

POLICE FORCES

CHAPTER VIII

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

8.1 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 a unique advantage of handling specific 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 related to the Service, including cadre structure, recruitments, trainings, cadre allocations, confirmations, empanelment, deputations, pay & allowances, disciplinary matters, etc.

8.2 The Service is organized in 24 State cadres/Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for Union Government. In every cadre a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built-in for sending the officers on deputations. The structure of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India and the concerned State Government ordinarily at intervals of every 5 years. In the year 2009, the strength and composition of the cadres of Assam- Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal were reviewed and finalized. Necessary notifications were also issued.

8.3 The authorized strength of the Indian Police Service Officers and their in-position status as on 1.1.2010 is tabulated below:-

State/Cadre	Authorize strength	Officers in-position
Andhra Pradesh	226	185
AGMU	196	168
Assam-Meghalaya	172	124
Bihar	193	153
Chhattisgarh	81	76
Gujarat	161	141
Haryana	117	109
Himachal Pradesh	75	64
Jammu & Kashmir	135	107
Jharkhand	110	102
Karnataka	172	132
Kerala	142	115
Madhya Pradesh	291	215
Maharashtra	236	208
Manipur-Tripura	121	102
Nagaland	60	37
Orissa	159	99
Punjab	144	112
Rajasthan	193	154
Sikkim	32	32
Tamil Nadu	236	196
Uttarakhand	60	58
Uttar Pradesh	404	346
West Bengal	297	226
IPS Officers of 2009 Batch, presently under Training in NPA.	NA	122
Total	4013	3382



8.4 The Ministry constituted one member Committee in the year 2009 to study the reasons of short-fall in the Indian police Service and to recommend a recruitment plan for the period from 2009 to 2020 duly suggesting the measures required to be taken in the immediate as well as long term. Shri Kamal Kumar submitted his report on September 15, 2009. This Ministry is taking necessary action on the recommendations of Shri Kamal Kumar.

8.5 The one member committee, in its report specifically commented upon mechanism of the review of the strength and composition of a cadre of IPS and in specific to the guidelines which were followed for revising the strength and composition of a cadre of IPS. Accordingly, the norms/guidelines, of cadre review have now been revised and based on the new norms/guidelines, the proposals of cadre review of 12 cadres (Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur-Tripura, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) have been finalized in the Ministry and in respect of remaining cadres, this Ministry has already initiated to undertake an exercise of mid-term cadre review on the basis of revised guidelines.

8.6 The Government of India, in consultation with the concerned States, decides on the number of vacancies to be filled in a particular year through regular recruitment and promotion. Appointments in the Indian Police Service of the Direct Recruits are made through the annual Civil Services Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). There is a shortage of IPS officers at the level of SP in all the State cadres. To minimize the shortage of IPS officers at SP level, a decision has been taken to increase the batch-size of Indian Police Service from 130 to 150 from CSE, 2009 onwards. The SPS officers are inducted to the IPS by promotion on the

recommendation of Selection Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Chairman/Member, UPSC and having representatives of Government of India and State Governments as members. After induction they continue working in their own States while the regular recruits are allocated to the different State cadres / joint cadres. The extant rule provide for inter cadre transfers in consultation with the State Governments.

8.7 Another major recommendation of the committee is that the UPSC should be moved for recruiting 70 candidates during 2010 to 2017 through Limited Competitive Examinations to overcome the shortage of Direct Recruited IPS Officers. Accordingly, this Ministry has mooted a proposal to UPSC & DOP&T to introduce the 3rd mode of recruitment to IPS. It is proposed to recruit 80 officers through Limited Competitive Examinations for a period of 7 years, which after attrition will make available about 500 officers.

8.8 The regular recruits before confirmation in the IPS undergo 15 weeks Foundational Course training at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussorie, 44 weeks basic/professional training at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVP NPA), Hyderabad and 34 weeks Practical Training in States/Cadres they are allotted to, while the promoted officers undergo induction training of six weeks at SVP NPA, Hyderabad.

8.9 In order to upscale the abilities of officers to handle the emerging challenges like terrorism, white collar crimes etc., a number of specialized trainings in fields related to policing are given in the police training centres of excellence in India and abroad. Mandatory Mid-Career Training Programmes (MCTP) for the IPS is being introduced from 2010. These trainings are being organized in selected



domestic and foreign institutions of repute in three phases to prepare the officers for assumption of higher roles of DIG, IG and ADG/DG. SVP NPA, Hyderabad would co-ordinate for organizing MCTP for the IPS officers.

8.10 The IPS officers during their career have an option to serve on deputation with the Central Police Organizations after being empanelled at the levels of DIG, IG, ADG and DG at the Centre. These empanelments are processed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The officers empanelled up to the ADG level are posted in CPOs with the approval of the Competent Authority in the Ministry of Home Affairs. For the DG level appointments to the CPMFs, the panels nominating the candidates for consideration of Competent Authority are proposed by Committee on National Security and Central Police Personnel Welfare (CNS & CPPW). This Committee was constituted as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Shri Prakash Singh and Others Vs. Union of India & Others [WP(C) No.310 of 1996].

