

POLICE FORCES

CHAPTER VII

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

7.1 The Indian Police Service (IPS) is one of the three All India Services constituted under Article 312 of the Constitution of India. The IPS officers provide senior level leadership to Police forces both in the States and at the Centre. The all India character of the Service gives its members 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 and allowances, disciplinary matters, etc.

7.2 The Service is organized into 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 after every 5 years. In the year 2008, the strength and composition of the cadre of Andhra Pradesh, Assam- Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Kerala and Sikkim was reviewed and finalized. Necessary notification could also be issued in respect of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

7.3 The authorized strength of IPS Officers and their in-position status as on March 31, 2009 is tabulated below:-

State/Cadre	Authorized strength of officers	Officers in-position
Andhra Pradesh	226	194
AGMU	196	167
Assam-Meghalaya	153	136
Bihar	193	157
Chhattisgarh	81	78
Gujarat	161	143
Haryana	117	114
Himachal Pradesh	75	64
Jammu & Kashmir	135	116
Jharkhand	110	107
Karnataka	172	137
Kerala	139	121
Madhya Pradesh	231	218
Maharashtra	236	215
Manipur-Tripura	121	106
Nagaland	60	44
Orissa	159	101
Punjab	144	118
Rajasthan	184	158
Sikkim	32	32
Tamil Nadu	236	190
Uttarakhand	60	60
Uttar Pradesh	404	340
West Bengal	278	224
Total	3903	3340

7.4 The Government of India, in consultation with the concerned States, decides the number of vacancies to be filled in a particular year through regular recruitment and promotion. Considering the gap between the authorized strength of officers in various State Cadres and the officers actually in position, the level of intake into the service has been progressively increased, and was fixed at 130 in the year 2008. A Study has also been commissioned by the Ministry to study the issue in depth so that a detailed action plan for induction of IPS officers during the next decade could be worked out in view of the developments that have taken place in various cadres over the years, and the likely requirements in the coming years in the light of the emerging challenges for security and policing, both at the level of the States and the Central Para Military Forces/Central Police Organisations.

7.5 Appointments in the IPS of the Direct Recruits are made through the annual Civil Services Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). The State Police Service (SPS) officers are inducted into the IPS by promotion on the recommendation of a 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. There are provisions even to change the cadre of the IPS officers from one to another on grounds like marriage etc.

7.6 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.

7.7 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 2009. These trainings will be 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 the organizing of MCTP for the IPS officers.

7.8 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 Central Police Organisations (CPOs) with the approval of the Competent Authority in the Ministry. For the DG level appointments to the Central Para-Military Forces (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].

7.9 Besides the above-said MHA-specific deputations, the IPS officers 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/Departments of the Central Government. In order to be considered for these postings, the officers are empanelled by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) through this Ministry. The IPS officers can also serve as Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) on deputation with Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Central Staffing Scheme.

7.10 The matters related to the IPS officers' 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 and re-employment/commercial employment after retirement are dealt in this Ministry. The Annual Performance Appraisal Reports (PARs) 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 deployment of the officers.

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

7.11 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 the Ministry of Home Affairs, 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.

7.12 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 and 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.

7.13 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. In addition the Academy has also been training foreign police personnel from other countries, including Maldives, Mauritius, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Palestine, etc.

7.14 SVP NPA celebrated their Diamond Jubilee year in 2008. As a part of Diamond Jubilee Year Celebration, SVP NPA undertook a number of activities like holding a seminar of heads of police training institutes of SAARC countries, releasing commemoration postage stamp, etc. A documentary film on SVP NPA was also made and telecast on Doordarshan. Mid Career Training Programme for IPS Officers is being introduced from this year and NPA would conduct part of the course apart from coordinating the matter on behalf of this Ministry. The NPA has also introduced a number of new courses, during the year, particularly relating to tactics concerning jungle warfare and special urban situations for young IPS officers keeping in view the emerging security challenges.

NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY, UMSAW, SHILLONG

7.15 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 (NE) States. It was later renamed as 'North Eastern Police Academy' in 1980. After creation of the Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), NEPA was placed under that Department. With effect from April 1, 2007, NEPA was transferred to this Ministry.

7.16 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.

7.17 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.

