

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*254**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 18<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2024/ AGRAHAYANA 27, 1946  
(SAKA)**

**CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN**

**\*254 SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:**

**Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

- (a) the number of crimes against women registered for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;**
- (b) the number of cases ending in conviction, acquittal or those that remain pending for different periods of time in courts;**
- (c) whether Government has identified the reasons for increasing number of crimes against women; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to ensure safety and security of women?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR)**

**(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*254 FOR 18.12.2024.**

**(a) & (b): National Crime Records Bureau compiles statistical data on crimes as reported to it by the States/UTs and publishes the same in its publication "Crime in India". The latest published report pertains to the year 2022. State/UT-wise details of Cases Registered, Cases Chargesheeted, Cases Convicted, Cases Acquitted and Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year under Crime against Women during 2020-2022 are at Annexure.**

**(c): The increased level of education and awareness in the society about women's rights, improved law enforcement mechanism, increasing ease of access to police stations and facilities for registration of cases, training and sensitization of police, strict action against erring officials etc., have led to better reporting of crime.**

**(d): '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 rests with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The State Governments/ UT Administrations are competent to deal with such**

**offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, Government of India has taken a number of initiatives for safety of women across the country, which are given below:-**

**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 to also be completed in 2 months.**

**ii. With the introduction of three new Criminal Laws, for the first time the provisions relating to the crimes against women have been rearranged and placed under one Chapter in Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. A new offence for having sexual intercourse on false promise of marriage, employment, promotion or by concealing identity etc. has been incorporated. This provision acts as a deterrent and provides protection to women. Besides, punishment for gang rape of a woman below the age of 18 years, will be life imprisonment till remainder of the convict's natural life or death. Earlier, the age-limit for such mode of Punishment was 12 years.**

**iii. Emergency Response Support System provides a pan-India, single internationally recognized number (112) based system for all emergencies with a location-based service/global positioning service for identifying location of distressed caller and facilitating dispatch of field resources to the location of distress.**

**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 and Mumbai).**

**v. The Government has launched the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal ([www.cybercrime.gov.in](http://www.cybercrime.gov.in)) to enable the public to report all types of cyber crimes, with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) provides financial assistance under the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme, to the States/UTs for their capacity building.**

**vi. 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 by law enforcement agencies.**

**vii. MHA has launched an online analytic tool “Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences” for Police on 19th February 2019 to facilitate them to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.**

**viii. 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.**

**ix. 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 18,020 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to States/ UTs as orientation kit as part of training.**

**x. MHA has implemented 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.**

**xi. In addition to the above-mentioned measures, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories from time to time with a view to help the States/UTs to effectively deal with crimes against women, which are available at [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in).**

**Further, Ministry of Women & Child Development is implementing One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme across the country. The objectives of the One Stop Centre Scheme are to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof and facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including police, medical, legal aid, temporary shelter, counselling and psychological support to fight against any form of violence against women.**

**The Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL) Scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Women & Child Development since 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2015 with the aim to provide an immediate and 24-hour emergency and**

**non-emergency response to women affected by violence across the country by referral service. Under the Scheme, a toll-free round the clock telecom service through short code 181 is provided to women seeking support and information. Women Helpline has been integrated with the Emergency Response Support System 112 (ERSS-112) in 34 States/UTs and Child Helpline (1098) in 32 States/UTs. Presently, Women Helpline-181 is functional in 35 States/UTs.**

**Further, Department of Justice has implemented a scheme since 2019 to establish Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including exclusive POCSO Courts for expeditious disposal of rape and POCSO Act cases. As per available information, as of 31.10.2024, total 750 FTSCs including 408 exclusive POCSO Courts are functional in 30 States/UTs. Since the inception of scheme, these Courts have disposed of more than 2,87,000 cases.**

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**State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases Acquitted (CAQ) and Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY) under Crime against Women during 2020-2022**

