemes and interventions to be delivered through a unified structure in a centralized manner. It also aims at empowering women through interventions in the areas of livelihood, health, non-formal education and legal literacy. The mission encompasses financial assistance/social assistance programmes, food security schemes, public health care schemes, education, protection and rehabilitation of children, women empowerment schemes and urban poverty alleviation/livelihood programmes for the poor.
- GNCT of Delhi has also taken up various steps to upgrade the health care system during the current financial year. Under Health Care System, GNCT of Delhi has opened four Health Centres (Allopathy) and four more such centres are proposed to be opened. 1,500 new beds are likely to be added in various hospitals during 2008-09. Action has been initiated for establishment of 3 medical colleges. Delhi Health Mission has been established with the main objective of providing adequate, equitable and quality health care for all by strengthening the existing health care infrastructure, coverage of unserved and underserved areas and providing for unmet needs. It has taken the initiative of introducing three vaccines – Hepatitis B, Typhoid and MMR in routine immunization programme of Delhi for averting mortality and morbidity among children.
- It has also initiated a new concept of Hospital Information System (HIS) and Electronic Patient Folder (EPF) with a view to save time, ensure better patient care through improved management and provide easy access to information and better quality of documentation.
- The road transport sector continues to be a priority area for the GNCT of Delhi. All Bus Rapid Transit System corridors will have dedicated paths for

- pedestrians and the cycles and all system facilities will be disabled friendly. It has ordered 2,500 low floor buses to augment the existing fleet of buses. Government has decided to corporatize the private stage carriage (blue line) buses for ensuring safety and better service to commuters. The process for phasing out of blue line buses shall be completed in the next 3 to 4 years.
- GNCT of Delhi is constructing 24 new flyovers/bridges and 6 Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges in connection with Commonwealth Games, 2010. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) is also constructing such 17 ROB/RUBs.
  - Multi-Model Transit System (DIMTS) Limited has been set up for the development of Delhi Integrated alternative modes of transport, other than the Metro.
  - Works relating to beautification of roads by way of widening, strengthening, resurfacing, street lighting and street scraping are being taken up.
  - GNCT of Delhi has also identified 19 sites where automated multilevel parking sites are to be constructed.
  - GNCT of Delhi is committed to make Delhi a power surplus city. The shortage of power is expected to be over by 2010. GNCT of Delhi through Delhi Transco Ltd. is promoting the use of solar energy, use of CFL and energy efficient lighting, making it mandatory for Government Departments/ government buildings/hospitals.
  - A 1,500 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project at Bawana and a 750 MW Gas Based Station at Bamnauli is being set up. A 1,500 MW Aravali Super Thermal Power Plant at Jhajjar, Haryana is also being set up as a joint venture of NTPC Ltd, GNCT of Delhi and HPGCL. The power will be shared equally between Delhi and Haryana.
  - Under Bhagidari, a new programme called 'Aap Ki Rasoi' has been launched under which various Corporate Companies as part of their corporate social responsibility would take responsibility to supply cooked food and distribute the same between 12.00 noon and 3.00 pm in the shelters operating in Delhi for the homeless.
  - A new project called 'Delhi Online' has been initiated with a view to provide all government services under one roof.

## PUDUCHERRY

6.7 The Union Territory of Puducherry has a Legislative Assembly and Consolidated Fund of its own. It comprises of four regions, namely, Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another. The Government of Puducherry has taken several development and post-tsunami rehabilitation initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- The Empowered Group of Ministers, Government of India had approved Rs.663.73 crores to the U.T. of Puducherry for a period of 4 years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme viz., (i) Rs.185.10 crore under Externally Aided Programme and (ii) Rs.478.63 crore under Additional Central Assistance including Rajiv

Gandhi Rehabilitation Package. Out of Rs.476 crore allotted so far, Rs.342 crore have been spent.

