

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : That is the goal. When the CCTNS is fully implemented, all FIRs can be registered online. That is the goal, but today, we do not have a networked system. The CCTNS is a project that is under implementation. It would be completely implemented by the end of this year or early next year, and then, online registration of FIRs will be possible.

Rising crimes against women

*102. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that crimes against women and road rage cases are rising across India, especially Delhi, where rape cases are reported on young girls;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government to punish the guilty severely and to ensure that the accused out on bail do not repeat the offences;
- (c) Whether Government is in the process of amending the law to ensure that rapists and repeated offenders are not given bail by courts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for not amending the law as it is perceived that the law breakers are out on bail immediately after their arrest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) to (e) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 1,95,856 cases of crime against women were reported in the country in the year 2008, 2,03,804 cases in 2009 and 2,13,585 cases in 2010. State/UT wise details of total crimes against women during 2008, 2009 and 2010 including details of persons arrested and convicted are given in Statement-I (*See below*). A total number of 21,467 cases of rape were reported in the year 2008, 21,397 cases of rape in 2009 and 22,172 cases of rape in 2010 in the country. State/UT wise details of rape cases during 2008, 2009 and 2010 including details of persons arrested and convicted are given in Statement-II (*See below*) No data is maintained by NCRB on road rage cases. The rape cases reported in Delhi during 2008 are 466 cases, 469 cases in 2009 and 507 cases in 2010 respectively. As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against Women lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the

matter of prevention and control of crime against Women and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations through various advisories issued from time to time to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. The measures taken by the Delhi Police include - setting up of Rape Crisis Intervention Centres, setting up of Crime Against Women Cells in all Police Districts, creation of 'Anti-Obscene Calls Cell', exclusive helpline 1091 to attend to complaints by women, rape crisis intervention centre, round-the-clock women mobile team, imparting self-defence training in schools and colleges, a new initiative called 'Parivartan' which involves educating parents, teachers, NGOs and security personnel to facilitate handling grievances related to women.

At present, the offence of rape under Section 376 of IPC is a non-bailable offence. Rape is an offence tried by Fast Track Courts for quick trials. A High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary was constituted to examine the issue relating to the review of rape laws. The Committee has formulated the draft "**Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011**", after consultation with all stakeholders. A draft Cabinet Note has been circulated to the concerned Ministries.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Total Crimes Against Women During 2008-2010*

2008

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24111	20107	2948	35831	35377	4507
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	175	122	18	180	139	25
3.	Assam	8122	4776	436	8531	5814	1007
4.	Bihar	8662	5654	881	14223	12348	1603
5.	Chhattisgarh	3962	3796	682	6026	5896	1097
6.	Goa	130	89	22	176	144	49
7.	Gujarat	8616	8165	289	22194	22258	631
8.	Haryana	5142	3690	869	7421	7397	1407
9.	Himachal Pradesh	979	796	86	1494	1462	143
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2295	1619	92	3233	3233	176
11.	Jharkhand	3183	2584	579	4932	4503	947

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
12.	Karnataka	6890	5904	486	12780	11972	1081
13.	Kerala	8117	7203	553	11353	11410	851
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14908	14447	4941	26163	26100	10908
15.	Maharashtra	15862	14748	698	38390	37015	1224
16.	Manipur	211	6	0	147	6	0
17.	Meghalaya	208	75	25	161	90	24
18.	Mizoram	162	147	125	177	159	134
19.	Nagaland	47	36	24	68	40	26
20.	Orissa	8303	6618	633	10910	10760	1185
21.	Punjab	2627	1852	378	4233	3943	779
22.	Rajasthan	14491	8925	2619	14097	14080	4099
23.	Sikkim	48	49	9	55	56	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	7220	5834	2104	11345	10304	3185
25.	Tripura	1416	1292	97	1774	1517	90
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23569	17802	8900	57874	46420	22787
27.	Uttarakhand	1151	918	354	1690	1694	1227
28.	West Bengal	20912	15120	540	24328	22167	650
TOTAL STATE		191519	152374	29388	319786	296304	59851
29.	A and N Islands	80	55	0	85	87	0
30.	Chandigarh	143	92	22	216	138	39
31.	D and N Haveli	28	26	0	64	54	0
32.	Daman and Diu	15	11	0	51	69	0
33.	Delhi UT	3938	2784	482	3115	4237	856
34.	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	2	1	1
35.	Puducherry	129	113	17	191	194	27
TOTAL UT		4337	3082	522	3724	4780	923
TOTAL ALL INDIA		195856	155456	29910	323510	301084	60774

