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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY  
IN ITS CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

[Rule 4(e) of The Bombay High Court Public Interest Litigation  
Rules, 2010]

PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION NO. OF 2023

Citizens for Justice and Peace & Ors. ...Petitioners  
VERSUS

State of Maharashtra & Ors. ...Respondents

**CHALLENGES**

The Petitioners are seeking directions to quash the Government Resolution dated 15.12.2022 by way of which a committee to track inter-religious marriages was formed. The Government Resolution contravenes Articles 14, 15, 19, 21 and 25 of the Indian Constitution?

**SYNOPSIS**

Sr. No.	Date	Particulars	Exhibit	Page Nos.
1.		The Petitioners are four Non-Governmental Organizations who are seeking redressal against the implementation of the impugned Government Resolution.		
	15.12.2022	The Maharashtra Government issued a Government Resolution by way of which an Interfaith Marriage-Family Coordination Committee headed by the State's Women and Child Development Minister was constituted. This Committee seeks to track information about women in inter-religious marriages and is an attack on the agency of such women.	A	
		The Petitioners along with other organizations made several representations to the Government of Maharashtra to stop the implementation of the Government Resolution as it contravenes Articles 14, 15, 19, 21 and 25 of the Constitution of India. The		



		Government failed to provide any redress to the grievances of these organizations.		
4.		The impugned Government Resolution is inherently <i>ultra vires</i> the Constitution, and is against the rights of all women, and is a serious attack on the freedom to practice one's faith and religion. The resolution encourages negative public perception against inter-religious marriages, and widens the divide amongst different religious communities and goes against the secular thread of the Indian democracy.		
5.		The Government Resolution poses major privacy concerns and contravenes right to privacy under Article 21 of the Constitution. Additionally, the Committee as a third party, has no right to access private information about women in inter-religious marriages and is barred under the Right to Information Act, 2004 from accessing, collating and documenting the private information about women in inter-religious marriages.		

POINTS TO BE URGED

1. Whether Articles 14, 15, 19, 21 and 25 of the Constitution of India are being violated by the Government Resolution dated 15.12.2022?
2. Whether the decision to collect information regarding registered and unregistered inter-religious marriages devoid of any legal authority, and provisions for safeguarding the data collected is a violation of the right of privacy of women in inter-religious marriages?

ACTS TO BE REFERRED

Constitution of India, 1950

JUDGEMENTS RELIED ON

To be relied upon at the time of arguments.

Dated 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2023

Advocates for the Petitioners

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY  
IN ITS CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION  
[Rule 4(c) of The Bombay High Court Public Interest  
Litigation Rules, 2010]

PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION NO. \_\_\_ OF 2023



In the matter of challenging the  
Government Resolution dated  
15.12.2022;

AND

In the matter of violation of  
fundamental rights under Articles 14,  
15, 19, 21 and 25 of the Constitution of  
India;

AND



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In the matter of constitution of a  
Committee to track interfaith  
marriages;

AND

In the matter of taking away agency of  
women to choose a partner of their  
choice.

1) Citizens for Justice and Peace, )  
Through its Secretary )

2) People's Union for Civil Liberties, (Maharashtra) )

3) Forum Against Oppression of Women, )



4) Indian Muslims for Secular Democracy )

...Petitioners

*VERSUS*

1. State of Maharashtra )

Through the Principal-Secretary, )

Mantralaya, )

Madam Cama Road, )

Hutatma Rajguru Square, )

Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400032 )

2. Women and Child Development Department )

Through its secretary )

3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, New Administrative Building )

Madam Kama Road,

Hutatma Rajguru Chowk



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Mumbai- 400032

)  
...Respondents

TO  
THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE  
AND THE OTHER HON'BLE PUISNE  
JUDGE OF THIS HON'BLE COURT

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF  
THE PETITIONERS ABOVE  
NAMED

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

**PARTICULARS OF THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THE  
PETITION IS MADE:**

1. The Petitioners are filing the present Public Interest Litigation to seek redressal against the Government Resolution ("GR") dated 15.12.2022 issued by the Maharashtra government by way of which an Interfaith Marriage-Family Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") headed by the State's Women and Child Development Minister is sought to be constituted in Maharashtra.



2. The Petitioners are filing the present Public Interest Litigation under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, 1950 as the formation of this Committee is in direct contravention to Articles 14, 15, 19, 21 and 25 of the Constitution of India. The Committee seeks to gather detailed information about women in inter-religious marriages. The Government Resolution also states that the Committee will oversee district-level initiatives for women in such marriages who may be estranged from their maternal families so that assistance can be provided, if needed. A copy of the GR along with supporting documents has been attached and annexed herewith as "Exhibit A".
3. The Petitioners are concerned by the aforementioned resolution as even though the purported intention behind the formation of this committee is to provide a platform for women and their families to access counselling, and communicate or resolve issues, the direct consequence of forming such a committee is that it is discriminatory against all women and particular religious communities, and encourages divide amongst people instead of fostering harmony, peace, co-existence and fraternity amongst the diverse religious sects of this secular country. By using the inherently questionable "protection of women" as a





paradigm, and thereby tracing inter religious relationships only through women, the Maharashtra Government is displaying discrimination on basis of gender as also denying women their own agency and choice. By denying women their own decision making rights as guaranteed under Constitution of India, the GR is in violation of Articles 14, 15, 19 and 21 of the said Constitution.

4. The Petitioners are also concerned about the privacy issues posed by the implementation of this resolution. It is stated that the Committee itself does not have any right to access, procure and collect the private details of women in inter-religious marriages from religious institutions, the registration department or the stamp duty department as the Committee, as a third party, would be barred under Section 8 of the Right to Information Act, 2005. It is also pertinent to note that the Government Resolution lacks any safeguarding provisions or guidelines to protect the data and information so collected by the Committee, and the Government Resolution is silent on this issue. There is no security and accountability provided in terms of data collection, making it exceptionally vulnerable to be misused, apart from being a direct violation of the fundamental



right of privacy of two consenting married adults. Moreover, there is no mandate for consent to be sought by the couples before this information is made available to a third party.

5. The Petitioners also urge that the resolution was passed without conducting any prior research or study on the actual need for constituting such a Committee. It is stated that according to the National Health Family Survey of 2019-2021, only 2.6% of total marriages are inter-religious marriages while 31.2% of women in general face domestic violence. The Government has failed to show the need for constituting such a Committee, when the present statistics show that violence in marriages happens regardless of the religious faith of the parties involved, and is in fact a direct by-product of systemic violence against women because of patriarchy. The impugned Government Resolution was passed without giving due consideration to the existing social context of the country where women's agency in choosing their partners is already limited, and the implementation of such a backward-looking and paternalistic resolution will only open flood-gates of arbitrary actions against women in such inter-religious marriages.



6. The Petitioners are concerned about the risks and threat to life and safety of inter-religious couples, primarily but not only confined to those marrying without the consent of the families, as the possible effect of these resolutions will be harassment and obstruction to the right of women to marry persons of their choice, which is a right enshrined within the Constitution of India. In India, there have been many instances where couples marrying against the wishes of their families have suffered harassment at the hands of their family members which has even led to killings in the name of honour in extreme cases. Inter-religious couples are often also targeted by vigilante groups. The exercise of tracking such marriages will result in heightened risks for the women in these marriages, and pose great threats to their safety which is in direct contradiction to the seeming intention of forming the Committee, i.e., protection of women. Already over the past six months or more, instances of targeted harassment and attacks against such couples in Maharashtra have been reported and the Petitioners crave leave to bring these before the Court at the time of hearing of the petition.



I. PARTICULARS OF THE PARTIES:

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7. The Petitioners are four Non-Governmental Organizations who are seeking redressal against the implementation of the Governmental resolution dated 15.12.2022 by way of which a Committee was constituted to arbitrarily track information about couples in inter-religious marriages which contravenes *inter alia* Articles 14, 15, 19, 21, and 25 of the Constitution of India, 1950. Apart from the Committee lacking any authority in law to undertake such information and data collection about women in inter-religious marriages, the GR also fails to provide safeguards in any form to curb misuse of the data so collected. The Petitioners are greatly concerned about the risks and threats to the life and agency of women who will be adversely affected by the implementation of the GR.
8. The Petitioner No. 1 is a registered organisation founded in 2002. It has been working in the field of human rights for over 21 years and is dedicated to upholding and defending the freedom of constitutional rights of all Indians. The founding President of the Petitioner No.1 Organisation was the eminent playwright from Maharashtra, Shri Vijay Tendulkar and its present President is Nandan Maluste well known entrepreneur and philanthropist. Other trustees include eminent architect, IM



Kadri, artist Shakuntala Kulkarni and writer and director Chitra Palekar among several others. The said Petitioner No.1 has spear-headed legal campaigns as well as citizens' interventions to empower and assist fellow Indians navigate complex and extremely divisive political ploys, and hate-filled communal minefields. It has also worked to ensure police transparency and accountability when vulnerable communities are under threat. The Petitioner No. 1 has been active in intervening in the courts on aspects related to minority rights, forest rights, freedom of speech and expression, liberty, dignity, criminal justice reforms and child rights. The Petitioner No. 1 organisation aims to achieve objectives such as promotion of communal harmony in India, friendship amongst people belonging to different religious communities, to combat all kinds of bigotry and intolerance which create inter-religious strife and differences among people. It works to promote values that will encourage the development of peace, justice and aims for reconciliation among all peoples of India and in every sphere of society. One of its aims is also to check threats to Indian democracy and Rule of Law. Apart from important matters and cases related to the Rights of Victims of Targeted



Crimes, the Petitioner has been active in the area of implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, and on the issue of citizenships vis a vis inclusion and exclusion of genuine Indian citizens in the National Registrar of Citizens in the State of Assam. The Petitioner No. 1 is also the Petitioner before the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the anti-conversion laws passed by nine states in the country. Petitioner No.1 has filed various PILS in different Courts in India which have been entertained.

9. The Petitioner No. 2 is one of the largest and the oldest human rights organization in India. It was founded in 1976 by Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Kriplani, Krishna Kant and others. Justice V.M. Tarkunde, Justice Rajindar Sachar, Rajni Kothari, K.G. Kannabiran and others were associated with Petitioner No.2 as its President. The Petitioner No. 2 Organization has several state branches across India and has been raising awareness about human rights, civil liberties and also fighting for their protection. Over the years it has initiated several legal interventions in human rights and civil liberties issues, and filed several Public Interest Litigation Petitions in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble High Courts





across India for the enforcement of citizen rights and civil liberties such as right to food, electoral reforms, prison reforms, etc. The Petitioner No.2 Organisation has conducted many fact-finding enquiries and has compiled several reports on human rights violations in India. It has initiated several legal interventions in human rights and civil liberties issues, and filed several Public Interest Litigation Petitions in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble High Courts across India for the enforcement of citizen rights and civil liberties such as right to food, electoral reforms etc. Few instances where the Petitioner No. 2 has intervened and filed proceedings *inter alia* are the telephone tapping case ((1997) 1 SCC 301), fake police encounter in Manipur ((1997) 3 SCC 463), disclosure of criminal background and assets of candidates ((2003) 9 SCC 490), challenge to POTA ((2004) 9 SCC 980), None of the Above, "NOTA" ((2013) 10 SCC 1). The present Petition is filed by the Maharashtra Unit of PUCL which itself has filed various public interest litigations in Bombay High Court.

10. The Petitioner No. 3, Forum Against the Oppression of Women ("*FAOW*") is an autonomous, voluntary women's campaign group, consisting of women from varied backgrounds. It is a



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leading women's group in Bombay, and functions as a discussion and campaign group, that actively networks and campaigns around all issues concerning discrimination and violence against women. The Petitioner No. 3 organisation started through a campaign in 1979 asking for changes in rape laws. The campaign ultimately resulted in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983. Since then the Petitioner No. 3 has been a part of many state and national initiatives seeking changes for drafting legislations or modifying existing laws and has also intervened directly in important matters such as drafting new legislations against sex determination tests and sex selective abortions in the 1980s, against domestic violence in 2005, and for prevention of sexual harassment in 2012. It has participated in all processes asking for changes in laws around sexual assault which was a long process that culminated in the three-member Committee headed by Justice J.S. Verma in December 2012, that resulted in the amendments in 2013. Apart from these interventions in the law and through courts, Petitioner No. 3 has been at the foreground of many campaigns promoting communal harmony and working against caste discrimination in particular. The Petitioner No. 3 also filed a



petition in 2005 challenging the Constitutional validity of total prohibition of dance performances in eating houses, permit rooms and beer bars under Sections 33A and 33B of the Bombay Police Act, as amended by the Bombay Police (Amendment) Act, 2005, and also followed up the matter in the Supreme Court. Criminal PIL No. 35 of 2013 was also filed by Petitioner No. 3, as the State of Maharashtra did not have a rape compensation and rehabilitation scheme. Pursuant to this petition a new compensation scheme was brought in by the State of Maharashtra by Government Resolution dated 01.08.2017. In April 2018, Petitioner No. 3 intervened in the Supreme Court, in a Criminal Appeal No. 1265 of 2017, and Writ Petition (criminal) 156 of 2017, in a matter concerning 498A, wherein Supreme Court had ordered formation of family welfare committees at district level to scrutinize cases registered under 498A. In 2018, the Petitioner No. 3 also intervened in Writ Petition No. 194 of 2017 in Supreme Court of India challenging the constitutional validity of Sections 497 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code.

11. The Petitioner No 4 is Indian Muslims for Secular Democracy (IMSD) through its Convenor. The Petitioner No 4 is a forum



of Indian Muslims committed to the values of democracy, secularism, equality and justice as enshrined in the United Nations 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' and the Constitution of India. The IMSD believes that these values are fully in consonance with the core teachings of Islam. IMSD seeks to rejuvenate the tolerant traditions within Islam and to generate a progressive and liberal voice within the Indian Muslim community so that Muslims in India are able to live in dignity, at peace with self and with all fellow Indians.

12. The Respondent No. 1 is the State of Maharashtra through the Principal Secretary. The Respondent No.1 is the apex body for the State of Maharashtra governing the overall administration of the State, and is the authority responsible for issuing the impugned Government Resolution in the present case. The Respondent No.1 also has the authority to pass appropriate notifications/circulars/etc. for the implementation of the reliefs as sought for in the present Petition. The Respondent No. 2 is the Women and Child Development Department of the state of Maharashtra, who is to head the Committee as formed under the impugned GR.

II. DECLARATION AND UNDERTAKING OF

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**PETITIONERS:**

13. That the present Petition is being filed in public interest. The Petitioners do not have any personal interest in the matter.
14. That the entire litigation costs, including the Advocates fees and other charges are being borne by the Petitioners.
15. That a challenge on similar grounds was made before this Hon'ble High Court in the matter of *Rais Shaikh vs State of Maharashtra* Writ Petition (L) No. 6881 of 2023.
16. That the above-mentioned Writ was called out for hearing on 20.03.2023, and the following order was observed by the Hon'ble High Court:
- "Prima facie, it appears that this Petition is in the nature of a Public Interest Litigation ("PIL"). Other than the Petitioner's name and address, it has no statement of fact whatsoever relating to the Petitioner. It is unclear how the Petitioner is in any way personally concerned with the subject matter of the Petition. He may or may not have a case in the public interest, but a PIL is not within our roster, and therefore not within our jurisdiction. It is open to the Petitioner to obtain directions on the administrative side."*

17. That a thorough search has been conducted in the matter raised

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through the present Petition and all the material concerning the same has been annexed to this Petition.

18. That to the best of the Petitioners' knowledge and research the issue raised was not dealt with or decided and a similar or identical petition was not filed earlier by the Petitioners.
19. That the Petitioners have understood that in the course of the hearing of this Petition the Court may require any security to be furnished towards costs or any other charges and the Petitioners shall have to comply with such requirements.
20. That the Petitioners state that the Inter-faith Marriage Coordination Committee formed vide the Government Resolution dated 15.12.2022 was constituted for the purported purpose of providing women in inter-religious marriages access to counselling and helping them communicate and resolve issues with their families. However, the consequence of forming such a Committee is that it will lead to major privacy concerns and unwarranted surveillance by the State on women's personal lives and will leave the couples in such marriages open to threats of life and harassment. It will lead to propagating a fake narrative that only women in inter-religious marriages suffer violence and abuse, and that reconciliation with their family is

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always in the best interest of women. It is stated that no justification was provided by the Government for constituting such a Committee, which in its essence takes away the rights of women to agency, privacy, and liberty to marry persons of their choice which are indisputably guaranteed under the Indian Constitution. Initially, the GR dated 13.12.2022 sought to form a Committee which would also over-see inter-caste marriages but within a day the GR was amended to drop 'inter-caste' marriages from falling within the purview of the Committee. However, no justification was provided by the Government for the said amendment.

21. It is stated that the Petitioners made different representations to the Government expressing concerns with implementing the GR, however, the Government failed to provide redress to the grievances of the Petitioners. Thus, they are compelled to approach this Hon'ble Court seeking direction to the State of Maharashtra to take the necessary steps to set aside the Government Resolution dated 15.12.2022.

22. That the Petitioners submit that through this Public Interest Litigation they represent the wider interest of all public-spirited citizens who are in inter-religious relationships and marriages.



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Such persons have an inalienable right to privacy and equality, and must be allowed to exercise their right to prevent interference in their marriage as sought by the Government Resolution dated 15.12.2022.

III. ISSUES:

23. The grievance of the Petitioners is against the establishment of the Inter-faith Marriage-Family Coordination Committee in Maharashtra to trace and document detailed personal information about women who enter into inter-religious marriages. The Petitioners state that it is a violation of their rights under Articles 14, 15, 19, 21, and 25 of the Constitution of India. The impugned Government Resolution is inherently *ultra vires* the Constitution of India and at its core, is against the rights of all women and is a serious attack on the freedom to practice one's faith and religion. In a nutshell, by weaponizing State agencies with powers to peer into the private lives of women, the very existence of the impugned GR gives further fillip to a false narrative, and encourages negative public perception against inter-religious marriages. This resolution, in its essence also widens the divide amongst different religious communities, and goes against the secular thread of the Indian

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democracy which is built on peaceful co-existence and harmony between its diverse communities.

24. The Petitioners are also concerned about the privacy concerns the formation of such a Committee poses. The Committee, as a third party, has no right to access private information about women in inter-religious marriages and are barred under the Right to Information Act, 2005 from accessing, collating, and documenting such information. The Government Resolution also fails to provide any safeguarding provisions against the misuse of the data so collected, and does not provide any guidelines or protocols for data security. The data collection by the Committee is an extremely dangerous proposition as it can be severely misused, and can be used to limit women's agency and their right to autonomy and liberty to marry persons of their choice. It also grossly violates the right to privacy of women in inter-religious marriages. The Government Resolution essentially serves as a precursor to laws related to purported intra-community marriages which are currently under challenge in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The GR is an attempt by the Government to prohibit and scrutinise inter-faith marriages in the country.



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25. Therefore, the following issues arise for this Hon'ble Court's consideration:

- a) Whether Articles 14, 15, 19, 21 and 25 of the of the Constitution of India are being violated by the Government Resolution dated 15.12.2022?
- b) Whether women's right of personal autonomy, privacy, agency, safety and liberty is being violated by implementing the impugned GR?
- c) Whether the principle of secularism which has been unequivocally held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to be a part of the basic structure of the Constitution of India is being violated by the impugned GR?
- d) Whether the decision to collect information regarding registered and unregistered inter-faith/inter-religious marriages devoid of any legal authority, and provisions for safeguarding the data collected is a violation of the right of privacy of women in inter-religious marriages?

#### IV. FACTS IN BRIEF CONSTITUTING THE CAUSE

26. The Petitioners state that the present Petition is filed for seeking relief of setting aside the Government Resolution issued on 15.12.2022 which, *inter alia*, formed an Interfaith



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Marriage- Family Coordination Committee in Maharashtra, headed by the State's Women and Child Development Minister. According to the GR, the Committee is to gather detailed information regarding women in interfaith marriages, and also collect information about whether women in such marriages are estranged from their maternal families. The Committee additionally, is also to oversee district-level initiatives for such women estranged from their maternal families, so that assistance can be provided, if needed. The Committee also seeks to study policies, welfare schemes and laws pertaining to this issue at the Central and State levels.

