



सत्यमेव जयते

Status Paper on
INTERNAL SECURITY SITUATION

As on September 1, 2008

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
Govt. of India

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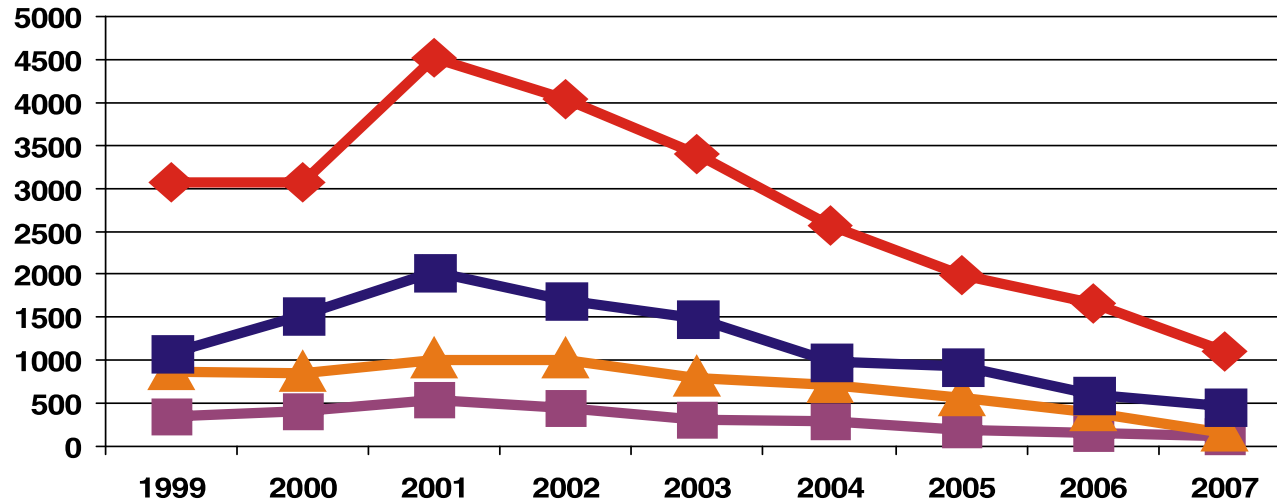
OVERVIEW OF INTERNAL SECURITY SITUATION

- Main Challenges to Internal Security and Law & Order situation centre around terrorist violence in J&K, North East and naxal affected areas and communal violence.
- Situation in **Jammu & Kashmir** continues to show a definite and marked improvement.
- In the **North East region**, the Security situation particularly in Assam, Manipur and Nagaland has continued to cause concern. In other states it has improved.
- The concentration of **naxalite violence** remained the same in Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal. The situation in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar has improved a great deal.
- The **communal situation** remains under control and at the same level, as it was found in last ten years.

STATISTICS ABOUT INCIDENTS AND CIVILIAN DEATHS IN TWO PHASES STARTING FROM 1999 TO 2003 AND FROM 2004 TO 2008

	J&K Violence		NE Violence		Naxal Violence		Comnl. Violence		Total	
	Incidents	Civilians Death	Incidents	Civilians Death	Incidents	Civilians Death	Incidents	Civilians Death	Incidents	Civilians Death
1999	3071	873	1743	589	1246	502	718	172	6778	2136
2000	3074	847	1963	907	1179	452	787	243	7003	2449
2001	4522	996	1340	602	1208	439	823	221	7893	2258
2002	4038	1008	1319	459	1465	382	722	1130	7544	2979
2003	3401	795	1332	494	1597	410	711	193	7041	1892
1999-2003	18106	4519	7697	3051	6695	2185	3761	1959	36259	11714
2004	2565	707	1234	414	1553	466	677	134	6029	1721
2005	1990	557	1332	393	1608	524	779	124	5709	1598
2006	1667	389	1366	309	1509	521	698	133	5240	1352
2007	1092	158	1489	498	1565	460	761	99	4907	1215
2008	455	72	1152	295	993	310	557	83	3157	760
2004-2008	7769	1883	6573	1909	7228	2281	3472	573	25042	6646
	25875	6402	14270	4960	13923	4466	7233	2532	61301	18360

TRENDS OF VIOLENCE IN J&K



◆ Incidents
 ■ SFs killed
 ▲ Civilians killed
 ■ Terrorists killed

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.8.07)	2008 (31.8.08)
Incidents	3071	3074	4522	4038	3401	2565	1990	1667	1092	796	455
SFs killed	355	397	536	453	314	281	189	151	110	77	58
Civilians killed	873	847	996	1008	795	707	557	389	158	121	72
Terrorists killed	1082	1520	2020	1707	1494	976	917	591	472	306	223

OVERALL SECURITY SITUATION IN J&K

- The security situation in the state is indicative of **transition to normalcy**.
- Controversy and dispute over the land given to SASB caused some concern. The agitations which were started with respect to it are called off.
- Level of violence since 2001 has declined.
- The infiltration continues, however it has declined significantly.
- The **flow of tourists to the state has gone up substantially**.
- LeT, JeM, Al-Badr, HM etc. having their bases in the neighbouring state continue to attack soft targets.
- Total number of terrorists neutralised is 223. This number includes 53 foreign tourists. 29 terrorists surrendered in this year upto now.

CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES (CBMs)

- Ceasefire continues to hold at LoC/IB since November, 2003. However, some firing accidents have been reported during 2008.
- Several **Confidence Building Measures** have been initiated. These are :
 - Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service*,
 - Poonch-Rawalakot Bus Service*,
 - Amritsar-Lahore bus service,
 - Amritsar-Nankana Sahib bus service,
 - The Samjhauta Express,
 - The Thar Express,
 - Munabao-Khokhrapar rail link re-established after a gap of more than 40 years.
- Operationalization of **Cross LoC trade** on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakot axis is in advance stage.
- These CBMs have enhanced contact between the people of both countries. There is a popular enthusiasm on both sides for travelling across LoC/IB.

* Has since been made on weekly basis.

DIALOGUE PROCESS IN J&K

- The Home Minister initiated consultations with various political groups for all round development of J&K in November, 2004.
- The Prime Minister met APHC (A) leaders on September 5, 2005 and on May 3, 2006, Sajjad Gani Lone of People's Conference on January 14, 2006 and Yasin Malik of JKLF on February 17, 2006.
- The Prime Minister had another round of discussions with APHC (A) leaders on May 3, 2006.

FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE (RTC) ON JAMMU & KASHMIR

- First Round Table Conference chaired by the Prime Minister was held on 25th February, 2006 at Delhi. Leaders from various political parties, representatives of various communities and academicians participated.
- The following views emerged in the conference:
 - Maintain unity of the State, provide adequate space for full blossoming of regional and sub regional identities.
 - The peace process with Pakistan to be carried forward with emphasis on people to people contact and trade between J&K and PoK.
 - The Government is committed to protect human rights of all citizens.
 - The Government policy focuses on rapid and all round progress and development of the people in Jammu and Kashmir.

SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE ON JAMMU & KASHMIR

- Second Round Table Conference chaired by the Prime Minister was held on May 24-25, 2006 at Srinagar.
- The Prime Minister proposed setting up of **five Working Groups** to focus on the specific issues. These are :
 - ❑ Confidence-building measures across segments of society in J&K.
 - ❑ Strengthening relations across Line of Control (LoC).
 - ❑ Economic Development of J&K.
 - ❑ Ensuring good governance.
 - ❑ Strengthening relations between the State and the Centre.
- The four Working Groups have submitted their reports. The report of the Working Group on strengthening relations between the State and the Centre is awaited.
- The RTC initiative has been well received by the people of J&K.

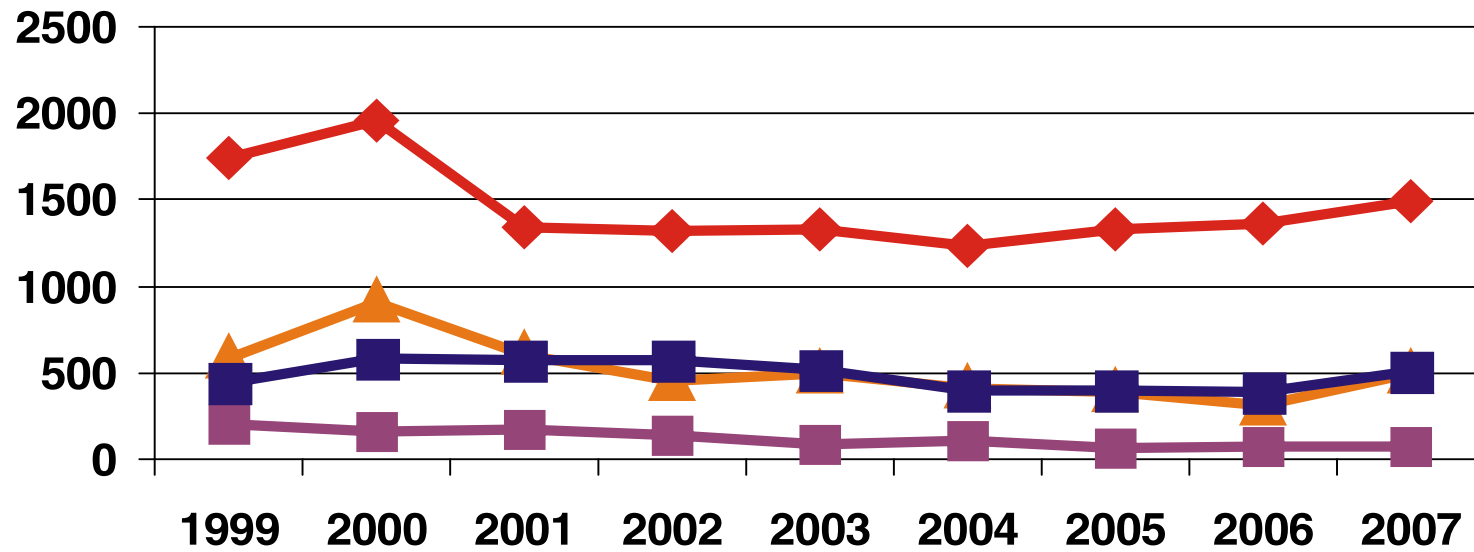
THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE ON JAMMU & KASHMIR

- The Third Round Table Conference chaired by Prime Minister was held on April 24, 2007 at Delhi.
- The recommendations of the Four Working Groups were discussed in the Round Table Conference.
- In pursuance of the statement adopted at the 3rd RTC, an Oversight and Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Union Home Secretary has been constituted to go into the details of the recommendations made by the three Working Groups and develop specific proposals for implementation. Thereafter, the Committee will serve as a mechanism for monitoring the implementation. Further, this Ministry has requested that Planning Commission should oversee implementation of the recommendations made by the Working Group for Economic Development of J&K.
- The first and second meetings of the Oversight and Monitoring Committee were held under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary at Srinagar on 13.6.2007 and at Delhi on 7.8.2007, respectively.
- After detailed deliberations with all concerned on these recommendations, the following set of proposals made by the Working Group-I has been approved by the Central Government :-
 - One time compensation in respect of pending compassionate appointment cases relating to victims of militancy.
 - Enhanced rate of pension to the widows of the civilians killed in militancy related incidents.
 - Financial assistance for school going children as also for children undergoing vocational/teaching training to all orphans without discrimination.
 - A comprehensive package of Rs. 1618 crore for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to their home land.
 - Rehabilitation of 1947 refugees from West Pakistan and from Pak Occupied Kashmir (POK).

DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES IN J&K

- **PM's Reconstruction Plan** of Rs. 24000 crores for J&K was announced in November, 2004.
- Out of 67 projects/schemes under Reconstruction Plan, action in respect of 10 items is completed and work is in progress in respect of 50 other items. 7 items are under process. The Plan is being regularly monitored.
- Recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Team for **rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants** is under implementation.
- 5242 two-roomed tenements (TRTs) for Kashmiri migrants living in camps at Jammu are under construction at a cost of Rs. 345 crores. In the first phase, 1024 TRTs have been constructed. Work on remaining 4218 flats is in progress at Jagati Near Margrotta, Jammu.
- Construction of 200 two-bedroom flats for rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants at Budgam is being done to cost of 22.90 crores. 120 flats are constructed. Possession of 60 flats is given to the Relief Organization. 31 flats are allotted to migrants. Remaining flats are expected to be completed during current financial year.
- A package involving an expenditure of Rs. 59.18 crores for Rehabilitation of 6072 families migrated from Akhnoor Tehsil during the Kargil conflict is being implemented. An expenditure of Rs. 54.95 crores is incurred.

