

Rape cases of minor girls and women

1332. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been sharp rise in rape cases of minor girls and women in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years, State-wise and in metropolitan cities;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that conviction rate is very low in such cases; and
- (d) what steps Government is taking to get rid of pending cases of rape through Fast Track Special Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India" . The published reports are available till the year 2016. Details of State/UT-wise and City-wise cases registered under Section 4 and 6 of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 [read with Section 376 Indian Penal Code (IPC) during the period from 2014 to 2016 are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). Details of State/UT-wise and City-wise cases registered under Rape (Section 376 IPC) during the period from 2014 to 2016 are given in Statement-III and IV respectively (*See below*). The data does not indicate any such sharp rise.

(c) Details of conviction rate for cases under Section 4 and 6 of POCSO Act, 2012 (read with Section 376 IPC) and rape (Section 376 IPC) during the period from 2014 to 2016 are as below:—

Year	Conviction Rate for cases under	
	Section 4 and 6 of POCSO Act, 2012 (read with Section 376 IPC)	Rape (Section 376 IPC)
2014	30.7	28.0
2015	35.2	29.4
2016	28.2	25.5

(d) For the purposes of providing a speedy trial, section 28 of the POCSO Act provides for designation of Special Courts to try the offences under this Act. Empowered Committee for Nirbhaya Fund in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has also recommended setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts for expeditious trial and disposal of rape cases.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Section 4 and 6 of
POCSO Act during 2014-16*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	522	621	459
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	44	49
3.	Assam	265	585	586
4.	Bihar	151	158	170
5.	Chhattisgarh	1017	1014	984
6.	Goa	57	50	40
7.	Gujarat	383	1172	1054
8.	Haryana	417	485	532
9.	Himachal Pradesh	154	139	146
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	28	21
11.	Jharkhand	83	87	205
12.	Karnataka	992	1073	1136
13.	Kerala	859	822	957
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2406	2248	2467
15.	Maharashtra	1837	2234	2292
16.	Manipur	42	33	39
17.	Meghalaya	97	129	122

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	107	86	99
19.	Nagaland	11	12	21
20.	Odisha	846	1054	1258
21.	Punjab	488	462	410
22.	Rajasthan	906	771	858
23.	Sikkim	47	40	66
24.	Tamil Nadu	655	1073	1169
25.	Telangana	589	840	690
26.	Tripura	151	98	108
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3480	2034	2115
28.	Uttarakhand	108	104	91
29.	West Bengal	813	1106	718
TOTAL STATE(S)		17565	18602	18862
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	27	1
31.	Chandigarh	32	41	41
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	14	9
33.	Daman and Diu	1	4	8
34.	Delhi UT	1022	939	813
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2
36.	Puducherry	19	27	29i
TOTAL UT(S)		1096	1052	903
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		18661	19654	19765

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

*City-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Section 4 and 6 of POCSO
Act during 2014-16*

Sl.No.	Cities	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	31	137	139
2.	Bengaluru (Karnataka)	155	196	233
3.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	38	98	93
4.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	14	15	9
5.	Delhi	895	773	724
6.	Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	19	32	20
7.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	93	74	85
8.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	103	107	111
9.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	43	57	65
10.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	22	14	28
11.	Kochi (Kerala)	23	23	25
12.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	30	71	47
13.	Kozhikode (Kerala)	14	10	28
14.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	5	41	32
15.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	348	448	455
16.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	63	94	81
17.	Patna (Bihar)	1	0	0
18.	Pune (Maharashtra)	88	156	185
19.	Surat (Gujarat)	51	138	92
20.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	24	21	9
21.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	34	20	10
22.	Amritsar (Punjab)	20	17	17
23.	Asansol (Assam)	14	18	25

1	2	3	4	5
24	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	23	31	32
25	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	69	168	119
26	Chandigarh City	27	36	38
27	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	2	0	0
28	Durg-Bhilainagar (Chhattisgarh)	46	51	55
29	Faridabad (Haryana)	12	56	83
30	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	46	64	56
31	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	61	63	98
32	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)	5	11	20
33	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	23	34	17
34	Kannur (Kerala)	8	12	11
35	Kollam (Kerala)	49	38	46
36	Kota (Rajasthan)	23	15	18
37	Ludhiana (Punjab)	59	51	55
38	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	7	30	25
39	Malappuram (Kerala)	7	6	12
40	Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)	41	15	14
41	Nasik (Maharashtra)	17	20	17
42	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	106	79	69
43	Rajkot (Gujarat)	15	0	65
44	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	0	0	19
45	Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	0	3	3
46	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	34	33	57
47.	Thrissur (Kerala)	27	27	28
48.	Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)	0	0	4
49.	Vadodara (Gujarat)	9	81	46

