

**श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो:** सर, यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है। अभी मैं आपको rhetoric में इसका जवाब दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं करना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि मैंने भी कई बार कोशिश की कि मैं साइकिल से पार्लियामेंट आया। इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल तो उसके बाद आता है। मैं बाइक पर कभी-कभी आया हूँ, लेकिन उसके लिए मुझे डांट पड़ी है। तो साइकिल से पार्लियामेंट आने पर कई बार ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे हम पब्लिसिटी के लिए ऐसा कर रहे हैं। तो यह ई-व्हीकल एक बहुत ही अच्छी चीज है, it is a great thing. इसलिए मैं आपको बोल रहा हूँ ग्रीन रिवॉल्यूशन या एन.ई.एम. जो सरकार की है, उसके तहत National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 है, उसके बाद भी उसको कॉम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिए एक अलग चीज बनाई गई है, उसमें एक अलग कमेटी है। तो in coordination, सब लोगों का काम इसमें चल रहा है, पर अगर आप इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल चलाना चाहते हैं तथा आप रास्ते में देखेंगे तो यह बहुत छोटे किस्म का व्हीकल होता है। It is not a big, heavy vehicle, जैसे हम बुलेट वगैरह चलाते हैं, वैसा नहीं है। तो उसके लिए अलग dedicated lanes होने चाहिए। जैसे हम जापान में देखते हैं, दूसरी कंट्रीज़ में देखते हैं, तो keeping that in mind, it has to be concerted effort. Money alone cannot be the solution to this problem. तो इसीलिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उसी दिशा में चलें, I hope that with everyone's support, we will be able to achieve the target; at least, get close to it.

**\*425. The questioner was absent.**

#### **Implementation of Integrated Criminal Justice System in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

**\*425.SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of implementation of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) proposed to be introduced in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for the establishment of ICJS; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to extend ICJS to other States, if so, the details and timeline thereof?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) to (c) The Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) is proposed with the objective of providing an ecosystem for searching criminal data from the six pillars namely-Police, Courts, Prisons, Prosecution, Forensics and Finger prints, to improve the criminal justice delivery system of the country.

The project is being implemented on a pilot basis in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka, by using the data from Police, Prisons and Courts.

An amount of ₹ 11 crore has been released to NIC/NICSI for dashboard preparation, creation of search facility, integration of the six pillars etc, for the project so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 425; questioner absent. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the Integrated Criminal Justice System includes e-courts, e-prisons, forensics and prosecution. This project is aligned with the vision of Smart Policing and Digital India by digitalizing the data relating to FIR registration, investigation, charge sheets in all the police stations. Sir, according to the Bureau of Police Research and Development, 188 police stations do not have vehicles, 402 police stations across the country do not have any telephone facility, about 134 police stations do not have any wireless sets and 65 police stations have neither telephone nor wireless sets. This is the scenario in the country, Sir. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is taking any measures to address the lack of basic communication infrastructure in police stations across the country; if yes, the details thereof, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, the hon. Member has made a passing reference to the problems with the police stations in India. That is a part of the total police modernization process. But the main question is about the Integrated Criminal Justice System which we had conceived in 2015. This is in addition to the old programme which is going on, the CCTNS, which all the hon. Members are aware of. We want to create a system in India where information or data about a criminal or crime is shared amongst all the police stations. The Integrated Criminal Justice System is arising out of that, where we realize that it is not only the police stations, but all the six pillars — the hon. Members mentioned about the three; there are total six pillars — need to be integrated into the entire system. The six pillars which we are looking forward are the police, the courts, the fingerprints and the agencies which we are working along with that come under the police definition. They must have the readymade information about any of the criminal. So, every police station and, at the same time, all the six pillars, which the hon. Member mentioned about, must be connected with one another. Suppose in a court, if you want to know about a particular criminal, with one click, the entire data will be available. So, the MHA is implementing the CCTNS. Our target is the entire country, but right now it is being implemented on a pilot basis in three Southern States — in the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

