

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 1087
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.07.2022

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

1087. SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:
DR. BHARATIBEN DHIRUBHAI SHIYAL:

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

- (a) the data with regard to cases of gender based violence during the last three years, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the steps taken or likely to be taken by the Government to stop gender based violence; and
- (c) the number of the One-Stop centers working in the country along with the number of centers proposed to be set up in near future, State/ UT-wise?

ANSWER

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

(a): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) publishes the data with regard to the cases of gender based violence which is available at its website <https://ncrb.gov.in/>. The published report is available for year upto 2020. As reported by NCRB, the details of the data during the last three years, State/ UT-wise is at **Annexure-I**.

(b) : '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.

The Constitution of India guarantees the right to equality and also provides for positive interventions by the State to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to ensure their holistic empowerment. Keeping in mind the vision articulated in Constitutional provisions, there has been enactment of various legislations such as the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 which addresses the issue of gender inequality, discrimination and violence faced by women.

In addition, Government of India has introduced various schemes and projects including One Stop Centres (OSCs), Women Helplines (WHL) running on toll free telephonic short code 181, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Swadhar Greh for women facing difficult circumstances or destitution, Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) which is a pan-India single number (112)/ mobile app based system for emergency response, safe city projects in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai), 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 Art DNA Laboratory at CFSL, Chandigarh; assistance to States / UTs to strengthen Forensic Science Laboratories; setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) including exclusive POCSO (e-POCSO) Courts for speedy disposal of cases of rape and cases under POCSO Act; cyber-crime reporting portal; 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 to ensure safety of women and girls across the country. 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 of Sexual Offenders (NDSO) has also been created.

Further, the National Commission for Women (NCW), in addition to handling complaints through regular mode, helps women in distress through a dedicated WhatsApp Number at 72177-35372 for reporting domestic violence cases. NCW also takes cognizance of the grievances relating to domestic violence reported in social media. The complaints received by NCW are acted upon by coordinating with victims, police and other authorities to provide immediate assistance.

(c): At present, out of 758 approved One Stop Centres, 708 are functional in 35 States/ UTs, across the country. State / UT-wise list of number of functional OSCs are placed at **Annexure-II**.

Further, during the 15 Finance Commission cycle i.e. 2021-22 to 2025-26, the Government has decided to setup 300 more OSCs, in phased manner, in the districts having larger geographical areas or high rate of crime against women.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF THE LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO.1087 FOR ANSWER ON 22.07.2022 ASKED BY SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI; DR. BHARATIBEN DHIRUBHAI SHIYAL REGARDING ' GENDER BASED VIOLENCE'

Data with regard to the cases of gender based violence during the last three years, State/UT-wise

| SL | State/UT | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 16438 | 17746 | 17089 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 368 | 317 | 281 |
| 3 | Assam | 27687 | 30025 | 26352 |
| 4 | Bihar | 16920 | 18587 | 15359 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 8587 | 7689 | 7385 |
| 6 | Goa | 362 | 329 | 219 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 8329 | 8799 | 8028 |
| 8 | Haryana | 14326 | 14683 | 13000 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 1633 | 1636 | 1614 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 7083 | 8760 | 7630 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 13514 | 13828 | 12680 |
| 12 | Kerala | 10461 | 11462 | 10139 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 28942 | 27560 | 25640 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 35497 | 37144 | 31954 |
| 15 | Manipur | 271 | 266 | 247 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 571 | 558 | 568 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 249 | 170 | 172 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 75 | 43 | 39 |
| 19 | Odisha | 20274 | 23183 | 25489 |
| 20 | Punjab | 5302 | 5886 | 4838 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 27866 | 41550 | 34535 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 172 | 125 | 140 |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 5822 | 5934 | 6630 |
| 24 | Telangana | 16027 | 18394 | 17791 |
| 25 | Tripura | 907 | 1070 | 874 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 59445 | 59853 | 49385 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 2817 | 2541 | 2846 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 30394 | 29859 | 36439 |
| | TOTAL STATE(S) | 360339 | 387997 | 357363 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 147 | 135 | 143 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 442 | 515 | 301 |
| 31 | D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu+ | 54 | 82 | 61 |
| 32 | Delhi | 13640 | 13395 | 10093 |
| 33 | Jammu & Kashmir* | 3437 | 3069 | 3405 |
| 34 | Ladakh | - | - | 9 |
| 35 | Lakshadweep | 11 | 38 | 15 |
| 36 | Puducherry | 166 | 95 | 113 |
| | TOTAL UT(S) | 17897 | 17329 | 14140 |
| | TOTAL (ALL INDIA) | 378236 | 405326 | 371503 |

Source: Crime in India

Note : '+' Combined data of erstwhile D&N Haveli UT and Daman & Diu UT for 2018 & 2019

*' Data of erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh for 2018 & 2019

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF THE LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 1087 FOR ANSWER ON 22.07.2022 ASKED BY SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI; DR. BHARATIBEN DHIRUBHAI SHIYAL REGARDING 'GENDER BASED VIOLENCE'

State/UT-wise details of functional One Stop Centres (OSCs)

| State / UT | Number of functional OSC |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 13 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 24 |
| Assam | 33 |
| Bihar | 38 |
| Chandigarh | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 27 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 3 |
| Goa | 2 |
| Gujarat | 33 |
| Haryana | 22 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 12 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 20 |
| Jharkhand | 24 |
| Karnataka | 30 |
| Kerala | 14 |
| ladakh | 2 |
| Lakshadweep | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 52 |
| Maharashtra | 37 |
| Manipur | 16 |
| Meghalaya | 11 |
| Mizoram | 8 |
| Nagaland | 11 |
| NCT of Delhi | 11 |
| Odisha | 30 |
| Puducherry | 4 |
| Punjab | 22 |
| Rajasthan | 33 |
| Sikkim | 4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 38 |
| Telangana | 33 |
| Tripura | 8 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 75 |
| Uttarakhand | 13 |
| West Bengal | 0 |