2009

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25569	20907	2668	36465	34101	4118
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	164	147	25	182	158	25
3.	Assam	9721	5324	622	11810	6435	892
4.	Bihar	8803	5423	788	14457	12000	1822
5.	Chhattisgarh	4002	3928	669	6337	6259	866
6.	Goa	164	97	20	235	158	27
7.	Gujarat	8009	7449	236	21170	21336	825
8.	Haryana	5312	3726	851	7350	7371	1403
9.	Himachal Pradesh	954	899	65	1428	1527	122
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2624	2125	207	4095	4086	362
11.	Jharkhand	3021	2797	1076	4309	4205	1645
12.	Karnataka	7852	6387	368	13941	13432	833
13.	Kerala	8049	7759	664	11132	11694	1068
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15827	15887	3657	28262	28193	6430
15.	Maharashtra	15048	14393	636	41095	39858	1116
16.	Manipur	194	8	0	183	10	0
17.	Meghalaya	237	130	12	178	190	12
18.	Mizoram	150	160	117	165	235	123
19.	Nagaland	46	49	26	72	62	54
20.	Orissa	8120	6576	486	11346	11142	742
21.	Punjab	2631	1849	565	4100	3428	1034
22.	Rajasthan	17316	10092	2408	15455	15460	4006
23.	Sikkim	41	63	19	76	66	25
24.	Tamil Nadu	6051	4858	1596	9450	9499	2977
25.	Tripura	1517	1406	87	2727	1910	121
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23254	17364	8555	63332	47745	23471
27.	Uttarakhand	1188	999	397	2064	1963	974
28.	West Bengal	23307	18648	467	20671	19766	651
TOTAL STATE		199171	159450	27287	332087	302289	55744

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
29.	A and N Islands	92	64	2	126	108	2
30.	Chandigarh	150	64	43	158	148	69
31.	D and N Haveli	20	18	3	20	34	4
32.	Daman and Diu	13	7	0	38	17	0
33.	Delhi UT	4251	2569	623	2753	3339	800
34.	Lakshadweep	1	3	0	2	3	0
35.	Puducherry	106	119	19	152	176	47
TOTAL UT		4633	2844	690	3249	3825	922
TOTAL ALL INDIA		203804	162294	27977	335336	306114	56666

2010

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27244	23851	3166	38570	39417	4472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	190	117	11	197	138	12
3.	Assam	11555	6293	522	12996	7496	833
4.	Bihar	8471	5281	861	13134	12422	1554
5.	Chhattisgarh	4176	3917	860	6577	6481	1343
6.	Goa	140	127	13	214	217	16
7.	Gujarat	8148	7690	228	20459	20277	974
8.	Haryana	5562	3960	903	7540	7232	1712
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1028	817	51	1481	1464	97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2611	1813	145	3569	3544	215
11.	Jharkhand	3087	2607	618	5172	6031	1156
12.	Karnataka	8807	7282	511	15179	13880	868
13.	Kerala	9463	8871	637	13253	13471	886
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16468	16083	1477	27814	27837	7525
15.	Maharashtra	15737	14661	565	40377	39236	1073
16.	Manipur	190	6	1	141	7	1
17.	Meghalaya	261	133	7	228	130	8

* Total Crimes against women includes heads : Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Imporation of Girls, Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act), Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women Act & Sati Prevention Act.