7.18 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. The post of the Director, NEPA has been up-graded to the rank of IG from the existing rank of DIG.

CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFs)

7.19 There are seven CPFs under the Ministry of Home Affairs, namely Assam Rifles (AR), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), National Security Guard (NSG) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). AR, BSF,

ITBP and SSB are the border guarding forces while CRPF assists the States in matters related to law and order and is trained & equipped for internal security management. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialised 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 specialised force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing high risk VIPs.

ASSAM RIFLES (AR)

7.20 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 and School, 3 Maintenance Groups, 3 Workshops, 1 Construction and Maintenance Company and a few Ancillary



Former Union Home Minister inspecting the Guard of Honour during his visit to HQ DGAR in May, 2008

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.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

7.21 BSF was raised in 1965, with a strength of 25 Battalions (Bns.) and 3 Companies (Coys.) to do away with multiplicity of State forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighbouring countries. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 157 Bns. with 7 Coys. each, 5 major training institutions, 9 subsidiary training centres, 4 minor training institutions, 2 basic training centres and 1 recruit training centre. The Force headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations include 2 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 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.

7.22 The Government has sanctioned the raising of 29 more Bns. of the BSF on 7 coys. pattern for further strengthening the deployment on the Indo-Bangladesh border and also to ensure regular training, and rest and recuperation of the personnel. 3 more frontier headquarters and 7 more sector headquarters are also to be created for operational command and control of the additional battalions.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

7.23 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 280 PSUs including 57 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 79 establishments. Some of the important installations are space and atomic energy establishments, ports, airports, coal mines, steel plants, thermal and hydel power plants, oil and

petrochemicals installations, heavy industries, defence establishments, security presses, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, museums and historical monuments including Taj Mahal and Red Fort. Recently, the ceiling on the strength of CISF has been raised from 1,10,000 to 1,45,000 with a provision for review in 2011.

7.24 The specialised task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to Kandhar. The Force 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 49 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. In 2008 a Formed Police Unit (FPU) of CISF was deployed in UN Peace Keeping Mission in Haiti.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

7.25 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 203 Bns. [183 Executive Bns., 2 Disaster Management Bns., 2 Mahila Bns., 10 RAF Bns., 5 Signal Bns., 2 Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) Bns. (under raising) and 1 Special Duty Group], 37 Group Centres, 14 Training Institutions, four 100 bedded Hospitals, seventeen 50 bedded Composite Hospital, 7 Arms Workshops and 2 Central Weapon Stores. The Force has 3 Commands under a Special DG, 17 Sectors headed



SI (Manila) K.H. Tombi Devi receiving Arjun Award from the President of India

by IsG and 47 Ranges, besides Force Hqrs/ Directorate General. 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 organised into two Mahila Bns.

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

7.27 Under a planned Computerization policy for automation of the functions 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.

Rapid Action Force (RAF)

7.28 In 1992, 10 Bns. of CRPF were re-organised and converted into 10 Bns. of 4 Coys. each of Rapid Action

Force (RAF). The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective 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)

7.29 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. 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. 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 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)

7.30 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 Specialised 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. The deployment of ITBP involves Border Out Posts (BOPs) in the most inhospitable terrain. Nearly two thirds of the BOPs are not connected by road and

many of them are air-maintained. ITBP has 5 Frontiers headed by IsG, 11 sector headquarters headed by DIsg besides 3 training centres, including a mountaineering and skiing institute at Auli.

7.31 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. ITBP is also raising 5 Mahila Coys for deployment at border check posts etc.



Prime Minister interacting with Himovoers of ITBP during his visit to 9th Bn. Lohitpur, Arunachal Pradesh

7.32 ITBP has been designated as the First Responder in the Himalayas for Disaster Management operations and two Bns. have been earmarked for the National Disaster Response Force. A national level training institute in this regard has been established at the Basic Training Centre, Bhanu. ITBP Teams of Disaster Management were deployed during the recent Kosi flood in the district of Madhepura, Supaul, Purnia and Saharsa and they rescued thousands of villagers from the flooded areas.



