



**Project Report
on
Counter Terrorism Capacity Building
at Police Station Level in
Naxal Affected Areas
(Project No.02/MM:06)**

Prepared by
Micro Mission 06 (Proactive Policing & Visualizing Future Challenges)
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‘Promoting Good Practices and Standards’



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Project Leader	Shri Arun Kumar, IPS
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1. Introduction/Background

Terrorism & naxalism is the most important threat to national security. While Policing is a state subject, intelligence and national security are in the joint domain; therefore it is high time that the response to terrorism is undertaken in an integrated manner. The first responder being the police, capacity building at various levels to prevent future terrorist attacks and minimize the damage, is of utmost importance. There is no doubt, that the first responder is the police station, in any given context. Though several efforts for modernization of the Indian police have been undertaken, except in few instances the police stations, in general, are highly ill-equipped, ill-oriented and ill-trained. Any realistic mechanism to tackle terrorism has to address these issues at the grass root level. This project aims to bring all stakeholders on board and empower the police stations to address terrorism. The main focus of the project is to review and suggest measures for up gradation of the available resources of Naxalism affected Police Stations.

2. Overview

2.1. Project Title

Counter-terrorism capacity building of Police Stations in Naxal Affected Areas

2.2 Vision

Policing towards a terror free & secure society

“Safety at the doorsteps”

2.3 Objective/Purpose

Objective

Creating effective police mechanism, **at the police station level**, to prevent and combat terrorism by:

1. Enhancing human resources, infrastructure, communication capabilities and operational skills
2. Strengthening the intelligence collection and dissemination process
3. Effective investigation and prosecution of terrorist crimes
4. Strengthening the police community relationship.
5. To supplement manpower, infrastructural and training resources.
6. Enhancing the professional capability and competence of the first responders

3. Situational Assessment and Problem Statement

Left Wing extremism, also known as Naxalism has spread in many states of the country. Last year they targeted police personnel in big numbers. Attack on CRPF personnel in Dantewada in Chhatisgarh was biggest of its kind. Their targets include common citizens, vital installations, Police Stations, communication towers etc. More recently 13 Police Personnel were killed in Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra over the year the incidents of Left Wing Extremist violence has been rising and the casualties in these incidents have also been high. The details of LWE violence from 2008 – 2010 and the deaths therein are placed at **Annexure-I**

Recent incidents have highlighted the inadequacies of the local police to tackle terrorist attacks. In past few years there have been several incidents of attacks on police stations especially by the LWE groups operating in the area. In some instances, district jail, police lines etc have been attacked and captured temporarily. Experience of Nayagarh, Orissa and Jehanabad, Bihar reveal that wherever the police stations were not properly equipped, damages were higher. To instil confidence amongst the local people, it is important to impress that not only the police station premises but also its whole jurisdiction is made impregnable.

The present response of the police Stations as first responders to any terrorist incidents is primarily like response to any other crime. However, with the terrorists becoming techno-savvy, the present response is being rendered inadequate. At the same time, wherever the police station capabilities were reinforced, their counter-terrorism response was much more result oriented. Efforts made in this direction in the state of Andhra Pradesh have yielded positive results. Besides, earlier in Punjab also the fight against militancy became more successful only upon augmenting the capabilities of the police stations.

4. Implementation Strategy

It is proposed to select naxalism affected Police Stations on the basis of number of incidents, number of casualty in security forces as well as that of civilians. In the first phase 12 most affected districts will undertaken for implementation of the project. Number and name of Police Stations of next phases will be decided in consultation with the state police.

It is proposed to take up the Project in 892 naxal affected police stations of the country (as per information received from Naxal Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs). In next five year plan the project will be implemented in all the 892 naxal affected police stations. In first year of the five year plan following district's police stations will be taken for implementation for the project. These districts are:-

S.N o.	States	Districts	No. of Sub Divisions	No. of Police stations
1	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	3	16
2	Bihar	Gaya	3	24
3	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	4	22
		Bijapur	4	19
4	Jharkhand	Palamu	3	19
		West Singhbhum	2	13
5	Madhya Pradesh	Balghat	2	07
6	Maharashtra	Gadhchiroli	8	17
7	Orissa	Koraput	2	9
		Malkangiri	3	10
8	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra	2	07
9	West Bengal	West Medinapore	3	11
Total			39	174

Following resources will be provided for enhancing the capacity of the police stations:

4.1 Manpower:

It is an established fact that sanctioned strength of Police Stations has not been revised since long in most of the states. Sanctioned strength of many naxal affected Police Station is abysmally low. A large number of vacancies exist even out of those low sanctioned strength. Many of the states are not doing regular recruitment to fill up those vacancies. This has come as the weakest link in fight against terrorism/naxalism. It is proposed to suggest interim measure to increase number of personnel available at Police Station.

The project envisages strengthening of manpower by transferring district /state armed reserve to police stations. District/state armed reserve can be replenished with INDIA RESERVE BATTALLIONS. IR battalions in turn can be freshly recruited or recouped by central paramilitary forces.

It is proposed to strengthen the manpower at naxal affected police stations, district headquarter reserve or district armed reserve will be equally distributed in the naxal affected police stations of that district. The total number of district reserve distributed at police stations will be replaced by state armed reserve. This force will remain at the disposal of district SP for guards, escorts or any other duty assigned by him. This force will be deployed as numbers rather than in section/platoon/company format. Total force such deployed by the state in naxal affected districts will be replenished through IR Battalions or CAPFs by the union government.

An empirical study was undertaken in one of the districts of Jharkhand (Khunti), on the suggestion of Executive committee of NPM vide its meeting of Nov 12th, 2009. Result of the study is annexed at Ann.II. Based on these parameters requirement of force and their proposed distribution has been projected for phase 1 districts in Annexure III.