Statement-II

Cases registered (Cr), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape During 2008-2010

2008

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1257	1083	100	1531	1526	244
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	22	1	37	28	2
3.	Assam	1438	988	94	1445	967	201
4.	Bihar	1302	921	168	1464	1323	221
5.	Chhattisgarh	978	922	206	1108	1059	207
6.	Goa	30	21	6	41	20	6
7.	Gujarat	374	328	48	529	535	75
8.	Haryana	631	508	128	849	801	175
9.	Himachal Pradesh	157	115	29	182	176	48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	219	142	10	234	236	17
11.	Jharkhand	791	768	136	802	761	152
12.	Karnataka	446	412	45	642	581	53
13.	Kerala	568	467	38	623	557	45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2937	2791	839	3875	3847	1357
15.	Maharashtra	1558	1449	160	2206	2056	219
16.	Manipur	38	6	0	19	6	0
17.	Meghalaya	88	41	11	82	57	11
18.	Mizoram	77	69	85	94	81	92
19.	Nagaland	19	18	13	27	20	15
20.	Orissa	1113	883	159	1045	1065	212
21.	Punjab	517	442	149	663	589	224
22.	Rajasthan	1355	857	232	1211	1205	273

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
23.	Sikkim	20	20	5	24	20	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	573	466	109	740	583	113
25.	Tripura	204	185	23	210	173	21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1871	1405	681	2825	2199	1157
27.	Uttarakhand	87	79	39	108	106	81
28.	West Bengal	2263	1693	138	1790	1664	148
TOTAL STATE		20953	17101	3652	24406	22241	5374
29.	A and N Islands	12	2	0	13	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	20	19	5	27	26	7
31.	D and N Haveli	6	7	0	8	8	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	466	478	115	573	702	155
34.	Lakshadweep	2	1	1	1	1	1
35.	Puducherry	8	6	0	8	9	0
TOTAL UT		514	513	121	630	748	163
TOTAL ALL INDIA		21467	17614	3773	25036	22989	5537

2009

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1188	965	118	1487	1302	182
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	46	3	60	51	3
3.	Assam	1631	1004	128	1644	1040	235
4.	Bihar	929	763	178	1086	1043	237
5.	Chhattisgarh	976	982	219	1128	1117	243
6.	Goa	47	24	7	56	41	7
7.	Gujarat	433	377	33	610	597	44
8.	Haryana	603	525	125	848	832	230
9.	Himachal Pradesh	183	176	29	250	260	40

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	196	12	303	301	12
11.	Jharkhand	719	687	294	765	764	341
12.	Karnataka	509	401	33	595	567	48
13.	Kerala	568	615	53	694	751	57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2998	2951	562	4243	4221	854
15.	Maharashtra	1483	1433	182	2075	2076	225
16.	Manipur	31	5	0	22	7	0
17.	Meghalaya	112	67	7	110	96	7
18.	Mizoram	83	86	58	81	117	53
19.	Nagaland	22	25	10	27	29	16
20.	Orissa	1023	834	146	1119	1100	183
21.	Punjab	511	440	158	681	631	234
22.	Rajasthan	1519	967	221	1388	1387	296
23.	Sikkim	18	19	5	19	19	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	596	515	91	776	776	111
25.	Tripura	190	169	24	336	169	24
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1759	1312	623	2918	2168	1187
27.	Uttarakhand	111	98	49	138	146	83
28.	West Bengal	2336	1572	130	1748	1707	132
TOTAL STATE		20874	17254	3498	25207	23315	5089
29.	A and N Islands	18	14	1	36	27	1
30.	Chandigarh	29	17	16	38	25	26
31.	D and N Haveli	4	4	1	5	5	1
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Delhi UT	469	440	178	557	615	195
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	8	4	1	8	4
TOTAL UT		523	484	200	638	681	227
TOTAL ALL INDIA		21397	17738	3698	25845	23996	5316

