

**IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVICTION RATE
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

**Government of Gujarat
Home Department
Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
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Conviction Rate Improvement Project**

Introduction

Conviction rates for some of the serious crimes in Gujarat has remained constant over past many years in spite of induction of a large number of manpower at various levels in recent years and heavy investment in technology. One reason for this state of affairs was lack of focussed training in crime investigation related matters while another probable reason was our prevailing budgetary practice where the activities are implementing unit-wise microscopically divided into "new items" and majority of such additional budgetary support is decided on the basis of perceived needs and the overall outcome is lost sight of.

It is being proposed to develop an outcome based project with the specific goal of improving the conviction rate by 33% for some of the major crimes. This project will be handled by one section in Home Department and one specific branch in DGP office which will ensure proper accountability and focus through out this four-years' project. An attempt has also been made to strengthen the review and monitoring mechanism with stress on impact and outcomes rather than inputs (expenditure of budgetary provisions) and outputs (completion of the activity in terms of numbers). Many activities identified in this project are not of financial nature and will require administrative action. The Project implementing officers will finalise an annual action plan containing both, financial and administrative activities and also define clear responsibilities of the officers (by name) who will be accountable to undertake them.

The proposed Conviction Rate Improvement Project has 5 components and every component has certain defined activities and outcome expectations. Some of the specific activities pertaining to various components are described in further details in **Attachment-1**. A small team of project based staff to oversee its implementation is also proposed. This project will cost Rs 97.34 crore in next four years. Year-wise, component-wise break up is given in **Attachment-2** containing physical and financial tables.

Resolution:

It has been decided by Government of Gujarat to IMPLEMENT CONVICTION RATE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT with the specific goal of improving the conviction rate by 30% for some of the major crimes. The various component of project in detail are mention below:

Project components

COMPONENT-1: IMPROVING QUALITY OF FIR.

Registration of offence and further consequential action starts with filing of the FIR, which is a very important legal document. The case can be diluted if the FIR is not properly written by the Police Station. Due to large number of recruitment of fresh officers in the last one decade and our inability to properly train the officers and staff in various aspects of crime investigation, FIRs are often prepared by untrained officers or even not timely prepared, which ultimately impacts the conviction rate in the courts.

In order to ensure that FIRs are properly written, at least 4 officers in every police station will be trained for preparing effective FIR and for certain types of offences, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) will be prepared to guide the officers in writing proper FIR.

Home Department has created a huge electronic data base through e-gujcop. With the rapid computerization of police department, there is a good chance to use artificial intelligence to ask relevant questions which should be replied appropriately in the FIR. There can also be a call center which can work 24x7 and accessed by police officers in case they want some clarifications or guidance. As far as delay in filing the FIR at the police station level is concerned, Home Department is already working on a programme for online recording of complaints. This can also be used to improve the public/police interface as far as filing of complaint or FIR is concerned.

The actionable items for this component are as follows:

- a. To train at least 4 police officers in every police station. The total 4000 officers will have to be trained in the next 4 years on tailor made programme for FIR writing.
- b. Around the clock call center will be established which will be manned by some retired police officers who are having exceptional skill set to guide field formation on need basis. The call center will also be supported by intelligent criminal lawyers, IT and other specialized experts who can be approached if the case involved cyber-crime, narcotics, corruption or economic offences.
- c. Systematic analysis of Gujcop database to prepare offence-wise questions for facilitating FIR writing.
- d. The programme prepared by HD for filing online complaints will be activated and publicized. Required instructions for its applicability in whole State will be issued.

COMPONENT-2: INVESTIGATION OF REGISTERED CASES.

