GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1649

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 16TH MARCH, 2022/ PHALGUNA 25, 1943 (SAKA)

CONTROLLING CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

1649 # SHRI NEERAJ DANGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to strengthen the police force in order to control and deal with the crimes against women;

(b) whether it is a fact that disposal rate of cases of crime against women has been very poor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI AJAY KUMAR MISHRA)

(a) to (c): '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 investigation and prosecution of crime against women, rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provision of laws.

Further, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2020. The details of State/UT-

wise Cases Registered, Cases Chargesheeted and Cases Convicted under Crimes against Women for the year 2020 is available at Annexure. However, Government has taken the following measures to control and deal with the cases concerning crime against women:-

i. **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 girls below the age of 12 years. The Act also, inter-alia, mandates completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet in rape cases in 2 months and trials also to be completed in 2 months.**

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 Affairs (MHA) has launched a cyber-crime reporting portal on 20thSeptember, 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).

v. MHA has launched the "National Database on Sexual Offenders" (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.

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 23 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 kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs have been undertaken for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers. Bureau of Police Research & Development has distributed 14,950 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to States/ UTs as orientation kit as part of training.

ix. MHA has also approved two projects for setting up and strengthening of Women Help Desks in police stations and Anti-Human Trafficking Units in all districts of the country.

x. 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 www.mha.gov.in

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ANNEXURE-I

RS.US.Q.NO. 1649 FOR 16.03.2022

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON)under Crime against Women during the year 2020				
SL	**State/UT**	**2020**		
		CR	**CCS**	**CON**
1	Andhra Pradesh	17089	13106	279
2	Arunachal Pradesh	281	227	1
3	Assam	26352	16314	140
4	Bihar	15359	9787	174
5	Chhattisgarh	7385	6288	870
6	Goa	219	176	11
7	Gujarat	8028	7522	59
8	Haryana	13000	7662	168
9	Himachal Pradesh	1614	1261	49
10	Jharkhand	7630	5704	992
11	Karnataka	12680	10354	163
12	Kerala	10139	9497	1367
13	Madhya Pradesh	25640	22141	2017
14	Maharashtra	31954	27104	668
15	Manipur	247	110	2
16	Meghalaya	568	377	63
17	Mizoram	172	167	72
18	Nagaland	39	25	13
19	Odisha	25489	22729	144
20	Punjab	4838	3518	194
21	Rajasthan	34535	18311	3780
22	Sikkim	140	106	11
23	Tamil Nadu	6630	4838	392
24	Telangana	17791	17124	801
25	Tripura	874	794	34
26	Uttar Pradesh	49385	41109	8386
27	Uttarakhand	2846	2037	99
28	West Bengal	36439	31354	73
	TOTAL STATE(S)	**357363**	**279742**	**21022**
29	A&N Islands	143	149	15
30	Chandigarh	301	197	11
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu+	61	57	2
32	Delhi	10093	9028	403
33	Jammu & Kashmir*	3405	2003	19
34	Ladakh	9	9	14
35	Lakshadweep	15	8	2
36	Puducherry	113	110	63
	TOTAL UT(S)	**14140**	**11561**	**529**
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	**371503**	**291303**	**21551**
Source: Crime in India				