

The representatives deliberated on various measures of crime prevention, women safety, changes on law, organization, investigation processes and expeditious trials to improve safety and security of women and children.

The President of India on 4th February, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 on crimes against women which proposes to replace the word 'rape' with 'sexual assault' to expand the definition of all types sexual crimes against women. It also proposes enhanced punishment for other crimes of sexual harassment against women like stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and non-verbal gestures, inappropriate touch. In addition amendments are made to the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 and Indian Evidence Act 1872 to protect the rights of victims of sexual assault. Other recommendations of administrative nature have been communicated to the Ministries/Departments as well as States.

#### **Worsening human rights situation**

355. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest World Report of 2013 published by the Human Rights Watch indicates that the human rights situation has taken a turn for the worse over the last year, especially on account of failure of civil society protection, sexual violence against women and the longstanding failure to hold public officials accountable for abuses;

(b) if so, whether measures are being undertaken to take corrective action to improve the situation immediately; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Human Rights Watch is an international non-government Organization and no such report has been received. However, as per data of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), cases of human rights violations being registered by them are showing an upward trend. A statement indicating State-wise details of human rights cases registered by NHRC during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13 (upto 15.2.2013) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Majority of cases of violation of human rights registered by NHRC pertains to police atrocities, which is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and it is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Government to appropriately prevent and ensure non-occurrence of such atrocities. However, while the Central Government issues advisories, the NHRC also issues guidelines on various matters to all States/UTs, including protection for the rights of women, with a view to bringing about greater accountability and transparency and devising efficient and effective methods for ensuring human rights. As a Human Rights body, NHRC has always institutionalized collaboration with civil society and they are invited in all major events. As regards accountability of public officials for abuses, besides award of compensation to the victims/next of kin of the deceased, NHRC recommends departmental action/criminal prosecution of the erring public servants. Training programmes, conferences, seminars, workshops and outreach programmes are also organized by NHRC for raising awareness on human rights.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of total no. of cases registered pertaining to  
Alleged Human Rights Violations*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	01/04/2009 to 31/03/2010	01/04/2010 to 31/03/2011	01/04/2011 to 31/03/2012	01/04/2012 to 15/02/2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	979	1272	1559	1388
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	29	31	30
3	Assam	212	324	385	418
4	Bihar	2893	2862	3303	3948
5	Goa	50	61	86	57
6	Gujarat	1288	1433	1108	1763
7	Haryana	2921	3322	4175	8217

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Himachal Pradesh	139	164	180	276
9	Jammu and Kashmir	189	224	371	352
10	Karnataka	531	635	1319	804
11	Kerala	295	659	563	900
12	Madhya Pradesh	2228	2321	2700	2318
13	Maharashtra	2609	2297	2385	3986
14	Manipur	63	66	162	100
15	Meghalaya	44	33	50	43
16	Mizoram	13	23	18	17
17	Nagaland	9	19	12	16
18	Odisha	1126	1917	3380	5362
19	Punjab	986	1111	1271	1855
20	Rajasthan	2249	2724	2884	2967
21	Sikkim	8	5	14	3
22	Tamil Nadu	1466	1454	1930	3098
23	Tripura	37	50	70	44
24	Uttar Pradesh	51270	49840	52216	41342
25	West Bengal	927	1256	1614	1619
26	Andaman and Nicobar	19	20	49	31
27	Chandigarh	94	132	212	202
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	25	14	14
29	Daman and Diu	13	8	16	16
30	Delhi	5228	5929	7865	7318

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Lakshadweep	0	8	8	4
32	Pondicherry	52	49	76	64
33	Chhattisgarh	455	481	776	699
34	Jharkhand	1306	1596	1811	1413
35	Uttarakhand	1870	2010	2022	2140
36	All Over India	285	44	173	331
37	Foreign Countries	142	202	366	268
TOTAL		82021	84605	95174	93423

#### Stringent law against terrorism

†356. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking proper initiative to frame stringent law against terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the laws under which Government is dealing with the terrorists involved in terrorist activities as of now; and

(d) whether terrorist activities are increasing in the country due to the lack of stringent law against terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, the investigation and prosecution of terrorist acts are governed under a comprehensive and stringent counter terrorism regime with the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as the flagship enactment. In order to make the Act more effective, it has been amended in 2008 and 2012, whereby the definition of Terrorist Act, has been made more broad-based to enable it to combat all aspects of terrorism and its support base. With the amendments in 2008, raising of funds for the purpose of terrorism has been defined as a terrorist act, besides criminalizing the act of knowingly holding or being in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.