TRENDS OF VIOLENCE IN NORTH EASTERN STATES



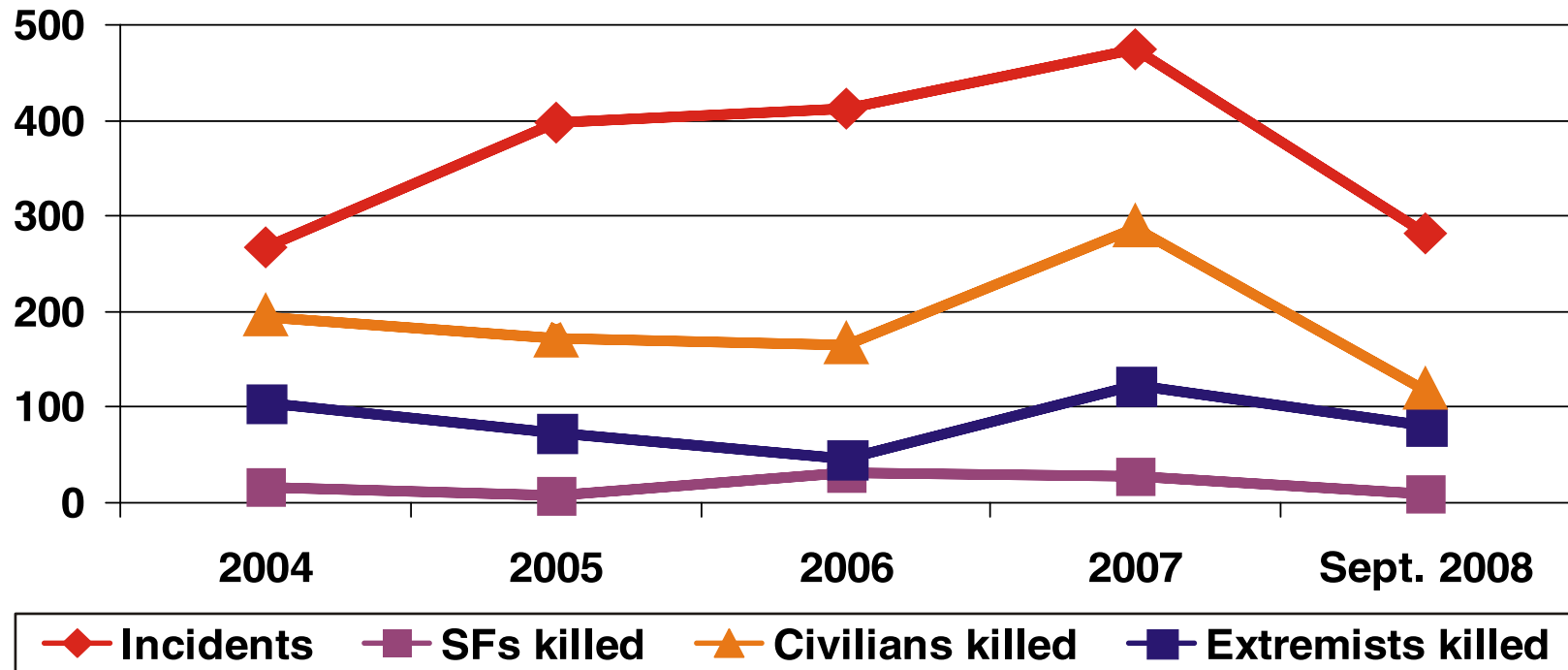
◆ Incidents ■ SFs killed ▲ Civilians killed ■ Extremists killed

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.8.07)	2008 (31.8.08)
No. of Incidents	1743	1963	1340	1319	1332	1234	1332	1366	1489	1040	1077
SF Killed	201	166	175	142	90	110	70	76	79	50	26
Civilians killed	589	907	602	459	494	414	393	309	498	363	285
Terrorists killed	443	586	572	571	523	404	405	395	514	328	418

OVERALL SECURITY SITUATION IN NORTH EASTERN STATES

- In the current year till 31st August, 2008 compared to the relevant period in 2007 the number of violent incidents is almost at the same level. The number of SF and Civilians killed is reduced considerably. On the other hand, the number of terrorists killed is increased substantially from 328 to 418.
- In **Assam**, ULFA, DHD (J) and NDFB are responsible for 213 out of 282 incidents during the current year till 31st August, 2008. CI Operations have been stepped up. A total of 81 terrorist are killed, 295 arrested and 321 surrendered.
- The CI Operations in **Manipur** have been stepped up. **Suspension of Operations agreement signed with KNO and UPF** is in force since 22nd August, 2008.
- There has been overall improvement in **Nagaland**. However, Inter-factional clashes between the two factions of NSCN has increased to some extent.
- In **Tripura and Meghalaya**, due to Counter insurgency operations, terrorist violence has come down significantly.
- **Arunachal Pradesh** has witnessed low intensity violence in some pockets. By and large the situation has remained the same.
- **Mizoram and Sikkim** are by and large peaceful.

SECURITY SITUATION IN ASSAM

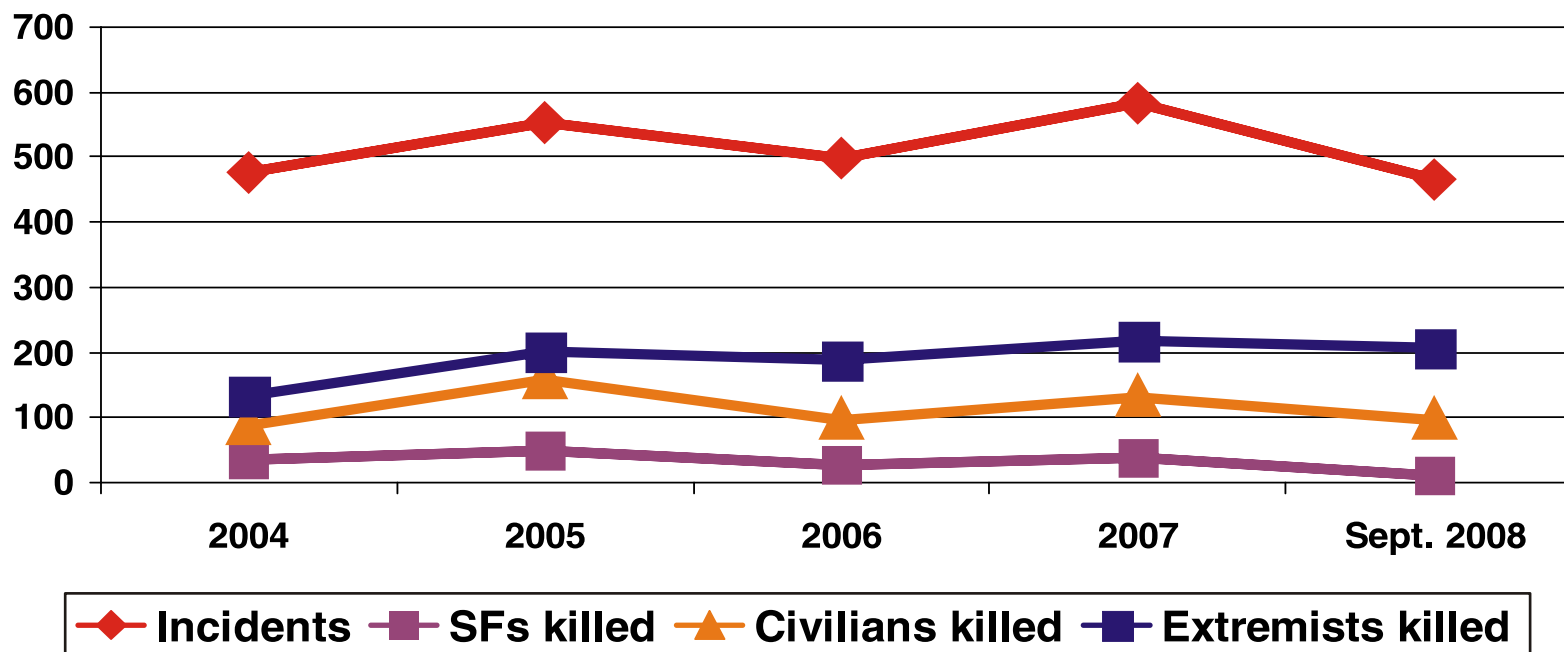


Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.08.07)	2008 (31.08.08)
Incidents	267	398	413	474	354	282
SFs killed	17	07	32	27	15	10
Civilians killed	194	173	164	287	222	118
Extremists killed	104	74	46	122	94	81

SECURITY SITUATION IN ASSAM

- In the current year till 31st August, 2008 as compared to the relevant period in 2007 the number of violent incidents, SF killed and Civilians killed is reduced considerably.
- **Intensive CI Operations** have resulted in large number of arrests, surrenders and killings of militants in action. In the current year till 31st August, 2008, 81 terrorists are killed, 295 arrested and 321 surrendered.
- Security arrangements for the Railway and National Highway Projects in North Cachar Hills districts are continuously monitored.
- Tripartite **Suspension of Operations Agreements with United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS)** in the Karbi Anglong area, **Dima Halam Dagoah (DHD)** in the North-Cachar (NC) Hills area, **National Democratic Front of Badoland (NDFB) in the Bodo areas** are closely monitored to ensure that the cadres of these organizations come into the designated camps.
- Regular review of implementation of **Assam Accord** and **Bodo Accord** is being done.
- Two Coys of 28 Bn. of ULFA mainly active in Upper Assam have declared unilateral ceasefire on June 24, 2008, and an arrangement for conditional suspension of operation has been put in place. This has resulted in decline in violence in the areas of Upper Assam.
- Incidents of violence, abduction, killing, extortion, etc. are now being, perpetrated mainly by the DHD (Joel Garlosa) in NC Hills district. This group has now made a formal offer to the Government to enter into ceasefire.

SECURITY SITUATION IN MANIPUR

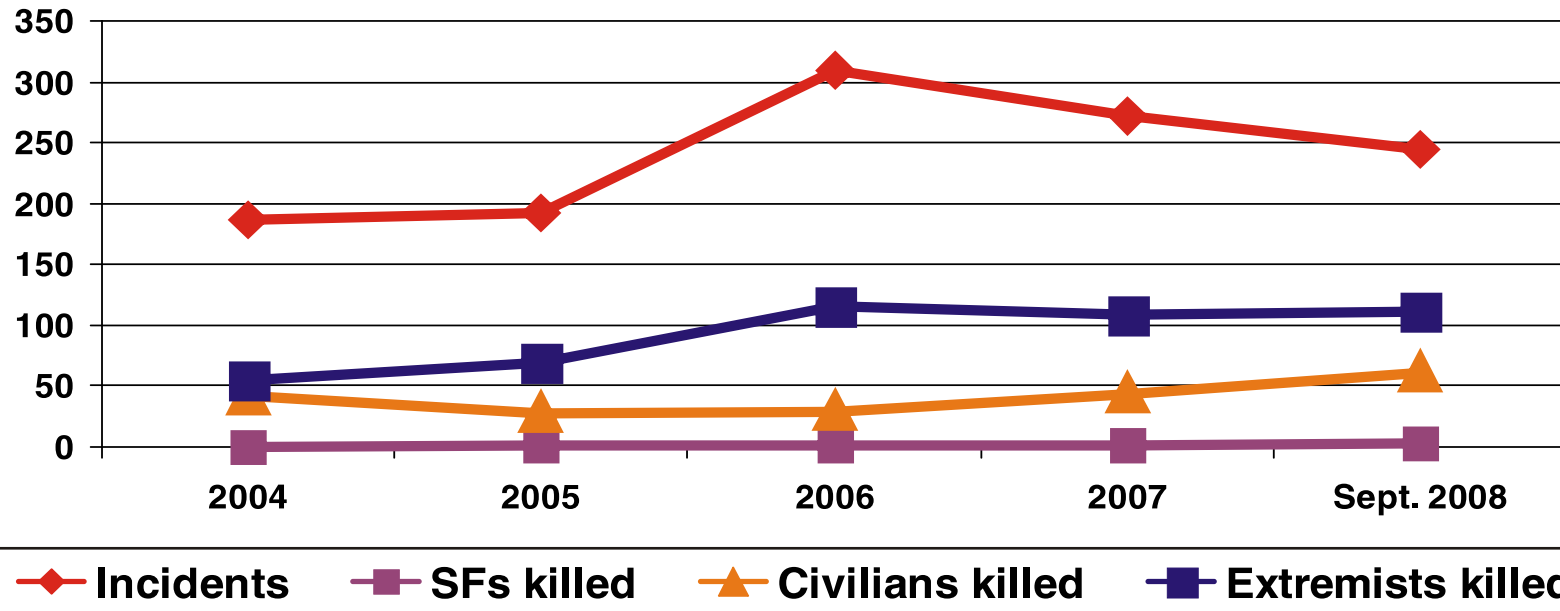


Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.08.07)	2008 (31.08.08)
Incidents	478	554	498	584	382	465
SFs killed	36	50	28	39	26	12
Civilians killed	88	158	96	130	88	96
Extremists killed	134	202	187	219	119	206

SECURITY SITUATION IN MANIPUR

- Manipur has witnessed some increase in the total number of incidents. However the overall number of SF and Civilians killed has declined marginally. This is to be seen together with the increase in the number of terrorists arrested or killed in action. A total of 206 terrorists are killed and 1064 arrested.
- Meiteis are responsible for 297 out of 465 incidents during the current year till 31st August, 2008.
- In recent times, there has also been significant increase in public protests against the activities of the militants and in two villages, youth have come forward to work against militants activity in their areas.
- Under pressure a couple of Meities UG outfits have now resorted to recruitment of minor children forcibly. This has also triggered a series of sustained public protest and wide spread condemnation.
- **Suspensions of Operations agreements are signed with Kuki National Organization and United Peoples Front in August 2008.**
- The State Government has amended State legislation and has granted more powers to **Hill District Councils**. Elections to these Councils are expected to be held after the process of delimitation has been completed in the next couple of months.
- The Cabinet Secretary visited Manipur in April, 2008 and reviewed the security situation and core development programmes.

