

(b) the proposed strength of the Force and the co-ordinating agency for training and deployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) The Government has constituted National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) by earmarking 8 (eight) battalions of Central Para-Military Forces; tow battalions each from Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) for the purpose of specialist response in all disaster situations. One training center each of CISF, BSF, CRPF and ITBP have been designated as the nodal training institutions for training of personnel of NDRF battalions in Search and Rescue. The trainers of all the four nodal training centers have been trained and training equipments provided for conducting training in Search and Rescue. The personnel of NDRF battalions are being trained in batches, which is already in progress at the designated training centers.

(b) The strength of each NDRF battalion is 1158, including the medical officers, engineers, paramedics, technicians and electricians. There will be 18 Specialist Response Teams in one NDRF battalion; each team consisting of 45 personnel. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Home Affairs, Directorates of Civil Defence & NDRF and the CPMFs are the coordinating agencies for training and deployment of the earmarked NDRF battalions.

Modernisation of Delhi Police

814. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the growing threat of terrorist attacks in the Capital, Central Government have decided to modernize the Delhi Police and increase its manpower;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely cost of the modernization of Delhi Police;

(c) whether this modernization plan also envisages training Police personnel, for disaster management;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The modernisation of a Police force is

a continuing process. A number of steps have been taken to modernize Delhi Police as per the details given in the statement (See below). Presently, various proposals worth 17.54 crores for modernisation such as procurement of radar guns, interceptors, accident analysis vehicles, Digital Voice Loggers, Mobile Telephones; installation of high resolution traffic monitoring cameras, extension of the ATC-scoot system, lawful Interception Monitoring System, Introduction of GIS/GPS Based Automatic Vehicle Tracking System, computerisation of Special Branch of Delhi and at the Police Station level, etc. are in the pipeline of Delhi Police.

(c) to (e) During 2004 and 2005, 20 police personnel of various ranks have been given training on disaster management. Moreover, training in handling natural and other calamities such as floods, fires, cyclones, earthquakes, land slides, rail accidents, disposal of explosive devises and bombs are imparted during training and promotional courses run by Police Training College, Jharoda Kalan, Delhi.

Statement

The Details of Steps Taken for Modernisation of Delhi Police

- (i) Introduction of the Complaints Monitoring and Tracking System to enable higher officers to monitor the progress of the case;
- (ii) Interlinking of Computer Centres of Delhi Police with those of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana through Zonal Integrated Police Network for sharing of data on crime and criminals, missing persons, unidentified dead bodies and stolen/recovered vehicles;
- (iii) Acceptance of complaints through e-mail and fax for improving the working of Delhi Police;
- (iv) Constitution of Mobil Crime Teams;
- (v) Setting up of Computerised Finger Print Automation Tracing System in Finger Print Bureau;
- (vi) Setting up of Bomb Detection and Disposal Squads for inspection, detection and disposal of explosives;
- (vii) Computerisation of data of Missing Persons Squad;
- (viii) Implementation of Crime Criminal Information System;
- (ix) Linkage of Police Stations with higher officers, courts and jails;

- (x) Use of Short Message Service for providing information to Inquiry Officers as well as public;
- (xi) Computer Aided Design facility for storing digital map;
- (xii) Introduction of a Burst Error Control System for speedy transmission of data to and from all the districts and units of Delhi Police and for direct access to Inter State Police Wireless Stations of other State Capitals;
- (xiii) Introduction of Digital Video Cameras for coverage of law and order arrangements, sensitive situations, and important functions;
- (xiv) Creation of Disaster Management Net and setting up of Mobile Control Rooms equipped with wireless sets and satellite phones;
- (xv) Upgradation of the Automatic Call Distribution System;
- (xvi) Introduction of Geographical Information System/Geographical Positioning System based Vehicle Tracking System;
- (xvii) Installation of Digital Electronic Reverse Timers at 96 signalised junctions;
- (xviii) Installation of Solar Traffic Signals;
- (xix) Conversion of the existing traffic light signals into light-emitting diode reflective signals;
- (xx) Synchronisation of traffic signals;
- (xxi) Launching of traffic website;
- (xxii) Introduction of Short Message Service Traffic Information and Dissemination System; and
- (xxiii) Installation of close circuit televisions at major junctions to regulate traffic.

Assistance to Chhattisgarh for Modernisation of Police Stations

†815. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chhattisgarh Government have sent a proposal to the Central Government for modernization of the police stations

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.