27. The Petitioners state that in the widely publicized statements by prominent elected functionaries in Maharashtra, it has been claimed in statements made before large crowds of people that the formation of the Committee was sought after the murder of Shraddha Walkar in Delhi by her partner. Reports in the media related to the formation of the Committee state that, *"the Committee is assigned with the task to hold regular meetings with district officials on the issue and to review work on seven parameters, mainly to collect information on registered and unregistered interfaith marriages; on such marriages that have*



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*taken place in religious places of worship; and on those that have taken place after elopement of the couple. Further, data will also be collected from the stamp duty and registrar offices; contact newly married women involved as well as their maternal families; find if they are in touch with each other; obtain the addresses of the women's maternal families in cases where they are estranged and contact the parents in such cases; and take the help of counsellors for parents who are "unwilling" to resume contact". A copy of one such news article from *The Indian Express* is annexed and attached herewith as "Exhibit B". The Petitioners crave leave to produce more published materials that indicate that it was this tragic murder (Shradha Walkar) that took place in May 2022 that was perversely twisted to justify the formation of the Committee.*

28. The Petitioners state that for perusal of this Hon'ble Court, relevant portions from the Government Resolution is reproduced hereinbelow:

*The above committee consists of departmental as well as district level officers related to the following subjects will hold meetings as necessary and review:-*



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1. *Registered marriage/unregistered inter-religion marriages,*
2. *Inter-religion marriages conducted at religious places,*
3. *Runaway inter-religion marriages,*
4. *To obtain detailed and exact information about persons getting married under inter-religion marriages category through Registration and Stamp Duty Department,*
5. *To establish contact with newly married girls/women under inter-religion marriages as well as their families, and to obtain information whether or not the girl/woman is in touch with her family in current situation,*
6. *To establish contact with newly married girls/women who married inter-religion but are not in touch with their families, and obtain the address of their parents and gather information about them,*
7. *To counsel non-consenting parents with the help of expert counsellors.*

29. Initially a G.R. was issued on 13.12.2022 essentially having similar provisions as the impugned G.R. dated 15.12.2022. On However this G.R. spoke both of inter caste and inter faith marriages. On 14.12.2023 through another G.R. a minor



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modification was made in the 13.12.2022 G.R. The Petitioners state that within two days, the GR issued on 13.12.2022 which also had inter-caste marriages within its purview, was superseded by the GR issued on 15.12.2022 to restrict the scrutiny to only interfaith/ inter-religious marriages, however no reasons was provided for dropping inter caste marriages from the G.R. The Petitioners submit that even if the intercaste marriage scrutiny had continued under the new G.R. the same would have been bad in law and unconstitutional. However dropping of intercaste marriages from the G.R. categorically shows that this G.R. is targeted at religious minorities. A copy of the erstwhile G.R. dated 13.12.2022

*Disclosing* is annexed and attached herewith as "Exhibit C" and copy of the G.R. dated 14.12.2022 is annexed at "Exhibit C-1". While addressing The Indian Express, the Deputy Chief Minister reasoned the amendment to the initial GR by stating, "*This committee is only for interfaith marriages, and not inter-caste marriages. The earlier GR was not the correct one. The Government is encouraging inter-caste marriages and there is also a plan to give financial rewards to those who do it. But cheating in interfaith marriages has*





*increased in the past few years and some aspects have come to light in the Shraddha Walkar murder case. It is alarming that there has been an increase in cases of cheating in interfaith marriages in some parts of the state. Therefore, fraud in the name of love jihad has to be stopped.*" A copy of the news article by the Indian Express reporting the statements made by the Deputy Chief Minister is annexed and attached herewith as **"Exhibit D"**.

30. The Petitioners state the purported intention behind forming this Committee, as stated by the government was to "provide a platform for these women and their families to access counselling, and communicate or resolve issues." However, a perusal of the statements made by the Deputy Chief Minister reveals the misplaced fear of the State that women are being forcefully converted under the garb of marriage by men from religious minority communities, and that there must be effective surveillance on such conduct. In pursuance thereof, this Committee has been formed to monitor inter-religious marriages, and effectively serves as a tool to limit inter-religious marriages and to keep a surveillance on women and such couples thereof, and arguably is a precursor to laws related





to purported 'love jihad' marriages. The basis of forming the Committee was based on erroneous assumptions and the Government failed to even undertake any fact-finding study or research to establish evidence for the fact that women in inter-religious marriages are more susceptible to violence or estrangement from their families. The Government failed to consult stakeholders including the Maharashtra State Commission for Women, women organizations and experts in the field of women's studies to understand whether the Committee would serve the purpose of protecting women.

31. The Petitioners state that a number of citizens organisations and womens organisations such as Maharashtra Mahila Parishad and Stree Mukhti Andolan Sampark Samiti have expressed their discontent with the impugned government resolution, as they consider that the move is meant to police the private lives of women in inter-religious marriages, in contravention to rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution. They also believe that the Committee has the effect of stigmatizing and targeting minority populations. Maharashtra Mahila Parishad, in their letter categorically expressed privacy concerns of this move, and stated that in case matrimonial disputes arise in



inter-religious marriages, there are adequate grievance redressal mechanisms and organizations to provide for the same. Stree Mukti Andolan Sampark Samito in their letter expressed that in order to fight caste system and prevent communal disharmony, inter caste and inter faith marriages are a way out, in line with Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's ideology as well. It was also stated that instead of formulating this Committee, the State needs to focus on empowering its agencies and create awareness about the existing laws and state machineries which provide redress against issues like domestic violence and crimes against women. This letter also highlights how the data collected will be used to monitor women and will essentially limit attempts at inter faith marriages so as to keep the purity of religions intact, and this letter has been endorsed by Akhil Bhartiya Janvadi Mahila Sanghatna, Bhartiya Mahila Federation, Nari Samta Manch, Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat. A copy of the letters from Maharashtra Mahila Parishad and Stree Mukhti Andolan Sampark Samiti have been annexed and attached herewith as "Exhibit E".

32. The Petitioners state that on 21.12.2022, the Maharashtra State Women's Commission ("MSWC") took cognizance of the



resolution and expressed their concerns through written communication to the government. A member of the MSWC stated that "On any policy, decision or Government Resolution being issued by the state government that concerns any issue related to women, the state government is expected to consult/inform/take feedback from the state commission for women. But in this particular Government Resolution, the MSCW has not been approached at all." Senior women activists and representatives of more than 14 such womens' and citizens organisations met MSCW chairperson Rupali Chakankar and members Rupwate and Advocate Gauri Chabria on December 19 and demanded that the state Government Resolution be immediately withdrawn as it violates the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution of India to every citizen. A copy of a news article reporting the contents of the letter by Maharashtra State Women's Commission to the Government is attached and annexed herewith as "Exhibit F".

33. The Petitioners state that on 05.01.2023, the Petitioner No. 1 also made a representation to the Women and Child Development Department, Government of Maharashtra, expressing that the government resolution could result in



harassing and intimidating the freedom of choice and autonomy guaranteed to all consenting adults, irrespective of faith, community, caste or gender by the Indian Constitution. It was stated that such a move could amount to an invasion of the privacy of individuals and marginalized sections and provide handles to the state machinery and vigilante groups to interfere in what is a purely personal matter. A copy of this representation is attached and annexed as "Exhibit G".

34. On 12.02.2023, the Petitioner No. 3 along with 29 other organizations wrote to the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and Women and Child Development Minister of Maharashtra stating that stating that the formation of the Committee in pursuance to the GR violates the fundamental rights of women as guaranteed under the Constitution of India. It was stated that the GR violates that Articles 14 and 15 of the Indian constitution as it singles out citizens on the basis of religion. The violation of Right to privacy, liberty and autonomy was also brought out, as the formation of the Committee and the collection of private data of aggrieved individuals leads to surveillance by State into the private lives of individuals. It was also stated that the right of expression and



freedom of choice of adults along with right to conscience, and freedom of faith would also be violated under Articles 19, 21, and 25 of the Indian Constitution if the GR is implemented since the GR sets to target inter-religious relationships and marriages, and restricts the right of women to choose their partner/spouse of choice. A copy of this letter has been attached and annexed herewith as "Exhibit H".

35. The Petitioners state that the aforementioned organizations have extensive knowledge and expertise in the field of women's rights and advocacy, and by virtue of their years of experience had expressed to the Government of Maharashtra their concerns with implementing the impugned GR. Not only did the Government of Maharashtra fail to consult such stakeholders and organizations so as to understand the functionality of constituting such a Committee in the first place, even post facto the Government has failed to consider the representations and the concerns expressed thereof by these organizations. The Government failed to provide a reply to these concerns, and have failed to provide any redress to the grievances of these organisations.



36. At this juncture, the Petitioners find it pertinent to peruse the manner in which the Committee has been formed so to understand the risks associated with implementing the impugned GR:

**THE FAULTY CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE  
AND THE ARBITRARY REASONS FOR ITS  
FORMATION**

37. The Petitioners state that the constitution of the Committee *ex facie* shows that it was done without understanding the actual need for it. The Government of Maharashtra did not conduct any prior research or study to show the need for forming a Committee which specifically targets women in inter-religious marriages. There are no statistics which testify to the assumption that women in these marriages are more susceptible to violence at the behest of their partners. Moreover, the statements made by the Government which have been culled out in the earlier paragraphs of the Petition attest to the fact that the purpose of forming such a Committee is to serve as a surveillance tool to interfere and intervene in the lives of women in inter-faith marriages based on flawed assumptions that such women need more protection from their partners.





According to statistics released by the World Health Organisation, 30% of women above the age of 15 years have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence from any current or former husband or male intimate partner at least once in their lifetime. A copy of this report by the World Health Organisation is attached and annexed herewith as "Exhibit I". In light of such statistics, it becomes evident that the reason behind implementing the GRs stems from the false narrative around inter-religious marriages which primarily stems from propaganda against the minority communities in the country.

38. The Petitioners state that the Supreme Court in 2007 in *Anuj Garg vs Hotel Association of India* specifically held that legislations with "protective discrimination" aims serve as a double-edged sword. *"Strict scrutiny test should be employed while assessing the implications of this variety of legislations. Legislation should not be only assessed on its proposed aims but rather on the implications and the effects. The impugned legislation suffers from incurable fixations of stereotype morality and conception of sexual role. The perspective thus arrived at is outmoded in content and stifling in means.... No law in its ultimate effect should end up perpetuating the*





*oppression of women. Personal freedom is a fundamental tenet which can not be compromised in the name of expediency until unless there is a compelling state purpose. Heightened level of scrutiny is the normative threshold for judicial review in such cases.* In light of this judgement, it is stated that while the Committee, on the face of it, purports to provide protection to women by effectuating a paternalistic system, the consequence of it is that it discriminates against them and limits their right to personal freedom, liberty, and expression.

39. The Petitioners also state the members of the Committee have been selected in an arbitrary manner, and the GRs lay down no guidelines on how the selection of members must be done. This is especially problematic because dealing with the complexities of intimate partner violence in marriages and reconciliation with estranged families require prior experience and knowledge in this field, bereft of which the Committee and its members will be rendered redundant in achieving any real outcomes in providing assistance to aggrieved women. Therefore, it is stated that the constitution of the Committee *ex facie* reveals that it will serve no real purpose and yield no productive outcomes as the members of the Committee are



primarily political actors who have no prior experience in understanding the nuances of the systemic violence faced by women in our patriarchal society. Importantly, the members of the Committee also have no training in providing counselling or conducting mediation between aggrieved women and their estranged families.

40. The Petitioners state that an inquiry into whether women in such marriages are still in touch with their parents or not will not yield productive results but will only amount to further harassment of women in inter-religious marriages. There are multiple reasons why women who have married outside their faith might choose to cut off ties from her family, and estrangement from family is not just restricted to women marrying outside her faith. In many cases, abuse is perpetrated on women from their maternal families. By forcing reconciliation with such abusive families, appropriate redress will not be provided to them. The whole purported purpose of the Government Resolution is to help women in abusive marriages or those are estranged from their families. However, the resolution infantilizes women and takes away their agency

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in choosing a partner of their choice by subjecting them to paternalistic scrutiny at the hands of the State machineries.

41. The Petitioners state that the impugned Government Resolution is nothing but an attempt to bypass the existing legal procedure, as the problem of intimate partner violence, estrangement of women in marriages and problems related thereof, can be given redress to under the existing laws. The issue of faulty implementation of existing laws is a prevalent and pressing one, as can be testified from the fact that recently, according to the data submitted by National Legal Services Authority vide an affidavit before the Supreme Court of India in *We the Women of India vs Union of India*, a total of 4,71,684 original cases and 21,088 appeals are pending under the Domestic Violence Act in the country. As per the data, a total of 1,193,359 cases of domestic violence have been registered across the country under the Act since its notification. It was also found at last year that even a decade later, about 30% of the 'Nirbhaya Fund' which was set up after the gruesome gang rape case in 2012 for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security of women in the country, remains unutilized by the Government. Thus, it is argued that



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the only effective way in which the Government can provide any redress to women in abusive marriages is by strengthening the existing legal system and providing for their robust implementation instead of coming up with new redressal mechanisms in a hasty and unlawful manner. A copy of a news article reporting the submission of the NALSA to the Supreme Court of India, and a news article reporting the status of utilization of the Nirbhaya Fund has been attached and annexed herewith as "Exhibit J" and "Exhibit K" respectively.

**SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXT WITHIN WHICH THE RESOLUTION HAS BEEN PASSED**

42. The Petitioners state that the increasing targeted stigmatizing and hatred towards minorities in India is another reason why passing of this Government Resolution and the formation of the Committee must be challenged. While the government's claims of protecting women and helping them reconcile with their families could be the alleged rationale behind them, it is important to note the background within which this resolution was passed.
43. The Petitioners state that the past six months have seen a proliferation of large gatherings in the state of Maharashtra by

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various organisations essentially spreading hatred against women and couples opting for inter-religious marriages by prejudicially terming them as instances of "love jihad." Petitioners would like to emphasise that when such hate-spreading speeches have been made there appears to be no effective preventive measures taken by the State government in these instances or after the events to prosecute those indulging in hate speeches. The Petitioners state this with responsibility since they have individually and collectively been petitioning the authorities each time such hate speeches have been made. Petitioners crave leave to provide details of such marches and gatherings at the time of hearing of the petition as also the intimations complaints and memoranda submitted by the Petitioners to the Police. Meanwhile a table of such events that have taken place in Maharashtra prepared by the Petitioners is attached and annexed herewith as "Exhibit L".

44. The Petitioners state that during the Maharashtra Assembly Budget Session, Maharashtra Women and Child Development Minister, Shri Mangal Prabhat Lodha, had announced that the state of Maharashtra had over one lakh 'love jihad' cases which upset the society. He went on to say that "*the state*



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government's interfaith marriage committee has no say in anyone's personal life or religion. But we want to avoid another *Shraddha Walkar* case. This is the government's responsibility." He had also claimed that the 12-member committee had already received 152 complaints, but this was misleading information as it was revealed when one Samajwadi Party MLA wrote to the Maharashtra Women and Development Ministry inquiring about the number of cases before the Committee, he received a reply stating that the Committee has zero cases so far. R. Vimla, Commissioner of Women and Child Development, confirmed that the Committee has not received a single complaint. She also serves on the interfaith committee. Therefore, it is observed that the Government has already indulged in making false claims that there is an increasing number of love jihad cases in the country, and that the women in the country need protection from men from these minority communities.

45. The Petitioners state that this trend of the Government making false claims is especially problematic since there is already a sense of increasing hate-mongering towards minorities in the country. A report by an NGO, Council on Minority Rights in

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India (CMRI), records that based on both primary and secondary data, 294 cases of hate crimes against Christians, Muslims and Sikhs were recorded in India in 2021. In light of such statistics, the Committee constituted vide the GR, will only propagate a growing system of hatred against the minorities, by creating and fostering a false narrative that inter-religious marriages are being used by the men belonging to minority communities and force women to convert into their religion.

46. That, in light of the aforesaid, it is stated that the implementation of the Government Resolution will further the divide between different religious communities in the country, as there is already a trend of increased hate speeches and creating false perceptions and narratives against the minorities in the country. The formation of this Committee will add to this highly volatile political scenario in the country, and will lead to further stigmatization of people belonging to religious minorities in the country.

#### CREATION OF FALSE NARRATIVES

47. The Petitioners state that the Government Resolution also suffers from the fallacy of assuming that only women in



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interfaith marriages are susceptible to abuse, violence and harassment of any sort from their partners. Women from diverse backgrounds and every sphere of life are susceptible to such abuse. The narrative that such instances of violence and isolation only happen in interfaith marriages is regressive and dated.

48. The Petitioners state that an article published by the Petitioner No. 1 shows that false claims of how most inter-faith marriages lead to murders are entirely false. Several claims of forcible conversions upon investigation have proven to be false. Although, the Government in the present case has implemented the GR from their misplaced fear of increasing 'love jihad' marriages, which is a completely false and prejudicial term to begin with, and abuse suffered by women thereof, it is stated that upon investigation it has been revealed through various instances that this narrative of 'love jihad' is entirely false and malicious. In a petition filed C Selvaraj in the Karnataka High Court, an SIT headed by the DGP in its report revealed that there is no evidence of there being an organised attempt to entice women into marrying Muslim men with a view of converting their religion. Similarly, the Himachal Pradesh High



Court also found in a widely publicized case that there was no evidence to show any adverse effects on public order by conversion. In Kerala, by a letter dated 4 February 2020, the Lok Sabha was informed by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, G. Kishan Reddy, that no case of 'love jihad' in Kerala has been reported by any of the Central agencies. A copy of the aforementioned article by a trustee of Petitioner No. 1 is annexed and attached herewith as "Exhibit M".

49. The Petitioners state that the claim that only women in inter-faith marriages go through instances of violence can be easily debunked by a mere perusal of gender-based violence statistics in the country. For example, a research study (IIPS, 2017) categorically stipulated that 'spousal violence cuts across class, caste and community'. The fifth NFHS round (2019-21) shows that 31.5% of Indian women in the 18-49 age group have experienced physical and sexual violence at least once. While 18.3% of women aged between 18 and 19 have suffered sexual or physical violence either in the last year or in their lifetime, this number increases with the age of the women (to 35.3%) till the 30-39 year age group. The World Health Organisation's Global Database on the Prevalence of Violence Against



Women shows that 18% of Indian women aged between the ages of 15 to 49 suffered at least one form of intimate partner violence in the preceding 12 months. A copy of studies and extracts of studies conducted by WHO 2018, NFHS 2019-2021, IIPS 2017 are attached and annexed as "Exhibit Colly. N".

50. The Petitioners state that the responses provided by the Government in Budget Sessions of February 2021, March 2022 and August 2022 themselves indicate that forced conversions are not a grave concern requiring urgent legislative attention; it warrants no stringent legal enactments from the State. The responses of the Ministries on different occasions reveal that forced conversions have not been an issue in reality, and the perception and false narrative created around it is merely a politically driven agenda to create communal disharmony. A copy of the aforementioned responses in the Parliament, along with the question are annexed and attached herewith as "Exhibit O".

PROCUREMENT OF INFORMATION BY THE COMMITTEE

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51. The Petitioners state that the Committee established under the Government Resolution has the authority to obtain access to private data and information about women who get married outside their religion, in violation of the Right to Information Act, 2005 as the Committee itself is a third party who should not have right to access such data. This information can be obtained from religious places, and both registered and un-registered married couples fall within this ambit.

