

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 415**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 4<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2020/ MAGHA 15, 1941  
(SAKA)**

**INCIDENTS OF ACID ATTACKS**

**415. DR. DNV SENTHILKUMAR S.:  
SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL:  
SHRI SUNIL DATTATRAY TATKARE:  
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:  
SHRI KULDEEP RAI SHARMA:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE:**

**Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

**(a) whether the current system to prevent the incidents of acid attack on women is inefficient and as a result, the Government has not been able to achieve targeted success in checking the said incidents and if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;**

**(b) the number of acid attack victims that have been provided free medical treatment by the Government and private hospitals as mandated by Section 166B of the Indian Penal Code, hospital-wise;**

**(c) whether cases of violation of the said Section have come to the notice of the Government since insertion of this Section and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against such violators;**

**(d) whether the Government has provided employment in Government institutions/department to acid attack survivors;**

**(e) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases of discrimination related to work/salary registered by acid attack survivors during each of the last three years and the steps taken by the Government for their redressal;**

**(f) whether the Government has set up rehabilitation centres for acid attack victims, if so, the total number of rehabilitation centres functioning to help such victims and the steps taken to increase the number of rehabilitation centres in the country, State-wise; and**

**(g) the other steps taken by the Government to enforce strict regulation for the sale of acid to prevent acid attacks in the country?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY)**

**(a): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.**

**However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a comprehensive Advisory on 20<sup>th</sup> April 2015 on taking steps to implement the provisions of Indian Penal Code (IPC), expediting cases of Acid Attack, and to provide treatment and compensation to victims. This advisory is available on [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also issued an advisory dated 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2015 stating that no acid attack victim will be denied treatment by any hospital, public or private.**

**(b) to (e): No such data is maintained centrally.**

**(f): The Government of India is implementing "One Stop Centre (OSC)" and "Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL)" schemes.**

**OSC aims to facilitate women affected by violence with a range of integrated services**

**under one roof such as police facilitation, medical aid, providing legal aid and legal counselling, psycho-social counselling, temporary shelter etc. "Universalisation of Women Helpline" scheme through the short code 181 provides 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence, both in public and private spaces by linking them with appropriate authorities such as Police, One Stop Centre, Hospital, Legal Services etc. WHL also supports women in distress with rescue van and counselling services in addition to providing information about women welfare schemes and programs across the country. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is also administering Swadhar Greh Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances, including the victims of acid attack.**

**(g): The Ministry of Home Affairs has circulated the Model Poison Rules on 30<sup>th</sup> Aug 2013 to all States/UTs for notifying the same to regulate the sale of acid in respective State/UT. Details of this advisory is available at [www.mha.gov.in](http://www.mha.gov.in).**

**As per Section 166B of IPC (read with Section 357C of Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr. P.C.)), no acid attack victim will be denied treatment by any hospital, public or private, under any pretext and erring hospital/ clinic violating the legislative provisions is punishable with imprisonment up to one year or fine or both. Section 357C of Cr. P.C. also provides that free treatment is to be provided to the acid attack victims. Section 357A of Cr. P.C. provides that compensation under Victim Compensation Scheme is to be paid to the victims. Section 357B of Cr.P.C. further provides that compensation payable under section 357A shall be in addition to the payment of fine to victim.**

**Further, pursuant to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 11.05.2018 in the WP(C) 565/ 2012 - Nipun Saxena Vs. Union of India, National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has formulated the revised scheme enhancing the compensation to be given to Women Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault/ other crimes. The scheme also covers the cases of acid attacks. The scheme**

**was circulated by Ministry of Women & Child Development on 18.05.2018 and again by Ministry of Home Affairs on 28.06.2018 to all States/UTs for compliance.**

**In addition, under the Prime Minister's Relief Fund Rs. One lakh as compensation is also being provided by the Prime Minister Office to the acid attacks victim since 08-10-2016.**

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