SECURITY SITUATION IN NAGALAND

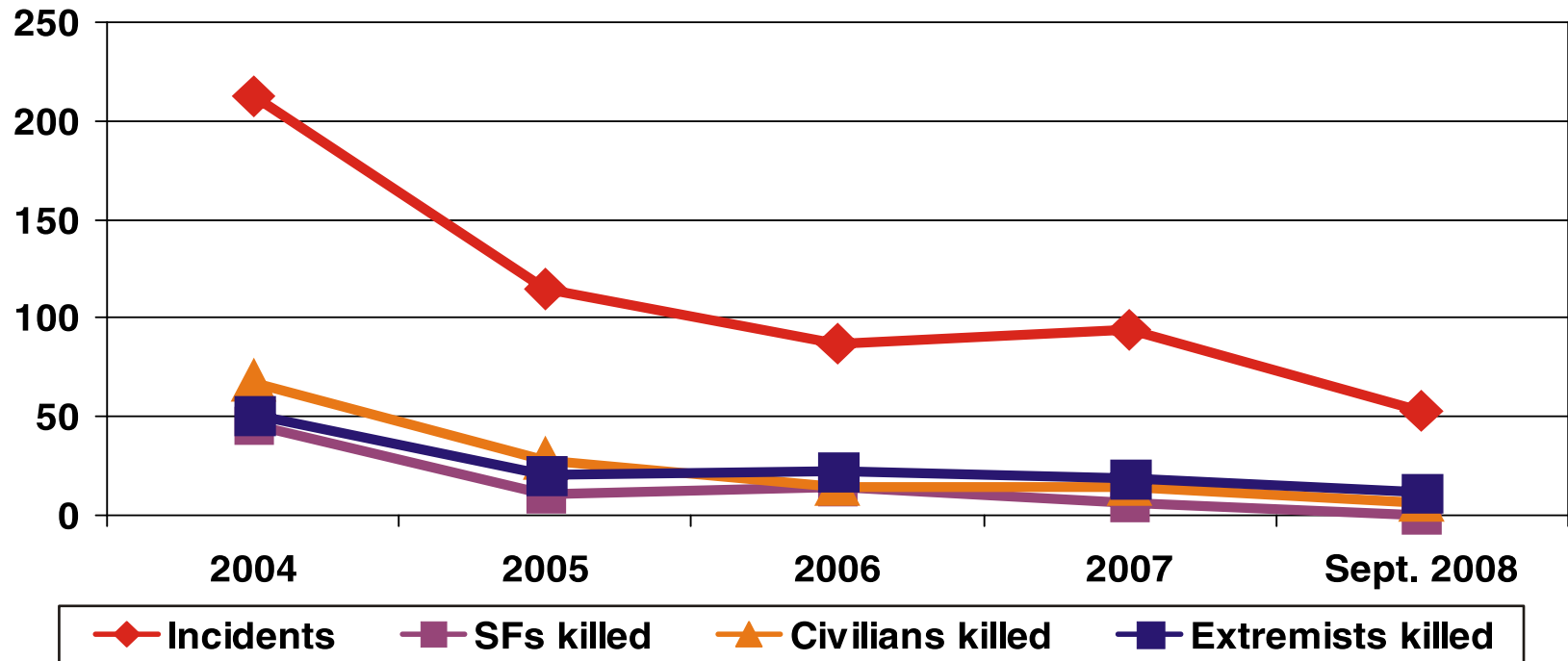


Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.08.07)	2008 (31.08.08)
Incidents	186	192	309	272	196	244
SFs killed	00	01	02	01	01	03
Civilians killed	42	28	29	44	28	61
Extremists killed	55	70	116	109	69	111

SECURITY SITUATION IN NAGALAND

- In the current year till 31st August, 2008 compared to the relevant period there has been increase in the violent incidents and the number of civilians killed.
- Formation of another faction NSCN (U) and later its merger with NSCN (K) have resulted in escalation of inter-factional rivalries/clashes and resultant increase in violent incidents and killings.
- Various civil society organizations in the State have come out openly against the activities of both groups and in favour of reconciliation and peace.
- The State Government has now been directly involved in monitoring and enforcement of ceasefire ground rules and has also taken some direct initiatives to clear the Kohima and Dimapur areas.
- **Peace Talks with NSCN (IM) are continuing. The Ceasefire with NSCN (IM) is extended indefinitely, subject to progress in talks.**

SECURITY SITUATION IN TRIPURA

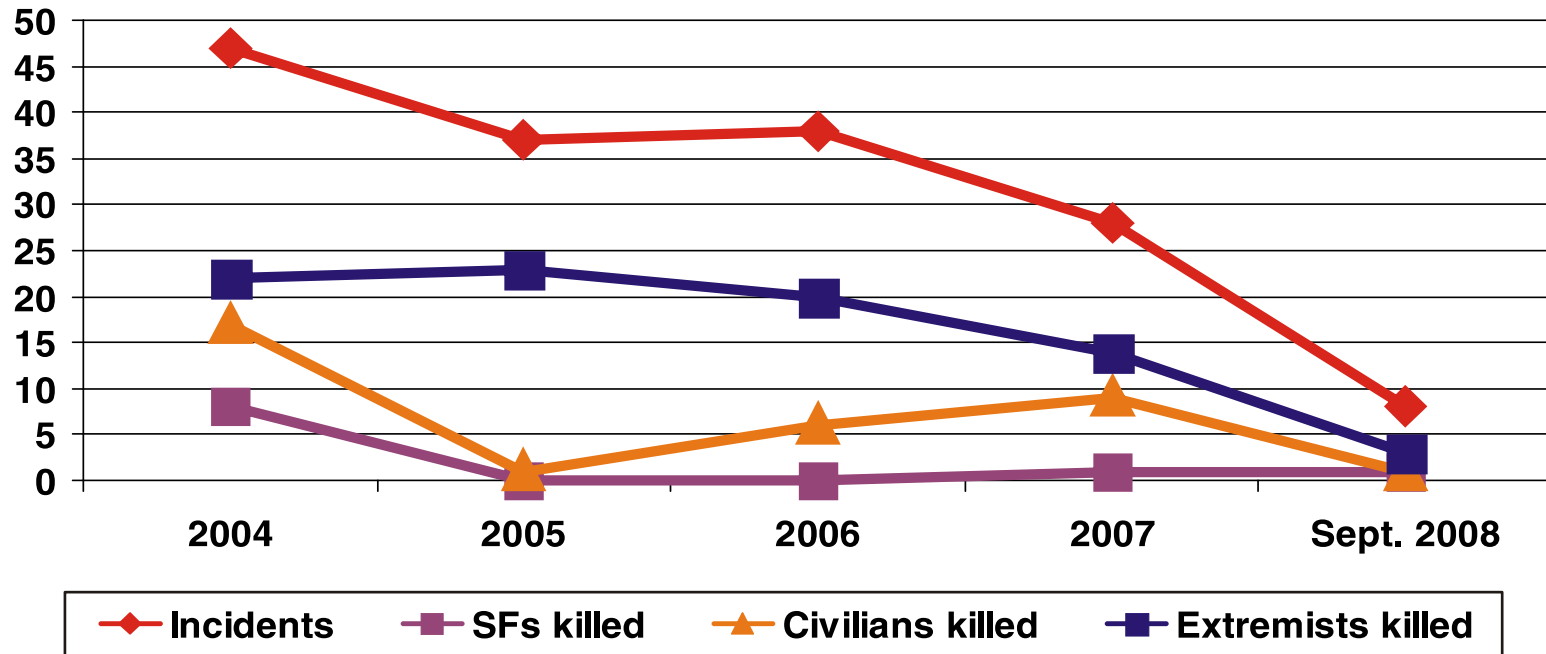


Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.08.07)	2008 (31.08.08)
Incidents	212	115	87	94	75	53
SFs killed	46	11	14	06	06	00
Civilians killed	67	28	14	14	13	06
Extremists killed	51	21	22	19	14	12

SECURITY SITUATION IN TRIPURA

- In the current year till 31st August, 2008 compared to corresponding period 2007, the number of violent incidents has reduced from 75 to 53.
- There is no let up in CI pressure on the insurgents. In 2007, 19 insurgents are killed, 64 are arrested and 220 have surrendered. In the current year till 31st August, 2008, 307 militants are killed/arrested/surrendered.
- Implementation of the **Memorandum of Settlement signed with National Liberation Front of Tripura (Nyanbasi Group)** has begun and a sum of Rs. 13.5 crores has been released to the State Government.

SECURITY SITUATION IN MEGHALAYA



Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.08.07)	2008 (31.08.08)
Incidents	47	37	38	28	13	08
SFs killed	08	00	00	01	00	01
Civilians killed	17	01	06	09	05	01
Extremists killed	22	23	20	14	08	03

SECURITY SITUATION IN MEGHALAYA

- In the current year till 31st August, 2008 compared to the corresponding period in 2007 a number of violent incidents are reduced from 13 to 8.
- The counter insurgency operations against the UGs are continued. The number of the UGs killed/arrested/surrendered was 84 in 2007. In the current year 45 militants are killed/arrested/surrendered.
- **Suspension of Operations arrangements with Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC)** is regularly reviewed. Discussions on the Charter of Demands of the outfit are also held.

SUPPORT BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN NORTH EAST REGION

- In NE Region, **93 Bns.** of CPMFs have been deployed for Counter Insurgency Internal Security duties.
- All the North Eastern States are given 100% central assistance under the scheme of **Modernization of State Police Forces**. In the current year till date, a sum of Rs. 137 crores has already been sanctioned.
- Under the **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme** assistance is provided to State Government to fight militancy. In the current year, till date, a sum of Rs. 148 crores has already been released.
- 6 additional **India Reserve Bns** were sanctioned in 2007-08. One Mahila India Reserve Bn is sanctioned to Nagaland in 2008-09.

(Rs. in Crores)

	2003-04 to 2007-08		IR Bns.	
	Modernization	SRE Scheme	Sanctioned	Raised
Arunachal Pradesh	39.4	7.0	5	2
Assam	238.4	305.8	8	6
Manipur	78.4	71.14	8	6
Meghalaya	38.1	24.52	3	3
Mizoram	34.9	–	5	3
Nagaland	83.9	98.84	7	5
Sikkim	16.2	–	3	1
Tripura	43.2	97.88	9	7
Total	572.5	605.6	48	33

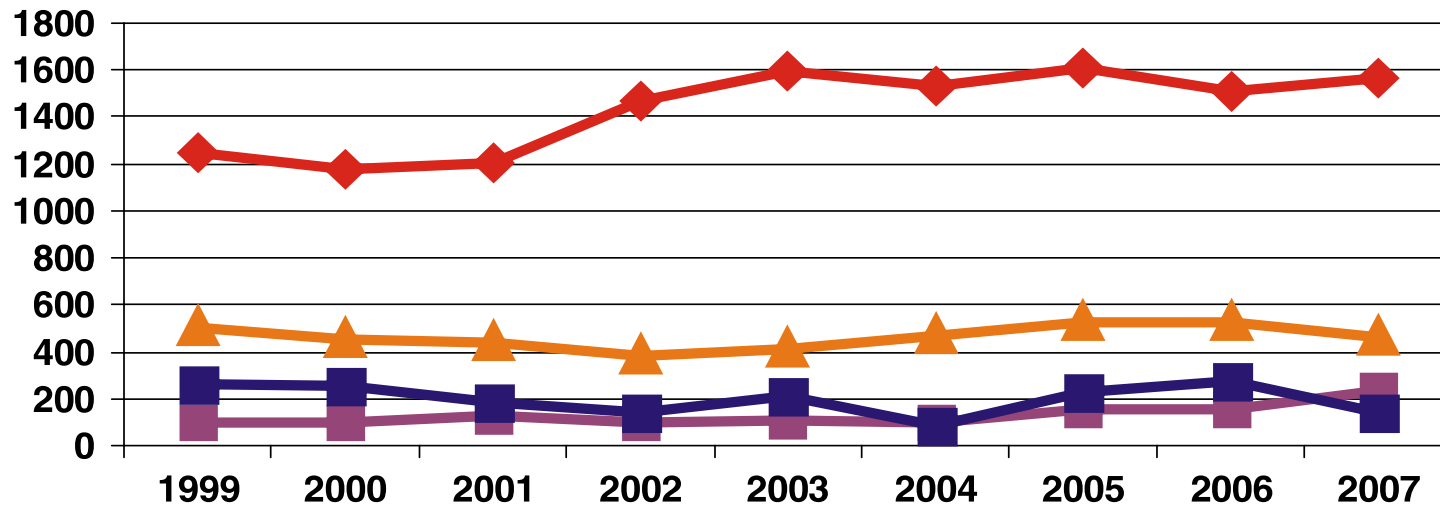
SUPPORT BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN NORTH EAST REGION

- In view of the poor connectivity of the North Eastern States **helicopter services** are introduced by Pawan Hans with the support of the Government of India. The services are subsidized by 75% of the total operational cost. At present helicopter services in the four States of **Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim** and **Tripura** are continuing. In **Nagaland** it will be shortly started.
- The **Surrender cum Rehabilitation Scheme** has been made attractive and includes provision of grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs, stipend @ Rs. 2,000 for three years and vocational training.
- **Bilateral institutional mechanisms** have been set up with Bangladesh and Myanmar at the level of Home Secretary and the Joint Secretary wherein issues relating to Security and Border Management are discussed. For Bangladesh, there is mechanism at the level of DG, BSF also.
- The security situation in Assam, Manipur and Nagaland was reviewed in the Ministry at the level of the Union Home Secretary on a number of occasions. Cabinet Secretary also visited Assam and Manipur in February and April, 2008 respectively.
- Funds allocated for **economic development** of North East :

(Rs. in Crores)

	X Plan	XI Plan
State Plan	30,383	74,278
Central Sector	39,441	98,251
North East Council	2,511	7,394
N & CPR	3,129	3,095
Total - North East	75,464	1,83,018

