

[10 August, 2005]

RAJYA SABHA

(b) if so, Government's response and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government is aware of the news item regarding J&K militants using million dollar notes as codes.

(b) As per information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir no such case has come to its notice to corroborate the news items.

Rape cases registered in the country

*244. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rape cases registered in India, during 2004, with State-wise break-up;

(b) the number of rapes per lac of population in India, with State-wise break-up;

(c) in the light of above statistics, which were the first five States, where rape scenario was most alarming; and

(d) the steps Government intend to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) to (d) The total number of rape cases registered in India during 2004 and the number of rapes per lac of population, with State-wise breakup, is enclosed at Statement (See below)

On the basis of rape cases registered, the five States with highest incidence of rape during 2004 were Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Assam, while on the basis of the crime rate, the top five States during 2004 were Mizoram, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Assam.

'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. Further, the Government of India has been from time to time 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 women and children. In an advisory sent to the State Governments in May, 2004, the following points have been re-emphasized:

- i. There should be no delay in registration of FIR in cases of crime against women.
- ii. Cases should be thoroughly investigated and charge-sheets filed within three months from the date of occurrence of crime,
- iii. Police officials charged with the responsibility of protecting women should be sensitized adequately,
- iv. Helpline numbers of the Crime Against Women cells should be exhibited prominently in hospitals/schools/colleges premises, and in other suitable places.
- v. Women Police Cells and exclusive women police stations may also be set up to cater especially to women, as needed.
- vi. Women police officials should be recruited widely in the State Police Force.
- vii. Institutional support should be provided to victims of violence, and
- viii. Proper counselling should be provided to victims of rape.

Statement

State-wise number of cases of rape registered in India during the year 2004

Incidence and rate of rape during 2004

S.No.	State/UT	No. of Cases Registered	Rate of Crime (per lac)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10163	1.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42	3.7
3	Assam	1171	4.2
4	Bihar	1063	1.2
5	Chhattisgarh	969	4.4
6	Goa	37	2.5

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S.No.	State/UT	No. of Cases Registered	Rate of Crime (per lac)
7	Gujarat	339	0.6
8	Haryana	386	1.7
9	Himachal Pradesh	153	2.4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	218	2.0
11	Jharkhand	487	1.7
12	Karnataka	291	0.5
13	Kerala	480	1.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	2875	4.4
15	Maharashtra	1388	1.4
16	Manipur	31	1.2
17	Meghalaya	59	2.4
18	Mizoram*	53	5.7
19	Nagaland	18	0.9
20	Orissa	770	2.0
21	Punjab	390	1.5
22	Rajasthan	1038	1.7
23	Sikkim	3	0.5
24	Tamil Nadu	618	1.0
25	Tripura	160	4.8
27	Uttar Pradesh	1397	0.8
26	Uttaranchal	115	1.3
28	West Bengal	1475	1.8
	Total States	17042	1.6
29	A&N Island	10	2.6
30	Chandigarh	19	1.9
31	D&N Haveli	7	2.9
32	Daman & Diu	0	0.0
33	Delhi	551	3.6
34	Lakshdweep	0	0.0
35	Pondicherry	4	0.4
	Total (UTs)	591	3.3
	Total (All-India)	17633	1.6

*Source: Crime in India