

# Demand for Grants 2025-26 Analysis

## Home Affairs

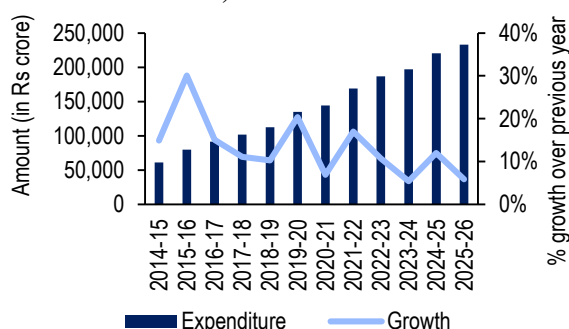
The primary responsibilities of the Ministry of Home Affairs are ensuring internal security, administering the central police and paramilitary forces, border management, Union Territory (UT) administration, disaster management, and coordination with states.<sup>1</sup> Article 355 of the Constitution obligates the Union Government to protect every state against external aggression and internal disturbance.<sup>2</sup> The Ministry provides manpower, financial support, guidance, and expertise to state governments to help maintain peace and security.<sup>1</sup> The Ministry also makes transfers to UTs (as they do not receive a share in central taxes), and directly administers UTs that do not have a legislature of their own

This note analyses the expenditure trends and budget proposals for the Ministry of Home Affairs for 2025-26, and discusses issues across certain major sectors under the administration of the Ministry.

### Overview of Finances

In 2025-26, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been allocated Rs 2,33,211 crore (Figure 1). This is a 6% increase over the revised estimates for 2024-25 (Rs 2,20,371 crore). The budget for the Ministry constitutes 5% of the total expenditure budget of the union government in 2025-26, and is the fourth highest allocation across ministries. Since 2019, the expenditure of the Ministry also includes grants to the UTs of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), and Ladakh.

**Figure 1: Allocation towards the MHA has increased with time, but at slower rates**

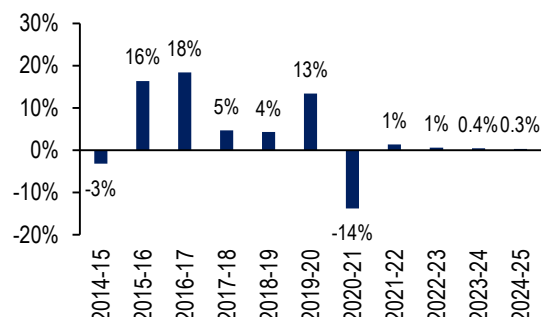


Note: Revised estimate taken for 2024-25 and budget estimate for 2025-26.

Source: Union Budgets of various years; PRS.

The expenditure of the Ministry has been higher than the budgeted expenditure in all years since 2015-16 (Figure 2). The exception was 2020-21, when the actual expenditure was 14% lower than the allocation. This was due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to a shift in expenditure priorities.<sup>3</sup> Actual expenditure was 0.4% higher than budget estimates in 2023-24.

**Figure 2: Fund utilisation has exceeded budget allocation in almost all years**



Note: Revised estimate taken as actual for 2024-25.

Source: Union Budgets of various years; PRS.

In 2025-26, 69% of the Ministry's expenditure is estimated to be on police, 29% on grants to UTs, and 2% on other items such as disaster management, rehabilitation of refugees and migrants, and conducting the Census (Table 1).

**Table 1: 69% of the Ministry's expenditure in 2025-26 will be towards police (in Rs crore)**

Major Head	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 RE	2025-26 BE	% Change 2024-25 RE to 2025-26 BE
Police	1,24,715	1,46,833	1,60,391	9%
UTs	66,044	66,580	67,238	1%
Others	6,113	6,959	5,581	-20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,96,871</b>	<b>2,20,371</b>	<b>2,33,211</b>	<b>6%</b>

Note: BE – Budget Estimates, RE – Revised Estimates.

Expenditure under 'Others' includes disaster management, cabinet, and administrative matters.

Source: Union Budget 2025-26; PRS.

**Grants and loans to UTs:** In 2025-26, Rs 67,238 crore has been allocated as grants and loans for the administration of UTs. This is 1% higher than the revised estimates for 2024-25 (Rs 66,580 crore). The allocation to the UTs of J&K, and Ladakh (both formed after the reorganisation of the former state of J&K in 2019) is 68% of the total amount allocated to all UTs. These grants do not include police expenditure for Delhi and J&K police.

**Other items:** Other expenditure items of the Ministry include disaster management, rehabilitation of refugees and migrants, and administrative matters. In 2025-26, these items have been allocated Rs 5,581 crore, 20% less than the revised estimates for 2024-25 (Rs 6,959 crore). Rs 575 crore has been allocated to the Registrar General of India (responsible for the census) in 2025-26. Expenditure on the census has been less than the budget estimate in 2023-24, and 2024-25 (as per revised estimates; see page 12). Transfers to home guards are also estimated to decrease from Rs 566 crore in 2024-25 (revised estimates) to Rs 30 crore in 2025-26.

## Analysis of key areas of expenditure

### Police

In 2025-26, Rs 1,60,391 crore has been budgeted for police expenditure. A majority of this expenditure (85% of total allocation) is towards the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF), the Delhi and J&K police, and border infrastructure. Expenditure on police infrastructure is estimated to more than double in 2025-26 as compared to 2024-25. Rs 21,258 crore has been allocated to Delhi police and J&K police together in 2025-26. This accounts for 13% of the total allocation towards police.

**Table 2: Major expenditure items under police (Rs crore)**

Department	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 Revised	2025-26 Budget	% Change
CAPF	95,073	1,05,647	1,09,037	3%
Delhi Police	12,115	11,468	11,932	4%
J&K Police	0	8,666	9,326	8%
Border Infrastructure	3,336	3,070	5,597	82%
Police Infrastructure	2,448	1,986	4,379	120%
Modernisation of police	2,659	2,624	4,069	55%
Intelligence Bureau	3,148	3,966	3,893	-2%
Others	5,937	9,406	12,158	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,24,715</b>	<b>1,46,833</b>	<b>1,60,391</b>	<b>9%</b>

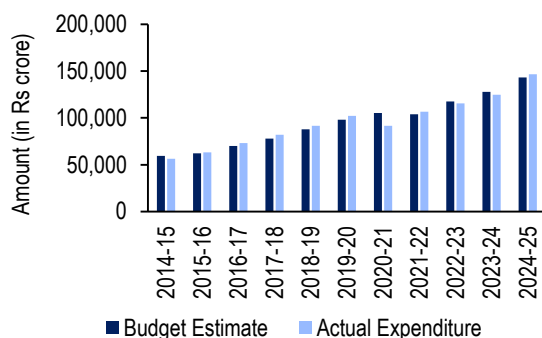
Note: % change refers to change from 2024-25 revised estimates to 2025-26 budget estimates. Others includes schemes such as safety of women and the Land Port Authority of India.

BE – Budget Estimates, RE – Revised Estimates.

Source: Home Affairs Demand for Grants 2025-26; PRS.

In 2022-23, the utilisation of funds allocated to police was less than the budget estimate for the first time since 2015-16 (excluding 2020-21, the year of the COVID-19 pandemic; see Figure 3). Expenditure is expected to increase from 98% of the budget estimate in 2022-23 and 2023-24 to 102% in 2024-25.

