

ले. जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (रिटा.) (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Need for setting up of more Courts for fast track trial of offences against women and children

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. My submission is regarding the increasing incidences of rape and child sexual offences in our country. A couple of days before, we observed the International Women's Day. It is not that the Central Government and different State Governments are not taking any measures or any steps in this regard, but several Governments are taking different measures to contain this crime. I can proudly claim that my Government in Odisha, led by hon. Shri Naveen Patnaik, has been taking exemplary steps to get control over the situation. But, unfortunately, in spite of all the steps taken, these incidences of crime against women are increasing in this country. You know that according to the National Crime Records Bureau data, there has been, on an average, 87 rape cases every day in 2020, which is a 7 per cent rise in the crime against women that happened in 2019. In 2019 alone, overall 4,05,861 cases of crime against women had been reported. These are all reported cases. There are many cases which are not being reported because people and concerned families are very much concerned about their social prestige and social stigma. Therefore, many cases are not being reported in the Police Stations or before the authorities concerned. As is reported by the NCRB, the total number of child pornography and child rape incidences is 13,244 from March, 2020 to September, 2020, within six months' time. These are the reported cases. A couple of years before, there was Nirbhaya case in this country and the whole nation was rocked. After that, this Parliament enacted this POCSO Act. As per the provisions of POCSO Act, in such cases, FIR should be registered quickly and trial should be completed within six months. That is the provision of the Act. For that, there is a provision of setting up of Fast Track Courts in all the districts of the country. But, unfortunately, in many of the districts of the country, Fast Track Courts are yet to be set up. Therefore, many cases are pending for a longer time in the respective Courts. Therefore, my appeal to the Central Government is to ask the respective High Courts and the respective State Governments to set up Fast Track Courts as quickly as possible wherever no Fast Track Courts have been set up so far. A sufficient number of Fast Track Courts should be set up under the POCSO Act so that speedy trial can take place and the guilty can be taken to task.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

Low number of seats for Forensic Science in Medical colleges

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, जिस तरह से कोरोना महामारी के समय हमारे डॉक्टर्स व नर्सिंग वर्क्स द्वारा देश की सेवा की गई, वह काबिले-तारीफ है और इसके लिए पूरा देश उनको हाथ जोड़कर नमन करता है। परन्तु, आज मैं आपके माध्यम से एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय को इस सदन में उठाना चाहता हूँ।

आज देश में यदि किसी व्यक्ति की दुर्घटना में अज्ञात कारणों से मृत्यु होती है, तो इस तरह की हरेक परिस्थिति में वास्तविक मौत का कारण जानने के लिए उसका पोस्टमॉर्टम होना अनिवार्य होता है। इस पोस्टमॉर्टम की जो भी रिपोर्ट आती है, उसी के आधार पर पुलिस आगे की कार्रवाई करती है तथा न्यायालय भी उसी पोस्टमॉर्टम की रिपोर्ट को आधार मानकर अपना फैसला सुनाता है। जब यह पोस्टमॉर्टम रिपोर्ट इतनी जरूरी है, तब उसको तैयार करने के लिए ऐसे डॉक्टर्स होने चाहिए, जिन्होंने फॉरेंसिक साइंस में पढ़ाई की हो। परन्तु, यह दुर्भाग्य है कि बहुत सारे सरकारी अस्पतालों में फॉरेंसिक डॉक्टर्स की कमी होने के कारण अन्य विषयों के विशेषज्ञ डॉक्टर्स द्वारा यह ड्यूटी की जा रही है। इस कार्य को ज्यादातर सफाई कर्मचारी व वॉर्ड बॉयज़ करते हैं और डॉक्टर्स केवल खानापूर्ति करके इसकी रिपोर्ट पर सिग्नेचर कर देते हैं। जिस रिपोर्ट पर किसी व्यक्ति की ज़िन्दगी निर्भर हो, वह महज़ खानापूर्ति के द्वारा तैयार की जा