52. The Petitioners state that it is also sought vide this resolution that records be maintained of women in inter-religious marriages who eloped and got married. It is stated that in many situations, couples elope to get married because they come from highly conservative families where individuals' agencies regarding pertinent life decisions such as marriage is taken away from them. In an article in *The Vice*, dated 28.12.2020, it was reported that in 2018 itself over 300 "honour killings" between 2016 and 2018 were reported in India. In the Indian context, in extreme situations where couples get married against the wishes of their families, there have been killings in the name of honour. Moreover, in general there have been multiple instances where couples have been constrained to seek



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protection under law against their own families, and maintaining such records will lead to defeating the rights of these couples to be protected against the intervention from their families as they will have easy access to such records. A copy of the Vice news article is annexed and attached herewith as "Exhibit P".

53. The Petitioners state that such procurement of data by the Committee is a gross violation of the fundamental right to privacy guaranteed to all individuals under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Additionally, the Committee seeks to maintain a record of inter-faith marriages taking place in the State of Maharashtra. There are no safeguards available to couples who do not wish to participate in such documentation by the Committee. There are also no protocols or guidelines as to how the data collected by the Committee can be safeguarded against misuse, which poses major concerns regarding the safety of women in such marriages.

54. The Petitioners state that the right to privacy of an individual is also guaranteed under Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 which states that, "*No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family,*

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*home or correspondence, nor to attack upon his honour and reputation.*" It is clear that the State of Maharashtra has completely ignored and failed to give due consideration to the rights of the stakeholders enshrined under various statutes, and have resorted to issuing this arbitrary government resolution in a complete haste leading to arbitrariness. The State of Maharashtra has failed to appreciate that there are limitations to the extent to which government authorities can exercise control over personal choices, and the State cannot abridge fundamental rights in the manner sought in the resolution.

55. The Government Resolution is also violative of Articles 3,6, 9, 17, 18, 23 and 26 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1976 to which India is a signatory.
56. The Petitioners state that even though registration of marriage is deemed to be information available in the public domain, it does not justify that such information can be sought by the Committee nor does it justify the Committee maintaining records and monitoring the details of a private affair between two adults without their knowledge and consent. This too has been held to be violative of the right to privacy by the Allahabad High Court. In *Safiya Sultana v. State of Uttar*



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*Pradesh*, (2021) SCC OnLine, the Allahabad High Court held that the requirement of publication of personal details under the 1954 Act of the persons regulated by the Special Marriage Act, 1954 causes a breach of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India, 1950.

57. The Petitioners state that, in *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, (2017) 10 SCC 1 the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has stated that privacy postulates the reservation of a private space for the individual, described as the right to be let alone. The concept is founded on the autonomy of the individual. The ability of an individual to make choices lies at the core of the human personality. In this judgement, the Supreme Court laid down that the right to privacy cannot be taken away until and unless the following criteria are met:

- (a) *the action must be sanctioned by law;*
- (b) *the proposed action must be necessary in a democratic society for a legitimate aim;*
- (c) *the extent of such interference must be proportionate to the need for such interference;*





*(d) There must be procedural guarantees against abuse of such interference*

58. The Petitioners submit that the Government in the present has failed to show how any of the above criterion is met for them to invade the privacy of women in inter-religious marriages. The proposed action of collecting information by the Committee serves no real legitimate aim, as no real and productive outcomes will be yielded from an exercise of collecting data for the reasons stated in the preceding paragraphs. The purpose of establishing the Committee has not even been provided by the Government, and there are no safeguarding provisions within the GR to protect the data so collected. The act of establishing the Committee does not meet the proportionality test as well as there are existing mechanisms in place which can provide redress to all women who suffer abuse in marriages. However, the Government themselves have failed to implement the existing laws and have instead resorted to implementing this GR in a haste without consulting the stakeholders and in complete violation of the right to privacy of women in inter-religious marriages. Thus, it is stated that



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according to the *KS Puttaswamy* judgement, the GR is liable to be set aside.

**JUDICIAL APPROACH TOWARDS PRIVACY AND  
THE RIGHT OF INDIVIDUALS TO MARRY BEYOND  
THEIR OWN FAITH**

59. The Petitioners state that it was held in *Common Cause v. Union of India*, (2018) 5 SCC 1 that our autonomy as persons is founded on the ability to decide on what to wear and how to dress, on what to eat and on the food that we share, on when to speak and what we speak, on the right to believe or not to believe, on whom to love and whom to partner, and to freely decide on innumerable matters of consequence and detail to our daily lives. The decision in *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India*, (2018) 10 SCC 1 provides that the Supreme Court as well as other constitutional courts have time and again realized that in a society undergoing fast social and economic change, static judicial interpretation of the Constitution would stultify the spirit of the Constitution. Accordingly, the constitutional courts, while viewing the Constitution as a transformative



document, have ardently fulfilled their obligation to act as the sentinel on qui vive for guarding the rights of all individuals irrespective of their sex, choice and sexual orientation. The Petitioners crave leave to refer and rely upon the above-mentioned judgements as and when produced before this Hon'ble High Court.

60. The Petitioners also state that in *Govind v. State of Madhya Pradesh and Anr* AIR 1975 Supreme Court 1378, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had held, inter alia, that privacy can only be denied when an important countervailing interest is shown to be superior and if it is state interest, then whether it is of such paramount importance as would justify an infringement of the right, should be put to question. Also, in *R. Rajagopal vs. State of Tamil Nadu* (1994) 6 SCC 632, the Hon'ble court observed:

*"(1) The right to privacy is implicit in the right to life and liberty guaranteed to the citizens of this country by Article 21. It is a "right to be let alone". A citizen has a right to safeguard the privacy of his own, his family, marriage, procreation, motherhood, childbearing and education among other matters. None can publish anything concerning the above matters without his consent — whether truthful or otherwise and*



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*whether laudatory or critical. If he does so, he would be violating the right to privacy of the person concerned and would be liable in an action for damages. Position may, however, be different, if a person voluntarily thrusts himself into controversy or voluntarily invites or raises a controversy."*

61. The Petitioners state that increasingly the autonomy and safety of couples who exercise their autonomy and independence in choice of partner are physically under attack. In *Ghasura Riyazkhan Jitubhai vs State of Gujarat* R/Special Criminal Application No. 773 of 2021, the Hon'ble High Court noted the shocking and glaring facts of the case of an interfaith couple who were arrested and placed in separate custody. The court directed their immediate release after harassment and said:

*(v) While conducting such inquiry, the Range IG concerned shall bear in mind that this is the case, where, the undue fervor is shown, on account of this being an inter-religion marriage so also the golden words of the Supreme Court in such matters, where, the issue had come-up, particularly, of honour killing in case of inter-caste / inter-religion marriage in case of 'LATA SINGH VS. STATE OF U.P. & ANOTHER', (2006) 5 SCC 475 and in case of 'SHAKTI VAHINI VS. UNION OF INDIA &*



*OTHERS'*, (2018) 7 SCC 192." The Petitioners state that, in *Shaikh Mohd. Abid Ayyub vs State of Maharashtra and Ors* CrI W.P No. 67 of 2021, the Hon'ble Bombay High court directed the Police to escort the woman who was in illegal custody and detention of her father, to whatever destination she desired to and held that she was free to move wherever she liked as per her wish.

62. The Petitioners state that the Supreme Court of India, in *Lata Singh vs State of U.P.* also held that, *this is a free and democratic country, and once a person becomes a major he or she can marry whosoever he/she likes. If the parents of the boy or girl do not approve of such inter-caste or inter-religious marriage the maximum they can do is that they can cut off social relations with the son or the daughter, but they cannot give threats or commit or instigate acts of violence and cannot harass the person who undergoes such inter-caste or inter-religious marriage. We, therefore, direct that the administration/police authorities throughout the country will see to it that if any boy or girl who is a major undergoes inter-caste or inter-religious marriage with a woman or man who is a major, the couple are not harassed by any one nor subjected*



*[Handwritten signature]*

*to threats or acts of violence, and any one who gives such threats or harasses or commits acts of violence either himself or at his instigation, is taken to task by instituting criminal proceedings by the police against such persons and further stern action is taken against such persons as provided by law. We sometimes hear of 'honour' killings of such persons who undergo inter-caste or inter-religious marriage of their own free will. There is nothing honourable in such killings, and in fact they are nothing but barbaric and shameful acts of murder committed by brutal, feudal minded persons who deserve harsh punishment. Only in this way can we stamp out such acts of barbarism.*

63. In *Laxmi Chandaragi vs State of Karnataka*, the Supreme Court of India made key observations regarding the right of individuals to choose a life partner of their choice, and accordingly held that, "*Educated younger boys and girls are choosing their life partners which, in turn is a departure from the earlier norms of society where caste and community play a major role. Possibly, this is the way forward where caste and community tensions will reduce by such inter marriage but in the meantime these youngsters face threats from the elders and*





*the Courts have been coming to the aid of these youngsters. We are fortified in our view by earlier judicial pronouncements of this Court clearly elucidating that the consent of the family or the community or the clan is not necessary once the two adult individuals agree to enter into a wedlock and that their consent has to be piously given primacy.<sup>1</sup> It is in that context it was further observed that the choice of an individual is an inextricable part of dignity, for dignity cannot be thought of where there is erosion of choice. Such a right or choice is not is not expected to succumb to the concept of "class honour" or "group thinking."*

64. The Petitioners state that in light of the aforesaid decisions, it can be said that through the years, the courts in the country have made a conscious choice to adapt a progressive stance by deeming marriage between two consenting individuals a private matter. The families, society or State at large have no right to intervene in this private sphere under the garb of protecting women. It is stated that the impugned resolution undoes years of effort by the judiciary to emancipate the society from perceiving women in the country through a paternalistic lens. The courts have affirmatively held that women have the



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right to choose life partners of their choice without being subject to undue scrutiny from any other person. The right to privacy of couples in interfaith marriages is also a right solemnly affirmed in the Constitution of India, which has been upheld multiple times by the judiciary. In light of the aforesaid, it is stated that the impugned government resolution is wholly untenable in law and must be set aside.

### GROUNDS

65. Being aggrieved by the illegal and arbitrary government resolution dated 15.12.2022, the Petitioners are filing the present Public Interest Litigation challenging the Government Resolutions on the following amongst other grounds, which are in the alternative and without prejudice to one another:

A. That the impugned government resolution is illegal and not tenable under law. It is contrary to principles of natural justice and is *ultra vires* of Article 14, 15, 19, 21 and 25 of the Constitution of India, amongst other articles.

B. That the impugned G.R has been issued without any basis in facts whatsoever, without providing any legal justification for it. That the exercise of collecting information by the Committee is violative of the provisions



of Right to Information Act, 2005 as the Committee as a third party is barred from accessing private information about women in inter-religious marriages.

- C. The G.R clearly violates the right to privacy and any encroachment on right to privacy, even if it is reasonable can be done only through a legislation. No executive action, independent of a legislation can abridge fundamental rights.
- D. That there is an urgent need to set aside the impugned government resolution to provide safety and security to inter-faith couples, in light of the increasing number of killings in the name of honour and attacks on such couples. It is stated that attack on such couples is a routine incident in the country, and the workings of the Committee will further enable scrutiny towards such couples.
- E. That the impugned Government Resolution seeks to further the false narrative that women require protection against abuse and estrangement from their family only when she is in an inter-faith marriage. However, this is entirely false as data from the World Health Organisation (WHO) and even the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2019-2021 state that around 45% of women and 44% of men believe that a



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husband is justified in beating his wife in specified circumstances. Twenty-nine percent of women age 18-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. Three percent of even-pregnant women age 18-49 have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy. A research study (IIPS, 2017) categorically stipulated that 'spousal violence cuts across class, caste and community' and women in rural areas (36 per cent) are more likely to experience one or more forms of spousal violence than those in urban areas (28 per cent). That these figures clearly show that it is inherent patriarchy within society that is responsible for violence against girls and women, within and outside marriage.

F. That the misplaced rationale provided by the Government for formation of the Committee under the Government Resolution is to monitor women in inter-religious marriages and for extending support to women in such marriages who suffer abuse and estrangement from their families. However, it is stated that such aggrieved women can resort to protection and counselling under existing statutes such as

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the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Any aggrieved person can seek shelter under Section 6 of this act, and it is the duty of the shelter homes to provide shelter. That, when there are legal mechanisms available to women under both a specially enacted law, the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Government through these impugned Government Resolutions are undermining these existing time-tested legal mechanisms, and taking over the role of professional surveillance. Under these laws women can voluntarily approach lawyers and counsellors within their own right. This GR amounts to imposition, interference in the private life of citizens and extra-legal activism on the part of the government.

- G. That the Government Resolution is violative of the right of women in inter-religious marriages under Article 21 and 25 of the Indian Constitution, as it seeks to curtail the privacy and personal liberty of such couples by subjecting them to State surveillance. The right to privacy guaranteed under the Constitution of India is not taken away merely because a woman has married outside her faith. That the right to



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privacy was unequivocally upheld in *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy vs Union of India*, wherein it was held that “privacy includes at its core, the preservation of personal intimacies, the sanctity of family life, marriage, procreation, the home and sexual orientation. Privacy also connotes a right to be left alone. Personal choices governing a way of life are intrinsic to privacy”, and it is stated that the decision to monitor the private lives of interfaith couples is an inarguable violation of this judgement of the Hon’ble Supreme Court.

H. That the Government Resolution leaves interfaith couples extremely vulnerable to further harassment from their family and other vigilante groups, because it makes available their personal information on a mere representation from the Committee. This is especially dangerous in light of the fact that men from minority religious communities are routinely attacked for marrying women from other religions. Recently, in Jharkhand, a Muslim man was killed for being in a relationship with a non-Muslim woman. A copy of the news article reporting



this incident is annexed and attached herewith as "Exhibit Q".

- I. That the impugned Government Resolution will only make all women, and all young persons of different faiths, especially susceptible to threats, intimidation and violence by family, state and non-state actors. That a list of recent articles annexed hereto as "Exhibit R" illustrate how widespread such attacks have become and how real these vulnerabilities are.
- J. That the Government Resolution also seeks to record information about couples who eloped and got married, and the documentation of such information is prone to be misused by the family members and other conservative members of the society. In 2018, displeased with a Hindu-Muslim couple elopement, a mob in Gujarat attacked and burned a man's house. A copy of the news article reporting the incident is annexed and attached herewith as "Exhibit S". That such incidents are not uncommon in India, and therefore the documentation and making available of such sensitive data about the interfaith couples will ultimately





lead to their harassment, and will not lead to fulfilment of goals as set out by the Government Resolutions.

K. That the Government Resolution falsely perpetrates that protection of women from abuse from their partners is only required when she gets married outside her faith, which is entirely false. That a new Committee for providing counselling to estranged and newly married women in inter-religious marriages is not needed, but instead the State should look at strengthening the measures under the already existing statutory provisions. For instance, in *Dhanak of Humanity vs State of NCT*, the Delhi High Court gave directions to provide protection to inter-faith couples and counselling to the parents from Delhi Commission for Women.

L. That the Supreme Court of India in *Shakti Vahini vs Union of India* while adjudicating upon Articles 14, 19(1)(a) and 21 of the Indian Constitution vis a vis the right to marry a person of one's choice held that when two adults consensually marry, it is a manifestation of their choice which is recognised under Article 19 and 21 of the Constitution. Such a right has constitutional sanction and



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thus needs protection and cannot succumb to class honour or group thinking which has no legitimacy. Thus, according to this judgement, the government resolution is in violation of the rights under Article 19 and 21 of the Constitution and thus, must be set aside.

M. That the Supreme Court in *Laxmibai Chandragi vs State of Karnataka* held that "*consent of family is not necessary once two adult individuals agree to enter into a wedlock and that their consent has to be piously given primacy.*" While underlining choice as an inextricable part of dignity, the Court said that dignity cannot be thought of when there is an erosion of choice. Thus, in light of this judgement, the Government Resolution has an effect of severely limiting the choice of inter-religious couples and therefore, must be set aside.

N. That the Government Resolution wrongfully assumes that all women who have become estranged from their family, want to be reconciled with them. This is patently false, as in many cases women suffer abuse at the hands of their maternal families, and therefore forcibly reconciling them is wholly in contradiction to the idea of protecting women,



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which seems to be the purported rationale behind forming the Committee.

O. That the Government Resolution is subversive to the principle of equality guaranteed under Article 14. The resolution not only essentially consigns women to second-class status depending on who they marry, but also puts their life, limb, privacy and liberty all at peril in the case that they choose to marry outside of their religion and faith. The right of women cannot be stripped merely because they choose to do something that departs from what is deemed to be conventional by their parents and society at large.

P. That the Government Resolution is violative of the Maharashtra State Minority Commission Act, 2004 in so far as the Act provides for the protection of rights of religious and linguistic minorities in the State, whereas the Government Resolution specifically seeks to discriminate against interfaith marriages involving minority communities.

Q. That the Government Resolution is violative of the Indian Penal Code in so far as it discriminated against interfaith marriages under Section 153A and also may directly or



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indirectly contribute to promoting enmity between different groups under Section 153B.

- R. That the Government resolution is premised on flawed assumptions and ignores that it is patently susceptible to blatant and widespread misuse.
- S. That the Government resolution has been published without application of mind, and without considering the prevailing laws of the land.
- T. That the Government resolution is otherwise illegal, arbitrary and against the established principles of law and equity and is liable to be quashed and set aside.
- U. That the provisions of the Government Resolution is highly suggestive that inter-religious are to be discouraged, prevented, monitored or viewed with extreme scrutiny which is entirely against the secular thread of the Indian Constitution.
- V. That the Government Resolution is in violation of the principle of secularism which is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution, and also violative of the principle of fraternity which is a part of the Preamble of the Constitution. Besides, it is arbitrary, discriminatory and



against the freedom of expression, right to privacy and violative of Articles 14, 15, 19, 21 and 25 of the Constitution of India. That in S.R. Bommai vs Union of India, the Supreme Court specifically laid down, *"Our Constitution does not prohibit the practice of any religion either privately or publicly. Through the Preamble of the Constitution, the people of this country have solemnly resolved to constitute this country, among others, into a secular republic and to secure to all its citizens" Article 25 of the Constitution guarantees to all persons equally the freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion subject to public order, morality and health and subject to the other Fundamental Rights and the State's power to make any law regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice."* That the Government Resolution directly contravenes the secular thread of this country, as also upheld in the aforementioned judgement of the Supreme Court of India.



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W. That the impugned Government Resolution is in violation the Indian Constitution and international laws and instruments viz Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Articles 3,6, 9, 17, 18, 23 and 26 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1976 to which India is a signatory. Petitioners crave leave to elaborate on this ground at the time of hearing of the Petition.

66. The Petitioners crave leave to add, amend or alter any of the foregoing grounds.

67. The Petitioners submit that they have not filed any other petition in respect of the present issue before this Hon'ble Court or the Supreme Court of India.

68. The Petitioners state that they have no other alternative efficacious remedy but to approach this Hon'ble Court and the relief as prayed for if granted shall be complete.

69. The Petitioners state that there is no delay or laches in filing this petition.

**PRAYERS:**

70. The Petitioners therefore pray before this Hon'ble High Court as under:



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- a. For a Writ of Certiorari or any writ, order, direction in the nature of Certiorari or any other appropriate writ under Article 226 of the Constitution calling for the records and proceedings leading to the issuance of the Government Resolution dated 15.12.2022 and after considering the legality, validity and propriety thereof be pleased to quash and set aside the said G.R. with a further direction to permanently destroy any material which may have been collected pursuant to the said G.R. ;
- b. For a Writ of Mandamus or a Writ in the nature of Mandamus or any other appropriate Writ, directions or order under Article 226 of the Constitution of India directing the Respondent to recall and withdraw the impugned Government Resolution;
- c. For a Writ of Mandamus or a Writ in the nature of Mandamus or any other appropriate Writ, directions or order under Article 226 of the Constitution of India directing the Respondent to quash any directions, proceedings, actions which may have been initiated by the Respondent in furtherance to the impugned Government Resolution;
- d. Pending hearing and final disposal of the present Petition, this Hon'ble High Court may be pleased to stay the effect and implementation of the impugned Government Resolution dated



15.12.2022 and restrain the Respondent, their officers and subordinates from acting in furtherance to the impugned Government Resolutions.

e. For ad-interim relief in terms of prayer clause of (d) as mentioned above.

f. For any other reliefs as this Hon'ble Court deems fit.



