

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1436
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.02.2026

WOMEN'S SAFETY CRISIS

1436. SMT. PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

- (a) total crimes against women in 2025 across States, updated data replacing outdated 2022 NCRB when daily violence reports emerge;
- (b) whether women are perpetually unsafe and treated as an afterthought rather than a paramount crisis requiring emergency intervention;
- (c) conviction rates, average trial duration and pending cases across fast-track courts;
- (d) state-wise functional One-Stop Centres, Women Helpline effectiveness, Safe City Project implementation beyond announcements; and
- (e) measures ensuring public spaces - transport, streets, workplaces - are safe, including safety audits, CCTV coverage and emergency response?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (e): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The latest published report pertains to the year 2023 and is available at its website <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-india>.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Responsibility to maintain law and order and protection of life and property of the citizens and investigation and prosecution of crime against women rests primarily with the respective State Governments; they are legally competent to deal with such crimes.

The Central Government gives the highest priority to ensure the safety and security of women and has undertaken various interventions in this regard. During the 15th Finance Commission period, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Mission Shakti which aims at strengthening interventions for women's safety, security and empowerment, and comprises two verticals. Sambal, for safety and security of women, and Samarthya, for women's empowerment. Under the Sambal vertical, the One Stop Centre (OSC) provides integrated support and assistance under one roof to women affected by

violence and those in distress, both in private and public spaces. It provides services like medical aid, legal aid and advice, temporary shelter, police assistance and psycho-social counselling to needy women. As on date, 896 OSCs are operational in the country and over 12.67 lakh women have been assisted. State-wise functional One-Stop Centres is at **Annexure-I**.

Women Helpline (WHL-181) provides 24-hour toll-free telecommunication services to support women in both emergency and non-emergency situations. It offers assistance to women affected by violence and provides information about government schemes and services. Through WHL, over 96.37 lakh women have been assisted across the country since the inception i.e. 01.04.2015 till 31.12.2025. Women Helpline is operational in 35 States/ Union Territories and also integrated with Emergency Response Support System ERSS-112, a pan-India, single, internationally recognised number, i.e., 112, established for various emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress. It has been operationalised in all 36 States and UTs of the country and since its official launch in February 2019, ERSS has handled over 48 crore calls by through its nation-wide Centres.

In addition, under “Nirbhaya Fund” Government has implemented several initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. The Safe City Project under Nirbhaya fund is implemented by Ministry of Home Affairs in 8 Cities with a total outlay of Rs. 2840.05 Crore (with central share of Rs. 1951.11 crore). The project aims to install technology to aid smart policing and safety management in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai). The project adds many dimensions to safety of women and children, like the use of drones, installation of CCTV cameras with Facial Recognition or Automatic Number Plate Recognition to track and alert Police about criminals and criminal activity.

Some notable safe-city systems already in place are described below-

- **Ahmedabad** -100 SHE Team vehicles and 100 Abhayam Vans have been procured. 2 sets of All Women Cyber Unit are functional, two EV surveillance vehicles deployed.
- **Bengaluru** - Poles installed at 100 locations with camera feed from 8 locations received at Command Centre, Critical Care Response unit setup in 8 leading Government Hospitals, 8 Mobile Forensic vans procured.
- **Chennai** -Remote Monitoring of Street Lighting, Women Mobile Pink Patrols, Cyber Cells for Crime against Women, Security Enablers installed in public transport in 500 buses beta line and GIS based crime mapping.
- **Delhi** - 88 Prakhar Vans have been procured. These vehicles are equipped with Mobile Data Terminal, Finger Print Scanner, Scoop Stretcher, Vehicle Mounted camera, Digital Video Recorder, First Aid Kit, Emergency Flash Lights, PA System, Siren, Fire Extinguisher etc. Installation of 10,000 CC cameras across the Capital has also commenced.
- **Hyderabad** - 77 pelican signals installed, 51 fixed toilets operational, 1 AV Van for outreach awareness, She Toilet Buses launched.
- **Kolkata** -155 Patrol Vehicles and 70 Scooties procured, Street Light at 330 locations, 25 Portable Bio-Toilet for Women, 12 small and 18 medium vehicle for community outreach program completed, 8 drones, 18 Mobile Toilet Vans, 4 Mobile Kitchens, 10 Mobile Changing Van for Women, 9 Cyber Crime Investigation Lab completed, 1070

CCTV Cameras, Women Help Line Call Centre, 300 Sanitary Napkin vending machine with Incinerators at 386 girls and Co-ed schools.

