## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

## LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1391

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 11<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2020/MAGHA 22, 1941 (SAKA)

#### **RAPE INCIDENTS**

1391. SHRI A. RAJA: SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of rape cases including those that involved minors registered and persons sentenced to death in such cases during the last three years and the current year across the country including Tamil Nadu, State-wise;
- (b) whether it has increased over the last few years and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is planning for a time limit for completion of such kind of trials within the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented;
- (f) whether the Government proposes to launch any public or private social awareness drive or any other effective scheme to check the increasing incidents of rape in the country; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

#### **ANSWER**

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

(a) 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. The State/UT-wise (including Tamil Nadu) details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under Crime head Rape (Section 376 IPC) during the years 2016-2018 are available at Annexure-I.

Rape cases that involved minors where conviction has resulted in death sentence is not maintained by the NCRB separately.

- (b) The published data shows no such trend. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs 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 such cases.
- (c)to (g): 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 a girl below the age of 12 years. The Act also inter-alia mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each.

'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 women rests 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. In pursuance to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, Government of India has finalized a scheme in August 2019 for setting up of a total

### L.S.US.Q.NO. 1391 FOR 11.02.2020

of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) inclusive of 389 POCSO Courts across the country for expeditious trial and disposal of pending cases pertaining to Rape and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, in a time bound manner under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

- 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.

### L.S.US.Q.NO. 1391 FOR 11.02.2020

- 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 kits to facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers.
  - 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 <a href="https://www.mha.gov.in">www.mha.gov.in</a>.

\*\*\*

		2016						2017						2018					
SL	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	994	937	79	1186	1131	107	988	908	78	1550	1252	149	971	898	66	1666	1425	113
	Arunachal																		
2	Pradesh	92	63	14	102	77	14	59	48	1	83	74	1	67	52	3	75	60	3
3	Assam	1779	1276	103	1976	1359	104	1772	1214	73	2515	2009	76	1648	1283	45	1874	1334	47
4	Bihar	1008	1157	146	997	1216	174	605	648	112	1738	791	134	651	721	89	1130	1062	123
5	Chhattisgarh	1626	1608	453	1992	1927	565	1908	1865	490	2201	2156	618	2091	1959	412	2422	2292	463
6	Goa	61	57	11	68	61	11	76	88	10	91	91	15	61	73	3	67	98	7
7	Gujarat	982	874	26	1369	1278	27	477	478	22	754	732	37	553	508	18	803	793	20
8	Haryana	1187	827	123	1334	1224	175	1099	693	165	987	886	203	1296	769	148	1080	1007	182
9	Himachal Pradesh	252	223	42	329	311	53	249	197	28	280	237	29	344	309	27	434	424	31
	Jammu &																		
10	Kashmir*	256	185	9	343	268	9	296	185	16	311	308	23	320	209	23	347	332	29
11	Jharkhand	1109	878	187	1270	961	204	914	763	422	1323	851	426	1090	823	127	999	902	129
12	Karnataka	1655	1311	91	1929	1638	105	546	548	63	921	881	71	492	481	78	685	675	84
13	Kerala	1656	1558	81	1968	1754	99	2003	1868	150	2488	2107	159	1945	1657	158	2214	1957	218
14	Madhya Pradesh	4882	4771	990	6692	6530	1399	5562	5613	1409	7643	7611	1694	5433	5353	1016	7074	7018	1235
15	Maharashtra	4189	3825	317	5153	4960	430	1933	1861	138	2990	2208	195	2142	1858	183	3267	2386	217
16	Manipur	55	51	2	39	51	5	40	26	6	40	28	9	52	26	4	58	34	4
17	Meghalaya	190	168	64	179	282	103	119	75	9	134	119	11	87	50	8	94	50	8
18	Mizoram	23	27	21	28	32	23	25	24	8	31	31	10	50	44	3	51	44	3
19	Nagaland	26	28	8	25	31	10	10	16	15	25	17	16	10	9	9	13	10	9
20	Odisha	1983	1996	142	2235	2293	206	2070	2117	154	2477	2454	181	918	1239	143	1403	1452	149
21	Punjab	838	654	174	928	857	219	530	368	110	623	535	129	831	670	161	876	847	204
22	Rajasthan	3656	2084	345	2822	2831	535	3305	1836	661	2471	2430	810	4335	2374	521	3131	3134	691
23	Sikkim	92	64	5	100	72	5	17	23	8	30	29	9	16	14	5	15	15	8
24	Tamil Nadu	319	386	91	544	556	113	283	321	60	531	469	101	331	319	60	501	412	85
25	Telangana	1278	942	80	1566	1175	93	552	464	44	879	632	46	606	461	22	1201	810	22
26	Tripura	207	168	36	235	192	38	95	92	16	131	112	19	97	99	9	134	138	10
27	Uttar Pradesh	4816	3708	747	8188	5462	1057	4246	3436	1170	5718	5635	1341	3946	3252	1064	5748	5232	1517
28	Uttarakhand	336	263	61	334	312	78	374	305	79	402	408	87	561	352	35	521	505	41
29	West Bengal	1110	1318	115	2268	2385	128	1084	1263	72	1784	1825	75	1069	858	80	1148	1066	92
	TOTAL STATE(S)	36657	31407	4563	46199	41226	6089	31237	27343	5589	41151	36918	6674	32013	26720	4520	39031	35514	5744
30	A&N Islands	30	23	0	36	27	0	13	12	0	14	14	0	30	37	2	41	44	2
31	Chandigarh	68	57	17	82	78	19	65	65	28	81	81	46	86	52	24	70	69	39
32	D&N Haveli**	14	18	2	17	22	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	7	3	1	10	3	1
33	Daman & Diu**	12	8	0	9	3	0	7	11	2	7	9	2	3	3	2	3	4	5
34	Delhi	2155	2109	156	2444	2162	178	1229	1306	202	1933	1503	234	1215	1654	159	1960	1879	178
35	Lakshadweep	5	2	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
36	Puducherry	6	4	1	5	4	1	7	10	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	2290	2221	176	2598	2299	200	1322	1407	233	2046	1616	283	1343	1749	188	2086	1999	225
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	38947	33628	4739	48797	43525	6289	32559	28750	5822	43197	38534	6957	33356	28469	4708	41117	37513	5969
Source: Crime in India  Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim for the year 2018																			

<sup>\*</sup>Now UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Laddakh