Advocates for the Petitioners

Rishika Agarwal &

Devyani Kulkarni

Petitioner No.1  
(TEESTA SETULAD)

Petitioner No.2  
(LARA JESANI)



Petitioner No. 3  
(SANDHYA GOKHALE)

Petitioner No. 4  
(JAVED ANAND)

शासकीय/अशासकीय व्यक्तींची "आंतरधर्मीय  
विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)"  
गठीत करण्याबाबत...

महाराष्ट्र शासन  
महिला व बाल विकास विभाग  
शासन निर्णय क्रमांक: विवाह-२०२२/प्र.क्र.२१८/का-०२  
नवीन प्रशासन भवन, ३ रा मजला,  
मादाम कामा मार्ग, हुतात्मा राजगुरु चौक,  
मंत्रालय, मुंबई - ४०० ०३२.  
दिनांक : १५ डिसेंबर, २०२२.

वाचा:- महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, शासन निर्णय क्र. विवाह-२०२२/प्र.क्र.२१८/का-०२,  
दि.१३.१२.२०२२ व दि.१४.१२.२०२२

#### प्रस्तावना :-

आंतरजातीय / आंतरधर्मीय विवाह केलेल्या मुली/महिलांना सहाय्य करण्यासाठी व्यासपीठ उपलब्ध करून देऊन त्याबाबतच्या कार्यवाहीचा आढावा घेण्याकरीता मा.मंत्री (महिला व बाल विकास) यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली शासन निर्णय दिनांक १३.१२.२०२२ अन्वये शासकीय/अशासकीय सदस्यांची "आंतरजातीय/आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)" गठीत करण्यात आली आहे. सदर समितीमध्ये सुधारणा करण्याची बाब शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होती.

#### शासन निर्णय:

नोंदणीकृत / अनोंदणीकृत विवाह, धार्मिक स्थळी करण्यात आलेले विवाह, पळून जाऊन केलेले विवाह अशा प्रकारे आंतरधर्मीय विवाह केलेल्या व्यक्तींची इत्थंमूत माहिती प्राप्त करणे. नवविवाहीत मुली/महिला तसेच त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांशी संपर्क करून सद्यस्थितीत ते एकमेकांच्या संपर्कात आहेत किंवा कसे? याबाबत माहिती घेणे. स्वतःच्या कुटुंबियांच्या संपर्कात नसलेल्या मुली/महिला यांची त्यांच्या आई-वडिलांच्या सहाय्याने माहिती घेणे. आई-वडिल इच्छुक नसल्यास तज्ञ समुपदेशकाद्वारे त्यांचे समुपदेशन करणे तसेच त्यांच्यामधील वाद-विवादाचे निराकरण करणे इत्यादीकरीता व्यासपीठ उपलब्ध करून याबाबतच्या कार्यवाहीचा आढावा घेण्याकरीता मा.मंत्री (महिला व बाल विकास) यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली खालील प्रमाणे शासकीय/अशासकीय सदस्यांची "आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)" गठीत करण्यात येत आहे:-

#### "आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)"

१	मा.मंत्री, महिला व बाल विकास	अध्यक्ष
२	प्रधान सचिव, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई	सदस्य
३	आयुक्त, महिला व बाल विकास, पुणे	सदस्य
४	सह सचिव, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई	सदस्य
५	श्री.संजीव जैन, संभाजीनगर	सदस्य
६	श्रीमती सुजाता संतोष जोशी, नाशिक	सदस्य
७	अॅड प्रकाश साळसिंगिकर, मुंबई	सदस्य
८	श्री.यदु गौडीया, नागपूर	सदस्य

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शासन निर्णय क्रमांक: विवाह-२०२२/प्र.क्र.२१८/का-०२

९	श्रीमती मीराताई कडवे, अकोला	सदस्य
१०	श्रीमती शुभदा गिरीष कामत, पुणे	सदस्य
११	श्रीमती योगिता साळवी, मुंबई	सदस्य
१२	श्री. इरफान अली पिरजादे, मुंबई	सदस्य
१३	उपआयुक्त (महिला विकास), महिला व बाल विकास आयुक्तालय, पुणे.	सदस्य सचिव

२. वरील समिती खालील विषयांशी संबंधीत विभागीय तसेच जिल्हा स्तरावरील अधिकारी यांची आवश्यकतेनुसार बैठका घेऊन आढावा घेईल:-

१. नोंदणीकृत विवाह / अनोंदणीकृत आंतरधर्मीय विवाह,
२. धार्मिक स्थळी करण्यात आलेले आंतरधर्मीय विवाह,
३. पकून जाऊन केलेले आंतरधर्मीय विवाह,
४. विवाह केलेल्या नवविवाहीत मुली/महिला तसेच त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांशी संपर्क साधून सद्यस्थितीत ते एकमेकांच्या संपर्कात आहेत किंवा कसे? याबाबत माहिती संकलीत करणे,
५. आंतरधर्मीय विवाह केलेल्या तथापि, कुटुंबियांच्या संपर्कात नसलेल्या महिलांकडून त्यांच्या आई-वडिलांचा पत्ता घेऊन त्यांना माहिती देणे.
६. आई-वडिल इच्छुक नसल्यास तज्ञ समुपदेशकाद्वारे त्यांचे समुपदेशन करणे.

३. "आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)" खालील मुद्यांचा आढावा घेऊन शिफारस करेल:-

१. महिला व बाल विकास विभागामार्फत समाजातील आंतरधर्मीय विवाहाबाबतचे प्रश्न, घोरण, कायदे, कल्याणकारी उपक्रमांबाबत केंद्र शासन व राज्य शासनाच्या योजनांचा अभ्यास करणे. त्यामध्ये आवश्यक ते बदल सुधविणे. तसेच, सदर योजनांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करण्याबाबत उपाययोजनांची शिफारस करणे.
२. सदर समिती ही "आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)" असल्यामुळे समितीमधील सदस्यांना कोणत्याही प्रकारचे मानघन अनुज्ञेय राहणार नाही.
३. सदर "आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)" ची बैठक आवश्यकतेनुसार आयोजित करण्यात येईल.
४. सदर समितीने राज्यातील आंतरधर्मीय विवाह, त्यामधील समस्या व त्यावरील उपाययोजना व इतर अनुषंगिक बाबींच्या अनुषंगाने सविस्तर शिफारशी करणे.
५. समितीने केलेल्या शिफारशीनंतर शासनस्तरावरून योग्य तो निर्णय घेण्यात येईल व त्यानंतर समितीचे कार्य संपुष्टात येईल.

४. आंतरधर्मीय विवाह केलेल्या मुली/महिलांना काही तक्रार उद्भवल्यास त्यांच्यासाठी हेल्पलाईन क्रमांक उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येईल. सदर समिती हेल्पलाईन क्रमांकावर प्राप्त झालेल्या तक्रारींची तपासणी करून त्यानुसार योग्य ती पुढील कार्यवाही करेल.

५. महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, शासन निर्णय क्र. विवाह-२०२२/ प्र.क्र.२१८/ का-०२, दि.१३.१२.२०२२ अधिक्रमीत करण्यात येत आहे.

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शासन निर्णय क्रमांक: विवाह-२०२२/प्र.क्र.२१८/का-०२

६. सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या [www.maharashtra.gov.in](http://www.maharashtra.gov.in) या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा संकेतांक २०२२१२१५१५५६१०४५३० असा आहे. हा शासन निर्णय डिजीटल स्वाक्षरीने साक्षात्कृत करून काढण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नांवाने,

Digitally signed by SUNIL DEORAO SARDAR  
Date: 2022.12.15 16:00:28 +05'30'

(सुनिल सरदार)

अवर सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रति,

१. मा. मुख्य सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
२. मा. मुख्यमंत्री यांचे अपर मुख्य सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
३. मा. उपमुख्यमंत्री यांचे सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
४. मा. राज्यपाल यांचे प्रधान सचिव, राजभवन, मुंबई,
५. मा. मंत्री, महिला व बाल विकास यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
६. मा. सभापती, विधान परिषद यांचे सचिव विधानभवन, मुंबई,
७. मा. अध्यक्ष, विधानसभा यांचे सचिव विधानभवन, मुंबई,
८. मा. विरोधी पक्षनेता, विधानसभा/विधानपरिषद यांचे खाजगी सचिव,
९. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, गृह विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
१०. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, महसूल व वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
११. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, ग्राम विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
१२. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, सामाजिक न्याय व विशेष सहाय्य विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
१३. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, अल्प संख्यांक विकास विभाग, मुंबई,
१४. प्रधान सचिव, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग यांचे स्वीय सहायक, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
१५. आयुक्त, महिला व बाल विकास, पुणे,
१६. उप आयुक्त (महिला विकास), महिला व बाल विकास, पुणे,
१७. व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, महिला आर्थिक विकास महामंडळ, बांद्रा पूर्व, मुंबई,
१८. सहसचिव/उपसचिव, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग यांचे स्वीय सहायक, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
१९. अवर सचिव/कक्ष अधिकारी, सर्व कार्यासने, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
२०. सर्व समिती सदस्य (आयुक्त, महिला व बाल विकास, पुणे यांच्यामार्फत),
२१. निवडनस्ती, का.०२.

TRUE COPY

*Pavitra*  
ADVOCATE

पृष्ठ ३ पैकी ३

ADVOCATE

TRUE COPY

Wednesday, Apr 05, 2023  
EPAPER TODAY'S PAPER

# The Indian EXPRESS

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Wakefit

News / Cities / Mumbai / Maharashtra sets up panel to track interfaith, intercaste marriages

Premium

# Maharashtra sets up panel to track interfaith, intercaste marriages

The committee, to be headed by the state's Women and Child Development Minister and BJP leader Mangal Prabhat Lodha, will also oversee district-level initiatives for women in such marriages. The committee will also ensure that women from their maternal families so that assist in their resolution stated.

RAJA MANDALA



C Raja Mohan writes: Russia and China's plan is to divide and rule the West

Written by Eeshanriya MS [Follow](#)

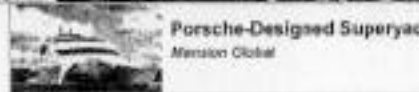
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Maharashtra Chief Minister Eknath Shinde and Deputy Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis (File)

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Maharashtra has set up a panel, named "Intercaste/ Interfaith marriage-family coordination committee (state level)", to gather detailed information about couples in such marriages, and maternal families of the women involved if they are estranged, according to a government resolution issued Tuesday by the state's Women and Child Development Department.

Update | Intercaste out, panel will track only interfaith marriages, says Maharashtra

The committee, to be headed by the state's Women and Child Development Minister and BJP leader Mangal Prabhat Lodha, will also oversee district-level initiatives for women in such marriages who may be estranged from their maternal families so that assistance can be provided, if needed, the

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committee has also been tasked with studying policies at the Central and state levels, welfare schemes and laws regarding the issue — and suggesting changes for improvement and finding solutions.

### Explained | What a study in 2013 revealed about interfaith marriages in India

The committee will have 12 other members who will be drawn from government and non-government sectors, the resolution stated. Once its task is achieved, the committee will be dissolved, it said.

On November 19, Minister Lodha had directed the State Women's Commissioner to set up a special squad to identify women who have married without support from their maternal families, and are estranged from them, and extend support and protection if needed. This was done in light of the murder of Vasai resident Shraddha Walkar in Delhi allegedly by her partner Aaftab Poonawala.

### Express Opinion | The symbolism of inter-caste marriages

According to Tuesday's resolution, the committee will hold several meetings with district officials on the issue. It will set parameters, mainly to collect information on religious and interfaith marriages; on such marriages that have taken place in religious places of worship; and on those that have taken place after elopement [of the couple].

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involved as well as their maternal families; find if they are in touch with each other; obtain the addresses of the women's maternal families in cases where they are estranged and contact the parents in such cases; and take the help of counsellors for parents who are "unwilling" [to resume contact].

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Last week, while responding to a question from reporters on Maharashtra's stand regarding a law for interfaith marriages under the label of 'Love Jihad', Deputy Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis had said, "We are studying all aspects. We are also taking other states of the country."

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शासकीय/अशासकीय व्यक्तींची "आंतरधर्मीय  
विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)"  
गठीत करण्याबाबत...

महाराष्ट्र शासन  
महिला व बाल विकास विभाग  
शासन निर्णय क्रमांक: विवाह-२०२२/प्र.क्र.२१८/का-०२  
नवीन प्रशासन भवन, ३ रा मजला,  
मादाम कामा मार्ग, हुतात्मा राजगुरु चौक,  
मंत्रालय, मुंबई - ४०० ०३२.  
दिनांक : १५ डिसेंबर, २०२२.

**बाधा :-** महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, शासन निर्णय क्र. विवाह-२०२२/प्र.क्र.२१८/का-०२,  
दि.१३.१२.२०२२ व दि.१४.१२.२०२२

**प्रस्तावना :-**

आंतरजातीय / आंतरधर्मीय विवाह केलेल्या मुली/महिलांना सहाय्य करण्यासाठी व्यासपीठ  
उपलब्ध करून देऊन त्याबाबतच्या कार्यवाहीचा आढावा घेण्याकरीता मा.मंत्री (महिला व बाल विकास)  
यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली शासन निर्णय दिनांक १३.१२.२०२२ अन्वये शासकीय/अशासकीय सदस्यांची  
"आंतरजातीय/आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)" गठीत करण्यात आली आहे.  
सदर समितीमध्ये सुधारणा करण्याची बाब शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होती.

**शासन निर्णय:**

नोंदणीकृत / अनोंदणीकृत विवाह, धार्मिक स्थळी करण्यात आलेले विवाह, पळून जाऊन केलेले  
विवाह अशा प्रकारे आंतरधर्मीय विवाह केलेल्या व्यक्तींची इत्यंभूत माहिती प्राप्त करणे. नवविवाहीत  
मुली/महिला तसेच त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांशी संपर्क करून सद्यःस्थितीत ते एकमेकांच्या संपर्कात आहेत किंवा  
कसे? याबाबत माहिती घेणे. स्वतःच्या कुटुंबियांच्या संपर्कात नसलेल्या मुली/महिला यांची त्यांच्या आई-  
वडिलांच्या सहाय्याने माहिती घेणे. आई-वडिल इच्छुक नसल्यास तज्ञ समुपदेशकाद्वारे त्यांचे समुपदेशन  
करणे तसेच त्यांच्यामधील वाद-विवादाचे निराकरण करणे इत्यादीकरीता व्यासपीठ उपलब्ध करून  
याबाबतच्या कार्यवाहीचा आढावा घेण्याकरीता मा.मंत्री (महिला व बाल विकास) यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली  
खालील प्रमाणे शासकीय/अशासकीय सदस्यांची "आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती  
(राज्यस्तरीय)" गठीत करण्यात येत आहे:-

"आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)"

क्र.	नाम	पदा
१	मा.मंत्री, महिला व बाल विकास	अध्यक्ष
२	प्रधान सचिव, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई	सदस्य
३	आयुक्त, महिला व बाल विकास, पुणे	सदस्य
४	सह सचिव, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई	सदस्य
५	श्री.संजीव जैन, संभाजीनगर	सदस्य
६	श्रीमती सुजाता संतोष जोशी, नाशिक	सदस्य
७	अॅड प्रकाश साळसिंगकर, मुंबई	सदस्य
८	श्री.यदु गौडीया, नागपूर	सदस्य



शासन निर्णय क्रमांक: विवाह-२०२२/प्र.क्र.२१८/का-०२

९	श्रीमती मीराताई कडवे, अकोला	सदस्य
१०	श्रीमती शुभदा गिरीष कामत, पुणे	सदस्य
११	श्रीमती योगिता साळवी, मुंबई	सदस्य
१२	श्री. इरफान अली पिरजादे, मुंबई	सदस्य
१३	उपआयुक्त (महिला विकास), महिला व बाल विकास आयुक्तालय, पुणे.	सदस्य सचिव

२. वरील समिती खालील विषयाशी संबंधित विभागीय तसेच जिल्हा स्तरावरील अधिकारी यांची आवश्यकतेनुसार बैठका घेऊन आढावा घेईल:-

१. नोंदणीकृत विवाह / अनोंदणीकृत आंतरधर्मीय विवाह,
२. धार्मिक स्थळी करण्यात आलेले आंतरधर्मीय विवाह,
३. पळून जाऊन केलेले आंतरधर्मीय विवाह,
४. विवाह केलेल्या नवविवाहीत मुली/महिला तसेच त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांशी संपर्क साधून सद्यःस्थितीत ते एकमेकांच्या संपर्कात आहेत किंवा कसे? याबाबत माहिती संकलीत करणे,
५. आंतरधर्मीय विवाह केलेल्या तथापि, कुटुंबियांच्या संपर्कात नसलेल्या महिलांकडून त्यांच्या आई-वडिलांचा पत्ता घेऊन त्यांना माहिती देणे.
६. आई-वडिल इच्छुक नसल्यास तज्ञ समुपदेशकाद्वारे त्यांचे समुपदेशन करणे.

३. "आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)" खालील मुद्द्यांचा आढावा घेऊन शिफारस करेल:-

१. महिला व बाल विकास विभागामार्फत समाजातील आंतरधर्मीय विवाहाबाबतचे प्रश्न, धोरण, कायदे, कल्याणकारी उपक्रमांबाबत केंद्र शासन व राज्य शासनाच्या योजनांचा अभ्यास करणे. त्यामध्ये आवश्यक ते बदल सुचविणे. तसेच, सदर योजनांची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करण्याबाबत उपाययोजनांची शिफारस करणे.
२. सदर समिती ही "आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)" असल्यामुळे समितीमधील सदस्यांना कोणत्याही प्रकारचे मानधन अनुज्ञेय राहणार नाही.
३. सदर "आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परिवार समन्वय समिती (राज्यस्तरीय)" ची बैठक आवश्यकतेनुसार आयोजित करण्यात येईल.
४. सदर समितीने राज्यातील आंतरधर्मीय विवाह, त्यामधील समस्या व त्यावरील उपाययोजना व इतर अनुषंगिक बाबींच्या अनुषंगाने सविस्तर शिफारशी करणे.
५. समितीने केलेल्या शिफारशीनंतर शासनस्तरावरून योग्य तो निर्णय घेण्यात येईल व त्यानंतर समितीचे कार्य संपुष्टात येईल.

४. आंतरधर्मीय विवाह केलेल्या मुली/महिलांना काही तक्रार उद्भवल्यास त्यांच्यासाठी हेल्पलाईन क्रमांक उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येईल. सदर समिती हेल्पलाईन क्रमांकावर प्राप्त झालेल्या तक्रारींची तपासणी करून त्यानुसार योग्य ती पुढील कार्यवाही करेल.

५. महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, शासन निर्णय क्र. विवाह-२०२२/ प्र.क्र.२१८/ का-०२, दि.१३.१२.२०२२ अधिक्रमीत करण्यात येत आहे.



