1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Delhi	5234	2.3	5959	2.4	12888	4.2
30.	Chandigarh	156	0.1	241	0.1	488	0.2
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	51	0.0	49	0.0	106	0.0
32.	Puducherry	89	0.0	61	0.0	86	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	11	0.0	11	0.0	24	0.0
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	0.0	16	0.0	21	0.0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
	TOTAL (UTS)	5559	2.4	6339	2.6	13616	4.4
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	228650	100.0	244270	100.0	309546	100.0

Source: Crime in India Data

Total crime against women includes rape, kidnapping and abduction, dowry death, assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women, cruelty by husband or his relative, importation of girls from foreign countries, immoral traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987.

Quick response relief vehicles for safety of working women

3736. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a)   whether to ensure better security for working women in Delhi and other metros, BPOs and IT firms, Government proposes to launch Quick Response Relief Vehicles which will be stationed at strategic locations across NCR Delhi and other metros;

(b)   if so, the details thereof;

(c)   the existing measures that are enforced to provide security to the working women especially at odd hours;

(d)   how far the existing measures have controlled women harassment; and

(e)   the new/fresh action plan to ensure safety to the working women during working hours and during transit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Government has envisaged establishment of an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based

Police vehicle dispatch function that will help to improve the efficiency in responding to women distress calls and provide speedy assistance. The Project is to be implemented in 114 identified cities, which includes 54 cities having a population of more than One Million and cities / towns which are the capitals of the States/UTs as well as headquarters of 41 highly crime prone districts.

The project involves a total expenditure of ₹ 321.69 crore which includes an implementation cost (one time) of Rs. 204.25 crore, recurring expenditure (operational cost for 5 Years) of ₹ 102.12 crore and expenses for the central monitoring and evaluation project management unit of approx ₹ 15.32 crore. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the proposal on 05.02.2014 and has sanctioned a total of ₹ 321.69 crore out of the Nirbhaya Fund. The list of cities earmarked for implementation of the project is given in Staement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States / UTs. Periodic meetings are also conducted with States/UTs to improve co-ordination and obtain ground level information in this regard.

Delhi Police has taken various steps for safety and security of women. These measures include identifying the vulnerable areas requiring presence of adequate police staff, including women police. Delhi Police has issued instructions to BPOs / Call Centres to ensure that women employees are not made to travel alone with the cab driver and a duly verified security guard or a male colleague (a regular employee of the company) is invariably present in each cab carrying women staff particularly during the night hours *i.e.* from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. BPOs / Call Centres have also been asked to exercise effective checks and controls on the vehicles movement in order to prevent unwarranted activities by cab drivers, such as picking up strangers, straying away from the designated route, etc.

Vulnerable routes generally taken by women returning from work at night from BPOs, IT Firms, Malls etc. and routes taken by families and women returning from entertainment hubs at night have been identified. PCR vans, motorcycle patrols, Emergency Response Vehicles have been extensively deployed along these routes.

Delhi Police on regular basis keeps on informing the Delhi Government and Civic Agencies about dark stretches on such vulnerable routes and requests to ensure proper arrangements of lighting to prevent crime at night hours.

No specific data on the effectiveness of the above mentioned measures are available.

Statement

Sl. No.	City	State / UT
Type A City - Population less than 2 Million		
1.	Diu	Daman and Diu
2.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
3.	Gangtok	Sikkim
4.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
5.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Daman	Daman and Diu
7.	Port Blair	Andman and Nicobar Islands
8.	Kohima	Nagaland
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
10.	Aizwal	Mizoram
11.	Imphal (West)	Manipur
12.	Imphal (East)	Manipur
13.	South Goa	Goa
14.	North Goa	Goa
15.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
16.	Shillong	Meghalaya
17.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
18.	Puducherry	Puducherry
19.	24 Parganas South	West Bengal
20.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
21.	Durg-Bhilainagar	Chhattisgarh
22.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
23.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
24.	Amritsar	Punjab
25.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
26.	Vasai Virar	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	City	State / UT
27.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
28.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
30.	Guwahati	Assam
31.	Faridabad	Haryana
32.	Rajkot	Gujarat
33.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
34.	Trivandrum Rural	Kerala
35.	Gurgaon	Haryana
36.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
37.	Ludhiana	Punjab
38.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
39.	Agartala	Tripura
40.	Vadodara	Gujarat
41.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
42.	Dhubri	Assam
43.	Kota	Rajasthan
44.	Ganganagar	Rajasthan
45.	Patna	Bihar

Type B City - Population less than 4 Million, but greater than 2 Million

Sl. No.	City	State / UT
1.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
2.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha
4.	Balasore	Odisha
5.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
8.	Bharatpur	Rajasthan
9.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Ajmer	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	City	State / UT
11.	Kollam	Kerala
12.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Coochbehar	West Bengal
15.	Nagaon	Assam
16.	Uttar Dinajpur	West Bengal
17.	Kozhikode	Kerala
18.	Thrissur	Kerala
19.	Thrissur Rural	Kerala
20.	Kochi	Kerala
21.	Vijaywada City	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
24.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Alwar	Rajasthan
26.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
28.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
29.	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh
30.	Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
31.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
32.	West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
33.	Malda	West Bengal
34.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu

Type C City - Population greater than 4 Million

1.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Malappuram	Kerala
3.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	City	State/UT
5.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal
7.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
10.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Surat	Gujarat
12.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Asansol	West Bengal
14.	Howrah	West Bengal
15.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Pune	Maharashtra
17.	Purba Midnapur	West Bengal
18.	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
19.	Nadia	West Bengal
20.	Cyberabad (R.Reddy)	Andhra Pradesh
21.	Hoogly	West Bengal
22.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Paschim Midnapur	West Bengal
24.	Nasik	Maharashtra
25.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
26.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
27.	Murshidabad	West Bengal
28.	Burdwan	West Bengal
29.	Bangalore	Karnataka
30.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
31.	24 Parganas North	West Bengal
32.	Mumbai	Mumbai
33.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra
34.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
35.	Malappuram	Kerala