**Figure 3: Expenditure on police has been higher than budget estimate from 2015-16 to 2022-23**

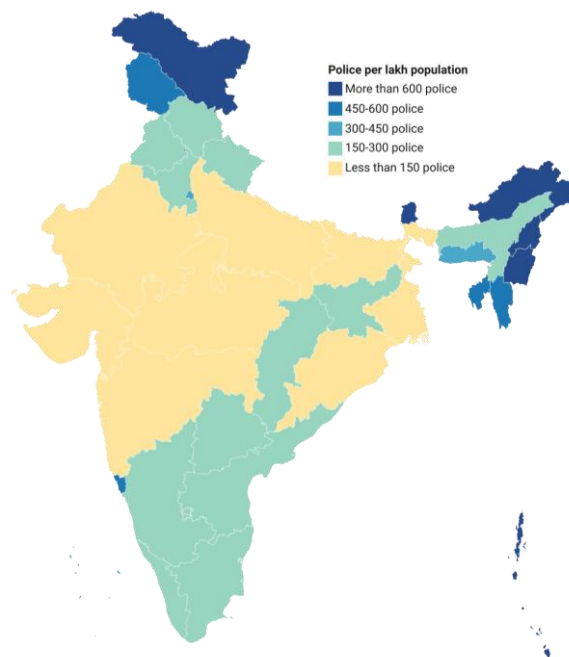


Note: Revised Estimates used for 2024-25 and Budget Estimates for 2025-26.

Source: Union Budgets of various years; PRS.

As of January 2023, India has 155 police personnel for every one lakh people.<sup>4</sup> However, there is a significant difference in this ratio across states. In smaller states, and those with a lower population, the police per lakh population is much higher.<sup>4</sup>

**Figure 4: Bihar has 81 police for every lakh population (as of January 1, 2023)**



Source: Data on Police Organisations, Bureau of Police Research and Development; PRS.

### Central Armed Police Forces

The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are made up of seven forces (see Table 3). These forces have been allocated Rs 1,09,037 crore in 2025-26, which accounts for 68% of the expenditure on police. Of this, the highest expenditure is towards the CRPF, which will receive 32% (Rs 35,147 crore) of the total allocation for CAPFs, followed by the BSF, which will receive 26% (Rs 28,231 crore) of the allocation.

The CAPFs function under the administrative control of the MHA.<sup>5</sup> While the Assam Rifles is under the MHA's administrative control, its operational control lies with the Ministry of Defence. The AR, BSF, ITBP, and SSB are border-guarding forces.<sup>5</sup> The CRPF is a reserve force for internal security that is deployed on request from states. The CISF protects critical infrastructure such as airports, and industrial units.<sup>5</sup> The Line of Control on the India-Pakistan Border and Line of Actual Control on the India-China border are also guarded by the Indian Army.<sup>6</sup>

**Table 3: Almost 75% of total allocation is towards the CRPF, BSF, and CISF**

CAPF	Allocation for 2025-26 (in Rs crore)	% Share
Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	35,147	32%
Border Security Force (BSF)	28,231	26%
Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	15,310	14%
Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	10,370	10%
Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	10,237	9%
Assam Rifles (AR)	8,274	8%
National Security Guard (NSG)	1,275	1%

Source: Union Budget 2025-26; PRS.

In 2025-26, 98% of the total allocation on CAPFs is towards revenue expenditure, and the rest is towards capital expenditure. This trend has continued for a decade, with capital expenditure remaining at 1%-2% of total expenditure every year. Capital expenditure includes spending on procuring machinery, equipment, and vehicles. Revenue expenditure includes spending on salaries, clothing, and weaponry.

### Vacancies

As of July 1, 2024, 9% of posts across all CAPFs are vacant.<sup>7</sup> CISF reported the highest vacancy against actual strength at 19% (see Table 4).<sup>7</sup>

**Table 4: CISF and CRPF have the highest vacancy rates (as of July 1, 2024)**

CAPFs	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	% Vacancies
CISF	1,86,924	1,51,925	19%
CRPF	3,30,851	2,98,033	10%
ITBP	98,858	90,000	9%
SSB	97,774	91,922	6%
AR	65,536	62,575	5%
BSF	2,65,808	2,55,663	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,45,751</b>	<b>9,50,118</b>	<b>9%</b>

Source: Unstarred Question No. 2426, Lok Sabha, August 6, 2024; PRS.

In order to address vacancies, 10% of constable/rifleman positions in the CAPFs and AR have been reserved for ex-Agniveers.<sup>7</sup> Ex-Agniveers also get a relaxation in the upper age limit and an exemption from the Physical Efficiency Test.<sup>7</sup>

### Working conditions

The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (2018) observed that CRPF personnel work an average of 12-14 hours per day, seven days a week.<sup>8</sup> The Committee noted that such hours were neither healthy nor sustainable in the long term. The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (2023)

observed that the attrition rate of CAPF personnel increased in 2021 and 2022 across services as compared to previous years.<sup>9</sup>

The Standing Committee (2018) recommended that at least one-sixth of a battalion must be resting or in a peace station at a given time.<sup>8</sup> High attrition levels can also affect working conditions.<sup>9</sup> It recommended that CAPFs follow a rotational deputation policy to address attrition.<sup>9</sup> This would prevent personnel from being posted in inhospitable conditions for long stretches of time. This could reduce their tendency to seek transfers, and also reduce attrition.<sup>9</sup> The Committee also recommended conducting exit interviews with those seeking voluntary retirement or resignation.<sup>9</sup>

**Suicide and fratricide:** Based on the actual strength and the number of suicides among CAPFs in 2022, the suicide rate for CAPFs is 14 per lakh population, higher than the general suicide rate in India (12.4 per lakh population).<sup>10</sup> Between 2017 and 2022, 57 CAPF personnel died due to firing by colleagues.<sup>11</sup> Marital problems, personal enmity, mental illness, depression, and financial issues have been identified as causes for most such cases.<sup>11</sup> In 2021, the Ministry of Home Affairs set up a task force to identify risk factors and suggest remedial measures to prevent suicides and fratricides among CAPFs.<sup>12</sup> In December 2024, the Ministry reported that the task force report has been circulated to all CAPFs.<sup>13</sup>

**Table 5: More than 130 CAPFs committed suicide in 2024 (as of December 12, 2024)**

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
<b>Suicides</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>730</b>

Note: Suicides include those missing in action.

Source: Unstarred Question No. 1036, Rajya Sabha, December 4, 2024; PRS.

### Modernisation Plan of CAPFs

The Modernisation Plan IV for CAPFs was approved for implementation from January 2022 to March 2026, with a total outlay of Rs 1,523 crore.<sup>14</sup> Funds are utilised to procure modern weapons, surveillance equipment, specialised vehicles, protective gear, etc.<sup>14</sup> Since 2022-23, fund utilisation under this scheme has been low (see Table 6).

**Table 6: Fund utilisation under Modernisation Plan IV for CAPFs has been low**

Year	Budget Estimate	Actuals	Utilisation
2022-23	248	78	31%
2023-24	202	98	48%
2024-25	181	111	61%
2025-26	353	-	-

Note: Revised estimate taken as actual for 2024-25.

Source: Union Budgets of various years; PRS.

The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (2023) noted that the bulk of the expenditure on modernisation in 2022-23 took place between February and March 2023 (56 crore).<sup>9</sup> The Ministry reported reasons for low expenditure on this scheme. These include procurement delays due to the technical nature of items, tender scrapping as requirements were not met, and the inability of manufacturers to supply orders on time.<sup>15</sup>

#### ***State dependence on CAPFs and pending payments***

The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (2018) noted that there was a constant increase in the demand for CRPF deployment in states.<sup>8</sup> This leads to continuous deployment of CAPFs, which affects their operational efficiency. The Committee recommended that state governments train state police forces to reduce over-reliance on CAPFs.<sup>8</sup>

The Standing Committee (2023) also observed that many states/UTs had not paid for the services of CAPFs.<sup>9</sup> The central government deploys CAPFs at the request of states to assist them in maintaining law and order. States are required to pay for the services of CAPFs rendered. As of October 2022, states cumulatively owed Rs 49,912 crore for the services of CAPFs. 88% (Rs 44,084 crore) of the total amount is owed for CRPF deployment.<sup>15</sup> The Committee recommended that the Ministry get the dues cleared by the states/UTs.<sup>9</sup>

#### **Housing and accommodation**

While state governments provide accommodation for state police, CAPFs and central police organisations are provided housing by the MHA. The MHA also releases funds for housing for police in UTs.

