

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Government has decided to set up the Centralized Monitoring System (CMS) to automate the process of Lawful Interception and Monitoring of telecommunications. A project with an estimated cost of ₹ 400 crores for CMS has been approved by the Government. The execution of the CMS project has been entrusted with Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT). The envisaged salient features of CMS are as follows:

- (i) Electronic provision of target number by a Government agency without any manual intervention from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) on a secured network, thus enhancing the secrecy level and quick provisioning of target.
  - (ii) Central and Regional Centres which will help Central and State Law Enforcement Agencies in Interception and Monitoring.
  - (iii) Research and Development (RandD) in related fields for continuous up-gradation of the CMS.
- (c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### **Unabated rape cases in the country**

810. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is an unabated increase in rape cases especially of minors in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases during the current year and the last two years;
- (c) whether any court of law has asked Government to call for suggestions from the public to control this menace;
- (d) if so, the details along with feed-back thereof;
- (e) whether it is proposed to work out an action plan afresh to control such crimes; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per data available, the total number of cases registered on account of rape of children for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 are 7,112, 8,541 and 12,363 respectively. The total number of cases registered on account of rape of women for 2012 and 2013 are 24,923 and 33,707 respectively. The State-wise details on

total number of cases registered (CR), cases charge sheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons charge sheeted (PCS) and persons convicted (PCV) in the cases of rape registered against children and women during 2011–2013 are given in Annexure-I and II respectively.

[See Appendix 232 Annexure No.21 and 17]

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of any such direction.

(e) and (f) The Government of India has specifically formulated a comprehensive legislation 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012' (POCSO Act) in order to effectively address the heinous crimes of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children.

It defines different forms of sexual abuse, and deems a sexual assault to be "aggravated" under certain circumstances, such as when the abused child is mentally ill or when the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority *vis-a-vis* the child. Child trafficking for sexual purposes has also been made punishable under the provisions relating to abetment in the Act. The Act prescribes stringent punishment graded as per the gravity of the offence, with a maximum term of rigorous imprisonment for life, and fine.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also taken several steps to strengthen the legislative framework to enable the implementing agencies to prevent incidents of crimes against women. The President of India on 2nd April 2013, has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which has come into force since 3rd Feb, 2013, on crimes against women. The Government has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures, words and inappropriate touch etc. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including giving upto life-term and even death sentence in certain circumstances, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.

A Nirbhaya Fund was initiated by the Government of India to support initiatives by various Ministries, Departments and NGOs towards protecting safety, security and dignity of women in India. Under the aegis of Nirbhaya Fund, Ministry of Home Affairs was allotted ₹ 321.69 crore for launching an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform for supporting Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking and Global Positioning System (GPS) based Police vehicle dispatch function that will help to improve the efficiency in responding to women distress calls and provide speedy assistance.

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 State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States /UTs. Periodic meetings are also conducted with States / UTs to improve co-ordination and obtain ground level information in this regard.

### **Modernization of prisons**

811. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that first phase of modernization of prisons was launched in the year 2002-03 which had to be completed in five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that second phase of modernization could not be taken up due to various reasons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) "Prisons" is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of India, however launched a Non-Plan Scheme of Modernization of Prisons from 2002 to 2007 and with further extension upto 2009, involving a total outlay of ₹ 1800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central Government and the State Governments respectively. Under the Scheme of Modernization of Prisons, 125 new jails, 1579 additional barracks in the existing prisons and 8658 staff quarters for the prison personnel have been constructed by the State Governments which has resulted in reducing the overcrowding in prisons from 122.8% in 2009 to 112.2 % in 2012.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. No new scheme could be introduced before the completion of mid-term review of the 12th Five Year Plan.

### **Naxal activities**

†812. SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to curb naxal activities in the country

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.