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शासन निर्णय क्रमांक: विवाह-२०२२/प्र.क्र.२१८/का-०२

६. सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या [www.maharashtra.gov.in](http://www.maharashtra.gov.in) या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा संकेतांक २०२२१२१५१५५६१०४५३० असा आहे. हा शासन निर्णय डिजिटल स्वाक्षरीने साक्षांकित करून काढण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नांवाने,

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Date: 2022.12.15 16:00:28 +05'30'

(सुनिल सरदार)

अवर सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रति,

१. मा. मुख्य सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
२. मा. मुख्यमंत्री यांचे अपर मुख्य सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
३. मा. उपमुख्यमंत्री यांचे सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
४. मा. राज्यपाल यांचे प्रधान सचिव, राजभवन, मुंबई,
५. मा. मंत्री, महिला व बाल विकास यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
६. मा. सभापती, विधान परिषद यांचे सचिव विधानभवन, मुंबई,
७. मा. अध्यक्ष, विधानसभा यांचे सचिव विधानभवन, मुंबई,
८. मा. विरोधी पक्षनेता, विधानसभा/विधानपरिषद यांचे खाजगी सचिव,
९. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, गृह विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
१०. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, महसूल व वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
११. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, ग्राम विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
१२. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, सामाजिक न्याय व विशेष सहाय्य विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
१३. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, अल्प संख्यांक विकास विभाग, मुंबई,
१४. प्रधान सचिव, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग यांचे स्वीय सहायक, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
१५. आयुक्त, महिला व बाल विकास, पुणे,
१६. उप आयुक्त (महिला विकास), महिला व बाल विकास, पुणे,
१७. व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, महिला आर्थिक विकास महामंडळ, बांद्रा पूर्व, मुंबई,
१८. सहसचिव/उपसचिव, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग यांचे स्वीय सहायक, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
१९. अवर सचिव/कक्ष अधिकारी, सर्व कार्यासने, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
२०. सर्व समिती सदस्य (आयुक्त, महिला व बाल विकास, पुणे यांच्यामार्फत),
२१. निवडनस्ती, का.०२.

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राज्यात एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेतर्गत ग्रामीण प्रकल्पामधील जी अंगणवाडी केंद्र नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात आहेत त्यांचे नागरी प्रकल्पात समायोजन करणे तसेच नागरी प्रकल्पांची पुनर्रचना करणे.

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महाराष्ट्र शासन

महिला व बाल विकास विभाग

शासन निर्णय क्रमांक:- मबाआ-२०२०/प्र.क्र.३६/का.७

नवीन प्रशासकीय इमारत, मंत्रालय, मुंबई

दिनांक :- १४ डिसेंबर, २०२२.

- संदर्भ:-**
- १) शासन आदेश, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, क्र.मबाआ-२०२०/प्र.क्र.३६/का.७, दिनांक ४.९.२०२०
  - २) राज्यस्तरीय अभ्यास समितीचा दिनांक २२.२.२०२१ रोजीचा अहवाल
  - ३) शासन परिपत्रक, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, क्र.एबावि-२०१३/प्र.क्र.३१८/का.६, दिनांक ३०.८.२०१३
  - ४) आयुक्त, एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नवी मुंबई यांचे आदेश क्र.एबाविसेयो/का-७/४१५२/२०२१, दिनांक २१.०९.२०२१
  - ५) महिला व बाल विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार यांचे पत्र क्रमांक १-५/२००४/GDI, दिनांक १२.११.२००८
  - ६) शासन निर्णय, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, क्र.मबाआ-२०२०/प्र.क्र.३६/का.७, दिनांक ४.३.२०२२.
  - ७) शासन निर्णय, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, क्र.मबाआ-२०२१/प्र.क्र.५४/का.७, दिनांक २२.९.२०२२.

**प्रस्तावना:-**

राज्यात एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेतर्गत १०४ नागरी प्रकल्प व ४४९ ग्रामीण प्रकल्प असे एकूण ५५३ प्रकल्प कार्यान्वित आहेत. या ५५३ प्रकल्पांतर्गत एकूण अंगणवाडी केंद्रांची संख्या १,१०,४८६ असून त्यापैकी १५,५९९ अंगणवाडी केंद्र नागरी प्रकल्पामध्ये आहेत. राज्यात वाढत्या नागरीकरणामुळे नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या कार्यक्षेत्राचे विस्तारीकरण होत आहे. परंतु, अशा विस्तारीत कार्यक्षेत्रातील अंगणवाडी केंद्रे ही एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेतील ग्रामीण प्रकल्पामध्ये कार्यान्वित आहेत. परिणामी ग्रामीण प्रकल्पातील या अंगणवाडी केंद्रांना ती नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात येत असल्याने संबंधित जिल्हा परिषदेकडून अंगणवाडी केंद्रांना पुरविण्यात येणाऱ्या सोयी सुविधा उपलब्ध होणे शक्य होत नाही तसेच ही अंगणवाडी केंद्रे नागरी प्रकल्पात सामाविष्ट नसल्याने नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांकडून देखील सोयी सुविधा उपलब्ध होणे शक्य होत नाही.. त्यामुळे अशी अंगणवाडी केंद्रे नागरी प्रकल्पामध्ये कार्यान्वित असणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेमधील १०४ नागरी प्रकल्पांपैकी बहुतांश प्रकल्पांचे भौगोलिक सीमांकन अस्पष्ट असल्यामुळे एका नागरी प्रकल्पाच्या क्षेत्रातील अंगणवाडी केंद्र/ बीट दुसऱ्या नागरी प्रकल्पाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रामध्ये कार्यरत असल्याचे आढळून येते. सबब, राज्यातील एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेतील ग्रामीण प्रकल्पाच्या नियंत्रणाखाली जी अंगणवाडी केंद्रे सद्यस्थितीमध्ये नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात येत आहेत अशा अंगणवाडी केंद्रांचे समायोजन लगतच्या नागरी प्रकल्पामध्ये करणे तसेच राज्यातील १०४ एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेतील नागरी प्रकल्पांचे सुसुत्रीकरणासह सुधारित सीमांकन करण्यास उपरोक्त शासन निर्णय दि.४.३.२०२२ अन्वये मान्यता देण्यात आलेली आहे. त्यानुसार राज्यातील एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेतर्गत कार्यरत नागरी/ग्रामीण/आदिवासी प्रकल्पांची पुनर्रचना करण्याची बाब शासनाच्या विचाराधीन आहे.



### शासन निर्णय:-

राज्यातील एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजने अंतर्गत नागरी/ग्रामीण/आदिवासी प्रकल्पांची नव्याने पुर्नरचना करण्यास खालील प्रमाणे शासन मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

१. विवरणपत्र १ मध्ये नमूद केल्यानुसार एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेमधील १७ बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (नागरी) कार्यालय पुर्णतः बंद करण्यास शासन मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.
२. विवरणपत्र २ मध्ये नमूद केल्यानुसार एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेमध्ये १७ बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (नागरी) कार्यालय नव्याने निर्माण करण्यास तसेच आहरण संवितरण अधिकारी घोषित करण्यास शासन मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.
३. विवरणपत्र ३ मध्ये नमूद केल्यानुसार एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेमधील ५ बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ग्रामीण)/(आदिवासी) कार्यालय पुर्णतः बंद करण्यास शासन मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.
४. विवरणपत्र ४ मध्ये नमूद केल्यानुसार एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेमध्ये ५ बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ग्रामीण)/(आदिवासी) कार्यालय नव्याने निर्माण करण्यास तसेच आहरण संवितरण अधिकारी घोषित करण्यास शासन मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.
५. एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेमधील ८७ बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (नागरी) कार्यालयाचे विवरणपत्र ५ मध्ये नमूद केल्यानुसार कार्यालयाच्या नावात बदल करण्यास तसेच आहरण संवितरण अधिकारी घोषित करण्यास शासन मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.
६. एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेमधील ५ बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ग्रामीण)/(आदिवासी) कार्यालयाचे विवरणपत्र ६ मध्ये नमूद केल्यानुसार कार्यालयाच्या नावात बदल करण्यास तसेच आहरण संवितरण अधिकारी घोषित करण्यास शासन मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

२. आयुक्त, एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना, नवी मुंबई यांना कळविण्यात येते की, "नव्याने निर्माण करावयाच्या नागरी/ग्रामीण प्रकल्पांसाठी शासन निर्णयाद्वारे ज्या अधिकाऱ्यांना आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी घोषित करण्यात येत आहे त्यांनी बिम्स प्रणालीद्वारे नवीन आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी संकेतांकासाठी ऑनलाईन पध्दतीने अर्ज करणे व ऑनलाईन अर्ज सादर केल्यावर प्रणालीद्वारे निर्माण झालेले मागणीपत्र / विनंती अर्ज, स्वतःच्या स्वाक्षरीने त्यासोबत प्रस्तुत शासन निर्णय, महालंखापाल कार्यालयाचे/मुंबईतील कार्यालयांनी अधिदान लेखा कार्यालयाचे प्राधिकार पत्र जोडून लेखा व कोषागारे संचालनालयास पाठवावी. नवीन आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी संकेतांक प्राप्त करून घेण्याबाबतची कार्यपध्दती वित्त विभाग परिपत्रक क्र.संकिर्ण-१००९/प्र.क्र.२६/कोषा प्र.-५, दि.२४.०६.२००९ मध्ये व आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी संकेतांक तपशिलात बदल करून घेण्याची कार्यपध्दती वित्त विभाग परिपत्रक क्र.संकिर्ण १०१०/ प्र.क्र. १०/ कोषा प्र. ५. दि. ०९.०२.२०१० मध्ये नमूद केली आहे. या प्रकरणी त्यानुसार कार्यवाही आवश्यक आहे.

३. "ज्या प्रकल्पांच्या कार्यालयाच्या नावामध्ये बदल करण्यात आलेला आहे अशा प्रकल्पांसाठी जे आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी आहेत त्यांनी बिम्स प्रणालीद्वारे त्यांच्या कार्यालयाच्या नावाच्या तपशिलात बदल करण्यासाठी ऑनलाईन पध्दतीने अर्ज करणे व ऑनलाईन अर्ज सादर केल्यावर प्रणालीद्वारे निर्माण

झालेले मागणीपत्र / विनंती अर्ज संबंधीत आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी यांनी स्वाक्षरीत करुन, त्यासोबत शासन निर्णय, महालेखापाल कार्यालयाचे/मुंबईतील कार्यालयांनी अधिदान लेखा कार्यालयाचे प्राधिकार पत्र जोडून लेखा व कोषागारे संचालनालयास पाठवावी.

४. उपरोक्त प्रमाणे कार्यवाही संबंधित आहरण व संवितरण अधिकाऱ्यांकडून विहित मुदतीत करुन घेऊन त्याबाबतचा अहवाल वरिष्ठ कार्यालयास सादर करण्याची जबाबदारी संबंधित सनियंत्रण अधिकाऱ्यांची राहिल.

५. तसेच वरील प्रमाणे कार्यवाही करण्याबाबत आयुक्त, एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना, नवी मुंबई यांनी आपल्या स्तरावरुन संबंधितांना सूचना द्याव्यात. आयुक्त, एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना यांनी परिच्छेद २ व ३ मधील सुचनानुसार केलेल्या कार्यवाहीचा अहवाल सर्व संबंधितांकडून प्राप्त करुन घेवून त्याबाबतचा एकत्रित अहवाल १५ दिवसांच्या कालावधीत शासनास सादर करावा.

६. पूर्णतःबंद होत असलेल्या प्रकल्प कार्यालयातील गट-अ व गट-ब संवर्गातील अधिकाऱ्यांच्या नव्याने निर्माण होणाऱ्या प्रकल्पामध्ये समायोजन करण्याबाबतचा प्रस्ताव आयुक्त, एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना, नवी मुंबई यांनी आवश्यक त्या परिपूर्ण माहितीसह शासनास १५ दिवसांच्या कालावधी सादर करणे आवश्यक राहिल. तसेच पूर्णतः बंद करावयाच्या नागरी प्रकल्पांतील गट-क व गट-ड संवर्गातील कर्मचाऱ्यांचे समायोजन आयुक्त, एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना, नवी मुंबई यांनी आयुक्त, महिला व बाल विकास, पुणे यांच्या सहमतीने करावे व ग्रामीण/आदिवासी प्रकल्पांतील गट-क व गट-ड संवर्गातील कर्मचाऱ्यांचे समायोजन संबंधित मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद यांनी १५ दिवसांच्या कालावधीत करणे बंधनकारक राहिल.

७. तसेच ज्या ठिकाणी नवीन प्रकल्प निर्माण करण्यात येणार आहे. तेथील गट-क व गट-ड या संवर्गातील पदाबाबत संदर्भाधिन दि. ४.३.२०२२ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयामधील परि. क्र. ४.६ व ४.७ मधील तरतुदीनुसार कार्यवाही करावी.

८. तसेच पूर्णतः बंद करावयाचे नागरी/ग्रामीण/आदिवासी प्रकल्प दि. ३१.१२.२०२२ पर्यंत पूर्णतः बंद करण्यात यावेत. तसेच नव्याने निर्माण करण्यात आलेले प्रकल्प दि. १.१.२०२३ पासून कार्यान्वित करणे बंधनकारक राहिल. बंद करावयाच्या प्रकल्पांची प्रलंबित बिले खर्ची टाकणे, तसेच खर्चाचा ताळमेळ घालणे याबाबी दि. ३१.१२.२०२२ पर्यंत पुर्ण करण्याच्या अनुषंगाने आवश्यक ती कार्यवाही संबंधितांनी करावी.

९. तत्पूर्वी नव्याने सुरु करण्यात येणाऱ्या प्रकल्प कार्यालयासाठी दि. २२.९.२०२२ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयात नमूद केलेल्या संबंधित सनियंत्रण अधिकाऱ्याशी विचार विनियम करुन सुयोग्य जागेची निश्चिती करण्यात यावी. भाडेकरार पध्दतीवर जागा घेण आवश्यक झाल्यास विहित कार्यपध्दती व वेळोवेळी शासनाद्वारे निर्गमित आदेश/ निर्णय/ परिपत्रकातील सूचना नुसार कारवाई करण्यात येवून विवक्षित दिनांकास कार्यालय सुरु करण्याची तजवीज ठेवण्यात यावी. वरीलप्रमाणे नागरी प्रकल्पांकरीता जागा निश्चित करताना दि. ४.३.२०२२ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयातील परि क्र. ३ मधील ३.५ व ३.६ यातील सुचनेनुसार सनियंत्रण अधिकारी यांनी निर्देशित केलेल्या ठिकाणीच कार्यालय कार्यान्वित करण्याची दक्षता घ्यावी. तसेच ग्रामीण प्रकल्पांकरिता जागा निश्चिती संबंधित मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी जिल्हा परिषद यांनी प्रकल्पाच्या क्षेत्रातच कार्यालय कार्यान्वित करण्याची दक्षता घ्यावी.



१०. तसेच नव्याने सुरु होणाऱ्या प्रकल्पांकडे हस्तांतरित करावयाचे अभिलेख विहित कार्यपध्दतीचा अवलंब करून हस्तांतरणासाठी तयार ठेवावेत. कोणत्या अंगणवाडीचे अभिलेख कोणत्या प्रकल्पांतून कोणत्या प्रकल्पांकडे हस्तांतरित होणार आहेत याबाबतच्या लेखी सुचना आयुक्त, एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना, नवी मुंबई यांनी निर्गमित कराव्यात. तसेच त्यानुसार क्षेत्रीय स्तरावर कार्यवाही होत आहे किंवा कसे याबाबत त्यांनी आढावा घ्यावा. याव्यतिरिक्त कार्यालय सुरु करण्यासाठी अन्य साधन सामग्रीची तजवीज करावी. उपरोक्त कार्यवाही कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत दि.३१.१२.२०२२ पूर्वी करण्यात यावी.

११. बंद करण्यात येणाऱ्या प्रकल्पांचे सर्व कामकाज दि.३१.१२.२०२२ पर्यंत पूर्ण करण्यात यावे. बंद करण्यात येणाऱ्या कार्यालयाच्या आर्थिक व्यवहाराशी संबंधित/अनुदान विषयकबाबी इ. बाबत आयुक्त, एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना, नवी मुंबई यांनी वित्तीय नियमावली/आदेश/परिपत्रके नुसार आवश्यक त्या मार्गदर्शक सुचना निर्गमित करून त्यानुसार करण्यात येणाऱ्या कार्यवाहीचे सनियंत्रण करावे.

१२. सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या [www.maharashtra.gov.in](http://www.maharashtra.gov.in) या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा संकेतांक २०२२१२१२१६००३१९३३० असा आहे. हा आदेश डिजिटल स्वाक्षरीने साक्षात्कृत करून काढण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

Digitally signed by VILAS RAMDAS THAKUR  
Date: 2022.12.15 12:56:14 +05'30'

(वि.रा.ठाकूर)

उप सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रति,

- १) मा.मुख्यमंत्री यांचे अपर मुख्य सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- २) मा.मंत्री (म.व बा.वि.) यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ३) मा.राज्यमंत्री (म.व बा.वि.) यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ४) अपर मुख्य सचिव, वित्त विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ५) अपर मुख्य सचिव, नियोजन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ६) अपर मुख्य सचिव, ग्राम विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ७) प्रधान सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ८) प्रधान सचिव, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ९) महालेखापाल, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, (लेखा व अनुज्ञेयता) मुंबई /नागपूर
- १०) महालेखापाल, महाराष्ट्र राज्य (लेखा व परिक्षा), मुंबई /नागपूर
- ११) आयुक्त, एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना, नवी मुंबई
- १२) आयुक्त, महिला व बाल विकास, पुणे
- १३) सर्व महानगरपालिका आयुक्त
- १४) सर्व जिल्हाधिकारी
- १५) सर्व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद
- १६) सर्व विभागीय उप आयुक्त, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग
- १७) सर्व जिल्हा कार्यक्रम अधिकारी, (महिला व बाल विकास), जिल्हा परिषद
- १८) सर्व मुख्याधिकारी, नगरपालिका/नगरपंचायत
- १९) सर्व बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ग्रामीण/नागरी/आदिवासी प्रकल्प)
- २०) सर्व जिल्हा कोषागार अधिकारी
- २१) महिला व बाल विकास विभागातील सर्व कार्यासने
- २२) निवड नस्ती (कार्यासन ७).

## विवरणपत्र-१

पूर्णतः बंद करावयाच्या १७ नागरी बाल विकास प्रकल्पांची नावे विवरणपत्र १ मध्ये दर्शविण्यात आली आहेत.

अ.क्र.	बंद झालेल्या प्रकल्पाचे नावे व जिल्हे	आहरण व संवितरण क्रमांक	नोडल अधिकारी तथा आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी नांव
१	२	३	४
१	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अकोला -२, जि.अकोला	६२०१०२५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अकोला -२
२	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) लालवती, जि.मुंबई शहर	७१०११४५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) लालवती
३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अंधेरी-१, जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७१०१०२५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अंधेरी-१
४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) भांडूप -प.जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७१०१०६५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) भांडूप -प.
५	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) वरळी-कांदीवली, जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७१०१००५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) वरळी-कांदीवली
६	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) घाटकोपर-२, जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७१०१०८५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) घाटकोपर-२
७	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) मानखुर्द, जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७१०१०३५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) मानखुर्द
८	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) मालवणी, जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७१०१०९५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) मालवणी
९	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) मूलूंड-पुर्व, जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७१०११५५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) मूलूंड-पुर्व
१०	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) खार-सांताकृज नविन, जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७१०१०३५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) खार-सांताकृज नविन
११	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) तुंगामोहली, जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७१०११०५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) तुंगामोहली
१२	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) नांदेड-२, जि. नांदेड	३४०१०४५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) नांदेड-२
१३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) घोरपडी कोंढवा, जि. पुणे	२२०१०३५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) घोरपडी कोंढवा
१४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) पिंपरी-२, जि.पुणे	२२०१०३५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) पिंपरी-२
१५	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) पुणे-१, जि.पुणे	२२०१००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) पुणे-१
१६	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अंबरनाथ, जि.ठाणे	१२१५००५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अंबरनाथ
१७	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) ठाणे-१, जि.ठाणे	१२०१००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) ठाणे-१



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शासन निर्णय क्रमांक: मबाआ-२०२०/प्र.क्र.३६/का.७

## विवरणपत्र-२

नव्याने सुरु करावयाच्या १७ नागरी प्रकल्पांची नावे विवरणपत्र २ मध्ये दर्शविण्यात आली आहेत.

