

Crimes against women

356. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of crimes against women have increased manifold over the years in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the case disposal rate of police remains very poor;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken to curb the crimes against women and to strengthen the police force to deal with such crimes against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) 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 2018. As per the published information, cases reported and cases disposal rate under crime against women during 2016 to 2018 are as below:

Year	Cases Reported (CR)	Cases Disposal Rate (CDR) by Police
2016	338954	67.0
2017	359849	66.6
2018	378277	66.3

However, a comparison of Crime Rate (Crime Rate=Number of cases reported/Mid-Year projected population in lakhs) of various crime heads on crimes against women in the last three years shows no uniform trend. The Government has taken several steps to spread awareness amongst the citizens, sensitization of police officers at various levels, issuance of advisories for compulsory registration of FIRs and penal provisions for non-registration of FIRs etc. This has improved reporting of crimes against women.

- (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including crime against women/girls are with the

respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of law.

Government of India gives utmost importance to safety of women and has taken a number of initiatives in this regard, which are given below:

- (i) The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 was enacted for effective deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of girls below the age of 12 years. The Act also *inter-alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months.
- (ii) Emergency Response Support System provides a pan-India, single internationally recognized number (112) based system for all emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress.
- (iii) The Ministry of Home (MHA) has launched a cyber-crime reporting portal on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content.
- (iv) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in first Phase in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai). The projects have been prepared by State Governments, taking into account the need for identification of hot spots for crimes against women for development of critical assets in various areas including infrastructure, technology adoption and capacity building in community through awareness programmers.
- (v) MHA has launched the "National Database on Sexual Offenders" (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.
- (vi) MHA has launched an online analytic tool "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- (vii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic

Science Laboratory, Chandigarh, MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.

- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers have commenced.
- (ix) In addition, to the above-mentioned measures, MHA has been issuing advisories from time to time to States/UTs to deal with crimes against women, which are available at www.mha.gov.in.

CAA protest in Mangaluru

357. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of video evidence of a conspiracy of violence and possible consequences of threat to human life in the city of Mangaluru during the recent CAA protests; and
- (b) whether Government upon completion of a magisterial enquiry employ and also direct the NIA to investigate and prosecute the conspirators who nearly washed Mangaluru with human blood, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per Schedule VII to the Constitution of India and the State Government concerned is primarily responsible for maintenance of law and order in the State and to take action against the culprits as per law. The Central Government monitors the law and order situation in the States and assists the State Governments in case of major law and order problem by deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) on the request of State Governments.

- (b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Strengthening of disaster management authority

358. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to focus on building disaster resilient infrastructure to minimise the loss of precious lives and property;