Proposed scale of strength

It is suggested that a bare minimum strength of Police personnel must be available at Naxal affected Police station. After a meeting with naxal affected states' and APMF's representatives following scale is suggested for the same:-

- (a) **Highly affected Police Station** – 40 Civil Police Personnel and 2 Platoon Armed Reserve (in exceptional case 1 more Platoon can be added)
- (b) **Moderately Affected Police Station** - 40 Civil Police Personnel and 2 Platoon Armed Reserve.
- (c) **Area Outpost** - (8-10) Civil Police Personnel and 1 Coy Armed Reserve.

The enhanced manpower will be utilized for strengthening the basic functioning of police station. In addition, the man power will be utilized towards collection of intelligence from the naxal affected areas. This man power will also be utilized for building relationship with community to meet the requirement of community policing as envisaged in the project.

4.2 Infrastructure

(A). Area Outposts(AOP)

Most of the naxal affected police stations have large area under its jurisdiction. The table below indicates area under jurisdiction of one police station in some naxal affected police stations.

1	Khammam- Andhra Pradesh	16029
2	Dantewada- Chhatisgarh	10238
3	West Midnapur- West Bengal	9786
4	Bastar- Chhattisgarh	8755
5	Malkangiri- Orissa	5791

Naxals have bases in hilly areas covered with thick forest inter

spread with rivers and rivulets. These areas have no basic infrastructure. The habitations in such areas are totally alienated. Sustenance of security forces is a major problem. Forest department has withdrawn from forest areas. These areas create big void in anti naxal operation. It is proposed to identify such void in naxal base area and setup Area outposts for the purpose of dominance. Most vulnerable locations within the police station area may be selected for setting up of AOP. AOPs are proposed to be built up on the pattern of Border Outpost. AOPs will also act as transit camp for providing logistics and support to forward moving force.

The number of AOPs in one police station may vary from 1 to 4. The location of AOP should be decided on the factors like inaccessibility, movement of naxalites in their strong hold and base camps etc.

(B). Air Support Units (ASUs):

Air support units are required to be established in naxal affected states. ASUs will be used for maintenance of area outposts established in far flung areas. ASUs will air drop troops at AOPs and other inaccessible areas for target oriented swift operations. ASUs will be used to carry on casualty evacuation and will also be used for evacuation of medically ill persons. ASUs will require being used for air dropping of provisioning items in emergency situations.

It is learned that MHA is in the process of sanctioning air support unit for the naxal affected states. The requirement of this project can be met with the same initiative.

(C). Building Structure:

Physical structure of police station buildings will be reviewed to make them impregnable. Depending upon the needs, police stations in terrorist infested areas will be supplemented by the following:

1. Perimeter Lighting
2. RCC reinforced Bunkers/Morchas
3. Fencing (Double layer concertina coil fencing/Barbed wired)
4. Compound Walls
5. Strong room for arms and equipments

PS: Naxal Management Division of MHA has sanctioned an amount of 2 Crores per naxal affected police station building. Building structure under this project will be catered from the same fund.

(D). Communication

Many of the terrorism affected PSs are located in remote areas, therefore, communication capabilities are very critical for strengthening their operational effectiveness. Depending upon the requirement following communication equipments will be used;

- Land line Telephone
- High Frequency Radio Sets-(Static/Mobile)
- Mobile Phones (phones will be provided on need basis as some areas may not have network coverage)
- Satellite phones

(E). RECONNAISSANCE & SECURITY GADGETS

Terrorists and militants are tech-savvy and far more advanced as compared to the law enforcement agencies. It is critical to empower police station with the following equipments:

- GPS
- DSMD
- HHMD
- Search Lights
- GPS
- Thermal Imager
- NVD-PNV-Bio/Mono
- U.V. Search Mirror
- B.P. Jackets
- Prodder
- BP Helmets
- Video Camera Recorder
- Digital Camera
- Generator set (25 KVA)
- Mobile Bullet Proof Morcha
- Bomb Detection and disposal squads and equipments (Sub Division level)

DOG SQUAD AT PS LEVEL

- Sniffer Dogs: 02
- Kennel : 02

(F). TRANSPORT AT SUB DIVISION LEVEL

- Landmine Protected Vehicle
- Medical Ambulance
- B.D. Team Vehicle
- Forensic Van (with required amendments)

(G). ARMS & AMMUNITIONS.

- Armoured Jackets 20
- Grenades 100
- SLR/Insas 40
- Assault rifles 08
- LMG 02

Arms and ammunitions will be provided by the scale given above and the cost of the arms and ammunitions will be met from modernization grant of MHA.

(H). MEDICAL EMERGENCY EQUIPMENTS:

- Ambulances at sub division level
- First Aid equipments / Life saving drugs

4.3 Training

It is proposed to conduct training more in field situation. A dedicated group of trainers may be sent to Naxal affected Police Stations. The training relating to weapons, tactics, special gadgets may be handled by trainers on deputation from CAMFs. The training may be imparted on following topics.

- Personnel are proposed to be trained in collection of intelligence at the ground level
- Specialized training in weapons and tactics
- Training in handling special gadgets like GPS/GIS/ Communication equipments
- Specialized training in the investigation of terrorist related crimes
- Specialized training in forensics
- Training in community relations

4.4 Community Policing Initiatives

Specific community policing initiatives need to be identified and implemented. The Micro mission suggests implementing 'Prahari' model as the same has proved its utility in Insurgency affected areas of Assam. A short note of the initiative is annexed at Annexure IV. MM: 02 of the National Police Mission has conceived a project, "Community Policing in Naxal Affected Areas" which shall also be circulated to States after getting approval from MHA.

