Local Commission for identification of the boundaries of the States of Assam-Nagaland and Assam-Arunachal Pradesh. While hearing an application filed by Government of Nagaland in Original Suit No. 2/88, the Supreme Court *vide* its order date 20.08.2010, *inter alia*, directed that apart from continuation of the Local Commission, possibility to resolve the issue through mediation may also be explored and for this purpose appointed two Co-mediators. Co-mediators, after series of meetings with the Governments of Assam and Nagaland and other stakeholders, submitted a report to the Supreme Court of India in October, 2013. In respect of Assam-Arunachal Pradesh boundary dispute, the Local Commission has submitted its final report to the Supreme Court of India in June, 2014. In so far as boundary dispute between Assam and Meghaiaya is concerned, the Central Government has advised both the State Governments to settle the dispute amicably.

The Central Government is supplementing their efforts through various measures such as deployment of additional Central security forces for carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and projects, based on threat assessment; sharing of intelligence, financial assistance for strengthening of the local police forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization scheme; through the scheme of Security Related Expenditure for strengthening various aspects of security; raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc. The Central Government is maintaining close and continuous coordination with the State Governments in the region.

## Crime cases in the capital

2729.SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the cases of loot, kidnapping, communal tensions, rapes, suicides etc. are on very higher side for last one year in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the number of cases, category-wise for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the reasons for complete failure in implementation of the existing policies/law to curb alarming increase in crime rate; and
  - (d) what concrete steps have been taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The registered IPC crimes

rose to 80184 in 2013 as against 54287 cases registered during the year 2012. The number of cases, category-wise for the years 2013 and 2014 and percentage variation is as under:

Crime heads	Years	
	2013	2014 (upto 30.11.2014)
Dacoity	28	75
Murder	464	542
Att. to Murder	537	717
Robbery	1007	5876
Rape	1505	1985
Snatching	3013	6599
MO Women (354 IPC)	3236	4004
Hurt	1646	1894
House Theft	2643	11856
M.V. Theft	13202	21112
Other Theft	9240	37326
Other IPC	32777	47787
TOTAL IPC	69298	139773

Delhi has been developing at a rapid pace and this rapid urbanization, including expansion of colonies like Dwarka, Rohini etc., has led to certain factors which have a bearing on the higher crime rate in the city, particularly in respect of street crimes like robberies and snatching. Moreover, a conscious decision was also taken by Delhi Police in August, 2013 to ensure truthful registration of crime. Police machinery was suitably sensitized, enthused and monitored to ensure truthful registration of complaints which disclosed the commission of cognizable offences. Consequently, an increase in crime, particularly street crime, was seen during the year 2013. The trend has continued during the current year due to this paradigm shift in registration of crimes. The true extent of crime in variious parts of the city is now known to devise suitable strategies for prevention and detection of crime. Appropriate efforts to detect crimes have yielded excellent results and more criminals are apprehended. Over 87% of cases of crime against women are worked out within first fortnight.

(d) The details of concrete steps taken by Delhi Police to check crimes in the Capital are as under:

Crime-prone areas have been identified and police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR vans have been deployed to enhance security and prevent crime. Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) have been introduced and deployed in Police Stations situated in crime-prone areas to respond quickly in event of crime or law and order situation and also to cordon off the scene of crime. Steps taken to instill confidence in the minds of girls and women include setting up of women helpline in each police station; Police Helpline No.100 is functioning with increased number of lines from 60 to 100. Women help line No. 1091 is also functioning with increased number of lines from 4 to 10. Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) have been established in all Districts of Delhi. Standard Operating Procedures have been formulated in respect of missing children. For better coordination with neighboring State Police, Delhi Police organizes Interstate Coordination Meetings on quarterly basis for sharing of intelligence and crime-criminal information and also for making joint action plan on the Inter-state Crime issues. In addition to this, Delhi Police has taken various preventive measures to control the crime in the Capital, the details of which are given in Statement.

## Statement

Preventive measures taken by Delhi Police to control crime in the Capital

- A. Strategy to prevent the incidents of street crimes like robberies and snatching:
  - (a) Emphasis on Beat Patrolling System and Enhanced police presence.
  - (b) Identification of vulnerable areas based on crime pattern in each police station.
  - (c) Targeted checking of suspicious looking youth on motor bikes.
  - (d) Gathering of macro-intelligence by District police as well as specialized units against criminal gangs operating.
  - (e) Closer surveillance on known-criminals and follow up of activities of criminals coming out of jail after conviction or release on bail.
  - (f) Public participation to control crime through schemes like 'Eyes and Ears' Scheme.
- B. Priority for Delhi Police:
  - (a) Anti Terror measures.
  - (b) Priority on issues of Women's Safety.

- Closer monitoring of Police Station functioning. (c)
- Traffic Education & Enforcement to continue.
- Identification of crime hot spots on the basis of public feedback mechanism.
- (f) More professional handling of complainants.

## Steps taken to stop youth from joining ISIS or other jihadi forces

2730.SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether a statement has been made by former NSA, Shri M.K Narayanan, that close to 150 Indian youth are fighting for ISIS;
  - the reasons behind swelling of this number day-by-day;
  - how Government looks at the worrying development; and
- the remedial measures proposed to be taken to stop youth joining ISIS or other jihadi forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) According to a news item, Shri M.K. Naryanan, Former NSA to the Government of India, was quoted to have purportedly said that at least 100 to 150 Indians have left the country to fight for ISIS. However, as per available intelligence inputs only a small number of Indian youth have left the country to join the ISIS. It is seen that the attraction of youth towards this organization is mainly on account information being disseminated in the cyber space.

(c) and (d) The Government is closely monitoring the situation and has directed the intelligence agencies to identify such elements and keep a watch on their activities. The Cyber-space is also being closely scanned in this regard. The National Investigation Agency has also registered a criminal case for investigating the entire gamut of Indian youth joining the ISIS and has arrested one person in this regard till now.

## Misuse of parking in Delhi

2731.SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the misuse of parking in Delhi;