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7. The Central Government is also implementing an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) based Call Taking and Geographical Positioning System (GPS) based Police Vehicle dispatch to respond to women and other distress calls and ensure speedy assistance to them. Cabinet has approved an amount of Rs. 361.69 crores for the project. This system is to be implemented in the 114 identified cities which includes 54 cities having a population of more than four million and which are headquarters of the State/UT as well as headquarters of 41 highly crime prone districts. The CAD Software Platform Integrates Various Modules-Emergency Response generated from alarms by way of mobile phones or individual devices pioneered by the Department of Information Technology (DIT) through a CAD framework.
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**Organisations creating insecurity in the country**

300. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the internal and external organisations creating insecurity in the country;
  - (b) the steps taken by Government to curb the same;
  - (c) the number of such banned organisations in the country;
  - (d) whether Government can totally control these organisations' activities;
  - (e) if not, the steps taken by Government to come over these terrorist activities;
- and
- (f) whether there is any time bound programme to stop them for better-secured country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Thirty six (36) organisations and nine (9) associations, have been declared as Terrorist Organisations and Unlawful associations in the Unlawful activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA), who are responsible for creating insecurity in the country. The list of the names of these Terrorist Organisations and Unlawful Associations are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

Public Order and Police are State subject. The primary responsibility to address these issues remain with the State Governments.

Combating terrorism, however, is a shared responsibility considering its implication on internal security. The Government of India has been assisting the State Governments to modernize their Police forces through the Modernization of State Police Force Scheme.

In order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism the Government of India has taken various measures which, *inter-alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; effective border management through round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of Intelligence set up; and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended in 2008 and 2012 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of the steps to counter terrorist threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to *inter-alia*, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence. Further, the Government continues to raise the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its aspects including its financing on various multi-lateral and bilateral fora.

(d) and (e) There exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the Centre and the State levels to monitor the activities of terrorist organizations and unlawful associations. Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for near real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are shared with concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the States and the Central Security and Law Enforcement Agency. This has resulted in busting of many terror modules, thus neutralizing major terror attack plans.

(f) The Government is committed to combat terrorism and all factors contributing to causing insecurity within the country, in all its forms and manifestations. The mechanism and instrumentalities, are evolved, from time to time, as the threat perceptions unfold, to meet new challenges, in this regard. It is an on-going process and the Government is determined to counter this menace to ensure a safe and secure India.

**Statement-I**

*List of Terrorist Organisations in the Schedule of Unlawful  
Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967*

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1. Babbar Khalsa International
  2. Khalistan Commando Force
  3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
  4. International Sikh Youth Federation
  5. Lashkar-E-Taiba/Pasban-E-Ahle Hadis
  6. Jaish-E-Mohammed/Tahrik-E-Furqan
  7. Harkat-UI-Mujahideen/Harkat-UI-Ansar/Harkat-UI-Jehad-E-Islami
  8. Hizb-UI-Mujahideen/ Hizb-UI-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
  9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
  10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
  11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
  12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam
  13. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
  14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
  15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
  16. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
  17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
  18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
  19. All Tripura Tiger Force
  20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
  21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
  22. Students Islamic Movement of India
  23. Deendar Anjuman
  24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) -- People's War, all its Formations and Front Organizations
  25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), all its Formations and Front Organisations
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26. Al Badr
  27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
  28. Al-Qaida
  29. Dukhtaran-E-Millat (DEM)
  30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
  31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
  32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)
  33. Organisations listed in the Schedule to the U.N. Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007 made under section 2 of the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1947 and amended from time to time.
  34. Communist Party of India (Maoist) all its Formations and Front Organizations.
  35. Indian Mujahideen, all its Formations and Front Organizations.
  36. Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), all its Formations and Front Organizations.
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***Statement-II***

*List of Unlawful Associations under Section 3 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in 2008.*

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1. Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)
  2. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
  3. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
  4. Dima Halam Daogah (Joel) DHD(J)
  5. Meitei Extremist Organisation consisting the following:-
    - (a) Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA)
    - (b) United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
    - (c) Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
    - (d) Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
    - (e) Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
    - (f) Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
    - (g) Revolutionary People's Liberation Front (RPF)
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6. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
  7. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)
  8. Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC)
  9. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.
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**GPS based women safety project**

301. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released a sum of ₹ 321 crores from Nirbhaya Fund for launching GPS based women safety project;
- (b) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay in implementing the project; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for implementation of the project in an expeditious manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved a ₹ 361.69 crores project on 04th February, 2014 that aims at 'Establishment of an Integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Geographical Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch to respond to women and other distress call and ensure speedy assistance to them. Following steps have been taken by Government for implementation of the project in an expeditious manner.

- A meeting was held with Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) and Internal Finance Division (IFD), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary (Centre State) on 14th March, 2014. It was informed that C-DAC Thiruvananthapuram has developed and implemented an electronic Personal Safety System (ePSS), a project fully sponsored by DeitY, at Police Control Room, Jaipur for handling emergency messages from women and children, who are in distress situation.
- A demonstration was held under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Home Secretary on 23rd April, 2014 at North Block, New Delhi.
- C-DAC had visited the Delhi Police Control Room on 24th April, 2014 and did a first-hand study of the existing Dial 100 system and implementation of ePSS there, utilizing maximum available resources