



August 2021



रक्षा मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
DEFENCE

सत्यमेव जयते

Review and deletion of 75 obsolete laws and practices

Department of Defence, Ministry of Defence

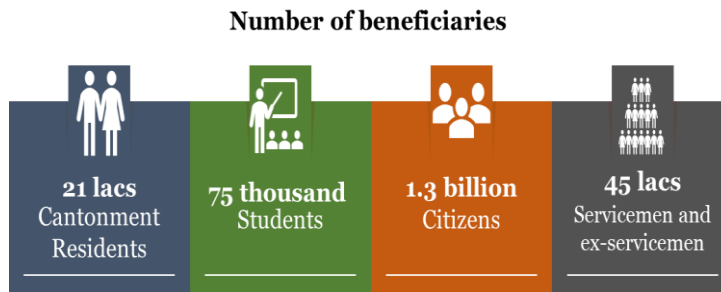
Table of contents

Executive Summary	3
Snapshot of Action Points proposed	7
Action Points in detail	16
Armed Force Medical Services (AFMS)	16
Training – National Cadets Corps ('NCC')	26
Border Roads	36
Training – Sainik Schools	41
Ceremonials	44
Lands and Works	46
Armed Forces Services - CSD	89
International Cooperation Wing	91
Indian Coast Guard	94
Acquisition wing – Procurement of capital equipments	100
Finance – Defence Procurement Manual	112
List of Abbreviations	124

Executive Summary

In order to minimize regulatory compliance burden on businesses & citizens and promote ease of living and touching lives, the Department of Defence ('DoD') has identified 75 (seventy-five) action points. The identified action points include both improvements (implemented/proposed changes/ amendments) and removal of redundancies by doing away with obsolete laws/rules/practices. The DoD is confident of implementing these identified action points by 15 August 2022.

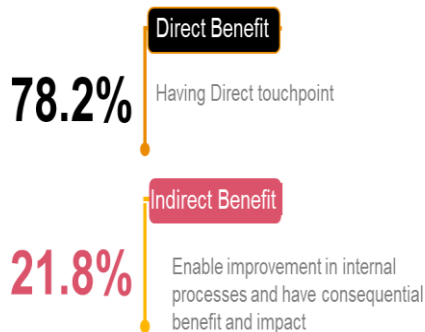
As part of this initiative, DoD has conducted an extensive review of all existing licenses, certificates, permissions, inspections, return filings, registers and records across all departments, focusing on reduction of time for public service delivery services, reduce manual intervention, promote transparency and boost confidence of citizens & businesses. The beneficiaries of this exercise include ~ 21 Lakhs cantonment residents, ~ 75,000 students, ~ 45 Lakhs citizens buying through CSD, thereby directly or indirectly touching lives of 1.3 billion Indians.



Figures are approximate

Some of the major action points for ex-servicemen include introduction of online pension sanction system – SPARSH, which ensures online sanction of pension, commutation and gratuity. Similarly, the Petrol Pump Policy has been envisaged which will allow sanction of petrol pump to ex-servicemen only in Cantonment Areas. To provide armed forces personnel and their families access to better healthcare services, a scheme for reimbursement of medical expenditure incurred on treatment at civil and private hospitals has been introduced.

In addition to the above and to leverage on the abundant experience of the retired AFMS doctors and to provide them alternative employment opportunities, it is proposed to onboard such doctors as professors in government medical colleges under the SRESTA Scheme. An online portal – Veteran web portal has been developed which provides real-time access to information - pension, gratuity and other terminal benefits including policy matters related to ex-servicemen.



With an impetus to improve the life of residents of Cantonment Area, some public delivery services have been simplified by introducing online application and payments – trade license, lease renewal, new water connections . Other infrastructure related schemes have also been introduced wherein the restrictions on residents of cantonments for construction of WC/ toilets in existing buildings subject to availability of proper sewerage connection has been done away with.

To support the NCC students, various initiatives have been introduced for providing more practical trainings and amenities – these include introduction of Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) for uniform purchases, conducting trainings using infrastructure of armed forces, access to simulators, introduction/upgradation of online training courses. For Sainik schools, an ERP module is proposed to be introduced which will facilitate access to online curriculum, online fee payment and online parent-teacher interaction. Sainik schools will be open for admission of girl students.

Further, to leverage on the existing infrastructure of AFMS hospitals and increase admission opportunities for post graduate seats, an MoU is proposed to be signed with co-located Government Medical Colleges and AFMS Hospitals to increase the PG seats by 24 every year under SANGAM Scheme. Also, to provide better platform for citizens to attend ceremonies - Republic day parade and Independence Day celebration, an updated mobile App is proposed to be introduced.

With an objective of defence forces having seamless and better-quality procurement, it is envisaged to simplify acquisition process both for capital equipments and other purchases. A certification scheme has been introduced as an alternative to trial methods - this will significantly reduce time and cost for the forces.

Similarly, online tracking of procurement process is proposed to be introduced to ensure real-time monitoring and timely identification of the cause of delays and redressal of the same. Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) have also been developed for making requisition for procurement and introduction of delegated powers to service headquarters.

DoD further plans to introduce a land management scheme wherein a digitized survey and categorization of vulnerability of the land are being introduced to identify encroached land and save land from encroachment. Similarly, it is also proposed to grant lease beyond a period of 5 years through public auctions.

The report details out the action points proposed to be implemented by the DoD to review and amend/delete redundant laws/ polices / practices / Government Orders / Rule which create hurdles in ease of living for army servicemen, their families, ex-servicemen and citizens at large.

Snapshot of Action Points proposed

The impact of the shortlisted action points is classified on following parameters:

- i. **Reduction of compliance time (T)** - Reduction in time for issuance of permissions and licenses by the Departments;
- ii. **Reduction in compliance cost (C)** - Reduction in cost burden for undertaking compliance/applying for permissions.
- iii. **Reduction in documentation / procedure (D)** - Reduction in asking for information & duplication of documents, consolidating multiple testing and inspection procedures;
- iv. **Minimal physical touchpoint (P)**- Reducing the physical interaction with departments to enable

hassle free delivery of service without impacting the daily chores and reducing the risk of red-tapism.

- v. **Qualitative parameters (Q)** - This parameter will include aspects such as facilities and improvement of living conditions of army servicemen and their families, employment opportunities to citizens such as NCC Cadets, students etc., creating transparency and confidence in the government processes for citizens living in border roads and cantonment areas and businesses dealing with the government offices, removal of redundant laws and decriminalization.

S. No.	Law/Practice/Govern ment Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
1.	Prompt processing of Medical reimbursement claims of service personnel & their families					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
2.	AFMS Zonal Hospitals to be upgraded as Postgraduate ('PG') Training Hospitals in collaboration with National Board of Examination for conducting Diplomate National Board (Broad Specialty) Courses for civilian doctors.					
3.	Retired AFMS doctors to teach in Medical College under the SRESTA Scheme (Scheme for Re-deployment of Superannuated Teachers of AFMS) to fulfill shortage of faculty in Govt Medical Colleges.					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
4.	SANGAM Scheme (Scheme to Augment Post Graduate seats for the Civil Medical College by collaboration with AFMS hospitals through a Memorandum of Understanding)					
5.	Tele-consultation on SEHAT Online OPD Platform by AFMS officers.					
6.	Authorization of 881 Military Nursing Services ('MNS') officers as Training Drafting Leave Reserve ('TDLR')					
7.	Direct benefit Transfer of Uniform Cost to Cadets					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Govern ment Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
8.	Establishment of NCC Alumni Association ('NCCAA') and Online portal for payment/certification for Alumni Association					
9.	Hindi Language introduced in NCC Training App- Version II					
10.	Latest technology in the field of maps and terrain study introduced for Cadets					
11.	NCC as an elective course in colleges					
12.	Aligning of NCC 'C' Certificate holder curriculum with Maritime Navy					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Govern ment Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
13.	Reservation for NCC Navy Cadets in Indian maritime Universities					
14.	New YOUTH Exchange Programme ('YEP')- aspirational one covering all continents of India.					
15.	Emphasizing Road Safety through 'Centre of Excellence' by BRO					
16.	Participation of BRO in work of strategic nature through Global Tendering in neighboring countries.					
17.	Revenue collection on BRO and assets on BRO Roads					



S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
18.	Setting up of sainik schools in Public Private Partnership mode					
19.	Indian tunes to be introduced in Beating Retreat Ceremony					
20.	Mechanism for prevention of encroachments to defence lands					
21.	Mechanism for safety / security of defence land by use of technology in land survey					
22.	Automation of processes for management of Cantonment Board Schools					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
23.	Facilitating freehold conversion of Old grants / leases inside civil areas of cantonments					
24.	Policy for renewal and regularization of expired leases and old grants for educational institutions running in cantonment areas					
25.	Policy to facilitate lease of defence land for petrol pumps - benefit to ex-servicemen					
26.	Policy to facilitate renewal of expired lease for sports and recreational purposes on defence land					
27.	Increased convenience for public with Online service					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
	delivery and partnership with private sector for social projects by the Cantonment Board (Board)					
28.	Increasing the period of grant of license of shops in Cantonment areas.					
29.	Bringing clarity in the definition of annual rateable value for purposes of assessment					
30.	Self-assessment through unit area valuation method for assessment to be introduced for greater transparency					
31.	Provision for rebate for timely payment of taxes					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
32.	Specific definition of 'repairs' to be introduced to facilitate repairs of buildings without seeking any sanction					
33.	Prescribing of time limit for referring building plans by the Board to DEO concerned					
34.	Conditions of valid notice					
35.	License for private market or slaughterhouse in a Cantonment cannot be refused by the Board without giving reason.					
36.	Time-limit prescribed for disposal of appeals by Appellate Authority					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
37.	Provision for modernization of public markets and slaughterhouses in Cantonment					
38.	Decriminalization of offences already covered in other Acts					
39.	Decriminalization of offences					
40.	Certain Offences where police may arrest without warrant to be decriminalized					
41.	Facilitating grant and renewal of trade license through simplified timebound online process with reduced physical touchpoints					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
42.	Timebound facility for water tankers with online tracking					
43.	Online facility of booking of Community halls on first come first serve basis without any official discretion					
44.	GIS based decision making for grant of water connection					
45.	Property tax					
46.	GIS based decision making for grant of sewerage connection					
47.	Facility to download birth/death certificate online					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
48.	Online OPD appointment and tele-consultation facility by Cantonment General Hospitals					
49.	Grievance redressal mechanism for time bound redressal of public grievances					
50.	Faster decision making on land issues by introduction of Standard Table of Rent layer on GIS					
51.	Civic services of the doorstep of Cantonment residents especially the elderly population					
52.	Digital payment for all non - Against Firm Demand ('AFD') items					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
53.	Foreign language training of Defence Attaché's ('DAs')					
54.	Online Computer Based Entrance Test for selection of Officers as Assistant Commandant in ICG					
55.	Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window (SPARROW) module in respect of Civilian Personnel in Indian Coast Guard					
56.	Use of Simulations in Testing/ Trials					
57.	SoP for Other Capital Equipment Procurement procedure					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
58.	SoP for Scaling Cases					
59.	Simplified RFP for shipbuilding					
60.	SoP for Indigenous Content & Indigenous Design					
61.	Policy for use of Simulators by Private Sector					
62.	Enhanced domestic procurement under Atma Nirbhar Bharat					
63.	Streamlining and standardization of Inter Government Agreements					
64.	Equipping Armed Forces with Terrain Specific Equipment					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
65.	Digitization of Acquisition processes and Escalation Matrix for better control and real time monitoring					
66.	Processing of Procurement Proposals – reduction in time for procuring Commercial off- the- shell items					
67.	Amendment to Contract – faster decision making					
68.	Extension/Re-fixation of Delivery Period – grace period benefit for vendors					
69.	Multiple L1 – set criteria defined for such scenarios					
70.	Exchange Rate Variation ('ERV') – extending					

