

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME AFFAIRS  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:10  
ANSWERED ON:21.07.2015  
Coastal Security  
S.R. Shri Vijay Kumar

**Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the coastal areas of the country have been adequately safeguarded against infiltration of terrorists;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the mechanism adopted for review and monitoring of the entire coastal security apparatus in the country;
- (c) whether the coastal States have been equipped with adequate infrastructure and machinery to foil all kinds of infiltration bids;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken in this regard, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the other measures proposed to be taken to avoid any lapse in coastal security of the country?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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STATEMENT IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.\*10 FOR 21.07.2015

(a): Yes, Madam. The Government has taken significant steps to ensure that the entire coastal area of the country is safeguarded against infiltration of terrorists.

(b) : Following are the salient features of Coastal Security apparatus:

(i) A three tier Coastal security ring all along our coast is provided by State Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and Indian Navy. The Indian Navy is patrolling along International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL), while the ICG is mandated to do patrolling and surveillance up to 200 NM` i.e. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India and the State Marine Police performs boat patrolling in shallow coastal area.

(ii) The State Marine Police forces work closely with ICG under the hub and spoke concept, the hub being ICG station and the spokes being the coastal police stations.

(iii) Gapless electronic surveillance along the coastline is carried out by using 44 Radar stations of ICG and 74 Automatic Identification System receiver stations of Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships.

(iv) Registration of sea-going vessels and identification of persons on board have been made compulsory.

The mechanism adopted for review and monitoring of the entire coastal security apparatus is as below:

(1) National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threats from the Sea is headed by Cabinet Secretary and all stake-holder Ministries and the state Governments are members of this committee which meets once in six months.

(2) Steering Committee in MHA headed by a Secretary level officer comprising of all stakeholders and meets periodically to review the implementation of the decisions of NCSMCS and progress of Coastal Security Schemes.

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(c) & (d): The coastal States/UTs have been provided with infrastructure and machinery to foil all kinds of infiltration bids. A comprehensive and integrated Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) formulated in consultation with all agencies concerned, such as, the Navy, ICG, nine coastal States and four Union Territories (UTs) with the objective to strengthen the infrastructure of State Marine Police Force has been under implementation in phases since 2005.

Under the above Schemes, 170 Coastal Police Stations (CPSs) are operational, 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks have been constructed, the States/UTs have been provided with 204 boats, 249 jeeps and 464 motor cycles. The Coastal States/UTs have been additionally sanctioned with 225 boats. In addition, operationalization of 34 more CPSs and construction/up-gradation of jetties are in process under ongoing Coastal Security Scheme.

The State/UT-wise details of the various components presently operational along the coast line of the country to prevent infiltration bids are placed at Annexure.

(e): Measures to be taken to avoid any lapse in coastal security is a continuous process and the Government is taking various initiatives as and when it is required.

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