As mentioned earlier, as the State Government has recruited a large number of officers at the field level in last decade which has created problem of poorly trained manpower to efficiently

carry out investigations. With likely superannuation of large number of experienced police officers in the coming years, this problem will compound further and adversely impact the conviction rate. Steps involved in investigation consist of:

- a. Preparing punchnamas which are crime specific;
- b. Collecting the evidence, both oral and material;
- c. Sending the evidence so collected to FSL for analysis and timely obtaining the report from FSL;
- d. Carrying out medical examination of the victims or accused as per the requirements; and
- e. Analyzing the evidence given by the witnesses and experts. With the increase in cyber-crime, economic offences, narcotics and corrupt practices, need for specialized investigating officers for these crimes is also being felt in the recent years.

6. The activities which can improve the conviction rate are: -

- a. Compiling case specific SOP for punchnamas for serious crimes including narcotics, anti-corruption, cybercrime, economic offences, etc.;
- b. Providing 24x7 call center facility for any assistance during punchnama stage;
- c. Improving quality of punches which is crucial in case of narcotic and anti-corruption cases;
- d. Improving the quality of oral evidence and, if needed, to get it recorded before judicial magistrate in case of serious offences;
- e. Develop a system for proper collection of evidence which guides the investigating officer on what type of evidence will have to be collected, how it is to be collected and preserved and transferred to FSL for analysis;
- f. Speedy disposal of evidence sent to FSL units. At the district level, developing a system for ensuring that in cases where medical examination of the victim or accused is required, it is not delayed on account of non-availability of doctors or lack of post mortem facility in the CHC;
- g. Creating a panel of subject experts like Cyber, Chartered Accountants, Narcotic and experts for other serious crimes both at State and district levels;
- h. Rotation of investigating officers so that they are able to timely complete the investigation without long pile up of ongoing cases; and
- i. Delegating the investigative powers to the constable in case of simple crimes so that the head constables and other senior officers are able to handle important cases requiring higher skills and expertise.

The objectives of this component are to improve the quality of investigation and ensure that the investigation is largely completed in 3 days from the registration of FIR so that the chances of extraneous pressure or spoilage of the evidence is avoided.

7. The action points for this component will be –

- a. Developing SOPs for punchnamas involving specific types of crimes;
- b. Setting up a call center to guide the Investigating Officers;
- c. Obtaining legal opinion on recording of evidence by a judicial magistrate and which type of cases can be covered under section 164 of Cr.PC;
- d. Developing SOP for collecting material evidence;
- e. Dispatching FSL units of neighbouring district in case local unit is not available for any reason;
- f. Taking up the matter with Health Department for improving post mortem facility in every Community Health Center
- g. Creating a panel of experts and fixing their honorarium at the State level and earmarking some funds at the district level for short term engagements of local experts as and when needed;
- h. Organizing training for 6000 Investigating Officers in next 4 years on investigative techniques;
- i. Developing a system of rotation of Investigation Officers so that they are able to complete pending cases in time and delegating the work of investigation of simple cases to the constable;
- j. Outsourcing services of notices and summons so that the high cost police set up is spared to focus its attention on investigation;
- k. Careful handling of witnesses both during investigation and trial stages to ensure their co-operation;
- l. To ensure that FSL is able to give its opinion within 60 days of the receipt of material evidence. For this purpose, they will have to strengthen all such units which are taking more than 60 days' time at present; and
- m. To try to apprehend absconding accused and putting pressure on them through other statutory means like declaring the accused as absconder, attaching the property, rewarding informers who can help in arrest of absconders and regular combing of criminal hotspots.

Component-2 B: Strengthening of FSL& Setting up Interrogation Rooms.

Finalisation of charge sheets take time due to the delay at the level of FSL mainly on account of long pendency of cases especially in the areas of Computer Forensics, Voice Spectrography and Document Analysis. There are 2587, 544 and 894 pending cases respectively in these areas against their monthly disposal capacity of 60, 24 and 55 cases. Computer Forensics will require 43 months to clear existing backlog if no new cases are received, voice spectroscopy will need 23 months, while Document analysis will need 16 months. Situation will further deteriorate in coming years due to large number of incoming cases.

In case the pendency in these three areas is to be brought down to maximum 3 months, FSL will require at least 12 more Computer Units, Voice Spectrography will also require additional 6

units and Documents Analysis will also have to be strengthened by 6 units. Selectively strengthening these units will ensure timely filing of charge sheets in the courts.

