

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 483**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH FEBRUARY, 2024/ MAGHA 17, 1945 (SAKA)

CRIME CASES

†483. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of incidents related to heinous crimes committed against women and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Supreme Court on 2 January, 2013 had issued notices to the Union and State Governments to set up fasttrack courts for speedy trial of all cases related to rape and the safety of women;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken or being taken by the Union Government in accordance with the guidelines of the Supreme Court for providing safety to women?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI AJAY KUMAR MISHRA)**

(a): National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) 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. The details of crime cases against women Crime Head-wise in terms of Cases Registered (CR) during years 2013 to 2022, are at Annexure.

(b) to (d): Notice was issued to the Central Government by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 568 of 2012 on 04.01.2013. The Writ Petition pertained to the protection of women and children against heinous crimes.

Government of India recommended the setting up of 1800 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) during 2015-2020 for speedy trial of specific cases of heinous nature, civil cases related to women, children, senior citizen etc. pending for more than 05 years. The State Governments/UTs have set up 851 FTCs as on 31.12.2023.

To implement the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 and comply with the directives of the Supreme Court to establish Special Courts exclusively dealing with Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses (POCSO) Act cases, the Government devised a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in August 2019. This scheme aimed to establish Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), including exclusive POCSO Courts nationwide for expeditious disposal of rape and POCSO Act cases. The scheme was initially for one year, which was further extended to March 2023 and thereafter again extended up to 31.03.2026 at a total financial outlay of Rs. 1952.23 crore including Rs. 1207.24 Cr. as Central Share to be incurred from Nirbhaya Fund.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of maintaining law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including investigation and prosecution of crime against citizens including women & children rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, Ministry of Home Affairs 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 chargesheet in rape cases in 2 months and trials to be completed in 2 months.

ii. Emergency Response Support System provides a pan-India, single internationally recognized number (112) based system for all emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress.

iii. 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).

iv. Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance under the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme, to the States/UTs for their capacity building such as setting up of cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, hiring of junior cyber consultants and training of LEAs' personnel, public prosecutors and judicial officers.

v. 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.

vi. 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.

vii. 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 after gap analysis and demand assessment.

viii. 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.

ix. MHA has also approved 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.

x. In addition to the above-mentioned measures, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories from time to time with a view to help the States/UTs to deal with crimes against women, which are available at

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 and counselling, psychological support to fight against any forms of violence against women.

The Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL) Scheme is being implemented since 1st 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 24-hours telecom service through short code 181 is provided to women seeking support and information. Women helpline is operational in 35 States/ UTs and the same has been integrated with the Emergency Response Support System 112.

Number of Cases registered Heads-wise under crime against women

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	Cases registered in 2013	Cases registered in 2014	Cases registered in 2015	Cases registered in 2016	Cases registered in 2017	Cases registered in 2018	Cases registered in 2019	Cases registered in 2020	Cases registered in 2021	Cases registered in 2022
1	Murder with Rape/Gang Rape	-	-	-	-	223	294	284	219	284	248
2	Dowry Deaths	8083	8455	7634	7621	7466	7167	7141	6966	6753	6450
3	Abetment to Suicide of Women	0	3734	4060	4466	5282	5037	5008	5040	5292	4963
4	Miscarriage	0	48	66	587	266	213	238	239	196	236
5	Acid Attack	0	137	140	160	148	131	150	105	102	124
6	Attempt to Acid Attack	0	40	30	46	35	37	46	33	48	38
7	Cruelty by Husband or his relatives	118866	122877	113403	110378	104551	103272	124934	111549	136234	140019
8	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	51912	57324	59283	64519	66333	72709	72681	62300	75369	85310
9	Human Trafficking	0	456	713	659	662	854	960	646	914	781
10	Selling of Minor Girls	-	-	-	-	80	40	20	12	12	8
11	Buying of Minor Girls	-	-	-	-	4	8	8	1	2	3
12	Rape	33707	36735	34651	38947	32559	33356	32032	28046	31677	31516
13	Attempt to Commit Rape	0	4234	4437	5729	4154	4097	3941	3741	3800	3288
14	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	70739	82235	82422	84746	86001	89097	88259	85392	89200	83344
15	Insult to the Modesty of Women	12589	9735	8685	7305	7451	6992	6937	7065	7788	8972
A	Total IPC Crimes against Women	295896	326115	315632	325652	315215	323304	342639	311354	357671	365300
16	Dowry Prohibition Act	10709	10050	9894	9683	10189	12826	13307	10366	13568	13479
17	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2579	2070	2424	2214	1536	1459	1179	868	1071	946
18	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	0	426	461	437	616	579	553	446	507	468
19	Cyber Crimes/Information Technology Act	-	749	792	930	600	1244	1635	2334	2597	2940
20	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act	-	-	-	-	31668	38802	45989	46123	52836	62095
21	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	362	47	40	38	25	22	24	12	28	28
B	Total SLL Crimes against Women	13650	13342	13611	13302	44634	54932	62687	60149	70607	79956
	Total Crime against Women (A+B)	309546	339457	329243	338954	359849	378236	405326	371503	428278	445256