- For construction of houses in all the tsunami affected villages, private lands to an extent of 105.62.46 ha i.e., 36.69.82 ha. in Puducherry region and 68.92.64 ha. in Karaikal region respectively have been acquired. As against the target of 7,567 houses to be constructed, 4,439 houses have been completed and the rest are in various stages of completion.
- Connectivity of coastal roads to a length of 65.22 kms and internal roads to a length of 35 kms in the resettlement colonies have been completed. Three bridges and 14 bed dams have been constructed. Coastal protection wall covering 17 kms, sewerage drains extending over 23 kms and 31 community assets like schools, health centre etc., have been constructed. Bio-fencing of 29 kms has been completed.
- Underground cables over 21.81 kms have been laid with the provision of 2 transformers by strengthening the existing distribution system. Extension of power supply to the new settlements has been accomplished.
- In respect of replacement of fishing crafts and tackles, 364 mechanised boats, 92 FRP boats, 806 FRP catamaran, 907 wooden catamaran with OBM and 5,483 catamaran without OBM have been repaired and restored to tsunami affected fishermen availing the financial assistance from Government. Livelihood restoration works have been taken up under the World Bank assisted “Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project”.
- Government of Puducherry has established Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) in Puducherry and Karaikal districts separately in order to ensure convergence of activities of Agriculture and Allied sectors. District Agricultural Plans for both the districts of Puducherry and Karaikal have been prepared for implementation during the next five years. A new scheme called “precision farming” has been introduced, which is expected to drastically reduce the input cost and enhance earnings of farmers through better yields, particularly in respect of horticultural crops.
- Government of Puducherry has acquired 110 acres of land in Manapet for creating Special Tourism Zone. Yatrivas at Thirunallar with 28 beds has been constructed and put in operation. Funds have been released for development of Eco Beach at Karaikal, Riverside and beach development at Mahe and Water Front Development at Yanam.
- Government of Puducherry has signed a MoU with Airports Authority of India for expansion of Puducherry Airport in two phases. In the first phase, the runway will be extended by another 260 meters to enable operation of ATR (40-60 seater) type aircrafts. In the second phase, the Airport will be expanded further for operating bigger aircrafts.
- The Smart Primary School System has been introduced to tone up the education standards evoking an encouraging response from the students and parents, as well. Government of Puducherry and the Azim Premji

Foundation (APF) have signed a MoU to conduct an experimental project of Computer Aided Training in 40 Government Primary Schools. A Government Engineering College has been established in Karaikal region.

- The Government of Puducherry had signed an MoU with UNDP for the implementation of Community Based Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management in the UT of Puducherry. This programme was formally launched on February 25, 2008. Under the programme, the capacity of the community will be developed to face any kind of disaster. Strengthening of Emergency Operation Centres, installing Disaster Warning System, preparation of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP), collection of disaster related data are some of the salient features of Disaster Risk Management Programme.

## ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

6.8 The Union territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands consists of nearly 307 islands, 265 rocks and islets out of which only 38 islands are inhabited. The devastation caused by the tsunami of December, 2004 severely tested the administrative capacity of the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The UT Administration has taken several development and post-tsunami rehabilitation initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- 9,797 permanent shelters are being constructed at 70 different locations by CPWD/APWD/ NGOs in A&N Islands. Out of 6,122 shelters which have been completed till March 31, 2009, 2,878 shelters have already been handed over to the beneficiaries. The remaining 3,675 shelters are at different stages of completion.
- 19 Fish Landing Centres (FLCs) and one Fishing Harbour of international standard are proposed to be constructed. 1 FLC has been completed and work on 2 FLCs is in progress. 2 Ice Plants have been commissioned. Port facilities at Teresa, Mus, Katchal in Nicobar District and a transshipment Port at Great Nicobar Islands is under consideration. Out of 9 vessels damaged by the tsunami, 4 vessels have been repaired and repair works of other 4 vessels are in progress. 50 damaged jetties have been restored and work on 2 jetties is in progress.
- 4,378 ha of land has been brought under the Cropping Programme, 947 wells/ponds, 6 check dams have been constructed. 550 Power tillers, 2,300 pump sets, 6,500 sets of Agri-Imp have been distributed to the farmers.
- The Government of India has approved modification in the relief package to livestock owners by allowing compensation to the beneficiaries at the rate of revised unit cost for animals. Similarly, Government of India has approved payment of cash compensation to tribal fishermen for replacement of country boats @Rs.47,000 per unit cost including advance of Rs.10,000 per unit already made. Out of the 51 school buildings damaged during Tsunami 2004, a total of 31 buildings have been reconstructed and made functional. The work on 20 buildings is under progress .
- As per condition mentioned in the revival package for small traders, only one loan could be waived off in respect of one person. However, it was

observed that some of the persons had taken multiple loans of small amounts which taken together are within the limit of Rs.2 lakh and this condition prevented them from getting any substantial relief. A proposal was considered for modification in the revival package for small traders and businessmen in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and it has been cleared on May 13, 2009.

