

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. † 362

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 19<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2019/ KARTIKA 28, 1941 (SAKA)

VIOLATION OF LAWS

† 362. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:  
SHRI SADASHIV KISAN LOKHANDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a growing trend towards violation of laws and taking the law into one's own hands in the country;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of the provisions made by the Government in this regard and the reasons for non-compliance of the said provisions; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of the said provisions?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)

(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 2017. The number of cases registered under cognizable IPC crimes during 2015, 2016 & 2017 were 29,49,400, 29,75,711 and 30,62,579 respectively and number of cases registered under cognizable Special Local Laws(SLL) crimes during 2015, 2016 & 2017 were 17,61,276, 18,55,804 and 19,44,465 respectively.

'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, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to States and UTs, from time to time, to maintain law and order and ensure that any person who takes law into his/her hand is punished promptly as per law. These advisories are available on the Ministry's website: [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in). Further, in order to facilitate police in States/UTs to effectively deal with the crimes, Government of India has inter alia taken following measures:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) In order to improve investigation, steps have been taken to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories.
- (iii) Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training is being imparted to Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber-crimes.
- (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) 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.

(vi) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) 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.

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

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