

(c) and (d) No functioning cement factory is located in Delhi and no sale of spurious cement has been reported. The number of cement units and the number of cases for breach of ISI marks are as under.

| Name of the State | No. of units | Production (In Lakh Tonnes) | | No. of cases filed by BIS | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------|--|
| | | (2004-05) | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | |
| Haryana | 1* | - | - | 1 | |
| Rajasthan | 14 | 186.60 | 2 | - | |
| Punjab | 3 | 37.95 | - | 2 | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7 | 42.29 | - | - | |

*Closed

No cases have been detected in 2004-05

Crimes Against Women and Children

*575. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) what measures Government are taking to tackle the crime against innocent children and women at the national level; and

(b) whether Government have any plan to handle the ever rising crime graph in States like U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT): (a) and (b) 'Public Order' and 'Police', as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, are State subjects and, as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Government of India has from time to time been issuing advisories to the State Governments to make concerted efforts to improve the administration of the Criminal Justice System and to take effective measures to control crimes against vulnerable sections including the women and children. In an advisory sent to the State Governments recently, the following advisories have been re-emphasized:

- i. Crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in schools/colleges for ensuring safety and security of female students;

- ii. There should be no delay in registration of FIR in all cases of crime against women;
- iii. Help-line numbers of the crime against women cells should be exhibited prominently in hospitals/schools/college premises, and in other suitable places;
- iv. Cases should be thoroughly investigated and charge-sheets filed within three months from the date of occurrence of crime;
- v. Women police cells in the police stations and exclusive women police stations may be set up to cater especially to women,
- vi. Police officials charged with the responsibility of protecting women should be sensitized adequately;
- vii. Police personnel should be trained adequately in special laws dealing with atrocities against women. Enforcement aspect should be emphasized adequately so as to streamline it;
- viii. Women police officials in the State Police Force should be recruited widely;
- ix. Close coordination between the police and the NGOs dealing with the interest of women may be ensured;
- x. The local police should arrange for patrolling in the affected areas and more especially in the locality of the weaker sections of the society;
- xi. Institutional support should be provided to victims of violence; and
- xii. There should be proper counselling to victims of rape

Special measures taken by the Delhi Police for combating crimes against women include the setting up of Crime Against Women Cells and establishment of Rape Crisis Intervention centres in all nine police districts, investigation by or association of women police officers in investigation, constitution of Special Session Courts with female judges, association of NGOs with Crime Against Women Cells and legal awareness and publicity campaigns. Preventive measures taken by the Delhi Police include attachment of a lady police Constable to Police Control Room (PCR) vans patrolling prominent women's colleges, setting up of 'Security Review

Committees' with the contact persons of the level of DCP and other senior officers, installation of Campus Complaint Boxes, organizing training programmes for young women in self defence, posting of plain clothes staff at vulnerable places to curb eve-teasing and molestation, keeping surveillance on criminals and taking action against them, circulation of educative literature and pamphlets on Dos and Don'ts and self defence tips in women's colleges, setting up of women's help line numbers in Police control Rooms, provision of Post Box facility with the Crime Against Women (CAW) Cell in Nanakpura for lodging complaints, constitution of a round-the-clock "Women's Mobile Team" to attend to distress/emergency calls, detailing PCR vans and beat constables near schools at opening and closing times, regular meetings of local police with school authorities and keeping surveillance on suspected or previously involved persons, particularly, in kidnapping cases.

It has been recommended to the Governments of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal that they prepare similar action plans for dealing with crimes against women and children, since prevention of crime is their responsibility primarily.

Setting up of Trade Barriers by India

***576. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE and INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether US has charged India of setting up trade barriers that harm American manufacturers and farmers;

(b) if so, whether they have pointed out that the country followed anti competitive trade practices and that its tariffs remained remarkably high.;

(c) if so, whether India has considered the report made by the US on India;

(d) if so, what are the main points mentioned in the report; and

(e) what is the reaction of the Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The 2005 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade