

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1757
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.12.2022

MAKING THE COUNTRY FREE FROM WOMEN AND CHILD ABUSE

1757. SHRI NARESH BANSAL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy and programme put in place to ensure the compliance of provisions for protection against physical and mental torture of women for making the country free from women and child abuse, whether it has helped to control women and child abuse, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the special action plan and implementation plan for ensuring equal opportunities and restoration of social, economic and political justice for women during the next five years; and
- (c) whether the above mechanism is sufficient to lessen the cases of women and child abuse, if so, State-wise details thereof during the last five years?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) to (c): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including investigation and prosecution of crime against women and children rests primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offenses under the extant provisions of laws.

However, safety and security of women and children in the country is of utmost priority for the Government of India. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been administering various special laws relating to protection of women and children such as 'The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005', 'The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961', 'The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986', 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013', and 'The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006'. India is

signatory to United Nations Convention on Right of Child (UNCRC) since 1992. In adherence to its commitment to ensure child rights, the Government has framed the National Policy for Children 2013 and National Plan of Action 2016. It has also framed Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 and Commissions for Protection of Child Right (CPCR) Act, 2005.

The Juvenile Justice Act mandates a security net of service delivery structures to provide Institutional or non-institutional care for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. The POCSO Act acknowledges various kind of child sex abuse and provides stringent punishment for the same. It provides for child friendly procedures at every stage of trial and stipulates mandatory reporting of the crime. Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 was enacted for effective legal deterrence against sexual offenses. Further, 'The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018' has also been enacted making the punishment for offenses like rape more stringent by including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years. The Ministry is also implementing a centrally sponsored scheme i.e. Child Protection Services to support service delivery structures along with Institutional and non- Institutional care and protection by States/UTs.

The Government of India had set up a dedicated non- lapsable fund called 'Nirbhaya Fund' for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. Under Nirbhaya Framework an Empowered Committee (EC) of officers under chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) appraises and recommends the project proposals of Ministries/departments and state governments for funding under Nirbhaya Fund. While some of the appraised projects are directly implemented by Central Ministries/ Departments; majority of the projects are implemented through State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in which Central Government releases the funds to States/ UTs as per prescribed fund-sharing pattern of respective projects/ schemes. Thereafter, implementation on ground is done by the States/ UTs in the given timelines. The Empowered Committee reviews the status of implementation of projects, and expenditure on approved projects from time to time in conjunction with the concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Implementing Agencies.

Some of the important projects sanctioned under Nirbhaya Fund include One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Helpline (WHL), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) which is a pan-India single number (112)/ mobile app based system for emergencies; a cyber-crime reporting portal to report obscene content; Safe City Projects in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai), training and skill development programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers; distribution of Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) Kits to States/ UTs; establishment of State of Art DNA Laboratory at CFSL, Chandigarh; assistance to 24 States/ UTs to strengthen Forensic Science Laboratories; setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including

exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts for speedy disposal of cases of rape and cases under POCSO Act; setting up/ strengthening of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all districts of the country; setting up/ strengthening of Women Help Desks (WHDs) at Police Stations etc. The Government has also put in place Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences, an online analytic tool for tracking and monitoring of investigation. A National Database of Sexual Offender (NDSO) has also been created.

Further, the Government has launched 'Mission Shakti' – as umbrella scheme for the safety, security and empowerment of women through life cycle continuum for implementation during the 15th Finance Commission period by making them equal partners in nation building through convergence across Ministries/ Departments and different levels of governance, greater participation and support of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other local self governance bodies and Jan Sahabagita, while also strengthening digital infrastructure for last mile tracking of service delivery. While the components under sub-scheme 'Sambal' of Mission Shakti address the issues of safety and security of women and girls, the components under sub-scheme 'Samarthya' are for empowerment of women. One of the components under Mission Shakti namely Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) is a comprehensive programme to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of empowerment of girls and women.

Ministry of Women and Child Development has engaged the services of National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) for providing basic and advanced training under the project named "Stree Manoraksha" to the staff of One Stop Centres (OSCs) across the country on handling psycho-social and mental health care needs to support the women facing violence and women in distress.

As special action plan, the OSCs have been designated a mainstay at district level under Mission Shakti for all activities related to safety and security of women and girls. As of now 801 OSC's have been sanctioned and 730 OSC's are functional.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes data on crimes, including crime against women and children in its publication 'Crime in India', which is available for the year upto 2021. The State / UT-wise details of crime against women and children for last five years are at Annexure.

Increase in number of crimes against women and children may not reflect the actual trend as it may be an outcome of increased awareness among women and children towards their legal rights due to various awareness and outreach activities of the Government. Further, the Government recognizes that the incidence of crime against women and children cannot be controlled unless mindset of people, in general, undergoes a positive change. Therefore, The Government of India conducts awareness generation programs and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women and their rights through workshops, cultural events, seminars, trainings, advertisements in print and electronic media etc.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1757 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 21.12.2022
REGARDING 'MAKING THE COUNTRY FREE FROM WOMEN AND CHILD ABUSE'**

**Number of Crime against Women (IPC+SLL) as per data reported by National
Crime Records Bureau**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Andhra Pradesh	17909	16438	17746	17089	17752
2	Arunachal Pradesh	337	368	317	281	366
3	Assam	23082	27687	30025	26352	29046
4	Bihar	14711	16920	18587	15359	17950
5	Chhattisgarh	7996	8587	7689	7385	7344
6	Goa	369	362	329	219	224
7	Gujarat	8133	8329	8799	8028	7348
8	Haryana	11370	14326	14683	13000	16658
9	Himachal Pradesh	1246	1633	1636	1614	1599
10	Jharkhand	5911	7083	8760	7630	8110
11	Karnataka	14078	13514	13828	12680	14468
12	Kerala	11057	10461	11462	10139	13539
13	Madhya Pradesh	29788	28942	27560	25640	30673
14	Maharashtra	31979	35497	37144	31954	39526
15	Manipur	236	271	266	247	302
16	Meghalaya	567	571	558	568	685
17	Mizoram	301	249	170	172	176
18	Nagaland	79	75	43	39	54
19	Odisha	20098	20274	23183	25489	31352
20	Punjab	4620	5302	5886	4838	5662
21	Rajasthan	25993	27866	41550	34535	40738
22	Sikkim	163	172	125	140	130
23	Tamil Nadu	5397	5822	5934	6630	8501
24	Telangana	17521	16027	18394	17791	20865
25	Tripura	972	907	1070	874	807
26	Uttar Pradesh	56011	59445	59853	49385	56083
27	Uttarakhand	1944	2817	2541	2846	3431
28	West Bengal	30992	30394	29859	36439	35884
29	A&N Islands	132	147	135	143	169
30	Chandigarh	453	442	515	301	343
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu [@]	46+	54+	82+	61	99
32	Delhi	13076	13640	13395	10093	14277
33	Jammu & Kashmir [@]	3129*	3437*	3069*	3405	3937
34	Ladakh [@]	-	-	-	9	18
35	Lakshadweep	6	11	38	15	9
36	Puducherry	147	166	95	113	153

'+' Combined data of erstwhile D&N Haveli UT and Daman & Diu UT

'*' Data of erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh

'@' Data of newly created Union Territory

Number of Crime against Children (IPC+SLL) as per data reported by National Crime Records Bureau

SL	State/UT	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2397	2672	2524	2648	2669
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	138	166	153	113	162
3.	Assam	4951	5447	6608	4622	5282
4.	Bihar	5386	7340	9320	6591	6894
5.	Chhattisgarh	6518	6924	5665	5056	6001
6.	Goa	196	182	167	125	151
7.	Gujarat	3955	4929	4685	4075	4515
8.	Haryana	4169	4869	5119	4338	5700
9.	Himachal Pradesh	528	772	748	636	740
10.	Jharkhand	1247	1479	1674	1795	1867
11.	Karnataka	5890	6131	6305	5471	7261
12.	Kerala	3562	4253	4754	3941	4536
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19038	18992	19028	17008	19173
14.	Maharashtra	16918	18892	19592	14371	17261
15.	Manipur	109	128	148	125	143
16.	Meghalaya	379	385	379	415	481
17.	Mizoram	220	198	125	142	122
18.	Nagaland	93	70	59	31	51
19.	Odisha	3185	5217	7012	6330	7899
20.	Punjab	2133	2308	2625	2121	2556
21.	Rajasthan	5180	5150	7385	6580	7653
22.	Sikkim	190	221	163	147	149
23.	Tamil Nadu	3529	4155	4139	4338	6064
24.	Telangana	3580	3747	4212	4200	5667
25.	Tripura	276	271	311	260	236
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19145	19936	18943	15271	16838

27.	Uttarakhand	829	1306	1214	1066	1245
28.	West Bengal	6551	6286	6191	10248	9523
29.	A&N Islands	119	162	153	141	124
30.	Chandigarh	275	288	264	209	234
31.	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu@	55+	72+	96+	67	104
32.	Delhi	7852	8246	7783	5362	7118
33.	Jammu & Kashmir@	359*	473*	470*	606	845
34.	Ladakh@	-	-	-	2	1
35.	Lakshadweep	4	8	26	9	17
36.	Puducherry	76	89	50	71	122

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'*' Data of erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh

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