TRENDS OF OVERALL NAXAL VIOLENCE



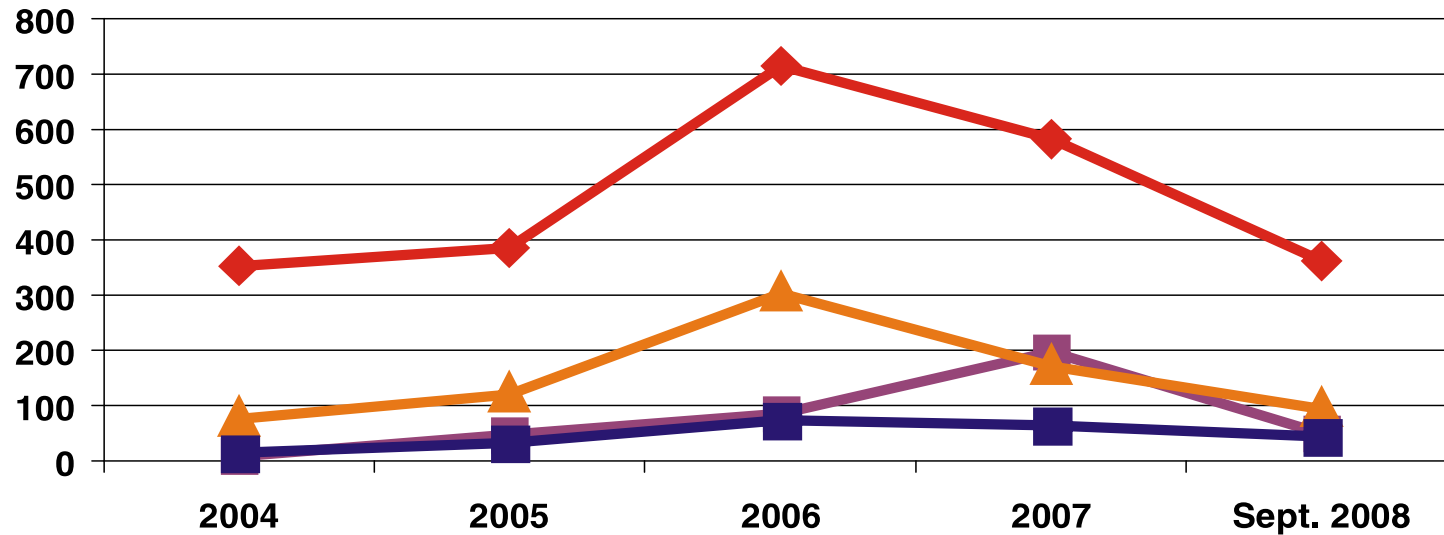
◆ No. of Incidents ■ Police personnel killed ▲ Civilians killed ■ Naxalites killed

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.8.07)	2008 (31.8.08)
No. of Incidents	1246	1179	1208	1465	1597	1533	1608	1509	1565	1108	993
Police personnel killed	96	98	125	100	105	100	153	157	236	179	175
Civilian killed	502	452	439	382	410	466	524	521	460	301	310
Naxalites killed	261	254	182	141	211	87	225	274	141	110	137

OVERVIEW OF NAXAL SITUATION

- In 2008, till the end of August, there have been 993 incidents of naxalite violence as against 1108 in the corresponding period in 2007; 175 police personnel have been killed as against 179 in the corresponding period in 2007; 310 civilians have been killed as against 301 in the corresponding period in 2007.
- In 2008, till the end of August, **Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand accounted for 68.07% of the total incidents and 58.56% of the total casualties.**
- Higher number of incidents and casualties in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are mainly due to increased use of **improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and landmines** by naxalites, attacks on security forces, killings of people who resist naxalite atrocities/extortion/violence and continuous counter-operations by security forces against naxalites.
- There is a marked decline in the number of incidents in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

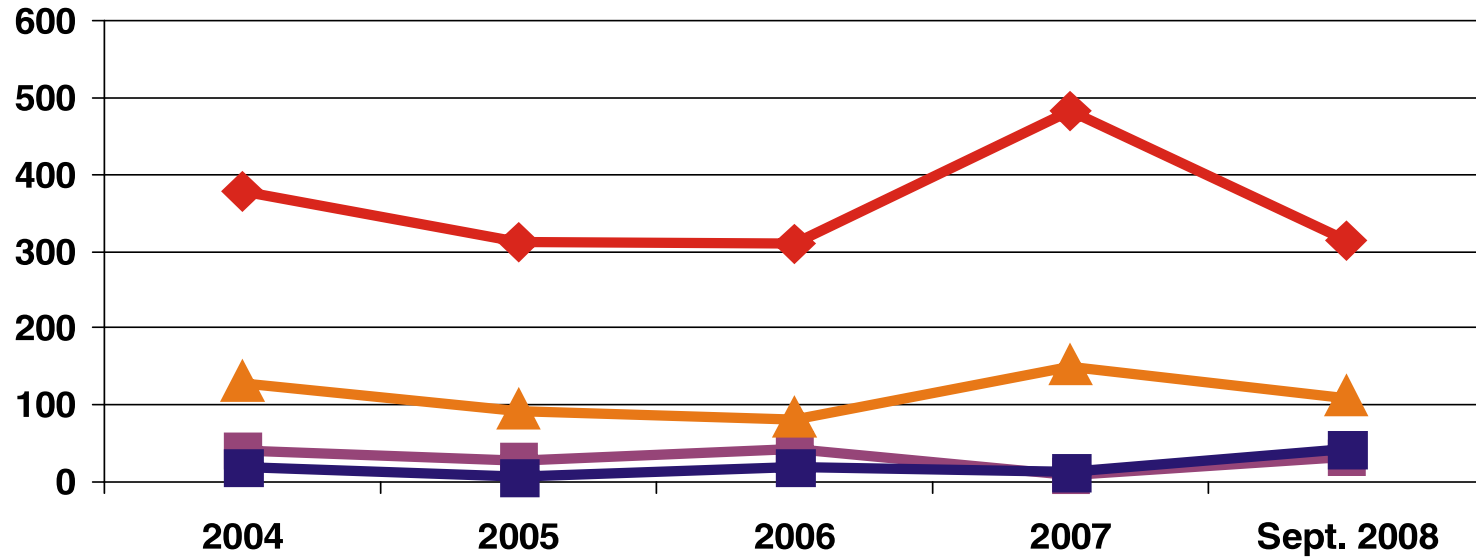
NAXAL VIOLENCE IN CHHATTISGARH



◆ No. of Incidents
 ■ Police personnel killed
 ▲ Civilians killed
 ■ Naxalites killed

Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.08.07)	2008 (31.08.08)
No. of Incidents	352	385	715	582	436	363
Police Personel killed	08	47	84	198	148	49
Civilians killed	75	121	304	171	139	95
Naxalites killed	15	32	74	66	60	45

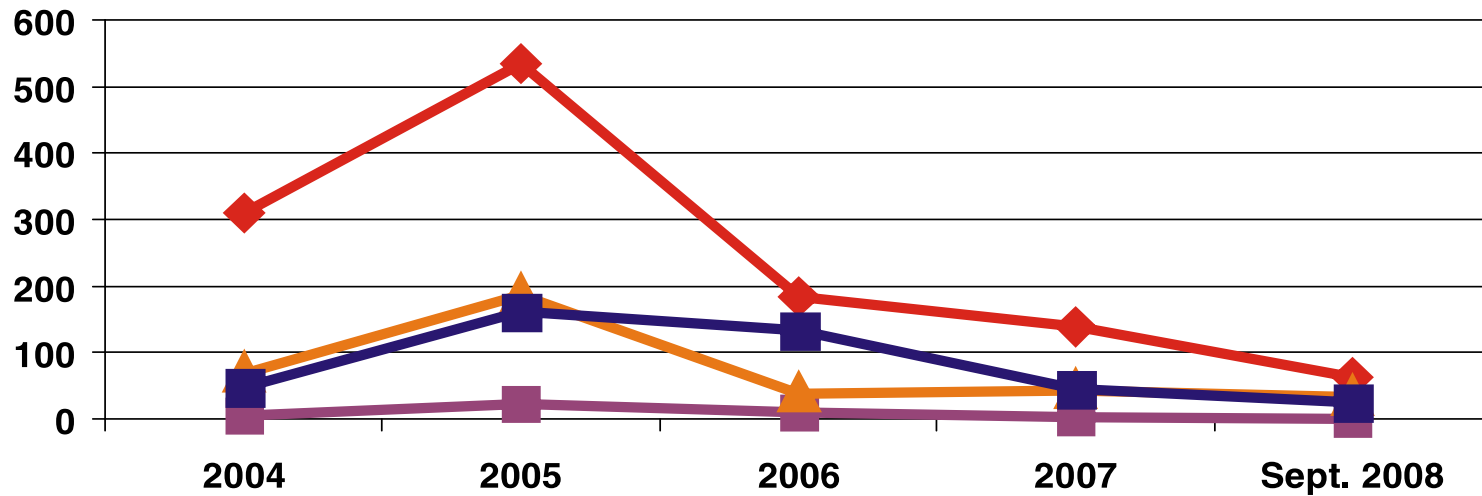
NAXAL VIOLENCE IN JHARKHAND



◆ No. of Incidents
 ■ Police personnel killed
 ▲ Civilians killed
 ■ Naxalites killed

Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.08.07)	2008 (31.08.08)
No. of Incidents	379	312	310	482	316	313
Police Personel killed	41	27	43	08	07	31
Civilians killed	128	92	81	149	75	109
Naxalites killed	20	07	20	13	09	43

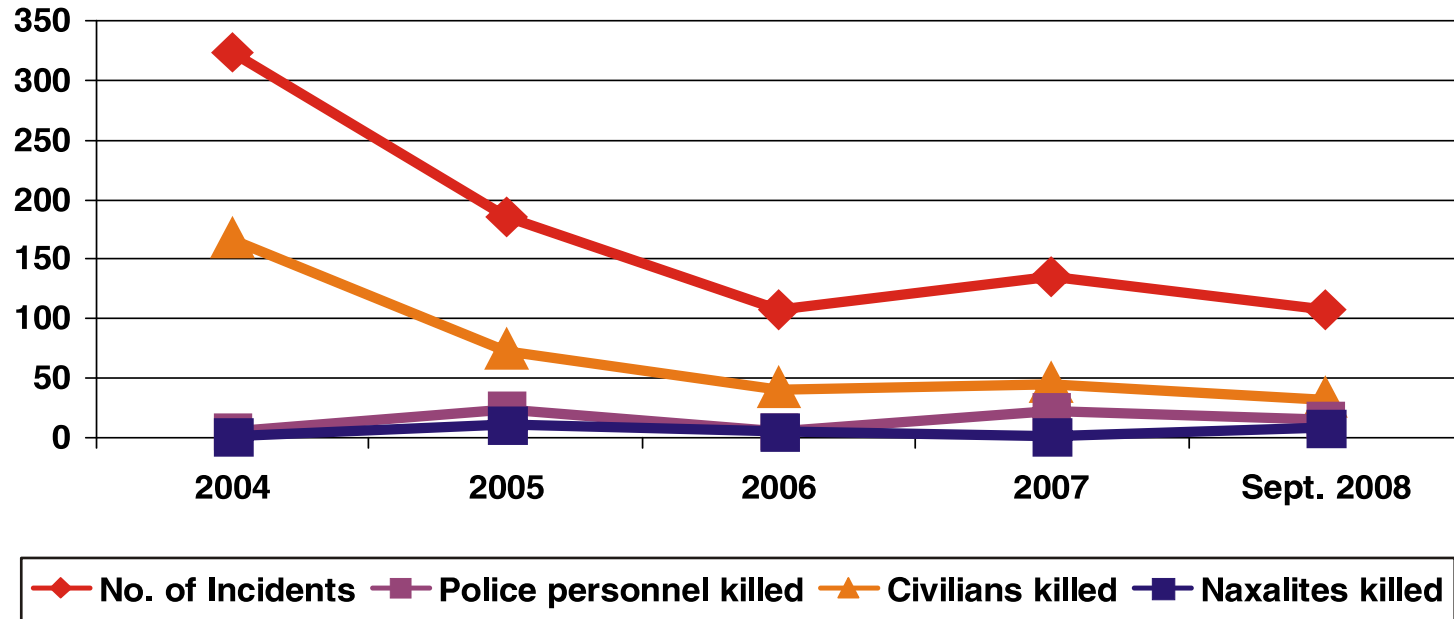
NAXAL VIOLENCE IN ANDHRA PRADESH



◆ No. of Incidents
 ■ Police personnel killed
 ▲ Civilians killed
 ■ Naxalites killed

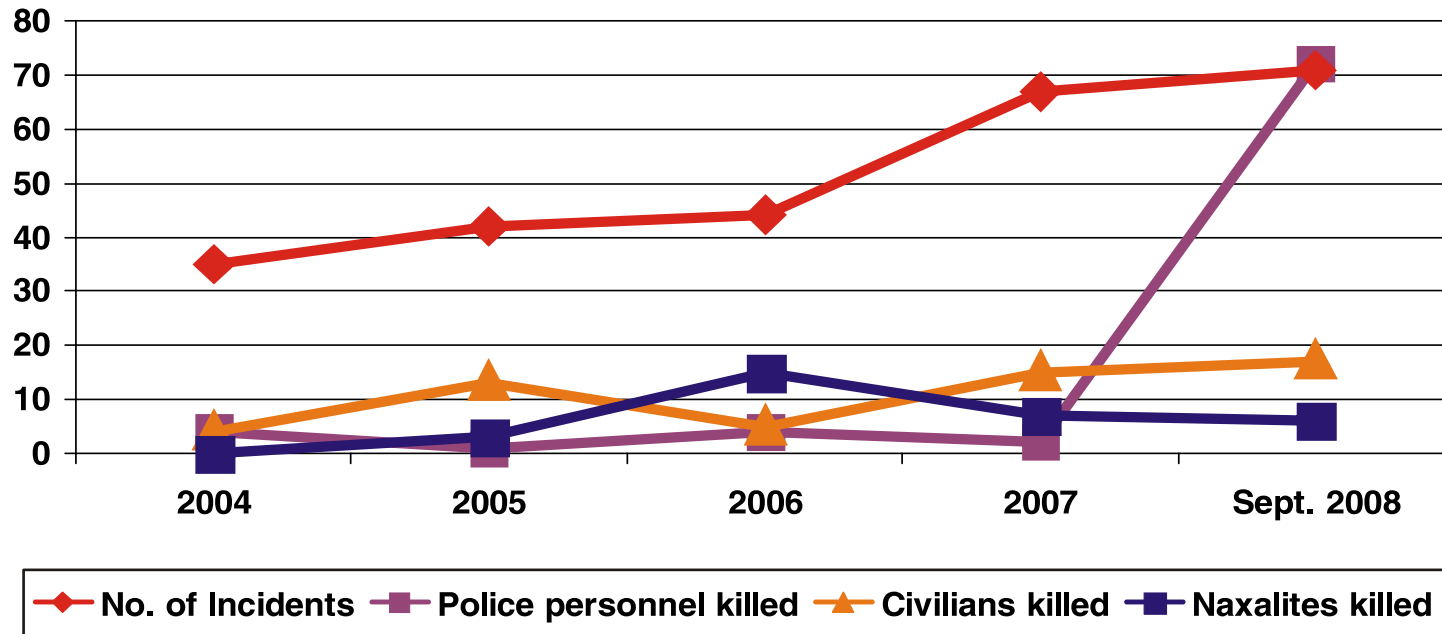
Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.08.07)	2008 (31.08.08)
No. of Incidents	310	535	183	138	93	62
Police Personel killed	06	22	10	02	02	01
Civilians killed	68	186	37	43	24	32
Naxalites killed	47	161	133	45	26	24

