

Implementation of Civil Defence Act, 1968

634. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of the Civil Defence Act, 1968 with a focus on its implementation in border States of the North-Eastern Region;
- (b) the States that have constituted a Civil Defence Corps pursuant to Section 4 of the Act, and the strength of each of the Corps thus constituted;
- (c) the States that have not yet constituted a Civil Defence Corps and reasons for the same;
- (d) whether Government is planning to revise and amend the said Act;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) The Civil Defence Act, 1968 extends to the whole of India and includes any measures, not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack, whether from air, land, sea or other places, or, for depriving any such attack of the whole or part of its effect, whether such measures are taken before, during, at or after the time of such attack, or any measure taken for the purpose of disaster management, before during, at, or after any disaster. The rules and regulations under the Act have been framed and issued for implementation by States/UTs

(b) The States that have constituted Civil Defence corps and the target strength of each of the corps are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The names of the States/UTs that have not yet constituted Civil Defence Corps are Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Telangana and Tamil Nadu. A centrally sponsored scheme for mainstreaming of Civil Defence for Disaster Risk Reduction was approved in the year 2014-15 for ₹ 291 crore so as to strengthen the Civil Defence set up in the country and community participation in the disaster management. The scheme has since been subsumed in State Plan Funds. It is now for the States/UTs to constitute the Civil Defence Corps.

(d) to (f) No sir, The Civil Defence Act, 1968 has been amended in 2010 to include the disaster management as an additional role for the Civil Defence corps, while retaining its primary role.

Statement

States/UTs having Civil Defence Corps and their Target Strength.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Target strength
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	907
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72823
3.	Assam	22335
4.	Bihar	14858
5.	Chandigarh	3578
6.	Chhattisgarh	3600
7.	Delhi	90270
8.	Goa	2120
9.	Gujarat	124059
10.	Haryana	15094
11.	Himachal Pradesh	26149
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	33366
13.	Jharkhand	11151
14.	Karnataka	97740
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40288
16.	Maharashtra	146790
17.	Meghalaya	38403
18.	Nagaland	23300
19.	Odisha	20076
20.	Punjab	67201
21.	Rajasthan	59924

SI. No.	State/UTs	Target strength
22.	Sikkim	59
23.	Tripura	4320
24.	Uttar Pradesh	116392
25.	Uttarakhand	3614
26.	West Bengal	275610

Review of working of Delhi Police

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

- (a) whether Government has recently reviewed the working of Delhi Police in view of the increase in the rape cases after the rape case in December, 2012;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the Divisions-wise deficiencies identified; and
- (d) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) The Special Task Force (STF) constituted on 1st January, 2013 looks into the safety issues for women in Delhi, issues directions and also continuously reviews the action taken by the Delhi Police and Delhi Government on this issue. The Task Force has met 8 times so far and the last meeting of STF was held on 20th February, 2015. During the meetings, necessary instructions directions have been issued to implementing agencies sensitizing them on women safety issues and action taken by the agencies has also been reviewed. Some of the significant developments are that the number of lines of Helpline No.100 has been increased from 60 to 100; No. of lines of Women Helpline No.1091 has been increased from 4 to 10; Response time for distress calls reduced to 10 minutes from 12.17 minutes, which has been further reduced to 5-7 minutes for priority calls; Delhi Police is maintaining the size of per fleet of 1000; to find out distress caller location, mobile app 'Himmat' has been launched for android and Apple mobile phones; Bus Queue Shelters have been electrified and mechanism to rectify the repairs in 24 hours is put in place by GNCTD; GNCTD has notified 'Repeat Offence Policy' and repeat offences as reported by Delhi Police are dealt under the Policy; GPS installation in Public Service Vehicles has been made mandatory by the GNCTD; Photo I cards are issued by GNCTD for PSV crews after police verification;