अ. क्र.	जिल्ह्याचे नांव	पुनर्रचनेअंती नागरी प्रकल्पाचे नाव	प्रकल्पाचे सुधारित प्रस्तावित नवीन नाव	मुख्यालय	नोडल अधिकारी तथा आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी नांव
१	२	३	४	५	७
	अहमदनगर	Ahmadnagar Urban West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अहमदनगर (पश्चिम)	कोपरगांव	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अहमदनगर (पश्चिम)
२	अमरावती	Amravati Urban South	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अमरावती दक्षिण	अमरावती	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), अमरावती जुना
३	बुलढाणा	Buldhana Urban North	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) बुलढाणा उत्तर	मलकापूर	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), बुलढाणा-मलकापूर-शेगांव
४	चंद्रपूर	Chandrapur Urban North	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) चंद्रपूर- उत्तर	धिमूर	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), बल्लारपूर
५	धुळे	Dhule Nandurbar Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) धुळे-नंदुरबार	धुळे	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), धुळे
६	जळगाव	Jalgaon Urban South	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) जळगाव दक्षिण	जळगाव	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), जळगाव
७	कोल्हापूर	Kolhapur Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) जि. कोल्हापूर	कोल्हापूर	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), कोल्हापूर
८	लातूर	Latur Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) जि.लातूर	चाकुर	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), लातूर-उदगीर
९	नागपूर	Nagpur Urban West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) जि. नागपूर पश्चिम	नागपूर	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), नागपूर शहर-२
१०	सांगली	Sangli Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) जि. सांगली	सांगली	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), सांगली
११	सातारा	Satara Urban East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) जि. सातारा पूर्व	कराड	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), सातारा
१२	यवतमाळ	Yavatmal Urban West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) जि. यवतमाळ पश्चिम	पूसद	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), यवतमाळ
१३	रायगड	Raigad Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) जि. रायगड	अलिबाग	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), रत्नागिरी-रायगड-सिधुदुर्ग
१४	रायगड	Parvel Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) पनवेल	पनवेल	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), तुर्भे-पनवेल
१५	पालघर	Vasai Virar Municipal Corporation East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) वसई-विरार पूर्व	वसई	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), मिराभाईदर
१६	पालघर	Vasai Virar Municipal Corporation West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) वसई-विरार पश्चिम	वसई	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), अंधेरी-२
१७	पालघर	Paighar Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) पालघर	पालघर	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), मिराभाईदर

## विवरणपत्र-३

पुर्णतः बंद करावयाच्या ५ ग्रामीण/आदिवासी प्रकल्पांची नावे विवरणपत्र ३ मध्ये दर्शविण्यात आली आहेत.

अ. क्र.	बंद झालेल्या ग्रामीण/ आदिवासी प्रकल्पाचे नाव व जिल्ह्याचे नाव	जुन्या प्रकल्पांचे DDO कोड क्रमांक	नोडल अधिकारी तथा आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी नांव
१	२	३	४
१	भिंजार, जि. अहमदनगर	५४०१०३५७३३	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी भिंजार ग्रामिण
२	अकोला-२, जि.अकोला	६२०१०३५७३३	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी अकोला -२ ग्रामिण
३	वसई-२, जि.पालघर	१६०२०१५७३३	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी वसई-२ ग्रामिण
४	पनवेल-२, जि.रायगड	१३०९०१५७३३	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी पनवेल-२ ग्रामिण
५	ठाणे ग्रामीण, जि.ठाणे	१२०१००५७३३	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी ठाणे- ग्रामिण

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## विवरणपत्र-४

नव्याने सुरु करावयाच्या ५ ग्रामीण/आदिवासी प्रकल्पांची नावे विवरणपत्र ४ मध्ये दर्शविण्यात आली आहेत.

अ.क्र.	नव्याने निर्माण झालेल्या प्रकल्पाचे नांव व जिल्हयाचे नाव	मुख्यालय	नोडल अधिकारी तथा आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी नांव
१	२	३	४
१	किनवट उत्तर (आदिवासी), जि.नांदेड	किनवट	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी किनवट उत्तर-आदिवासी
२	जुन्नर-२, जि.पुणे	जुन्नर	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी जुन्नर-२ ग्रामीण
३	कराड-२, जि.सातारा	कराड	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी कराड-२
४	खांडबारा, जि.नंदुरबार	खांडबारा	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी खांडबारा-ग्रामीण
५	टाकळी ढोकेश्वर, जि.अहमदनगर	टाकळी ढोकेश्वर	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी टाकळी ढोकेश्वर-ग्रामीण

विवरणपत्र-५

नावात बदल करण्यात आलेली ८७ नागरी प्रकल्पांची नावे विवरणपत्र ५ मध्ये दर्शविण्यात आली आहेत.

अ. क्र.	जुन्या नागरी प्रकल्पाचे नाव व जिल्हयाचे नाव	पुर्वीचा आहरण व संवितरण क्रमांक	पुनर्रचनेअंती नागरी प्रकल्पाचे नाव	प्रकल्पाचे सुधारित प्रस्तावित नवीन नाव	प्रस्तावित मुख्यालय	नवीन प्रकल्पांना द्यावयाचे आहरण व संवितरण क्रमांक	नोडल अधिकारी तथा आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी नांव
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८
१	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अहमदनगर-(०१), जि.अहमदनगर	५४०१००५१३३	Ahmednagar Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अहमदनगर शहर	अहमदनगर	५४०१००५१३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अहमदनगर-१
२	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अहमदनगर, शहर (२) जि. अहमदनगर	५४०१०१५७३३	Ahmadnagar Urban East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अहमदनगर-पुर्व	अहमदनगर	५४०१०१५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अहमदनगर-२
३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अकोला -०१ जि.अकोला	६२०१०१५१३३	Akola Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अकोला शहर	अकोला	६२०१०१५१३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अकोला -१
४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जुनी अमरावती जि.अमरावती	६१०१००५१३३	Amravati Municipal Corporation East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अमरावती शहर - पुर्व	अमरावती	६१०१००५१३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना) अमरावती-जुना
५	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नविन अमरावती जि.अमरावती	६१०१००५६४३	Amravati Municipal Corporation West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अमरावती शहर -पश्चिम	अमरावती	६१०१००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), अमरावती-नविन
६	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अचलपूर जि.अमरावती	६१०१००५७७४	Amravati Urban North	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अमरावती-उत्तर	अचलपूर	६१०१००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), अचलपूर, दर्यापूर, अंजनगांव, मोशी
७	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) औरंगाबाद -१ जि.औरंगाबाद	३१०१००५६४३	Aurangabad Municipal Corporation North	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) औरंगाबाद शहर -उत्तर	औरंगाबाद	३१०१००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), औरंगाबाद-१

८	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) औरंगाबाद-२ जि. औरंगाबाद	३१०१०३५७३३	Aurangabad Municipal Corporation South	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) औरंगाबाद शहर -दक्षिण	औरंगाबाद	३१०१०३५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), औरंगाबाद-२
९	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) औरंगाबाद-३ जि. औरंगाबाद	३१०१०४५७३३	Aurangabad Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) औरंगाबाद	औरंगाबाद	३१०१०४५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), औरंगाबाद-३
१०	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अंबाजोगाई जि. बीड	३३०२००५६४३	Beed Urban East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) बीड -पुर्व	अंबाजोगाई	३३०२००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), अंबजोगाई-परळी- उस्मानाबाद
११	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) बीड, जि. बीड	३३०१००५७३३	Beed Urban West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) बीड-पश्चिम	बीड	३३०१००५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), बीड
१२	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) भंडारा जि. भंडारा	४७०१००५७७४	Bhandara Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) भंडारा	भंडारा	४७०१००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), भंडारा-पवनी-गोंदीया
१३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) बुलढाणा जि. बुलढाणा	६३०१००५७७४	Buldhana Urban South	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) बुलढाणा- दक्षिण	बुलढाणा	६३०१००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), बुलढाणा, मलकापूर, शेगांव
१४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) बल्लारपूर जि. चंद्रपूर	४८१३०१५७३३	Chandrapur Urban South	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) चंद्रपूर- दक्षिण	बल्लारपूर	४८१३०१५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), बल्लारपूर
१५	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) चंद्रपूर जि. चंद्रपूर	४८०१००५७३३	Chandrapur Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) चंद्रपूर शहर	चंद्रपूर	४८०१००५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), चंद्रपूर
१६	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) धुळे जि. धुळे	५२०१००५६४३	Dhule Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) धुळे शहर	धुळे	५२०१००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), धुळे
१७	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) गडचिरोली जि. गडचिरोली	४९०१०२५७३३	Gadchiroli Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) गडचिरोली	गडचिरोली	४९०१०२५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), गडचिरोली
१८	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) गोंदिया जि. गोंदिया	४४०१०२५७३३	Gondia Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) गोंदिया	गोंदिया	४४०१०२५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), गोंदिया
१९	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) हिंगोली जि. हिंगोली	३८०१०१५७३३	Hingoli Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) हिंगोली	हिंगोली	३८०१०१५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), हिंगोली



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२०	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) भुसावळ जि.जळगाव	५३०४०१५७३३	Jalgaon Urban North	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जळगाव- उत्तर	भुसावळ	५३०४०१५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), भुसावळ
२१	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जळगाव जि.जळगाव	५३०१००५७७४	Jalgaon Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जळगाव शहर	जळगाव	५३०१००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), जळगाव, भुसावळ, चाळीसगाव
२२	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जालना जि.जालना	३६०१००५६४३	Jalna Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जालना	जालना	३६०१००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), जालना
२३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) कोल्हापूर जि.कोल्हापूर	२६०१००५१३३	Kolhapur Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) कोल्हापूर शहर	कोल्हापूर	२६०१००५१३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), कोल्हापूर
२४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) कोल्हापूर-इचलकरंजी जि.कोल्हापूर	२६१३००५६४३	Kolhapur- Ichalkaranji Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) कोल्हापूर- इचलकरंजी	इचलकरंजी	२६१३००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), कोल्हापूर-इचलकरंजी
२५	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) लातूर-उदगीर नागरी जि.लातूर	३७०१००५७७४	Latur Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) लातूर शहर	लातूर	३७०१००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), लातूर-उदगीर
२६	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) धारावी जि.मुंबई शहर	७१०१०१५७३३	Dharavi Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) धारावी	धारावी	७१०१०१५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), धारावी
२७	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) कुलाबा जि.मुंबई शहर	७१०१००५६४३	Mumbai South Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) मुंबई- दक्षिण	कुलाबा	७१०१००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), कुलाबा
२८	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) प्रभादेवी जि.मुंबई शहर	७१०११३५७७४	Prabhadevi Shivadi Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) प्रभादेवी- शिवडी	प्रभादेवी	७१०११३५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), प्रभादेवी
२९	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) वडाळा शिवडी जि.मुंबई शहर	७१०११६५७७४	Wadala Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) वडाळा	वडाळा	७१०११६५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), वडाळा-शिवडी.



३०	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अंधेरी (०२) जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०९५७७४	Andheri West Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अंधेरी- पश्चिम	अंधेरी पश्चिम	७९०९०९५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), अंधेरी-२
३१	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अंधेरी (०३) जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०४५७७४	Andheri East Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अंधेरी-पुर्व	अंधेरी पूर्व	७९०९०४५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), अंधेरी-३
३२	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) वांद्रे (पश्चिम) जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०५५७७४	Bandra Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) वांद्रे	वांद्रे	७९०९०५५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), बांद्रा
३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) भांडूप (पश्चिम) जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०७५७७४	Bhandup West Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) भांडूप- पश्चिम	भांडूप पश्चिम	७९०९०७५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), भांडूप -पश्चिम
३४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) बोरीवली (०१) जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०९५६४३	Borivali West Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) बोरीवली- पश्चिम	बोरिवली पश्चिम	७९०९०९५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), बोरीवली-१
३५	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) बोरीवली (०२) जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०४५६४३	Borivali East Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) बोरीवली- पुर्व	बोरिवली पूर्व	७९०९०४५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), बोरीवली-२
३६	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) घाटकोपर जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०३५७३३	Ghatkopar Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) घाटकोपर	घाटकोपर	७९०९०३५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), घाटकोपर-१
३७	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) चेंबूर जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०६५७३३	Chembur Govandi Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) गोवंडी	चेंबूर	७९०९०६५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), चेंबूर
३८	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) गोरेगाव पश्चिम जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०२५७७४	Goregaon West Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) गोरेगाव- पश्चिम	गोरेगाव पश्चिम	७९०९०२५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), गोरेगाव-पश्चिम

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३९	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) गोरेगाव पूर्व जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०९५७७४	Goregaon East Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) गोरेगाव- पूर्व	गोरेगाव पूर्व	७९०९०९५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), गोरेगाव - पूर्व
४०	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जोगेश्वरी जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०४५७३३	Jogeshwari Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जोगेश्वरी	जोगेश्वरी	७९०९०४५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), जोगेश्वरी
४१	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) खार (प) सांताक्रुझ (पु) जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०५७७४	Khar Santacruz Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) खार- सांताक्रुझ	सांताक्रुझ	७९०९०५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), खार (प) सांताक्रुझ (प)
४२	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) कुर्ला जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०५५७३३	Kurla Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) कुर्ला	कुर्ला	७९०९०५५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), तुंगामोहली.
४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) माहिम जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०२५६४३	Tunga Chandivai Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) चांदिवली	चांदिवली	७९०९०२५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), माहिम
४४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) मानखुर्द जि. मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९११५७७४	Deonar Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) देवनार	देवनार	७९०९११५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), मानखुर्द
४५	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) मुलुंड पश्चिम जि. मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९१२५७७४	Mulund Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) मुलुंड	मुलुंड	७९०९१२५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), मुलुंड- पश्चिम
४६	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) शिवाजीनगर जि. मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०७५७३३	Shivajinagar Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) शिवाजीनगर	शिवाजीनगर	७९०९०७५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), शिवाजीनगर मुंबई
४७	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) ट्रांबे जि.मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९०८५७३३	Mankhurd Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) मानखुर्द	मानखुर्द	७९०९०८५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), ट्रांबे
४८	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) विक्रोळी -कांजूरमार्ग जि. मुंबई उपनगर	७९०९००५७७४	Vikhroli Bhandup Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) विक्रोळी- भांडूप	विक्रोळी	७९०९००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), विक्रोळी-कांजूरमार्ग

४९	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नागपूर (शहर-१) जि.नागपूर	४६०१००५७७४	Nagpur Municipal Corporation North	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नागपूर शहर -उत्तर	नागपूर	४६०१००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), नागपूर शहर-१
५०	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नागपूर (शहर-२) जि.नागपूर	४६०१०१५७७४	Nagpur Municipal Corporation Central	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नागपूर शहर -मध्य	नागपूर	४६०१०१५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), नागपूर -२
५१	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नागपूर (शहर-३) जि.नागपूर	४६०१०२५७७४	Nagpur Municipal Corporation East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नागपूर शहर -पुर्व	नागपूर	४६०१०२५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), नागपूर-३
५२	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नागपूर-१ जुना जि.नागपूर	४६०१००५६४३	Nagpur Municipal Corporation South	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नागपूर शहर -दक्षिण	नागपूर	४६०१००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), नागपूर जुना-१
५३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नागपूर-२ जुना जि.नागपूर	४६०१०१५६४३	Nagpur Municipal Corporation West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नागपूर शहर -पश्चिम	नागपूर	४६०१०१५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), नागपूर जुना-२
५४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नागपूर-कामटी-वाडी जि.नागपूर	४६०२००५७७७	Nagpur Urban East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जि. नागपूर-पुर्व	कामटी	४६०२००५७७७	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), नागपूर-कामटीवाडी
५५	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नांदेड नागरी-१ जि.नांदेड	३४०१००५१३३	Nanded Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नांदेड शहर	नांदेड	३४०१००५१३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), नांदेड-१
५६	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नांदेड नागरी-३ जि.नांदेड	३४०१००५१३३	Nanded Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नांदेड	नांदेड	३४०१००५१३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), नांदेड-३
५७	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) मालेगाव नागरी जि.मालेगाव	५१०७००५१३३	Malegaon Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) मालेगाव शहर	मालेगाव	५१०७००५१३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), मालेगाव

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५८	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नाशिक नागरी (१) जि.नाशिक	५१०१०२५१३३	Nashik Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नाशिक शहर	नाशिक	५१०१०२५१३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), नाशिक -१
५९	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नाशिक-(२) जि. नाशिक	५१०१०१५७३३	Nashik Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जि.नाशिक	नाशिक	५१०१०१५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), नाशिक-२
६०	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) उस्मानाबाद, जि.उस्मानाबाद	३५०१०२५७३३	Osmanabad Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जि.उस्मानाबाद	उस्मानाबाद	३५०१०२५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), उस्मानाबाद
६१	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) परभणी जि.परभणी	३२०१००५७७४	Parbhani Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) परभणी	परभणी	३२०१००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), परभणी-हिंगोली-पुर्णा
६२	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) पिंपरी-०१, पिंपरी-चिंचवड पूर्व, जि. पुणे	२२०१०५५७७४	Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) पिंपरी- चिंचवड पूर्व	पिंपरी-चिंचवड पूर्व	२२०१०५५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), पिंपरी-चिंचवड
६३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) दापोडी- बोपोडी, पिंपरी- चिंचवड पश्चिम, जि. पुणे	२२०१००५७७४	Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) पिंपरी- चिंचवड पश्चिम	पिंपरी-चिंचवड पश्चिम	२२०१००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), दापोडी-बोपोडी.
६४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) हडपसर-०२ जि.पुणे	२२०१०४५७३३	Pune Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जि.पुणे	पुणे	२२०१०४५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), हडपसर -२
६५	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) कोथरुड (ना) जि.पुणे	२२०१०१५७७४	Pune Municipal Corporation South-West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) पुणे शहर दक्षिण -पश्चिम	पुणे	२२०१०१५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), कोथरुड पुणे
६६	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) पुणे-०२ (ना) जि.पुणे	२२०१०१५६४३	Pune Municipal Corporation East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) पुणे शहर -पूर्व	पुणे	२२०१०१५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), पुणे -२



६७	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) पुणे-मध्य जि.पुणे	२२०१०२५७७४	Pune Municipal Corporation Central	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) पुणे शहर मध्य	पुणे	२२०१०२५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), पुणे-मध्यवर्ती
६८	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) शिवाजीनगर-पुणे जि.पुणे	२२०१०४५७७४	Pune Municipal Corporation North	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) पुणे शहर - उत्तर	पुणे	२२०१०४५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), शिवाजीनगर-पुणे
६९	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) रत्नागिरी जि.रत्नागिरी	१४०१०१५७३३	Ratnagiri Sindhudurg Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) रत्नागिरी-सिंधुदुर्ग	रत्नागिरी	१४०१०१५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), रत्नागिरी +रायगड+सिंधुदुर्ग
७०	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) सांगली जि.सांगली	२४०१००५६४३	Sangli Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) सांगली शहर	सांगली	२४०१००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), सांगली
७१	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) सातारा जि.सातारा	२३०१०१५७३३	Satara Urban West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) सातारा पश्चिम	सातारा	२३०१०१५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), सातारा
७२	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) सोलापूर -१ जि.सोलापूर	२५०१००५६६५	Solapur Municipal Corporation East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) सोलापूर शहर -पुर्व	सोलापूर	२५०१००५६६५	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), सोलापूर-१
७३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) सोलापूर अक्कलकोट-३ जि.सोलापूर	२५०१०५५७३३	Solapur Municipal Corporation West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) सोलापूर-पश्चिम	सोलापूर	२५०१०५५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), सोलापूर-३-अक्कलकोट
७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) सोलापूर-बार्शी-२ जि.सोलापूर	२५०१००५७७४	Solapur Urban East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जि.सोलापूर शहर -पुर्व	सोलापूर	२५०१००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), सोलापूर-पंढरपूर बार्शी
७५	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) पंढरपूर जि.सोलापूर	२५०१०१५७३३	Solapur Urban West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जि.सोलापूर-पश्चिम	पंढरपूर	२५०१०१५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), पंढरपूर.