## LAKSHADWEEP

6.9. Lakshadweep Islands is a group of 36 islands out of which only 10 are inhabited. The entire indigenous population has been classified as Scheduled Tribe and is Muslim by religion. The main occupation of the people is fishing, coconut cultivation and coir-twisting. Tourism is an emerging industry. The UT Administration has taken several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- The administration has been making efforts to augment/replace the existing old ships to provide better shipping services. A 700 passenger all weather ship, M.V. Kavaratti has been taken over on June 27, 2008 and put into service of the people of Lakshadweep



Former Union Minister of State for Home flagging of M.V. Kavaratti ship on June 27, 2008

on August 3, 2008. It is the 11<sup>th</sup> ship added in the last one year, which included three '50 passenger high speed crafts' constructed in Malaysia and pressed into service in January, 2008. The construction of 200 passenger landing barges is at different stages. With these vessels becoming operational, the present uncertainty and difficulties in embarkation and disembarkation, using smaller crafts, could be overcome and the people will have facility of safe landing from the bigger ships anchored in the open sea.

- Shipping Corporation of India has been requested to float and finalise tenders for acquisition of two more Landing Barges, as approved by the Government of India. Construction of 'eastern side jetties' at Agatti, Amini and Kavaratti are at different stages of completion and eastern side jetty constructed at Minicoy has become operational. The eastern jetty at Agatti was made temporarily functional in June, 2008 enabling disembarkation of passengers of M.V. Bharat Seema.
- Helicopter charter services by Pawan Hans Corporation has been approved to be continued for another five years. Proposal for acquisition of a second helicopter has been approved by the Government of India. The Kingfisher Airlines started their ATR flights from Cochin to Agatti from March, 2007.
- Since no surface water is available in Lakshadweep and underground water is highly saline, drinking water is a perpetual problem in Lakshadweep. With a view to solve this problem one Low Thermal Temperature

Desalination Plant functioning successfully at Kavaratti has to be replicated in other islands. Planning Commission has given in-principle approval for establishment of eight such LTTD Plants in phases. The UT Administration has also constructed 58 more Rain Water Harvesting structures.

## CHANDIGARH

6.10 Chandigarh city has the unique distinction of being a Union Territory and the Capital City of two states - Punjab and Haryana. Spreading over an area of 114 square Kms, it comprises of the city of Chandigarh and 13 villages and is located between the States of Punjab and Haryana. The UT Administration has taken several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- A project for upgradation of water supply infrastructure with proper monitoring and automation with remote computerized surveillance system is being implemented. The system will provide benefits by way of saving in manpower, energy and reduction in water losses. Another project for conservation of drinking water by harvesting tertiary treated sewerage for irrigation of green spaces is also under progress. The completion of this project would save 10 MGD of drinking water.
- A Garbage Processing Unit has been commissioned under Public Private Partnership in the Union territory. The complete processing of garbage is being done in an environmentally approved enclosed infrastructure with the latest machinery and practices. The Bio-Methanation Plant at the slaughter house has been commissioned. The waste generated from the slaughter house is utilized for the production of

electricity, which is being used for running of the machinery at slaughter house.

- A 5 MGD capacity Sewerage Treatment Plant at B.R.D has been completed which will facilitate treatment of sewerage of the southern sectors.
- The second alternative route from Hallo Majra (Chandigarh) to Panchkula (Haryana) is being constructed to reduce the congestion on the Chandigarh-Kalka Highway. A second ISBT in Sector-43 has been commissioned with all modern facilities.
- The buildings of the Institute of Mentally Challenged Children in Sector-31, Vocational Training Centre in Sector-46 and Working Women Hostel are nearing completion. A Senior Citizen Home has been set up in Sector-43.
- Construction of building of State Judiciary Academy and new District Courts Complex in Sector-43 has been taken up.
- A Bed and Breakfast Scheme on the pattern of the scheme of Government of India scheme has been launched in Chandigarh to encourage tourists.