While proposing strengthening of above 3 units, the manpower has been considerably brought down and only critical technical staff is being proposed in Attachment-2. It is also proposed that while procuring new equipment, the tender terms should also incorporate annual maintenance contract along with critical spare parts for next to 5 to 6 years so that all equipment are largely in working condition. Strengthening of FSL will improve the conviction rate as with lapse of time, key witnesses either lose interest or they become prone to manipulation by the accused.

Quality of interrogation and complaints about sub-standard or poor investigation have frequently impacted the conviction. The project proposes setting up 5 state of art interrogation rooms on pilot basis which will have facility of continuous voice recording, videography and online videography analysis so that the statement of witnesses can be cross checked immediately and if required, some more questions can be asked. The interrogation room can also have facility of one way glass so that senior officers, if required, can also observe the interrogation. Creating such interrogation rooms will not only improve the quality of investigation but will also improve conviction rate by reducing the extraneous allegations. After assessing the impact of these pilot interrogation rooms, a view on their further expansion can be taken.

Component 3: Timely filing of Charge sheet.

Some of the problems observed with the charge sheets are that the critically required information may not be included, roles of various accused may not be fully described, considerable delay might have taken place at the FSL level or key accused might have absconded leading to non-filing of charge sheet within the stipulated time limit which can result in accused getting default bail.

The action points for this component will be: -

- a. Round the clock call center proposed above should have experts who can guide the Investigating Officers in preparing proper charge sheet;
- b. Obtaining assistance of Director of Prosecution or local public prosecutors to review the charge sheets of critical cases before they are filed, so that the gaps are timely addressed; and
- c. Reiterating the earlier circular of DGP office which has defined the levels which should review the charge sheets before they are filed.

Component-4: Expediting the judicial process

The Police organisation loses interest in the case after filing the charge sheet as the matter is handed over to Government Pleader and Judicial officers. Cases are badly impacted at this stage when key witnesses do not turn up, they change their statements made before the police officer earlier, Government Pleader may not be fully conversant with the finer aspects of the case,

charge sheets might have missed some other critical aspect, etc. A large number of well investigated cases are lost due to poor handling in the courts of law.

In order to facilitate early trial, ensuring timely presence of witnesses, refreshing the memory of witnesses about their earlier statements and coordinating between police and Government Pleader, a new institution of Pairavi Officers can be tried on the lines of CBI. It is proposed to engage 30 retired police officers having impeccable reputation in investigation and court proceedings as Pairavi Officers who can be assigned a number of high priority cases and paid either on the existing formula for retired officers or on fixed amount based on their performance.

It is also observed that the retired police officers who had handled cases earlier are not willing to timely appear in the courts as they do not receive any compensation for the days lost in the process. On account of frequent adjournments, such officers are expected to make multiple visits in the courts. It is proposed that besides receiving usual TA-DA as applicable to the level from which they had retired, they should also be paid a small daily honorarium between Rs. 500 to 1000 depending on the level from which they had retired. Moreover, the key witnesses should also be reimbursed their travel expenses and paid some honorarium on the above lines.

A committee comprising of Secretary (Home), DGP, DG/ADGP(CID Crime & Railway), ADGP (L&O) and one Deputy Secretary of the Home Department can classify the high priority cases, subject to the annual availability of funds, where above practice will be followed and Pairavi Officers will be assigned.

It is also a fact that the charge sheet in many important cases is not filed timely due to absconding accused. We do not have a systematic mechanism at present to locate the absconders who may be from other districts or other States. A campaign was undertaken two months ago to apprehend some of the absconders. Although, 3450 absconders were apprehended during the drives, few institutional problems in tracking the absconders were also observed.

In order to ensure apprehending the absconders quickly, some of the States have a system of paying rewards to informers. A small provision has been kept for this purpose in this project and it is proposed that this pilot for rewarding the informers can be tried only in the cases which are classified as high priority cases by the committee.