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	32	36	35
51.	Vasai Virar (Maharashtra)	30	38	53
52.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	38	30	38
53.	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	26	28	27
TOTAL		2970	3616	3573

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Rape during 2014-16

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	961	1027	994
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	71	92
3.	Assam	1980	1733	1779
4.	Bihar	1127	1041	1008
5.	Chhattisgarh	1436	1560	1626
6.	Goa	95	86	61
7.	Gujarat	841	503	982
8.	Haryana	1174	1070	1187
9.	Himachal Pradesh	283	244	252
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	331	296	256
11.	Jharkhand	1050	1053	1109
12.	Karnataka	1324	589	1655
13.	Kerala	1347	1256	1656
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5076	4391	4882
15.	Maharashtra	3438	4144	4189

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	75	46	55
17.	Meghalaya	118	93	190
18.	Mizoram	120	58	23
19.	Nagaland	30	35	26
20.	Odisha	1978	2251	1983
21.	Punjab	981	886	838
22.	Rajasthan	3759	3644	3656
23.	Sikkim	47	5	92
24.	Tamil Nadu	455	421	319
25.	Telangana	979	1105	1278
26.	Tripura	239	213	207
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3467	3025	4816
28.	Uttarakhand	270	283	336
29.	West Bengal	1466	1199	1110
TOTAL STATE(S)		34530	32328	36657
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	36	30
31.	Chandigarh	59	72	68
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	8	14
33.	Daman and Diu	2	5	12
34.	Delhi UT	2096	2199	2155
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	5
36.	Puducherry	10	3	6
TOTAL UT(S)		2205	2323	2290
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		36735	34651	38947

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-IV*City-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Rape during 2014-16*

Sl.No.	Cities	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	100	59	112
2.	Bengaluru (Karnataka)	104	112	321
3.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	65	25	25
4.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	5	2	0
5.	Delhi	1813	1893	1996
6.	Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	75	40	105
7.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	126	113	170
8.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	185	76	179
9.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	263	279	330
10.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	19	24	54
11.	Kochi (Kerala)	64	51	62
12.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	36	33	15
13.	Kozhikode (Kerala)	35	32	52
14.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	52	67	102
15.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	607	712	712
16.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	113	166	171
17.	Patna (Bihar)	54	63	54
18.	Pune (Maharashtra)	189	266	354
19.	Surat (Gujarat)	94	43	121
20.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	38	51	50
21.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	20	20	24
22.	Amritsar (Punjab)	34	27	35
23.	Asansol (Assam)	16	35	23
24.	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	27	65	90

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	178	133	237
26.	Chandigarh City	51	64	61
27.	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	13	25	48
28.	Durg-Bhilainagar (Chhattisgarh)	53	84	83
29.	Faridabad (Haryana)	101	128	144
30.	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	106	115	121
31.	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	113	83	128
32.	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)	36	45	49
33.	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	68	152	71
34.	Kannur (Kerala)	17	12	19
35.	Kollam (Kerala)	78	56	76
36.	Kota (Rajasthan)	100	91	94
37.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	111	101	88
38.	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	6	13	6
39.	Malappuram (Kerala)	10	19	33
40.	Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)	40	24	52
41.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	28	30	30
42.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	88	125	105
43.	Rajkot (Gujarat)	17	19	42
44.	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	46	69	54
45.	Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	12	12	8
46.	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	56	38	66
47.	Thrissur (Kerala)	38	45	46
48.	Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)	3	2	4
49.	Vadodara (Gujarat)	23	15	16
50.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	27	43	55
51.	Vasai Virar (Maharashtra)	60	79	100

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	64	53	72
53.	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	84	87	81
TOTAL		5761	6016	7146

Source: Crime in India.

Revision of SDRF norms

1333. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has revised State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) norms in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has increased the relief amount under various heads during the said period;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has increased the annual allocation for SDRF to States on upward revision of relief amount; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) The list of items and norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Funds (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Funds(NDRF) is reviewed normally after the award of successive Finance Commissions. Taking into account various factors, the Central Government had holistically reviewed and revised the norms of assistance under SDRF and NDRF on 8th April, 2015 for the period 2015-20. While revising the norms, a liberal approach to facilitate the states was adopted. Norms of assistance have been relaxed to cover the crop loss of 33% and above from earlier criteria of 50% and above crop loss. Scale of assistance for all items other than ex-gratia payment and agriculture input subsidy, was increased by 36%. Escalation factor of 50% was adopted for agriculture input subsidy and quantum of *ex-gratia* payment was enhanced from ₹1.5 lakh to 4 lakh per deceased person. These norms are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website: www.ndmindia.nic.in.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The details of annual allocation under SDRF to States are given in the Statement.