

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3194**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.08.2025

**REHABILITATION OF CHILD RAPE SURVIVORS**

3194. MS. SWATI MALIWAL:

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

- (a) the number of minor rape survivors reported across the country in the last five years, year-wise and State/UT-wise, including how many were found pregnant or abandoned;
- (b) the number of such survivors who received Central or State assistance during this period, year-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (c) the financial and psychosocial rehabilitation services provided, including shelter, counselling, education, legal aid, and compensation;
- (d) the funds allocated, released, and utilised for such rehabilitation in the last five years, year-wise; and
- (e) whether Government is considering bringing about a law for rehabilitation of child rape survivors?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) to (e): It is informed that the National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB) is responsible for collecting and analyzing crime data as defined by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) and Special and Local Laws. As per information provided by NCRB, year wise and State/UT- wise information on Cases registered in respect of child victims under Section 4 & 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 for the period 2018-2022 is placed at Annexure-I. It is mentioned that Sections 4 and 6 of the POCSO Act, 2012 define punishments for offences provided under Sections 3 and 5, which pertain to penetrative sexual assault and aggravated penetrative sexual assault, respectively.

The Government accords highest priority for ensuring safety and security of children and has undertaken various interventions in this regard. To safeguard children against sexual abuse and sexual harassment, Government has enacted Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. The act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years. The Act was further amended in 2019 to introduce more stringent punishment including death penalty

for committing sexual crimes on children, with a view to deter the perpetrators & prevent such crimes against children.

The POCSO Rules, 2020 were also notified by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) to protect the children from exploitation/violence and sexual exploitation. POCSO Rules, 2020 under Rule-3 provide that any institution housing children or coming in regular contact with children including schools, creches, sports academies or any other facility for children must ensure a police verification and background check on periodic basis, of every staff, teaching or non-teaching, regular or contractual, or any other person being an employee of such Institution coming in contact with the child. Such Institution shall also ensure that periodic training is organized for sensitizing them on child safety and protection.

The POCSO Act, 2012 contains detailed provisions of providing Compensation and Financial Aid to victims of sexual offences:

- i. Section 33 (8) provides for compensation to be prescribed by the Special Court in appropriate cases.
- ii. Rule 8 of POCSO Rules, 2020 provides for Special Relief to be recommended by Child Welfare Committee (CWC).
- iii. Rule 9 (1) of POCSO Rules, 2020 provides for interim compensation to meet the needs of the child for relief or rehabilitation at any stage after registration of the FIR. Additionally, Rule 9 (2) of the POCSO Rules, 2020 empowers the Special Court to recommend the award of final compensation during the disposal of the case.
- iv. Rule 10 - Procedure for imposition of fine and payment thereof - requires the CWC and District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) to ensure that any amount of fine imposed by the Special Court under the Act which is to be paid to the victim, is in fact paid to the child.

MWCD from the financial year 2023-2024, has also introduced a centrally funded scheme namely “Scheme for Care and Support to Victims under Section 4 & 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012” from NIRBHAYA Fund to address the challenges faced by the minor pregnant girl child victims for implementation by the State/UT Governments. The main objectives of this Scheme are:

- i. To provide integrated support and assistance to minor pregnant girl child victims under one roof;
- ii. To facilitate their immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services for long term rehabilitation in terms of:
  - access to education,
  - police assistance,
  - medical (also comprising maternity, neo-natal and infant care),
  - psychological, mental health counselling,
  - legal support,
  - non-institutional care support, place of stay in Child Care Institutions/Aftercare facilities, and

- health insurance cover for the girl child victim and her new-born baby under one roof to enable access to justice to such victimized girls.

MWCD is the nodal Ministry for the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (as amended in 2021) which establishes a comprehensive legal framework for the rehabilitation of Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP):

- As per section 2(14) (viii), a child "*who has been or is being or is likely to be abused, tortured or exploited for the purpose of sexual abuse or illegal acts*" is classified as CNCP and is entitled to receive protection, care, and rehabilitation as per the Act.
- Under Section 30 of the JJ Act, 2015, the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) is responsible for ensuring that CNCP, receives individualized care and rehabilitation plans, monitoring and follow-up.
- Section 39 of the JJ Act, 2015 lays down the rehabilitation and social reintegration process for such children based on their individual care plan, preferably through family-based care such as by restoration to family or guardian, sponsorship, adoption or foster care. It also provides for suitable institutional care for children who are not placed in families for any reason.
- Section 53 of the Act makes provisions for children recognized as CNCP who are placed in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) to have access to basic needs such food, shelter, clothing, medical attention; psychological counselling and mental health support; appropriate education and skill development; life skills; legal aid; recreational activities; individual care plans tailored to each child's needs; referral services and preparation for family-based reintegration or independent living when appropriate.
- Rule 19 (4A) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection for Children) Model Rules, 2016 requires the development of Individual Care Plans (ICP) for every CNCP.
- Rule 25 of JJ Rules, 2016 also makes provisions for aftercare services to children leaving institutional care on attaining the age of 18 by providing for their education, employable skills and placements, and places to stay for facilitating their social reintegration.

