

Relief provided to Victims of Cyclone

1265. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the nature of relief provided to the victims of cyclone in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the meetings held with States in this regard during the current five year plan;
- (c) the decisions arrived at so far; and
- (d) the future action plan prepared to meet disasters especially for Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamities including cyclone is provided from the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), which is supplemented by National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of calamities of severe nature.

The State Governments are required to meet the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of notified natural calamities, from the CRF in accordance with the approved norms and items of assistance. These items & norms of assistance from CRF/NCCF, are applied uniformly for all the States including Andhra Pradesh. These norms *inter-alia* provide relief for damage to crops, damage to houses, gratuitous relief, medical aid, provision for utensils/clothing loss of cattle, feed and fodder for cattle, provision for temporary shelters and ex-gratia to the next of the kin of the deceased etc. Additional expenditure, if any, incurred over and above the norms, is required to be met by the States from their own resources.

(b) to (d) A National Cyclone Risk Management Project (NCRMP) has been drawn up with World Bank assistance with a view to address cyclone hazard risk in 13 cyclone prone coastal States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh. The Project aims to strengthen the structural and non-structural cyclone mitigation efforts, to reduce the cyclone risk and vulnerability in the coastal districts prone to cyclones, to establish a system for quick dissemination of cyclone warnings and advisories from State/district/sub-district level to community and to strengthen the present arrangements. The project is being implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The Planning Commission has accorded in principle approval to the Project.

Criminal Cases in Delhi

†1266. SHRI SUBHASH PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of criminal cases registered in Delhi during 2009-10 and last year;
- (b) despite being capital of India and having special status the reasons for growing anarchy and crime and the plans Government has to curb it;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether provision of NSG has been made for security from terrorist incidents in Delhi;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given below:

Year	Total IPC
2008	49350
2009 (up to 30th June)	23365

There has been a decline of 7.46 % in heinous offences and 3 % in IPC crimes during 1st January, 2009 to 30th June, 2009 as compared to the cases reported during corresponding period in 2008. The steps taken by Delhi Police to curb the crime in Delhi include introduction of 'eyes and ears' scheme to improve collection of intelligence at the grass-root level, identification of vulnerable areas on the basis of regular analysis of crime trends, emphasis on community policing for better relationship with the public, setting up of Area Security Committee in North Campus of Delhi University; identification of Police Stations with high rate of crime and provision of additional manpower and motor cycle patrols to such Police Stations; regular surveillance on the activities of desperate criminals; organisation of special patrolling during dark nights in order to check any strike of criminals; setting up of 'Senior Citizens Security Cell at the Police Headquarters; introduction of special helpline 1291 to attend the distress calls pertaining to the safety and security of senior citizens; initiation of various Community Policing programmes for taking care of Senior Citizens; sensitization of the policemen towards the problems of senior citizens; periodic organisation of security melas to create awareness among senior citizens regarding various aspects of safety, security and use of modern gadgets; creating awareness among senior citizens through print media and distribution of pamphlets regarding Do's and Don'ts for their safety; introduction of 'Parivartan' Scheme for involving and educating parents, teachers, students etc. to facilitate handling of women's grievances; deployment of women police officials for beat duties; imparting special training to those women police officials to control crime against women; starting of gender sensitization and legal awareness programme for police personnel; establishment of Police Stations for cases pertaining to Crime against Women; starting of dedicated 'Women Helpline' to attend to complaints by women; constitution of 'Women Mobile Team' to attend to distress calls from women on round-the-clock basis; deployment of one lady constable in every PCR Van patrolling to cover prominent colleges etc.

(c) to (e) NSG are deployed for anti-terrorist operation through out the country including Delhi. A Quick Reaction Team (QRT) has also been stationed at Delhi Airport for speedy deployment.