8.11 The IPS officers besides the above-said MHA-specific deputations can serve on deputation within the country and abroad at the levels of Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary and equivalent posts with the other Ministries of the Central Government. In order to be considered for these postings, the officers are empanelled by the DoPT through Ministry of Home Affairs. The IPS officers can also serve as CVOs on deputation with Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Central Staffing Scheme.

8.12 The matters related to the IPS officer's leave, provident fund, group insurance, vigilance status, review of performance for continuation in Service on attaining the age of 50/55 years, resignations, voluntary retirement, pension, grant of extension in Service, re-employment/

commercial employment after retirement are dealt in this Ministry. The Annual Performance Appraisal Reports (PAR) are also handled in this Ministry. Executive Record (ER) Sheets of the IPS officers have been computerized. This is resulting in effective monitoring, timely processing of appointments, deputations and deployments of the officers.

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

8.13 SVP NPA is a premier police training institution in the country. It was established in 1948 at Mount Abu and, after shifting to Hyderabad in 1975, is now functioning as a 'Centre of Excellence'. 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. It advises the Academy on various measures for improving standards taking into account the emerging problems and present day requirements.

8.14 The Academy conducts the basic courses for the regular recruits and induction trainings for the SPS officers appointed to IPS by promotion. The Academy runs special courses to train the trainers/instructors of police training institutions of the States as well as Central Police Forces, laying special emphasis on values of discipline, integrity, character, professional ethics in service. For the in-service trainings programmes modules on subjects like computers, insurgency, anti-terrorism, disaster management, field craft and tactics, simulation exercise investigation, community policing have been included. The Academy has started conducting special course on "TACTICS". The



Cabinet Secretary visited the Academy to deliver the 24th S.V.P. Memorial lecture on October 30, 2009. Mr. Alain Le Roy, UN Under Secretary General alongwith 05 members of UN peacekeeping Operations visited the Academy on October 14, 2009.

8.15 The Academy also 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, 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.

8.16 In pursuance to the PM's instruction, Mid-Career training programme for IPS Officers is being introduced from 2010 and is in its final leg of administrative arrangements. Three Institutes, viz. Charles Sturt University, Australia; Cambridge University, U.K.; and Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad have been selected for three phases. Special training efforts have been undertaken by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) to train the State Police Forces to combat LWE extremism, terrorism, etc. Collaboration with the Ministry of Defence for this purpose is also being ventured.

Setting up of Special Tactical Wing in SVP NPA, Hyderabad

8.17 In order to upscale the capabilities of Police officers to meet today's challenges and counter terrorism a Special Tactics Wing has been established in SVP NPA, Hyderabad. This Ministry released Rs.2 crore for further

strengthening of Special Tactics Wing in the Academy. The courses provide training to young SsP/Dy.SsP to combat anti-naxal, anti-terrorism and also to meet the emerging challenges to public order management.

NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY, UMSAW, SHILLONG

8.18 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. It was later renamed as 'North Eastern Police Academy' in 1980. After creation of the Department of DoNER, NEPA was placed under that Department. With effect from 1st April 2007, NEPA was transferred to this Ministry.

8.19 NEPA conducts both induction and in-service courses for the Police Personnel of NE States at various levels. It also conducts several workshops /seminars, etc. on police related topics.

8.20 Consequent upon the transfer of NEPA to this Ministry, it has been decided to upgrade NEPA to a State-of-the-Art institute catering to the training needs of NE States while also working as a repository of information related to North-East specific issues on policing and internal security.

8.21 A plan with an outlay of Rs. 49.50 crore under the 11th Plan was approved for the upgradation and strengthening of NEPA. Consequently infrastructure is being upgraded by way of taking up several construction activities and providing necessary equipments there.



CENTRAL POLICE FORCES

8.22 There are seven Central Police Forces (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 & equipped for internal security management. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialized wings of the CRPF to deal with riots and left wing militancy respectively. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), airports, industrial buildings, museums and Government buildings. NSG is a specialized force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing high risk VIPs.

ASSAM RIFLES (AR)

8.23 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 Battalions (Bns.), 1 Training Centre & School, 3 Maintenance Groups, 3 Workshops, 1 Construction & Maintenance Company and a few Ancillary Units. The Force has dual role of maintaining internal security in the States in the North Eastern Region and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border. The Force works under the operational control of the Army. During the year, action to review, rationalize and strengthen the border guarding arrangements on the Indo-Myanmar border has been initiated. The official web-site of the Assam Rifles is assamrifles.com.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE

8.24 Border Security Force (BSF) was raised in 1965, with strength of 25 Battalions (Bns.) and 3 Companies (Coys.) to do away with multiplicity of State forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighboring countries. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 159 Bns. with 7 Coys. each, 5 major training institutions, 09 subsidiary training centers and 04 minor training institutions. The Force headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations include 2 Special Directorates General, i.e. Spl. DG (East) and Spl. DG (West), 10 Frontiers and 39 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing and Air Wing. Its operational responsibility is spread over 6,385.36 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.