S. No.	Law/Practice/Government Order/Rule	T	C	D	P	Q
	benefit to all Indian vendors					
71.	Bank Guarantee – multiple options for vendors and businesses					
72.	Maximum Period of Extension					
73.	Evaluation Methods- Commercial Bids					
74.	Acceptance of Excess or Short Deliveries					
75.	Changes in Option and Repeat Order Clauses					

Action Points in detail

Armed Force Medical Services (AFMS)

AFMS provide dedicated, dependable and comprehensive health care to defence personnel and their families. Medical services are also provided to personnel of para-military organizations, while posted in the field and other Central Police/ Intelligence organizations and General Reserve Engineering Force (“GREF”) Units, operating in the disturbed and forward areas of the country. The medical care is also provided to ex-servicemen and their dependents within the country. During natural calamities, disasters and operational areas, it also serves the civilian population.

1 - Prompt processing of Medical reimbursement claims of service personnel & their families



Existing Practice: - Expenditure incurred by serving personnel and their dependents on account of emergency medical treatment at Govt/ Private hospitals was earlier booked under head of Pay & Allowances.

Problem – This created an anomaly wherein DGAFMS, being a medical directorate, could not sanction expenditure as the budgetary head of Pay & Allowances was not under him. This had led to an impasse causing severe financial hardship to serving Armed Forces personnel who had incurred such expenditure.

Proposed practice – MoD has pursued the case proactively which has led to streamlining of the process by removal of sub head under Pay & Allowances for re-imburement. DGAFMS and the subordinate CFAs can now book such expenditure under the relevant Budgetary Heads of the respective Services which has greatly eased reimbursement of medical claims.

Benefit – This will go a long way in prompt processing of claims and alleviating the financial hardship being faced by serving personnel.

Timeline – Implemented on 29th June,2021.

2 - AFMS Zonal Hospitals to be upgraded as Postgraduate ('PG') Training Hospitals in collaboration with National Board of Examination for conducting Diplomate National Board (Broad Specialty) Courses for civilian doctors.



Existing practice- Presently only Ten (10) AFMS Hospitals conduct PG training, The AFMS Zonal hospitals do not conduct Post Graduate training programmes.

Problem – AFMS Zonal Hospitals were not being used as Post Graduate Training Hospitals despite having adequate infrastructure and resources to conduct Post Graduate Training.

Proposed practice – Armed Forces Medical Services' Zonal Hospitals to be accredited with National Board of Examinations for conducting Diplomate of National Board ('Broad Speciality Courses').

Benefit – This would yield additional Post Graduate seats and hence give more specialist doctors to the Nation. AFMS Officers who work as faculty for the residents will get teaching experience which is a qualitative practice.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

3 - Retired AFMS doctors to teach in Medical College under the SRESTA Scheme (Scheme for Re-deployment of Superannuated Teachers of AFMS) to fulfill shortage of faculty in Govt Medical Colleges.



Existing practice - Retired AFMS doctors were seeking employment in Government medical colleges as faculty on their own. No formalised practice or scheme existed for the same.

Problem –There was no formalised scheme for Retired AFMS doctors to be absorbed in Government Medical Colleges post retirement even though they retire at a relatively earlier age.

Proposed practice –

- The Scheme is functional.
- A website has been developed (www.srestadoctors.com) by Office of Director General of AFMS to facilitate the re-deployment of retired AFMS doctors in civil medical colleges.
- 10 (Ten) states have expressed willingness for SRESTA Scheme. 02 (Two) States and 30 (Thirty) retired AFMS doctors have been registered till date and approximately 550 (Five Hundred Fifty) vacancies have been uploaded on the website.

Benefit –

- There is a dual impact of the scheme. Firstly, it will fulfil the shortage of faculty in Government Medical colleges and;
- Secondly experienced retired AFMS teachers will get employment opportunity to continue with teaching in Government Medical Colleges post retirement through a platform where they can connect directly with each other.
- It will benefit the nation in terms of provision of quality Medical Education in Government Medical Colleges by experienced retired AFMS doctors as faculty. This is a qualitative practice.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

4 - SANGAM Scheme (Scheme to Augment Post Graduate seats for the Civil Medical College by collaboration with AFMS hospitals through a Memorandum of Understanding)

T C D P Q

Existing practice – 10 (Ten) AFMS hospitals are providing Post Graduate training to doctors. Approximately 400 (four hundred) seats are available every year in these hospitals, primarily for AFMS doctors.

Problem – Seats are limited for Post Graduate training due to administrative and logistical reasons in the Government Medical Colleges.

Proposed practice – A Memorandum of Understanding is being finalized between the Government Medical Colleges and AFMS Hospitals which are co-located, through which the concerned department of the Armed Forces Hospital will be denoted as a unit of the Government medical college helping in increment of around 24 (Twenty-Four) PG seats in a year for Government Medical Colleges.

Benefit –

- Increased Post Graduate Seats in the Nation by utilizing AFMS Hospitals which are co-located with the Government Medical Colleges. This will lead to great amount of cost reduction in terms of reducing the requirement of starting of new Medical Colleges by the Government to enhance the training capacity.

- The existing facilities of armed forces hospitals in the location will be utilized to augment the training infrastructure of the government medical college enabling them to allot more Post Graduate seats and the Armed Forces doctors posted to these hospitals will gain teaching experience concurrently.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

5 –Tele-consultation on SEHAT Online OPD Platform by AFMS officers.



Existing practice - Armed Forces clientele did not have the option of online OPD consultation.

Problem - No provision for tele-consultation by AFMS existed. The patients would have to physically report to the OPDs of the hospitals for all consultations.

Proposed practice - AFMS doctors and patients both will register on the SEHAT OPD platform and the patients can avail tele-consultation from the registered Armed Forces doctors without having to physically go to the hospitals

Benefit – This is helping the dependent clientele avail OPD consultations from the doctors without having to physically come to the hospitals. This helps in providing quality care and expert advice with ease. This programme was huge success during the Covid pandemic because the patients did not have to come to the hospitals for consultation and could avail the facility from home

Timeline – Implemented on 27th May 2021.

6 - Authorization of 881 Military Nursing Services (MNS) officers as Training Drafting Leave Reserve (TDLR) for providing quality patient care in AFMS Hospitals

T C D P Q

Existing practice - No TDLR vacancy have been sanctioned for MNS officers.

Problem –

- There is an inescapable requirement of sending the Nursing officers on various courses, foreign missions and all other type of leaves. Thus, 16-20% of the highly competent and specialised MNS Officers are not available to provide quality comprehensive patient care.
- Functional deficiency arising on account of MNS officers proceeding on Maternity Leave (06 months), Child Care Leave (30 days), Annual Leave (60 days) and detailment on courses are at present lying unfilled as there are no TDLR vacancies authorized to MNS cadre.

Proposed law – It is proposed that 881 (Eight Hundred and Eighty-One) MNS officers as TDLR over and above the sanctioned strength to be authorized to MNS for making up the functional deficiency and to maintain continuity in providing uninterrupted comprehensive patient care.

Benefit –

- TDLR will be the reserve force to cater for the functional deficiency arising on account of MNS officers proceeding on maternity leave, Child Care Leave, Annual Leave and detailment on courses etc.;
- To maintain continuity in providing uninterrupted comprehensive patient care, in absence of permanent trained and specialised MNS Officer.
- Improvement in quality of care in AFMS hospitals.

Timeline: - To be implemented by 15th July,2022

Training – National Cadets Corps (‘NCC’)

The ‘aims’ of the NCC have stood the test of time and continue to meet the requirements expected of it in the current socio-economic scenario of the country. The NCC aims at developing character, comradeship, discipline, a secular outlook, the spirit of adventure and ideals of selfless service amongst young citizens.

Further, it aims at creating a pool of organized, trained and motivated youth with leadership qualities in all walks of life, who will serve the Nation regardless of which career they choose. The NCC also provides an environment conducive to motivating young Indians to join the armed forces.

7- Direct benefit Transfer of Uniform Cost to Cadets



Existing practice- Procurement of uniforms for cadets was being undertaken through central purchase/local procurement utilizing the GeM portal. NCC Dte was unable to procure more than 35% of authorized uniforms combined with delays in procurements, pricing of clothing, etc.

Problem- Because of logistics and cumbersome procurement process NCC Dte. was able to procure only 35% of the uniforms as a result of this majority of cadets were not getting uniforms and was affecting morale of the cadets.

Proposed practice - The cost related to uniform, stitching and certain other accoutrement items that have been covered under Direct-Bank Transfer ('DBT') will be directly transferred into the accounts of the cadets. Further, procurement of the selected uniform items of NCC cadets is being explored on the GeM platform from the stipulated Dress Allowance.

Benefit – This will directly benefit cadets and will ensure that cadets get quality uniform at reasonable rates and in stipulated time.

Timeline- Implemented on 16th April,2021.

8- Establishment of NCC Alumni Association (NCCAA) and Online portal for payment/certification for Alumni Association

T C D P Q

Existing practice – No practice existed.