- **Lucknow** -111 Pink Patrol Vehicles, 100 Pink Booths and 74 Pink toilets constructed, 3625 Street Lights installed, Rescue vans in operation, Integrated Smart Control Room, Data Analytic & Cyber Forensic Centre in operation.
- **Mumbai** – Patrolling vehicles deployed, Street Illumination in dark spots areas done, Huge fleet of Emergency Response Vehicles System- 993.

To enhance the safety of women in transport, projects such as customisation, deployment and management of State-wise AIS-140 vehicle tracking platform, the Women’s safety in public transport, Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC), Government of Uttar Pradesh, Women’s safety in passenger vehicles in Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC), and Installation of Vehicle Tracking Devices with SOS Buttons in Buses of Telangana Government State Road Transport Corporation (TSRTC), are implemented under Nirbhaya fund.

To strengthen the DNA analysis and Cyber Forensic Facilities related to cases of sexual assaults, DNA analysis cyber forensics and related facilities have been set up in 30 States. A state-of-the-art DNA Analysis facility at Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Chandigarh has also been set up under the Nirbhaya Fund. The Laboratory contributes to address the gap of forensic DNA analysis of pending sexual assault cases in the country.

Women Help Desks (WHDs) have been set up in Police Stations in all States & UTs to make police stations more women friendly and approachable, as they are the first point of contact for any woman walking into a police station. WHDs have already been set up in 14,653 Police Stations. Out of these, 13,011 WHDs are headed by women police officers.

Another crucial aspect of the protection of women is having in force ‘protective legislation & Rule Frameworks. Hence, to provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace, “the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Protection and Redressal) Act, 2013” (the SH Act) was enacted. It covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organised or unorganised. The domestic workers are also included under the ambit of the Act. The law provides for a mechanism in the form of Internal and Local Committee to provide redressal in cases of sexual harassment. It also casts a duty on employers to sensitise employees by carrying out various awareness generation programmes and workshops.

To ensure the justice delivery to victims of heinous sexual offences, Government has also provided financial assistance for setting up Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) courts. As on 31.12.2025, a total of 774 FTSCs including 398 exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) courts are operational in 29 States/ UTs, which have disposed of over 3.66 lakh cases, while approximately 2.45 lakh cases are pending. State/ UT-wise details of functional FTSCs along with conviction rate, average trial duration and pending cases as on 31.12.2025 are given at **Annexure-II**. Additionally, 880 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for expeditious trial of specific categories of cases including heinous crimes, civil cases involving women, children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, individuals afflicted with terminal

illnesses, and property-related cases pending for more than five years, are functional across 22 State/ UTs as on 31.12.2025. State/ UT-wise details of functional FTCs along with pendency as on 31.12.2025 is at **Annexure-III**.

Annexure-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (E) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1436 TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.02.2026 REGARDING 'WOMEN'S SAFETY CRISIS'

STATE-WISE FUNCTIONAL ONE STOP CENTRES

Sl. No.	State / UTs	Number of functional OSCs
1	A&N Islands	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	26
3	Arunachal Pradesh	25
4	Assam	36
5	Bihar	39
6	Chandigarh	1
7	Chhattisgarh	42
8	DNHDD	3
9	Delhi	11
10	Goa	2
11	Gujarat	35
12	Haryana	22
13	Himachal Pradesh	13
14	Jammu & Kashmir	20
15	Jharkhand	26
16	Karnataka	40
17	Kerala	14
18	Ladakh	2
19	Lakshadweep	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	57
21	Maharashtra	67
22	Manipur	16
23	Meghalaya	12
24	Mizoram	13
25	Nagaland	17
26	Odisha**	34
27	Puducherry	4
28	Punjab	23
29	Rajasthan	52
30	Sikkim	6
31	Tamil Nadu	54
32	Telangana	36
33	Tripura	10
34	Uttar Pradesh	96
35	Uttarakhand	14
36	West Bengal	24
	Total	896