4.5 Investigation and prosecution.

At present investigation and prosecution of crimes related to naxal incidents is not getting proper attention. It is proposed to have a naxal cell at district level directly under the superintendent of police. At State level, crime branch CID should have a dedicated branch to investigate and coordinate important cases and share criminal intelligence with districts. It is proposed that investigation of interstate crimes should be coordinated by National Investigating Agency. (NIA)

5. Deliverables

1. Capacity building project will be run in phases. To start with 174 PSs will be undertaken in phase 1.
2. Man Power will be calculated based on the scale suggested in Para 1 under head Man Power, on the basis of sanctioned strength of Civil Police, Armed Police in the district and State Armed reserve and IR Battalion available in the state.
3. Equipments as per the scale suggested under Para 2, head resources will be calculated by the district, by subtracting the resource at state level.
4. Training skills as per requirement
5. Community policing initiatives as per requirement

6 Work Plan

1. Identification of the gaps between existing and required capacity/ resources

The state government will assess the gap between existing and required resources and project the same to Govt. of India

2. Identification of locations / areas

The state government will identify areas suitable for Armed Outposts(AOPs) and project the requirement accordingly.

3. Preparation of implementation plan

The state government will prepare year wise implementation plan for the project.

7. Monitoring Mechanism:

The project will be implemented by mission directorate at BPR&D. It is proposed to constitute a committee to monitor periodical progress of the project. The committee would contain representatives from the MHA, BPR&D, Micro Mission 6, respective State Governments and State Police. For ongoing monitoring of the project, it is proposed to create dashboards for different levels of review.

8. Timeline

a)	Submission of final report to MHA	31-03-2012
b)	Issue of advisory to State Govts.	01-06-2012
c)	Projection of the requirement by the State Govt.	01-07-2012
d)	Sanction of funds to State Govts.	01-08-2012
e)	Implementation of project of phase-I Police Stations	2012-2013
f)	Implementation of project of phase II	2013-2014
g)	Implementation of project of phase III	2014-2015
h)	Implementation of project of phase IV	2015-2016
i)	Implementation of project of phase V	2016-2017

9. Financial Implications

Non-recurring expenditure

A. At Sub Division Level (225)

(i) Vehicles

1. Landmine Protected Vehicle	60 Lakhs
2. Medical Ambulance	08 Lakhs
3. B.D. Team Vehicle	06 Lakhs
4. Forensic Van (with required amendments)	<u>13 Lakhs</u>

87 Lakhs

(ii) Bomb Disposal Equipments

5. Equipment : Bomb Suite	01	10 Lakhs
6. Bomb Basket	01	3 Lakhs
7. Explosive Detector	01	13 Lakhs
8. DSMD(Rs. 1.30lakhs each)	02	2.60 Lakhs
9. Water Jet Disrupter	01	6.75 Lakhs
10.Bomb Blanket	01	1.20 Lakhs
10.NLJD	01	6.50 Lakhs
11. Search Lights(Rs. 5200 each)	02	10400
12.Extension Search Mirror	01	1.50 Lakhs
13.Prodder (Rs.2500/- each)	02	5000/-
14.Remote Operating Tool Kit	01	20,000/-
15.Remote Wire Cutter	01	12,000//-
16.Blasting Machine	01	50,000/-
17.Chemical Protection Kit with gas mask	01	<u>50,000/-</u>
Total		<u>46.00 Lakhs</u>

(iii) Forensic Equipments * (Details in Annexure-V) 7.00 Lakhs

Total Cost at One Sub-Division = 140.00 Lakhs (87+46+7)

Total Non-Recurring Cost for 225 Sub-Divisions= 315 Crores (225x1.4)

B. At Police Station Level (890)

(i) B.D. Equipments

1. DSMD (1.30 Lakhs each)	02	=2.60 Lakhs
2. HHMD (5000 each)	02	=10,000/-
3. Search Lights (5200 each)	02	=10,400/-
4. GPS (12,000 each)	05	=60,000/-
5. Thermal Imager	01	=11 Lakhs
6. NVD-PNV-Bio/Mono	01	=2.25 lakhs
7. U.V. Search Mirror(2,000 each)	02	=4,000/-
8. B.P. Jackets (23,500 each)	20	=4.70 Lakhs
9. Prodder (2,500 each)	2	=5000/-
10.BP Helmets (6,000 each)	20	=1.20 Lakhs
11.Video Camera Recorder	01	=25,000/-
12.Digital Camera	01	=10,000/-
13.Generator set (25 KVA)	01	=2.4 Lakhs
14.Mobile Bullet Proof Morchas (Rs. 60,000 each)	02	=1,20,000/-

Total

26.60 lakhs

(ii) Communication Equipment at PS Level

1. Satellite Phones (80,000 each)	03	=2.40 Lakhs
2. HF Radio Sets Main	01	=5.50 Lakhs
3. HF Manpacks (4 lakhs each)	02	= 8.00 Lakhs

Total

15.90 lakh

(iii) Trg equipments at PS Level

1. Laptop	01	=0.50 Lakhs
2. Projector	01	=0.35 Lakhs
3. Projector Screen	01	=5,000/-
4. White Board	01	=5,000/-
5. Furniture for Training Room		=40,000/

Total

1.35 lakh

(iii) Dog squad at PS Level

1. Sniffer Dog	02	=80,000/-
2. Kennel	02	=2.00 Lakhs

Total

=2.80 lakh

(iv) Miscellaneous

1. First Aid Kit	01	=15,000/-
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Grand Total at PS Level (26.60 lakhs+15.90 lakh+1.35 lakh+2.80 lakh+15,000)

= 46.8 Lakhs

**Total Non- recurring cost at 890 Police Stations
(890x46.8)**

=416.5 Crores

Total Non- Recurring Cost (315+416.5)

=731.5 Crores

Recurring expenditure

A. Recurring cost/year at Police Station Level (178 PS every year)

- i. Rs. 4 Lakh*178 = 7.2 Crores (04 training courses/year @ Rs. 1 Lakh per training course)
- ii. Rs.1.2lakhs * 178 = 2.14Crores (Rs.10,000/- per PS per month for Community Policing)
- iii. Rs.12,000/-*178 = 0.21Crores (Recurring cost of Medicines @ Rs.12,000/- per year)
- iv. Rs. 1.50 Lakhs *178 = 2.7 Crores (Maintenance cost of reconnaissance, security and other equipments)
- v. Rs.0.50*178=0.9 Crores (Ration & contingency, Telephone/Medicines/play equipment etc.
- vi. Rs.5000*12*178= 1.07 Crores (Hiring cost for JCB, Tractors, Tree Cutters, mechanised sharpener etc.)