Component-5: Project Management, Monitoring & Review

It is proposed that the DG/ADGP(CID Crime & Railway), will hold additional responsibility as Project Director and he will be supported by four Project Managers who will be assigned specific roles. Project Director will ensure that the action plans are timely prepared and approved by various committees, concurrent monitoring & evaluation rounds are regularly taken up and their reports are acted upon, non-financial activities are timely identified, included in action plan and concerned officers carry out their roles. Project Director will be empowered to carry out his

expected task by authorising him to get his comments and observations included in the PAR of various implementing officers. He will also act as Member Secretary to the two apex review and monitoring committees described in subsequent paragraphs.

Individual Project Managers will handle (a) Training, documentation, monitoring and assessment, (b) procedures, protocols, development of panels and residual activities, and (c) IT, Call centre, data analysis and co-ordination with the field. These three officers will report to the Director General of Police. The fifth Senior Project Manager will report to the Project Director through T branch in Home Department. He will be assigned various follow up activities, budgeting, processing of various financial and administrative proposals at the Secretariat level.

To implement this project, it is proposed to constitute following 2 committees:

(a) State Level High Power Committee– It will be headed by the Chief Secretary and ACS-FD, ACS-HD, Secretary-Legal Department, and DGP will be other members. This committee will have the authority to review the implementation of this project, monitoring, analysis of impact assessment reports periodically received by the CME agency, shifting of funds from one component to another as per requirement, adding a new line activity within the overall funds approved for the project, review of various pilot projects and approval of changes in the financial norms during the pilot stage, approval of manpower, selection procedure and annual review of their performance.

(b) State Level Project Implementing Committee– It will be headed by ACS- Home Department with DGP and 2 senior officers from the Police Department as its members; Secretary, Home Department-Director, ACB; Director-FSL and DS handling the project will be other members. This Committee will monitor the implementation of project, approve various guidelines, SOP and instructions from time to time and finalizing annual work plan and its periodical review. This committee will also be authorized to shift funds from one sub-component to another sub-component within the same component.

It is proposed to organize one or two workshops and seminars annually with various stake holders like SPs, key police officers, public prosecutors and partner vendors. The major theme of seminars will be to discuss the areas of concern, improvements in the SOP, sharing of experience and information, discussions on CME reports and recommending course correction for improving the outcome.

A concurrent monitoring and evaluation agency will be selected through an open advertisement by following simplified version of World bank's QCBS guidelines. It will carry out quarterly monitoring and evaluation rounds and submit its report to the state level project implementing committee (PIC) within 30 days of the quarter-end. Before starting the quarterly and annual evaluation rounds, the Agency and PIC will jointly identify areas for assessment. The main

objective of this process will be to identify likely pain-points, analyse them thoroughly through CME exercise and take mid-course correction for enhancing the outcomes.

Project's website will be a key tool for information and knowledge dissemination to various stakeholders till the police station level. The website will contain, among other items, project report, SOP, list of various experts and their performance, FAQ on various topics, instructions issued from time to time, CME reports, assessment of individual police stations which will be carried out CME with the help of police headquarters, training video films, training literature, etc.

The Project Director will be DG/ADGP(CID Crime & Railway), Gujarat, Gandhinagar and the component wise nodal officers for the components under his control will be as under:

No.	Component	Nodal Officer
1.	Matters related to training	Additional Director General of Police,(Training), Gujarat , Gandhinagar.
2.	Strengthening of FSL	Deputy Director, Forensic Science Laboratory, Gandhinagar
3.	Setting up Call Center for Improving Quality of FIR and Investigation	DG/ADGP(CID Crime & Railway), Gujarat, Gandhinagar
4.	Matters related to Purchase for Police Department for this project	The Additional Director General of Police,(P&M), Gandhinagar
5.	Facilitation for timely disposal of court cases	Director, Procecuton.