**CAPFs:** The MHA has authorised 2,68,370 dwelling units based on the strength of the CAPFs.<sup>9</sup> However, as of December 2022, available dwelling units are 48% of the sanctioned number (see Table 7).<sup>9</sup> This proportion is the satisfaction rate. The SSB has the lowest housing satisfaction rate among CAPFs, at 29%, and the NSG has the highest (82%).<sup>9</sup>

The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (2023) recommended that the MHA build more dwelling units to improve the housing satisfaction rate to 70-80%.<sup>9</sup> Once the units under constructed are operational, the satisfaction rate will be 54%.<sup>9</sup> An additional 43,230 dwelling units (excluding those under construction) will be required to reach a 70% housing satisfaction rate.

In 2025-26, Rs 4,039 crore has been budgeted for building projects for CAPFs and Central Police Organisations. This includes residential and office buildings for these agencies. Since 2019-20, funds for building projects have been underutilised in every year (Figure 5). In 2023-24, the actual expenditure

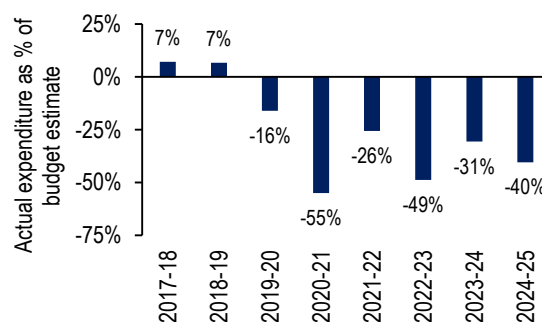
(Rs 2,337 crore) on building projects was 31% less than the budgeted estimate (Rs 3,367 crore).

**Table 7: About half the number of dwelling units sanctioned are available (As of December 2022)**

CAPF	Authorised Units	Satisfaction rate	Units under construction
CRPF	88,523	56%	4,483
BSF	78,164	45%	3,208
SSB	29,331	29%	2,220
ITBP	28,568	41%	3,959
AR	25,480	54%	304
CISF	14,690	47%	1,737
NSG	3,614	82%	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,68,370</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>15,951</b>

Source: Report No. 242, Standing Committee on Home Affairs, March 17, 2023; PRS.

**Figure 5: Funds for building projects for CAPFs and Central Police Organisations have been underutilised since 2019-20**



Note: Revised estimates taken as actuals 2024-25.

Source: Union Budgets of various years; PRS.

**Delhi Police:** The Standing Committee (2023) noted that housing satisfaction for Delhi Police was 20%.<sup>9</sup> The Ministry communicated that official accommodation could not be given to personnel near their posting due to a shortage of land.<sup>9</sup> This also resulted in a long commute from work.<sup>9</sup> The Committee suggested that a survey be done to assess the number of personnel who are willing to take house rent allowance instead of official accommodation.<sup>9</sup> The need for housing can be adjusted accordingly. Rs 328 crore has been allocated for office and residential building projects by Delhi police in 2025-26. The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommended that the MHA allocate Rs 500 crore for redeveloping residential facilities for police personnel in Delhi.<sup>16</sup>

#### **Women in Police**

The MHA has advised all state/UT governments to increase the proportion of women in police to 33%.<sup>17</sup> This is so that each police station has an active women help desk all times.<sup>17</sup> At least three women sub-inspectors and 10 women police constables should be available in each police station for this.<sup>17</sup> In January 2016, 33% posts at constable level in the

CRPF and CISF were reserved for women.<sup>18</sup> Further, around 14-15% of constable posts were reserved for women in the border guarding forces.<sup>18</sup>

As of January 2023, the total strength of women personnel in the CAPFs was 4% against the actual strength (Table 8).<sup>4</sup> 12% of the actual strength of state police forces were women.<sup>4</sup> Women constitute 15% of the Delhi police force, and 5% of Jammu and Kashmir Police.<sup>4</sup>

The Parliamentary Committee on the Empowerment on Women (2014) identified several issues faced by women in police forces face.<sup>19</sup> These include a lack of basic amenities and residential accommodation, insufficient child care facilities, and sexual harassment at the workplace.<sup>19</sup> Issues in the promotion, transfer and posting policies were also identified.<sup>19</sup>

**Table 8: Women in CAPFs and some state forces as on January 1, 2023**

Force	Actual strength	Women personnel	% of total strength
CRPF	2,95,371	9,425	3.9%
BSF	2,45,290	8,442	3.4%
CISF	1,42,136	10,001	7.0%
SSB	88,363	3,667	4.1%
ITBP	86,586	2,713	3.1%
AR	62,634	2,424	3.9%
NSG	10,079	73	0.7%
<i>Total CAPFs</i>	<i>9,30,459</i>	<i>36,745</i>	<i>3.9%</i>
<i>Total State Police</i>	<i>21,41,305</i>	<i>2,63,762</i>	<i>12.3%</i>
Delhi	80,583	11,930	14.8%
J&K	81,171	4,370	5.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,71,764</b>	<b>3,00,507</b>	<b>9.8%</b>

Note: J&K – Jammu and Kashmir.

Source: Data on Police Organisations as on January 01, 2023, Bureau of Police Research and Development; PRS.

## Police Infrastructure

Police is a state subject. However, the MHA implements an umbrella scheme for the modernisation of police forces.<sup>20</sup> This includes a sub scheme for modernisation of state police forces.<sup>20</sup> The total outlay for the scheme from 2021-22 to 2025-26 is Rs 26,275 crore.<sup>20</sup> Rs 4,069 crore has been allocated towards this scheme for 2025-26.

Police stations are required to have basic infrastructure to be able to discharge their functions. These include vehicles, landline telephones, and mobile phones. As of January 1, 2023, there were 17,849 police stations in India.<sup>4</sup> Of these, (i) 58 did not have vehicles, (ii) 680 did not have landline telephones, and (iii) 282 did not have mobile phones (Table 9; see Table 17 in Annexure for state-wise data).<sup>4</sup> The Standing Committee on Home Affairs

(2022) observed that some of the police stations without such infrastructure were in border states and sensitive areas.<sup>21</sup> This includes states like Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Manipur.<sup>4</sup> It urged the MHA to incentivise states to ensure that basic infrastructure was available in police stations to ensure effective policing.<sup>21</sup>

**Table 9: Basic infrastructure in police stations in some states (as of January 1, 2023)**

State/UT	Number of Police Stations	Stations not having		
		Vehicles	Tele-phone	Wireless Mobiles
Assam	333	-	127	-
Jharkhand	564	47	211	31
Manipur	90	4	70	-
Meghalaya	81	3	76	-
Mizoram	45	-	27	-
Nagaland	87	-	30	7
Odisha	679	-	-	17
Punjab	432	-	54	10
UP	1,851	-	-	208
Others	13,687	4	85	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,849</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>282</b>

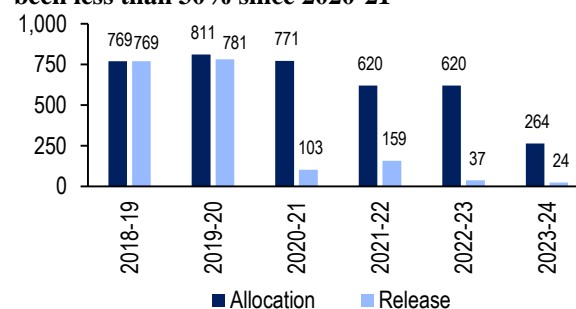
Note: UP – Uttar Pradesh.

Source: Data on Police Organisations, Bureau on Police Research and Development, January 1, 2023; PRS.

Modernisation of police forces includes schemes for the modernisation of state police forces, the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS), the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Areas, assistance to states for narcotics control, and upgradation of forensic capabilities.<sup>20</sup>

Since 2020-21, funds allocated and released for modernisation have decreased. The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (2023) noted that less funds were released due to states delaying the submission of utilisation certificates.<sup>22</sup> The Committee recommended that the Ministry release funds in the first or second quarter of the year to enable effective utilisation.<sup>22</sup> It also recommended that the issues related to utilisation certificates be resolved through the High Power Committees constituted under the scheme.<sup>22</sup>

**Figure 6: Utilisation of modernisation funds has been less than 30% since 2020-21**



Note: Figures for 2023-24 are as of January 31, 2024.

