

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3824**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 16TH JULY, 2019/ ASHADHA 25, 1941 (SAKA)

CONVICTION RATE

3824. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH BITTU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the data released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in the past decades, the rate of conviction in crimes committed under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) has dropped considerably;

(b) if so, the conviction rate of various crimes at present along with the States which are lagging behind and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether inadequacy of investigation officers and prosecuting officers is one of the reason for the low conviction rate; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to increase the conviction rate?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY)**

(a): No, Sir. In fact, the conviction rate for the total cognizable crimes under IPC on all India basis has gone up from 42.4% in 2005 to 46.8% in 2016.

(b): Does not arise.

(c): Apart from inadequacy of investigation officers and prosecuting officers; inadequate infrastructure, judicial delays, witness turning

hostile, delay in reporting of crime resulting in loss of evidences, etc. are responsible for lower conviction rate.

(d): ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. However, in order to facilitate police in States/UTs to effectively deal with the crimes, Government of India has *inter alia* taken following measures:

(i) The Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared “Witness Protection Scheme, 2018” in consultation with the National Legal Service Authority, Bureau of Police Research & Development and the State Governments. This scheme provides for protection of witnesses based on the threat assessment. Hon’ble Supreme Court of India has endorsed the Scheme.

(ii) A common platform for filing reports, collecting and sharing information on crime and criminal at national level, Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks and Systems (CCTNS) has been implemented.

(iii) To make the justice delivery system speedy and transparent, an “Inter-operable Criminal Justice System” has been launched to integrate

CCTNS with the court and prison databases, as well as with other pillars of the criminal justice system such as Forensics, Prosecution and Juvenile homes in a phased manner.

(iv) In order to facilitate States/UTs, an online analytic tool for police called “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 has been launched.

(v) Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training has been given to over 3,664 personnel, including 410 Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber-crimes.

(vi) In order to improve investigation, steps have been taken to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a 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.

(vii) The Ministry of Home Affairs has also been providing funds to the State Governments for modernization of their Police Forces.