By order and in the name of the Governer of Gujarat


(Mahendra R. Soni)

Deputy Secretary to Government of Gujarat

To,

- The PS to Governor, Raja Bhavan, Gujarat state, Gandhinagar.
- Principal Secretary to Hon. Chief Minister, Swarnim Sankul-1, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
- Personal Secretary to Minister of State (Home), Swarnim Sankul-2, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
The DS to CS, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
- The Principal Private Secretary to Addi. Chief Secretary (Home), Gandhinagar.
- The Principal Private Secretary to Secretary (Home), Gandhinagar.
The Principal Private Secretary to Addi. Chief Secretary , Finance Department, Gandhinagar.
The Principal Private Secretary to Secretary , Legal Department, Gandhinagar
- Director & Inspector General of police, Gujarat state, Gandhinagar.
DGP & Director, Anti corruption Bureau,ahmedabad.
- The Additional Director General of Police,(P&M), , Gujarat state, Gandhinagar.
- The Additional Director General of Police,(L&W), , Gujarat state, Gandhinagar.
- The Additional Director General of Police,(Training), Gujarat state, Gandhinagar.

- Director, Forensic Science Laboratory, Gandhinagar.
- Account General of Gujarat, Ahmedabad/ Rajkot.
- Account General of Gujarat (A&E), Ahmedabad/ Rajkot.
- Pay and Account officer, Gandhinagar/Ahmedabad
- Recipient Audit officer, Ahmedabad.
- Financial Adviser (Home) , Finance Department, sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
- All Deputy secretaries & under Secretaries of Home Department.
- IT Cell, Home Department. (With a request to upload this notification on Department's website.)
- Section Officer, A- Branch, Home Department, sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.
- Select file / Dy.SO. Select file-2019.

A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF IMPORTANT ITEMS OF VARIOUS COMPONENTS.

Component-1: Improving quality of FIR

1. Training

In order to ensure high impact of the training programmes proposed in this component, it is suggested that following steps will be followed:

- a. *Training Need Assessment* will be carried out through meetings with various stake holders, visits to some of the police stations and observing the way the FIRs are written, review of sample FIR and court judgements. An expert training organization having capability to carry out such TNA exercises will be engaged for this purpose;
- b. *Duration of training* will vary on the basis of TNA exercise and module so developed;
- c. *Expected outcome from training* will be to achieve at least 50% improvement in the quality of FIR written by the past trainees. A system to quantify such improvement will have to be prepared by the TNA agency and evaluated by CME agency;
- d. *Training modules* should be developed by experts and involvement of TNA agency will be crucial at this stage;
- e. *Course material* should be designed to effectively address the problems pin pointed by TNA agency. It will be necessary to develop few case studies on the basis of the past FIRs, court cases & rulings, which should be extensively used during the training. Similarly, the field visits of trainees to few police stations having high load of FIRs can be organized during the training, a hand book for properly writing FIR will be developed and provided to the trainees. The hand book can also have the standard operating procedures which can facilitate the work of the police officers in this regard;
- f. After conducting two training programmes on the basis of training module and material developed in the beginning, an *impact assessment* will be rapidly carried out keeping in view the expected outcome and past participants' comments about usefulness of training;
- g. *Impact of training* on the quality of FIRs and investigations will be evaluated by external CME agency which will suggest further improvements in the training material and modules. The potential trainers will be further sensitized, modules and course material suitably revised for subsequent training programmes;
- h. In order to inculcate seriousness about such training programmes, the trainees will be assessed at the end of the course and a *certificate*, which will also mention their performance, should be issued; and
- i. An external agency engaged for the concurrent monitoring and evaluation will carry *annual impact assessment* of the training programmes.

The deliverables of this component will be as follows: -

- a. Training need assessment report citing areas requiring strengthening and suitable training methodology;
- b. Pilot and final training modules along with session wise instructions to the trainers and instructions for organizing field visits;
- c. Hand book in Gujarati language for writing FIR which will also include SOPs for writing FIR;
- d. Development of case studies which will also include instructions of the trainers who will be using these case studies in the training programme;
- e. Impact assessment reports of the pilot phase along with recommendations on areas requiring strengthening;
- f. Evaluation reports on trainers submitted by the past trainees;
- g. Annual impact assessment reports; and
- h. The question paper bank for assessing the trainees at the end of the training programmes.

