

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UN-STARRED QUESTION NO.1068**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.02.2020

**CRIME AGAINST WOMEN**

1068. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

- (a) whether crimes against women have increased in the country over the years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether cases of murder of women or girls after their sexual assault has increased;
- (c) whether all the schemes of the Government relating to health and malnutrition in women have failed to achieve its desired goals; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to deal with the said problems?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) : As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Report, a slight increase has been seen in the crimes committed against women in the country. The year-wise comparative data regarding crime against women is at **Annexure-I**.

(b) : As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Report, in the year 2018, total 294 cases were registered of murder of women after rape/gang rape in comparison to total 223 cases registered for the same offence in the year 2017. In case of girls, total 139 cases were registered of murder after rape or sexual assault each in the year 2017 and 2018.

(c) to (d) : Improving the health and nutrition status of women is one of the priority under various schemes such as National Health Mission, POSHAN Abhiyan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) etc. As per the Sample System Report of Registrar General of India, maternal mortality has decreased from 254 per 1,00,000 live births in 2004-06 to 122 in 2015-17.

As per the National Family Health Survey report, the institutional deliveries have increased from 38.7% in 2005-06 to 78.9% in 2015-16, and adolescent pregnancies have been reduced from 16.0% from 2005-06 to 7.9% in 2015-16.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing following schemes relating to improving the health and malnutrition status of women and children under National Health Mission (NHM) :

- Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is another maternity benefit programme under which cash incentive of Rs. 5000 is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted under Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- Home Based Care for Young Children (HBYC) has been initiated as an extension of Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) to provide community based care by ASHA workers with focus on improvement in child rearing practices, nutrition counseling and breastfeeding promotion till 15th month of life.
- Treatment of sick children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities.
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Measles, Rubella, Pneumonia and Meningitis caused by Haemophilus Influenzae B. The Rotavirus vaccination has also been rolled out in the country for prevention of Rotaviral diarrhoea. "Mission Indradhanush is targeted to immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated i.e. those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons.
- Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) for children till the age of 5 years.
- National De-worming Day as a fixed day strategy to administer Albendazole tablets to all the children in the age group of 1-19 years through the platform of AWCs and schools for good nutritional outcomes and prevention of anaemia.
- Prevention of childhood illness such as diarrheal diseases which in turn prevents childhood malnutrition. Control of childhood diarrhoea is being carried out by conducting annual Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) and Defeat Diarrhoea Initiative.
- 'Anemia Mukht Bharat (AMB)' for supplementation and treatment of anaemia in children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, and women of reproductive age group in programme mode through life cycle approach. This involves, bi-weekly IFA syrup supplementation to children 6 – 59 months, weekly IFA tablet

supplementation to children 5 – 10 years and adolescents 10 – 19 years, and IFA tablets to pregnant and lactating women.

- Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Health and nutrition education through mass and social media is also promoted to improve healthy practices and to generate demand for service uptake.
- Mother and Child Protection Card is the joint initiative of the Ministry of Health & Family welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child Development which addresses the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Under “Rastriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram” (RBSK) children of 0-18 years of age are screened for selected health conditions classified into 4Ds - Diseases, Deficiencies, Defects and Developmental delays including screening for Severe Acute Mal-nutrition and provides free referral and treatment facilities for identified children.

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**Annexure-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO THE LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO.1068 FOR 07.02.2020 ASKED BY SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH REGARDING 'CRIME AGAINST WOMEN'**

**Details of various crimes committed against women during the year 2016, 2017 and 2018 as per NCRB Report**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Crime Head</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
1	Murder with Rape/Gang Rape	-	223	294
1A	Murder with Rape/POCSO (children)	-	139	139
2	Dowry Deaths	7621	7466	7166
3	Abetment to Suicide of Women	4466	5282	5037
4	Miscarriage	587	266	213
5	Acid Attack	160	148	131
6	Attempt to Acid Attack	46	35	37
7	Cruelty by Husband or his relatives	110378	104551	103272
8	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	64519	66333	72751
9	Human Trafficking	659	662	854
10	Selling of Minor Girls	-	80	40
11	Buying of Minor Girls	-	4	8
12	Rape	38947	32559	33356
13	Unnatural Offences	489	-	-
14	Attempt to Commit Rape	5729	4154	4097
15	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	84746	86001	89097
16	Insult to the Modesty of Women	7305	7451	6992
17	Dowry Prohibition Act	9683	10189	12826
18	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2214	1536	1459
19	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act	437	616	579
20	Cyber Crimes/Information Technology Act	930	600	1244
21	Protection of Children from Sexual Violence Act	-	31668	38802
22	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	38	25	22
<b>Total Crime against Women</b>		<b>338954</b>	<b>359849</b>	<b>378277</b>

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