Problem– A need was felt to involve the alumni of NCC more actively and in an organized manner to further the cause of NCC.

Proposed practice –

- It was decided to form an Alumni Association for NCC Cadets which would, in addition to bind the alumni at the national and global level through various events and activities, also provide insights on further development of the NCC.
- Module for online registration of NCC alumni has to be created.

Benefit –

- Formation of NCCAA is expected to foster and strengthen the affinity within the alumni and between alumni and cadets which in turn expected to help the organization to enhance the standards. Therefore, this has a qualitative impact benefiting citizens i.e. NCC Cadets.
- The online module will enable online registration of NCC alumni in a simple & user-friendly manner.

Timeline – NCC Alumni Association formed on 3rd May 2021 and online module will be implemented before 15th August 2022.

9- Hindi Language introduced in NCC Training App - Version II.



Existing practice – NCC App Version I was being used for training which was available only in English Language.

Problem– The training app version 1.0 was not having a feature of bilingual language and hence, the outreach was limited.

Proposed Practice- NCC App Version II has been launched. The latest version enables training in both English & Hindi language. Subject precise and training videos of Army, Navy and Air Force have also been included in Training App Version II.

Benefit –This is a qualitative parameter which will help NCC Cadets in easier access of training material.

Timeline – Implemented on 28thMay,2021

10-Latest technology in the field of maps and terrain study introduced for Cadets



Existing practice – There is no Satellite Imagery Reading Curriculum in NCC.

Problem – Lack of curriculum on GIS/satellite imagery reading does not expose cadets to latest practices in GIS technologies.

Proposed practice – Capsule courses should be introduced in Officer training Academies to train ANOs in reading of satellite imageries. The courses will be designed by the National remote sensing Agency.

Benefit – Cadets are introduced to the latest technology in the field of maps and terrain study.

Timeline - GIS has been introduced by NCC in training year 2021-2022 starting from 1st April,2021.

11- NCC as an elective course in colleges



Existing practice – NCC training being imparted in Universities and colleges was considered as an extra-curricular activity.

Problem –NCC training was not given due credit in colleges, therefore the extra hours put by students in various NCC activities was at the cost of their academic performance.

Proposed practice – UGC on 15 April,2021 and AICTE on 26 April ,2021 has communicated to Universities and AICTE approved institutions, to adopt NCC as an Elective Credit Course which should be according to NEP 2020, giving NCC the importance that it deserves.

Benefit – As a result of this action, NCC cadet will be able to earn 24 (Twenty-Four) credit points.

Timeline – UGC has approved on 15th April,2021 and AICTE has approved on 26th April,2021.

12- Aligning of NCC 'C' Certificate holder curriculum with Maritime Navy

T

C

D

P

Q

Existing practice - It has emerged that the training of the NCC Navy is different from the Maritime Navy. The training of the NCC Navy is about seamanship whereas the training of the Maritime Navy is more about maintenance of vessels, etc.

Problem - A need was felt to integrate the training of NCC Navy and Maritime Navy, so that the employment opportunities of NCC Navy cadets can be enhanced.

Proposed practice - Discussions in progress with DG Shipping to examine feasibility of incentivizing NCC Cadets for enrollment into Merchant Navy as General-Purpose Ratings.

Benefit - The integration of training will open another job avenue for NCC Navy cadet C certificate holders.

Timeline -To be implemented by 15th August,2022.



13- Reservation for NCC Navy Cadets in Indian Maritime Universities



Existing practice- Presently, there is no reservation for NCC Navy cadets in Indian Maritime Universities ('IMU').

Problem- The training carried out by NCC navy cadets was not recognized by the IMU.

Proposed practice- The following incentives are given for admission to all the UG and PG Programmes of Indian Maritime University (IMU) - Common Entrance Test as follows: -

- C Certificate - 5% of the maximum marks of the examination.
- B Certificate - 3% of the maximum marks of the examination.
- A Certificate - 2% of the maximum marks of the examination

Benefit- This will open a career avenue for NCC certificate holders.

Timeline: It is applicable from this academic year i.e., 2021-22 starting from 1st April 2021.

14- New Youth Exchange Programme ('YEP') - aspirational one covering all continents of India.



Existing practice- At present, NCC has YEP with 10 (ten) countries, i.e., Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Russia, Singapore & Sri Lanka. Cadets and youth for YEP are being selected by respective countries from NCC, military schools or organisations similar to NCC. Their participation was not aspirational.

Problem- The exchange programme was not aspirational and participation of youth from exchange countries was based on the selection undertaken by respective country representatives.

Proposed practice- From Republic Day Celebrations - 2022, being the 75th Year of India's Independence, in addition to 10 (ten) existing countries, 15 (fifteen) additional countries have been approached from all the inhabited continents in the world for participation. It was also decided that the cadets/ youth attending RDC-2022 should have basic knowledge about India's history, geography, culture and its contribution to the world.

Benefit- By making participation aspirational for the RDC-2022, the cadets/youth selected are expected to have certain basic knowledge of India, its geography, culture and its contribution to the world.

Timeline- To be implemented in October, 2021

Border Roads

The main function of the division is to ensure the completion of road infrastructure in the border areas as per the approved timelines. To facilitate in the timely completion of road projects the following measures have been taken by the Ministry:

1. Guidelines for preparation of Annual Works Plan ('AWP') and Annual Procurement Plan ('APP'): In order to have the priorities right within the Annual Works Plan & Annual Procurement Plan to align it with budget availability, policy guidelines have been issued.
2. Enhanced Delegation of Administrative and Financial Powers: The prime objective of enhanced delegation of powers to BRO executives is to bring about transformational changes in the organization to have faster delivery of outcomes
3. Engineering Procurement & Construction Contract ('EPC') Mode of execution: To enhance the capacity of BRO, guidelines for adoption of EPC mode of execution have been issued to enable BRO to expand its basket of projects combined with speedier executions

Action points undertaken/to be undertaken are summarized below:

15- Emphasizing Road safety through “Centre of excellence” by BRO



Existing practice – Institutional setup to emphasize on Road Safety is lacking in BRO.

Problem –

- Lack of records/data for accident prone area/block spot.
- Roads in hilly areas have high probability of fatal accident.
- Institutional mechanism to suggest solution for incorporation of safe practices in road Construction is lacking.

Proposed practice –

- To setup a “Centre of excellence for road safety” by BRO.
- Digitization of accident-prone areas/black spots and creation of a data base.
- Identification of deficiencies in roads through road safety audits.
- Road traffic accident data collection and analysis.

- Public outreach programmes to increase awareness among road users.
- Conduct of seminars & events to emphasize road safety.
- Training of manpower.

Benefit –

- Incorporation of safe roads practices in road construction
- Training of manpower and capacity augmentation.
- Help in Identifying accident prone areas/black spots.
- Creating awareness in road users.
- Reduction in road accidents.

Timeline – Implemented on 1st August 2021.

16- Participation of BRO in work of strategic nature through Global Tendering in neighboring countries.



Existing Practice - BRO is working outside India on works assigned on nomination basis only which are of nature of assistance to neighboring countries.

Problem -

- China is growing its influence rapidly in neighboring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri-lanka etc. through investment in infrastructure projects.
- To counter China's influence, India needs to increase presence in these countries.

Proposed Practice - Allow BRO, which is a premier road and infrastructure building organization to participate in Global Tendering in select priority countries where India has specific strategic interests to counter China's aggressive strategy.

Benefits-

- International exposure to BRO
- India will increase its presence in neighboring countries which will provide strategic dividends to India against aggressive policies of China.

Timeline -

- In principal approval already accorded on 27th July, 2021.
- Modalities have to be approved by 31st December, 2021.

17- Revenue collection on BRO and assets on BRO roads



Existing Practice- Presently no revenue is generated from BRO roads and other assets through toll, tourism or advertisement or any other mechanism.

Problem- Presently revenue generating potential of BRO assets remains unutilized.

Proposed Practice-

- To levy the toll on selected roads and other infrastructure like tunnels etc. held by BRO for generation of revenue.
- To generate revenue through other means such as development of tourism infrastructure, advertisement, way side amenities etc.

Benefits-

- Revenue generation for the Government;
- Better maintenance of assets;
- Better utilization of spare available land with BRO for revenue generation for Govt.;
- Infrastructure development.

Timeline- To be implemented by 31st December, 2021

Training – Sainik Schools

Sainik Schools serve as an ideal residential educational institution for the deserving intelligent sections of the boys, hailing especially from the rural areas of our country. Moreover, the high levels of physical, mental and intellectual attainments needed for induction into the Officer Cadre of the Defence Services could not be nurtured in the common schools, mainly because of the lack of infrastructure facilities.

The training imparted in Sainik Schools influences the students in shaping their social attitudes and meaningful approach to life in general in order to emerge as responsible citizens of India and leaders in different walks of life.

18- Setting up of sainik schools in Public Private Partnership mode



Existing practice – Presently, sainik schools are opened for receiving specific requests from the state government. They are funded by State Government and MoD.

Problem–

- All Sainik Schools are boarding schools thereby making the cost of education high for students from economically weaker segments, the capacities and efficiencies of the NGO/private schools which are otherwise extremely active in the education sector have not been tapped by Sainik Schools Society.
- Further, there is a demand from several States/local MPs for setting up more such schools in various parts of the country, due to high-cost model and limitations on budget it has not been possible to meet these demands in the past.

Proposed practice – It is proposed to set up 1000 (One Thousand) schools (in two phases) in the country in partnership with NGOs/private sector who are working in educational sector and Governments (at least one such school in each district) on the pattern of existing Sainik Schools. These Sainik Schools will be called as ‘Sankalp Sainik Schools’.

Benefit – With the realization that the Sainik School model has been effective in providing holistic development of the student’s personality juxtaposed against the ever-growing demand for Sainik Schools, the proposal attempts to put in place a methodology of reaching out to a much larger societal strata across all regions in the country to extend quality and holistic education, etc.

Timeline – To be implemented by 31st August 2021.

Ceremonials

Ceremonials is responsible for conducting National functions like Republic Day Celebrations, Beating Retreat Ceremony, Independence Day Flag Hoisting Ceremony, Kargil Vijay Diwas and Martyr's Day Ceremony.

Further, work related to examination of Defence Gallantry and Distinguished Awards, policy matters related to these awards and presentation of these awards by the President in Defence Investiture Ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan are also dealt in D(Ceremonials) Wing besides other ceremonial events assigned from time to time.

19- Indian tunes to be introduced in beating retreat ceremony

T C D P Q

Existing practice – In Beating Retreat Ceremony other than Indian tunes were played.