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 494, February 6, 2024; PRS.

### ***Availability of equipment***

The Committee observed limited manufacturing and availability of non-lethal weaponry for CAPF personnel.<sup>22</sup> It recommended that the Ministry should set up adequate manufacturing units to address such shortages.<sup>22</sup> It also highlighted that CAPF personnel often lack latest anti-riot equipment and lightweight, easy-to-wear body protection.<sup>22</sup> These are required to minimise injuries during the performance of their duties.

### ***Upgradation of forensic capabilities***

Forensic science laboratories (FSL) provide forensic analytical support to investigating agencies and the judiciary for criminal cases.<sup>23</sup> FSLs conduct DNA-based forensic investigation on crimes such as homicide, sexual assault, and robbery.<sup>24</sup> Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, a forensic investigation is mandatory for offences involving a punishment of more than seven years.<sup>25</sup> Due to this, an increase in the case load for forensic science laboratories can be expected.<sup>26</sup> As of October 2024, 3,953 cases were pending in the seven existing Central FSL.<sup>26</sup> The Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth, and Sports (2021) noted that better forensic capabilities could help law enforcement agencies build stronger cases against perpetrators of violence against women.<sup>27</sup>

In July 2024, the Cabinet approved the National Forensic Infrastructure Enhancement Scheme, with an outlay of Rs 2,254 crores from 2024-25 to 2028-29.<sup>28</sup> The scheme aims to set up nine off-campus of the National Forensic Sciences University, and seven Central FSL.<sup>28</sup> The scheme has been allocated Rs 250 crore in 2025-26.

**Inter-state disparities:** Forensic labs are not uniformly distributed across states/UTs.<sup>4</sup> For instance, West Bengal and Bihar have two functional regional FSL each.<sup>4</sup> However, Andhra Pradesh has five and Tamil Nadu has ten. (See Table 16 for state-wise data.) The Committee on Home Affairs (2022) had recommended that the Ministry should set up one FSL in every state capital by 2024, and also for every city with a population over one million people.<sup>29</sup>

**Low fund utilisation:** In 2022-23, Rs 188 crore was spent on the modernisation of forensic capabilities. The budget estimated an expenditure of Rs 300 crore.<sup>9</sup> Of this, only five crore rupees were spent between April 2022 and January 2023.<sup>9</sup> This implies that most of the spending occurred after January 2023.<sup>9</sup> In 2024-25, expenditure (as per revised estimates) is Rs 150 crore, whereas the budget estimated expenditure of Rs 700 crore.

Rs 500 crore has been allocated towards the modernisation of forensic capabilities in 2025-26. Rs

80 crore has been allocated for the upgradation of Central FSLs and to set up the National Forensic Data Centre.

### ***Schemes for Women's Safety***

The MHA implements an Umbrella Scheme for the Safety of Women, with an outlay of Rs 1,180 crore for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26.<sup>30</sup> Of this amount, Rs 885 crore will be provided by the MHA out of its budget, and the rest will come through the Nirbhaya Fund.<sup>30</sup> This Fund is under the authority of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, and can be utilised for projects related to women's safety and security.<sup>31</sup>

In 2025-26, the MHA has allocated Rs 975 crore towards schemes for the safety of women. This includes Rs 500 crore for modernising forensic capacities, Rs 215 crore for the safe cities projects, and Rs 180 crore for the Emergency Response Support System (ERSS). As per revised estimates, expenditure on these schemes was Rs 409 crore. The increase in 2025-26 can be largely attributed to increases in allocation towards modernisation of forensic capacities and the ERSS.

### ***Increase in cybercrimes***

The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (2022) noted the rising rate of cybercrimes in the country.<sup>29</sup> In 2022, 65,893 cybercrimes were reported, an increase of 24% over 2021.<sup>32</sup> Rs 44 crore has been allocated towards the prevention of cybercrimes against women and children in 2025-26.

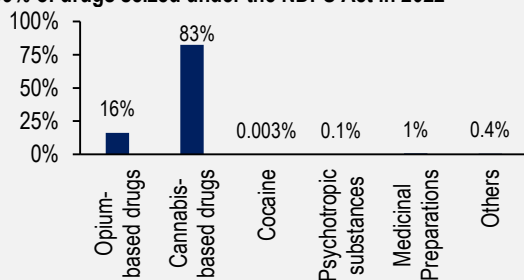
Cybercrime falls under the jurisdiction of states. As of January 2023, there were 715 cybercrime cells and 323 cybercrime police stations in the country.<sup>4</sup> However, Chandigarh, Mizoram, and Jammu and Kashmir do not have any cyber cells.<sup>4</sup> States like Assam and Bihar, as well as multiple union territories, including Ladakh, do not have any cybercrime police stations.<sup>4</sup> The MHA set up the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre to deal with all types of cybercrimes in the country. The National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation) was established in Delhi as one of the verticals under this centre.<sup>33</sup> This laboratory has provided services in around 10,200 cases as of July 2024.<sup>34</sup>

The Standing Committee (2023) noted that the existing number of cyber cells were not proportionate to the increasing rate of cybercrimes.<sup>22</sup> It recommended that a cyber cell be set up in each district, and that dark web and social media monitoring cells be set up.<sup>22</sup> It also recommended the mapping of cybercrime hotspots.<sup>22</sup>

### Narcotics and Drugs

The Narcotics Control Bureau is an agency under the MHA created under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.<sup>6</sup> It coordinates with various state and central agencies to combat drug abuse and illicit narcotic trafficking.<sup>6</sup> In 2022, 21 lakh kilograms and 46 lakh litres of drugs were seized under the NDPS Act.<sup>35</sup> 83% of the 21 lakh kg of drugs was cannabis-based, and 16% was opium based (see Figure 7).<sup>35</sup> Cross-border drug trafficking, the use of the dark web and cryptocurrency for buying drugs, and parcel/courier services for delivery are some issues identified by agencies.<sup>36,37</sup> Between January 2023 and March 2024, the SSB seized 29,001 kg of narcotics.<sup>6</sup>

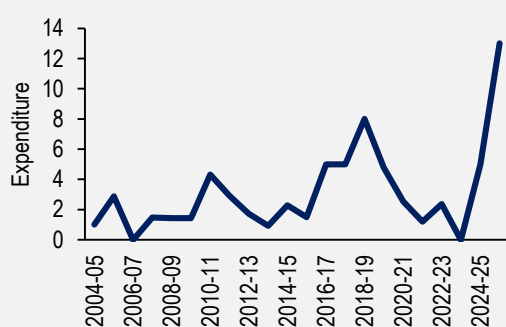
**Figure 7: Opiates and cannabis-based drugs account for 99% of drugs seized under the NDPS Act in 2022**



Source: Unstarred Question 1167, Rajya Sabha, Ministry of Home Affairs, December 13, 2023; PRS.

Since 2004, the MHA has implemented a scheme for Assistance to States/UTs for Narcotics Control. It has been extended from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a total outlay of Rs 50 crores. Rs 13 crore has been allocated for this scheme in 2025-26.

**Figure 8: Expenditure on assistance to states/UTs for narcotics control is estimated to almost triple in 2025-26 (in Rs crore)**



Note: Data is not available for 2006-07. Revised estimate taken as actual for 2024-25. Budget estimate taken for 2025-26.

Source: Annual Report 2023-24, Ministry of Home Affairs; PRS.