## DAMAN & DIU

6.11 The Union territory of Daman & Diu comprises of two land blocks of Daman and Diu, each forming a separate district, as well as a community development block. Daman District is located on the southern border of Gujarat state and Diu District is an island off the coast of Junagarh and is about 763 km from Daman. The UT Administration has taken several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

## DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

6.12 The Union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli comprises of one District and one Taluka with 72 villages and two town, namely Silvassa and Amli. The UT Administration has taken several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- The Government of India has approved the construction of a new bridge across the river Damanganga in the city of Daman at a cost of Rs.38.84 crore. The work started on September 20, 2006 and the bridge has been opened to the public in February 2009.
- Four laning of roads connecting (i) Kalaria Check post to Suruchi Hotel in Nani Daman and (ii) Bamanpuja Check Post to Dholar Char Rasta in Moti Daman in Daman District is in progress.
- Construction of a Sub-Station with capacity of 220/66 KV is in progress at Ringanwada Village of Daman District to improve power supply and to ensure stand by feeding arrangement in case of major break down on existing 220/66 KV Sub-Station at Magarwada, Daman. A new Sub-Station of 66 KV has been established at Ringanwada Village of Daman District during the year 2007-08. A new Sub-Station of 66/11 KV is in progress at Bhimpore Village of Daman District.
- A state-of-the-art Trauma Centre has been established in Govt. Hospital, Marwad, Nani Daman. Four new Sub-Centres, one in Municipal Area and one each at Kadaiya, Ghelwadfaila (Dabhel) and Kevdifalia under National Rural Health Mission have been set up in 2008 for expanding the outreach and to cater to the industrial workers' clusters and downtrodden.
- The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration has granted ownership of agricultural land to the tenants under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation.
- The Administration has collaborated with the Government of Gujarat to construct the Madhuban Dam on the river Damanganga which has benefited farmers in the territory and helped them to grow cash crops like sugarcane.
- There has been considerable emphasis in this predominantly tribal area ( 64% of the people are tribals ) on improving educational facilities. The present enrolment, including that in private schools is above 63,000.
- Submersible bridge across river Sakartod joining Khanvel and Talavli village with the cost of Rs.2.47 crore is under execution and expected to be



*Construction of bridge across rive Sakartod joining Khanvel and Talavali villages, Dadra & Nagar Haveli*

completed shortly. This will connect Talavli village to the territory as well as provide access to Maharashtra. A project for providing interconnectivity to two unconnected villages of Gunsa and Bildhari is under execution. The renovation of bridge over the Damanganga River at Rakholi Village has been carried out during the current year.

- In Power Sector, the augmentation of 220/66 KV sub-station from 300 MVA to 350 MVA at Kharadpada has been completed. Augmentation of Transformer from 30 MVA to 60 MVA at Kharadpada has been taken up. One more 220/66 KV sub-station at Khadoli has been started. This will help in providing uninterrupted power supply to the Industries.
- A new water supply scheme for providing water to the far flung tribal areas have been started at Mandoni. The Scheme of augmentation of water supply scheme and underground sewerage scheme for Silvassa Municipal area have been approved by the Government of India and will be taken up soon.
- 201 posts of primary teachers and 356 posts of higher/higher secondary school teachers have been created in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The UT Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli has launched an ambitious programme of tele-education in all the schools. In the first phase during 2008-09, 65 schools have already started

impacting tele-education services.

- The UT Administration has also started tele-medicine wing in the Vinobha Bhave Civil Hospital which has been linked with Nanavati Hospital, Mumbai and 2,000 patients have taken



*School of Nursing at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli*

advantage of this facility. A gynaecological ward with 16 beds has also been opened in this hospital. The hospital is proposed to be upgraded to make it a 300 bedded hospital. From the academic year 2008-09, a Nursing School with an intake capacity of 20 students has started functioning in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

- A scheme to transform Sindoni, one of the farthest and most backward village of Dadra and Nagar Haveli into a Model Village with 100% individual toilet facilities, safe drinking water and sanitation, all weather internal pucca roads, street lights, pucca houses, adequate number of primary education centres, Anganwadis, health sub-centres, community centre, employment through vocational courses and 100% literacy was launched in November, 2008. All

physical infrastructures are provided in the first phase. The scheme will become a sustainable model for development of rural areas and the UT administration is planning to replicate it in all 72 villages of Dadra & Nagar

implemented over a period of five years starting from 2006-07. Funds amounting to Rs.40.00 crore and Rs.166.96 crore were sanctioned to the UTs during 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.41.43 crore has been sanctioned to the UTs under the scheme. An amount of Rs.26.80 crore to A&N Islands and Rs.108.57 crore to Delhi Police was revalidated in 2008-09.