Problem - A need was felt to introduce Indian tunes only in Beating Retreat Ceremony to propagate nationalism amongst citizens.

Proposed Practice - Indian tunes to be introduced in beating retreat ceremony.

Benefits - This will instill a sense of patriotism and national pride amongst the citizens.

Timeline – RDC 2022

Lands and Works

The functions of the wing headed by JS (Lands and Cantt) are broadly categorized into two divisions: -

- One division handles all issues pertaining to administration, control and management of Defence lands which involves leasing out of surplus land for specific purposes, management of land given on lease/old grant basis and resumption of such properties for defence purpose. Besides management of existing defence lands, it is responsible for acquisition, hiring/de-hiring/requisition/de-requisition of lands for defence use and payment of compensation to landowners of such lands. All policies and procedures for management of defence land are also formulated by this Division.
- The other Division has administrative control over all 62 (sixty-two) Cantonment Boards through Directorate General of Defence Estates (DGDE) and is the Cadre Controlling Authority of Indian Defence Estates Service (IDES). In addition, this Division handles Policy on quartering/accommodation applicable to Army, Navy and Air Force, individual cases of Army related with quartering/accommodation like hiring/de-hiring/resumption of building/retention of marriage accommodation.

20 - Mechanism for prevention of encroachments to defence lands



Existing practice –

- Executive instructions were issued for classification of defence land into various categories as per the threat matrix designed based on threat perception of such lands;
- No clear SOPs for preventive mechanisms on encroachments;
- No SoPs on inspection of defence land;
- Manual system for checking alignment of boundary of defence land vis-à-vis revenue plans;
- Old satellite imagery of defence lands in records;
- No institutionalized mechanism for interaction between Defence Estates authorities and services on land issues.

Problem– Executive instructions were being issued earlier for deciding on vulnerability of land to encroachment which did not provide consistency in the procedure to be adopted for keeping a check on vulnerable areas.

Proposed practice–

- Digitization of revenue plans for ascertaining the exact location and extent of encroachments and further monitoring of action taken for their removal;
- Indicative parameters;
- Location of land, civil population around the land, surveys mutated in name of MoD, whether boundary wall fencing exists etc;
- 3 (Three) Preventive mechanisms separately proposed for each of the zones;
- Responsibility of field officers for any new encroachments;
- SoPs to be issued on inspection of defence land based on clear parameters;
- Digitized revenue land records of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), whenever available to be used to reconcile the boundaries of defence land pockets;

- To explore feasibility of obtaining satellite imagery at specific time intervals to update the status regarding encroachments.

Benefit – The rule will bring out a methodology by which encroachments are classified and dealt with thus bringing in transparency in the process.

Timeline – Implemented on 26th March,2021.

21 - Mechanism for safety / security of defence land by use of technology in land survey



Existing practice –

- Ground survey of defence land is done by using DGPS or Total Station;
- Survey outcomes not properly accounted for records;
- No institutionalized mechanism for reconciliation of survey outcome with the existing records.

Problem– Survey of defence land is conducted to ascertain the exact situation of the land on ground. This activity helps in detection of encroachment, identification of actual boundary of land as per records which had been under possession of services/forces. Presently, the survey is carried out physically by use of Electronic Total Station/DGPS. Such physical survey takes longer time and with the existing resources available with the Defence Estates Offices, only 1/3rd (one-third) of defence land could be surveyed annually. Thus, the purpose of early detection of encroachment on far flung defence land gets defeated due to the inherent time lag in the physical survey exercise.

Proposed practice –

- Use of drone technology through survey of India;

- New GIS layer to be added for each survey;
- Survey outcome to be properly reflected in Military Lands Register ('MLR')/ General Lands Register ('GLR') & Raksha Bhoomi;
- Use of GIS to ascertain mismatch and discrepancies;
- Provision in LMS to enable DEOs to verify layers and correct the discrepancies;
- SOP's for analysing, removal of discrepancies and uploading files of survey outcomes on the LMS;
- Finalization of base/reference map layer on LMS for reconciliation of survey data.

Benefit –

- Replacing physical survey with drone surveys will not only speed up completion of surveys but also save time and provide updated and accurate information. Also, this will bring in transparency in demarcation of land and provide updated information.
- Monitoring the action taken to remove mismatch and discrepancies in the land holdings.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August 2021.

22 - Automation of processes for management of Cantonment Board Schools



Existing provision – Facility for online registration for school and other activities did not exist.

Problem– Being offline, the procedure for registration for school and other activities are cumbersome.

Proposed provision –

Online management of Cantonment Board Schools which would include the following:

- Online school registration process covering school profile; details of rooms, amenities, transport facilities, migration linkage etc. available;
- Online availability of student profile and academic details;
- Assignment of subject teachers, mapping of teachers with classes/sections, timetable management, teacher dashboard, assignment/lesson plan etc. through the portal;
- Provision for online redressal of student grievances and payment of fees.

Benefit – This will bring in transparency as all the information will be available online.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

23- Facilitating freehold conversion of Old grants / leases inside civil areas of cantonments



Existing procedure – Under existing rules, due to non-condonation of delay of breaches, matters were kept pending for long and process for obtaining government sanction was time consuming.

Problem –

- Conversion of residential sites into freehold in favour of the grantee / Holder of Occupancy Rights (HoR) into freehold required government sanction which was a time-consuming process due to which the applications remained pending for years and volume of applications piled up.
- Also, matters relating to condonation of delay for breaches on which such residential sites were given were not disposed of in a timely manner. The increase in land cost due to time taken for obtaining government sanction is borne by applicant.
- Option of paying the conversion cost in instalment is not prescribed.

Proposed procedure –

- To formulate a mechanism and bring out a policy for speedy conversion to freehold.
- To resolve the bottlenecks in the existing policy which discourage the grantees to apply for freehold.

Benefit – Ease in conversion from old grant / leased sites to freehold will be beneficial to the businesses and citizens.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

24- Policy for renewal and regularization of expired leases and old grants for educational institutions running in cantonment areas



Existing law –

- Most of the leases of educational institutions have expired. No policy exists for lease renewal and existing educational institutions are operating without any legality over the land holding;
- Leases were given on case-to-case basis without any uniformity in lease rent/period etc;
- In many cases, change of purpose is involved in breach of conditions of lease or old grant, and it is not feasible to evict the schools keeping in view public welfare;
- There is no provision for instalments as well;
- No policy exists for grant of lease to old grant properties.

Problem –

- Educational Institutions in Cantts are either on Lease or Old Grant sites with leases under the Cantt Code given for 99 (ninety-nine) years or in perpetuity while under CLAR majority of leases were for a period of 90 (Ninety) years with 3 (three) terms of 30 (thirty) years each. The rent under these leases were nominal, typically from Re 1/- (Rupee One) to 1000/- (Rupees One thousand).

- The said rent is not as per the existing rate which can be fetched by the Board.

Proposed law –

- To bring out a uniform policy for freehold conversion and for renewal of leases with uniform rent, period of lease and other terms and conditions.
- The policy is to cover Old grant properties also.
- Regularization of change of purpose on specified terms and conditions would be considered.

Benefit -

This will bring a uniform framework for transparency and objectivity w.r.t land holdings for educational institutions in Cantts, removing adhoc decision making and subjectivity and will facilitate a uniform approach and greater transparency.

Timeline –

To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

25- Policy to facilitate lease of defence land for petrol pumps - to benefit ex-servicemen

T C D P Q

Existing provision – The policy provides that dealership can be taken up by non-ex-service men also at commercial rent.

Problem –

- Existing policy has not helped ex-service men.
- As on date, many petrol pumps which were given on lease are with non-ex-servicemen.

Proposed provision – The existing provisions are being revised to resolve the problem areas and to ensure that benefit accrues to large number of ex-servicemen.

Benefit – Streamlines the process of leasing defence land to lessees for petrol pumps and is beneficial to ex-servicemen.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

26- Policy to facilitate renewal of expired lease for sports and recreational purposes on defence land



Existing provision – The leases for sports and recreational purposes given on different terms, rent, period on case to case basis.

Problem –

- No uniformity in terms and conditions of grant of original lease;
- No policy exists for renewal of lease after complete term has expired.

Proposed provision –A uniform policy will be brought out containing the framework and mechanism for renewal of expired leases.

Benefit – This has a qualitative impact benefitting business as a uniform procedure has been devised for grant and renewal of lease.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

27- Increased convenience for public with online service delivery and partnership with Pvt sector for social projects by the Cantonment Board (Board)



Existing law – Use of IT in service delivery, payment of taxes, grant of licenses, sanctions, etc was not provided in the earlier Cantonment Act. Also, Board was not mandated to prepare and implement plans for social justice and economic development, exploring opportunities with the private sector.

Problem – The citizens must visit the office of the Board frequently for getting any work done such as obtaining license for carrying out trade, building sanction, payment of taxes, birth and death registration, etc. This has been causing lot of inconvenience to the citizens, and delay in the process.

Also, there is no provision to prepare and implement plans by the board for social justice and economic development, including establishing and undertaking remunerative projects and exploring opportunities for collaboration with the private sector, therefore, enough business opportunities were not being created.

Proposed law–

- Use of IT in service delivery for receipt & issue of notices, licenses, sanctions etc., payment of fees, taxes, interests etc;
- Preparing and implementing plans for social justice and economic development in collaboration with private sector.

Benefit – This has a qualitative impact benefitting business as a uniform procedure has been devised for grant and renewal of lease.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

28 - Increasing the period of grant of license of shops in Cantonment areas



Existing law –

- Licensing of shops located in public markets is limited up to 5 (five) years;
- This resulted in monetary loss to the licensee who has invested funds in the upkeep of the shop and would potentially leave the license without occupation after vacation.

Problem – Tenure of licensing out of shops, located in public markets is limited to a maximum five-year term, which is very discouraging, since this results in monetary loss to the licensee who had invested funds in the upkeep of the shop, and would potentially leave the licensee without occupation after vacation.

Proposed law – Board to be empowered to allow for commercial leases for a period beyond 5 (five) years, subject to General Officer Commanding-in-Chief (GOC) approval.

Benefit – With higher duration of license, higher value business can be attracted to set shop in the area.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

29 - Bringing clarity in the definition of Annual Rateable Value ('ARV') for purposes of assessment



Existing law – The law provides for calculation of ARV of a property either by capital evaluation or fair letting value method.