### Internal Security

The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for maintaining internal security, and law and order in India.<sup>1</sup> This includes the neutralisation of Left-Wing Extremism (LWE), insurgency in north-eastern states, and cross-border terrorism.<sup>6</sup>

#### Situation in Manipur

In 2023, Manipur began to witness ethnic violence between the Kuki and Meitei communities.<sup>6</sup> 243 incidents of violence were reported in the Northeast region in 2023.<sup>6</sup> Manipur accounted for 77% of all such incidents (187).<sup>6</sup>

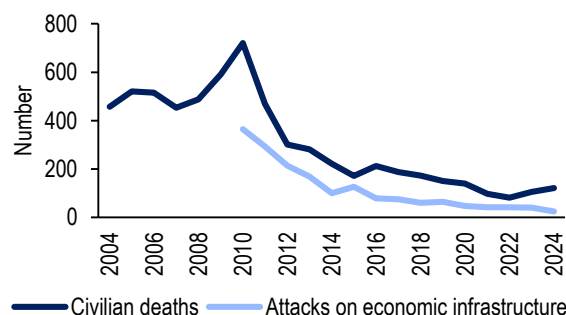
In September 2024, the MHA declared the entire state of Manipur (excluding areas under 19 police stations) a “Disturbed Area” under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA).<sup>38</sup> AFSPA grants the military the right to search or arrest without warrant, to shoot to kill, and to destroy property in Disturbed Areas.<sup>39</sup> In November 2024, AFSPA was extended to areas under six more police stations.<sup>38</sup> This measure was taken due to the MHA’s assessment that the situation in Manipur remains volatile.<sup>38</sup> On February 13, 2025, President’s Rule was proclaimed in Manipur under Article 356 of the Constitution.<sup>40</sup> This vests all the powers of the state legislature, and functions of the state government in the President.<sup>40</sup>

#### Left-wing extremism (LWE)

The Ministry of Home Affairs created the “LWE Division” to implement security and development schemes in states affected by LWE, like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha.<sup>41</sup> The role and functions of the division include: (i) reviewing the security situation in LWE Affected States, (ii) improving state capacity to combat LWE, and (iii) deployment of CAPFs in LWE affected States.<sup>41</sup>

Over the last 15 years, the number of LWE incidents and civilian deaths due to LWE have decreased (see Figure 9).<sup>42</sup> In 2023, LWE violence was reported from 171 police stations in 42 districts.<sup>6</sup> However, 25 districts accounted for 91% of the incidents.<sup>6</sup>

**Figure 9: Incidents of LWE and related civilian deaths have decreased since 2010**



Note: Data for 2024 is till December 15, 2024.

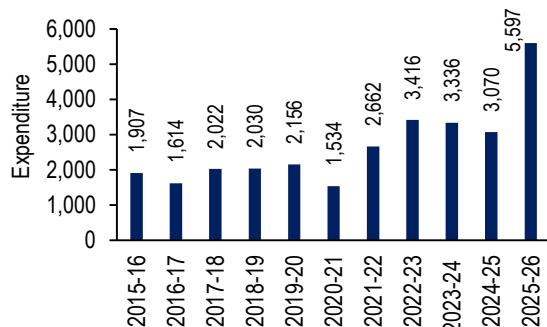
Source: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), Left Wing Extremism Division, Ministry of Home Affairs website.

## Border Management

The key objective of border management is to secure India's borders against hostile interests while also facilitating legitimate trade and commerce.<sup>43</sup> This involves strengthening border police and guards, and creating infrastructure. Border infrastructure includes fences, floodlighting, roads, border outposts, and company operating bases.<sup>43</sup>

In 2025-26, Rs 5,597 crore has been budgeted for border infrastructure and management. This is 82% higher than the revised estimates for 2024-25 (Rs 3,070 crore). This includes allocations for maintenance of border works, border check posts and outposts, and capital outlay for items, including barbed wire fencing, construction of roads, and hi-tech surveillance on the Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders. Between 2015-16 and 2023-24, expenditure on border infrastructure and management has increased at an average annual growth rate of 11%, with a decrease in 2020-21 (Figure 10).

**Figure 10: Expenditure on border infrastructure and management increased by 11% annually between 2015 and 2025 (in Rs crore)**



Note: \*Revised Estimates used for 2024-25. Figures for all other years are actuals.

Source: Union Budget documents of various years; PRS.

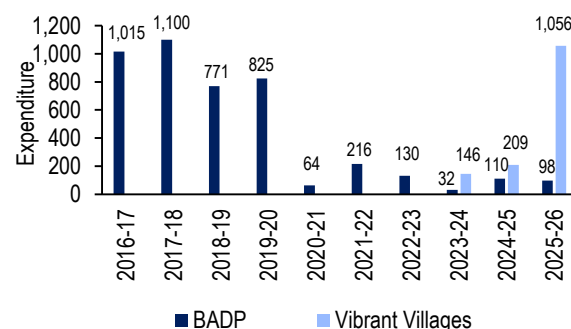
The 4,097 km Indo-Bangladesh border is India's longest border.<sup>6</sup> As of March 2024, 3,197 km (78% of the length) was fenced.<sup>6</sup> According to the Ministry, the fencing of the border was set to be complete by March 2024.<sup>6</sup> Technological solutions will be used where physical barriers cannot be built.<sup>6</sup> The Ministry has cited difficult terrain, land acquisition problems, short working seasons, and objections by the border population and Border Guard of Bangladesh as reasons for the delay.<sup>6</sup> According to media reports, recent political developments in Bangladesh have heightened concerns regarding infiltration and smuggling across the border.<sup>44</sup>

Fencing of length 2,098 km has been sanctioned for the 3,323 km long Indo-Pakistan border.<sup>6</sup> Of this, 2,068 km (99%) has been fenced.<sup>6</sup>

## Development of Border Areas

Since 1986-87, the MHA has implemented the Border Area Development Programme (BADP).<sup>45</sup> This scheme aims to provide essential infrastructure to border villages areas like health, education, agriculture and water resources, financial and skill development.<sup>45</sup> 117 districts are covered under BADP.<sup>45</sup> The scheme has been allocated Rs 98 crore in 2025-26.

**Figure 11: Expenditure on BADP declined significantly post 2020 (in Rs crore)**



Source: Union Budget documents of various years; PRS.

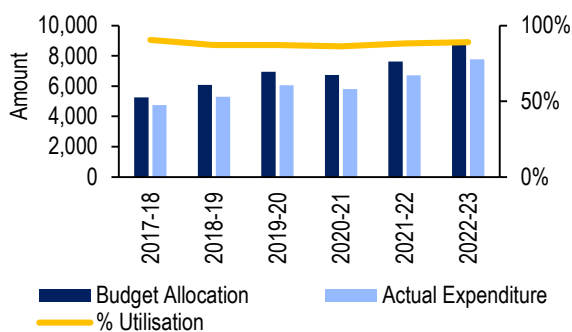
The Vibrant Village Programme was launched to develop border villages in Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, and Ladakh.<sup>46</sup> It is being implemented from 2022-23 to 2025-26, with an outlay of Rs 4,800 crore.<sup>46</sup> Livelihood generation, improving road connectivity, financial inclusion, and enhancing housing and village infrastructure are some focus areas.<sup>46</sup> As of July 2024, 6,045 activities have been taken up under this scheme.<sup>47</sup> These cover awareness drives, training and capacity building activities, health and veterinary camps, and promotion of tourism.<sup>47</sup>

In 2024-25, Rs 1,050 crore was allocated to this scheme, whereas only Rs 209 crore has been spent (as per revised estimates). The budget allocation for 2025-26 is Rs 1,056 crore.