8.25 The Government have sanctioned the raising of 29 more Bns. of the BSF with 07 Coys pattern over a period of 5 years starting from 2009-10. At present 03 Sectors and 01 Frontier are under raising during 2009-10 for further strengthening the deployment on the Indo-Bangladesh border and also to ensure regular training, and rest and recuperation of the personnel. Three more Frontier Headquarters and 07 more Sector Headquarters are also to be created for operational command and control of the additional battalions. The total strength of the Force is 2,19,560 as on January 1, 2010. Total 1,165 women are working in BSF in different groups. In its fight against militancy from January 01, 2009 to December 31, 2009, BSF killed 07 militants, apprehended 24 militants and got surrender of 37 militants, apart from effecting seizure of 141 arms, 2,852 rounds of assorted ammunition and 18 IEDs. In



Union Home Minister inspection the passing our parade of Mahila Constables of BSF

its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border crimes, BSF seized contraband goods worth Rs.233.63 crore, apprehended 4,322 intruders/extruders and killed 89 along the International Border. In this period 09 BSF personnel laid down their lives and 28 got injured in operations. The official web-site of the BSF is bsf.nic.in.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

8.26 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 285 units including 57 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 80 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown several fold and crossed 1,20,000 personnel as on January 22, 2010 with a provision for review in 2011. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a PSU-centric organization. Instead, it has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in

diverse regions including terrorist and naxal affected areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to 289 units which includes Atomic Power Plants, Space Installations, Defence Production Units, Mines, Oil Fields and Refineries, Major Sea Ports, Heavy Engineering Steel Plants, Fertilizer units, Airports, Hydro electric/thermal power plants, sensitive Government buildings and even heritage monuments (including the Taj Mahal and Red Fort). Among the important responsibilities recently entrusted to the CISF are the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, VIP Security, Disaster Management and establishment of a Formed Police Unit (FPU) of the UN at Haiti. CISF is also one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection cover to 80 Industrial Undertakings. The Fire Wing is equipped with the latest firefighting equipment and in the current year has saved property worth Rs.14.09 crore from fire.

8.27 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to Kandahar. The Force



Union Home Minister inspection the Guard of Honour during his visit at CISF HQ

has so far taken over security of all major airports in the country, which includes international airports of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. Besides, it has taken over security of 50 Government buildings, which includes North Block, part of South Block and CGO Complex at Delhi. CISF provides technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to industries in Public and private sectors. The CISF Act was amended to enable the Force to provide security, on payment basis, to private/joint venture industrial undertakings, which are vital for the security and economy of the country. After the Mumbai terrorist attack in November 2008, the mandate of the force has

been broadened to provide direct security cover to private sector also. More than 102 private sector installations have already requested for CISF protection and Infosys Technologies Limited – a multinational information technology services company’s headquarter in



CISF jawans providing security cover to HQ of Infosys Technology Limited



Bangalore, became the first Private sector company to get the CISF security cover on August 1, 2009. CISF is a cost Re-imburement Force i.e. it is not a burden on the National Exchequer. CISF in the month of October, 2009 has started a passenger friendly utility on its official website www.cisf.gov.in for the Lost and Found articles at all Airports where CISF has been deployed.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

8.28 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. It has an approved strength of 206 Bns. [183 Executive Bns. (2 Bns. under raising), 2 Disaster Management Bns., 3 Mahila Bns. (01 Bn. under raising), 10 RAF Bns., 5 Signal Bns., 6 CoBRA Bns. (4 Bns. under raising) and 1 Special Duty Group, 37 Group Centres, 14 Training Institutions (1 CIAT school under raising), four 100 bedded Hospitals, seventeen 50 bedded Composite Hospitals, 7 Arms Workshops and 3 Central Weapon Stores (01 under raising)]. In addition the Force also has Command/Supervisory formations viz 3 Special DG Zones, 1 ADG Zone, 17 IG Sectors and 47 DIG Ranges, besides Force HQrs/Directorate General. In addition to above, recently, in September 2009, the Government have sanctioned 38 Bns. including 2 Mahila Bns., 7 GCs/R HQrs, 2 SHQrs, 1 CIAT School and 1 CWS alongwith dedicated manpower for Intelligence cell, vigilance cell, security platoon, Dog handlers, pioneer unit, CRPF Academy and addl post for signal Bns. to be raised in a period of 10 years starting from 2009-10. It has become the

largest Central Para Military Force (CPMF). The Force is at present handling a wide range of duties covering law and order and counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-terrorism operations. The Force plays a key role in assisting States in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. It plays an important role in peaceful conduct of election in States/at the Centre. The Force also has ladies contingents organized into three Mahila Bns. (one under raising).

8.29 The CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil in various sensitive areas. They are also performing guarding duties of the vital installations and buildings of religious importance. The Force plays an important role in the arrangements for the annual Amaranth Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir.

8.30 Under a well-planned computerization policy for automation of the functionalities of the Force, CRPF has established an Intranet named "SELO" connecting 114 offices, including 5 Training Laboratories, situated at 65 physical locations across the country. The Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity between different locations is achieved by hiring 64KBPs Leased Lines which is likely to be converted into 2 Mbps. Proposal for Computerization of Intranet SELO as Phase-2 of all remaining static establishments i.e. RAF Units/Signal Units, Training/Other Institutions, Composite Hospitals, CWS and all Executive Battalions are under process. The official web-site of the CRPF is crpf.nic.in.

Rapid Action Force (RAF)

8.31 In 1992, 10 Bns. of CRPF were re-organized and converted into 10 Bns. of 4 Coys. each of RAF. The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective 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.

Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA)

8.32 In 2008 the Government approved the raising of 10 Bns. of a specialized Force named CoBRA in the CRPF over a period of three years, including two in 2008-09 and four each in 2009-10 and 2010-11. The CoBRA Bns. will be trained and equipped for commando and guerilla/jungle warfare type of short and intelligence based quick operations, and are proposed to be located mainly in area affected by Left Wing Extremism. 02 Bns of CoBRA having 18 teams each have already been operationalised in Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh) and Koraput (Orissa) Another 4 Bns. are undergoing training and likely to be operationalised during the year 2009-10. Like RAF, these Bns. will be organized on unattached pattern under the supervision of an Inspector General. To facilitate the Force to take spot decisions, an officer of the rank of Assistant Commandant has been provided at Team level and an officer of the rank of Deputy Commandant has been provided at the Coy level. To provide training to the personnel of the CoBRA Bns. as well as commando Coys. of State Governments, the existing four Jungle/Guerilla Warfare Schools at Silchar (Assam), Hazaribagh (Jharkhand), Sapri (Himachal Pradesh) and Gwaldham (Uttarakhand) are also being upgraded.

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE (ITBP)

8.33 ITBP was raised with 4 Service Bns. in the wake of India-China conflict in 1962. At present, it has 45 Service Bns. assisted by 4

Specialized Bns. 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. This force is deployed at altitudes ranging from 9,000 ft. to 18,600 ft. 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 also provides security to VVIPs, VIPs and protects vital installations, which include the Rastrapati Bhawan, the Vice-President's House, Parliament House and Raj Bhawan in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Having played a decisive role in combating militancy in Punjab, J&K and the North-East, it is now being inducted in Chhatisgarh for anti-Naxal operations. ITBP has been providing security cover to the Yatries of Kailash Mansarover Yatra since 1981. ITBP has 4 Frontiers headed by IsG, 13 sector headquarters headed by DIsg besides 3 training centres, including mountaineering and skiing institute at Auli.

8.34 In view of the continuous deployment of ITBP personnel in high altitude areas, the Government of India sanctioned 02 Zones, 06 Sector HQrs and 20 new Bns. to be raised in three financial years (2006-07 to 2008-09) for enabling rotation of troops from high altitude to plain areas and exposure of ITBP personnel to live action in internal security duties. Out of these, 02 Frontier Hqrs, 06 Sector Hqrs and 13 Bns. were raised till 2007-08 and are functioning at different locations. The remaining 07 Bns. have been raised during 2008-09 and the personnel are undergoing training. The four Mahila coys. recently inducted in the Force, are now completing their training. The Mahila component will strengthen the VVIP and VIP security functions and help in providing security to traders in Nathu La (Sikkim) and in escorting Kailash Mansarovar yatries. It has been decided



Union Home Minister inspection ITBP Raising Day Parade-2009

to form a Mahila Bn. of 4 Mahila GD Coys.

8.35 ITBP has been designated as the First Responder in the Himalayas for Disaster Management operations. A national level training institute in this regard has been established at the Basic Training Centre, Bhanu. The ITBP Academy at Mussoorie has been declared as a Centre of Excellence and the ITBP Mountaineering & Skiing Institute at Auli is one of the premier institutes for providing training in winter warfare, ice craft and Antarctica bound expeditions. Recently, out of its available resources, ITBP has established a Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School (CIJW) in Uttarakhand. It has trained 3 coys. which are being inducted in anti-Naxal operations. ITBP Teams have carried out major relief and rescue operations during earthquakes, landslides and floods. A High Altitude Medical Training School (HAMTS), has been established at Leh. For the welfare of women and children, Family welfare centre have been established which cater for the development of women with a view to augmenting their family income through

handicraft, food processing, cookery, bakery, etc. Also a Gender Budgeting Cell has been established at the Directorate General which has implemented various schemes for benefiting the women employees of the Force.

8.36 ITBP has also contributed significantly in the UN peace-keeping efforts in strife-torn countries like Angola, Namibia, Bosnia and Kosovo etc. Presently, a formed Police unit has been sent to the Democratic Republic of Congo, for peace-keeping, under the aegis of the United Nations. A contingent of well trained commandos has been providing security to the Indian Embassy and its four Consulates in Afghanistan. The official web-site of the ITBP is itbpolice.nic.in.

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

8.37 National Security Guard was set up in 1984 as a Federal Contingency Deployment Force for combating terrorist activities with a



view to protect the States against internal disturbances and for matters connected therewith. 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 Police/State Police Forces. NSG Commandos are trained in high-risk tasks like counter-hijacking and counter-terrorist operations. They are also assigned the task of providing mobile security protection to designated high risk VIPs.

