

(d) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime against women and in this regard a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all States/UT Governments wherein States/UTs have been advised to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the law enforcement machinery in tackling the problem of crimes against women. The comprehensive advisory has enumerated various steps viz., gender sensitization of the police personnel, setting up a 'crime against women cell' in districts where they do not exist, registration of FIR in all cases of crime against women without delay, minimizing delays in investigations of murder, rape and torture of women and improving its quality, improving the safety conditions on road by increasing the number of beat constables and police patrolling, especially during the night; special steps to be taken for security of women working in night shifts of call centers, police stations to display the name and other details of Protection Officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, and improving effectiveness and responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery in tackling crime against women, etc.

Government of India has also enacted various legislations such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, section 498A of the Indian Penal Code and the recent amendments carried out in the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) under the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 which *inter-alia*, include - all rape cases to be tried in the court of a woman judge as far as practicable in camera trial of sexual offence cases to be conducted as far as practicable by a woman judge and in an offence of rape, the recording of the statement of the victim to be conducted at the residence of the victim or in place of her choice and as far as practicable by a woman police officer in the presence of her parents or guardian or near relatives or social worker of the locality etc.

#### **Security threat to important dams**

381. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is growing concern of security threat for various important dams in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of security threats to our dams particularly adjoining border areas of China and Pakistan and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Central Security Agencies, besides providing threat inputs from time to time, also conduct periodic security audits of dams and give their reports to the concerned authorities for taking necessary action. In this context, security advisories are issued to State Government concerned from time to time for taking necessary action. Reports of security audit are also shared with Ministry of Power and State Governments for appropriate action. The Central Government also makes available the personnel of the Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) for deployment at locations, as per requests received, in order to strengthen security.

**Nexus between Kashmiri Militants and  
global terrorist groups**

382. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are evidences showing intermingling of Kashmiri militants and global terrorist groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent it has increased the threat perception in the Kashmir Valley; and

(c) what efforts have been made to break the nexus between the Kashmiri militants and global terrorist groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There are definite reports of Kashmiri militants having affiliation with foreign terrorist groups like the Lashkar-e-Tayyaba, Jaish-e-Mohammad, Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, etc, who are mostly located in POK/Pakistan. Kashmiri militants are also reported to have undergone training with these