## Prisons

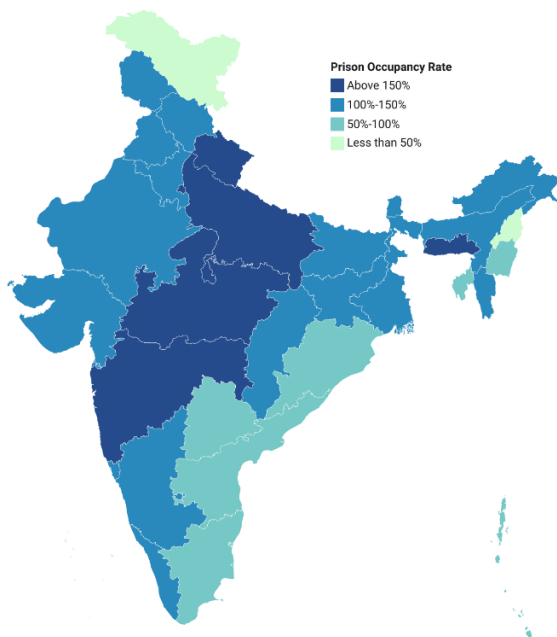
Prisons are a state subject.<sup>48</sup> The MHA offers support to states and union territories for various issues related to prison administration, including the upgradation of prisons.<sup>48</sup>

In December 2022, prisons across the country had an occupancy rate of 131%, indicating overcrowding (Table 10).<sup>49</sup> From 2020-22, while the number of prisons and prison capacity increased, prison occupancy increased at a higher rate.<sup>49</sup> The occupancy rate was over 150% in Delhi, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh.<sup>49</sup>

**Figure 12: Expenditure on prisons by states/UTs (in Rs crore)**

Source: Prison Statistics India, 2022; PRS.

In 2021-22, the Ministry approved the Modernisation of Prisons schemes till 2025-26, with an outlay of Rs 950 crore.<sup>50</sup> The scheme aims to enhance security infrastructure, and focus on correctional administration.<sup>50</sup> The Ministry has allocated Rs 300 crore for the modernisation of prisons in 2025-26. Rs 87 crore was spent on this scheme in 2023-24.

**Figure 13: Prisons are overcrowded in most states**

Note: Prison Occupancy Rate is computed as inmate population/total capacity and represented in percentage terms.  
Source: Prison Statistics India, 2022, National Crime Records Bureau; PRS

**Table 10: Occupancy has increased faster than prison capacity (2020-2022)**

Year	No. of Prisons	Prison Capacity	Occupancy	Occupancy Rate
2020	1,306	4,14,033	4,88,511	118%
2021	1,319	4,25,609	5,54,034	130%
2022	1,330	4,36,266	5,73,220	131%

Source: Prison Statistics India, 2022, National Crime Records Bureau, December 2023; PRS.

## Undertrials

The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (2023) observed that undertrials comprised a large number of prisoners, causing significant strain on the system.<sup>55</sup> In 2022, undertrials comprised 76% of the total number of inmates in prisons.<sup>49</sup> Excessive use of pre-trial detention, slow trials, inadequate use of measures like parole and pre-mature release, and strict sentencing provisions have been cited as reasons for overcrowding.<sup>51,52,53</sup> As per the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, mandatory bail after completing half of the maximum sentence is not available to undertrials if they are charged with multiple offences.<sup>25</sup> This provision could further increase the number of prisoners across the country.

The Standing Committee (2023) also noted that the cost to keep undertrials inside prisons was higher than the bail money.<sup>55</sup> In 2023, the Ministry launched a scheme to help poor prisoners secure bail.<sup>54</sup> Under the scheme, a fund has been set up in every state, partly funded by the MHA.<sup>54</sup> Funds can be allocated on the discretion of an empowered committee for the purpose of helping poor individuals secure bail.<sup>54</sup> The outlay on this scheme in 2025-26 is five crore rupees. In 2024-25, Rs 20 crore was budgeted for this scheme, whereas expenditure (as per revised estimates) was only one crore rupees.

## Expenditure on inmate education and welfare

In 2023-24, 1.2% of the budget of prisons across the country was spent on welfare activities, vocational training and education for prisoners.<sup>49</sup> The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (2024) observed a similar trend in 2021-22.<sup>55</sup> It recommended that state governments create a Prison Development Fund.<sup>55</sup> Profits from industrial activities taken up by prisoners can be deposited in the fund.<sup>55</sup> This amount could be utilised for welfare and education, reducing dependence on state budget allocations. The Committee also recommended that the government of India conduct a study to identify the optimum budget expenditure required per prisoner for rehabilitation and reformation.<sup>55</sup>

## Assistance to Union Territories

Union territories (UTs) without legislatures are under the direct administration of the central government. Union territories with legislatures have limited autonomy through Article 239A and 239AA of the Constitution.<sup>56</sup> In 2025-26, the UT of Jammu and Kashmir will receive the largest amount of grants (Rs 41,000 crore). The Andaman and Nicobar Islands will receive Rs 6,212 crore, which is 9% of all the grants to union territories (Table 11). Ladakh and Lakshadweep are estimated to receive less grants in 2025-26 than in 2024-25 (as per revised estimates).

**Table 11: Allocations to Union Territories in 2025-26 (in Rs crore)**

Union Territory	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 RE	2025-26 BE	% Change
Jammu and Kashmir	41,604	41,000	41,000	0%
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,871	5,986	6,212	4%
Chandigarh	5,872	5,839	6,187	6%
Ladakh	4,300	4,920	4,692	-5%
Puducherry	3,389	3,330	3,432	3%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2,500	2,649	2,780	5%
Lakshadweep	1,556	1,608	1,586	-1%
Delhi	951	1,248	1,348	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,044</b>	<b>66,580</b>	<b>67,238</b>	<b>1%</b>

Note: % change is the change from 2024-25 RE to 2025-26 BE.

Source: Union Budget 2025-26; PRS.

### Jammu and Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) is estimated to receive the largest transfer in 2025-26 (Rs 41,000 crore). This includes Rs 102 crore as support for capital expenditure. Additionally, the MHA has also allocated Rs 9,326 crore for the J&K police. Thus, the total assistance for J&K in 2025-26 stands at Rs 50,326 crore. In 2024-25, the total assistance as per revised estimates was Rs 49,666 crore, 5% less than the budgeted figure (Rs 52,067 crore).

**Women in J&K police:** The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (2022) noted that Jammu and Kashmir had the lowest percentage of combined women strength in all police forces.<sup>21s</sup> As on January 1, 2023, 4,370 police in Jammu and Kashmir (5.4% of total strength) were women.<sup>4</sup>

**Terrorism:** The number of terrorist related incidents and counter terrorism encounters in J&K have reduced significantly in 2023 (see Table 12).

**Table 12: Terrorism and related incidents have reduced significantly between 2018 and 2023**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Terrorist Initiated Incidents	228	153	126	129	125	46
Encounters/ Counter terrorism operations	189	102	118	100	117	48
Security Forces killed	91	80	63	42	32	30
Civilians killed*	55	44	38	41	31	14
Terrorists killed	257	157	221	180	187	73

Note: \*Civilians killed includes civilians killed in terrorist-initiated incidents and in encounters/counter terrorism operations.

Source: Annual Report 2023-24, Ministry of Home Affairs.

### Ladakh

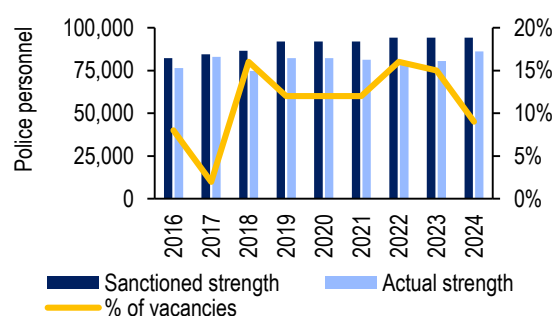
The Kargil and Leh Autonomous Hill Development Councils have executive powers related to formulating and implementing development plans in the two districts of Ladakh.<sup>57</sup> These bodies also control subjects like land use, water, public health, education, and the environment.<sup>57</sup> The Standing Committee (2023) noted that funds for these Councils had been reduced in 2023-24.<sup>9</sup> This was despite the fact that 66% of the funds for the previous year had been utilised by January 31, 2023 in Leh, and 75% in Kargil.<sup>9</sup> The Committee also noted that the devolution of financial power to these Councils would help them execute development projects.<sup>9</sup>

### Delhi

Delhi is estimated to receive total assistance of Rs 13,607 crore from the MHA in 2025-26, 5% higher than the revised estimates for 2024-25. This includes transfers to the state (Rs 1,348 crore), and allocations towards Delhi police (Rs 11,932 crore) and police infrastructure (Rs 328 crore). Rs 380 crore has also been allocated as central assistance for the Chandrawal water treatment plant.