Total = 14.14 Crores/year

Recurring costs towards sanctioned manpower at PS level

a) Rs.1.70 Lakhs *178*3 = 9.08 Crores (One Dog Handler=1.70 Lakhs per PS per year* 3 (2 dog handlers + 1 Kennel keeper). **Requires sanction of posts**

Total = 9.08 Crores/year

Grand Total at PS Level per year

(14.14 Crores + 9.08 Crores) = Rs. 23.22 Crores

B. Misc. Recurring cost at Sub-division Level (45 sub-divisions every year)

- i) Rs. 20,000*45 = 0.09 Crores (Recurring cost of Medicines @ Rs.20,000/- for ambulance per year)
- ii) Rs. 2,50,000*45 = 1.125 Crores (Maintenance cost for Bomb Disposal Equipments) per year at Sub-Division level

Total = 1.22 Crores/yr.

Recurring cost towards manpower at Sub-Division Level

a) Recurring costs towards sanctioned manpower per year

Rs. 1.70 Lakhs*2*45 = 1.53 Crores (2 Forensic Lab staff)

Total = 1.53 Crores/yr.

b) Recurring costs towards manpower on contract per year

i) Rs. 15000*2*12*45 = 1.62 Crores (2 Ambulance staff)

ii) Rs.7500*2*12*45= 0.81 Crores (1 Driver for forensic Van and 01 for Ambulance)

Total (1.62+0.81 Crores) = 2.43 Crores /yr.

Total Misc. recurring cost + manpower

(Sd & Hd) at Sub-Division Level

(1.22Crores+1.53Crores+2.43Crores)= Rs. 5.18 Crores.

Total Recurring Cost (23.22+5.18) = Rs.28.4 Crores per year for 178 Police Stations & 45 Sub-Divisions.

Ist Year	Rs.28.4 Crores
IIInd Year	Rs.56.8 Crores
IIIrd Year	Rs.85.2 Crores
IVth Year	Rs.113.6 Crores
Vth Year	Rs.142 Crores

Total Recurring Cost over 5 years = 426 Crores(100% contribution by Center)

Total non-recurring + recurring cost

(731.5 + 426) = Rs. 1157.5 Crores

Project Management, Manpower and administrative cost (10% of the total project cost) = **Rs.115.75 Crores**

Grand Total = Rs.1273.25 Crores

Note :

- a. Cost of additional CPMF Bns./IR Bns. has not been projected.
- b. Actual cost may come down as some of the above proposed equipments may already be available in some of the police stations & sub-divisions.

10. Dovetailing of SRE and other project

Naxal Management Division of MHA is already implementing projects like SRE, MPF Special infrastructure scheme. Cost of Air Support Unit & buildings (Rs. 2 Crores/PS) are to be met from MPF, SRE, SIS, and other special schemes of MHA, hence above costs are not projected here.

Expenditure for setting up of AOP can be covered under SRE or special infrastructure scheme. Expenditure on Reconnaissance and Security gadgets, communication can be met by MPF scheme. Expenditure for transport & Arms & Ammunition can be born under MPF scheme.

Annexure-I

Yearwise (2008-10) incidents /deaths caused by Left Wing Extremist in various States

States	2008		2009		2010	
	Incidents	Death	Incidents	Death	Incidents	Death
Andhra Pradesh	92	46	66	18	100	24
Bihar	164	73	232	72	307	97
Chhattisgarh	620	242	529	290	625	343
Jharkhand	484	207	742	208	501	157
Maharashtra	68	22	154	93	94	45
Madhya Pradesh	35	26	01	-	07	01
Orissa	103	101	266	67	218	79
Uttar Pradesh	04	-	08	02	06	01
West Bengal	35	26	255	158	350	256
Others	14	04	05	-	04	-
Total	1591	721	2258	908	2212	1003

Annexure-II

JHARKHAND

Study for PSs of Dist. Khunti.

Force Statement of PS of Khunti Dist.							
Sl. No.	Name of PS/OP	Sanction Strength of PS			Present Strength of PS		
		HAV	CONST.	TOTAL	HAV	CONST.	TOTAL
1	Khunti PS	2	9	11	3	19	22
2	Murhu PS	2	8	10	1	16	17
3	Arki	2	8	10	-	11	11
4	Karra	2	11	13	1	13	14
5	Torpa	2	8	10	2	18	20
6	Tapkara OP	2	7	9	2	20	22
7	Rania	2	7	9	2	7	9
	Total	14	58	72	11	104	115

Table-1

Khunti Dist Armed Force			
Sanction Strength		Available Force	
HAV	CONST	HAV	CONST
89	364	35	348

Table-2

Khunti Dist JAP Deployment						
S.N.	PS/OP	Coy	Insp	S.I.	HAV	CONST
1	Arki PS	JAP-8	-	1	5	21
2	Rania PS	JAP-8	1	3	7	35
	Total	JAP-16	1	4	12	56

Table-3

Khunti District Armed Force distributed to Police Stations : strength increases as follows :-

Sl.N.	Name of PS/OP	Sanctioned Strength of PS			Increased Strength		
		HAV	CONST.	TOTAL	HAV	CONST	TOTAL
1	Khunti PS	2	9	11	15	61	76
2	Murhu PS	2	8	10	14	60	74
3	Arki	2	8	10	16	60	76
4	Karra	2	11	13	14	63	77
5	Torpa	2	8	10	14	60	74
6	Tapkara OP	2	7	9	14	59	73
7	Rania	2	7	9	16	59	75
	Total	14	58	72	103	422	525