2010

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1362	1210	141	1761	1674	173
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	34	4	49	40	4
3.	Assam	1721	1110	95	1629	1153	117
4.	Bihar	795	533	227	892	816	280
5.	Chhattisgarh	1012	942	204	1198	1203	270
6.	Goa	36	44	5	50	62	7
7.	Gujarat	408	391	33	617	620	40
8.	Haryana	720	590	113	866	853	161
9.	Himachal Pradesh	160	139	21	197	204	38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	177	3	266	259	5
11.	Jharkhand	773	705	171	836	911	194
12.	Karnataka	586	512	54	771	703	82
13.	Kerala	634	644	45	659	779	52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3135	3089	777	4387	4407	1230
15.	Maharashtra	1599	1458	146	2180	2145	202
16.	Manipur	34	4	1	22	5	1
17.	Meghalaya	149	80	4	135	73	4
18.	Mizoram	92	94	84	112	125	123
19.	Nagaland	16	13	14	17	19	12
20.	Orissa	1025	1126	132	1363	1369	188
21.	Punjab	546	438	166	766	654	244
22.	Rajasthan	1571	972	202	1343	1355	298
23.	Sikkim	18	31	2	21	30	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	686	487	105	777	682	136
25.	Tripura	238	185	28	320	226	32

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1563	1171	705	2580	1842	1304
27.	Uttarakhand	121	104	58	171	159	86
28.	West Bengal	2311	1866	90	2395	2242	128
TOTAL STATE		21603	18149	3630	26380	24610	5412
29.	A and N Islands	24	20	0	39	28	0
30.	Chandigarh	31	29	14	44	38	16
31.	D and N Haveli	3	4	2	3	4	2
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Delhi UT	507	449	141	602	532	201
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	3	2	1	5	2	1
TOTAL UT		569	505	158	694	605	220
TOTAL ALL INDIA		22172	18654	3788	27074	25215	5632

Source : *Crime in India*

Note : *Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.*

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : सभापति जी, आए दिन दिल्ली के समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ने को मिलता है कि महिलाओं पर अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं और गाड़ी में गैंगरेप करना एक फैशन हो गया है। यहाँ की सरकार और पुलिस इन समाचारों को पढ़ने के बाद भी अनजान बनी हुई है और इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। साक्ष्य के अभाव में पकड़े गए लोग छूट जाते हैं। क्या सरकार इसके लिए कोई कठोर कानून बनाने पर विचार कर रही है, ताकि इस तरह की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो और महिलाओं पर अत्याचार न हों?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, crime against women is a shame. They are a blot on our society. Crimes against women are committed in virtually every State. Look at the Annexures to the answer. Every State has reported crimes against women. In fact, more cases are being reported now, thanks to the heightened awareness. Crime against women is a blot on our society. Delhi, I say with regret, is no exception. But I do not think that one should come to the conclusion that Delhi alone reports crimes against women. Because we live in Delhi for most months in a year, because we read newspapers of Delhi and we watch the media in Delhi, we get the impression that

most crimes against women are committed in Delhi. But I heard the same complaints from people living in Mumbai and from people who live in other cities. The statistics show that. As far as the action taken is concerned, Delhi Police has taken a number of steps to ensure safety of women. We are in the process of amending the criminal law to redefine 'rape' as sexual assault and introduce a crime called 'honour killing'. We have taken a number of measures. If you wish, I can read out the measures taken by Delhi Police to ensure safety of women.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : सभापति जी, दिल्ली में आए दिन road rage बढ़ता जा रहा है। लोग यातायात के नियमों का पालन नहीं करते हैं, जिसके कारण accidents की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और कारों तथा गाड़ियों को जलाया जा रहा है। स्कूटर और मोटरसाइकिल चालकों द्वारा अपना वाहन आगे निकालने की प्रवृत्ति के कारण ऐसी घटनाएँ होती हैं। पुलिस इस दिशा में कोई सक्रियता नहीं दिखा रही है, जिसके चलते ऐसी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि चूँकि दिल्ली पूरे देश की राजधानी है, इसलिए यहाँ ऐसे कठोर कानून का प्रावधान किया जाए, ताकि आधुनिक सड़क पर चलने वाले लोग सुरक्षित रह सकें।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, road rage is a new phenomenon that we are witnessing in the last few years. The laws are adequate. We don't need a separate law to punish crimes committed out of road rage. In every case of road rage where we identify the culprit, he is prosecuted and punished. I don't think we need any new law to punish road rage. It will fall under Sections 304-Part-II and 304A. The laws are adequate to punish road rage.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Sir, despite the best possible constitutional provisions protecting women, despite several measures having been taken since Independence to give them the dignity and despite all our talks, or rather rhetoric, of women empowerment, our man-dominated patriarchal society has relegated women to the second grade position.

