

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4265**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 19TH AUGUST, 2025/SHRAVAN 28, 1947 (SAKA)

CASES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

4265. SMT. JUNE MALIAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government acknowledges that cases of sexual violence are rising, including in tribal and rural regions like Junglemahal in West Bengal;

(b) the reasons why survivor-centric and time-bound justice legislation is not being prioritised; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt the Aparajita Bill in collaboration with State Governments?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI BANDI SANJAY KUMAR)**

(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 annual publication "Crime in India". The latest published report pertains to the year 2022. The number of Cases Registered under Crime against Women during 2020-2022 is as follows:-

Year	2020	2021	2022
No. of Cases registered	371503	428278	445256

The increased level of education and awareness in the society about women's rights, improved law enforcement mechanism, improved ease of access to police stations and facilities for registration of cases, compliance with protocol and advisories for filing of FIR, including Zero FIR, training on gender sensitivity of officers, strict action against erring officials etc., have led to better reporting of crime.

'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 women, rests with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

Government of India gives utmost importance to safety and security of women across the country and continually monitors the crime data and trends to roll out necessary intervention through a host of measures which include amendments in criminal laws, developing

Technological & infrastructural support, conducting training programmes for State Police Personnel, financial assistance & issuing Advisories to States and UTs etc.

(b): Our country has a robust and comprehensive survivor-centric legislative framework to address crimes against women, which includes stringent criminal laws with clearly defined and enforceable timelines for different stages of investigation and trial, as well as provisions for timely payment of compensation to victims and restriction on adjournments of cases by Courts.

Further, the survivor-centric and time bound justice legislation have been prioritized in recently enacted three criminal laws- Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita(BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita(BNSS), and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam(BSA). Some of the related provisions are as follows:

i. Ease of Reporting: With provisions of online reporting and Zero FIR, a person may now report incidents by electronic communication, without the need to physically visit a police station and file a First Information Report (FIR) at any police station, regardless of jurisdiction. This allows for easier and quicker reporting, facilitating prompt action by the police.

ii. Exemption from going to police station: Women, persons below 15 years, persons above 60 years, and those with disabilities or acute illness are exempt from attending police stations.

iii. Victim Compensation Scheme: On the recommendation for compensation by the trial court or on the application of victim or his/her dependents, the State or District Legal Service Authority shall award adequate compensation within two months by completing the enquiry.

iv. Faster and Fair Resolution: The new laws promise a faster and fair resolution of cases, instilling confidence in the legal system. Crucial stages of investigation and trial like – preliminary enquiry (to be completed in 14 days), further investigation (to be completed in 90 days), supply of document to the victim and accused (within 14 days), commitment of a case for trial (within 90 days), filing of discharge applications (within 60 days), framing of charges (within 60 days), pronouncement of judgement (within 45 days) and filing of mercy petition (30 days before Governor and 60 days before President) – have been streamlined and to be completed within stipulated time period.

v. Fast-Trackd Investigations: The new laws prioritize the investigations for offences against women and children, ensuring timely completion within two months of recording information.

vi. Limited Adjournments: Courts can grant a maximum of two adjournments to avoid unnecessary delays in case hearing, ensuring timely justice delivery.

(c): The Bill has been examined in consultation with the concerned Departments/ Ministries and based on their observations, the State Government has been requested to provide their views/clarifications.