Table-4

Strength of JAP Bn. 8

Post	Sanctioned Strength	Present Strength
Officers	70	59
HAV	240	200
Const.	1001	897

Table-5: Roughly Strength of Dist. Armed Force of 2 districts can be filled by 1 Bn. JAP

Comparison of JAP Strength with IR Batallian

Post	JAP	IR Bn.
Officers	70 (59)	59
HAV	240 (200)	160
Const.	1001 (897)	675 (CL.IV-79)

Table-6

Comparison of IR Batallion with CRPF Batallian

Post	IR Bn.	CRPF
Officers	59	43
HC	160	172
Const.	675	702

Table-7

Annexure-III

Distt. Khammam (Andhra Pradesh)

Force Statement of PS of Khammam Dist.							
Sl. No.	Name of PS	Sanction Strength of PS			Present Strength of PS		
		HAV	CONST.	TOTAL	HAV	CONST.	TOTAL
1	Peruru	04	21	25	00	13	13
2	Wazeedu	05	30	35	00	12	12
3	Venkatapuram	05	30	35	03	16	19
4	Charla	04	21	25	01	15	16
5	Dummugudem	04	21	25	03	16	19
6	Mothugudem	04	21	25	00	10	10
7	Chintoor	05	30	35	03	16	19
8	Bhadrachalm T	06	43	49	05	18	23
9	V.R. Puram	05	30	35	00	16	16
10	Kunavaram	04	21	25	04	09	13
11	Bhadrachalm R	05	30	35	01	18	19
12	Gundala	04	21	25	03	24	27
13	Allapalli	05	30	35	05	28	33
14	Bodu	04	21	25	01	17	18
15	Karakagudem	04	26	30	01	22	23
16	E/Bayyaram	04	29	33	03	13	16
17	Kukkunur	04	21	25	03	15	18
18	Veleirpad	04	21	25	00	21	21
19	G/Bayyaram	05	30	35	04	30	34
20	Yellandu	06	43	49	05	24	29
21	Kamepalli	05	30	35	03	10	13
22	Tekulapalli	04	21	25	04	19	23
23	Manuguru	03	39	42	02	22	24
24	Aswapuram	06	29	35	00	12	12
25	Paloncha R	04	21	25	01	14	15
26	Kothaugdem 3 T	06	43	49	05	29	34
27	Mulakalapalli	04	21	25	02	20	22
28	Burgampad	05	30	35	06	16	22
Total		128	774	902	68	495	563
Table-I							

As per the norms the total force requirement for the district will be as follows:

Highly Affected Police Stations

S.No.	Name of PS	Sanctioned Strength		Increased Strength	
		Constable	State Arm Reserve	Constable	State Arm Reserve
1	Peruru	21		40	2 PLT
2	Wazeedu	30		40	2 PLT
3	Venkatapuram	30		40	2 PLT
4	Charla	21		40	2 PLT
5	Dummugudem	21		40	2 PLT
6	Mothugudem	21		40	2 PLT
7	Chintoor	30		40	2 PLT
8	Bhadrachalm T	43		40	2 PLT
9	V.R. Puram	30		40	2 PLT
10	Kunavaram	21		40	2 PLT
11	Bhadrachalm R	30		40	2 PLT
12	Gundala	21		40	2 PLT
13	Allapalli	30		40	2 PLT
14	Bodu	21		40	2 PLT
15	Karakagudem	26		40	2 PLT
16	E/Bayyaram	29		40	2 PLT
17	Kukkunur	21		40	2 PLT
18	Veleirpad	21		40	2 PLT
Total		467		720	36 PLT

Table (a)

Moderately Affected Police Stations:

S.No.	Name of PS	Sanctioned Strength		Increased Strength	
		Constable	State Arm Reserve	Constable	State Arm Reserve
1	G/Bayyaram	30		40	1 PLT
2	Yellandu	43		40	1 PLT
3	Kamepalli	30		40	1 PLT
4	Tekulapalli	21		40	1 PLT
5	Manuguru	39		40	1 PLT
6	Aswapuram	29		40	1 PLT
7	Paloncha R	21		40	1 PLT
8	Kothaugdem 3 T	43		40	1 PLT
9	Mulakalapalli	21		40	1 PLT
10	Burgampad	30		40	1 PLT
Total		307		400	10 PLT

Table (b)

Area Out Posts:

S.No.	Name of AOP	Sanctioned Strength		Increased Strength	
		Constable	State Arm Reserve	Constable	State Arm Reserve
1	AOP E Palli	0		10	1 COY
	Total	0		10	1 COY

Table (c)

Khammam Dist APSP Deployment			
S.N.	PS	ARSI / HC	PC
1	Peruru	00	00
2	Wazeedu	06	14
3	Venkatapuram	00	00
4	Charla	00	00
5	Dummugudem	00	00
6	Mothugudem	00	00
7	Chintoor	00	00
8	Bhadrachalm T	02	05
9	V.R. Puram	00	00
10	Kunavaram	06	14
11	Bhadrachalm R	02	07
12	Gundala	05	16
13	Allapalli	05	17
14	Bodu	04	17



15	Karakagudem	05	12
16	E/Bayyaram	03	09
17	Kukkunur	01	14
18	Veleirpad	06	20
19	G/Bayyaram	03	06
20	Yellandu	02	05
21	Kamepalli	00	00
22	Tekulapalli	03	11
23	Manuguru	04	09
24	Aswapuram	02	10
25	Paloncha R	00	00
26	Kothaugdem 3 T	00	00
27	Mulakalapalli	00	00
28	Burgampad	00	00
	Total	59	186

Table-2

Dist. Gadchiroli(Maharashtra)

