

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO.36**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.02.2021

**INCREASE IN CRIME AGAINST WOMEN**

36\*. SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to NCRB's 'Crime in India 2019' report the crime rate registered per lakh women population has increased from 58.8 in 2018 to 62.4 in 2019;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Uttar Pradesh has registered the most cases of crimes against women in 2019; and
- (c) steps taken by Government to prevent the rising cases of rape and violence against women?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 36 for 04.02.2021 BY SRI SANJAY SINGH REGARDING 'INCREASE IN CRIME AGAINST WOMEN'**

(a) to (c): The number of cases in respect of UP as compared to other states is not maximum in all the categories .

'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 are with the respective State Governments. The State governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extent provision of law. However, Government has taken a number of initiatives for prevention and speedy investigation relating to cases of sexual assault and violence against women. These include legislations such as 'The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018', 'The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013', 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013', 'The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2006', 'The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961', etc. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years. The Act also inter-alia mandates completion of investigation and trials within two months each.

The major schemes/ projects pertaining to safety and security of women and girls include implementation of 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 like police, ambulance and fire, a cyber-crime reporting portal to report obscene content, safe city projects in 8 cities, 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 20 States/ UTs to strengthen Forensic Science Laboratories, 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 also assists the States/ UTs for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) for speedy disposal of cases of rape and cases under POCSO Act. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched the 'National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO)' on 20.09.2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies. MHA has also launched an online analytic tool 'Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences' on 19.02.2019 to facilitate them to monitor and track time bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.

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