**Delhi Police:** As of November 2024, Delhi Police reported 9% vacancies against the sanctioned strength (Figure 14).<sup>58</sup> The vacancy rate was more than 10% from 2018 to 2023, and reduced to 9% in 2024. The CAG (2020) noted that slow recruitment and poor deployment increased the burden on existing manpower.<sup>59</sup>

The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (2021) observed that women were not adequately represented in the Delhi Police.<sup>60</sup> In 2015, the central government had approved 33% reservation for women in direct recruitment in non-gazetted posts from constable to sub-inspector.<sup>61</sup> As of January 2023, women made up 15% (11,930 personnel) of the actual strength in the police force.<sup>4</sup> The Public Accounts Committee (2024) recommended that special recruitment drives and targeted outreach programmes be initiated to encourage more women to join the police.<sup>62</sup>

**Figure 14: Vacancies in Delhi police were 9% in 2024**

Source: Data on Police Organisations for various years; Unstarred Question No. 2398, Lok Sabha, Ministry of Home Affairs, December 10, 2024; PRS.

### Poor operations and logistics management:

According to the CAG (2020), sub-optimal deployment of manpower and physical resources were major obstacles to the effective functioning of Delhi Police.<sup>59</sup> An effective communication system using modern technology is imperative for supporting police personnel in performing their duties. As per a CAG survey (2020), between April 2018 and March 2019, 55%-68% of surveyed CCTV cameras were functional.<sup>59</sup> During the same period, 22%-48% of CCTV cameras could be monitored at the Integrated Command, Control, Coordination, and Communication Centre.<sup>59</sup> Footage was not available from other cameras due to network related issues or faulty cameras. The report also observed that Delhi Police was using a 20-year-old trunking system (for wireless communication) while its normal life span was 10 years.<sup>59</sup> The number of wireless sets have also declined, as they age and are not replaced.<sup>59</sup>

The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommended that the MHA allocate Rs 100 crore per annum for improved communication systems and technology upgradation of police personnel, from the Modernisation Fund for Defence and Internal Security.<sup>16</sup> In 2025-26, Rs 328 crore has been allocated to Delhi Police for modernisation of infrastructure. This is 39% higher than the revised estimates of 2024-25 (Rs 236 crore).

### Disaster Management

The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal ministry for handling disasters other than drought and epidemics.<sup>63</sup> Disaster management involves taking measures for: (i) disaster threat prevention, (ii) mitigating disaster risk and severity, (iii) capacity development to manage disasters, (iv) preparing for prompt response, evacuation, rescue, and relief, and (v) ensuring recovery, reconstruction, and rehabilitation.<sup>64</sup>

**Table 13: Allocation towards disaster relief in 2025-26 (in Rs crore)**

Department	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 RE	2025-26 BE	% Change
National Disaster Response Force	1,665	1,838	1,923	5%
Disaster management infrastructure	84	82	100	22%
National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project	-	4	-	-
Other schemes	1	16	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>4%</b>

Note: % Change is the change from 2024-25 RE to 2025-26 BE.

Source: Union Budget 2025-26; PRS.

### Risk Management Funds

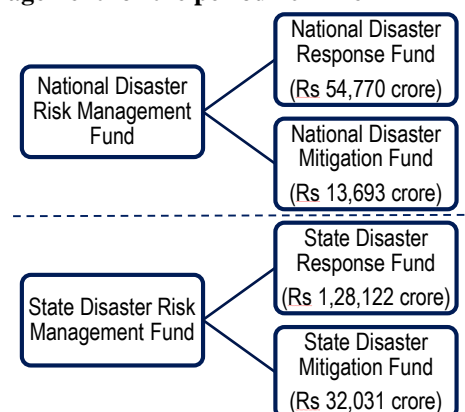
States are responsible for immediate disaster response, recovery, and reconstruction.<sup>65</sup> Thus, they incur most expenditure on disaster management.<sup>65</sup> The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is the primary fund

available with states.<sup>66</sup> Both the central and state governments contribute to this fund, in the following proportions: (i) 90:10 for north-eastern and Himalayan states, and (ii) 75:25 for all other states.<sup>66</sup> The central government provides secondary support through the National Disaster Response Force, and the armed forces.<sup>65</sup> This is funded fully by the central government.<sup>66</sup> Additional financial support is provided through the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).<sup>66</sup>

As of January 2025, Rs 18,323 crore has been released from SDRFs and Rs 4,808 crore from the NDRF in 2024-25.<sup>67</sup> Rs 4,051 crore has been released from the NDRF to six states for natural disasters – Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, and Tripura.<sup>67</sup> The rest was released for fire services.

The disaster financing mechanism in India has developed based on the recommendations of successive Finance Commissions.<sup>65</sup> The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommended setting up Disaster Mitigation Funds at the National and State levels.<sup>66</sup> These funds will also have the same cost-sharing pattern as the funds for disaster response. All states except Telangana have set up State Disaster Mitigation Funds.<sup>66</sup>

**Figure 15: Funds allocated towards disaster management for the period 2021-26**



Source: Disaster Management Division, Report of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission; PRS.

There has been a significant disparity between the amount sought by states from NDRF, the amount approved, and the amount released.

**Table 14: Amount approved from NDRF significantly less than amount sought by states**

Year	Amount sought	Amount approved	Amount released
2019-20	47,733	14,775	12,793
2020-21	66,502	10,022	7,891
2021-22	25,386	6,598	4,114
2022-23	10,313	2,551	1,362
2023-24	8,674	2,341	1,093

Note: See Table 19 in the Annexure for funds released state-wise from NDRF between 2018 to 2024.

Sources: Unstarred Question No 1825, Rajya Sabha, Ministry of Home Affairs, August 7, 2024; PRS.

### ***National Disaster Response Force***

The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is a specialised force to tackle disaster management and relief.<sup>68</sup> The NDRF has a sanctioned strength of 18,557 as of January 2023.<sup>4</sup> However, its actual strength is 14,197, amounting to a 23% vacancy rate.<sup>4</sup>

The Standing Committee on Home Affairs (2023) noted that the intensity, magnitude, and frequency of natural calamities has increased over time.<sup>9</sup> It also observed that there was a need to build disaster resilience at a community level.<sup>9</sup> The Committee recommended that civil defence volunteers be trained by the NDRF to increase the number of trained individuals for rescue and rehabilitation during a disaster.<sup>9</sup>

The Aapda Mitra Scheme was launched to train 1,00,000 volunteers to provide support during disasters.<sup>6</sup> The scheme covers 350 districts prone to floods, landslides, cyclones, and earthquakes. As of March 2024, 96,600 volunteers were trained.<sup>6</sup> The total cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs 369 crore.<sup>6</sup> Of this, Rs 353 crore has either been released to states or spent by the implementing agency, the National Disaster Management Authority.<sup>6</sup>

### ***Amendments to Disaster Management Bill, 2005***

In August 2024, a Bill amending the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was introduced in Lok Sabha.<sup>69</sup> It adds to the functions of the National and State Disaster Management Authorities, such as recommending minimum standards of relief, preparing disaster databases, and taking periodic stock of disaster risks.<sup>69</sup> It also empowers the state government to constitute Urban Disaster Management Authorities for large cities, and a State Disaster Response Force.<sup>69</sup>

### ***Alternative Sources of Funding***

The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommended that Union and state governments should consider alternative instruments to mobilise disaster funding, in the case that NDRF and SDRF resources are insufficient.<sup>65</sup> These alternative sources of funding may include reconstruction bonds, crowdfunding platforms, arrangements with international institutions to make borrowing easier, and incentivising private contributions to NDRF and SDRF.<sup>65</sup> From August 2019, the Kerala government levied a flood cess for two years. It aimed to mobilise resources for reconstruction following the 2018 floods in the state.<sup>70</sup>

The Commission also identified four insurance interventions which could provide additional security to the people.<sup>65</sup> These are – a national insurance scheme for disaster-related deaths, synchronising relief assistance with crop insurance, creating a national risk pool for infrastructure protection, and accessing international reinsurance markets for rare disasters.<sup>65</sup> These mechanisms would have to be introduced in partnership with insurance companies, after analysing their feasibility.