Force Statement of PS of Gadchiroli Dist.							
Sl. No.	Name of PS	Sanction Strength of PS			Present Strength of PS		
		HAV	CONST.	TOTAL	HAV	CONST.	TOTAL
1	PS Kurkheda	10	40	50	14	30	44
2	PS Purada	10	40	50	18	14	32
3	PS Dhanora	12	38	50	15	41	56
4	PS Mulchera	11	42	53	10	17	27
5	PS Etapalli	12	38	50	11	19	30
6	PS Jarawandi	10	40	50	07	9	16
7	PS Bhamragad	10	40	50	20	10	30
8	PS Sironcha	15	35	50	21	15	36
9	PS Asaralli	13	46	59	07	12	19
10	PS Korchi	08	50	58	04	9	13
11	SPS Pendhari	10	40	50	15	3	18
12	SPS Kasansur	10	40	50	09	22	31
13	SPS Laheri	10	40	50	04	15	19
14	SPS Kuwakodi	10	40	50	00	2	02
15	SPS Permili	10	40	50	15	14	29
16	SPS Jimalgatta	10	40	50	02	18	20
17	SPS Venkatapur	10	40	50	05	18	23
18	SPS Damrancha	10	40	50	08	25	33
19	SPS Devalmari Camp	10	40	50	17	5	22
20	SPS Reppanpalli	10	40	50	07	19	26
21	SPS Tekda Camp	10	40	50	10	13	23
22	SPS Renguta	10	40	50	18	24	42
23	SPS Dechalipetha	10	40	50	9	18	27
24	SPS Jhinganur	10	40	50	8	12	20
25	PS Aheri	22	58	80	16	13	29
26	PS Armori	10	40	50	17	24	41
27	PS Chamorshi	22	65	87	16	35	51
28	PS Gadchiroli	18	45	63	19	26	45
29	PS Desaiganj	10	40	50	16	28	44
	Total	333	1217	1550	338	510	848

Table-1

Gadchiroli Dist Armed Force			
Sanction Strength		Available Force	
HAV	CONST	HAV	CONST
168	461	338	848

Table-2

Gadchiroli Dist SAR Deployment		
S.N.	PS/OP	SAR
1	PS Kurkheda	20
2	PS Purada	22
3	PS Dhanora	00
4	PS Mulchera	21
5	PS Etapalli	24
6	PS Jarawandi	21
7	PS Bhamragad	00
8	PS Sironcha	23
9	PS Asaralli	49
10	PS Korchi	00
11	SPS Pendhari	21
12	SPS Kasansur	21
13	SPS Laheri	19
14	SPS Kuwakodi	00
15	SPS Permili	23
16	SPS Jimalgatta	23
17	SPS Venkatapur	22
18	SPS Damranha	30
19	SPS Devalmari Camp	21
20	SPS Reppanpalli	11
21	SPS Tekda Camp	21
22	SPS Renguta	19
23	SPS Dechalipetha	24
24	SPS Jhinganur	31
25	PS Aheri	23
26	PS Armori	21
27	PS Chamorshi	00
28	PS Gadchiroli	10
29	PS Desaiganj	00
	Total	520

Table-3

As per the norms the total force requirement for the district will be as follows:

Highly Affected Police Stations:

S.No.	Name of PS	Sanctioned Strength		Increased Strength	
		Constable	State Arm Reserve	Constable	State Arm Reserve
1	PS Kurkheda	40	17	40	2 PLT
2	PS Purada	40	21	40	2 PLT
3	PS Dhanora	38	00	40	2 PLT
4	PS Mulchera	42	17	40	2 PLT
5	PS Etapalli	38	20	40	2 PLT
6	PS Jarawandi	40	22	40	2 PLT
7	PS Bhamragad	40	00	40	2 PLT
8	PS Sironcha	35	27	40	2 PLT
9	PS Asaralli	46	21	40	2 PLT
10	PS Korchi	50	00	40	2 PLT
11	SPS Pendhari	40	21	40	2 PLT
12	SPS Kasansur	40	22	40	2 PLT
13	SPS Laheri	40	20	40	2 PLT
14	SPS Kuwakodi	40	00	40	2 PLT
15	SPS Permili	40	19	40	2 PLT
16	SPS Jimalgatta	40	21	40	2 PLT
17	SPS Venkatapur	40	20	40	2 PLT
18	SPS Damrancha	40	19	40	2 PLT
19	SPS Devalmari Camp	40	21	40	2 PLT
20	SPS Reppanpalli	40	19	40	2 PLT
21	SPS Tekda Camp	40	21	40	2 PLT
22	SPS Renguta	40	21	40	2 PLT
23	SPS Dechalipetha	40	21	40	2 PLT
24	SPS Jhinganur	40	21	40	2 PLT
Total		969	411	960	48 PLT

Table (a)

Moderately Affected Police Stations:

S.No.	Name of PS	Sanctioned Strength		Increased Strength	
		Constable	State Arm Reserve	Constable	State Arm Reserve
1	PS Aheri	58	27	40	1 PLT
2	PS Armori	40	09	40	1 PLT
3	PS Chamorshi	65	00	40	1 PLT
4	PS Gadchiroli	45	19	40	1 PLT
5	PS Desaiganj	40	00	40	1 PLT
	Total	248	55	200	5 PLT

Table (b)

Area Out Posts:

S.No.	Name of AOP	Sanctioned Strength		Increased Strength	
		Constable	State Arm Reserve	Constable	State Arm Reserve
1	Potegaon	40	16	10	1 COY
2	Kotgul	41	18	10	1 COY
3	Godalwai Camp Gutta	40		10	1 COY
4	Regadi Camp Balepalli	40		10	1 COY
5	Dhodraj	40	00	10	1 COY
6	Tadgaon	40	00	10	1 COY
7	Kothi	40		10	1 COY
8	Gomni Camp Nargunda	40		10	1 COY
9	Umanur Camp Marpalli	40		10	1 COY
10	Halewara	40		10	1 COY
11	Yemli Burgi	40		10	1 COY
12	Vyankatapur	36	26	10	1 COY
13	Sawargaon	40		10	1 COY
14	Kotmi	40		10	1 COY
15	Mannerajaram	40		10	1 COY
16	Asthi	40		10	1 COY
17	Gatta J	40		10	1 COY
18	Dodhur	40		10	1 COY
19	Hedri	40		10	1 COY
20	Bedgaon	40	21	10	1 COY
21	Malewada	40	19	10	1 COY
22	Maseli	40		10	1 COY
23	Murumgaon	40	17	10	1 COY
24	Gyara Patti	15		10	1 COY
25	Mugamer	33		10	1 COY
26	Rangi	33		10	1 COY
27	Yerkad	33		10	1 COY