2. Setting up of Call Center to guide field officers

- a. Suitable external agency will be selected by following simplified version of the World Bank's quality-cum-cost based selection procedure;
- b. The call center persons will be trained properly and list of experts will be made available to them for transferring complicated cases to the experts at call;
- c. The project will develop a quality assessment systems for the experts, call center will obtain grading from users about the performance of experts and this will be compiled and analyzed on annual basis; and
- d. CME agency will carry out annual impact assessment of call center and its impact on the desired outcomes.

Component-2: Serving of summons.

- a. The summons are delivered to the concerned persons in physical form by the court through the local police stations. Since it involves movement of physical document, its handling takes time and very often summons are not timely served or lost in transit. The Hon'ble HC has taken up this issue with the State Government;
- b. In order to obviate the delay, it is suggested that the summons can be sent by the courts electronically to the concerned police station, who should take a physical copy and get the summons served through a courier. This will be speedy and largely error free. However, detailed discussion with the Hon'ble HC is to be completed and certain changes in the rules and procedures will also be required. In case a workable model emerges during the discussion with the officers of the Hon'ble HC of Gujarat, a courier agency will have to be engaged with proper safeguard; and
- c. The activities will consist of developing SOPs, development of seamless IT system from HC and local courts, engagement of courier agency and deployment of IT infrastructure at the level of the courier agency, training of police personnel and issue of formal

instructions and guidelines. External CME agency will carry out annual impact assessment of this process by keeping the outcome in view. The outcome of this sub-component will be to ensure timely appearance of witnesses and reduction of adjournments.

Component-3: Expediting the Judicial Process

1. Pairavi Officers

Pairavi Officer will be from among the retired police officers of repute. He will be responsible for providing guidance on the charge sheet with a view to improve upon its contents in order to increase the conviction rate in the court, coordination with Government Pleader, ensuring timely appearance of witnesses, discussion with the witnesses on the statement already made by him before the police officer and to coordinate with the concerned investigating officer. A SOP will have to be developed for such officers who will be engaged through open advertisement followed by comprehensive test and evaluation of his PAR and the interview to ensure that he will be able to deliver the outcomes. Once engaged, the Pairavi Officer will undergo a brief training on his role and his performance will be assessed by the project authorities and also the CME agency on annual basis.

2. Reward for informer

The delegation of authority to sanction reward for the informer will be as follows:

- i. The local SP in consultation with Range IG – Rs. 20,000 per accused;
- ii. Director, ACB or the CP – Rs. 50,000 per accused;
- iii. The DGP -Rs. 1,00,000 per accused;
- iv. State Government- Above Rs. 1,00,000 per accused.

This provision will be limited to the cases identified as high priority.

Table-1: Improving Quality of FIR & Setting up Call Center

S. No.	Item	Units	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Total
1	FIR Registration Training	4000	60,00,000	1,20,00,000	2,40,00,000	60,00,000	480,00,000
2	Module development		2,00,000				2,00,000
3	Module review		1,00,000				1,00,000
4	Data analytics		50,00,000				50,00,000
5	Impact evaluation		2,00,000		2,00,000		4,00,000
6	Call Center cost						-
7	FIR Experts		19,20,000	21,12,000	23,23,200	25,55,520	89,10,720
8	Investigation Expert		19,20,000	21,12,000	23,23,200	25,55,520	89,10,720
9	Chargesheet Expert		38,40,000	42,24,000	46,46,400	51,11,040	178,21,440
10	Other Experts		9,60,000	10,56,000	11,61,600	12,77,760	44,55,360
11	Hardware & software		30,00,000				30,00,000
12	Recurring cost		3,30,000	3,30,000	3,63,000	3,99,300	13,92,300
13	Price Contingency		11,67,000	10,96,700	17,50,870	8,94,957	49,09,527
	Total		2,45,07,000	2,30,30,700	3,67,68,270	1,87,94,097	10,31,00,067