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७६	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) भिवंडी जि. ठाणे	१२०३००५७७४	Bhiwandi Municipal Corporation East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) भिवंडी- पुर्व	भिवंडी	१२०३००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), भिवंडी
७७	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) भिवंडी-निजामपूर जि.ठाणे	१२०३००५६४३	Bhiwandi Municipal Corporation West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) भिवंडी- पश्चिम	भिवंडी	१२०३००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), भिवंडी-निजामपूर
७८	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) कल्याण कल्याण- डोंबिवली, जि.ठाणे	१२०६००५७७४	Kalyan Dombivall Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) कल्याण- डोंबिवली	कल्याण- डोंबिवली	१२०६००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), कल्याण .
७९	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) मिरा-भाईंदर- विरार जि.ठाणे	१६०२०२५६४३	Mira Bhayandar Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) मिरा- भाईंदर	मिरा-भाईंदर	१६०२०२५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), मिरा -भाईंदर
८०	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) ठाणे (०२) जि.ठाणे	१२०९००५७७४	Thane Municipal Corporation West	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी,(ना) ठाणे शहर -पश्चिम	ठाणे	१२०९००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), ठाणे-२
८१	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) ठाणे (०३) जि.ठाणे	१२०९०१५६४३	Thane Municipal Corporation East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) ठाणे शहर -पुर्व	ठाणे	१२०९०१५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), ठाणे-३
८२	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) तुर्भे-पनवेल नवी मुंबई, कोकण भवन बेलापूर, जि.ठाणे	१२०९०३५६४३	Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) नवी मुंबई	कोकण भवन बेलापूर	१२०९०३५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), तुर्भे -पनवेल
८३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) उल्हासनगर जि.ठाणे	१२१२००५७७४	Ulhasnagar Municipal Corporation	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) उल्हासनगर	उल्हासनगर	१२१२००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), उल्हासनगर
८४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) उल्हासनगर-बदलापूर जि. ठाणे	१२१५००५६४३	Thane Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) जि.ठाणे	अंबरनाथ	१२१५००५६४३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), उल्हासनगर-बदलापूर.



८५	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) वर्धा जि.वर्धा	४५०१००५७७४	Wardha Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) वर्धा	वर्धा	४५०१००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), हिंगनघाटआर्वी-वर्धा
८६	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) वाशिम जि.वाशिम	६५०१००५७३३	Akola Washim Urban	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) अकोला- वाशिम	वाशिम	६५०१००५७३३	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), वाशिम
८७	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) यवतमाळ जि.यवतमाळ	६४०१००५७७४	Yavatmal Urban East	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, (ना) यवतमाळ-पुर्व	यवतमाळ	६४०१००५७७४	बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी (ना), यवतमाळ

## विवरणपत्र-६

नावात बदल करण्यात आलेली ५ ग्रामीण/आदिवासी प्रकल्पांची नावे विवरणपत्र ६ मध्ये दर्शविण्यात आली आहेत.


अ. क्र.	जिल्हयाचे नाव	जुन्या ग्रामीण/आदिवासी प्रकल्पाचे नाव	जुन्या प्रकल्पांचे आहरण व संवितरण क्रमांक	पुनर्रचनेअंती ग्रामीण/आदिवासी प्रकल्पाचे नवीन नाव	मुख्यालय	नवीन प्रकल्पांना लागू करावयाचे आहरण व संवितरण क्रमांक	नोडल अधिकारी तथा आहरण व संवितरण अधिकारी नांव
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८
१	अकोला	अकोला-१	६२०१०१५७३३	अकोला ग्रामीण	अकोला	६२०१०१५७३३	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी अकोला ग्रामीण
२	पालघर	वसई-१	१६०२००५७३३	वसई ग्रामीण	वसई	१६०२००५७३३	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी वसई-ग्रामीण
३	रायगड	पनवेल -१	१३०९००५७३३	पनवेल ग्रामीण	पनवेल	१३०९००५७३३	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी पनवेल-ग्रामीण
४	नांदेड	किनवट	३४०७००५११९	किनवट दक्षिण (आदिवासी)	किनवट	३४०७००५११९	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी किनवट दक्षिण-आदिवासी
५	पुणे	जुन्नर	२२०७००५७३३	जुन्नर-१	जुन्नर	२२०७००५७३३	एकात्मिक बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी जुन्नर-ग्रामीण

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News / Cities / Mumbai / Intercaste out, panel will track only interfaith marriages, says Maharashtra

Premium

# Intercaste out, panel will track only interfaith marriages, says Maharashtra

The new GR stated that the panel had been renamed 'Interfaith Marriage-Family Coordination Committee (state level)' and "it was under the government's consideration to amend the committee that was set up".

Written by [Eeshanpriya MS](#) Follow

Mumbai | Updated: December 29, 2022 14:51 IST



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On Tuesday, a committee, under state Women and Child Development Minister and BJP leader Mangal Prabhat Lodha, had been tasked to look at interfaith and intercaste marriages. (Express Photo by Vignesh Krishnamoorthy)

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A day after *The Indian Express* reported that Maharashtra had constituted an 'Intercaste/ Interfaith Marriage-Family Coordination Committee (state level)' to gather details about couples in such marriages, and maternal families of such women if they were estranged, the state government Thursday amended its Government Resolution, saying the task of the committee will now be limited to gathering information about interfaith marriages, and not intercaste marriages.

The new GR stated that the panel had been renamed 'Interfaith Marriage-Family Coordination Committee (state level)' and "it was under the government's consideration to amend the committee that was set up".

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|--|--|---|

#### Explained | What a study in 2013 revealed about interfaith marriages in India

On Tuesday, a committee, under state Women and Child Development Minister and BJP leader Mangal Prabhat Lodha, had been tasked to look at interfaith and intercaste marriages.



Maharashtra Chief Minister Eknath Shinde and Deputy Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis (File)

The decision drew criticism from the Opposition which pointed to the state government scheme of granting funds to couples who go for intercaste marriage.

Speaking to *The Indian Express* Thursday, Deputy Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis said, "Tuesday's GR of the WCD department has been amended. This committee is only for interfaith marriages, and not intercaste marriages. The earlier GR was not the correct one."

### Express Opinion | The symbolism of inter-caste marriages

"The state government is encouraging intercaste marriages and there is also a plan to give financial rewards to those who do it. But cheating in interfaith marriages has increased in the past few years and some aspects have come to light in the Shraddha Walkar murder case," he said

## Read | With Maharashtra panel on tracking interfaith marriages, BJP eyes long game: Anti-conversion Bill

"It is alarming that there has been an increase in cases of cheating in interfaith marriages in some parts of the state. Therefore, fraud in the name of love jihad has to be stopped," Fadnavis said.

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The Maharashtra government already has a social welfare scheme to promote social integration and intercaste marriages. The scheme, 'Incentive given to Encourage Intercaste Marriages', is an initiative of the Social Justice and Special Assistance Department.



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1

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महाराष्ट्र शासनाने काल-परवाच "आंतरजातीय/आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परीवार समन्वय समिती" गठीत केली आहे. स्वतंत्र भारतात जोडीदार निवडण्याचा अधिकार कायदानुसार सुजाण असणा-या, प्रत्येक भारतीयाला आहे, याची माहिती शासनाच्या महिला व बाल विभागाला असेलच. व्यक्तीच्या आयुष्यात हस्तक्षेप करण्याचा किंवा 'वळण लावण्याचा' कोणताही अधिकार शासनाला नाही

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने काल-परवाच "आंतरजातीय/आंतरधर्मीय विवाह-परीवार समन्वय समिती" गठीत केली आहे. स्वतंत्र भारतात जोडीदार निवडण्याचा अधिकार कायदानुसार सुजाण असणा-या, प्रत्येक भारतीयाला आहे, याची माहिती शासनाच्या महिला व बाल विभागाला असेलच. व्यक्तीच्या खाजगी आयुष्यात हस्तक्षेप करण्याचा किंवा 'वळण लावण्याचा' कोणताही अधिकार शासनाला नाही.

या निर्णयामुळे शासन हा अधिकार हिसकावून घेते आहे. आंतरजातीय-धर्मीय लग्नांमधील स्थिती याबाबत विद्यार्थ्यांनी केलेले अभ्यास उपलब्ध आहेत. शिवाय विवाहांतर्गत समस्या उद्भवल्यास सल्ल्याकरिता किंवा कायदेशीर मार्गदर्शना करता उपलब्ध असलेल्या अनेक संस्था, संघटना, शासकीय केंद्र, कुटुंब न्यायालय महाराष्ट्रात आहेत - कदाचित भारताचा विचार करता आपल्याकडची संख्याच सर्वाधिक असेल. मग तरीही शासन हे का करते आहे? 'डेटा' जमा करून, सोपीनुसार अर्थ लावून, विशिष्ट समाजांना target करणे, अशी ही चाल आहे. वास्तविक या कमिटीने वेगळा अभ्यास करण्याची अधिक गरज आहे, जिथे अगदी घरच्यांच्या मान्यतेने, रितीरिवाज पाळून लग्न होतात आणि तरीही त्या विवाहांतर्गत हिंसा होते. मग अशी हिंसा का होते? मुलींचे आई-बाप संस्कार वगैरे करायला चुकतात? की आपली लग्न जमविण्याची पध्दत चुकीची आहे ? की एकूणच हा अनेक वर्चस्ववादी गोष्टींशी जोडलेला प्रश्न आहे? इत्यादी. हा अभ्यास अधिक महत्वाचा आहे कारण अजुनही बहुतांश लग्न अशीच 'बघून' चहा-पोहे पाहुण्यांना देऊन ठरतात. हीच संख्या अधिक असल्याने 'विवाहांतर्गत' तयार होणारे प्रश्न घेऊन येणारी जोडपी देखील यातून आलेलीच अधिक असतात. बिचारी सगळ्यांचाच घरातून, समाजातून पाठींबा असतानाही काकाकाहीहीही करू शकत नाहीत.!!!!

.....तरी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने हा शासन निर्णय तातडीने मागे घ्यावा .... महाराष्ट्र महिला परिषद

\*प्रसिद्धीसाठी\*

सप्रेम नमस्कार

10.6

महाराष्ट्र राज्य महिला बाल विकास विभागाच्या "आंतरजातीय/आंतरधर्मीय विवाह - परिवार समन्वय समिती" स्थापन करण्याच्या निर्णयाचा महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्री हक्कासाठी काम करणाऱ्या संस्था, संघटना, कार्यकर्त्या निषेध करत आहेत. आमचे निवेदन खालीलप्रमाणे आहे.

\*स्त्री मुक्ती आंदोलन संपर्क समिती\*

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**\*राज्यपातळीवर आंतरजातीय/आंतरधर्मीय विवाह – परिवार समन्वय समिती स्थापन करणाऱ्या मनुवादी राज्य सरकारचा जाहीर निषेध\***

महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या महिला बाल विकास विभागाने १३ डिसेंबर रोजी एका परिपत्रकाद्वारे राज्यपातळीवर "आंतरजातीय/ आंतरधर्मीय विवाह – परिवार समन्वय समिती" स्थापन करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला असून, ही समिती विविध प्रकारे आंतरजातीय/आंतरधर्मीय विवाह केलेल्या व्यक्तींची "इत्यंभूत माहिती" घेऊन संबंधित मुली/महिला आणि त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांशी संपर्क करून त्यांना एक "व्यासपीठ" उपलब्ध करून देणार आणि अशा विवाहांबद्दल "शिफारस" करणार आहे. नागरिकांच्या व्यक्तिगत जीवनात हस्तक्षेप करणाऱ्या या परिपत्रकाचा सर्व लोकशाही प्रेमी व्यक्तींनी जाहीर निषेध करून त्याची सार्वजनिक होळी करावी असे आवाहन आम्ही करीत आहोत.

आपल्या देशातल्या सर्व प्रौढ नागरिकांना आणि विशेषकरून स्त्रियांना व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य देणाऱ्या राज्यघटनेचा एवढा घोर अपमान आजपर्यंत कोणत्याही सरकारने केला नसावा. महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल, मंत्री आणि सत्ताधारी लोकप्रतिनिधी यांनी आजपर्यंत आपल्या जाहीर वक्तव्यातून राज्याच्या गौरवशाली सामाजिक सुधारणेच्या पाईकांचा जाहीर अपमान केला, आता ते त्यांच्या महान कार्याला किती तुच्छ लेखतात हे प्रत्यक्ष कृतीतून दाखवत आहेत. जातीव्यवस्थेला आणि धार्मिक भेदभावाला मूठमाती द्यायची असेल तर सामाजिक सरमिसळ आवश्यक असून, विविध समूहातले विवाहसंबंध वाढले तर ते अधिक चांगल्या पद्धतीने घडते हा अनुभव आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी जातीअंतासाठी नेमका हाच मार्ग सांगितला होता.

अशा विवाहात अडथळे आल्यास संबंधित नागरिक योग्य त्या मार्गाने मदत घेऊ शकतात. कौटुंबिक अत्याचार विरोधी कायदा आणि स्त्रियांच्या संरक्षणासाठी केलेल्या इतर विविध कायदांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी आवश्यक पायाभूत सुविधा आणि यंत्रणा सरकारने सक्षम करायला हव्यात, ते सोडून सरकार नागरिकांचे लोकशाही हक्क-स्वातंत्र्य हिरावून घेत आहे. त्यामुळेच शिंदे-

फडणवीस सरकारचा अंतस्थ हेतू स्पष्ट होतो. प्रत्यक्षात हे तथाकथित "व्यासपीठ" शासकीय यंत्रणेचा वापर करून नागरिकांच्या व्यक्तिगत जीवनात ढवळाढवळ करेल; "मुली/महिला" यांच्यावर खास पाळत ठेवण्यासाठी आणि त्यांचे आंतरजातीय किंवा आंतरधर्मीय विवाह मोडण्याचा आणि तथाकथित धार्मिक आणि जातीय 'शुद्धी' कायम ठेवण्याचा मनुवादी कार्यक्रम राबवण्यासाठी तिचा उपयोग केला जाईल याबद्दल शंका नाही.

या नैतिक पोलीसगिरी करणाऱ्या समितीच्या सदस्यांची यादी देखील धक्कादायक आहे. भारतीय संविधानाची मूल्यं अबाधित ठेवण्यासाठी शपथ घेणारे स्वतः मंत्री महोदय आणि सचिव व आयुक्तांसारखे उच्चस्तरीय सनदी अधिकारी याचे सभासद आहेत. डॉक्टर नरेंद्र दाभोलकरांच्या खून खटल्यातले आरोपींचे वकील, तथाकथित पत्रकार आणि ज्यांच्या बदल कसलीच माहिती नाही अशा व्यक्तींची ही समिती आहे!

या समितीला कोणत्याही धोरणाचा किंवा कायद्याचा आधार नसून, ती त्वरित बरखास्त करावी अशी आमची मागणी आहे. अशा पद्धतीने स्त्रियांच्या अधिकारांवर अधिक्षेप करणारे निर्णय घेणाऱ्या मंत्र्यांना राज्यातील स्त्रियांचे खरे प्रश्न काय आहेत आणि कशाला प्राधान्य दिले पाहिजे याची कसलीच जाणीव नसून, त्यांना या पदावरून त्वरित हटवण्यात यावे. अशा परिपत्रकाला मान्यता देणारे प्रधान सचिव आणि आयुक्त, सह सचिव यांना देखील पदमुक्त करावे अशी आमची मागणी आहे. तसेच राज्यातील सर्व आंतरजातीय आणि आंतरधर्मीय जोडप्यांनी रस्त्यावर येऊन या सरकारचा तीव्र शब्दात निषेध करावा असे आमचे आवाहन आहे.

**स्त्री मुक्ती आंदोलन संपर्क समितीतर्फे खालील संस्था, संघटना, व्यक्तींच्या पाठिंब्यासह सादर निवेदन**

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501

# Maharashtra State Commission for Women takes 'serious note' of panel to track interfaith marriages

The Maharashtra government's decision to set up a state-level committee to 'monitor' interfaith marriages has not gone down well with women activists and NGOs in the state.

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Written by [Anuradha Mascarenhas](#) Follow

Pune | Updated: December 21, 2022 07:14 IST



Senior women activists met MSCW chairperson Rupali Chakankar and members Rupwate and



Advocate Gauri Chabria on December 19. (Express Photo)

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The Maharashtra State Commission for Women (MSCW) has taken "serious note" of the state government's new Government Resolution on setting up a state-level committee to 'monitor' interfaith marriages.

"After meeting and hearing the concerns of the activists and receiving their written appeals, we have taken serious note of the same and will initiate the necessary communication with the state government," MSCW member Utkarsha Rupwate told The Indian Express.

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**Also Read | Maharashtra's Interfaith Marriage Panel: The patriarchal state and unlearnt lessons from Partition**

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"On any policy, decision or Government Resolution being issued by the state government that concerns any issue related to women, the state government is expected to consult/inform/take feedback from the state commission for women. But in this particular Government Resolution, the MSCW has not been approached at all," Rupwate said.

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Senior women activists and representatives of more than 14 NGOs met MSCW chairperson Rupali Chakankar and members Rupwate and Advocate Gauri Chabria on December 19 and demanded that the state Government Resolution be immediately withdrawn as it violates the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution of India to every citizen.

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The Government Resolution issued by the Maharashtra Women and Child Development Department on December 13 said that the "inter-faith marriage-family coordination committee

(state level)" will primarily look into tabulating data on the number of marriages in existence and look into issues faced by women.

"If this Government Resolution aims to protect and promote the rights of women and the institution of family, reinstate dialogue in bereaved families, there are enough laws, sections of the Indian Penal Code and support systems like counselling centres, support centres to play this role. Instead of strengthening these existing systems, convening an ad-hoc committee only raises doubts about the intentions of the move. Interestingly, individuals across religious communities, caste, languages and within same caste, community, religion, languages may have different (negative) experiences, then why single out only inter-religious marriages?" activists have said.

The activists said the Government Resolution intrudes into the privacy of an individual, adding that there is no supporting research or data to support the need for it.

## PUNE NEWS

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|---|---|---|

More from Pune

Meanwhile, a public protest was held in Pune on Monday evening by the Stree Mukti Andolan Sampark Samiti and various other groups. Manisha Gupte, one of the convenors of the Samiti, said that laws should be properly implemented to protect citizens' right to safety while they enter, stay

1/5/23, 11:09 AM

Maharashtra State Commission for Women takes 'serious note' of panel to track interfaith marriages | Cities News, The Indian Express

in or exit any relationship. The state should guarantee this right to everyone, irrespective of caste, religion, gender or sexuality, Gupte added.

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First published on: 20-12-2022 at 15:37 IST

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Exhibit "G"

114

Date: January 5, 2023

To:

1. Principal Secretary, Smt IA Kundan,  
Women & Child Development Department  
Government of Maharashtra  
3rd Floor, New Administrative Building,  
Madam Cama Road, Hutatma Rajguru Chowk,  
Mumbai 400032  
Email: [psec.wchd@maharashtra.gov.in](mailto:psec.wchd@maharashtra.gov.in)  
Landline: 022-22027050

2. Shri S L Ahire  
Joint Secretary- Women and Child Welfare, Maharashtra  
[slahire@ias.nic](mailto:slahire@ias.nic)

Reference: December 13, 2022 Circular related to "Inter-caste/Inter-religion Marriage-Family Coordination Committee (State Level)" made of government/non-government people is being constituted under the chairmanship of Hon. Minister (Women and Child)

Dear Ma'am, Sir,

We, a citizens rights groups, based in Mumbai, with grassroots teams working in various states are in communication with you over the recent (December 13, 2022) GR issued by the esteemed Women & Child Welfare Department of the Government of Maharashtra (copies attached/annexed in the original, Marathi and translated into English as Annexure I Colly).