### ***Census***

In 2025-26, the census, survey and statistics/registrars general of India has been allocated Rs 575 crore, 0.5% more than the revised estimates for 2024-25. The 16<sup>th</sup> census of India has not been conducted as of February 2025. During 2010-11 and 2011-12, when the 15<sup>th</sup> census of India was conducted, a total amount of Rs 5,365 crore was spent over the two years.<sup>71</sup>

In February 2024, the central government stated that the census had been delayed due to the COVID pandemic.<sup>72</sup> Delaying the census further will have implications for several surveys and schemes. For instance, the distribution of subsidised food under the National Food Security Act, 2013 is currently based on population figures from the 2011 census.<sup>73</sup> However, the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs has reported that India's population crossed 142 crores in April 2023.<sup>74</sup> Delaying the census could result in the exclusion of beneficiaries.

Other surveys, like the National Family Health Survey and the Periodic Labour Force Survey also depend on census figures to arrive at enumeration blocks for sampling.<sup>75,76</sup> Reports like the Data on Police Organisations use population projections based on 2011 figures.<sup>4</sup> However, a projection by the National Commission on Population indicates that the population of India as on July 1, 2023 was 139 crore, less than the 142 crore figure given by the UN.<sup>77,74</sup>

Delimitation is the process of determining the number of members in Lok Sabha and state legislative Assemblies. The number of members is currently based on the population figures from 1971 and 2001.<sup>78</sup> A revision of these numbers will be based on the first census conducted after 2026.<sup>78</sup> This can affect the number of seats reserved for women in legislatures, as per the Constitution (106<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act, 2023.<sup>79</sup> It could also affect the representation of various states and Union Territories in Lok Sabha.

## Annexure

**Table 15: Police per lakh population in states (as on January 1, 2023)**

State/UT	Police per lakh population	State/UT	Police per lakh population
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,050	Lakshadweep	365
Andhra Pradesh	166	Madhya Pradesh	121
Arunachal Pradesh	767	Maharashtra	137
Assam	206	Manipur	942
Bihar	81	Meghalaya	423
Chandigarh	482	Mizoram	595
Chhattisgarh	215	Nagaland	1,136
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	94	Odisha	121
Delhi	380	Puducherry	199
Goa	498	Punjab	241
Gujarat	124	Rajasthan	118
Haryana	199	Sikkim	834
Himachal Pradesh	240	Tamil Nadu	160
Jammu and Kashmir	599	Telangana	163
Jharkhand	158	Tripura	556
Karnataka	151	Uttar Pradesh	135
Kerala	151	Uttarakhand	184
Ladakh	874	West Bengal	101
<b>India</b>	<b>155</b>		

Source: Data on Police Organisations, Bureau of Police Research and Development, March 2024; PRS.

**Table 16: Number of forensic science laboratories (FSLs) in states and UTs**

State/UTs	No. of State FSLs	No. of Regional FSLs	State/UTs	No. of State FSLs	No. of Regional FSLs
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	Maharashtra	1	12
Andhra Pradesh	1	5	Manipur	1	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	Meghalaya	1	0
Assam	1	5	Mizoram	1	0
Bihar	1	2	Nagaland	1	0
Chhattisgarh	1	3	Odisha	1	3
Delhi	1	1	Puducherry	1	0
Gujarat	1	7	Punjab	1	3
Goa	1	0	Rajasthan	1	6
Haryana	1	4	Sikkim	1	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	Tamil Nadu	1	10
Jharkhand	1	0	Telangana	1	4
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	Tripura	1	0
Kerala	1	3	Uttar Pradesh	1	12
Karnataka	1	7	Uttarakhand	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	1	4	West Bengal	1	2

Source: Unstarred Question No. 3452, Lok Sabha, Ministry of Home Affairs, December 17, 2024.

**Table 17: Infrastructure in police stations (as of January 1, 2023)**

States	Police Stations	Not having:		
		Vehicles	Telephone	Wireless/Mobile
Andhra Pradesh	1,028	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	110	-	20	-
Assam	333	-	127	-
Bihar	1,021	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	474	-	24	-
Goa	45	-	1	-
Gujarat	768	-	-	-
Haryana	417	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	152	3	-	-
Jharkhand	564	47	211	31
Karnataka	1,060	-	-	-
Kerala	565	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1,159	-	-	-
Maharashtra	1,191	-	-	2
Manipur	90	4	70	-
Meghalaya	81	3	76	-
Mizoram	45	-	27	-
Nagaland	87	-	30	7
Odisha	679	-	-	17
Punjab	432	-	54	10
Rajasthan	982	-	21	-
Sikkim	30	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2,334	-	-	-
Telangana	844	-	-	-
Tripura	83	-	11	-
Uttar Pradesh	1,851	-	-	208
Uttarakhand	162	-	-	-
West Bengal	655	-	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	1	3	-
Chandigarh	19	-	-	NP
Dadra & Nagar Haveli/Daman & Diu	8	-	-	-
Delhi	225	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	250	-	-	-
Ladakh	10	-	-	-
Lakshwadeep	16	-	5	7
Puducherry	55	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,849</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>282</b>

Note: NP – Data not provided.

Source: Data on Police Organisations, Bureau of Police Research and Development, March 2024; PRS.

**Table 18: Prison occupancy rate in Indian states (in %)**

State/UT	Prison Occupancy Rate	State/UT	Prison Occupancy Rate
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81%	Lakshadweep	9%
Andhra Pradesh	84%	Madhya Pradesh	164%
Arunachal Pradesh	101%	Maharashtra	161%
Assam	121%	Manipur	67%
Bihar	136%	Meghalaya	167%
Chandigarh	107%	Mizoram	116%
Chhattisgarh	145%	Nagaland	32%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	104%	Odisha	83%
Delhi	185%	Puducherry	78%
Goa	109%	Punjab	116%
Gujarat	118%	Rajasthan	107%
Haryana	122%	Sikkim	149%
Himachal Pradesh	114%	Tamil Nadu	77%
Jammu & Kashmir	146%	Telangana	81%
Jharkhand	111%	Tripura	51%
Karnataka	104%	Uttar Pradesh	180%
Kerala	106%	Uttarakhand	183%
Ladakh	19%	West Bengal	134%
<b>Total</b>	<b>130%</b>		

Note: Prison Occupancy Rate is computed as inmate population/total capacity and represented in percentage terms.

Source: Prison Statistics India 2022, National Crime Records Bureau, December 2023; PRS.

**Table 19: NDRF releases to states between 2019 and 2024 (in Rs crore)**

State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
Andhra Pradesh	-	657	351	-	-	1,009
Arunachal Pradesh	-	59	-	-	-	59
Assam	-	44	-	161	-	205
Bihar	953	1,255	1,039	-	-	3,247
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	284	-	-	214	598	1,096
Karnataka	1,870	1,318	996	940	-	5,124
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	17	-	-	-	-	17
Maharashtra	2,715	1,121	355	-	-	4,192
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1,712	612	601	-	-	2,924
Nagaland	177	-	-	-	-	177
Odisha	3,294	-	-	-	-	3,294
Rajasthan	785	-	13	-	-	798
Sikkim	-	74	55	47	219	395
Tamil Nadu	-	500	353	-	276	1,129
Tripura	29	-	-	-	-	29
West Bengal	958	2,250	350	-	-	3,559
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,793</b>	<b>7,891</b>	<b>4,114</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>1,093</b>	

Source: Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1825, August 7, 2024; Funds disbursed under NDRF, Ministry of Home Affairs, December 14, 2021; PRS.

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