28	Ghot	33	19	10	1 COY
29	Bolepalli	33	20	10	1 COY
30	Karwafa	33	20	10	1 COY
31	Gatta (f)	33	18	10	1 COY
	Total	1163	77	310	31 COY

Table (c)

**Gadchiroli District Armed Force distributed to Police Stations
: strength increases as follows :-**

Sl.N.	Name of PS/OP	Sanctioned Strength of PS			Increased Strength		
		HAV	CONST	TOTAL	HAV	CONST	TOTAL
1	PS Kurkheda	10	40	50	17	57	74
2	PS Purada	10	40	50	17	57	74
3	PS Dhanora	12	38	50	17	56	73
4	PS Mulchera	11	42	53	17	58	75
5	PS Etapalli	12	38	50	17	56	73
6	PS Jarawandi	10	40	50	17	57	74
7	PS Bhamragad	10	40	50	17	56	73
8	PS Sironcha	15	35	50	17	56	73
9	PS Asaralli	13	46	59	17	58	75
10	PS Korchi	08	50	58	16	60	76
11	SPS Pendhari	10	40	50	17	56	73
12	SPS Kasansur	10	40	50	17	56	73
13	SPS Laheri	10	40	50	17	57	74
14	SPS Kuwakodi	10	40	50	16	57	73
15	SPS Permili	10	40	50	17	56	73
16	SPS Jimalgatta	10	40	50	15	56	71
17	SPS Venkatapur	10	40	50	15	57	72
18	SPS Damrancha	10	40	50	15	57	72
19	SPS Devalmari Camp	10	40	50	17	56	73
20	SPS Reppanpalli	10	40	50	16	56	72
21	SPS Tekda Camp	10	40	50	17	57	74
22	SPS Renguta	10	40	50	17	56	73
23	SPS Dechalipetha	10	40	50	17	57	74
24	SPS Jhinganur	10	40	50	17	56	73
25	PS Aheri	22	58	80	24	65	89
26	PS Armori	10	40	50	16	56	72
27	PS Chamorshi	22	65	87	24	75	99
28	PS Gadchiroli	18	45	63	21	65	86
29	PS Desaiganj	10	40	50	17	56	73
	Total	333	1217	1550	501	1678	2179

Table-4

Annexure-IV
A brief note on

Project PRAHARI

The Community Policing Initiative by Assam Police
through Public Private Partnership

Since its inception in August 2001 in a remote and violence-hit tribal village in Kokrajhar Dist, the Project Prahari launched by the Assam Police has been successful in achieving the objectives of addressing the causative factors sustaining militancy and social delinquencies. Lacks of communication systems, inhospitable terrain and social isolation have made policing difficult in these areas. The militant groups are also using these areas as support bases. Predominantly tribal people of the region have suffered because of illiteracy, isolation and under-development. These areas have been witnessing the scourge of terrorist violence for several decades.

Objectives

- To inspire healthy and cooperative police public interface to build the bridge of friendship between law enforcement agencies and community members
- To ensure community participation, decision making and management of community development.
- To transform community strength to socially meaningful activities for prevention of social delinquency and militancy.
- To enhance empowerment, knowledge accessibility and capacity building of the villagers to fight against illiteracy, social malady and underdevelopment

- To target at motivating the people for sustainable community development under locally available resources with the theme 'People For Progress.'

The Selection Criteria:

This Project selects villages which are terrorist prone and socially underprivileged

The Strategies:

The strategies adopted under Project Prahari are: community participation in decision making, fostering community ownership of development, bottom up strategy in contrast to the "trickle down effect", building social capital through inclusion, reconnecting the individuals with communities, and communities with the government and the economy.

It allows for an active participatory role for the different stake holders of the rural society. The Project educates people to appreciate the fruits of empowerment, utilization of community potentials for socially meaningful purposes like creation, ownership and management of community assets, building a common platform for people's resistance against the menace of militancy and social violence

The Process:

The methodology for initiation of the project includes:- formal and informal discussions for building trust between villagers and the police, formation of Community Management Group(CMG) involving all sections with majority participation by women, construction of a Community Center in the village from local resources to enhance the community bond, formulation of action Plan by CMG and its implementation by the members.

The community partners and the Police:

The local police act as a Change Agent to facilitate in bringing the community members together. The developmental agencies, NGOs, social action groups, women organizations, youth clubs, and financial institutions are the community partners in this initiative for knowledge accessibility and capacity building in their effort to implement the action plan. Emphasis is being given to strengthening of village institutions and up gradation of existing skills and crafts. The CMG provides the platform, within the existing village institutions, to deliberate freely on socially deviant behaviors, delinquency and their remedial measures and also work out means for vertical mobility of the members by economic progress through community participation, decision making and management of development through locally available resources in the village. Their action plan includes not only building the community assets like road, canal, school buildings, drinking water facility and other economically benefiting schemes, but also intangible desirables like community disciplines, ethnic amity, adherence to socio-legal codes and resolution of social conflicts etc. . Experiences of villagers are disseminated through conventions/workshops on community policing and community development. As the Project takes into account local needs, aspirations and viability, it can be replicated in other areas. Emphasis is given to constant interaction between local police and the villagers.