ITBP Disaster Management Team in action at Madhepura, Bihar during Kosi Flood

7.33 ITBP personnel have been deployed in Afghanistan as well to provide security to the Indian Embassy and the Indian personnel working on certain projects in that country. ITBP plays an important role in organising the annual Kailash Mansarovar Yatra.

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

7.34 The NSG was set up in 1984. It is a task-oriented Force and has two complementary

elements in the form of the Special Action Group (SAG), comprising Army personnel, and the Special Rangers Group (SRG), comprising personnel drawn from the Central Police/State Police Forces. NSG personnel are trained for specialized and high risk counter hijacking and counter terrorist operations. The NSG Commandos are also assigned the task of providing security to VIPs.

7.35 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. 51 Women/Mahila personnel have been inducted in NSG as commandos/medical staff etc.

7.36 Notifications were issued during the year under the Aircraft Act, 1984, 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 during an emergency. Towards this end, voluntary agreements have also been entered into between NSG and scheduled airlines operators registered under DGCA on February 11, 2009.

7.37 In the wake of the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November, 2008, it has also been decided to establish 4 NSG Operational Hubs (each having around 250 personnel) at Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai, and two Regional Centres at Hyderabad and Kolkata. Land

for the 4 Hubs has been obtained and they will be operationalised by July, 2009. Action for identifying land for the Regional Centres is underway. The setting up of the NSG Hubs and Regional Centres will involve an expansion of the Force by 11,985 personnel.

7.38 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)

7.39 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.

7.40 The Force has 41 Bns. on 7 coys. pattern 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. has also been deployed for election duties and on internal security duties in naxal affected areas. SSB has a strong Civic Action Programme under which



Free medical camp organized by SSB Medical Team

the Force provides medical aid and medicines, implements veterinary aid programmes, organizes social awareness campaigns, vocational training, youth awareness activities and community infrastructure development.

RECRUITMENT SCHEME OF CONSTABLES IN CENTRAL POLICE FORCES

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

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

States, and naxal-affected areas. The districts/areas affected by militancy are notified by Government from time to time.

- In Forces other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy-affected areas i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States and naxal affected areas, as notified from time to time.

Air Support to CPFs

7.42 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.

7.43 Action for procurement of 3 fixed wing aircraft through the Ministry of Defence was initiated during the year. In addition, it has been decided to procure 8 Dhruv helicopters from Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) and orders for the same have been placed. Four helicopters will be supplied by April, 2009 and, after 4 months training will become available for operational use. The remaining 4 helicopters will be supplied during 2010-11.

MODERNIZATION OF CPFs

7.44 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. upto 2009-10. An amount of Rs. 2462 crore has been spent under the Scheme till March 31, 2009.

7.45 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. As in the case of other CPFs, period of implementation has been extended till March 31, 2010. An amount of Rs. 250 crore has been spent till March 31, 2009.

7.46 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

7.47 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 1999-2000 to 2008-09								
(Rupees in crore)								
YEAR	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
1999-2000	584.81	2021.72	740.54	1528.72	394.59	89.16	317.51	5677.05
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

Training of Police Personnel

7.48 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.

7.49 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.

7.50 The Cabinet has approved “in-principle” the establishment of a National Police University (NPU) dedicated to research and dissemination of knowledge through education in police related subjects in a comprehensive manner. Detailed Project Report for the University has been prepared by Educational Consultants of India Limited which is under consideration in this Ministry.

Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools

7.51 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 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.12 Crore has been sanctioned in 2008-09 to five States for setting up eight such schools.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO CPFs

Pension and allowances

7.52 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 considered and a decision has been taken to restore these benefits. 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

7.53 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.

Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)

7.54 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, 111 Master Canteen and 829 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.

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

7.55 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.19.23 lakh has been sent to WARB for distribution of scholarship to eligible (118) candidates.

7.56 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

7.57 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 is 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

7.58 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.

7.59 During the period SSB has recruited 763 female Constable (GD) and 11 female recruited against Sports quota. Similarly BSF has recruited 642 female constables (GD) and 03 Sub Inspectors (GD) during the said period. One course on “Self Development and Conflict Management” exclusively for women Police officers of the rank

of ASI to Dy. SP has been organized by the BPR&D. Project reports on “Status appraisal of judicial pronouncement regarding women Prisoners and their accompanying children”, “Induction of women in CPFs - their impact on the Force” and the early retirement scheme, “International study on crimes against women and death of women in custody” have been completed by BPR&D. BPR&D also organised 3rd Conference on “Women in Police” on March 7-9, 2009 in association with Haryana Police.