NAXAL VIOLENCE IN BIHAR



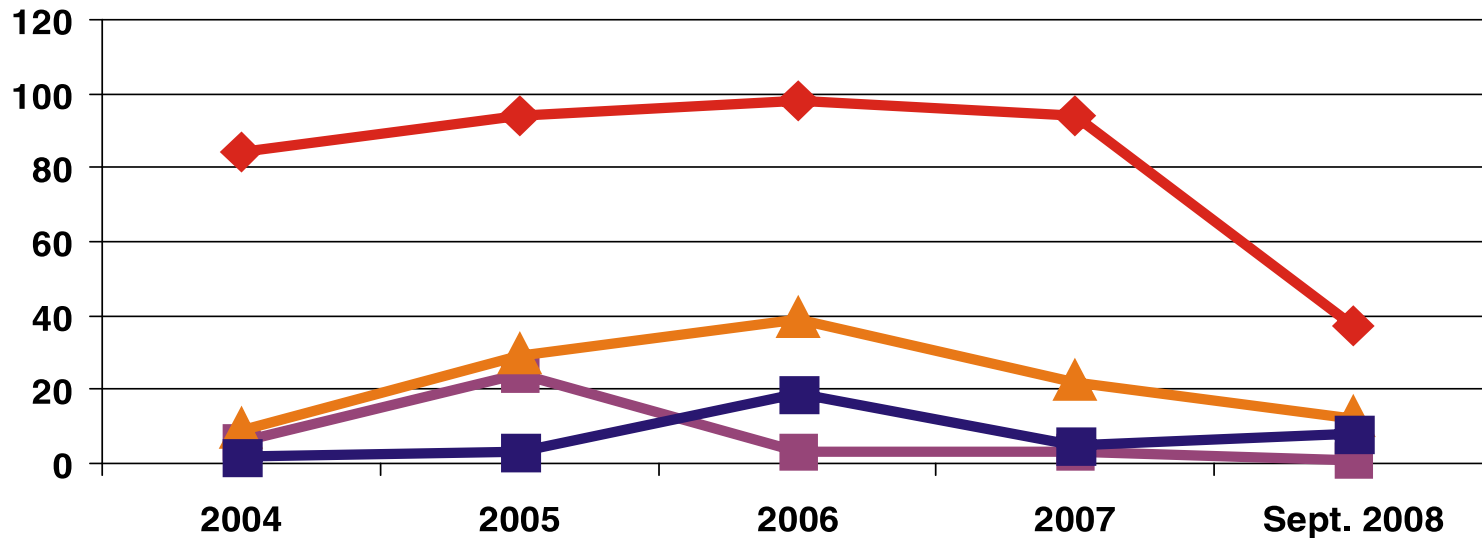
Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.08.07)	2008 (31.08.08)
No. of Incidents	323	186	107	135	96	107
Police Personel killed	05	24	05	22	18	16
Civilians killed	166	72	40	45	26	32
Naxalites killed	01	11	06	02	02	09

NAXAL VIOLENCE IN ORISSA



Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.08.07)	2008 (31.08.08)
No. of Incidents	35	42	44	67	57	71
Police Personel killed	04	01	04	02	02	72
Civilians killed	04	13	05	15	14	17
Naxalites killed	00	03	15	07	06	06

NAXAL VIOLENCE IN MAHARASHTRA



◆ No. of Incidents
 ■ Police personnel killed
 ▲ Civilians killed
 ■ Naxalites killed

Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.08.07)	2008 (31.08.08)
No. of Incidents	84	94	98	94	67	37
Police Personel killed	06	24	03	03	01	01
Civilians killed	09	29	39	22	13	12
Naxalites killed	02	03	19	05	04	08

POLICY AND APPROACH OF THE GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH NAXALITE ACTIVITIES

- Government remains committed to deal **strongly** with naxalites indulging in crime and violence.
- The overall objective being to **uphold the law** of the land, provide security of life and property and provide a secure environment for development and economic growth, Government's approach is to deal with naxalite activities in a **holistic** manner, in the arenas of security, development, administration and public perception management.
- Considering the inter-State ramifications of naxalite activities, the need for **inter-State coordination** and cooperation is self-evident, both in terms of uniformity in approach and in terms of ground-level joint police action, with the intent to enforce the law of the land and to deal with naxalite crime and violence in accordance with the law established.
- The States should further improve the **police response** and pursue effective and sustained police action against naxalites, individually and jointly.
- There should be no peace dialogue by the States with naxalite groups unless they give up crime, violence and arms.

(contd.)

POLICY AND APPROACH OF THE GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH NAXALITE ACTIVITIES

- The States should formulate and implement effective **surrender and rehabilitation policies** for naxalites who shun crime, violence and arms. Mass media should be extensively used to highlight the futility of naxal ideology and violence and loss of life and property caused by it in the affected areas.
- States are assisted in, and requested for, taking the **steps** as mentioned below :
- Steps that should be taken are :-
 - Providing secure police stations, trained personnel, basic amenities for the personnel deployed and specialised equipment, weaponry and vehicles at the police station level.
 - Strengthening of the State Intelligence set-ups, for enhancing capabilities for collecting, sharing and using actionable intelligence.
 - Optimal utilisation of existing training capacity and creation of additional training capacity.
 - Raising specialised units/task forces, trained in counter-insurgency and jungle-warfare, for anti-naxalite operations.
 - Expeditious filling up of the vacancies in the State police forces.
 - Improvement in the police - population ratio, in consonance with the law and order requirements.
 - Adequate provisions for equipment, weaponry, mobility, communication, training, police buildings and housing and forensic science in the State police budget.

(contd.)

POLICY AND APPROACH OF THE GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH NAXALITE ACTIVITIES

- expeditious investigation and prosecution of naxalite crimes.
- **all-round development** of affected areas, with qualitative implementation of Central and State development schemes, and with fair deal to deprived segments.
- other aspects relevant to naxalism, such as :
 - **fair and firm revenue (land) administration**, with attention on elements like proper maintenance of land records, expeditious recording of mutations and fair disposal of land disputes, without undue delay.
 - **appropriate mechanisms for grievance redressal**, public contact and public awareness, for creating an overall positive environment and confidence of the people in the State administrative machinery.
- The Central Government will continue to supplement the efforts and resources of the affected States on both the security and the development fronts and to bring about greater coordination between the States for effectively dealing with the problem.

SUPPORT BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO NAXAL AFFECTED STATES

- The concerned State Governments take necessary action to deal with naxalite activities. The Central Government supplements their efforts with resources, intelligence and equipments.
 - ❑ **deployment** of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs) to assist the State police forces
 - ❑ sanctioning of **India Reserve (IR) battalions** to the States
 - ❑ **assistance for modernization** and upgradation of the State Police and Intelligence agencies through the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme)
 - ❑ reimbursement of security - related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure **(SRE) Scheme**
 - ❑ assistance in **training** of State police forces through the Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research & Development
 - ❑ sharing of **Intelligence**
 - ❑ facilitating **inter-State coordination** and
 - ❑ **assistance** in development works through a range of schemes of different Ministries.

SUPPORT BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO NAXAL AFFECTED STATES - II

(Rs. in crores)

	2003-04 to 2007-08 (5 years)	
	Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF)	Security Related Expenditure Scheme (SRE)
Andhra Pradesh	424.26	35.08
Bihar	153.41	7.73
Chhattisgarh	189.70	34.58
Jharkhand	169.52	42.41
Maharashtra	406.59	14.67
Orissa	168.41	23.40
West Bengal	142.59	6.65
Total	1656.48	164.55

SUPPORT BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO NAXAL AFFECTED STATES - III

- 36 battalions of Central paramilitary forces (inclusive of 1 battalion of State Armed Police on inter-State deputation) are currently deployed on anti-naxalite duties for assisting the State police forces :
- 29 India Reserve (IR) battalions have been sanctioned to the concerned States :

Deployment of CPMFs		IR Bns	
		Sanctioned	Raised
4	Andhra Pradesh	8	6
4	Bihar	3	2
16 + 1*	Chhaattisgarh	6	4
6	Jharkhand	3	1
0	Maharashtra	2	0
4	Orissa	5	1
1	West Bengal	2	1
36		29	15

* State Armed Police on Inter State Deputation

(contd.)

SUPPORT BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO NAXAL AFFECTED STATES - IV

- Under the **Backward Districts Initiative (BDI)** component of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY), which covered 147 districts, an amount of Rs.45 crore per district had been allocated on a non-lapsable basis. The scheme of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) has now been initiated in 250 districts (replacing BDI).
- **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** offers enormous opportunity for rural road connectivity. For certain naxalite affected districts, 3-year perspective plans are being prepared for covering all eligible habitations having population of 500 and above in plain areas and 250 and above in tribal areas.
- **National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP)**, which was originally being implemented in 200 districts, and was extended to 330 districts in April 2007, is now being extended to all districts in the country (except metropolises), having regard to the need to universalize this demand-driven programme for wage-employment.

(Rs. in Crores)

	2003-04 to 2007-08 (5 years)			
	PMGSY	NREGP*	Backward Districts Initiative (BDI)**	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)***
Andhra Pradesh	893.64	2761.41	367.50	329.20
Bihar	1641.29	1507.44	667.50	556.24
Chhattisgarh	2386.60	2085.13	360.00	236.83
Jharkhand	333.40	1734.12	705.00	313.37
Maharashtra	983.40	475.18	367.50	7.39
Orissa	1826.35	1805.32	217.50	283.62
West Bengal	1558.00	1539.08	322.50	203.87
Total	9622.68	11817.68	3007.50	1930.52

* NREGP came into force in 2005-06.

** BDI came into force in 2003-04

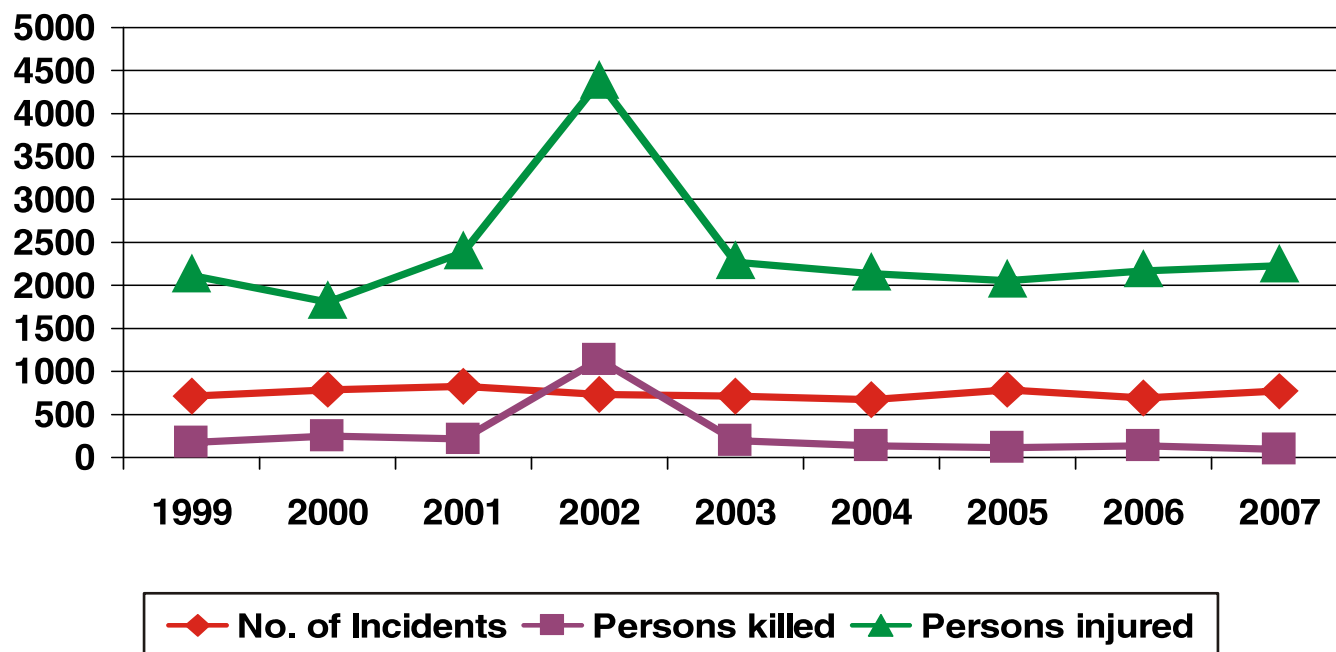
*** BRGF came into force in 2006-07

(contd.)