Annexure-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (E) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1436 TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.02.2026 REGARDING 'WOMEN'S SAFETY CRISIS'

STATE/ UT-WISE DETAILS OF FUNCTIONAL FTSCS INCLUDING E-POCSO COURTS ALONG WITH PENDENCY, CONVICTION RATE AND AVERAGE TIME TAKEN FOR TRIAL IN FTSCS

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Functional FTSCs including exclusive POCSO courts	Pendency as on 31.12.2025	Conviction rate (%) Jan-Nov. 2025	Average Time taken for Trial in FTSCs during 2024 (in days)
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	5970	3.66	257
2	Assam	17	6588	17.25	940
3	Bihar	54	23333	10.83	941
4	Chandigarh	1	203	22.31	593
5	Chhattisgarh	15	1429	19.92	333
6	Delhi	16	3361	14.33	1640
7	Goa	1	158	18.75	548
8	Gujarat	35	5095	11.84	1293
9	Haryana	18	4776	26.68	575
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	595	31.13	435
11	J&K	4	491	4.44	913
12	Karnataka	30	5209	9.84	817
13	Kerala	55	6361	16.55	796
14	Madhya Pradesh	67	10533	20.11	380
15	Maharashtra	37	35096	9.77	575
16	Manipur	2	39	27.08	1350
17	Meghalaya	5	1143	43.36	910
18	Mizoram	3	92	81.03	1155
19	Nagaland	1	58	50.00	1185
20	Odisha	44	9125	10.31	500
21	Puducherry	1	261	17.14	180
22	Punjab	12	1489	26.06	590
23	Rajasthan	45	4240	23.07	880
24	Tamil Nadu	20	8334	27.51	466
25	Telangana	36	8992	9.72	435
26	Tripura	3	229	11.76	1484
27	Uttarakhand	4	1271	21.29	512
28	Uttar Pradesh	218	95457	27.32	861
29	West Bengal	8	5651	7.25	910
30	Jharkhand*	0	0	0	641

31	A&N Islands**	0	0	0	0
32	Arunachal Pradesh***	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	774	245579		

Note: At the inception of the Scheme, the allocation of FTSCs across the country was based on a criterion of 65 to 165 pending cases per court, meaning one FTSC would be established for every 65 to 165 pending cases. Based on that, only 31 States/UTs were eligible to join the Scheme. Puducherry made a special request to be included in the Scheme and has since operationalized one exclusive POCSO Court in May, 2023.

* The State of Jharkhand has decided to exit the FTSC Scheme vide letter dated 07.07.2025.

** A&N Islands has consented to join the Scheme, but is yet to operationalize any court.

*** Arunachal Pradesh has opted out of the Scheme citing a very low number of pending cases of Rape and POCSO Act.

Annexure-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (E) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1436 TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.02.2026 REGARDING 'WOMEN'S SAFETY CRISIS'

STATE/ UT-WISE DETAILS OF FUNCTIONAL FTCS ALONG WITH PENDENCY AS ON 31/12/2025

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Number of functional FTCS	Pendency
1	Andhra Pradesh	21	6547
2	Andaman & Nicobar island	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4	Assam	16	15848
5	Bihar	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	27	5324
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Diu & Daman	0	0
9	Delhi	26	7123
10	Goa	4	1256
11	Gujarat	54	5067
12	Haryana	6	830
13	Himachal Pradesh	3	291
14	Jammu & Kashmir	8	1366
15	Jharkhand	39	8520
16	Karnataka	0	0
17	Kerala	16	0
18	Ladakh	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
21	Maharashtra	102	143831
22	Manipur	6	169
23	Meghalaya	0	0
24	Mizoram	2	232
25	Nagaland	0	0
26	Odisha	0	0
27	Puducherry	1	4637
28	Punjab	7	149
29	Rajasthan	0	0
30	Sikkim	2	18
31	Tamil Nadu	73	84327
32	Telangana	0	0
33	Tripura	2	940
34	Uttar Pradesh	373	1092763

35	Uttarakhand	4	1276
36	West Bengal	88	89704
	TOTAL	880	1470218