

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1595
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.03.2025

STATUS OF WOMEN'S SAFETY INITIATIVES

1595 SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA:

Will the Minister of *Women and Child Development* be pleased to state:

- (a) the current statistics on crimes against women and the comparison to the last five years;
- (b) the status of implementation of the Nirbhaya Fund across all States and the reasons for underutilization, if any; and
- (c) whether Government plans to introduce any new schemes or laws to ensure better protection for women and girls in both urban and rural areas?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) to (c): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes statistical data on crimes, including crime against women, in its publication "Crime in India" available on the website on NCRB, <https://ncrb.gov.in>. The said report is available upto the year 2022. As per information furnished by the NCRB, State/UT-wise details of Cases Registered under 'Crime against Women' are at **Annexure**.

Under the Nirbhaya Fund, upto the financial year 2024-25, a total amount of Rs 7712.85 Crore has been allocated. The total amount released by the Ministries/ Departments and utilized out of the Nirbhaya fund is Rs 5846.08 Crore which is nearly 76% of the total allocation. The projects/ schemes under Nirbhaya Fund are demand driven. The projects/ schemes appraised by Empowered Committee (EC) under Framework for Nirbhaya Fund have a staggered implementation schedule. Further, some of the appraised projects are directly implemented by Central Ministries/ Departments. However, majority of the projects are implemented through State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations, in which Central Government releases the funds to States/ UTs as per prescribed fund sharing pattern of respective projects/ schemes and implementation on ground is done by the States/ UTs as per the approved timelines. Further, there are schemes, which require recurring expenditure for providing services, in respect of which, further funds are released upon receipt of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) and Statement of Expenditure (SoE) from the Implementing Agency (IA)/ Authority as per provisions of General Financial Rules (GFR). Hence, it is possible that more funds have been actually utilised, but Utilisation Certificates (UCs) and Statement of Expenditure (SoE), as required, as per provisions of GFR have not been yet received from States/ UTs/ IAs. The States/ IAs are regularly followed up to submit UCs and SoEs. Various other factors such as time taken in getting required approvals from competent authorities, procedure to be followed for award

of contract/tender disruptions due to unforeseen reasons such as the one created by the Covid 19 etc., also affect implementation of schemes/ projects.

An Empowered Committee (EC) of Officers constituted under the Framework for Nirbhaya Fund appraises and recommends the proposals for funding under Nirbhaya Fund and also reviews the status of implementation as also status of expenditure of approved projects from time to time, in conjunction with the Ministries, Departments and Implementing Agencies concerned. Further, the Project/ Scheme Implementing Ministries, Departments, Agencies also review the progress of implementation at their level.

The Central Government gives highest 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” (now under Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita), “The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2006”, “The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961”, “The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956”, “The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006”, “The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013” etc. The schemes/ projects implemented by the Government include One Stop Centres (OSCs); 24x7x365 toll-free Women Helpline (181) has been universalized. It provides emergency and non-emergency services to any women in need by connecting them with appropriate authorities. Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), which is a pan-India single number (112)/ mobile app based system for emergencies is also available to women in distress. Now, Women Help Line (WHL) is integrated with ERSS for providing 24x7x365 emergency and non-emergency help and support to needy women.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development recently launched the SHe-Box portal duly encompassing various provisions of ‘the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013’. This portal is to provide a publicly available centralised repository of information related to Internal Committees (ICs) and Local Committees (LCs) formed across the country, whether in government or private sector. In order to ensure effective implementation of The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, the Ministry recently launched a national campaign “Bal Vivah Mukta Bharat”. The campaign commenced with a national call to take a pledge against child marriage. The event also witnessed the unveiling of the ‘Child Marriage Free Bharat’ portal, a dedicated online platform to support the campaign's mission of raising awareness against child marriage. The Portal provides for effective reporting mechanism for incidences of child marriage cases and a public repository of Child Marriage Prohibition Officers.

In addition, under Nirbhaya Fund, the Central Government has provided assistance to States/ UTs for setting up/ strengthening Women Help Desks (WHDs) in all police stations. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has also undertaken several initiatives under Nirbhaya Fund, which, inter-alia include training and skill development programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers. BPR&D has also prepared Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for ‘Women Help Desk at Police Stations’ to ensure their smooth functioning. Emphasis has been laid upon appropriate behavioural and attitudinal skills of the police in course of prevention and detection of crime against women and children and interaction with victims of crime. Webinars on women safety with sensitivity, gender sensitization of police personnel etc. have also been organized by BPR&D.

Recognizing the need for psycho-social counselling to women affected by violence and those in distress, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has engaged the services of National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) for providing basic and advanced training under the project named "Stree Manoraksha" to the staff of One Stop Centres (OSCs) across the country on handling psycho-social and mental health care needs to support to such women. The Ministry undertakes awareness exercise for safety and security of women and children from time to time.

Further, the Government, through institutions like the National Commission for Women (NCW) and its counterparts in States has been spreading awareness through seminars, workshops, audio- visual, print and electronic media etc. to sensitize the people about the safety and security of women and also about various provisions of the legislation and policies etc. 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.

Annexure

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO.1595 FOR ANSWER ON 12.03.2025 ASKED BY SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA REGARDING 'STATUS OF WOMEN'S SAFETY INITIATIVES'

State/UT-wise cases registered under Crime against Women during 2018-2022						
SL	State/UT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	16438	17746	17089	17752	25503
2	Arunachal Pradesh	368	317	281	366	335
3	Assam	27687	30025	26352	29046	14148
4	Bihar	16920	18587	15359	17950	20222
5	Chhattisgarh	8587	7689	7385	7344	8693
6	Goa	362	329	219	224	273
7	Gujarat	8329	8799	8028	7348	7731
8	Haryana	14326	14683	13000	16658	16743
9	Himachal Pradesh	1633	1636	1614	1599	1551
10	Jharkhand	7083	8760	7630	8110	7678
11	Karnataka	13514	13828	12680	14468	17813
12	Kerala	10461	11462	10139	13539	15213
13	Madhya Pradesh	28942	27560	25640	30673	32765
14	Maharashtra	35497	37144	31954	39526	45331
15	Manipur	271	266	247	302	248
16	Meghalaya	571	558	568	685	690
17	Mizoram	249	170	172	176	147
18	Nagaland	75	43	39	54	49
19	Odisha	20274	23183	25489	31352	23648
20	Punjab	5302	5886	4838	5662	5572
21	Rajasthan	27866	41550	34535	40738	45058
22	Sikkim	172	125	140	130	179
23	Tamil Nadu	5822	5934	6630	8501	9207
24	Telangana	16027	18394	17791	20865	22066
25	Tripura	907	1070	874	807	752
26	Uttar Pradesh	59445	59853	49385	56083	65743
27	Uttarakhand	2817	2541	2846	3431	4337
28	West Bengal	30394	29859	36439	35884	34738
	TOTAL STATE(S)	360339	387997	357363	409273	426433
29	A&N Islands	147	135	143	169	178
30	Chandigarh	442	515	301	343	325
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	54	82	61	99	126
32	Delhi	13640	13395	10093	14277	14247

33	Jammu & Kashmir	3437	3069	3405	3937	3716
34	Ladakh	-	-	9	18	15
35	Lakshadweep	11	38	15	9	16
36	Puducherry	166	95	113	153	200
	TOTAL UT(S)	17897	17329	14140	19005	18823
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	378236	405326	371503	428278	445256

Source: Crime in India

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

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