

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 456**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 4TH FEBRUARY, 2020/ MAGHA 15, 1941 (SAKA)

COMPLIANCE OF LAWS

**†456. SHRI SADASHIV KISAN LOKHANDE:
SHRIMATI ANNPURNA DEVI:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tendency to defy laws and to take the law into one's own hand is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the provisions made by the Government along with the reasons due to which these provisions are not being followed; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure proper and 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 2018. Crime rate (Crime Rate = Number of cases reported / Mid-year projected population in lakhs) for the last 3 years are as below:

Year	Crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC)	Crimes under Special & Local Laws (SLL)
2016	233.6	145.7
2017	237.7	150.9
2018	236.7	146.7

‘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. 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 modernize and upgrade Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories.

(iii) Cyber Crime Forensic Training 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 facilitate integration of data in major pillars of Criminal Justice in the country, i.e., Police, Prisons, Forensics, Prosecution and Courts, MHA has commenced 'Inter-operable Criminal Justice System' 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.

(viii) Capacity building of Investigating officers, Prosecutors, Judicial officers through training is continuously being undertaken in Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) and Lok Nayak Jayprakash Narayan [National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science \(NICFS\)](#).