MWCD is also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Mission Vatsalya' in all States/ UTs on predefined cost sharing basis between the Central and the State Governments to deliver various services for children in difficult circumstances which include institutional care and non-institutional care services. The CCIs established under the Mission Vatsalya scheme support, inter-alia, age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, health care, counselling etc. Support under non-institutional care is provided by way of sponsorship, foster care and after care to CNCP.

As per the information provided by Department of Justice, NALSA through its Legal Services Institutions (LSIs), provides free legal aid to women and children under Section 12(c) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. This includes minor survivors of sexual violence.

From April 2024 to March 2025, over 87,500 children received legal aid and advice across the country.

NALSA, in coordination with State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) and District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs), provides a comprehensive support framework which includes:

- Free legal aid and representation through panel lawyers and legal aid defense counsels.
- Counselling and psychosocial support through legal aid clinics in Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Observation Homes, Child Care Institutions (CCIs), and hospitals.
- Assistance in availing compensation under the NALSA's Compensation Scheme for Women Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault/Other Crimes, 2018, and respective State Victim Compensation Schemes.
- Support by para legal volunteers (PLVs) in obtaining necessary documents, by coordinating with concerned authorities, for disbursement of the compensation amount.
- Linkages to shelter homes, education support, and welfare schemes for rehabilitation.
- Access to expert, child-sensitive legal aid practitioners and trained PLVs under the NALSA (Child-Friendly Legal Services for Children) Scheme, 2024.
- Outreach and awareness initiatives in collaboration with CCIs, community-based organizations, government departments, schools, colleges, universities, etc.

NALSA allocates grants-in-aid to State Legal Services Authorities to provide legal aid services, including child-friendly legal services. Fund utilization is monitored by NALSA through regular reporting mechanisms. However, funds for financial compensation to rape survivors are disbursed by respective State Governments under their Victim Compensation Schemes.

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# ANNEXURE-I

**ANNEXURE TO THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-3194 FOR 20.08.2025 REGARDING 'REHABILITATION OF CHILD RAPE SURVIVORS' INDICATING STATE/UT-WISE CASE REGISTERED (CR) AND CHILD VICTIMS (CV) UNDER SECTIONS 4 & 6 OF POCSO ACT, 2012 OR POCSO ACT (SECTION 4 & 6) RW SECTION 376 IPC (NOW SECTION 64 OF BNS) DURING 2018-2022**

SL	State/UT	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		CR	CV	CR	CV	CR	CV	CR	CV	CR	CV
1	Andhra Pradesh	241	246	265	268	272	276	289	291	1002	1205
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18	18	22	24	17	17	16	16	28	28
3	Assam	1224	1235	1263	1292	1049	1078	1311	1318	1257	1307
4	Bihar	824	870	721	722	628	628	654	654	749	749
5	Chhattisgarh	1214	1223	1377	1389	1535	1542	1808	1808	1809	1815
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	Gujarat	1456	1491	1539	1547	1871	1881	2061	2070	2131	2140
8	Haryana	1068	1070	1174	1176	1101	1103	1293	1296	1331	1340
9	Himachal Pradesh	22	22	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	442	449	469	469	681	684	571	571	570	570
11	Karnataka	1408	1425	1623	1654	1601	1650	2094	2097	2299	2326
12	Kerala	162	176	113	113	1273	1289	1642	1658	1812	1846
13	Madhya Pradesh	1047	1051	3337	3349	3259	3262	3515	3525	3646	3658
14	Maharashtra	2832	2944	3117	3161	2785	2800	3458	3480	4182	4260
15	Manipur	28	33	47	47	55	56	76	80	45	45
16	Meghalaya	179	181	145	146	251	259	290	293	278	299
17	Mizoram	73	78	36	36	61	64	67	67	63	65
18	Nagaland	6	8	10	12	15	16	25	25	21	22
19	Odisha	1427	1431	1417	1505	1629	1629	1871	1871	1720	1720
20	Punjab	288	288	232	235	549	554	599	601	630	630
21	Rajasthan	74	76	4	4	2	2	1	1	1694	1694
22	Sikkim	78	80	61	61	70	72	76	78	73	74
23	Tamil Nadu	1457	1466	1742	1747	2229	2254	3433	3469	3620	3676
24	Telangana	1140	1142	1180	1191	1415	1429	1818	1836	1753	1754
25	Tripura	76	76	107	109	86	87	91	93	78	78
26	Uttar Pradesh	2023	2171	3344	3383	2630	2630	2843	2845	3448	3454
27	Uttarakhand	294	294	231	231	396	396	601	601	646	648
28	West Bengal	1378	1382	1469	1470	1541	1605	1596	1607	1698	1699

29	A&N Islands	52	52	83	83	105	105	90	92	82	82
30	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu+	18	18	47	47	39	39	47	47	43	43
32	Delhi	994	1001	969	975	721	721	845	845	892	901
33	Jammu & Kashmir*	13	31	75	75	152	152	209	209	238	240
34	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	14	14	3	3	2	2	5	5
36	Puducherry	47	47	48	48	44	44	56	57	62	69

Note:

+ Combined data of erstwhile D&N Haveli UT and Daman & Diu UT for 2018, 2019

\* Data of erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh for 2018, 2019

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