Notes: 1. Savings of any year will be transferred to the next year, alongwith the remaining physical targets. 2. Impact assessment will be carried out by an external agency. 3. Number of manpower will be increased only after obtaining specific approval from Government. 4. Call Center can be outsourced with suitable safeguards. 5. The Project also includes requirements of Anti Corruption Bureau. 6. Module review exercise will be carried out during Year-2 to incorporate the learnings to improve the outcomes from training. 7. Trainees will be assessed before completion of the training programme. 8. For the data analytics component budget provision of 50 lakh is made for the first year, thereafter expenditure occurs for this component can be setteled from the saving of other components.

Table-2: Improved Investigation of Registered Cases

S. No.	Item	Units	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Total
1	Investigation training	6000	2,25,00,000	4,50,00,000	9,00,00,000	2,25,00,000	18,00,00,000
2	Module Development		4,00,000				4,00,000
3	Module review			2,00,000			2,00,000
4	Impact evaluation		2,00,000		2,00,000		4,00,000
5	Temper proof bags		15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	60,00,000
6	Upgradation of malkhana		1,00,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
	Engagement of local experts		60,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000	2,40,00,000
8	Serving of summons	1,00,000	8,12,500	16,25,000	32,50,000	8,12,500	65,00,000
9	Investigation contingency		1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	6,00,00,000
10	software & hardware		50,00,000				50,00,000
11			6,14,12,500	8,43,25,000	13,09,50,000	5,58,12,500	33,25,00,000
12	Price contingency		30,70,625	42,16,250	65,47,500	27,90,625	1,66,25,000
13	Cost contingency		40,625	81,250	1,62,500	40,625	3,25,000
14	Total		6,45,23,750	8,86,22,500	13,76,60,000	5,86,43,750	34,94,50,000

Notes: 1. Serving of summons is proposed to be outsourced, however, the agency will have to bring visual and biometric evidence of such service. 2. A panel of local experts for economic and cybercrimes, alongwith some legal support for better investigation will be identified and their terms finalised. The performance of these experts will be assessed at the end of Year-2.

Table-3: Facilitation for timely disposal of court cases

S. No.	Item	Units	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Total
1	Development of SOP		50,00,000	25,00,000			75,00,000
2	Pairavi Officers	30	1,08,00,000	1,08,00,000	1,08,00,000	1,08,00,000	4,32,00,000
3	Expenses of retired witnesses		10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	40,00,000
4	Expenses of other witnesses		10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	40,00,000
	Engagement of Special PP		50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	2,00,00,000
5	Rewards to informers		30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	1,20,00,000
6			2,58,00,000	2,33,00,000	2,08,00,000	2,08,00,000	9,07,00,000
7	Cost contingency		12,90,000	11,65,000	10,40,000	10,40,000	45,35,000
8	Total		2,70,90,000	2,44,65,000	2,18,40,000	2,18,40,000	9,52,35,000

Notes: 1. Extent of rewards for information on different kind of absconders will be formulated and the sanctioning authority defined in detailed instructions. 2. Cost contingency is provided to address increased number of witnesses requiring financial support. 3. Detailed guidelines for support to witnesses will be developed.