The Positive Impacts:

1. Erodes the support base of militancy: The jobless youth of the community have found avenues to canalize their potentials into meaningful and positive actions in the economically benefiting programs initiated by the joint efforts of Community Management Group,

developmental agencies and local police. This has closed the **exodus of the tribal youth to the terrorist groups.**

2. Channelise people's power : Depending on their needs and local availability of resources, nearly 50 villages under this project have been able to successfully achieve building of irrigation canals, community fishery, farming and sericultural nursery, weaving, bamboo crafting etc. along with awareness building against social prejudices, ethnic disharmony and militancy..

3. Enhance capacity building: Regular literacy campaigns, health education camps, training of paramedics/midwives amongst the villagers at the initiative of the local police have motivated the community members to be an active stakeholder in the system of community Policing. Police officers' regular awareness campaigns with the community members and ensuring of help from other agencies on women rights, maternal health and hygiene and creation of economic opportunities have given a sense of empowerment amongst the tribal women.

4. Creation of forward linkages: New market avenues have been opened for the women artisans, weavers at the initiative of local Police who act as the facilitator to create a network of different agencies with the villagers of these areas.

5. Empowerment of women: As a result of initiatives under taken by the Police under the project PRAHARI the illiterate women folks are being exposed to literacy, modern knowledge of health care and legal rights which have led to their empowerment. This has resulted in a system of social defense against gender related crimes. Moreover the regular meetings at the community centers in the villages between the community members and local Police have led to resolution of conflicts amongst the villagers and thus there is a significant impact on the

reduction of social delinquencies like alcoholism, domestic violence and social prejudices like black magic etc. School attendance has increased and there is a decrease of drop outs..

6. Face to the uniform : Building Bridge of Friendship : A sense of belongingness and commitment to the community members from law enforcing agencies has dispelled the age old phobic reaction to the police by the villagers. There is a healthy Police public interface and local Police are being accepted as friends to the community. Enhanced interactions among the members of community have resulted not only improved police-community interface but also mutual respect, trust and faith among the villagers themselves leading to reduction in social conflicts and safeguarding of community assets.

7. A new role for Police: This initiative has resulted in transforming the average policeman into a member of responsible law enforcement agency which is determined to achieve the goal of social harmony and cohesiveness in an underdeveloped society. He has understood his role as an integral part of the whole process of social evolution and community development. His accountability towards the people has increased manifold after his liaison and proximity with the people has undergone a new transformation.

8. Appropriate technology: The traditional technologies and skills are being improved upon for increasing their production and productivity through cooperation from Technology institutes.

9. Village communication infrastructure: The remote and isolated Prahari villages are no longer isolated and inaccessible --thanks to the police public partnership effort in growth of infrastructure in these villages.

10. Preservation of the environment: The environmental programs under this initiative have brought awareness about the ecologically balanced and environment friendly development. Large scale plantation of ecologically suitable varieties and economically fast growing species in all Prahari villagers emphasize the need of preserve the nature. Fruit bearing trees are planted around their schools- thus imbibing young minds with the concept of community management of forestry.

Sustainability and Project Management: The management of the Project is to be institutionalized by having a State level nodal officer to co-ordinate between the village level initiatives. An ADG/ IGP level official is to be made the Nodal Officer for the State and he is to be assisted by the Range Nodal Officer who are DIG ranges. The Superintendents of Police of different districts act as district Nodal Officers while the Officers In-charge/SHO of Police Stations of the Prahari Villages are the field level contact person for the project.

Project Prahari : Recognised as a Unique Endeavour in Public Private Partnership:

The project Prahari has to a great extent neutralised the militants' influence and crime situations arising out of social prejudices prevailing in these socially disadvantaged areas. Since its inception in August, 2001 in violence-hit Kokrajhar district at the initiative of Kuladhar Saikia, IPS, the then Range DIG ,more than 50 villages in the State have since come under the cover of project Prahari after the DGP Assam declared it to be a State level police Project.. The initial success of the community policing initiative has received favourable response from other police forces in the country also. The document "Platform for Action: After 10 years"

published by Ministry of Human Resources Development, Department of Women and Child Welfare, Govt. of India and presented to UNO, General Assembly meeting in 2005 has highlighted the achievement of the Project Prahari. The letter of appreciation by the Hon'ble President of India on the performance of the Project has boosted the moral of the Assam Police. The officers of the department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pensions, Govt. of India had visited some of the Prahari villages in August, 2003 for documenting this Project as one of the good practices in governance. The SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad has documented the Project in "Compendium on good practices in Community Policing" for emulation in other states. The Project Prahari has thus emerged as a significant community policing initiative strengthening all efforts at the community's involvement in deciding its security needs and also reorienting the policing at the cutting edge levels with command devolution.

Annexure-V

MOBILE FORENSIC VAN KIT FOR SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL

Sl.No.	Kits	Unit	Cost in Rs.
1.	Crime Scene Protection Kit	1	25,000
2.	Electrostatic Dust Mark Lifting Kit	1	30,000
3.	Gun Shot Residue Analysis Kit	1	30,000
4.	Arson Investigation Kit	1	20,000
5.	Laser distance & Direction Measurement Unit	1	5,000
6.	Explosive Detection Kit	1	20,000
7.	Finger Print Developer Kit	1	30,000
8.	Blood Detection Kit	1	20,000
9.	Semen Detection Kit	1	15,000
10.	Narcotic Detection Kit	1	5,000
11.	DNA Sample Detection Kit	1	20,000
12.	Evidence Collection & Packing Kit	1	17,000
13.	Lap Top With Data Card	1	70,000
14.	Cyber Check Suit of CDAC	1	36,645
15.	Call Analyser	1	1,20,000
16.	Hard Disc Cloning Machine	1	1,00,000
17.	Tele-Forensics (Video Camera & Data Card)	1	50,000
18.	Search Light Kit with halogen lamp	1	5,000
19.	Digital Camera	1	10,000
20.	Crime Scene Sketch Kit	1	15,000
21.	Under Search Video Display Unit	1	35,000
	Total (Approx. Cost)		6,83,645