

(c) the steps Government seeks to take to ensure a child-friendly procedure for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and trial of the offences?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained centrally in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 is based on the principle of providing care, protection and treatment by catering to the development needs of the child, by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation. The Central Model Rules, 2007 under the Act also lay down Fundamental Principles that are to be followed in the implementation of the Act. These Principles include: presumption of innocence, principle of dignity and worth, principle of right to be heard, principle of best interest, etc. The Act and the Rules emphasize child friendly procedures for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and trial of the offences such as Special Juvenile Police Units to deal with juveniles, social worker as member of the board, no juvenile to be sent to lockup, child friendly procedure in the proceedings of the Juvenile Justice Board, etc.

Crime against women in India

1382. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed or proposes to develop certain agenda to tackle crimes against women;

(b) whether India far lacks behind other countries in addressing woes of women, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to follow certain action plans of other countries to undo injustice to our women folk, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) As per the seventh schedule “police” and “public order” are the State subjects under the Constitution and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

The Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of preventing of

crimes against women and in this regard. The Ministry is endeavouring to put in place effective mechanisms to provide safe environment for women to work and live and fulfil their potential. Ministry recognize that incidence of crime against women cannot be controlled unless mindsets of people, in general, are made to change. The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 has been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has enacted the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA).

Advisory was also sent to all the State Governments/UTs wherein they were advised to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the administrative machinery in tackling the problems of violence against women.

Substance abuse among street children

1383. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one in every four street children in the metropolitan cities of India is a victim of some form of substance abuse;

(b) the details regarding the street children in metropolitan cities who are victims of substance abuse;

(c) whether Government has gauged the health and social effect of substance abuse among street children;

(d) whether Government conducts rehabilitation programmes for these children who are victims of substance abuse; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The study report of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) titled "Assessment of pattern, profile and correlates of Substance use among children in India" indicates that 40 to 70 per cent of street