8.38 NSG has conducted a number of important operations in the past including the operation at Akshardham Temple, Ahmedabad and at Hotel Taj, Hotel Oberai-Trident and Nariman House in Mumbai during the terrorist attack from November 26-29, 2008. NSG has been deployed to provide security cover during important events like Republic Day, Parliament Sessions, Independence Day and visits of VVIPs and during national important seminars, conferences, etc. NSG personnel have rendered assistance on several occasions in bomb disposal, which saved many innocent lives. The NSG personnel also perform duties as Sky Marshals as well. 45 Women/Mahila personnel have been inducted in NSG as commandos/medical staff etc. In accordance with the decision of the Government of India, NSG commandos are also performing duties as Sky Marshals to cover designated domestic and international flights. In addition to its operational tasks, the Force provides training on special commando action, bomb disposal (BD) techniques and VIP security to personnel of the Armed Forces, CPFs/State Police and security force personnel of friendly neighboring countries. In Delhi, NSG commandos are kept on alert at fixed locations to meet any contingency. These commandos are also deployed for special security coverage on occasions of national importance like

Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations and also during the visit of foreign dignitaries and Heads of State/Government. With the threat of terrorism remaining unchanged throughout the world, NSG continues to remain on high alert to ward off terrorist and hijack situations anywhere in the country. NSG sky marshals continue to be deployed on board Indian registered carriers on designated domestic routes and international flights.

8.39 Notifications were issued on January 23, 2009 under the Aircraft Act, 1934, empowering certain officers of Central Government not below the rank of Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Aviation or Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Director General NSG or any other member of NSG not below the rank of IG, to requisition aircraft to enable quick movement of NSG Teams. Towards this end, voluntary agreements have also been entered into between NSG and scheduled airlines operators registered under DGCA on February 11, 2009. The official web-site of the NSG is nsg.gov.in.

NSG Regional Hubs

8.40 In the wake of the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November 2008, the Government has announced the setting up of NSG Regional Hubs in various parts of the country with a view to cut delay in deployment of NSG in a crisis situation. Four Regional Hubs of National Security Guards with a total strength of 1,086 personnel i.e. 241 personnel for each Hub and 122 personnel for Administrative support have been set up by the Government at Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai. These Hubs have been made operational on June 30/July 1, 2009. NSG and State Police Forces would maintain a close liaison. In case of any crisis situation, NSG can be deployed immediately on the request of concerned State Government. A Quick Reaction Team of NSG has also been set



Union Home Minister inaugurating NSG Regional Hub at Chennai

up at IGI Airport, Delhi for quick deployment in case of an emergent situation. Action is being taken to acquire the land required for setting up of Regional Centre at Hyderabad and Kolkata on the lines of existing NSG Centre at Manesar.

8.41. NSG maintains the National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) at its main Centre at Manesar, Gurgaon, 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 also 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 organizes an international seminar every year and publishes a professional journal “Bombshell” on explosion-related subjects.

SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL (SSB)

8.42 The Special Service Bureau (SSB) was set up in early 1963 in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build up the morale and

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

8.43 The Force has 41 Bns. on 7 coys pattern and 25 areas headed by Area Organizers with 3 Frontier and 8 Sector HQrs. SSB is now functioning in 7 Border States covering a stretch of 1,751 km. of the International Border in 20 districts along Indo-Nepal Border and about 120 km. along the Indo-Bhutan border. SSB Bns. have also been deployed for election duties and on internal security duties in naxal affected areas. During the period from April 01, 2009 to December 31, 2009, SSB has seized Contrabands of Rs.12.86 crore, Nepali Currency Rs.60.29 lakh, Small Arms 59 Nos., Cartridges 294



rounds and Magazine 02 Nos.

8.44 SSB has a strong Civic Action Programme under which the Force provides medical aid and medicines, implements veterinary aid programmes, organizes social awareness campaigns, vocational training, youth awareness activities and community infrastructure development. During the year 2009-10, 04 Samajik Chetna Abhiyan including 20 Multi Dimensional Mini Campaigns were organized in 36 villages. During these campaigns, 92,188 patients were treated under Medical Civic Action (MCA), 95,970 Nos. of animals were treated under Veterinary Civic Action (VCA). 31 cultural shows, 31 exhibition shows, 08 Rallies, 16 Games & Sports competition, 05 celebration of important days, 16 public meetings and study tours, 16 Motivational talks on various topics covering Nationalism, Patriotism, National Integration, Communal Harmony, Drug abuse etc were held/delivered in which 26,800 villagers participated/benefited. The official web-site of the SSB is ssb.nic.in.

REVISED RECRUITMENT SCHEME OF CONSTABLES IN CENTRAL POLICE FORCES

8.45 The recruitment scheme of constables in CPFs has been revised in order to make the recruitment process fair, efficient, effective, transparent, to reduce the scope of subjectivity and to maximize the use of technology in the recruitment process. The salient features of the revised recruitment schemes of recruitment of Constables in CPMFs are as under:-

- i. A website will be opened along with the help line and complaint line giving therein landline telephone numbers, mobile telephone numbers and SMS base

assistance.

- ii. Application Form should be designed centrally in OMR sheet so that it can be scrutinized promptly through computer.
- iii. PET will now be only qualifying in nature and it will not carry any mark.
- iv. The written test will consist of only OMR based objective type multiple choice.
- v. Question papers may be in different series, which will have the questions in different orders.
- vi. The question papers should be set centrally.
- vii. Interview may be discontinued.
- viii. No officer against whom Departmental Proceedings for major penalty is pending should be associated with the recruitment process. Similarly, an officer against whom charges of bungling in previous recruitment have been proved should not be associated with the recruitment process for next five years.
- ix. No officer belonging to the state in which the recruitment is being done should be a member of any recruitment board for that state.
- x. The recruitment process should be preferably video graphed.
- xi. The biometric methods should be used at all stages of the recruitment (In the absence of computer based biometric equipments, thumb impression digital photograph, and any specific identifying mark in the body may be used)

8.46 With a view to providing more job opportunities to the youth of Border States and militancy-affected areas, 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. Government from time to time notifies the districts/areas affected by militancy.
- In Forces other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy-affected areas i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States and naxal affected areas, as notified from time to time.

