

“Violence against women” is one of the 12 critical areas of concern as mentioned in the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action adopted in 1995. A number of decisions are taken in the Third Committee under the Agenda "Advancement of Women" with respect to women related issues. The Secretary General is required to submit Report to the UNGA every year on the measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and on other women related issues as called for in various decisions and resolutions adopted in the UNGA (Third Committee and ECO SOC-Commission on the Status of Women). UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs published a report entitled “The World’s Women: Trends and Statistics” in 2015.

This sixth edition of The World’s Women: Trends and Statistics provides the latest statistics and analysis on the status of women and men at global and regional levels and reviews the progress towards gender equality over the last 20 years. The report is divided into eight chapters that cover broadly the critical areas of concern as identified in the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action. These areas include population and families, health, education, work, power and decision-making, violence against women, environment and poverty. The report has made numerous references to India in each of these critical areas. The report has highlighted violence against women in India in various forms: physical violence, sexual violence, non-partner sexual violence, violence against girls and violence against indigenous women and girls. However, there is no mention of India in context of "honor-killings" in this report.

(b) NCRB has started collecting data on cases reported under murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder with motive of honour killing.

(c) and (d) None of the reports have made a specific comparative study on legislation on “honor crimes and killings” in various countries. The international legal framework obligates and guides States in the adoption of their laws to address violence against women. During UN meetings, Member States have the full opportunity to draw attention to their adherence to a range of international instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of discrimination against Women and the Universal declaration to Human Rights

**Rising incidents of acid attacks on
women and girls in Delhi**

78. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of acid attacks on women and girls in the country especially in Delhi, have been rising unabatedly;

(b) if so, the cases registered in various Police stations in the country during the last two years;

(c) whether Government has worked out some corrective action plan to control this abuse; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State Subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Delhi Police has informed that the cases registered in respect of acid attacks on women and girls during 2013 - 2015 and 2016 (upto 31.1.2016) are as under:

Year	Cases registered
2013	20
2014	31
2015	29
2016 (upto 31.1.16)	01

State-wise number of cases registered under acid attacks on women are given in the Statement (*See* below).

In pursuance of the various directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P.(Crl) No. 129/2006; *Laxmi vs UoI* and other related matters, Ministry of Home Affairs had issued two Advisories to all the States/UTs. The First Advisory was issued dated 30th August, 2013 regarding measures to be taken to prevent acid attacks on people and for treatment and rehabilitation of survivors, while the Second Advisory dated 20th April 2015 was regarding expediting the cases of acid attack on women. These Advisories are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs www.mha.nic.in. Government has also circulated model rules for possession and sale of acids to the States. A Central Victims Compensation fund has also been initiated to assist such victims.

Statement

State/UT wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Acid Attacks on Women (section 126A IPC) during 2013 to 2014

Sl. No.	States/Uts	2013						2014					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-	5	4	2	7	9	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	-	3	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	7	5	-	16	16	-	2	0	0	3	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	-	2	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	10	10	-	15	15	-	5	4	0	4	4	0
8.	Haryana	3	1	-	2	1	-	5	5	1	9	9	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	-	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	-	4	1	-	1	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	0	1	1
12.	Karnataka	4	4	-	9	9	-	2	2	0	4	4	0
13.	Kerala	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	0	1	1	0

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	-	10	10	-	7	6	0	7	7	0
15.	Maharashtra	7	4	-	5	4	-	2	1	0	1	1	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	1	-	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	1	-	3	3	-	8	6	0	6	6	0
21.	Punjab	10	4	-	14	13	-	5	4	0	4	4	0
22.	Rajasthan	6	4	-	17	17	-	3	2	0	2	2	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	-	0	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	3	-	7	5	-	6	3	0	9	5	0
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	-	0	0	-	2	1	1	1	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41	36	-	60	66	-	42	32	2	63	51	2
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	-	2	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-	27	17	0	17	17	0
TOTAL (STATES)		112	87	-	175	169	-	125	90	7	138	122	11

Written Answers to

[24 February, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 173

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	15	6	-	13	10	-	12	8	1	16	13	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		16	7	-	14	11	-	12	8	1	16	13	1
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		128	94	-	189	180	-	137	98	8	154	135	12

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Data is provisional for the year 2013.

‘#’ - NCRB has started collecting data since 2014 using MHA approved revised proformae

‘NR’ - implies data not received. ‘-’ data not available

174 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions