

Further, after the cyclone 'Fani' Central Government has released, ₹ 1000 crore to Government of Odisha on 7th May, 2019 for immediate relief measures. This was in addition to funds already available in their SDRF account, of ₹ 352.04 crore with Odisha and ₹ 185.03 crore with West Bengal as on 1st April, 2019.

Further, Central Government provided all possible support to the State Governments for restoration of infrastructure in the affected areas and deployed 71 Teams of National Disaster Response Force (50 Teams in Odisha, 12 Teams in Andhra Pradesh, 09 Teams in West Bengal), which provided assistance to States in evacuation, search, rescue, relief and restoration.

In the instant case, even before the receipt of memorandum from State Government of Odisha, Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas of the State from 12th to 15th May, 2019 for rapid assessment of damages and after receipt of the memorandum IMCT visited the State from 20th to 22nd June, 2019 again for an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the cyclone 'Fani'. Upon receipt of report from the IMCT, further financial assistance under NDRF will be considered as per laid down procedure.

Crimes against women

1969. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the States of the country including Delhi have become most unsafe place for women and crimes against women are increasing day-by-day;

(b) the details of the cases of murder, rape, abduction, dowry deaths and molestation registered during last three years till date, State-wise; and

(c) the immediate steps taken by Government for safety and security of women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2016. State/Union Territory-wise details of total crimes against women including murder, rape, abduction, dowry deaths and molestation in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given Statement (*See below*). The data shows no such trend.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

However, the Government accords utmost priority to the safety and security of women in the country. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been administering various special laws relating to women such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 was enacted for effective legal deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years. The Act also *inter alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each.

The Government has also taken a number of other initiatives for safety of women which are given below:—

- (i) The Government has set up Nirbhaya Fund for projects for safety and security of women, for which Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for appraising/recommending the proposals/schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund.
- (ii) In order to facilitate States/UTs, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched an online analytic tool for police on 19th February, 2019 called "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- (iii) MHA has launched the "National Database on Sexual Offenders" (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies. NDSO has data of over 5 lakh sexual offenders.
- (iv) Emergency Response Support System, which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalized in 20 States/UTs in 2018-19.

- (v) MHA has launched a cyber-crime portal on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. Further, Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training of over 3,664 personnel, including 410 Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber-crimes against women and children has been imparted.
- (vi) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in phase I in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai).
- (vii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.
- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programmes for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers has commenced. 3221 Officers have already been trained by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Lok Narayan Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science in collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. BPR&D has distributed 3,120 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to States/UTs as orientation kit as part of training.
- (ix) In order to coordinate various initiatives for women safety, MHA has set up a Women Safety Division.
- (x) Ministry of Women and Child Development has also introduced the scheme of One Stop Centres to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and a Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence. Apart from above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs has envisaged engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and facilitate women in distress.
- (xi) Further, Government of India conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women and their rights

through workshops, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, advertisements in print and electronic media etc.

- (xii) MHA has issued advisories to all State Governments/UTs, advising them to ensure thorough investigation, conducting of medical examination of rape victims without delay and for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at www.mha.gov.in.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Total Crimes against Women during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	15967	16362
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	384	367
3.	Assam	19169	23365	20869
4.	Bihar	15393	13904	13400
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	5783	5947
6.	Goa	508	392	371
7.	Gujarat	10854	7777	8532
8.	Haryana	9010	9511	9839
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1295	1222
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3327	3366	2850
11.	Jharkhand	6086	6568	5453
12.	Karnataka	14004	12775	14131
13.	Kerala	11451	9767	10034
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	24231	26604
15.	Maharashtra	26818	31216	31388
16.	Manipur	337	266	253
17.	Meghalaya	390	337	372
18.	Mizoram	258	158	120
19.	Nagaland	68	91	105
20.	Odisha	14651	17200	17837

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
21.	Punjab	5481	5340	5105
22.	Rajasthan	31216	28224	27422
23.	Sikkim	111	53	153
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	5919	4463
25.	Telangana	14147	15425	15374
26.	Tripura	1618	1267	1013
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	35908	49262
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	1465	1588
29.	West Bengal	38424	33318	32513
TOTAL STATE(S)		323469	311272	322949
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	136	108
31.	Chandigarh	434	468	414
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	25	28
33.	Daman and Diu	16	29	41
34.	Delhi UT	15319	17222	15310
35.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9
36.	Puducherry	77	82	95
TOTAL UT(S)		15988	17971	16005
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		339457	329243	338954

Infiltrators living illegally in the country

†1970. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of infiltrators are living illegally in different parts of the country, especially in North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, whether it is mandatory to implement National Register of Citizens to oust the infiltrators living illegally in the country;

(c) whether Government proposes to implement National Register of Citizens across the country; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.