

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:225  
ANSWERED ON:09.12.2011  
ATROCITIES AGAINST WOMEN  
Joshi Dr. Murlī Manohar;Roy Shri Arjun

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

- (a) whether inspite of the Central Advisories to States/UTs and other measures taken for prevention and control of crime against women, the atrocities against them is unabated and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has taken note of the deficiencies in the existing laws and procedure/mechanism including lack of sensitization of police personnel, deficiencies in the quality and delay in investigations etc. in dealing with cases of crime against women;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to further strengthen the existing laws etc. for prevention and control of crime against women and if so, the details thereof?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply of Lok Sabha STARRED Question No.225 for 09.12.2011 by Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi: Shri Arjun Ray regarding "Atrocities against Women".

(a) to (d): As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 195856, 203804 and 213585 cases of crime against women were registered during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. While it shows an increasing trend, it may also reflect greater awareness of laws leading to an increase in reporting of cases.

As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and advises State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations from time to time. These advisories, inter-alia, lay emphasis on gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women, improving the quality of investigations and setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts where these do not exist.

The Government has enacted a number of legislations for the protection of women. Review of these laws is carried out from time to time for amendments to improve their effectiveness and to bring about new legislations wherever required. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was enacted in 2005 and a Bill for Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th December 2010. Further, in order to strengthen the law for prevention of crime against women and to safeguard the interest of women, amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr PC) were carried out in the years 2005 and 2008. Amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and the Indecent Representation of Women Act are under consideration.