Problem – The existing provisions give enormous discretion to the CEO to fix the ARV, and would thus result in subjective assessments, thereby causing inconvenience to the Cantonment residents.

Proposed law – Brings out clarity in calculation of ARV which will be uniformly applicable to all properties.

Benefit – With a more scientific way to calculate ARV – transparency will be achieved.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

30 - Self assessment through unit area valuation method for assessment to be introduced for greater transparency

T C D P Q

Existing law – The law gives broad definition of ARV leading to subjective assessment of properties.

Problem – The provision gave discretion to the CEO leading to arbitrary assessments.

Proposed law – Assessment to be carried out by Cantonment Valuation Committee, comprising of Vice President as Chairman along with subject matter experts.

Benefit – With subject matter experts, assessment and reassessment can be done in transparent manner.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

31 - Provision for rebate for timely payment of taxes

T C D P Q

Existing law – No rebate in taxes if payment of taxes made by the specified date.

Problem – The existing provisions do not provide for any rebate in taxes on payment by the specified date. Hence, there is no encouragement to the citizens or businesses for making timely payment of taxes.

Proposed law – The provision will be amended to enable a rebate in the event of timely payment of taxes.

Benefit – A tax rebate, will encourage businesses and citizens to pay taxes on time and reduce their tax burden as a result.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

32 - Specific definition of 'repairs' to be introduced to facilitate repairs of buildings without seeking any sanction

T C D P Q

Existing law – Notice of new buildings- Ambiguity in what building activities constitute erection or re-erection and what building activities constitute repairs.

Problem – Absence of clear definition of repair works resulted in harassment to the Cantonment residents at the hands of the Board staff. The residents were not able to undertake repair works of their building smoothly.

Proposed law –A specific definition for repairs delineates difference between works and new buildings

Benefit – Businesses and residents can undertake repair work smoothly

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

33 – Prescribing of time limit for referring building plans by the Board to DEO concerned

T

C

D

P

Q

Existing law – No time limit prescribed for referring the building applications to the Defence Estates Officer for comments.

Problem – In the existing law no time limit was prescribed for referring the building applications outside civil areas to the Defence Estates Officer for comments. There was resentment amount the citizens for the undue delay in referring the applications to the Defence Estates Officer by the Boards.

Proposed law – A time period of 7 (seven) days introduced for the Board to forward notice for erection or re-erection of buildings on land under the management of the Defence Estates Officer.

Benefit – This will expedite the sanctioning process

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

34 – Conditions of valid notice



Existing law – The notice is to be furnished to the satisfaction of the CEO of the Cantonment Board.

Problem – Presently the notice is to be furnished to the satisfaction of the CEO, which could lead to arbitrariness.

Proposed law – Power to be given to CAC for a more democratic decision.

Benefit – This has a qualitative impact as CAC has more democratic representation and will reduce arbitrariness.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

35- License for private market or slaughterhouse in a Cantonment cannot be refused by the Board without giving reason



Existing law – Board may refuse to grant license for private market or slaughterhouse without giving reasons for such refusal.

Problem – As per the existing law, the Board may refuse to grant license for private market or slaughterhouse without giving reasons for such refusal. This is not in line with the principle of democratic governance.

Proposed law – Board is required to give reasons for refusal to grant license.

Benefit – Direct impact for businesses on qualitative front by bringing in transparency.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

36- Time-limit prescribed for disposal of appeals by Appellate Authority



Existing law – Time period for disposal of an appeal by the appellate authority not specified leading to undue delay in disposal of appeals.

Problem – With no specific time period for disposal of appeal, undue delay happened in several cases.

Proposed changes – 90 (ninety)days' time period for disposal of appeal by the appellate authority to be introduced.

Benefit – Will ensure timely disposal of appeals and save time for businesses and citizens.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

37- Provision for modernization of public markets and slaughterhouses in Cantonment



Existing law –No provision exists mandating Board to modernize existing public markets and public slaughterhouse.

Problem – The markets and slaughterhouses have not been modernized with changing times.

Proposed law – Calls for modernizing all existing public markets and slaughterhouses.

Benefit – This will make sure that benefit of modernization will be available for all in Cantonment areas.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

38 - Decriminalization of offences already covered in other Acts



Existing law –

Penalizes person in-charge of blood bank in case of supply of infected or contaminated blood, plasma, marrow or any other substance, with imprisonment which may extend to 5 (five) years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.

Problem – This section provides for a punishment or imprisonment up to 5 (five) years or with fine up to Rs. 100,000/- (Rupees One lakhs only) or with both.

Proposed law – Provision to be deleted.

Benefit –

- Decriminalization of is a step-in right direction;
- Duplicity with penalties/punishment provided in the parent Act be avoided (Drug and Cosmetics Act,1940)

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

39 -Decriminalization of offences



Existing law – A fine of Rs 5000/- (Rupees Five thousand only) or imprisonment of up to 6 months is provided for manufacturing, supplying or using polythene bags in a Cantonment.

Problem – The Section 289 (5) is not in line with Government initiative to decriminalize minor offences.

Proposed law – The criminalization of use of plastic has been removed.

Benefit – Decriminalization of petty offences is a step-in right direction.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022

40 - Certain Offences where police may arrest without warrant to be decriminalized



Existing law – The existing schedule lists certain offences in Part A and Part B of the Cantonment Act, 2006 in which police may arrest without warrant

Problem – The existing schedule lists certain offences in which police may arrest without warrant.

Proposed law – Under Schedule VII – Cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant

Some of the provisions have been deleted such as:

- Marking or selling of food, etc., or washing clothes by infected person;
- Power to exclude from cantonment persons refusing to attend hospital or dispensary;
- Destroying, etc., name of street or number affixed to building;
- Begging.

Benefit – Decriminalization of petty offences is a step-in right direction.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

41 - Facilitating grant and renewal of trade license through simplified timebound online process with reduced physical touchpoints

T C D P Q

Existing practice –

- No standardized form and or fee structure.
- No time-limit proposed.
- No renewal of licenses with each renewal of licenses dealt as a new grant of license.
- Site inspections for each category of trade licence.

Problem – Site inspection are conducted for all categories, in case of grant as well as renewal of trade license.

Proposed practice –

- No. of documents required along with application reduced to 4 (four);
- Standardized for trade license along with fee structure
- Site inspection restricted to any 2 (two) categories of trade license.

- Auto renewal of trade licenses planned to be introduced;
- Facility of prefill with refilling will be provided to applicants applying for trade licenses;
- Registers and records of Trade Licenses to be made online.

Benefit – Reduction in time and physical touchpoint for businesses with auto renewal.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August 2021.

42 – Timebound facility for water tankers with online tracking



Existing practice – Offline mechanism of applying for water tanker with offline payment etc.

Problem – Water tanker booking is an offline procedure thus far with requirement of a visit to the Cantonment Board ('CB') and payment also being made in offline manner which is causing hardship to the people living in Cantonment areas.

Proposed practice –

- Standardized form;
- Facility of pre-fill;
- Online payment gateway;
- Online tracking of application;
- Fixed timeline, hence reduced time.

Benefit – Physical touch point removed, time reduction and qualitative impact.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August 2021.

43 - Online facility of booking of Community halls on first come first serve basis without any official discretion

T C D P Q

Existing practice – Offline mechanism of applying for booking a community hall with offline payment etc.

Problem – Bookings for community halls are done offline thus far and payment also being made in offline manner which is causing hardship to the people living in Cantonment areas.

Proposed practice –

- Standardized form;
- Facility of pre-fill;
- Online payment gateway;
- Online tracking of application;
- Fixed timeline, hence reduced time.

Benefit – Physical touch point removed with online booking, time reduction and qualitative impact.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August 2021.

44 - GIS based decision making for grant of water connection



Existing practice – Adhoc decisions to give water connection based on site report of Board official. Offline application change in fees to be deposited in Board Office. Registers and records of water connections sanction kept in hard copy.

Problem –

- The Adhoc system may lead to harassment of applicants by the officials. No time period defined for grant of water connection.
- Registers and records of water connections sanction kept in hard copy which leads to cumbersome data management.

Proposed practice –

- Decision regarding grant of water connection to be taken board on GIS layer on the LMS;
- Application to be made online;
- Timebound process with tracking;
- Facility of application;

- Online payment gateway;
- Registers and records of Water connections sanction to be made online.

Benefit – Qualitative Impact.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August 2021.

45– Property tax



Existing practice –

- Offline payments;
- Self-assessment not available.

Problem – Property tax payments are to be made by assesses offline which also involves multiple visits causing great hardship to them. The details of calculation of property tax not readily available to assessee.

Proposed practice –

- Reduction of physical and multiple visits for payment of Property Tax of assesses planned by introducing online payment gateway;
- Transparency in assessment process since all details are available online to the assesses
- Formulation of following SoPs to bring standardization and uniformity by removing discretion in assessment process:-
 - a) Objective parameters for determining the eligibility of a property for assessment under Section 73 (a);

- b) Norms for calculation of cost of construction (structure/building) under Section 73 (a) for purpose of assessment;
- c) Methodology for determination of fair letting value for assessment of properties under Section 73 (b).

Benefit – It has a qualitative impact. Helps in ease of living and ease of conducting business.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August 2021

46 - GIS based decision making for grant of sewerage connection



Existing practice – Adhoc decisions to give water connection based on site report of Board official. Offline application change in fees to be deposited in Board Office. Registers and records of sewerage connections sanction kept in hard copy.

Problem –

- The Adhoc system may lead to harassment of applicants by the officials. No time period defined for grant of sewerage connection.
- Record and registers kept in offline manner leading to increased and cumbersome paperwork.

Proposed practice –

- Decision regarding grant of sewerage connection to be taken board on GIS layer on the LMS;
- Application to be made online;
- Timebound process with tracking;
- Facility of application;

- Online payment gateway;
- Record and registers to be kept online.

Benefit – Will bring in transparency with all records being in online format.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August 2021.

47-Facility to download birth/death certificate online



Existing practice – Residents have to make multiple visits to CB office.

Problem – Birth and death certificates are issued in offline manner which is causing hardship to the people living in Cantonment areas with multiple physical visits required.

Proposed practice –

- Facility for online download of birth and death certificates without any need to visit Cantonment Board's office.
- Digitization of legacy data of Birth and Deaths.

Benefit – Reduction in time and physical touchpoint.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August 2021.

48 - Online OPD appointment and tele-consultation facility by Cantonment General Hospitals



Existing practice – No Online OPD appointment and tele consultation facility available.