Air Support to CPFs

8.47 The Air Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on May 1, 1969 to provide air support to CPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of BOPs located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, conveyance of contingents for operational purposes and air courier service of CPFs personnel. It consists of two wings i.e. fixed wing and Rotary wing. Both these wings have been expanded in the last few years and further expansion is now underway.

8.48 Action for procurement of 3 fixed wing aircraft through the Ministry of Defence was initiated during the year. In addition, firm order for procurement of 8 ALH/Dhruv helicopters has been placed with Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL). Out of eight helicopters, 3 ALH/Dhruv helicopters have been inducted in the fleet and made operational at Ranchi and Raipur. Remaining five ALH/Dhruv helicopters are likely to be inducted in fleet of BSF by March 31, 2010.

MODERNIZATION OF CPFs

8.49 In order to meet the challenges posed by militancy, insurgency and terrorist

activities in various parts of the country, the Government had approved a 5 year plan (2002-07) for modernization of 6 CPFs viz. Assam Rifles, BSF, CRPF, CISF, ITBP and NSG with an outlay of Rs.3,740.71 crore. The period of implementation of the Scheme was later extended by 3 years i.e. up to 2009-10. NSG has incurred expenditure to the tune of Rs.405.51 lakh for procurement of items under modernization plan and procurement to the tune of Rs.713.38 lakh are in pipeline.

8.50 The Government had separately approved a modernization plan for the SSB involving an expenditure of Rs.444.33 crore over a period of 3 years starting from 2005-06. Against it, expenditure to the tune of Rs.281.31 crore has been utilized. This plan was due to end in March 2008. However, this period has been extended till March 31, 2010 and will now co-terminate with the scheme pertaining to other CPMFs.

8.51 The provisions made under the Scheme for modernization of the CPFs are in addition to the normal provisions being made for weaponry, equipment, communications, mobility, clothing, tentage, etc. in the normal budget.

Expenditure on CPFs

8.52 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 in the following table:

Actual Expenditure on CPFs during the period from 2000-2001 to 2009-10

(Rupees in crore)

YEAR	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
2000-2001	635.32	2157.78	802.30	1653.25	416.06	90.34	322.28	6077.33
2001-2002	776.25	2399.02	860.55	1894.42	417.08	82.79	327.03	6757.14
2002-2003	711.20	2668.41	936.65	961.13	470.25	95.90	325.77	6169.31
2003-2004	929.15	2970.24	982.19	2087.78	468.32	113.81	315.92	7867.41
2004-2005	1005.64	2635.76	1061.24	2516.96	552.72	128.00	381.84	8282.16
2005-2006	1314.17	3560.45	1134.07	3228.03	576.25	140.28	581.97	10535.22
2006-2007	1478.29	3398.85	1225.59	3642.40	707.99	151.19	779.92	11384.23
2007-2008	1541.81	3879.00	1376.23	3911.69	1000.73	163.90	943.70	12817.06
2008-2009	2016.27	5398.50	2169.28	5557.82	1433.24	210.52	1241.63	18027.26
2009-2010	1599.02	4472.66	1978.88	5262.33	1134.05	231.70	801.31	15479.95

Training of Police Personnel

8.53 The Government of India attaches great importance to police training. Apart from the SVP NPA, Hyderabad, there are number of training institutes of the CPFs, designated as Centres of Excellence, which impart training in specialized skills, not only to the personnel of the CPFs, but also to personnel from the State Police Forces.

8.54 The 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 combats, etc. These courses have been organized in countries like Japan, Singapore, USA, Italy, etc. With the help of the officers receiving training abroad, courses are being replicated in India to have a multiplier effect.

Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools

8.55 With a view to provide training to police personnel on tackling the menace of left

wing extremism /terrorism, the Government has decided to set up Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) temporary schools, to begin with, in the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Orissa. Twenty such schools (four CIAT schools in each of the five States) would be set up under a centrally sponsored scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 52.40 crore. An amount of Rs. 22.50 crore (Rs. 4.5 crore to each of the five States) released so far for establishment of 15 CIAT schools. The first batch of 105 Orissa police personnel are getting training in one such CIAT school in Orissa .

Central Academy for Police Training

8.56 It has been decided to establish a Central Academy for Police training(CAPT) at Bhopal as a Centre of Excellence for training of Police trainers, across the country, as also to provide training for direct recruit deputy Superintendents of Police and in-service and specialized training to State Police officers. An outlay of Rs. 47.14 crore has been approved for setting up of the Academy(first



phase), 400 acres of land has been obtained free of cost for the CAPT from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, and work on setting up of the academy will commence during the current year.

Central Detective Training Schools(CDTS).