Particularly, so far as crimes against women are concerned, they are disgusting and unacceptable. Delhi has come to be known as the kingdom of rape. People feel that women should not come out of their homes after six o'clock. Sir, should I put, through you, the question to the hon. Home Minister whether he will exclusively call the meeting of the State Home Ministers to impress upon them to take such stern protective measures that women's dignity is ensured and secured?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I think, it is wrong to say that Delhi is the capital for crimes against women. I think, it is a completely misleading picture.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : I did not say that. I said that people feel that Delhi is the kingdom of rape.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Well, if people feel so, I regret that feeling. That is a wrong feeling. Crimes against women are committed all over India, and I regret that such crimes are committed in Delhi too. As far as advisories to the States on crimes against women are concerned, we had issued a detailed advisory on the 4th of September, 2009, and at every conference of DGPs and IGPs - the Home Secretary chairs the session - we impress upon the States to act strongly against those who commit crimes against women. We are calling another meeting of the Chief Ministers and the Home Ministers on the 16th of April. If you wish, we can include 'crimes against women' as a special item on the agenda ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that certainly, we can include that as an item on the agenda. But, I certainly share the view of the hon. Member that we tend to treat our women as chattels, and one of the reasons why crimes against women are committed is that we tend to regard them as chattels. It is an unfortunate attitude. I hope the attitude will change with rise in education, with rise in consciousness. I hope these attitudes will change.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, हमें भी बोलने का मौका दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, महिलाओं को भी बोलने का मौका दीजिए।

श्री सभापति : आप discussion का नोटिस दीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमान्, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा सवाल खास तौर से दिल्ली में महिलाओं के साथ हो रहे अत्याचार के संबंध में है। आए दिन ऐसी घटनाएँ होती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am not getting the translation.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV : Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is ...*(Interruptions)*... My specific question to the hon. Home Minister is regarding the incidents of road rage and crimes against women, which are increasing day by day. Has the Department of Home Affairs ever fixed any responsibility on any concerned officer? If yes, then, how many officers have been penalised right from the DCP, ACP to the SHO? If no responsibility has been fixed on them, then what is the reason for not doing so?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I think hon. Member is asking about road rage.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV : I am asking regarding road rage and crimes against women.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Both, road rage and crimes against women, are taken seriously and every case is registered and investigated. The question of fixing responsibility will arise when either the investigation is negligent or the prosecution is negligent.