Problem – For all consultations, patients must visit the hospital every time which is causing great inconvenience to them.

Proposed practice – ORS – Online Registration System for OPD appointment

Benefit – Qualitative and time saving for citizens and reduces physical touchpoint.

Timeline – To be implemented by 15th August 2021.

49 - Grievance redressal mechanism for time bound redressal of public grievances



Existing Practice- Cantonment Boards have their own independent mechanism without any centralized monitoring or any standardized framework for redressal of grievances.

Problem- In absence of a standardized uniform framework and centralized monitoring, the grievances are left to field functionaries of the Board leading to enormous delays and dissatisfaction among the residents.

Proposed Practice-

- Separate independent module in e-chhawani officials to all Boards;
- Standardized and uniform form for registration of grievances;
- Timebound redressal system introduced;
- Monitoring of action taken through dashboard on e-chhawani;
- Escalation matrix in cases of delay in redressal.

Benefits- Applicants will get time-bound action and response to the grievances, leading to ease of living and ease of doing business in cantonment areas.

Timeline- To be implemented by 15th August, 2021.

50 - Faster decision making on land issues by introduction of STR layer on GIS



Existing Practice – Decision on freehold conversion, grant/renewal of leases, transfer of land for public infrastructure projects etc. are taken after identifying the STR rate(s) of land in question and making offline calculations.

Problem – The process is time consuming, error prone and not open to centralized check.

Proposed Practice- To create STR layer on GIS for all Cantonments in order to facilitate land cost calculation online which can be monitored by higher offices also.

Benefit – Faster decision making in projects involving public utilities/infrastructure and cases of freehold conversion.

Timeline - To be implemented by 15th August 2022.

51- Civic services of the doorstep of Cantonment residents especially the elderly population



Existing practice- The online civic services through e-chhawani portal are to be accessed by Cantonment residents to obtain the benefit of their services.

Problem- Due to lack of infrastructure (computer, internet etc) or requisite familiarity to use the system, the elderly population may find it difficult to access the online services.

Proposed Practice- Mobile helpdesks have been created by the Boards comprising of Cantonment Board Staff and computer infrastructure with internet network to provide online services at the doorstep of elderly population.

Benefit- Ease of living for Cantonment residents.

Timeline- To be implemented by 15th August,2022.

Armed Forces Services - CSD

The Canteen Stores Department('CSD') provides easy access to quality products of daily use, at prices less than market rates to soldiers, ex-servicemen and their families in recognition of their services to the country.

CSD provides over 5000 (five thousand) essential products (segregated into 7 groups) to ~45 lakh primary beneficiaries in India.

This privilege is available to serving armed forces personnel, veterans, serving civilians, civilians (retired and family pensioners) and others like Assam rifles, Coast Guard, etc.

52 – Digital payment for all non- Against Firm Demand (‘AFD’) items

T C D **P** Q

Existing practice - Sale was permitted through cash mode

Problem – Lack of cashless transactions.

Proposed practice – To implement use of all forms of digital payments like credit/debit cards, UPI, wallet, etc. for purchasing items from the Canteen Stores Department.

Benefit – Digital payments through CSD/ Unit Run Canteen (‘URC’) enhanced from 90 (ninety) to 98.5 % (ninety-eight point five) at present.

Timeline – Implemented in May,2021.

International Cooperation Wing

International Cooperation ('IC') wing deals with matters related to bilateral and multilateral defence cooperation activities with foreign countries. Main areas of work handled by the PIC wing include:

- Defence Perspective Planning, Policy and Strategy. International Cooperation/Signing of Agreements/ Memoranda of Understanding/ Protocols etc. with other countries and matters relating to holding of meetings of the Joint Groups set up under the provisions of the MOUs / Agreements etc. signed with foreign countries;
- Visits of Raksha Mantri, Raksha Rajya Mantri, Raksha Utahan Rajya Mantri, Defence Secretary and other high-level delegations;
- Coordination of defence cooperation plans activities with foreign countries

53- Foreign language training of Defence Attaché's ('DAs')



Existing practice - Selection of DAs is carried out by the Service Head Quarters. Post selection the officers are trained in the concerned Foreign language and thereafter inducted into the country.

Problem –

- Many officers within the services are qualified with foreign language. The potential of this pool of officers is not being tapped.
- The onus of learning a foreign language is not placed on the officer cadre.

Proposed practice –

It is proposed that Officers are encouraged to learn a foreign language during their career;

- Officers coming up for DA empanelment will be tested on their language skills besides other existing Quantitative Requirements ('QR');
- This will make learning of a foreign language incumbent on officers;
- Once empanelled the officers will be trained further in their language skill before the induction;

- For final selection the empanelled officers will have to clear the laid down level of language test.

Benefit –

- Increased qualifications and better skills of DAs in native language;
- Reduction in time of training of DAs post selection in language skills;
- Pool of Armed Forces Officers speaking of foreign language will be increased.

Timeline – Policy on Foreign Language Training of Defence Attaché' has been issued on 20 July 2021. The policy will come into effect from 01 April 2022

Indian Coast Guard

The Indian Coast Guard is a multi-mission organization, conducting round-the-year real-life operations at sea. Despite being relatively small, it has a wide range of task capabilities for both surface and air operations.

Duties and Functions-

The duties and functions of Indian Coast Guard are as follows:

- Ensuring the safety and protection of the artificial islands, offshore terminals, installation and other structures and devices in any maritime zone;
- Provide protection to the fishermen including assistance to them at sea while in distress;
- Taking such measures as are necessary to preserve and protect the Marine Environment and to prevent and control marine pollution;
- Assisting the Customs and other authorities in Anti-Smuggling Operations;
- Enforcing the provision of such enactments as are for the time being in force in the maritime zones.

54- Online Computer Based Entrance Test for selection of Officers as Assistant Commandant in ICG

T C D P Q

Existing Practice - The existing screening process of application for Officers is based on short listing of applications by applying cut off to qualifying marks. The candidates are subjected to paper-based examination (OMR sheets with Bar code) and also undergo manual document verification. The reports, results and compilation of board proceedings pertaining to selection process at various stages are prepared manually.

Problem-

The certain limitations in present selection system are as follows: -

- The present recruitment process is unable to shortlist all applicants over and above the cut off percentage of 60%. The different cut off percentage are being applied in qualifying marks which restricts in ensuring a level playing field to all aspiring eligible candidates, wherein on an average of 70% of applicants receive admit card to PSB;
- No fee is being charged in the present recruitment system, due to which commitment level of candidates to attend PSB;
- Aspiring candidates from remote areas keen to join the services are unable to appear for examination due to limited examination centres;
- No provisions in the existing examination system for generating automatic reports/ results and compilation of board proceedings at various stages.

Proposed Practice - Introduction of online examination concept and Computer Based Online Entrance Test termed as Coast Guard Common Admission Test (CGCAT) through C-DAC, Pune will be based on entrance examination followed by their assessment in PSB & FSB by Coast Guard Selection Board. The new selection system will be fully automated and will facilitate integration of selection processes (PSB & FSB) with Screening Examination to ensure complete automation for selection of Officers with minimum human intervention in ICG.

Benefit-

- The introduction of Online Computer based entrance Test will provide level playing field to the eligible candidates as all applicants will be able to appear for Screening Test which will be conducted in approximately 100 (Hundred) cities across the country. Thus, candidates can appear for the Computer Based Online Entrance Test termed as Coast Guard Common Admission Test (CGCAT) wherever it is convenient, even if candidate hails from remote areas.
- Screening Examination will act as effective tool for shortlisting of candidates based on effective intelligence and general awareness.
- The candidates are subjected to online computer-based screening examination followed by PSB wherein OMR sheets are generated with QR code for more readability and the same also undergoes auto document verification at PSB and FSB stages.

- The conduct of CGCAT is safer in terms of ensuring transparency and avoid impersonation as the biometric registration along with the photographs of candidate are recorded and compared with E-admit card to ensure optimum verification of identity of candidate appearing for examination.
- CGCAT examination processes duly controlled and supported by software will ensure more candidates can take exam simultaneously on PAN India basis.

Timeline-

- MoD has accorded the sanction for conduct of CGCAT on 13 July 21 for conduct of CGCAT for selection of Officers through C-DAC, Pune for a period of 02 years (2022-2023) i.e., from 02/2022 batch till 01/2024 batch OR for 02 (two) years from the date of execution of MoU.
- The Directorate is coordinating with C-DAC, Pune to implement the proposal. The launching of website/ signing of MoU as proposed by C-DAC is end of November/ early December 21.

55 - Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window (SPARROW) module in respect of Civilian Personnel in Indian Coast Guard



Existing Practice. - Annual Performance Appraisal Report ('APAR') is being rendered manually in respect of ICG civilian personnel.

Problem - Tracking and timely submission of APAR in manual system becomes difficult at times due transferable nature of the service and ICG units being spread throughout India.

Proposed Practice - Replacement of existing manual system of APAR with online module namely "Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window (SPARROW)" i.r.o civilian personnel in ICG.

Benefit –

- The online system is an important milestone in the journey towards digitization and paperless working. Implementation of online system for management of APARs in respect of Civilian personnel of Coast Guard will not only ensure smooth functioning of APAR management but also eradicate the manual mistakes in filling up of APARs at all levels and enhance the overall efficiency and moral of the civilian workforce working in ICG.

- Electronic filling of APAR will not only be user friendly but also enable the record office to receipt and scrutinize the APARs on time and to ensure availability of APARs at CGHQ for various purpose. It will make the appraisal system more effective and transparent.
- Further, Electronic appraisals offer quick communications between the officials and provide better data for assessment.

Timeline - The implementation of the SPARROW module is being examined in consultation with technical team of NIC and a firm timeline cannot be indicated at this juncture.

Acquisition wing – Procurement of capital equipments

Acquisition Wing of Department of Defence handles procurement of Capital equipments of Defence Forces like tanks, artillery guns, ships, submarines, aircrafts, helicopters etc. Acquisition Wing interacts with Indian Defence Industry along with global Defence vendors while issuing Request for Information ('RFI'), Request for Proposal ('RFP').

Some of the proposed action points in reference to the Acquisition wing are summarized as under: -

56– Use of Simulations in Testing/ Trials

T C D P Q

Existing law – Para 44, Chapter –II of Defence Acquisition Procedure (‘DAP’) ,2020 allowed vendors to produce certificate or trails by simulation are accepted as valid Trial Methodology.

Problem– While the provisions for use of certifications/simulation for trials/testing exist, the same was not being used extensively as the parameters which can be tested/trial evaluated by certification/simulation were not identified.

Proposed law - A study is being conducted which has identified the parameters which can be tested/trial evaluated by certifications/simulation. Based on its recommendations, necessary instructions will be issued by the Ministry to the stakeholders for implementation.

Benefit - This will help in saving of time & cost for conduct of trials and positively impact the businesses during bidding. This would also result in time reduction by 15 -20 % of trial duration depending on the complexity of the case.

Timeline – To be implemented by 30th November 2021.

57 - SoP for Other Capital Equipment Procurement procedure ('OCPP')



Existing practice– Standalone instructions issued by Defence Finance in respect of procurement of certain sustenance items under Capital Booking Revenue Procedure (CBRP).

Problem – No streamlined process for approving procurement of Other Capital Equipment which was ambiguous and inconsistent. Only standalone instructions were issued by the Defence Finance Department.

Proposed practice – SoP has been created wherein for both delegated (for acquisition less than 300 crores) and non-delegated (300 crores & above) power cases, detailed Service Level Agreements ('SLA') and relevant officer/ department has been prescribed for processing the approval.

Benefit - This SoP clearly defines the responsibility/ accountability for different stages of the OCPP.

Timeline – Implemented on 22nd March, 2021

58- SoP for Scaling Cases

T C D P Q

Existing practice – There were guidelines/instructions on scaling of defence items issued under various Orders of the Ministry over time.

Problem – Scaling is a pre-cursor for accord of Acceptance of Necessity ('AoN'). Existing instructions/guidelines on the subject led to inordinate delays in approval process of the scaling of the defence items.

Proposed practice - Before processing for seeking AoNs, scaling to be obtained by the Service Headquarters ('SHQs'). The SoP for scaling prescribes approval process both for delegated and non- delegated cases.

Benefit- The Scaling SOP will help in determination of demand and faster accord of AoN and the process thereafter including issuance of RFPs indirectly benefits the businesses in terms of reduced timelines and visibility of order quantities.

Timeline – To be implemented before 30th November, 2021.

59- Simplified RFP for shipbuilding



Existing practice– Overall documentation requirement was categorized under 8 broad headings for bidders. Pre bid query response time was 3 (three) weeks. The Defence Procurement Procedure,2016 (‘DPP’) promotes procurement of products from an Indian vendor, with prescribed Indigenous Content (‘IC’) level.

Problem– Earlier, the list of compliance documents required to submit response were more and the scope of calculation for IC was left open ended for interpretation.

Proposed practice - Overall documentation requirement from the OEM has been reduced. The time for procurement & procedural steps reduced. IC calculation has been mentioned in a prescribed format for ease of calculation for the bidder. The categorization too has been made easy to understand for the bidders.

Benefit - The simplified Request for Proposal (RFP) has a direct impact on indented RFP participants as this reduces procurement time, documentation requirement as well as improves transparency by providing upfront clarity on calculation of IC, which will be covered under qualitative parameter.

Timeline - Implemented on 1st April, 2021.

60- SoP for Indigenous Content ('IC') & Indigenous Design ('ID')



Existing practice – There was no comprehensive SoP on verification of IC & ID covering all categories of procurement.

Problem – There was no clearly defined basis of calculation/verification of IC & ID, and the previous method was very difficult to realistically verify which led to inconsistency for the bidder.

Proposed practice - SOP defines the methodology for verification of ID and basis of calculation of IC wherein contract price now excludes taxes and duties. Detailed format is prescribed for calculating IC- which is standardized and provides consistency and clarity for bidder and is realistically achievable (Annexure 1 of Annexure B to Chapter 1, DAP 2020).

Benefit - This has had a direct impact on businesses in terms of bringing upfront clarity on procurement criteria. This reduces the documentation requirement, brings transparency and reduces overall time for procurement.

Timeline – To be implemented by 30th November, 2021.

61- Policy for use of Simulators by Private Sector



Existing practice – The use of simulators was not permitted for private sector players (such as airlines, training centers) and was also restricted for armed forces.

Problem – The use of simulator was restricted for armed forces and were not provided to private sector players also.

Proposed practice- A draft Policy on the subject is under formulation at Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff (HQIDS) in liaison with SHQs.

Benefit - This policy will have an indirect impact on businesses as they will be able to leverage state of the art technology to improve skills of their workforce. This will likely improve overall productivity of the private sector workforce.

Timeline – To be implemented by 31st August, 2021.

62 - Enhanced domestic procurement under Atma Nirbhar Bharat

T C D P Q

Existing practice – Earlier no annual earmarking was done in the allocation of budget for capital procurement of equipment for domestic industry.

Problem– There is no annual earmarking of budget for procurement of capital equipment by domestic/private industry.

Proposed practice - Under Atma Nirbhar Bharat, MoD vide their ID letter dated 10th March, 2021 has earmarked 64.09% [INR. 71,438.36 Crores] of the total Capital Acquisition allocation [INR 1,11,463.21 Crores] in BE 2021-22 for Domestic Capital Procurement. Subsequently, MoD vide ID dated 20th April 2021 has indicated target of 15% [INR 16,950 Crores] for private Sector out of total Capital Acquisition allocation for capital procurement of equipment from private players.

Benefit - This will provide an impetus to Private Sector industry in terms of enhanced procurement by Defence Forces from this sector of domestic defence industry.

Timeline – Implemented on 20th April, 2021.

63 - Streamlining and standardization of Inter Government Agreements ('IGAs')



Existing practice– There is no existing provision in IGAs for enabling export of Items manufactured, based on foreign OEM's ToT, by domestic defence industry.

Problem – Currently there are no terms for defence equipment manufacturer indigenously based on ToT from foreign OEMs in the IGAs.

Proposed practice- A study is being conducted to evaluate the current terms of Acquisitions in respect of Defence Manufacturers in major exporting countries like US, France, Italy, Russia, Israel. Under the study, agreements are compared to identify favourable terms/features which can be placed in the IGAs to be executed by the MoD in future . The possible additional features in the IGAs will include the elements of Licensing, ownership of IPR, Joint production with Indian Entities etc.

Benefit - More business opportunities for Indian defence industry to partner with major Global defence manufacturers. Greater avenues for export of indigenously manufactured defence equipment.

Timeline –To be implemented by 30th November, 2021.

64 - Equipping Armed Forces with Terrain Specific Equipment



Existing practice – Acquisition of equipment is done keeping in mind the employment of the equipment in all types of terrain pan India.

Problem– The current practice of acquisition of equipment with employability in all kinds of terrain leads to longer acquisition timelines, sub-optimal exploitation of equipment and increased cost.

Proposed practice- A study was ordered on ‘Designing and Equipping the Armed Forces with Terrain Specific Equipment’. The study was conducted by MP- IDSA. Post further analysis and value additions, practice will be implemented.

Benefit - The implementation of recommendations will result in equipment suitable for terrain configurations as existing in the country and speedy acquisition. This will lead to reduced acquisition timelines, reduced cost of acquisition and optimal utilization of equipment.

Timeline - To be implemented by 31st August, 2021.

65 - Digitization of Acquisition processes and Escalation Matrix for better control and real time monitoring

T C D P Q

Existing practice –

- DAP 2020 provides standard timeline for completion of different stages of the Acquisition process. Monitoring the Progress of various stages of the Acquisition process is done manually as per the standard timeline.
- The monitoring of acquisition process has been done through review meetings at various levels based on information provided by SHQ.

Problem–

- Monitoring the progress of various stages of the Acquisition process manually as per the standard timeline has been difficult.
- Lack of real-time tracking of the progress of various stages of the Acquisition process.

Proposed practice - A dashboard is being set up in MoD/Acquisition Wing on MoD-LAN for depicting & monitoring the progress of cases at various stage of the Acquisition process w.r.t. standard timelines, with provision for concerned functionaries of Acquisition Wing to update the status of various activities/ milestones. Digitization of the various stages of acquisition process is being undertaken which will also enable process linked updating of MoD (Acquisition) dashboard.

The digitization of acquisition process to be progressed under four modules viz. AoN Module, RFP Module, CNC Module, Contract/ Payment Module.

To streamline the monitoring process, an Escalation Matrix is being built-in which will trigger the stage of the case and delays to various functionaries & authorities through messaging /mail alerts.

Benefit - Streamlining of Acquisition Processes, better Monitoring and control of the Acquisition process leading to reduction in timelines for finalization of the procurement cases. This will also facilitate informed decision making. Further, implementation of Escalation Matrix will provide real time availability of information about stage & delays, timely review & measures for expediting the Acquisition processes.

Timeline- To be implemented June,2022.

Finance – Defence Procurement Manual

Ministry of Defence has been delegated financial powers regarding expenditure met from the Defence Services Estimates. In matters within the delegated powers of the Ministry of Defence, Financial Adviser (Defence Services) or authorized Representatives of Finance Division are to be consulted before exercise of financial powers.

The financial control exercised by the Finance Division is a careful and intelligent scrutiny of all proposals involving expenditure from the public funds, the objective being the safeguarding of economy, efficiency and propriety in public finance. Before according financial concurrence to any proposals involving fresh expenditure, Finance Division seeks complete and comprehensive justification for the proposals.

The Defence Procurement Manual contains principles, procedures and provisions relating to procurement of goods and services classified as Revenue Expenditure for the Defence Services and all organizations and units/establishments under them

Covered in the next page are the proposed provisions under Defence Procurement Manual.

66- Processing of Procurement Proposals – reduction in time for procuring Commercial off- the- shell items

T C D P Q

Existing Rule – A detailed Statement of Case (SoC) was required for procurement proposals – irrespective of value.

Problem – For all cases, a detailed SoC is required to be prepared which leads to increased time for procurement of even Commercial off- the- shell (COTS) items.

Proposed Rule – Provision for simplified SoC introduced for catering to small value local procurements of stores/services valuing up to Rs.50 Lakhs (Fifty Lakhs) This will cover cases specially for COTS items, items with standard/ad hoc specifications etc.

Benefit – Simplified SoC for COTs items will lead to faster procurement for the department within a 12 (twelve)-month period which will also help vendors.

Timeline– To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

67 - Amendment to Contract – faster decision making



Existing Rule – All cases for extension of Delivery Period (DP) are processed with imposition of Liquidated Damages (LD) and other penalties as per the contract except for the cases where the contract provides for waiving off the liquidated damages on account of justified reasons in consultation with Integrated Financial Authority (IFA).