8.57 Presently three Central Detective training Schools (CDTS) are functioning under the aegis of BPR&D in Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kolkata. It has been decided to establish two more CDTSs during the 11th Plan and these are tentatively proposed to be established at Ahmedabad, Gujarat and Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Action is underway for identification/procurement of land and work on the above CDTSs is expected to commence during the current year.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO CPFs

CPMF Housing Project on PPP Basis

8.58 To address the issue of housing shortage in Para Military Forces, a Mega Housing Project has been launched for creation of 1 lakh houses across the country of CPMFs personnel under 'PPP' scheme. The project is also being given technical and consultancy support from Asian Development Bank and Ministry of Finance. For the project, Transaction Advisor has been appointed for inviting competitive bids through a transparent process under the PPP model which is expected to improve the housing satisfaction level in the forces to the authorized level of 25%. The project will be completed in time bound manner and is aimed to accelerate the existing pace of construction of houses for

force personnel.

Pension and allowances

8.59 Following the introduction of the New Pension Scheme with effect from 2004, a variety of benefits, particularly those relating to extraordinary pension, etc., in the event of death and disability in action, etc., had become unavailable to the personnel of the CPFs. The matter was placed before the GoM and after detailed deliberation by this Ministry, DOP&PW has restored the additional relief on death/disability to the government servant covered under New Pension Scheme. A decision has also been taken to provide Risk and Hardship Allowances to personnel of the CPFs deployed in the border areas, and in internal security duties in different theatres, in line with allowances admissible to army personnel deployed on similar duties.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

8.60 The CPFs personnel are rendering valuable service in maintenance of internal security and guarding of international borders. Sometimes, while being a part of anti terrorist/naxal combats or some other internal security operations they either lose their limbs or perform supreme sacrifice of their lives. Considering these hard realities, CPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes. Under these Schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. In addition to that the Government sanctions substantial funds for the welfare of Force personnel and grants ex-gratia and family pension to the next of kin (NoK). A Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) has also been established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the



welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CPFs personnel. The task of the WARB initially is to lend an immediate helping hand to the dependents of the personnel dying in harness and those disabled by extending help to resolve personal problems relating to children's education, land/property's issues, serious medical problems, etc. An amount of Rs.700 lakh has been released to all CPMFs as Special Welfare Grant for the welfare of Jawans.

Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)

8.61 A Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) has been launched by the Government based on market model and envisages own regional depot in remote areas, to provide a wide range of consumer goods to personnel of the forces including ex-personnel and their families at convenient locations on least possible rates without compromising on quality. As on date, 131 Master Canteen and 694 unit canteen are functioning. Efforts are being made to persuade the States to grant VAT exemption to the CPFCS as has been done for the Army Canteens and at present six States- Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and Manipur have granted VAT exemption to CPC.

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

8.62 The CPMF personnel while performing their extremely tough and peculiar duties stay away from their families for years and are not in a position to fulfill their family commitments. Their children get deprived of requisite paternal support. Considering this, Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme has been introduced to encourage higher technical and professional education for the wards and widows of in-service and ex-CPMF personnel. Under this

Scheme, the scholarships for pursuing education in the field of Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, etc. are being awarded. An amount of Rs.70.56 lakh has been sent to WARB for distribution of scholarship to 435 (177 girls and 258 boys) candidates.

8.63 In another scheme the wards of CPMF personnel are nominated for admissions to the medical/dental colleges in the State against the seats allocated for the purpose to this Ministry by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Prevention of HIV/AIDS

8.64 CPMF personnel are generally performing their duties in a difficult environment. While guarding the borders, they have to be posted at the highest altitudes and have to face hostile conditions while combating naxals and terrorists. To meet all these challenges, the CPMF personnel have to be highly mentally alert and physically fit. In order to ensure the fitness of physical and mental health of the CPMF personnel and for prevention of stress, the Government of India has organized courses of Vyakti Vikas Kendra, Art of Living and Yoga camps. For prevention of epidemic like HIV AIDS amongst the Force personnel, several educational and awareness generating steps have been taken. The State police are also being involved in implementation of strategy for containing the disease within the uniformed services. The State nodal officers for the purpose have been appointed and in order to sensitize them towards AIDS control with the support of NGOs and the State authorities, four regional level conferences have been organized.

Women in Police Services

8.65 A number of steps like re-orienting the



training programmes to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training; re-orientation of syllabi; assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the woman police officers into the mainstream of policing. In order to check crime against women, a conscious decision has been taken to increase the representation of women both in States Police Forces as well as in CPFs. States have also been requested to take steps such as increased maternity leave, to facilitate environment more compatible to women police personnel.

8.66 At present total 3,290 women in various groups are working in CRPF. Similarly BSF has recruited 642 female constables (GD) and 03 Sub-Inspectors (GD) during the said period. Total 45 women employees including 18 commandos are serving in the NSG. Total 1,164 women employees are serving in BSF.

Deployment of Central Police Forces (CPFs)

8.67 CPMFs are made available in aid of the State Governments and Union territories to maintain public order. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the country. They have also assisted in smooth conduct of free, fair and peaceful Assembly Elections as well as Bye-Elections in the country.

