

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 3890**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25.03.2022

**SUICIDE BY WOMEN**

3890. SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P.:

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

- (a) the number of suicides of women, State-wise and year-wise from 2019 till date including the number of housewives among them;
- (b) whether suicides by women in India account for 36 percent of global suicides in the 15-39 age-group and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether domestic violence is one of the main causes of suicide by housewives;
- (d) if so, whether the Government intends to strengthen the legal framework to tackle domestic violence in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (c) : National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on accidents and suicides in its publication "Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India (ADSI)", which is available on the website of NCRB, viz. <https://ncrb.gov.in>. The report is available upto the year 2020. The said report also contains details of the number of cases of suicide by women in the country. State-wise and year-wise details of number of suicides of women, and out of these, by house-wives for the year 2019 and 2020 is at **Annexure**. The comparative data of suicide by women in India with respect to global suicides is not available. The data published by the NCRB shows that the main two causes behind suicide of women are 'family problem' followed by 'illness'.

(d) & (e) : 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including investigation and prosecution of crime against women and children rests primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Nevertheless, the Central Government gives high priority to ensuring safety and security of women and has undertaken various legislative and schematic interventions in this regard. These include legislations such as 'The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018', 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and

Redressal) Act, 2013', 'The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005', 'The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961', etc. The schemes/ projects include One Stop Centres (OSCs); Universalisation of Women Helplines (WHL), Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) which is a pan-India single number (112)/ mobile app based system for emergencies; a cyber-crime reporting portal to report obscene content; safe city projects in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai) including infrastructure, technology adoption and capacity building in community through awareness programmes, training and skill development programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers; distribution of Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) Kits to States/ UTs; establishment of state of the art DNA Laboratory at CFSL, Chandigarh; assistance to 24 States/ UTs to strengthen Forensic Science Laboratories; setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for speedy disposal of cases of rape and cases under POCSO Act; setting up/ strengthening of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all districts of the country; setting up/ strengthening of Women Help Desks (WHDs) at Police Stations etc. The Government has also put in place Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences, an online analytic tool for tracking and monitoring of investigation. A National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO) has also been created. As such, sufficient legal and schematic framework are available to safeguard women from the menace of domestic violence.

In addition, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Home Affairs have issued advisories to States/ UTs from time to time on various issues pertaining to safety and security of women and children.

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# ANNEXURE

## ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO THE LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 3890 FOR ANSWER ON 25.03.2022 ASKED BY SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P. REGARDING 'SUICIDE BY WOMEN'

State/ UT-wise Number of Suicide Committed by Female and number of house-wives among them during 2019 & 2020

Sl. No.	State/UT	2019		2020	
		Total female	House-wives	Total female	House-wives
1	Andhra Pradesh	1725	609	1884	748
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31	9	48	9
3	Assam	691	378	906	405
4	Bihar	246	111	358	151
5	Chhattisgarh	2109	854	2242	1066
6	Goa	58	35	74	50
7	Gujarat	2486	1689	2542	1736
8	Haryana	894	402	917	391
9	Himachal Pradesh	207	142	296	200
10	Jharkhand	580	180	759	212
11	Karnataka	2873	1658	3067	1855
12	Kerala	1888	961	1930	908
13	Madhya Pradesh	4348	2938	4915	3185
14	Maharashtra	4448	2737	4472	2570
15	Manipur	22	11	17	8
16	Meghalaya	33	11	61	18
17	Mizoram	16	2	20	8
18	Nagaland	5	1	12	3
19	Odisha	1986	713	1637	554
20	Punjab	539	373	623	411
21	Rajasthan	1229	641	1630	883
22	Sikkim	58	27	68	28
23	Tamil Nadu	4250	2025	5275	2559
24	Telangana	2062	659	2164	630
25	Tripura	232	109	249	166
26	Uttar Pradesh	2231	1586	1642	893
27	Uttarakhand	181	149	276	167
28	West Bengal	4896	1931	5136	2009
	<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>	<b>40324</b>	<b>20941</b>	<b>43220</b>	<b>21823</b>
29	A & N Islands	51	35	50	34
30	Chandigarh	38	18	48	18
31	D&N Haveli and Daman&Diu + @	40	18	43	26
32	Delhi UT	768	305	895	410
33	Jammu & Kashmir * @	127	42	130	62
34	Ladakh @	-	-	2	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1
36	Puducherry	145	0	109	0
	<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>551</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>41493</b>	<b>21359</b>	<b>44498</b>	<b>22374</b>