SUPPORT BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO NAXAL AFFECTED STATES - V

- The above schemes are in addition to schemes like Bharat Nirman, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and various income-generating, public-utility and social-security schemes of Ministries like Rural Development, Agriculture, Panchayati Raj and Tribal Affairs.
- It has been decided to enhance Central assistance from 50 per cent to 100 per cent for establishment of Ashram schools for girls and boys in tribal sub-plan areas and hostels for scheduled tribe girls and boys (for girls, the relaxed dispensation have been provided for all districts in the Country).
- Another step has been the enactment of **The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 on 02.01.2007**, which seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules have been notified on 01.01.2008.
- A new Scheme for **Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States** has been launched, aimed at filling critical infrastructure gaps not adequately or otherwise provided for in any of the existing schemes, with an outlay of Rs. 500 crore in the Eleventh Plan.

COMMUNAL SITUATION



Years	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 (31.8.07)	2008 (31.8.08)
No. of Incidents	718	787	823	722	711	677	779	698	761	507	557#
Persons killed	172	243	221	1130	193	134	124	133	99	69	83
Persons injured	2109	1814	2382	4375	2261	2132	2066	2170	2227	1435	1453

includes 131 incidents in Orissa in August involving Christians in which 16 persons were killed and 100 persons were injured

COMMUNAL SITUATION

- The States are advised to keep a close watch on the situations with communal overtones and take early steps to prevent them from being flared up.
- The revised **Guidelines to promote communal harmony** have been issued to all States/UTs on 27.6.2008.
- The **Communal Violence (Prevention, Control & Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill 2005** was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The Bill was referred to the Department Related Standing Committee on Home Affairs. The report of the Standing Committee has been received. Several individuals and organisations have also made suggestions in respect to the Bill. The report and various suggestions received are being examined in the Ministry, in consultation with Ministry of Law & Justice and others, for further necessary action.
- The Govt. of India has provided relief package of Rs. 714 crores for victims of **1984 Riots** and Rs. 70 crores for victims of **Gujarat Riots**. Additional package of Rs. 262.5 crores for Gujarat Riots and Rs. 29.8 crores for victims of **Bhagalpur Riots** has also been approved.

TERRORIST VIOLENCE IN HINTERLAND

- Terrorist incidents that have taken place in the current year are attack on CRPF Group Centre at Rampur, Serial Bomb Blast at Jaipur on 13th May, back to back serial blasts in Bangalore and Ahmedabad on 25th and 26th July, 2008 followed by recovery of large number of unexploded explosive devices in Surat. Indications suggest inchorment of local elements with support of externally based and sponsored terrorist outfits.
- Important aspects emerged out of inquiries and investigation into such incidents include **involvement of local elements** in the actual local level planning, continuing involvement of groups based outside the country, increasing use of sophisticated technology & communication; ability to successfully avoid detection in the process of planning and execution etc.
- The current strategy of these terrorist groups is to:
 - Recruit and train local modules, and activates them when required.
 - Maintain continuous flow of finances to sustain terrorist network.
 - Supply hardware through land & sea routes.
 - Target vital installations, economic infrastructure, VIP/political leaders.
 - Attack soft targets like market places, mass transit systems, places of worship and congregations etc.
 - Provoke communal tensions to create a wedge between communities.

TERRORISM AND ORGANISED CRIME

- The synergy and operational links between terrorists and organized crime syndicates will also need to be recognized and dealt with.
- These links often have inter-State, national and international ramifications, and have a direct bearing on the national security of India.
- In this context, terrorism and certain types of organized crimes such as **drug trafficking, money laundering/extortion, counterfeit currency/FICN, arms trade**, etc., are of particular significance.
- Available inputs indicate that Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs), apart from economic/commercial aspects, are also being used to fund terrorist and other criminal activities.
- There are reports to suggest that high-quality FICNs are being printed abroad, particularly in Pakistan, and smuggled into India through networks spread over countries like Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, UAE, etc.
- The CBI has been designated as the nodal agency to coordinate with the States in FICN related matters, along with other organizations and agencies.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR DEALING WITH TERRORISM

- The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 provides legal framework for :
 - Dealing with terrorist activities and
 - More effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations.
- Chapter 2 and 3 of the said Act deals with ban and punishment on **unlawful associations**.
- Chapter 4 and 5 of the said Act defines and provides punishment for **terrorism and related offences**.
- Chapter 6 of the said Act provides framework for dealing with **terrorist organizations**.
- Currently 32 organizations have been declared as terrorist organizations.

STRENGTHENING OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE MACHINERY

- At the Central level, action has also taken to substantially **strengthen the intelligence machinery**, coupled with streamlining the arrangements for gathering, analyzing and sharing of intelligence among the different agencies and coordination with the State Governments in an institutionalized manner.
- New, **additional posts** have been created to strengthen the Intelligence Bureau.
- Steps are being taken for **effective operationalisation of the institutional mechanisms** for intelligence collection, analysis, sharing and coordination with the State Governments, viz.,
 - Multi Agency Center (**MAC**)
 - Subsidiary Multi Agency Centers (**SMACs**)
 - Joint Task Force on Intelligence (**JTFI**).
 - Inter-state Intelligence Support Teams (**ISIST**).

CENTRAL SCHEME FOR ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF TERRORIST AND COMMUNAL VIOLENCE

- A new scheme has been launched from 1st April, 2008 with the aim to assist victims of Terrorist violence (including militancy and insurgency) and Communal violence.
- An amount of Rs. 3 lakh would be given to the affected family under the scheme, irrespective of the number of deaths in a family in a particular incident of terrorist violence.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSIST STATES MEET THE CHALLENGE – I

- The States are regularly sensitized and specific intelligence inputs are shared with them by the Central Agencies about the plans and designs of terrorist outfits.
- Assistance is being given to the States under the Scheme of **Modernization** of State Police Force.
- Scheme for assistance for **training** through the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has been provided.
- Assistance is also given to states for upgradation of **forensic** science laboratories.
- States are further assisted via Common Integrated Police Applications (CIPA) programme with an outlay of Rs. 2000 crore in the XIth Plan for **computerization** of police stations and developing a country wide crime and criminal tracking system and data bases.
- The state have been asked to increase **CCTV coverage** and establish **control rooms**.
- The states have been asked to provide **helicopters** to the police for better surveillance and immediate response.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSIST STATES MEET THE CHALLENGE – II STRENGTHENING OF SPECIAL BRANCHES OF STATE POLICE

- All States have been advised to earmark upto **5% of their annual allocations** for 2008 under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) for strengthening of their Special Branches.
- As requested by MHA, to begin with, **4 naxal affected States** of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa have submitted specific **sub-plans for strengthening of Special Branches** under the MPF Scheme in 2007-08, in consultation with IB. Funds were released to Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Jharkhand based on their approved Action Plans.
- A **seperate scheme** for strengthening of the State Special Branches is under formulation.
- **A Committee on strengthening of Intelligence in the States** has been formed comprising DsGP of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Delhi Police which would be coordinated and convened by IB. The Committee would go into the entire question of strengthening of intelligence as well as its collection, analysis, dissemination and constant flow of information at all levels. The Committee is yet to finalize its report.
- States have been advised to **utilize services of retired** army personnel, IB personnel and police personnel on contractual basis.

BORDER GUARDING

- The primary duty of the centre is to guard international borders.
- India has a land border of 15,106.7 km which is shared with Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar.
- Four of the central paramilitary forces are engaged in guarding international borders
 - BSF guards Indo–Pak and Indo–Bangladesh borders.
 - ITBP guards Indo–China borders.
 - SSB guards Indo–Nepal and Indo–Bhutan borders.
 - Assam Rifles guards Indo-Myanmar borders.
- Government has decided to deploy **hi-tech electronic surveillance system** on the International Borders to act as force multiplier. Surveillance equipment like Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Battle Field Surveillance Radars, LORROS and Spotter Scopes have been deployed.

BORDER MANAGEMENT - FENCING, FLOOD LIGHTING & ROADS

Indo-Pakistan Border (Length - 2308 Kms)

- 1912.72 Km of **fencing** has been completed along Indo-Pakistan border. 93 Km remains to be completed in Gujarat sector. Total expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 790.98 crores.
- 1861.56 Km of **floodlighting** has been completed. Flood lighting in 108 Km remains to be completed in Gujarat sector. Total expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 420.48 crores.

(Length in Km)

Name of the State	Length of the border	Fencing sanctioned	Fencing completed	Floodlighting sanctioned	Floodlighting completed
Punjab	553	461	462.25*	460.72	460.72
Rajasthan	1037	1056.63	1048.27*	1022.80	1022.80
Jammu International Border	210	180	185*	195.80	176.04
Gujarat	508	310	217	310	202
Total	2308	2007.63	1912.72	1989.32	1861.56

* Length is more due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing

- Out of 447 Km of **link roads and border roads** sanctioned in Gujarat sector, 353 Km of roads have been constructed.
- A proposal for construction/improvement of 152 Km of roads along the alignment of Gaduli - Hajipur - Khavda - Santalpur in the border districts of Kutchh and Banaskantha in Gujarat at an estimated cost of Rs. 165 crore is under consideration of MHA.

BORDER MANAGEMENT - FENCING, FLOOD LIGHTING & ROADS

Indo-Bangladesh Border (Length - 4096 Kms)

- Out of a total of 3286 Km of **fencing** sanctioned, 2612 Km has been completed.
- 3663 Km of **roads** have been sanctioned so far, out of which 3300 Km have been completed.
- **Floodlighting** in west Bengal in 277 Km completed as pilot project. Decision has been taken of floodlighting 2840 Km of this border at a cost of Rs. 1327 crore. Work likely to start shortly.
- Total **expenditure** incurred for construction of fencing, roads and floodlighting (including bridges) is **Rs. 2031.59 crore.**

(Length in Km)

Name of State	Border Length	Fencing completed	Border roads constructed
West Bengal	2217.7	1190.69	1616.57
Assam	263	201.71	239.73
Meghalaya	443	378.25	412.14
Tripura	856	696.24	720.03
Mizoram	318	145.60	311.54
Total	4096.7	2612.49	3300.01

BORDER MANAGEMENT - FENCING, FLOOD LIGHTING & ROADS

Indo-China Border

- Government had approved the construction of roads of operational significance along Indo-China border. After ground survey, the length of the road has been found to be **804 km** and revised cost is Rs. 1937 crores.
- Construction work of roads in Arunachal Pradesh has started.

Indo-Nepal & Indo-Bhutan Border

- A proposal for construction of **1271 Km of roads** along Indo-Nepal border and 294 Km of roads along Indo-Bhutan border at an estimated cost of Rs. 1200 crores is under consideration in MHA. The proposals are awaited from the State Governments of Bihar and Assam.
- Length of the roads proposed to be constructed is as under :-

Indo-Nepal Border

Uttarakhand	:	297 Km
Uttar Pradesh	:	317 Km
Bihar	:	656 Km

Indo-Bhutan Border

Assam	:	294 Km
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BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

- BADP is being implemented in 359 border blocks in 94 districts in 17 States.
- 100% Central funding is provided for agriculture, social services, infrastructure and border security schemes.
- Total Allocation given to states under BADP :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation
2004-05	325.00
2005-06	325.00
2006-07	520.00
2007-08	580.00
2008-09	635.00
Total	2385.00

INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS

- Existing infrastructure available with Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at the entry points on the land border is inadequate.
- Government approved **setting up of 13 ICPs** at major entry points on the land borders with Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Myanmar. ICPs to house all regulatory agencies in a single complex equipped with all modern facilities.
- 4 ICPs at **Petrapole** (Indo-Bangladesh), **Attari** (Indo-Pakistan), **Raxaul** (Indo-Nepal) and **Moreh** (Indo-Myanmar) in Priority-I list. Dawki (Meghalaya) and Akhaura (Tripura) also being included in this list. ICPs to be set up under a new plan scheme with an outlay of Rs. 635 crore in the XI Plan.
- Modernization of **33 immigration check posts** (which handles 98.5% of the passenger traffic) has been taken up in phase-I. Immigration Control Software (ICS), Passport reading machines (PRM) and Questionable Document Examining (QDX) are being implemented in these ICPs.
- **Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)** to oversee the construction, maintenance and management of ICPs is being created. Bill for this purpose is going to be introduced in the ensuing session of Parliament.

IMMIGRATION CONTROL

- The entry stay and exit of foreigners from the country is regulated and restricted through a robust **Visa Regime**.
- The immigration function is discharged by the Bureau of Immigration and the State Governments at 76 Immigration Check Posts across the country.
- NISG has been engaged to prepare a detailed project report for **Visa, Immigration and Foreigner's Registration and Tracking** under the Mission Mode Project towards establishing an efficient and transparent integrated system for the delivery of these services.
- The **Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS)** in Phase-I has been introduced at six destination airports i.e. Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Cochin and Bangalore. Under the APIS regimen, airlines are mandated to furnish the passenger manifest of the aircraft to facilitate the Immigration Authorities to conduct a more effective security screening of the passengers and also to facilitate a swifter immigration clearance for them.

MODERNIZATION AND NEW RAISING OF CENTRAL PARA-MILITARY FORCES

- The scheme of modernisation of CPMFs i.e. BSF, CRPF, ITBP, Assam Rifles, CISF, NSG with an outlay of Rs. 3740 crores is under implementation. Similarly the Scheme of Modernization of SSB with an outlay of Rs. 444.33 crores is under implementation. Extension of the modernization plan for all these CPMFs has been approved by CCS up to 31.3.2010.

CRPF

- On 27.8.2008, CCS has approved setting up of **Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA)** by raising 10 unattached Battalions and one Sector Hqr in CRPF to be raised over a period of 3 years, upgrade/develop four existing training centres of CPFs.

CISF

- Since January 2005-06, 13,100 posts have been added to strength of CISF.

