

Rape cases in the country

299. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the increasing number of sexual assault against women and children is now a very serious matter of concern;
- (b) how many rape cases have been registered in last one year all over the country, State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action Government is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) As per data made available, State/UT-wise and crime head-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, cases trial completed, cases conviction rate, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under crime head rape, assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women and rape of children during 2011-2013 are given in Annexures. [See Appendix 232, Annexure No. 8, 9, 10 & 11]

(c) As per the 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 States/UT Administrations. However, Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. As regards the effective measures taken by the Government to check such cases and provide security and safety to women and children in the country, the details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Measures taken by the Government to check crime against women and children and provide security and safety to women and children in the country

1. The President of India on 19th June, 2012 had consented to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 which provides stringent punishment for persons who have committed crimes against children.
2. The Government of India has enacted the Criminal Amendment Act, 2013 to provide for enhanced punishments for rape, aggravated rape, assault on women, intent to outrage her modesty and sexual harassment. New offences have been defined and punishment has been prescribed for non-treatment of victims by any hospital, acid attack, attempt of acid attack, use of force to disrobe women, voyeurism, stalking, trafficking of person and repeat offences.
3. The Ministry of Home Affairs convened a conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on crime against women and other vulnerable groups

of the society. The conference deliberated on various measures for preventing crimes against women and measures for expediting investigation and trials for crimes against women.

4. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several advisories to all States/UTs requesting them to take all necessary steps in order to prevent crimes against women and children.
 - (i). Advisory on Crime against Women-Measures needed to curb issued on 4.09.2009.
 - (ii). Advisory on Crime against Children issued on 14.07.2010.
 - (iii). Advisory on preventing and combating various crimes against Children issued on 4.01.2012.
 - (iv). Advisory on Missing Children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children issued on 31.01.2012 and 29.10.2012.
 - (v). Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on 22nd April, 2013 whereby the States/UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.
 - (vi). Advisory on protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2013 issued on 28.05.2013.
 - (vii). Advisory based on Hon'ble Supreme Court directions regarding filing of FIR mandatorily in case of missing children was issued on 25.06.2013.
 - (viii). Advisory on Registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR was issued on 10.05.2013.
 5. On the legislation front, Ministry of Women and Child Development have enacted the following Acts:
 - (i). Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
 - (ii). Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
 - (iii). Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - (iv). Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and
 - (v). Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA).
 6. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued guidelines and protocols for medical-legal care for survivors/victims of sexual violence.
-

-
7. The Central Government is also implementing an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) based Call Taking and Geographical Positioning System (GPS) based Police Vehicle dispatch to respond to women and other distress calls and ensure speedy assistance to them. Cabinet has approved an amount of Rs. 361.69 crores for the project. This system is to be implemented in the 114 identified cities which includes 54 cities having a population of more than four million and which are headquarters of the State/UT as well as headquarters of 41 highly crime prone districts. The CAD Software Platform Integrates Various Modules-Emergency Response generated from alarms by way of mobile phones or individual devices pioneered by the Department of Information Technology (DIT) through a CAD framework.
-

Organisations creating insecurity in the country

300. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the internal and external organisations creating insecurity in the country;
 - (b) the steps taken by Government to curb the same;
 - (c) the number of such banned organisations in the country;
 - (d) whether Government can totally control these organisations' activities;
 - (e) if not, the steps taken by Government to come over these terrorist activities;
- and
- (f) whether there is any time bound programme to stop them for better-secured country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Thirty six (36) organisations and nine (9) associations, have been declared as Terrorist Organisations and Unlawful associations in the Unlawful activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA), who are responsible for creating insecurity in the country. The list of the names of these Terrorist Organisations and Unlawful Associations are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

Public Order and Police are State subject. The primary responsibility to address these issues remain with the State Governments.

Combating terrorism, however, is a shared responsibility considering its implication on internal security. The Government of India has been assisting the State Governments to modernize their Police forces through the Modernization of State Police Force Scheme.