SL	State/UT	2020					2021					2022				
		CR	CCS	CON	CAQ	CPTEY	CR	CCS	CON	CAQ	CPTEY	CR	CCS	CON	CAQ	CPTEY
1	Andhra Pradesh	17089	13106	279	3871	43466	17752	16084	176	2948	51641	25503	24456	414	8485	59575
2	Arunachal Pradesh	281	227	1	1	2729	366	298	21	12	2944	335	268	29	27	3137
3	Assam	26352	16314	140	4068	78562	29046	17545	148	3647	92042	14148	12108	512	10056	90075
4	Bihar	15359	9787	174	222	90936	17950	12376	521	430	101701	20222	16246	1059	677	115796
5	Chhattisgarh	7385	6288	870	1261	28556	7344	6699	819	1726	32533	8693	7258	3214	1883	34270
6	Goa	219	176	11	58	1664	224	178	4	63	1755	273	207	16	103	1811
7	Gujarat	8028	7522	59	1158	91732	7348	6868	127	2398	96001	7731	6757	228	4019	98357
8	Haryana	13000	7662	168	876	30071	16658	9057	467	2174	36475	16743	9347	591	3902	41260
9	Himachal Pradesh	1614	1261	49	196	8136	1599	1280	72	266	8997	1551	1171	141	450	9370
10	Jharkhand	7630	5704	992	903	23157	8110	5779	606	629	27593	7678	6598	1208	2842	30019
11	Karnataka	12680	10354	163	3331	62856	14468	13033	512	5690	69194	17813	13612	540	9139	72455
12	Kerala	10139	9497	1367	5551	67542	13539	13417	502	2909	77147	15213	15782	803	6337	84532
13	Madhya Pradesh	25640	22141	2017	3092	104167	30673	26092	4057	6336	115771	32765	26512	6155	9031	121682
14	Maharashtra	31954	27104	668	3655	229242	39526	31885	996	6043	252852	45331	33821	1486	11309	271761
15	Manipur	247	110	2	7	863	302	125	8	18	958	248	121	22	13	1033
16	Meghalaya	568	377	63	40	2467	685	542	66	38	2882	690	525	69	94	3182
17	Mizoram	172	167	72	21	694	176	169	45	10	808	147	145	87	38	825
18	Nagaland #	39	25	13	1	189	54	41	7	3	219	49	47	9	5	248
19	Odisha	25489	22729	144	1427	135313	31352	25193	193	2120	158193	23648	18772	671	6613	169572
20	Punjab	4838	3518	194	566	11406	5662	3742	307	1116	13643	5572	3905	442	1865	14989
21	Rajasthan	34535	18311	3780	3137	93508	40738	22532	4180	4004	105202	45058	24578	4211	4807	116630
22	Sikkim	140	106	11	15	353	130	118	24	37	404	179	138	39	98	384
23	Tamil Nadu	6630	4838	392	1376	22568	8501	5642	500	2264	25291	9207	7882	882	3637	28345
24	Telangana	17791	17124	801	2329	49935	20865	19437	406	3211	60666	22066	20963	609	4486	68332
25	Tripura	874	794	34	150	4702	807	813	47	197	5148	752	680	66	380	5143
26	Uttar Pradesh	49385	41109	8386	4728	211604	56083	42727	7713	4787	240921	65743	50616	13099	4678	272625
27	Uttarakhand	2846	2037	99	135	8628	3431	2548	196	218	10761	4337	2995	163	220	13353
28	West Bengal	36439	31354	73	3443	303360	35884	34565	154	5862	331629	34738	33729	786	7996	356330
	<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>	<b>357363</b>	<b>279742</b>	<b>21022</b>	<b>45618</b>	<b>1708406</b>	<b>409273</b>	<b>318785</b>	<b>22874</b>	<b>59156</b>	<b>1923371</b>	<b>426433</b>	<b>339239</b>	<b>37551</b>	<b>103190</b>	<b>2085091</b>
29	A&N Islands	143	149	15	36	928	169	167	17	126	948	178	168	17	76	1014
30	Chandigarh	301	197	11	30	882	343	177	20	66	914	325	202	45	96	930
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	61	57	2	29	225	99	71	2	51	234	126	93	8	72	245
32	Delhi	10093	9028	403	388	64177	14277	9538	274	355	72541	14247	8595	442	709	78777
33	Jammu & Kashmir	3405	2003	19	533	14382	3937	3147	52	519	16648	3716	2705	68	922	17784
34	Ladakh	9	9	14	6	29	18	12	4	4	29	15	15	1	3	37
35	Lakshadweep	15	8	2	1	48	9	24	0	2	70	16	13	2	1	79
36	Puducherry	113	110	63	32	524	153	162	0	14	672	200	153	2	11	812
	<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>14140</b>	<b>11561</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1055</b>	<b>81195</b>	<b>19005</b>	<b>13298</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>92056</b>	<b>18823</b>	<b>11944</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>1890</b>	<b>99678</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>371503</b>	<b>291303</b>	<b>21551</b>	<b>46673</b>	<b>1789601</b>	<b>428278</b>	<b>332083</b>	<b>23243</b>	<b>60293</b>	<b>2015427</b>	<b>445256</b>	<b>351183</b>	<b>38136</b>	<b>105080</b>	<b>2184769</b>

Source: Crime in India