

ऐप्लिकेशन देने के लिए क्वालिफाई होते हैं। डी.सी. उसे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को फॉरवर्ड करता है, फिर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसे हमारे मंत्रालय, यानी मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम अफेयर्स को फरदर ऐपूवल के लिए भेजती है। इस प्रोसेस में सबको आना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं विशेष रूप से किसी के बारे में कह नहीं सकता हूँ, लेकिन सबको इस प्रोसेस से गुजरना पड़ेगा।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, is it not a fact that thousands of families from Pakistan have been forced to migrate to India on account of religious persecution? They have come by road and by rail. They have faced kidnappings and lootings in their families and there have been cases of forced religious conversion. Their properties have been left behind, and the answer says that it is an internal matter. Properties have been left behind. But the Central Government seems to be washing its hands of its responsibility to get compensation for properties left behind by these people in dire straits. Does the Central Government have no responsibility for assisting these families?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, it is true that due to religious persecution, lots of minorities from Pakistan have migrated to India. But with regard to properties which are left behind in Pakistan, Pakistan, being a sovereign nation, it is not for India to intervene directly and to tell them what to do with those properties. I understand the sensitivity of the question. But there is a limitation that they being a sovereign nation, we cannot guide the internal policies of Pakistan.

#### **Technology upgradation for Law Enforcement Agencies**

\*508.SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of technology upgradation Government proposes to introduce for law enforcement agencies;

(b) whether Government is planning to enter into any agreements with other countries for assistance, co-operation or transfer of technology for law enforcement agencies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

- (a) 1. Law enforcement agencies in the Ministry of Home Affairs have increasingly been relying upon use of technology in a variety of ways to facilitate investigation of crime and detection of criminals, improve Police functioning in areas such as maintenance of Law and Order, traffic management, facilitate interaction and sharing of information among geographically dispersed police units, e-governance functions and better organisational management of Police Forces.

2. The law enforcement authorities through implementation of their plan and non-plan schemes continuously use and upgrade the technology in most of the following fields/services to strengthen their capacity, provide better quality of services and reduce delays in sharing/obtaining of sensitive information, thereby improving upon the law enforcement functions:
  - (i) To increase the strike capability of the Central Armed Police Forces with superior arms and ammunition, modern equipment, efficient transport vehicles, state-of-the-art communication, surveillance and border guarding systems which are the mainstay of their operational strategy.
  - (ii) E-governance in transport and traffic functions.
  - (iii) Using Close circuit surveillance cameras to record and observe different parts of a process/event from a central command and control room.
  - (iv) Using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for record keeping, information sharing among different users, Organisational Resource Planning, Human Resource management functions such as recruitment, training and deployment of police force etc.
  - (v) Improving citizen police interface through e-governance modules such as Immigration, Visa, and Foreigners Registration Tracking (IVFRT), online grievance/complaint registration, mobile applications.
  - (vi) Using computer aided despatch, Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographical Information System (GIS) to track a suspect vehicle, traffic management and despatch emergency help to people in distress.
  - (vii) To automate the existing manual processes through NATGRID for collation of intelligence information by connecting over 21 data sources like telecommunication, Banking, Airlines etc. to 10 user Agencies in the Horizon I phase.
  - (viii) To effectively deal with the issue of cyber security in the country and to ensure that necessary technology is in place to address the growing threat of cyber-attacks.
  - (ix) Creating a comprehensive and integrated system known as Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing through adoption of principles of e-Governance and creation of a nationwide networking infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled-state-of-the-art tracking system around 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals'.

- (x) Improved e-governance capacity through periodic upgradation of hardware and software, network infrastructure, state-of-the-art forensic examination equipment etc. for Central Bureau of Investigation.
3. 'Police' and 'law and order' fall under the category of subjects in the domain of the State as per Entry 2 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Thus, the principal responsibility for managing these subjects lies with the State Governments. However, the States have not been able to modernize and equip their police forces upto the desired level due to financial constraints. It is in this context that the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States, from time to time, by implementing the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) since 1969-70.
- 3.1 The objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and the Central Armed Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situations by equipping the State Police Forces adequately and imparting the required training to them. The focus of the scheme is to strengthen police infrastructure at cutting edge level by construction of modern police stations, training centres, police housing (residential), equipping the State police forces with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment and forensic set-up etc.
- 3.2 Under Mega City Policing, a sub-component of Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme, six mega cities *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai have been approved for financial assistance to modernise their urban policing surveillance equipment (CCTV Cameras), command and control systems, data centres, unmanned aerial vehicles, DIAL 100 systems and highway patrolling vehicles etc.

(b) and (c) India and USA have a Homeland Security Dialogue mechanism in place under which a sub-group on "Technology Upgradation" deals with various issues related to acquisition of technology and equipment from USA. India has recently signed an Agreement on Cooperation in Homeland and Public Security Issues with Israel. The Agreement envisages, *inter alia*, exchange of technologies and equipment required for security agencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.508. Questioner not present. Let the answer be given by the hon. Minister. Any supplementaries on Question No.508? Okay, Question No.509.