Table-4: Strengthening of FSL

Manpower requirement per unit						
S. No.	Item	Cost per laboratory			Document exam	
		Computer Forensics	Voice spectroscopy			
1	Scientific Officer	79,92,000	39,96,000		39,96,000	
2	Scientific Assistant	55,29,600	32,25,600		23,04,000	
3	Laboratory Attendant	4,80,000	2,40,000		2,40,000	
4	Total manpower	140,01,600	74,61,600		65,40,000	
5	Other expenses	28,80,000	14,40,000		14,40,000	
6	AMC					
7	Contingencies	8,44,080	4,45,080		3,99,000	
		177,25,680	93,46,680		83,79,000	

Table-5: Strengthening of FSL					
Recurring cost of additional manpower					
	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Total
1	1,59,84,000	1,75,82,400	1,93,40,640	2,12,74,704	7,41,81,744
2	1,10,59,200	1,21,65,120	1,33,81,632	1,47,19,795	5,13,25,747
3	9,60,000	10,56,000	11,61,600	12,77,760	44,55,360
4	2,80,03,200	3,08,03,520	3,38,83,872	3,72,72,259	12,99,62,851
5	57,60,000	63,36,000	69,69,600	76,66,560	2,67,32,160
6	90,07,500	99,08,250	1,08,99,075	1,19,88,983	4,18,03,808
7	16,88,160	18,56,976	20,42,674	22,46,941	78,34,751
	7,24,62,060	7,97,08,266	8,76,79,093	9,64,47,002	33,62,96,420

table:- 6 Strengthening of FSL- Capital cost

	Lab/ equipment	Units	Unit price	Total
	1.Computer forensics			
1	Work station	24	600000	1,44,00,000
2	Cellphone analysis	12	1350000	1,62,00,000
3	Disc forensic tool	12	500000	60,00,000
4	Imaging tool	6	450000	27,00,000
5	DVR examiner	4	200000	800,000
6	internet evidence finder	4	150000	600,000
7	Mac acquisition	3	300000	900,000
8	Video enhancement system	3	2800000	84,00,000
	2.Physics Voice spectroscopy			0
9	Speaker identification system	6	600000	36,00,000
10	Audio authentication system	3	150000	4,50,000
	3.Document examination			0
11	Video spectral analyser	1	6000000	60,00,000
				6,00,50,000

Table-7: Project Management

S. No.	Item	Units	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Total
1	Project director	1	9,00,000	9,90,000	10,89,000	11,97,900	41,76,900
2	Project Manager	4	24,00,000	26,40,000	29,04,000	31,94,400	1,11,38,400
3	Workshop, seminar & documentation		70,000	70,000	70,000	1,40,000	3,50,000
4	Concurrent External Monitoring		2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	8,00,000
5	Hardware & software		2,00,000				2,00,000
6	Office maintenance		2,40,000	2,52,000	2,64,600	2,77,830	10,34,430
7			40,10,000	41,52,000	45,27,600	50,10,130	1,76,99,730
8	Contingency		4,01,000	4,15,200	4,52,760	5,01,013	17,69,973
9	Total		44,11,000	45,67,200	49,80,360	55,11,143	1,94,69,703

Notes: 1. Individual Project Managers will handle (a) Training, documentation, monitoring and assessment, (b) procedures, protocols, development of panels and residual activities, and © IT, Call centre, data analysis and co-ordination with the field.

Table-8: Project cost summary

S. No.	Component	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Total
1	Improving quality of FIR and setting call centre	2,45,07,000	2,30,30,700	3,67,68,270	1,87,94,097	10,31,00,067
2	Improved investigation of registered cases	6,45,23,750	8,86,22,500	13,76,60,000	5,86,43,750	34,94,50,000
3	Facilitation for timely disposal of court cases	2,70,90,000	2,44,65,000	2,18,40,000	2,18,40,000	9,52,35,000
4	Strengthening of FSL	7,24,62,060	7,97,08,266	8,76,79,093	9,64,47,002	33,62,96,420
5	FSL-Equipment cost	600,50,000				6,00,50,000
6	Setting up modern investigation room	7,50,000	90,00,000			97,50,000
7	Project management	44,11,000	45,67,200	49,80,360	55,11,143	1,94,69,703
8	Total	25,37,93,810	22,93,93,666	28,89,27,723	20,12,35,992	97,33,51,190

Notes: 1. Savings under one component can be transferred to another with the permission of the State Level Committee. 2. savings and remaining targets of preceding year will be transferred to the next year.