# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

## Rise in crimes against women in Delhi

*91. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that among metropolitan cities Delhi recorded the highest number of cases of crimes against women in 2016;

(b) if so, the measures taken to check the rise in crimes against women in Delhi; and

(c) what is the status of cases of crimes against women in 2016 in Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Bengaluru and Chennai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The status of cases of crimes against women in 2016* in respect of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Bengaluru and Chennai is given below:–

| Sl. No. | City | Total women population (in lakh) | Total No. of cases registered | Rate of total cognizable crimes** | No. of cases charge sheeted | No. of cases convicted | No. of persons arrested | No. of persons charge-sheeted | No. of persons convicted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Delhi | 75.8 | 13803 | 182.1 | 7963 | 679 | 11810 | 8728 | 884 |
| 2. | Mumbai | 85.2 | 5128 | 60.2 | 3308 | 215 | 4902 | 4952 | 260 |
| 3. | Kolkata | 67.9 | 1693 | 24.9 | 1214 | 0 | 1890 | 1275 | 0 |
| 4. | Lucknow | 13.8 | 2205 | 159.8 | 1108 | 89 | 3280 | 1108 | 90 |
| 5. | Bengaluru | 40.6 | 3412 | 84.0 | 1967 | 32 | 4616 | 4127 | 60 |
| 6. | Chennai | 43.1 | 544 | 12.6 | 401 | 153 | 578 | 506 | 189 |

*Source:* National Crime Records Bureau Report, 'Crime in India 2016'.

**crime rate is calculated as crime per one lakh population.

The number of crimes against women is higher in Delhi as compared to other Metros. Delhi Police has reported that they have taken a number of measures for facilitating reporting and registration of crime which may have contributed to higher number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi. Delhi Police has taken several measures to reduce crimes against women which include dynamic identification of crime-prone areas and deployment of police resources including

pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to enhance visibility and prevent crime against women, dedicated Women Helpline No.1091, exclusive Women Help Desk in Police Stations, concerted action against drinking in public places, informing civic agencies regarding dark patches for rectification, self-defence training for women/girls, gender sensitization sessions for boys in schools and colleges, regulation of the Business Process Outsourcing Organizations (BPOs) with regard to dropping women employees to their respective place of stay and launching of 'Himmat' mobile application for seeking police assistance to prevent crime against women. The concrete measures taken by Delhi Police have contributed towards reduction of crimes against women. In 2017 (as on 30/11), cases of molestation of women have declined by 19.62%, eve-teasing by 31.60% and rape by 1.20%, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

### Construction of physical barriers along Indo-Bangladesh border

*92. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 667 kms. along Indo-Bangladesh Border where physical barrier is feasible, only 21 kms. of fencing was completed in 17 months since July, 2015;

(b) if so, the reasons for slow pace of construction of physical barriers and measures taken to speed up the construction;

(c) estimated losses to West Bengal due to border infiltrations arising from lack of security measures along the border, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has considered rehabilitating villages near fencing, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government is considering building community houses for households living beyond fencing under Border Area Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Since July, 2015, 69.4 kms. along Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB) has been covered with physical barriers. As on date 684.21 kms. along IBB, is feasible to be covered by physical barriers. Work in 333.33 km. is at various stages of execution. Work in about 350 km. is pending due to land acquisition.

The land acquisition process on Indo-Bangladesh Border is time consuming and cumbersome due to which the progress has been slow. In addition to pending land