This has been the success story so far. I would like to mention it here, as the hon. Member comes from Andhra Pradesh, that there are 38 courts which have already been integrated into this pilot project and then we have 33 courts in Telangana and one court in Karnataka. Subsequently, we will include the entire States into the whole process.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, I appreciate the initiative for implementing the Integrated Criminal Justice System and also giving Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka a priority in the pilot project. Here, I would like to be specific on forensic laboratories. In India, the capacity of forensic laboratories is just stunted and static. Forensic laboratories are required not only for blood samples and crime scene verification, DNA case work and toxicology but also for digital evidence. We are far behind in having digital evidence evaluation done through forensic laboratories. We are dependent on private players and even expanded hospitals. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they are contemplating to enthuse the required scientific temperament, technology and manpower into forensic laboratories, so that they can be expanded throughout the country. Then alone can we improve the criminal justice system.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, I agree that to have a robust criminal justice system, we need to have adequate number of forensic laboratories across the country. The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing some of the projects and we are helping in establishing forensic laboratories in various parts of the country. The important part is that while we are talking about these six pillars to be integrated into the Integrated Criminal Justice System, the forensic laboratories are one area where State Governments also need to give emphasis upon. Otherwise, the limited resources being funded by the Central Government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs, will not be sufficient. So, I would like to call upon the State Governments to come forward and ensure that there are adequate number of forensic laboratories across the country.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, my submission through you is that it is the first responsibility of any Government to ensure that lives and properties of the people are protected, and for that, criminal justice system must render verdicts within a reasonable time. The Integrated Criminal Justice System has been initiated. It is a welcome step. But what do we make of the sincerity with which this is going to be implemented? The Mission Mode Project estimated a budget of ₹ 1,670 crore. Against that, all that has been released is ₹ 11 crore. Where is the sincerity in implementing this programme?

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the hon. Member is not very correct in stating the facts. As I mentioned, the ICJS is the extension of the CCTNS idea. The total approved cost was ₹ 2,000 crore. So far, we have released ₹ 1,548 crore. Almost 77.4 per cent has already been released to all the States. And barring Bihar and Rajasthan, all the States have already

implemented it properly. I must appreciate it. Bihar and Rajasthan also have come on board now. Recently, Rajasthan has started entering online FIR into the CCTNS in more than fifty per cent of its total police stations. Bihar also has started using the web portal which is shared by the Ministry of Home Affairs while entering the FIR. In that way, all the States and Union Territories of India are coming. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Your answer says that an amount of ₹ 11 crore has been released.

SHRI KIREN RIJU: You are talking about one component. There are a large number of components. The hon. Member is referring to one of them.

#### बिहार में सीता की जन्म स्थली के निकट पुरातात्विक खुदाई

\*426. श्री प्रभात झा : क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास बिहार के सीतामढ़ी स्थित रामायणकालीन सीता जन्म-स्थली से संबंधित कोई ऐतिहासिक प्रमाण उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सीतामढ़ी स्थित सीता जन्म-स्थली के पास कभी कोई पुरातात्विक खुदायी की गयी थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेश शर्मा): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) से (घ) सीता की जन्मस्थली आस्था का विषय है, जो प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण पर निर्भर नहीं करता। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने अब तक सीतामढ़ी जिला (बिहार) में कोई उत्खनन नहीं किया है, अतः इसके पास सीतामढ़ी के सीता की जन्मस्थली के रूप में होने से संबंधित कोई ऐतिहासिक प्रमाण नहीं है। तथापि, वाल्मिकी रामायण, वर्तमान में जिसकी अवधि दूसरी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व दिनांकित की गई है, में सीता के मिथिला क्षेत्र में जन्म होने का उल्लेख किया गया है।

#### Archaeological excavations near birth place of Sita in Bihar

†\*426. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has any historical proof regarding Ramayana-era birthplace of Sita at Sitamarhi, Bihar;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.