Deployment of Central Police Forces (CPF)

7.60 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.

7.61 During the year 2008-09, 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 Assembly Elections in Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mizoram, Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir. During the year CPMFs were also mobilized and deployed for Election duties in various States in the country for Bye-Elections. CPMFs/



SSB women recruits undergoing weapon class at Training Centre Shimla in Himachal Pradesh

RAF were also deployed in the States for maintaining peace and communal harmony , specially in the States of Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa and Karnataka during communal disturbances in these States during the year.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs) in States

7.62 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 had been sanctioned, including 60 in the last 5 years, and 102 battalions have been raised. The progress of raising is being closely monitored.

7.63 The Government has also approved the provision of additional assistance @ Rs.3 crores 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

7.64 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 by the UN and regular deployments of Formed Police Units too are made on request. During the period from April, 2008 to March, 2009, total 153 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CPFs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in Kosovo, Sudan, Timor, Liberia and Cyprus. The following Formed Police Units (FPUs) are presently deployed with UN Peace Keeping Missions:-

- One each from BSF & ITBP at Congo
- One Female FPU from CRPF at Liberia
- One FPU from CISF at Haiti
- One additional FPU from CRPF is being deployed at Liberia

Awards and Medals

7.65 During the year 2008-2009* 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	PPM	PM	PPMG	PMG
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	45	-	35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-
3	Assam	1	12	-	24
4	Bihar	3	5	-	10
5	Chhattisgarh	2	10	-	6

6	Delhi	6	23	2	3
7	Goa	1	2	-	-
8	Gujarat	3	20	-	1
9	Haryana	3	15	-	3
10	Jharkhand	2	20	-	3
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	3	-	-
12	Jammu & Kashmir	2	24	1	22
13	Karnataka	6	31	-	1
14	Kerala	3	19	-	-
15	Madhya Pradesh	5	31	-	8
16	Maharashtra	6	66	12	22
17	Manipur	1	7	-	32
18	Meghalaya	-	2	-	-
19	Mizoram	1	4	-	-
20	Nagaland	1	1	-	1
21	Orissa	3	15	-	5
22	Punjab	2	29	-	-
23	Rajasthan	2	26	-	-
24	Sikkim	1	4	-	-
25	Tamilnadu	3	25	-	1
26	Tripura	-	05	-	03
27	Uttar Pradesh	5	69	-	18
28	Uttarakhand	-	08	-	-
29	West Bengal	5	37	-	-
30	UTs				
	a) A & N Islands	1	2	-	1
	b) Chandigarh	-	1	-	-
	c) Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
	d) Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
	e) Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
	f) Pondicherry	-	2	-	-
31.	CPO's				
	a) ASSAM RIFLES	-	22	-	11
	b) BSF	8	84	1	14
	c) CISF	4	36	-	-
	d) CRPF	9	100	4	39
	e) ITBP	5	15	-	-
	f) SSB	2	19	-	-
	h) CBI	7	24		
	I) NSG		6		
32	Cabinet Sectt.				
	a) SPG	3	9	-	-
33	M/o Home Affairs.	14	40		
	a) N.E.PA.	-	-	-	-
	b) BPR&D	-	3	-	-
	c) D.C.P.W.	-	2	-	-

d)	N.C.R.B.	-	2	-	-
e)	N.C.B		2		
f)	N.H.R.C.		2		
g)	N.I.C.F.S	-	-	-	-
h)	SVPNPA	-	5	-	-
	Rajya Sabha Sectt.		1		
34	M/o Petrtoleum			1	
35	M/o Civil Aviation	1	2	-	-
36	Steel Authority of India (SAIL)	1			
37	M/o Railways	3	20	1	1
	Total	136	960	21	264

PPM	:	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service
PM	:	Police Medal for Meritorious Service
PPMG	:	President's Police Medal for Gallantry.
PMG	:	Police Medal for Gallantry

*** The above figures pertain to Independence Day 2008 and Republic Day 2009.**
