

companies in the country is primarily that of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, which is the nodal Ministry in respect of the Oil and Natural Gas Sector.

Oil companies are implementing Oil Sector Infrastructure Protection Plan-2010. This has increased the electronic surveillance in important remote places. The remote locations are under video surveillance and monitored at stations in close proximity.

The electronic systems used are Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), Intruder Alarm System and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) to ensure security and safety in such remote locations where deployment of physical security is not considered essential.

Fabricated cases of terrorism against Muslim youth

803. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALYAWI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Muslim youth arrested on the charges of terrorism have been honourably exonerated by various courts as being fabricated cases;

(b) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years and the current year, so far;

(c) whether responsibility of those who implicate innocent people in false terror cases is not fixed and the sufferers are not paid any compensation;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action Government proposes to take to see that erring police officials are brought to book and victims are paid adequate compensation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) No such data is Centrally maintained as “Public Order” and “Police” are State Subject as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, after the formation of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2009 for investigating cases pertaining to terrorism, 86 cases have been assigned to NIA till date. Out of these 86 cases, 11 cases have been partially/fully decided. In these cases, 28 accused have been convicted and 13 acquitted (7 persons belong to Muslim community). However, acquittals in NIA cases have so far been for the reasons of variance in appreciation of the strength of evidence by the prosecution and the Presiding Officer of the Hon’ble court and, therefore, these acquittals cannot be termed as “honourable acquittals”.

(c) to (e) There are adequate constitutional and statutory provisions available to all persons including those who are accused of any offence including terrorism to seek legal remedies. Further, every action of the investigating agency is subject to court/legal scrutiny— including the issue of bail, conviction and sentencing. Acquittal by Courts is also an outcome of a free and fair trial. The law enables the Courts at the conclusion of trial, if it results in an acquittal, to pass strictures on the nature and quality of the investigation and evidence collected. However, in every case, acquittal from charges cannot be considered to prove that innocent civilians are being wrongly framed. The acquittal by the Courts may also be because of lack of sufficient evidence, which could establish/prove charges beyond all reasonable doubt. As far as the compensation package to the youth is concerned, it is for the Courts to pronounce compensation on prayer by the accused if he establishes that he was a victim of false and malicious prosecution. Persons guilty of false and malicious prosecution can also be charged under section 211 of IPC.

Incidents of gangrape and murders

804. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of gangrape and murders have of late increased manifold in the country particularly in the National Capital and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise details thereof for the last two years;

(c) whether this is attributed to very low rate of convictions and no fear of rape laws amongst the perpetrators; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Specific data on the incidents of gangrape and murders are not maintained. However, the State-wise details on total number of cases registered (CR), chargesheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) in the cases of rape and murder of women separately during the years 2011-2013 are given in Annexure-I and II respectively. [See Appendix 232 Annexure No. 17 and 20].

(c) and (d) There are myriad reasons for committing crimes and motive differs every case wise. Hence it is difficult to ascertain any set of factors as common denominator to every case.