

implementation of these laws is secured by the implementing machineries of the respective Governments.

Crime against women

*214. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts the Ministry is making, in coordination with the States and local bodies, to reduce offences against women looking at the latest National Crime Records Bureau Report;

(b) whether it is a fact that many crimes are not reported due to various factors and the social status of women in the society;

(c) whether any statistics with regard to crime have been prepared particularly against *dalit* and lower strata of women during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) and (b) As per 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. The Union Government, however attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crimes against women and therefore, from time to time, keeping in view the crime statistics compiled by National Crime Records Bureau has issued advisories to the State Government and UT Administrations to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with special emphases on prevention and control of crimes against women within their jurisdiction.

Through such advisories, the State Governments have been requested to undertake a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling crimes against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery. They have been advised that there should be no delay whatsoever in registration of FIRs and all out efforts should be made to apprehend the accused named in the FIR, cases should be thoroughly investigated and charge-

sheets filed at the earliest, so as to generate confidence in the victims and their family members. The State Government have also been advised that police officials should be sensitized adequately and trained in special laws dealing with atrocities against women. Women Police Cells in the Police Stations and exclusive women police stations should be set up as needed, and women police officials should be recruited widely in the State police forces.

Besides issuing advisories, the Union Government, with a view to sensitizing the State Government and their law enforcement agencies, have also taken following further steps at Central level:

- (i) The matter of safety and security of women has been one of the issues deliberated upon in the last Chief Ministers' Conference and Conference of DsGP/Chief Secretaries.
- (ii) The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) is organizing regional workshops for sensitizing police personnel towards the safety and security of women. BPR&D has also been advised to review the training curriculum for police personnel to make it more sensitive towards prevention of crime against women.
- (iii) To effectively deal with the problem of violence against women, including working women, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has also taken several legal and social initiatives.

(c) and (d) National Crime Records Bureau collects and compiles crime statistics against women under two broad heads, namely; the crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL), therefore, crime statistics in respect of women belonging to any segment of society are not available separately, except in respect of Rape cases which have been recorded as below:

Year 2004		Year 2005	
SCs	STs	SCs	STs
1157	566	1172	640

A statement on Crime Head-wise incidents of crime against women during 2004 and 2005 is enclosed.

Statement

Incidence of total crime committed against women in States and UTs during 2004 and 2005

Sl. No.	States	2004	2005
1	Andhra Pradesh	18921	20819
2	Arunachal Pradesh	148	150
3	Assam	5700	6027
4	Bihar	8091	6019
5	Chhattisgarh	3763	3599
6	Goa	132	121
7	Gujarat	6211	6343
8	Haryana	4276	4161
9	Himachal Pradesh	823	793
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2208	2144
11	Jharkhand	2490	2544
12	Karnataka	5423	6057
13	Kerala	6483	6762
14	Madhya Pradesh	15203	14529
15	Maharashtra	12169	13370
16	Manipur	134	140
17	Meghalaya	113	131
18	Mizoram	91	95
19	Nagaland	30	37
20	Orissa	5239	6249
21	Punjab	1955	1969
22	Rajasthan	13127	11657
23	Sikkim	49	62
24	Tamil Nadu	9332	8648
25	Tripura	670	840
26	Uttar Pradesh	15485	14875

Sl. No.	States	2004	2005
27	Uttaranchal	988	786
28	West Bengal	11047	11887
	Total (States)	150301	150814
29	A & N Islands	27	22
30	Chandigarh	188	205
31	D & N Haveli	22	24
32	Daman & Diu	7	10
33	Delhi	3677	4351
34	Lakshadweep	1	0
35	Pondicherry	110	127
	Total (UTs)	4032	4739
	Total (All-India)	154333	155553

Source: Crime in India-NCRB Publication

ILO report on economic growth in Asia

*215. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent report of International Labour Organisation, economic growth in Asia has meant longer working hours, lower pay and fewer jobs in this region; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) According to the recent ILO report titled "Decent work in Asia: Reporting on Results 2001—05" published in 2006, since 2001, economic growth in Asia has been by far the most rapid in the world. However, employment and labour market conditions remain major challenges.

(b) According to the national income data released by the Central Statistical Organization, India had recorded a growth of 8.4% in Gross