*Medical Health Sub-Centre at Sindoni, Dadra & Nagar Haveli*

Haveli. This will also become a model for Public Private Partnership (PPP) in upgrading the village and their sustainable development. Under PPP, a number of schemes have been launched. One of the major successes was Kisan Seva Kendra at Khutli, Khanvel where a petrol pump/diesel dispensing unit is provided by Indian Oil Corporation and run by the Village Panchayat.

## **Police Modernisation Scheme for the Union Territories**

6.13 The Government of India has introduced a Police Modernisation Scheme for the UTs. This was introduced on the basis of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Scheme will focus on upgradation of infrastructural facilities, housing, buildings for police stations, mobility and equipment. The scheme has a total outlay of Rs.884 cores to be

namely, North-East, North-West, South-West, were added in 1988 increasing the number to nine. Two more districts namely Outer and South-East have been added recently on September 05, 2007 and October 01, 2008 respectively raising the total number of districts to 11. The sanctioned strength of the force has gone up to 77,257 which includes 5 I.R. Battalions.

6.15 The Government of India has sanctioned creation of 7,612 additional posts in Delhi Police for security arrangement for Commonwealth Games 2010 and strengthening of Delhi Police. 130 vehicles have also been sanctioned to increase the PCR bases in Delhi. 200 motorcycles at a cost of Rs.1.06 crore have also been sanctioned. Creation of 11 new Police Stations and two Districts of Delhi Police has also been sanctioned. For these two new Districts, 192 vehicles at a cost of Rs.4.45 crore have been sanctioned.

6.16 With a view to strengthening overall security arrangements by way of surveillance and monitoring in busy public areas and entry points into the city, the Delhi Police has in the first phase proposed to install

CCTVs in 58 market places and 27 border checkposts. The proposal has been approved by the Government and the work is to be executed, on a turnkey basis by the Electronic Corporation of India Limited \*ECIL). The work on installation of the CCTV system at one market place and one border checkpost each on pilot basis has been commenced. The work in the remaining areas will be prioritized with a view to bringing in synergy with the security arrangements pertaining to Commonwealth Games, 2010.

6.17 Delhi Police lays great emphasis on fair recording of complaints. Surprise checks by Vigilance Department are being conducted to oversee the free registration. The overall incidence of crime showed a declining trend. The increasing trend of IPC crime has also been reversed during the period 1.4.2008 to 31.3.2009 with a decline by 11.37% cases in comparison to last year. Heinous crime had also declined by 15.25%. The decline has been primarily under the heads attempt to murder (32.21%), robbery (4.21%), riot (41.66%), kidnapping for ransom (25%) and rape (24.08%). The rate of solving cases has improved under the heads rape by 2.99%, dacoity by 10.57%, and robbery by 2.17%.

6.18 Keeping in view the propensity of the criminals from the adjoining states to extend their area of operation to Delhi by taking advantages of porous inter-State boundaries and growth in the number of the cases of kidnapping/abduction for ransom, an initiative was taken to organize Inter-State Co-ordination meetings for sharing criminal intelligence and terrorist hideouts. Since then, many meetings have been held between the representatives of Delhi, Haryana, UP, Rajasthan. Interstate co-ordination meetings were held on January 09, 2008, February 12, 2008 and August 05, 2008. A Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) is already in operation with a computer based linkage between the states of Haryana, UP, and Rajasthan with Delhi for exchange of information on crimes and criminals. Uttarakhand state has also been included in the ZIPNET.

6.19 Delhi Police has also taken the following steps to control crime and improve law and order in Delhi:

- i) A new dimension to public participation was introduced in the efforts towards prevention of crime. In the “Eyes and Ears” scheme, rehriwalas, chowkidars, patriwalas, security guards, parking attendants, three wheeler/taxi drivers, bus drivers/conductors, porters, shopkeepers, property agents, second hand car dealers, landlords, members of RWA/MTA, cyber café owners, PCO owners, guest house owners, any other alert citizen etc. have been involved to provide information regarding suspicious activities of individuals and crimes. Besides, the above mentioned individuals, there are several other categories of citizens who are motivated to act as ‘eyes and ears’ of the police such as Nagrik Suraksha Samitis, washermen, barbers, cobblers, plumbers, key lock repairers., students, petrol pumps workers, doctors clinic and even doctors in slum/small areas, domestic help providers, domestic help, TV/fridge/computer mechanics, Mother – dairy booth operators, security and other staff of hotels/ guest houses/eatinghouses particularly dhabas. A new Toll Free No. 1090 has been activated on January 18, 2008 to enable public to share information. The identity of the person disclosing the information is kept confidential. A link has also been created on the website ‘[www.delhipolice.nic.in](http://www.delhipolice.nic.in)’ to e-mail any information. 129 cases have so far been worked out due to information given under the above scheme.
- ii) Regular surveillance over the activities of desperate criminals and other active criminals, whether residing in the area