Sir, unless the hon. Member brings to my notice any specific case where he thinks that the investigation is negligent or the prosecution is negligent, the question of fixing responsibility does not arise. But when I review Delhi security and crime situation, I emphasize that every case of crime against women, and, especially, rape, must be investigated and prosecuted, and, the guilty brought to book.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV : Sir, when a woman is raped in a car for three hours, the police is informed many times, the car is not stopped and no action is taken at any point, then, the question of fixing responsibility arises.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am willing to look into any specific case which the hon. Member has in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a moment.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV : Everybody has read it in newspapers.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, with great respect to the hon. Member, I do not think that we should go by what the newspapers report next morning or that afternoon. If there is a call to the PCR van, it responds. Delhi is one of the best patrolled cities. If any specific case is brought to my notice where he thinks - he may not be sure - or, any hon. Member thinks that the PCR van has not responded or the police has not responded in time, I assure this House that strict action will be taken.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : We are making laws which are strict, and, in order to show our determination, we are making stricter laws but what happens is that after the arrest, very often, when the trial takes place, there is very little conviction and people go scot free, and, it is largely due to delays in prosecution, and, there is enough time to change the witnesses. So, I think, there is something wrong with the procedural law. We must think in terms of changing the procedural law, and, removing all the bottlenecks. I have seen some cases in Mumbai in which women have been raped in car, and, they have come out. But when the case comes up for trial after three, four or five years, the woman is not available and the man gets away scot free. We must do something about speedy trial and changing the procedure. The procedure has become the law, and, the substantive law has taken a backseat.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member that unless there is speedy trial, we cannot bring the guilty to book. But, in our country, the Judge-Population ratio is among the lowest in the world, and, even against the sanctioned posts of Judges, many posts remain vacant, both at the level of High Court and at the level of the District and Subordinate courts. These are matters to which the State Governments must pay greater attention. We must have more judges per population.

It is not correct to say that judges are shirking their duties. In fact, the average size of a docket of an Indian judge is several times the average size of the docket of a

judge anywhere in the world, and, the average number of cases disposed of by judges in this country far exceeds such average in any other country in the world. The answer is that in a country of 120 - crore odd population, we must have more judges, we must have more courts, and, more money must be provided by the State Governments.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : We must have more police.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : As far as more police is concerned, I am the one who raised my voice and said that there are five lakh vacancies in the constabulary. After I raised my voice in the Chief Ministers' Conference, they made recruitments in two years at an average about 90,000 to 100,000 every year, but even at this rate of recruitment, given the attrition that will take place, it will take five to seven years for the States to fill all the vacancies in the sanctioned posts. And our police-population ratio is also among the lowest in the world although it is increasing. I am the one who is raising my voice but if I raise my voice too much, you will complain that I am encroaching upon the federal rights. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : On this issue, I will support you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is alright. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. Question No. 103. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, एक सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to rotate. I have to rotate, Maya ji. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. I have to rotate questions. Please.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मंत्री जी यहाँ मौजूद हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ...

श्री सभापति : आप कभी भी मंत्री जी से सवाल पूछ सकती हैं, मगर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, अभी मौका है, हमें सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने की इजाजत दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, हमारी जो सप्लीमेंटरीज की प्रैक्टिस है, उसको मैं नहीं तोड़ सकता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग की अध्यक्ष ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please give a notice for discussion on the subject if you feel it necessary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : *

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not going on record. ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज, माया जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं, नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं, नहीं। It is an important issue. Raise a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : He is there to protect the rights of the women.

...(Interruptions)... They should see that ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no, my point is very simple. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, this is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... All Members are equal. If you have to raise a subject, please give a notice for a discussion.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Sir, I have submitted a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, the point being raised is notices have been given. ...(Interruptions)... You please decide a date. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please give me a notice. I have not seen a notice. I will admit it. ...(Interruptions)... There is no discussion about it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Sir, I have submitted a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : अगर आप सप्लीमेंटरी की इज़ाजत नहीं देते हैं, तो क्या हम अपनी बात को यहाँ रख पाएँगे?

श्री सभापति : माया जी, प्लीज। Thank you. Question 103.

Deaths during the recruitment of ITBP in Bareilly

*103. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of persons who have died during the recruitment of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) in Bareilly;
- (b) the persons responsible for this accident;
- (c) when the information of this recruitment was provided to Uttar Pradesh by the Ministry; and
- (d) if information was not given on time, the persons responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b) There was no case of death in the recruitment centre, ITBP Bareilly during any recruitment in ITBP. However, one person who got injured due to stone pelting near the recruitment site outside the recruitment centre during the recruitment of Constable (Followers) held in the month of February from 01.02.2011 onwards. He is reported to have died later at Civil Hospital Bareilly.