ITBP

- 20 additional battalions along with 2 Zonal Hqrs and 6 Sector Hqrs have been sanctioned for ITBP in the year 2007. 13 Bns have been raised during 2007-08 & the remaining 7 Bns are to be raised in 2008-09.

SSB

- 20 additional battalions sanctioned for guarding India-Nepal and India-Bhutan borders have been raised.

COASTAL SECURITY SCHEME

- India has a coastline of 7,516.6 Km covering 9 States and 4 Union Territory.
- Coastal Security Scheme was launched in 2005-06 to strengthen infrastructure for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas including close coastal waters, given the threat perception from the sea routes.
- Scheme is to be implemented in 5 years in 9 coastal States and 4 UTs and has an outlay of
Rs. 400.00 crore for non-recurring expenditure
Rs.151.00 crore for recurring expenditure
- Assistance is being given for setting up 73 Coastal Police Stations, 97 Check Posts, 58 Out Posts and 30 Barracks.
- Coastal Police Stations are being equipped with 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles. Action for procurement of boats underway. A contract has been signed between MHA and the two vendors, viz. M/s Goa Shipyard Ltd. & M/S Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. for supply of 110 (12 Tones) and 84 (5 Tone) Boats. Delivery of boats is expected to commence by April 2009.
- Lum sum assistance of Rs.10 lakh per Police Station for equipment, computer, furniture etc.
- MHA to meet recurring cost for 5 years on fuel, repairs and maintenance of the boats and expenditure on training. States to bear maintenance cost.
- **55 Police Stations**, out of approved 73, are **made operational**.

(contd.)

COASTAL SECURITY SCHEME

- Operation 'SWAN' scheme approved for strengthening Joint Coastal Patrolling off Maharashtra and Gujarat coastline in view of its vulnerability.
- Scheme being implemented from 2005-06 over 6 years period.
- Assistance to be given to Coast Guard for setting up 3 new Coast Guard Stations at Dhanu & Murud Janira in Maharashtra and Veraval in Gujarat.
- Assistance also is to be given to be Coast Guard to procure 15 interceptor boats to be deployed for close coastal patrolling of Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts.
- The outlay of Rs. 342.56 crore for non-recurring expenditure is to be funded by Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Recurring expenditure will be met by the Ministry of Defence.
- Land for 3 Coast Guard Stations has been offered by the Government of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- Joint Coastal Patrolling in Gujarat has been taken over by the Coast Guard since February, 2006.

POLICE MODERNIZATION SCHEME FOR STATE POLICE

- The level of funding under the Police Modernisation Scheme has been increased from Rs. 705 crores in 2003-04 and Rs. 1249 crores in 2007-08.
- The pattern of cost sharing has been liberalized from the earlier 50:50 to 100% for Jammu and Kashmir and 8 North-East States and 75% Central share for other States.
- A scheme for Modernization of Police in the Union Territories has been commenced from 2006-07.
- 76 districts seriously affected by the naxalite menace to be provided every year Rs. 2 crore each for strengthening of the basic police infrastructure initially for a period of five years.
- 30 districts on Indo-Nepal / Indo-Bhutan borders to be provided every year Rs. 1 crore each for strengthening of basic police infrastructure initially for a period of five years.

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Release of funds
2003-04	705.00
2004-05	960.00
2005-06	1025.00
2006-07	1065.00
2007-08	1249.00
Total	5004.00

- Under the MPF Scheme, assistance is being provided for
 - equipment
 - weaponry
 - mobility
 - communication
 - training
 - police housing and building
 - forensic science and other infrastructure.

MEGA CITY & DESERT POLICING

- Two new initiatives : Mega City Policing and Desert Policing were launched under the Police Modernisation Scheme in 2005-06.
- Mega City Policing is for seven cities, namely, **Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata** and **Ahmedabad**.
- Financial assistance is given to the respective State Governments towards mega city policing for **procurement of modern and innovative equipments**, to counter the special problems faced in policing in large urban areas and crime investigation, **traffic management**, augment the infrastructure available in terms of **modern control rooms, digital radio trunking, communication systems, PCR van network** etc. (Rs. in crores)
- A Committee has been constituted by MHA to have a fresh look at the Action Plan and Model Perspective Plan on Mega City Policing prepared by the BPR&D with a view to recast them to take fully into account the emerging challenges on crime front. The Report of the Committee is awaited.
- The scheme of **desert policing is meant for the desert areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan**. (Rs. in crores)
- The Desert Policing is primarily meant to address the problems regarding policing in the large and scattered desert areas.

Cities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Ahmedabad	3	8	9
Bangalore	3	13	10
Chennai	4	21	15
Hyderabad	3	13	2
Kolkatta	4	15	14
Mumbai	5	27	20
Total	22	97	70

States	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Gujarat	2	2	1.5
Rajasthan	3	12	9
Total	5	14	10.5

SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE)

- SRE scheme for NE States, Naxal Violence affected States, and J&K provides assistance for
 - Ex-gratia for civilians and police personnel killed in terrorist related incidents
 - Rehabilitation of surrendered militants
 - Special Police Officers / Home Guard / Village Defense Committees
 - Premium for insurance of police personnel engaged in anti-naxalite operations, etc.
 - Logistic provided by the States to security forces towards accommodation, transport, etc.
 - Training to state police forces
 - Ammunition / training of the police personnel
 - Community policy
 - Need based being of vehicles/equipment etc.
 - Publicity material

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Release of fund
2003-04	Rs. 450.35
2004-05	Rs. 318.21
2005-06	Rs. 330.79
2006-07	Rs. 376.55
2007-08	Rs. 373.00
Total	Rs. 1848.90

INDIA RESERVE BATTALIONS (IR Bns)

- During the last four years an additional 60 India Reserve Battalions have been sanctioned as compared to around 70 Battalions during the period from 1971 to 2004-05.
- In view of the usefulness of IR Battalions there are demand made from the States for sanctioning more such Bns. The Government has approved raising 35 more IR Battalions in a phased manner on 14.2.2008. Sanction orders for 24 IR Bns out of 35 IR Bns have been issued.

	Sanctioned	Raised
Jammu Kashmir	20	14
North East	44	33
Naxal affected States	29	15
Rest of India affected	35	26
Total	130	88

- The level of Central funding for raising of IR Battalions has been substantially raised from 21 crores to 28 crores per Battalion.
- Additional assistance of 6 crores will also now be provided for raising 2 Coys in each Battalion as Specialized Commando Units.

SPECIALISED POLICE GROUPS FOR DEDICATED OPERATIONS

- The police has been traditionally trained for dealing with general law and order situations. In view of growing sophistication of insurgents, naxals and terrorists it has become important for Govt. to give specialized training to the police for dealing with emerging situations and organize them in dedicated units for specific tasks.
- Central Government has decided to set up 10 **Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA)** to operate on Commando pattern for guerilla/jungle warfare type operations required for dealing with extremists and insurgents, etc.
- Central Government has also decided to raise 2 companies of each IR Battallions on Commando pattern for guerilla/jungle warfare type operations.
- It is heartening to note that many States/UT's like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Delhi etc. have established **specialized groups for countering terrorist activities**. Many States have taken decisions and are going ahead with creation of these groups.
- Many States like Utter Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh have gone for **Specialized Task Forces/Groups** for dealing with specialized situation. Many more States are now in process of doing it.
- Similarly many States affected by naxal violence are in process of establishing **STF's to deal with naxal groups** eg. Jharkhand, Bihar, Chattisgarh. These task forces are specially trained for Guerilla warfare operation.

POLICE TRAINING

- Apart from the funds provided to the States for training under the MDF, major fresh initiatives have been taken on this front at the level of the Central Government. These include :
 - For the first time the **Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)** has been included in the Plan with an outlay of **Rs. 150 crores**, as compared to an average annual outlay of around Rs. 4 crores earlier.
 - Apart from assisting the States in respect of police training, it has also been decided to establish a **Central Police Training College/Institute** has a Centre of Excellence for Training of Trainers and training of State Police officers at certain levels. This is proposed to be established in Bhopal, land has been identified and further action for establishing the College/ Institute is underway.
- Under another Central scheme, it has been decided to establish 20 **Counter Insurgency and Terrorism (CIAT) training schools** in the naxalite and insurgency affected States under the Central scheme.

COMPUTERIZATION AND FORENSICS

- A programme for computerization of operations at the police station level titled **Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)** had been launched in 2004-05 as a part of the MPF scheme. The outlays under the CIPA scheme were minimal at around Rs. 40-50 crores per annum.
- A **vastly expanded (territorially and functionally) CIPA scheme, with an outlay of Rs. 2000 crores** has been approved in the Eleventh Plan, under which vital elements of tracking of crime and criminals, creation of databases, networking and connectivity from the police station to the national level and across States will be provided.
- The outlay for forensic sciences has been substantially increased to provide Rs. 300 crores in the Eleventh Plan to set up **Regional Forensic Science Laboratories and Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories** in all Districts, together with other aspects related to equipment support, training, etc.

NATIONAL POLICE UNIVERSITY

- It has been decided to establish a **National Police University**, action on which is now underway. The Cabinet has given in principle approval and details are being worked out.
- The NPU will be dedicated to **research** and **education in Police** related subjects in a comprehensive manner.
- NPU will organize research studies, **post-graduate and graduate courses**, diploma and certificate courses in various specialized areas of police.
- NPU will also aim at research that would help in formulation of **police strategy** in the scenario of fast economic and social changes taking place in the country.
- It is heartening to note that many states like Punjab, Maharashtra have also come forward in establishing such institution at state level.

PRIVATE SECURITY AGENCIES (REGULATION) ACT, 2005

- With a view to facilitate the healthy growth of private security agencies, **The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005** has been enacted.
- Further action for notification of Rules and other measures for dovetailing the operations of these agencies with the overall internal security mechanisms is being pursued with the State Governments. The States would have to take the initiative by way of formulation of rules and regulations.
- It is estimated that around **60 lakhs strong force** of dedicated young men and women are working to provide safe environment for corporate world and individuals.
- Many States like Punjab and Rajasthan have started training centres for private security guards.

INITIATIVES ON POLICE REFORMS / MODEL POLICE ACT

- The Government have been exhorting the State Governments/UT Administrations for early implementation of the recommendation of the Review Committee on police reforms set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Supreme Court of India vide the judgement dated 22 September, 2006 and order dated 11.1.2007 in **Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996 -Prakash Singh and others Vs UOI** has issued **various directions on police reforms** for implementation and compliance.
- The case was last heard on 16.5.2008, in which Supreme Court has directed to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court and other two persons, with the earmarked terms and conditions which are subject to the variation by the Committee. The first preliminary meeting was chaired by Justice Thomas with other two members on 24.07.2008 and the 2nd meeting of the Committee has been held on 27.08.2008
- A Committee of experts set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs on September 20, 2005 to draft a new Police Act for replacement of the existing Police Act, 1861 submitted the draft of a **Model Police Act** to the Government on October 30, 2006. A copy of the draft Model Police Act was sent to all State Governments/Union territory Administrations for their consideration and appropriate action. Some States like Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana and Tripura have either enacted police legislation or amended the existing police Acts in this regard.
- A new legislation in respect of police administration for Union Territories to replace the earlier enactments is also separately under consideration of MHA.

POLICE MISSION

- A **National Police Mission** had been announced by the Prime Minister in the Conference of DsGP in 2005.
- In pursuance of this a Mission Directorate has been approved to be anchored in the BPR&D with dedicated Micro Missions covering the entire gamut of police functioning.
- The **six Micro - Missions** which have been set up are :-
 - (i) Human Resource Development
 - (ii) Community Policing
 - (iii) Communication and Technology
 - (iv) Infrastructure
 - (v) New Processes
 - (vi) Emerging Challenges and response patterns
- The 1st meeting of members of **Six Micro - Missions** was held under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary on 19.8.2008, which was attended by Director (IB) and other senior officers of Ministry of Home Affairs and the nominated police officers of the Six Micro - Mission drawn with diverse background & seniority.

LEGAL FRAME WORK

ACTS IN RELATION WITH INTERNAL SECURITY

- The National Security Act, 1980
- The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967
- The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- The Arms Act, 1959
- The Explosive Substances Act, 1908
- The Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990
- The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958
- The Religious Institution (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988

ACTS IN RELATION WITH FOREIGNERS

- The Citizenship Act, 1955
- The Foreigners Act, 1946
- The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920
- The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939
- The Foreign (Contribution) Regulation Act, 1976

MONITORING AND CO-ORDINATION MECHANISMS – I

- The Central Government regularly & closely monitors with the State Governments the internal security and law & order situation and the measures being taken by them to ensure its effective maintenance.
- Various monitoring mechanisms are in place in the Ministry to regularly review internal security situation in the country particularly in J&K, North-Eastern States and naxal affected areas.
- **Annual meetings of the Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries & Directors General of Police (DsGP)** on internal security and law and order are held.
- **Inter-State Zonal Council meetings** are now regularly held under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister and among other things internal security related issues discussed.
- Home Minister also holds individual meeting with Chief Ministers of the States. Likewise, official level meetings are held regularly with individual States or group of States.
- Apart from focused meetings at New Delhi and State capitals, frequent visits to these States by various functionaries at the highest level are made to review the situation in Assam, Manipur and Nagaland.

MONITORING AND CO-ORDINATION MECHANISMS – II

- An **Empowered Group of Minister (EGOM)** headed by Union Home Minister and comprising select Union Ministers & Chief Ministers closely monitors naxalite studies & evolve effective strategies to deal with the problem.
- The Home Minister also holds individual meeting with Chief Ministers of the States. Likewise, official level meetings are held regularly with individual States or group of States.
- Coordination Centre meetings are taken by the Home Secretary every three months with the Chief Secretaries and DsGP of naxal affected States to review the naxal situation
- Monthly meetings of **Task Force on naxalism** are held by Special Secretary (IS), MHA with the nodal officers of the naxal affected States.
- **IMG on naxalism** under Addl. Secretary (NM) reviews implementation of development schemes in naxal affected States for accelerated socio-economic development in these areas.