8.68 During the year 2009-10, the CPMFs continued to assist the States of J&K, North Eastern States and Naxal affected States in combating terrorism and militancy. A large number of CPMFs were mobilized and deployed for General Elections 2009 in the Country as well as Assembly Elections in Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra and Jharkhand. During the year CPMFs were also

mobilized and deployed for Election duties in various States in the country for Bye-Elections. CPMFs/RAF were also deployed in the States for maintaining peace and communal harmony, especially in the States of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal during communal disturbances in these States during the year. During the year, CPMFs have also been mobilized and deployed for Anti Naxal Operations in LWE states.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs) in States

8.69 With a view to strengthening the capabilities of the States, and reducing their dependence upon CPFs to deal with various types of Law and Order and internal security situations, a Scheme of raising India Reserve Battalions in the States was introduced in the early 1970s. The Scheme provides for assistance to the States by way of raising cost, including one year's salary, and some element of Infrastructure/Capital Cost. The objective, apart from creating a well trained armed Police force in the States, is also that, in the event of requirements elsewhere, IRBs could be deployed outside the State also. Considering the response of the States in terms of actual raising of sanctioned battalions, the level of financial assistance has been progressively stepped up. Presently, 75% of the standard Raising cost of Rs.17 crore and assistance for Infrastructure and Capital costs with a ceiling of Rs.15 crore is being provided to the State Governments for raising IRBs. So far, 145 IRBs have been sanctioned, including 60 in the last 5 years, and 105 battalions have been raised. The progress of raising is being closely monitored.

8.70 The Government has also approved the provision of additional assistance @ Rs.3 crore per Coy for raising 2 Coys in each IRB sanctioned (and yet to be raised) after 2007-08 as



Commando Coys. This is aimed to enable the States to raise forces equipped with specialized skills and equipment to deal with various types of challenges posed by extremists and terrorists, etc.

Global Peace-keeping

8.71 This Ministry is also cooperating internationally by contributing in the UN efforts for global peacekeeping. Officers at various levels are sent on secondment whenever asked

Police Units (FPUs) are presently deployed with UN Peace Keeping Missions:-

- One each from BSF & ITBP at Congo
- Two FPUs from CRPF (01 Male and 01 Female) at Liberia
- One FPU from CISF at Haiti
- Now GOI has agreed for the deployment of two additional FPUs one each from BSF and Assam Rifles with UN Mission in Haiti. Both FPUs will be deployed shortly.



FFPU on UN Peacekeeping Mission in Liberia

by the UN and regular deployments of Formed Police Units too are made on request. During the period from April, 2009 to December 31, 2009, total 64 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CPFs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in Sudan, Timor, Haiti, Cyprus and Liberia. The following Formed

Awards and Medals

8.72 During the year 2009-2010 in recognition to the Service rendered by the police personnel and to boost the morale of the Forces following Gallantry/Service Medals were awarded:



Sl. No.	Name of State/UT Organisation/ Ministry	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished service (PPMDS)	Police Medal for meritorious service (PMMS)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	22	04	38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	03
3.	Assam	-	05	01	08
4.	Bihar	-	07	04	27
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	05	03	14
6.	Delhi	-	26	05	26
7.	Goa	-	-	02	01
8.	Gujarat	-	01	02	23
9.	Haryana	-	-	03	15
10.	Jharkhand	-	17	01	10
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	02	06
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	02	31	02	25
13.	Karnataka	-	-	05	29
14.	Kerala	-	-	02	19
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	12	05	32
16.	Maharashtra	01	01	05	65
17.	Manipur	-	74	01	03
18.	Meghalaya	-	08	01	03
19.	Mizoram	-	-	01	04
20.	Nagaland	-	-	01	03
21.	Orissa	-	-	03	16
22.	Punjab	-	-	04	29
23.	Rajasthan	-	-	04	30
24.	Sikkim	-	-	-	02
25.	Tamilnadu	-	-	04	26
26.	Tripura	-	03	02	06
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	19	06	68
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	02	07
29.	West Bengal	-	-	04	32
30.	UTs	-	-	-	-



Sl. No.	Name of State/UT Organisation/ Ministry	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished service (PPMDS)	Police Medal for meritorious service (PMMS)
a)	A & N Islands		-	01	02
b)	Chandigarh	-	-	02	02
c)	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	02
d)	Puducherry	-		-	03
31.	CPO's				
a)	ASSAM RIFLES	-	08	-	26
b)	BSF	06	10	08	84
c)	CISF	06	16	04	36
d)	CRPF	01	43	10	99
e)	ITBP	01	-	05	16
f)	SSB	-	-	02	20
h)	CBI	-	-	08	30
I	NSG			01	10
32	Cabinet Sectt.				
a)	SPG	-	-	01	12
33	M/o Home Affairs.	-	-	15	40
a)	N.E.PA.	-	-	01	02
b)	BPR&D	-	-	02	04
c)	D.C.P.W.	-	-	-	03
d)	N.C.R.B.	-	-	02	02
e)	N.H.R.C.		-		01
f)	SVPNPA	--	-	-	06
34	M/o Civil Aviation		-	-	01
35	M/o Railways	01	02	03	29
36	M/o External Affairs	-	-	-	01
37	National Investigation Agency(NIA)	-	-	01	01
38	M/o Parliamentary Affairs	-	-	-	01
39	M/o Urban Development	-	-	-	01
Total		18	310	145	1004

* The above figures pertain to Independence Day 2009 and Republic Day 2010. However, the same are yet to be published by way of Gazette Notification.
