

Scheme for combating illicit trafficking

1180. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued revised guidelines of the scheme for 'assistance to States and UTs' for availing assistance for strengthening their enforcement capabilities in combating illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated to the State of Odisha under the above scheme in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued revised guidelines in respect of the scheme for "Assistance to States and UTs" *vide* communication No. 1-12020/52/2017-NCB-1 dated 05th January, 2018. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to States for strengthening their enforcement capabilities in combating illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and for capacity building activities including training of personnel. Assistance is provided for procurement of (i) Surveillance equipment; (ii) Laboratory equipment; (iii) Vehicles for patrolling/surveillance; (iv) Computers and accessories; (v) Fax machine and photocopiers and (vi) Training & other equipments useful for enforcement.

(c) During the period from 2017-2018 to 2019-20, a total amount of ₹ 63,13,286 - has been released to the State of Odisha as financial assistance under the scheme.

Steps for women safety and security in the country

1181. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Central Government to increase women safety and security in the country during the last three years;

(b) the conviction rate in Delhi and other parts of the country for crimes against women during the last three years;

(c) the steps being taken to increase the conviction rate; and

(d) the details of initiatives/programmes/ provisions that are currently being implemented by the Ministry for the purpose of women safety and security in the country?

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 crime in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2018. As per the published information, details of conviction rate under crimes against women during 2016 to 2018 in States/UTs (including Delhi) are given in Statement (*See below*).

'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 investigation and prosecution of crime against women rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, Government has taken a number of initiatives for safety of women across the country, 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 Affairs (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 & 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 16 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 kits to facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers.
- (ix) MHA has released financial assistance in March, 2020, to States/UTs for setting up/ strengthening of Women Help Desks in Police Stations.
- (x) 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.

Statement

*State/UT-wise conviction rate under total crimes against women
during 2016-2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.3	10.3	8.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.3	11.1	33.3
3.	Assam	7.2	9.4	3.4
4.	Bihar	18.6	18.4	28.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.2	34.4	34.2

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
6.	Goa	11.5	10.8	10.1
7.	Gujarat	3.4	3.1	3.8
8.	Haryana	13.4	15.4	17.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.8	11.3	14.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	4.1	5.1	5.2
11.	Jharkhand	31.4	46.2	26.1
12.	Karnataka	4.7	5.4	7.7
13.	Kerala	10.7	16.2	15.3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27.8	35.0	35.6
15.	Maharashtra	11.2	12.1	13.2
16.	Manipur	43.8	60.9	43.3
17.	Meghalaya	67.7	30.6	31.1
18.	Mizoram	88.8	71.4	90.2
19.	Nagaland	41.8	74.5	89.7
20.	Odisha	6.2	7.4	8.3
21.	Punjab	24.3	23.1	22.0
22.	Rajasthan	34.5	42.2	39.0
23.	Sikkim	35.5	55.1	38.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	20.9	15.6	19.4
25.	Telangana	8.1	6.2	10.9
26.	Tripura	24.7	22.8	15.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	52.6	66.4	60.3
28.	Uttarakhand	46.2	62.9	52.0
29.	West Bengal	3.3	3.2	5.3
TOTAL (STATES)		18.7	24.4	22.9

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016	2017	2018
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.3	9.2	22.0
31.	Chandigarh	24.4	27.1	43.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	9.5	10.9	6.0
33.	Daman and Diu**	0.0	22.2	33.3
34.	Delhi	28.4	35.4	33.0
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	62.5	0.0	40.0
TOTAL UT(s)		27.6	33.6	33.0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		18.9	24.6	23.1

*Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

** Now UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and UT of Daman and Diu have merged as one UT.

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim for the year 2018.

Source: Crime in India.

Increase in cases of violence against women in the country

1182. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been significant increase in cases of violence against women in the country in the past few years, especially cases of rape against the minor girl child mostly belonging to marginalised groups of society, especially in States like Uttar Pradesh;

(b) what concrete steps have been taken by Government to curb the cases of violence against women in the last three years; and

(c) what has been the budget allocation by Government for ensuring women safety in the last five years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) 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 five years shows no uniform trend. Separate data regarding cases