

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 4392
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.07.2019

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILD RIGHTS

4392. SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA:

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

- (a) whether the cases regarding violation of women and child rights have been brought to light in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of such cases recorded across the country during each of the last three years and current year, State/ UT-wise;
- (c) the reasons for violation of the said rights along with action taken/being taken by the Government so far against such cases;
- (d) the laws/rules/guidelines fixed by the Government for the quick redressal of such cases and effective implementation for protection of women and child rights; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for protection/restoration of holistic development of women and children in the country?

ANSWER

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

- (a) & (b): As per National Crime Records Bureau which is available up to 2016, the details of State/UT-wise cases registered under crime against women and crime against children during 2014- 2016 are at Annexure-I.
- (c): The Ministry recognizes that incidence of crime against women cannot be controlled unless mindsets of people, in general, are made to change. There are many reasons behind increasing crimes against women such as unequal economic, social and political status of women, patriarchal mindsets etc.
- (d) & (e): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities towards maintenance of law and order and protection of life and property of citizens rest primarily with State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, safety and security of women and children in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been administering various special laws relating to women 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, The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 and The 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 offences. Further, 'The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018' have also been enacted making the punishment for offences like rape more stringent by including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years. The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates right of children to free and compulsory education. The CPCR Act, 2005 mandates establishment of Statutory Commissions at centre and State levels to protect, defend and promote child rights in the country. National Commission and all the State Commissions have been set up under the said Act.

The Government of India has set up a non-lapsable corpus of fund under Nirbhaya Fund Framework for enhancing safety and security of women. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing Schemes including the Scheme of 'One Stop Centres' for violence affected women, the Scheme of 'Women Helpline' and the Scheme of 'Mahila Police Volunteers' under the Nirbhaya Fund Framework.

The Ministry has also launched various programs and Schemes for reducing gender related disparities. The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), has been launched for promoting a better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) is a comprehensive program to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of empowerment of girls and women over a life-cycle continuum with coordinated efforts of Ministries of Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme empowers rural women through community participation through involvement of Student Volunteers. Ujjawala scheme is targeted for rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of women and child victims of trafficking.

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.

The Ministry is also implementing umbrella ICDS scheme which comprehensively addresses the need for child development and protection. Smagra Siksha Scheme has been launched by the Government to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education. National Child Labour Project is being implemented to eliminate all forms of child labour.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) TO THE LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO.4392 FOR 19.07.2019 REGARDING 'PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILD RIGHTS'

State-wise details of crime against women and children during 2014, 2015 and 2016

Sl. No.	State	Crime Against Women			Crime Against Children		
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
1	Andhra Pradesh	16526	15967	16362	2059	1992	1847
2	Arunachal Pradesh	351	384	367	134	181	133
3	Assam	19169	23365	20869	1385	2835	3964
4	Bihar	15393	13904	13400	2255	1917	3932
5	Chhattisgarh	6301	5783	5947	4358	4469	4746
6	Goa	508	392	371	330	242	230
7	Gujarat	10854	7777	8532	3219	3623	3637
8	Haryana	9010	9511	9839	2540	3262	3099
9	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1295	1222	467	477	467
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3327	3366	2850	211	308	222
11	Jharkhand	6086	6568	5453	423	406	717
12	Karnataka	14004	12775	14131	3416	3961	4455
13	Kerala	11451	9767	10034	2391	2384	2879
14	Madhya Pradesh	28756	24231	26604	15085	12859	13746
15	Maharashtra	26818	31216	31388	8115	13921	14559
16	Manipur	337	266	253	137	110	134
17	Meghalaya	390	337	372	213	257	240
18	Mizoram	258	158	120	178	186	188
19	Nagaland	68	91	105	25	61	78
20	Odisha	14651	17200	17837	2196	2562	3286
21	Punjab	5481	5340	5105	1762	1836	1843
22	Rajasthan	31216	28224	27422	3880	3689	4034
23	Sikkim	111	53	153	93	64	110
24	Tamil Nadu	6354	5919	4463	2354	2617	2856
25	Telangana	14147	15425	15374	1930	2697	2909
26	Tripura	1618	1267	1013	369	255	274
27	Uttar Pradesh	38918	35908	49262	14835	11420	16079
28	Uttarakhand	1413	1465	1588	489	635	676
29	West Bengal	38424	33318	32513	4909	4963	7004
30	A & N Islands	117	136	108	50	102	86
31	Chandigarh	434	468	414	208	271	222
32	D&N Haveli	21	25	28	11	35	21
33	Daman & Diu	16	29	41	7	28	31
34	Delhi UT	15319	17222	15310	9350	9489	8178
35	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	1	2	5
36	Puducherry	77	82	95	38	56	71