Problem – There is delay in decision making for extension of DP cases where consultation is required with Integrated Finance Authority.

Proposed Rule – All amendments to contracts for Delivery Period extension, with LD may be approved by Competent Financial Authority (CFA) without consultation of Integrated Finance even when the original contract was concluded with the concurrence of Integrated Finance.

Benefit – This will lead to faster decision making.

Timeline– To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

68 - Extension/Re-fixation of Delivery Period – grace period benefit for vendors



Existing Rule– Provision for grace period for delivery due to any reasons did not exist.

Problem – Grace period for delay in delivery is not provided to the suppliers which causes great hardship wherein cause of delay may be small and out of their hands.

Proposed Rule – 21 (twenty-one) days grace period from the date of delivery has been introduced, in case delay in delivery is caused due to delays in transportation to cater for occasions where due to various reasons, the same has expired and extension is required just for transportation of the item etc. In such cases, provisional DP extension may be accorded by the Procuring Entity up to a maximum period of 21 (twenty-one) days. This would enable the goods/ services to be received promptly. The period of DP extension accorded by the Procuring Entity is thereafter to be regularized with/without Liquidated Damages (LD) (as applicable).

Benefit– Automatic grace period of 21 days will enable the goods/ services to be received by the consignees, in case of small delay due to transportation etc. benefitting both the buyer and the supplier.

Timeline– To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

69 - Multiple L1 – set criteria defined for such scenarios



Existing Rule– No provision exists to address multiple L1 situations for vendors.

Problem – No provision catering to multiple L1 situation existed which may lead to outcome of bids not being finalized for a large time period and subjectivity in decision making across various organizations under the MoD.

Proposed Rule – Actions to be taken by the Procuring Entities in case of multiple L1 situations have been clearly enunciated separately for both GeM and Non-GeM procurement cases.

For GeM procurement:

- Placement of contract by selection of an agency from amongst the L1 bidders through a Random Algorithm run by GeM system;
- Placement of contract on any one of the L1 bidders based on any criteria as deemed fit by the Buyer with approval of PC / CFA.

For Non- GeM procurement:

- Separate negotiations carried out with each firm on the same day to determine L1;
- In case of discount offered by any Firm, counteroffer is to be made to the other L1 Firms, and if agreed to, Supply Order quantity may be divided proportionately

Benefit– This will bring in transparency, objectivity and ensure faster winding up of the bidding process.

Timeline– To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

70 - Exchange Rate Variation ('ERV') – extending benefit to all Indian vendors



Existing Rule – Exchange Rate Variation clause on the imported portion was only applicable for Defence Public Sector Unit's (DPSUs).

Problem –ERV option was only available to DPSUs and not to all Indian vendors.

Proposed Rule – ERV clause has been made applicable to all Indian vendors. This clause was earlier applicable to DPSUs only.

Benefit– This will directly impact all businesses.

Timeline– To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

71 - Bank Guarantee – multiple options for vendors and businesses



Existing Rule –

- Only Performance Bank Guarantee (PBG) issued by public sector banks and the three private sector banks viz, ICICI Bank Ltd. Axis Bank Ltd and HDFC Bank Ltd are permitted;
- Letter of Credit (LC) permitted to be opened only through State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and Canara Bank.

Problem –. EMD/PBG with limited banks was against interests of other banks and sometimes put pressure on the vendors.

Proposed Rule – EMD/ PBG from any Indian Public or Private Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks and LC from any Indian Public Sector Bank or Indian Private Sector Bank (if approved by Ministry of Finance).

Benefit– This law will help businesses by giving them multiple options for securing BG.

Timeline– To be implemented by 15th August, 2022.

72- Faster extension of delivery period to help vendors



Existing law–The maximum period of extension of delivery that can be granted by the CFA under delegated powers should be such that the total period – the original delivery period plus the extension – does not exceed twice the original delivery period. Extensions beyond this period would require sanction of next higher CFA.

Problem – The sanction of next higher CFA for cases where original delivery period plus the extension – exceeded twice the original delivery period is required which is a time consuming and a lengthy process.

Proposed law – Grant of Delivery Period extensions to any period by the same CFA without the requirement of approval from next higher CFA.

Benefit – This will be beneficial to vendors as well as the department/services as decision on delivery period extension can be taken up in a faster manner.

Timeline– To be implemented by 15th August,2022.

73- Introduction of QCBS for evaluating commercial bids for complex/high value projects



Existing law– In existing provision, only Least Cost Method (LCM) is stipulated.

Problem – Vendor selection only through LCM may not serve purpose in case of complex/high value projects or where quality is of prime concern.

Proposed law –

- Inclusion of Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) in Tender Evaluation Methods in addition to Least Cost System (L1 Method).
- Weights to be assigned to technical features/ business criteria etc.

Benefit – Introduction of QCBS criteria will attract more businesses/vendors and provide for better quality items.

Timeline– To be implemented by 15th August,2022.

74- Acceptance of Excess or Short Deliveries



Existing law– Provision exists for acceptance of 5 % (Five percent) excess delivery.

Problem – Delivery of goods/items which may be short are not accepted currently.

Proposed law – Acceptance of excess/ shortage in deliveries 5% (five percent) for Excess and 10% (ten percent) for shortages where it is difficult to mention exact weight in case of steel plates etc. Hence, shortages and excesses which occur naturally will be accepted without any issues, basis the item being procured.

Benefit – This will help vendors and businesses as certain margin of error is covered and entire delivery will not be sent back.

Timeline– To be implemented by 15th August,2022.

75- Changes in Option and Repeat Order Clauses



Existing law– Option/ Repeat Order clause has a limit on the combined quantity not to exceed 50% (fifty percent) of the original ordered quantity and Repeat Order clause to be exercised within 6 (six) months from the date of completion of original supply.

Problem – Repeat order is exercisable only within a duration of 6 (six) months by the authorities which may be too less a time for a repeat order.

Proposed law –

- Revised provisions for Option/ Repeat Order clauses are being inserted. Under Option clause, the Purchaser can retain the right to place orders for additional quantity up to a maximum of 50% of the originally contracted quantity at the same rate and terms of the contract.
- In the Repeat order clause a repeat order of up to a maximum of 50% of the original ordered quantity against a previous order may be placed at the same cost and terms and conditions as per the original order/ contract with the approval by the CFA and concurrence of Integrated Finance, wherever required as per the delegation of financial powers.

Benefit– Extension of repeat order period will be beneficial to businesses as this gives them more business opportunities. This also will be beneficial for services as procurement can be done for repeat orders faster in the time of exigency.

Timeline– To be implemented by 15th August,2022.

List of Abbreviations

Acronym	Full form
AAP	Annual Acquisition Plan
AFD	Against Firm Demand
AFD	Against Firm Demand
AICTE	All India Council for Technical Education
ANO	Associate NCC officer
AoN	Acceptance of Necessity
APAR	Annual Performance Appraisal System
ATP	Acceptance Test Procedure
BG	Bank Guarantee

Acronym	Full form
CAC	Civil Area Committee
CBRP	Capital Booking Revenue Procedure
CDE	Continuing Dental Education
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFA	Competent Financial Authority
CG	Central Government
CGCAT	Coast Guard Common Admission Test
CGDA	Controller General of Defence Accounts
CLAR	Cantonment Land Administration Rules
CME	Continuing Medical Education
CNC	Contract Negotiation Committee

Acronym	Full form
CNE	Continuing Nursing Education
COTS	Commercial-off-the-shell
CSD	Canteen Stores Department
DAC	Defence Acquisition Council
DAP	Defence Acquisition Procedure
DAs	Development Agencies
DcPP	Development cum Production Partner
DDP	Delivery Duty Paid
DFPDS	Delegation of Financial Powers to Defence Services- 2016
DGAFMS	Director General Armed Forces Medical Services

Acronym	Full form
DP	Delivery Period
DPB	Defence Procurement Board
DPM	Defence Procurement Manual
DPSU	Defence Public Sector Unit
DRDO	Defence Research and Development Organization
Dte.	Directorate
ECR	Empowered Committee Report
EMD	Earnest Money Deposit
ERP	Enterprise resource planning

Acronym	Full form
ERV	Exchange Rate Variation
EVI	Equal Value Infrastructure
EVL	Equal Value Land
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FET	Field Evaluation Trials
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FSB	Final Selection Board
FSFS	Fully Self-Financed Scheme
FTP	Fitness to practice
GeM	Government e-Marketplace
GIS	Geographic Information System

Acronym	Full form
GoC	General Officer Commanding-in-Chief
GS Evaluation	General Staff evaluation
HoR	Holder of Occupancy Rights
HQIDS	Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff
IC	Indigenous Content
ICSS	Integrated Coastal Surveillance System
ID	Indigenous Design
IDSAs	Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses
IFA	Integrated Financial Authority
IGA	Inter-Governmental Agreements

Acronym	Full form
IPBG	Integrity Pact Bank Guarantee
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
JRI	Joint Receipt Inspection
JV	Joint Venture
LC	Letter of Credit
LD	Liquidated Damages
LMS	Land Management System
LTIPP	Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan
MNS	Military Nursing Service
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

Acronym	Full form
MP-ISDA	Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCCAA	NCC Alumni Association
NEP	National Education Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
OCPP	Other Capital Procurement Procedure
OEMs	Original Equipment Manufacturers
OFB	Ordinance Factory Board
OIC	Officer-in-the-case

Acronym	Full form
OPD	Out Patient Department
PBG	Performance Bank Guarantees
PSB	Preliminary Selection Board
QCBS	Quality and Cost Based Selection
QR	Quantitative Requirements
RFP	Request for Proposal
SANGAM Scheme	Scheme to Augment Post Graduate seats for the Nation by collaboration of Government medical colleges and AFMS hospitals through a Memorandum of Understanding
SHQ	Service Headquarters
SoC	Statement of Case

Acronym	Full form
SoP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPARROW	Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Online Window
SRESTA Scheme	Scheme for Re- deployment of Superannuated Teachers of AFMS
TDLR	Training Drafting Leave Reserve
ToT	Transfer of Technology
UGC	University Grants Commission
URC	Unit Run Canteen
VTMS	Vessel Traffic Management System
VTS	Vessel Traffic Services
w.r.t	With respect to



Acronym	Full form
MP	Member of Parliament
UPI	Unified Payment Interface
ESM	Ex-service men
PIC	Planning and International Cooperation
OMR	Optical Mark Reading
PSB	Preliminary Selection Board
FSB	Final Selection Board
CGHQ	Coast Guard Headquarters



JAI HIND