or operating in the area, is being done. Pickets have been deployed all over Delhi in order to keep a watch on any kind of suspicious movement of criminals. Regular checking of cars, scooters, motorcycles and other vehicles is being done where suspicious activities are noticed. Each Police Station has been directed to identify top criminals for proper surveillance as well as to keep watch on their movements.

- iii) Regular verification of servants and tenants is being done. An intensive servant verification was taken up on an unprecedented scale from May 12, 2008. As many as 8,93,228 houses have been visited and particulars of 40,576 servants have been obtained. Still a large number of servants have remained unverified for which verification efforts are under-way. Checking of guest houses, hotels etc. is organized on regular basis in order to check the activities, if any, of criminal elements.
- iv) A senior Citizen Cell has been formed under the direct supervision of Addl. Commissioner of Police, PHQ to look into the matter relating to the safety and security of the senior citizens. A special help line 1291 has been introduced to attend to the distress calls pertaining to the safety and security of senior citizens. Beat Constables and division officers have been directed to be in constant touch with senior citizens and other respectable persons in their areas.
- v) Policemen are being continually sensitized through workshops and training programmes for being sensitive towards the problems of senior citizens.

Multitasking of PCR Vans have been done by making them more responsive towards senior citizens for providing timely help in case of any mishap and rushing them to hospital if they need any medical help or to tow away their vehicle to the nearest work shop in case of a break down. They have been sensitized to get their domestic helps, drivers, chowkidars, tenants etc. verified. Several community policing programmes have been initiated and steps undertaken for taking care of senior citizens, bringing them closer to different sections of society and for instilling in them a sense of safety and security. This includes, Godhuli and Naman, Sparsh, Community Liaison Programme, Student Police Community Defence Programme, Abhaas, Akash & Alok and Angles for Old etc. Helpage India, Agewell Foundation, Help Foundation and other NGOs having experience in running programmes for the welfare of senior citizens have been contacted, consulted and actively associated in running projects for the all-round welfare of senior citizens

- vi) Various measures for safety of women have been taken up. These include operating a helpline 1091, creation of Police Station at Nanak Pura for cases pertaining to crime against women, posting of one lady constable to every PCR Van patrolling prominent colleges, conduct of gender sensitization programmes for policemen to improve response towards women victims, launching of PARIVARTAN scheme in the areas affected with women crimes by deploying women beat constables, organizing annual summer camps all over Delhi to impart training in self

defence, constitution of a round the clock Women Mobile Team to attend to urgent and distress/emergency calls from women. A Delhi University Area Security Committee has been set up in North Campus.

- vii) PCR Vans have been directed to assist in traffic management when they are not on any emergency call. Over 300 motor cycles are deployed for patrolling and catching traffic rule violators.

6.20 Modernization of Police has always remained a top priority area of Delhi Police planning for ensuring professional and effective policing in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. This has assumed special relevance in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010, for which state of the art gadgets are being procured. The procurement process has already been set in motion. As part of this process, Delhi Police has inducted modern gadgets/equipments to upgrade overall functioning of the security network and latest weaponry. To improve coverage and reduce response time, additional PCR Gypsies have already been inducted in the PCR unit, under the Police Modernization Scheme. The Cyber Lab of Delhi Police is also being upgraded. Delhi Police has undertaken the project of installation of CCTV systems to cover all important markets and other strategic areas for up-gradation of the overall security systems in the city and also to monitor the movement of traffic and law and order situations in Delhi.

6.21 Delhi Police has also taken up the following new initiatives for Traffic Management and Regulation

- A joint strategy has been formulated where PCR vans and traffic staff perform special patrolling and enforcement drive on major traffic corridors/road stretches in New Delhi, South and South West Distt. 50 Police Control Room vans have been multi-tasked to perform traffic duties as well.