MONITORING AND CO-ORDINATION MECHANISMS – III

- To have better coordination among security forces in places where besides state police, Army or/ and para-military forces have been deployed, **unified commands** have been established under the chairmanship of Chief Minister. Presently unified commands are established in J&K, Assam, Chhattisgarh, combined group in Nagaland and strategy group in Nagaland.
- There are mechanisms for **tripartite talks** with outfits which have entered suspension of operations.
- There is a co-ordination mechanism for **Ceasefire Monitoring** with outfits which have signed Ceasefire.
- There is a **special Group** for reviewing investigation and prosecution of major cases of terrorist violence.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Given the external imperatives of terrorist violence in J&K, North-East and certain other parts of the country, bilateral and multilateral cooperation is vital.
- Bilateral talks are held at PM and Foreign Minister levels as well as during calls on the Home Minister by Foreign dignitaries.
- Home Secretary level talks/ Joint Working Groups meetings are held at least once a year with Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bhutan to discuss bilateral trans-border security and crime related issues.
- **Joint Working Groups (JWGs) on Counter Terrorism** exist with 27 countries and two regional groups viz. EU and BIMSTEC.
- **Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs)** in criminal matters are in force with 22 countries and ratification process with 6 other countries is in progress.
- Bilateral institutional mechanisms in preventing illicit trafficking in drugs matters have been signed with 27 countries.
- **Extradition Treaties** with 27 countries are in force and ratification process with 7 other countries is in process.
- India is an active member of the global coalition against terrorism. India has been supportive of all UN measures to combat the menace of global terrorism.
- SAARC provides regional forum to fight terrorism and drug trafficking.

INITIATIVES PROPOSED TO STRENGTHEN INTERNAL SECURITY SYSTEMS - I

- Well co-ordinated and **efficient intelligence machinery** at the Center and in the States is critical.
- Strengthen **new mechanisms like MAC, SMACs, JTFI and ISISTs** to improve collection and dissemination of counter intelligence.
- Need for greater alertness and regular surveillance on the part of intelligence agencies and local police to identify and pre-empt terrorist modules or sleeper cells in some parts of the country.
- Strengthening of **community policing systems** to enable improved understanding between the police and the people and collection of local intelligence.
- Participation of local community leaders to be enlisted to help prevent terrorist activities. No particular community is to be held responsible for anti –national activities of a few fringe individuals.
- A low cost proxy-war situation is to be managed over a longer term.

INITIATIVES PROPOSED TO STRENGTHEN INTERNAL SECURITY SYSTEMS – II

- Need for upgradation of security of railway infrastructure and trains including Metro Rail systems
- Need for including specific security requirements of various infrastructure projects in naxal/terrorism affected areas, into project costs.
- A mechanism for co-ordination and support on security related issues among Delhi and the adjoining States **within the NCR**.
- Effective **enforcement of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967** as amended in 2004 and National Security Act, 1980 and other relevant laws.
- It may be necessary to consider **concurrent jurisdiction by a Central Agency** to investigate and prosecute select cases of terrorism and other related crimes, with support of, and in coordination with, the concerned States police.
- The Central Government will continue to coordinate with the States and closely monitor the internal security situation in the country and provide all possible assistance to supplement their efforts and resources in successfully managing the challenges and threats to internal security and law and order situation in the country.

INITIATIVES PROPOSED TO STRENGTHEN INTERNAL SECURITY SYSTEMS – III (STATE SPECIFIC)

- The States have been asked to **allocate more funds** in their budgets and State Plans for augmenting their police strength, number of police stations, and improving overall policing, particularly in the areas prone to and affected by terrorism/extremism.
- The States have been asked to **improve the existing police population ratio of 1:699**.
- The States have been asked to earmark up to 5% of their annual allocations under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces for **strengthening Special Branches of State Police** and also **revive the Beat constable system**, to improve skills for actionable intelligence gathering.
- There is a urgent need for state government to **modernize** the State police with latest technology, state of art equipments and better transport systems. Special emphasis be given as
 - **CCTV's** and Control rooms.
 - **Helicopters** to state police for better surveillance & immediate response.
- The State government have been asked to establish well trained **specialized police groups** like STF's, Commando forces etc. and to set up a nodal Cells and designated nodal officer to deal with specific issues.
- The States have been asked to enhanced physical **security of vital installations**, important buildings, places of congregations, market places, etc.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME UNDER VARIOUS CRIME-HEADS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

S. No.	Country	Murder	Sex Offences	Rape	Serious Assault	Robbery and Violent Theft	Breaking and Entering	Theft of Motor Cars	Other Thefts	Fraud	Counter-fiet Currency Offences	Drug Offences	Other Offences	Total
1.	Argentina	3130	3473	3447	142257	386916	792889	—	—	12218	2197	3127	—	1349654
2.	Australia	769	17516*	—	—	16789	284188	—	599866	89198	—	—	—	902733
3.	Austria	148	2954	678	280	10826	115526	11089	177259	37361	16331	24910	207910	605272
4.	Bulgaria	300	438	403	64	3754	22379	5904	43119	4574	404	2720	53741	137800
5.	Canada	1430	26044*	—	247547	28669	259521	160100	658205	94468	163323	92255	1015491	2747053
6.	England and Wales	—	62100	—	40300	98200	645200	721500	1297800	233000	—	178500	227990	5556500
7.	Finland	464	1325	596	1840	2042	—	—	163454	15922	2338	15334	589690	793005
8.	Germany	2396	47070	8133	147122	54841	889883	50361	1786804	1102261	7873	276740	2018231	6391715
9.	India	32719	44159	18359	270861	22814	90108	85709	187402	67197	2383	29421	417505	5026337
10.	Israel	177	3128	915	3476	3105	60061	34529	120293	12130	364	24045	157116	419339
11.	Japan	1392	2076*	—	25815	1725072	34518	—	—	85596	3765	23879	—	1902113
12.	Jordan	300	1430	78	536	619	—	3015	4773	1517	68	2040	15137	29513
13.	Kazakhstan	1848	—	1583	3002	13064	—	498	—	9372	—	9309	107671	146347
14.	Latvia	186	447	260	40	2364	5197	2252	4742	1684	166	1112	38004	56454
15.	Malaysia	405	1511	1526	10066	12459	20290	8051	85078	4860	—	17772	8400	170418
16.	New Zealand	—	3271	—	—	—	-	—	—	230487	—	51830	121908	407496
17.	Pakistan	9631	—	—	12863	14594	12067	—	36677	—	—	—	367432	453264
18.	South Africa	30960	—	54926	484853	194449	316902	85964	664952	—	—	128806	275603	2237415
19.	Sri Lanka	1221	854	1540	1749	13976	18656	—	—	4009	35	508	—	42548
20.	Sweden	238	7924	3787	4702	630159	113604	—	—	57742	1982	60052	361653	1241843
21.	Thailand	5385	—	5060	35395	2751	—	—	65335	20280	—	100058	135862	370126
22.	USA	16692	—	93934	862947	417122	2154126	1235226	6776807	—	—	—	11556854	23113708

* Sex Offences (including Rape).

— indicates data not available.

N.B.: Compiled by National Crime Records Bureau.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME PER 1 LAKH POPULATION UNDER VARIOUS CRIME — HEADS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

S. No.	Country	Murder	Sex Offences	Rape	Serious Assault	Robbery and Violent Theft	Breaking and Entering	Theft of Motor Cars	Other Thefts	Fraud	Counterfeit Currency Offences	Drug Offences	Total
1.	Argentina	8.2	9.2	9	373.3	1015.3	2080.5	—	—	32.1	5.8	8.2	3541.5
2	Australia	3.8	—*	—	—	82.6	1398.2	—	2951.2	438.8	—	380.4	4440.7
3.	Austria	1.8	36.1	8.3	3.4	132.4	1413.2	135.6	2167.4	457	199.8	304.7	7404.2
4.	Bulgaria	3.9	5.6	5.2	0.8	48.4	288.4	76.1	555.6	58.9	5.2	35	1775.5
5.	Canada	4.4	80.7*	—	767.1	88.8	804.2	496.1	2039.6	292.7	506.1	285.9	8512.6
6.	England and Wales	—	104.08	—	67.54	164.58	1081.32	1209.18	2175.04	390.49	—	299.16	9312.4
7.	Finland	8.9	25.5	11.4	35.3	39.02	—	—	3143.3	306.2	45	294.9	15250
8.	Germany	4.4	57	9.9	178.3	66.5	1078.6	61	2165.8	1336.1	9.5	335.4	4447.4
9.	India	3	4	1.7	24.6	2.1	8.2	7.8	17	6.1	0.2	2.7	455.8
10.	Israel	2.53	44.77	13.09	49.74	44.43	859.61	494.18	1721.66	173.6	5.2	344.13	6001.7
11.	Japan	1.09	1.62*	—	20.21	1350.24	27.02	—	—	67	2.95	18.69	1488.8
12.	Jordan	5.47	26.07	1.42	9.77	11.29	—	54.97	87.02	27.66	1.24	37.19	538.1
13.	Kazakhstan	1.26	—	1.08	2.05	8.63	—	0.34	—	6.19	—	6.15	96.7
14.	Latvia	8	19.6	11	1.7	102.4	225.3	97.6	205.5	73	7	48.2	2447.6
15.	Malaysia	1.6	5.96	6.02	39.72	49.15	80.05	31.76	335.65	19.17	—	17.11	672.3
16.	New Zealand	—	81.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	5722.1	—	1286.74	10116.6
17.	Pakistan	6.1	—	—	8.14	9.24	7.64	—	23.22	—	—	—	287
18.	South Africa	65.27	—	115.8	1022.21	409.95	668.12	181.24	1401.91	—	—	271.56	4171.1
19.	Sri Lanka	6	4	8	9	70	93	—	—	20	—	3	213
20.	Sweden	3	88	42	52	6979	1256	—	—	639	22	665	13753
21.	Thailand	8.38	—	7.88	55.1	4.28	—	—	101.72	31.57	—	155.77	576.2
22.	USA	5.6	—	31.7	291.1	140.7	726.7	416.7	2286.3	—	—	—	7797.8

* Sex Offences (including Rape).

— indicates data not available.

N.B.: Compiled by National Crime Records Bureau.

AREA, POPULATION DENSITY AND INCIDENCE OF CRIME PER 1 LAKH POPULATION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

S. No.	Country	Area (in sq. miles)	Population density (per sq. mile)	Incidence of crime per 1 lakh population
1.	Argentina	10753514	36	3541.50
2.	Australia	2988888	7	4440.70
3.	Austria	32378	256	7404.20
4.	Bulgaria	42822	180	1775.50
5.	Canada	3849670	8	8512.60
6.	England and Wales*	94548	640	9312.36
7.	Finland	130560	40	1525.00
8.	Germany	137830	598	7747.40
9.	India	1269340	884	455.80
10.	Israel	8131	890	6001.70
11.	Japan	145869	876	1488.32
12.	Jordan	34444	164	538.07
13.	Kazakhstan	1049151	15	96.66
14.	Latvia	24942	92	2447.60
15.	Malaysia	127317	211	672.34
16.	New Zealand	104452	40	10116.58
17.	Pakistan	307375	539	286.99
18.	South Africa	471444	100	4171.10
19.	Sri Lanka	25332	784	213.00
20.	Sweden	173730	52	13753.00
21.	Thailand	198116	329	576.22
22.	USA	3717796	80	7797.80

* Area and population density pertain to England and Wales; Incidence of crime pertains to UK.

N.B.: Compiled by National Crime Records Bureau.

POLICE POPULATION RATIO (INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO)

Sr.No.	Country	Police Population Ratio (police per lac Population)	Incidents of Crime per lac population
1.	India	142	750
2.	Finland	152	15000
3.	Sweden	175	13500
4.	New Zealand	170	10000
5.	Japan	175	1900
6.	Canada	185	8500
7.	England & Wales	200	9000
8.	South Africa	218	4000
9.	Germany	300	7500
10.	Australia	290	4500
11.	Austria	300	7000
12.	USA	315	7750

POLICE POPULATION RATIO (INDIAN SCENARIO)

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Police Population Ratio/lac population	Sr. No.	Name of the State	Police Population Ratio/lac population
1.	Bihar	79	13.	Jharkhand	163
2.	Uttar Pradesh	94	14.	Uttarakhand	176
3.	West Bengal	96	15.	Assam	189
4.	Orissa	100	16.	Haryana	207
5.	Madhya Pradesh	112	17.	Himachal Pradesh	229
6.	Andhra Pradesh	113	18.	Punjab	278
7.	Rajasthan	115	19.	Goa	294
8.	Gujarat	117	20.	Pondicherry	313
9.	Kerala	118	21.	Delhi	377
10.	Chhattisgarh	134	22.	Chandigarh	460
11.	Tamil Nadu	151	23.	Lakshadweep	528
12.	Karnataka	159	24.	Jammu & Kashmir	541

POLICING IN INDIA

- Strength of Police Force in India

CPMFs	7,46,878 men	(Border Guarding, Industrial Security, Reserves)
State Police Force	16,32,651 men	(Law & Order)
Total	23,79,529 men	

- The problem of low police population ratio is further compounded by high level of vacancies in the State Police Forces

Sr. No.	Level of Police Force	Vacancies in the States (In terms of numbers)	Average Vacancies in the States (In terms of Percentage)
1.	DSP Level	2099	24.15%
2.	Sub Inspectors	18654	20.76%
3.	Constables	113779	10.87%

- Total Annual Expenditure on policing in India

All States combined	22,700 crore
Union (Policing)	22,300 crore
Total	45,000 crore

- Spatial coverage of police stations in India

Total Districts in India	610
Total Villages in India	6,38,635
Total Police Stations	12,833