- Plain clothed staff has been deployed in the blue line buses to travel from origin to destination and note down the traffic violations committed by them. This has resulted in education and enforcement of rules among erring drivers of the blue line buses. Plain clothed teams have also been deployed in private vehicles to trail the blue line buses to check their conduct and behaviour on the roads and also videograph the same. Deployment of decoy passengers on several bus routes is also done to note down visible traffic violations and subsequent prosecution by traffic officers. Proposals for cancellation of the driving licenses of drivers of blue line buses are also sent to STA.
- In order to discipline the bus commuters as well as to ensure that buses halt at the bus stops in the bus box, important bus stands have been selected for vigorous enforcement and education by deploying traffic police men and local police. It has brought about perceptible improvement at these bus stands.
- Nine (9) traffic patrols (24x7) have been introduced to check traffic violations.
- With an objective to curb road accidents and enforce traffic discipline on stretches of roads prone to over-speeding and drunken driving, the Delhi Traffic Police further strengthened special night checking-cum-patrolling scheme. To check rash and negligent driving, besides taking action under Motor Vehicle Act, action has also been initiated u/s 279 IPC.

- The Delhi Traffic Police introduced a scheme of Chase, Check and Challan against those indulging in traffic violations particularly over-speeding, lane jumping, red light jumping, riding without helmet, triple riding etc.
- In order to discipline pedestrians and prevent the incidence of jay-walking, the Delhi Traffic Police has started a special prosecution drive against pedestrians at six selected intersections in various parts of Delhi. This has resulted in better road discipline and safety among pedestrians.
- 50 model intersections have been identified where strict enforcement of traffic rules and regulations is carried out, regular announcement on road safety tips to general public through PA equipments and constant presence of traffic police personnel at these junctions is ensured.
- A Traffic Management Center has been established at Teen Murti Traffic Lines, Mother Teresa Crescent, New Delhi with a view to resolve traffic related problems and to coordinate with civic agencies. The objectives of the Traffic Management Center is to redress the complaints of general public regarding traffic, look into the suggestions received from general public regarding traffic management, coordinate with civic agencies i.e. MCD, PWD and NDMC and to adopt a synergistic approach for providing improved and better traffic management on the roads. A Traffic Helpline is working round the clock. A Creative Solution Module (CSM) has been created in the Traffic Unit. The objective of CSM is to study

traffic related issues and suggest solutions.

- Process for implementation of Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) before Commonwealth Games 2010, under which setting of Urban Traffic Control system for real time traffic management, video surveillance, installation of Variable Message Signs at important locations for the guidance of motorists and general public, installation of Red Speed Check Camera etc. has been initiated. For online monitoring of traffic situation, the high resolution digital IP Cameras shall be set up, which are remotely controlled, to capture the flow of traffic and abnormal incidents. Consultants have been appointed by Delhi Traffic Police to oversee the design and implementation of Intelligent Traffic Systems Project in Delhi before Commonwealth Games, 2010. A sum of Rs.6.73 crore has been released to the Consultants in 2008-09 as pre-investment activity.

## Security of Delhi Metro

6.22 The Government of India has decided to hand over security of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) from Delhi Police to Central Industrial Security Force



*Lady armed commando of CISF in alert position at Shastri Nagar metro station*

(CISF). For this purpose, 1,633 posts were created in CISF and it took over the security of Delhi Metro on April 15, 2007. The strength of CISF has been increased to 3,040 by sanctioning creation of 1,407 additional posts. A proposal for provision of security-related equipment worth Rs. 31 crore, to be provided by DMRC to CISF, has also been approved.

## **COMMONWEALTH GAMES - 2010**

6.23 In order to ensure effective security arrangements for the Commonwealth Game – 2010, New Delhi, an Empowered Security Committee (ESC) under the chairmanship of Union Home Secretary and another committee called the Commonwealth Games Security Review Committee (CWGSRC) under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (CS), in the Ministry of Home Affairs have been constituted in this Ministry to review the security arrangements for

Commonwealth Games 2010 on a regular basis. The ESC basically approves the security arrangements for Commonwealth Game - 2010. It is assisted by the CWGSRC, which may examine the details and ensure necessary follow-up action in this regard. It may also examine and recommend proposals for acquisition and deployment of specialized security equipment to the ESC for making adequate security arrangements for the Games. The Committee met frequently during the year to review and monitor the security arrangements for the Games, and took a number of important decisions, including decisions relating to installation of surveillance and other security related equipments and systems at various Commonwealth Games related venues. The Commonwealth Youth Games – 2008 have already been held successfully at Pune (Maharashtra) during October 12-18, 2008.

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