There is genuine concern, even outrage at a progressive state of Maharashtra, that, inspired by the legacies of Savitribai-Jyotiba Phule and Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar, have pro-actively encouraged inter-caste and inter-community marriages with a vision of secularising Maharashtrian society, instituting such a committee that may, in its functioning and execution, wittingly or unwittingly work towards harassing or intimidating the freedom of choice and autonomy granted to all consenting adults, irrespective of faith, community, caste or gender by the Indian Constitution. In fact, there have been instances that such harassments have also taken place in our state.

Interestingly, Ma'am, Sir, the first version of the GR also included within its ambit, inter-caste relationships which was then, on the very next day modified to only scrutinize, monitor and 'offer counseling' to couples who enter into inter-faith relationships. In fact such a move by the state government could well amount to an invasion of the privacy of individuals and marginalized sections and provide handles to the state machinery and vigilante groups to interfere in what is a purely personal matter.

The Maharashtra State Commission for Women has also taken note and raised their concerns in this regard, as reported by The Indian Express. (A copy of the news report published by the Indian Express on December 21, 2022 is annexed as Annexure II



Our organization, Citizens for Justice and Peace (CJP), committed to the secular vision of the Indian Constitution, has also challenged some of the 'anti-conversion laws' passed by some states and the matters are currently being heard in the Honourable Supreme Court.

Some of the issues we have identified in the Government Resolution (GR) setting up Committees for inter faith/caste marriage that bear outlining are mentioned below. We would appreciate a communication from the Women & Child Welfare Department on these issues:

1. Intention behind the Government resolution (GR) annexed here dated December 13, 2022.
2. Information on how the State Government's Women & Child Welfare Department proposes to "monitor and collect data and ensure that such data remains confidential"
3. Detailed reasoning and information on how this exercise won't affect the safety of the couples.
4. Detailed information on what basis the committee members have been selected and whether steps have been taken to ensure a diversity in identity and world-view of the members.
5. Information and reasoning behind why this Committee mentioned and detailed in the GR dated December 13, 2022 has been formed at the State Level and not at District/Zone Level which may have made it more diverse, grounded and effective.
6. Information on what are the guidelines that this Committee is being set to follow while carrying out this exercise of collecting data that per se infringes on the privacy of individuals.
7. Finally, would it not have been better to have constituted a Study/Research Group to analyse the situation before forming a Committee? Detailed reports and analyses from all over the country have revealed that there is much exaggeration in the propaganda behind inter-faith and inter-caste relationships, some if not all of which is politically motivated. Such a Study/ Research group could/can be constituted under the guidance of a retired Judge of the Hon'ble High Court with the involvement of citizens groups and organisations.

We would truly appreciate your taking the time off for giving us this feedback and also consider the suggestions made within this communication. We are also sure that you Ma'am and Sir are aware of the concerns expressed by the Maharashtra State Commission for Women (MSCW) on this move by the government.

In anticipation of a reply. We remain

Yours sincerely

*Nandan Maluste*

Nandan Maluste, CJP President

*Teesta Setalvad*

Teesta Setalvad, CJP Secretary

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*Piswani*  
ADVOCATE



Exhibit A

1/6/23

To

Chief Minister of Maharashtra,  
Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra,  
Women and Child Development Minister, Maharashtra  
Mantralaya,  
Mumbai - 400032, Maharashtra, India

Date: 12th February 2023

**Subject: Government/Non-Government Individuals "Inter religion Marriage - Family Coordination" Committee (महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, शासन निर्णय क्र. विवाह -2022/प.क्र.218/का-02, दि 13.12.2022 व दि .14.12.2022)**

With regard to above referred Government Resolution, we, the undersigned women's organizations, civil liberties and human rights organizations and citizens of India would like to submit the following:

The G.R. sets up a Committee which is meant to gather **detailed family records of women who have entered inter religious marriages** through registered/unregistered marriages, from religious organizations, and even from stamp duty offices. The Committee then intends to intervene by contacting women's families.

**We must emphasize that the Government Resolution (GR) violates fundamental rights of women guaranteed by Constitution of India.**

**Right against Discrimination**

This committee violates Articles 14 and 15 of India Constitution which guarantees discrimination on grounds of religion and sex. Especially since this committee is not making any specific provisions for women but singling out citizens on basis of religion and sex.

**Right to Privacy, liberty, and autonomy**

By collecting data about private lives of women, it violates Article 21, which protects citizens' right to privacy. In August 2017, the Supreme Court of India had declared the right to relational privacy as a fundamental right of citizens. This GR amounts to **surveillance by State** into the private lives of citizens.

**Right to Expression and Freedom of Choice of Adults**

It also violates women's right to choose their partner/spouse of their own choice guaranteed under Article 21. It also violates Article 19 or the freedom of expression.

**Right to Conscience, Freedom of Faith**

By targeting Inter-religious relationships/marriages, the GR also violates Article 25 which guarantees freedom of faith.

**The Government itself seems to be taking on role of "Khaap Panchayats"**

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This GR is extremely humiliating as it targets women who are adults, thus **infantilizing them** by treating them as incapable of making their own decisions, conducting their own lives, and denying them agency.

This GR indicates that by surveilling and interfering in women's decision making, the Government is treating them as its **'property'** or that of a religious community or a family and not as adult citizens of the country. Government is acting on its patriarchal ideology where woman is seen as carrier of male seed and hence the needs to be controlled.

#### **Government inaction against vigilante forces**

Vigilante crusaders against inter religious marriages have been creating hurdles for couples as reported in November 2022, when a Vasal based inter-religious married couple had to cancel their marriage reception. On January 23, after giving a notice for inter religious marriage under Special Marriage Act, a woman was threatened by some vigilante and had to file a complaint with the Khar police. Has the Government even taken notice and acted upon such threats and vigilante forces?

**Given the track record of this Government, there is no guarantee that the data collected by this committee will not reach the vigilantes, endangering the concerned couples further.**

**We have some very basic questions about the formation and constitution of this Committee:**

- Government has not given any data or information which warranted formation Committee. Public government data released by the National Health Family Survey (2019-21) says that only 2.6% of all total marriages are inter-religious . But it says almost 31.2% women suffer domestic violence. This clearly shows us that violence against women has no relationship with interreligious marriages or relationships.
- Credentials of the Committee members, in context of women's rights or criterion on which these committee members are chosen, are not specified, making the process completely opaque.
- There already exists a mechanism in the form of Family Courts and the Domestic Violence Act 2005, for women survivors to take recourse to for relief. The setting up of this Committee means taking away the agency of women and establishing itself over and above the court of law.

**The least Government needs to do:**

1. Remove the one-month mandatory notice period under section 16 of Special Marriage Act, which provides an opportunity for vigilante forces to threaten inter religious marriage partners. In January 2021, Allahabad High Court had given a judgment declaring that the notice period was not mandatory.
2. **The proportion of female headed household** has increased from 9.2 per cent in NFHS I (1992-93), to 10.3 per cent NFHS II (1998-99), to 14.4 percent NFHS III(2005-06), to 15 percent NFHS IV(2015-16) and to 18 percent in NFHS V(2019-21). Since 1994 there have been social movements in Maharashtra addressing issues of economic violence faced by deserted, single women. Government needs to provide a budget to support women headed households and ensure that property rights of daughters are protected.

- (1.8)
3. According to the Domestic Violence Act 2005, a Magistrate should hear the case not beyond three days from the application and dispose of the matter within 90 days. But the ground reality is completely contrary. In July 2022, NALSA submitted data to the Supreme Court stating that over 4 lakh cases are pending under DV Act and many of them in Maharashtra. The government has completely failed in providing an adequate budget for proper implementation of Domestic Violence Act.

**Instead, what the Government has done:**

- The government has shown complete callousness while addressing the safety of women. In 2019, the Nirbhaya Fund (meant for women's safety) was sent back to Central Government.
- In 2022, amount of Rs 30 crores of the Nirbhaya Fund was used to provide Y-plus security to Government legislators.

Given this record of the government and current statements by BJP ministers, Mr Fadnavis and Mr Mahajan, it is clear that the Government wants to criminalize inter religious relationships/ marriages targeting women and religious minorities in complete violation of rights guaranteed by Constitution of India.

The role of the State is to maintain law and order to protect citizens, it cannot act as a counsellor, psychiatrist or arbitrator in their personal lives.

Inter faith marriages are indicators of an evolved society and instead of encouraging it, the Government's attempt is to spread fear, hatred and violence.

**We demand that this GR should be completely withdrawn forthwith. We also demand that Maharashtra Government should refrain from bringing in any laws which restrict people's choice to choose their partner, irrespective of religious faith.**

1. All India Democratic Women's Association (AIDWA)
2. Awaaz-E-Niswaan
3. Bebaak Collective
4. Forum Against oppression of Women (FAOW)
5. Center for Development ,research and Action, Mumbai
6. Jan Swastha Abhiyan -MUMBAI (JSA-Mumbai)
7. Justice Coalition of Religious – Maharashtra
8. Kusumtai Chaudhari Mahila Kalyani
9. Maharashtra Mahila Parishad
10. Majlis
11. Platform for Social Justice
12. People's Union of Civil Liberties, Maharashtra
13. SWADHAR
14. Dalit Human Rights Defenders Network (DHRDNet)
15. National Council of Women Leaders (NCWL)
16. Indian Christian Women's Movement
17. Mahila Vikas Kendra
18. National Federation of Indian Women

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19. Maulana Azad Vichar Manch
20. Stree Mukti Sanghatana
21. Parcham collective
22. National Solidarity Forum
23. Vidhrohi Mahila Manch, Sangli
24. Kamgar Ekta Union, Maharashtra
25. Savli Samajik and shaishnik Sanstha, Satara
26. Muknayak Vichar Manch, Vashim
27. National Alliance of Peoples movement
28. Muslim Santyashodak Mandal
29. Bhartiya Mahila Federation, Mumbai
30. Sarvahara Jan Andolan

Sent by email: faowindia@yahoo.co.in

*P. S. ...*  
*P. S. ...*  
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GLOBAL FACT SHEET

# VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVALENCE ESTIMATES, 2018

**“The data show unequivocally that violence against women is pervasive globally.”**

Exhibit - I



These are the first estimates on violence against women produced during the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) era, 2015–2030.

## THE 2018 GLOBAL COMBINED ESTIMATES INDICATE THAT OVERALL:



**31%** (UI 27–36%)\* of women aged 15–49 years

and

**30%** (UI 26–34%) of women aged 15 years and older

\*UI uncertainty interval (95%).

...have been subjected to:

- **physical and/or sexual violence from any current or former husband or male intimate partner**, or to
- **sexual violence from a non-partner**, e.g. strangers, acquaintances, friends, peers, teachers, neighbours, family members, or to
- **both of these forms of violence combined** at least once in their lifetime (i.e. since the age of 15).



On average, **736 million** and up to **852 million** women who were aged 15 years or older in 2018 (nearly **1 in 3** women) have experienced one or both of these forms of violence at least once in their lifetime.

These estimates confirm that physical and sexual intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence remain pervasive in the lives of women and adolescent girls across the globe.

## DATA COLLECTION

The results are based on data collected between 2000 and 2018. During this time, there has been an increase in the number of countries and areas with at least one population-based prevalence survey.

2010

12 countries and areas with survey data

2018

161

countries and areas with survey data

## GLOBAL PREVALENCE ESTIMATES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Lifetime prevalence vs Prevalence in the past 12 months



have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence from a current or former husband or male intimate partner at least once in their lifetime.

have been subjected to physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence at some point within the past 12 months.

Intimate partner violence starts early.



Almost **1 in 4** ever-married/partnered adolescent girls (24%, UI 21–28%) in the youngest age cohort (15–19 years old) is estimated to have already been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner at least once in their lifetime, and



**16%** of adolescent girls and young women aged 15–24 have been subjected to this violence within the past 12 months.



Global prevalence estimates show that **6% of women** over the age of 15 have been subjected to **NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE** at least once in their lifetime.

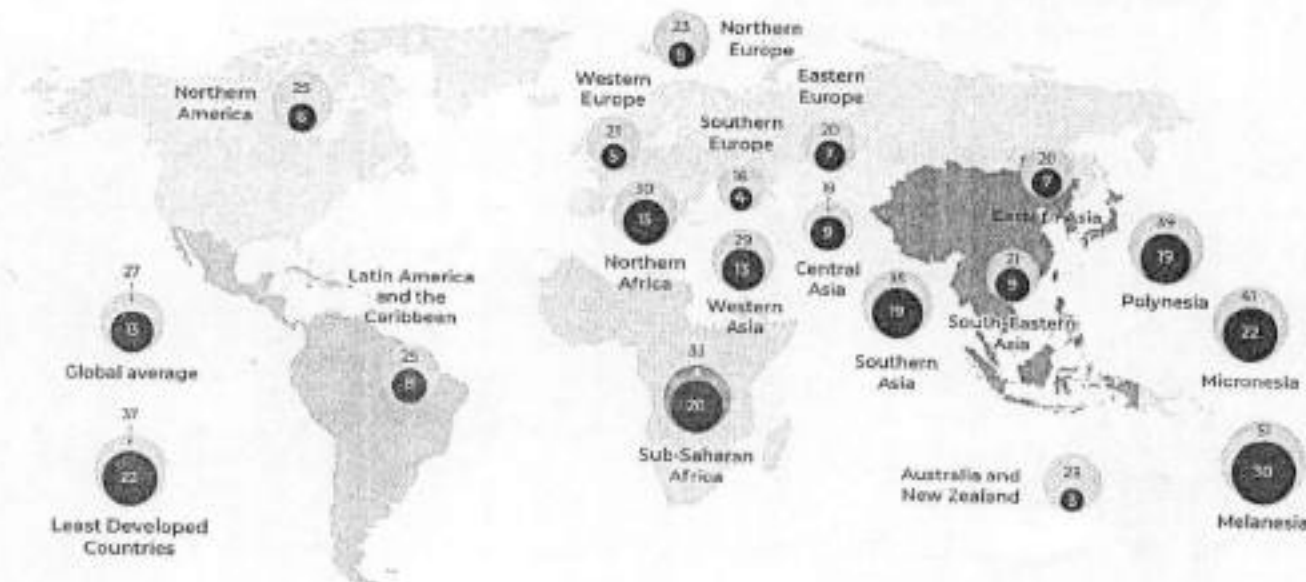


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## REGIONAL PREVALENCE ESTIMATES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

This map shows regional variations between lifetime and past 12 months prevalence of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence among ever-married/partnered women aged 15-49 for SDG regions.<sup>a</sup>

“The variations in the prevalence of violence seen between countries and regions highlight the fact that this violence is not inevitable, and that it can be prevented.”



Light grey bubble: lifetime prevalence IPV (%)  
 Dark grey bubble: past 12 months prevalence IPV (%)

Details about SDG regional and subregional groupings can be found at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>

<sup>a</sup>The size of the bubbles is proportionate to the prevalence of intimate partner violence, which varies widely across regions and countries. Generally, prevalence of both is higher in low- and middle-income countries and regions. Differences between higher- and lower-income regions are starker with past 12 months prevalence. The smaller difference between lifetime and past 12 months prevalence in these lower- and middle-income countries and regions may indicate that women in these countries have more limited ability or support to leave abusive relationships.

## URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED



**Policy and laws** – Institute and implement laws and regulations that promote gender equality (e.g. girls’ and women’s equitable access to secondary education, paid employment and property/inheritance rights, as well as laws imposing sanctions for violence against women).



**Data** – Strengthen data collection, reporting and use. Invest in high-quality surveys on violence against women and improve measurement of the different forms of violence that women (including older women) and adolescent girls are subjected to.



**Prevention** – Support and scale up nationalized and localized evidence-driven programmes and strategies for prevention. Promote and support community-based and women’s organizations’ efforts to end violence against women and girls.



**Services** – Scale up comprehensive, accessible and quality survivor-centred services for women affected by violence and their children through capacity-building of service providers in all sectors (e.g. health, judicial, education, social). Strengthen joined-up multisectoral responses to better respond to and prevent violence against women.



**Support** – Empower and invest in autonomous women’s rights organizations to apply their expertise in addressing violence against women and guide decision-making in programming and policy-making.



**Society** – Challenge norms and attitudes that discriminate against women and girls, especially regarding the acceptability of violence against women, including through school- and community-based programmes and interventions.

Download the full report here. For more information contact: [worldwomens@who.int](mailto:worldwomens@who.int)



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This report was produced by the WHO Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research (SRHR), including HRP, for the United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Violence Against Women Estimation and Data (VAWEED) and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG).

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News / Law / Supreme Court / Over 4 lakh cases pending under Domestic Violence Act, Supreme Court told

## Over 4 lakh cases pending under Domestic Violence Act, Supreme Court told

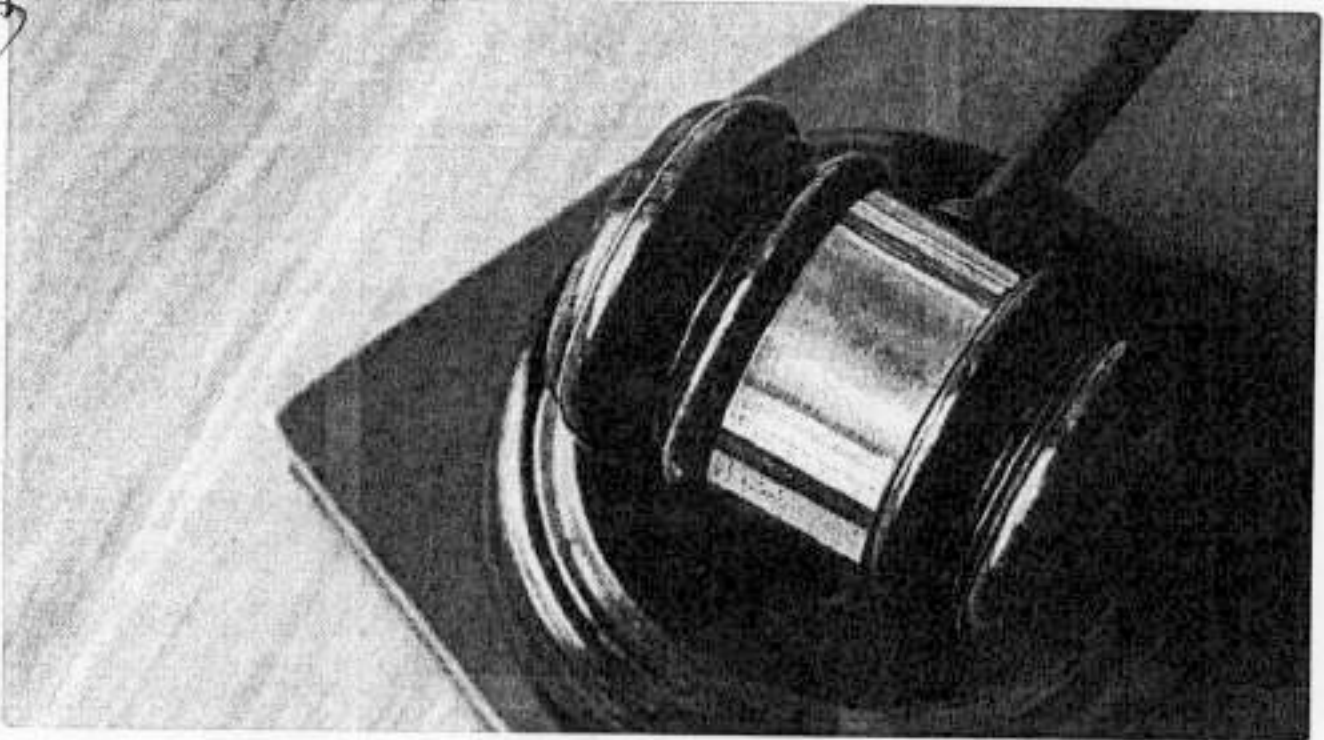
More than one lakh cases of domestic violence have been registered across the country under the Domestic Violence Act since its notification, NALSA told the Supreme Court.

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**Srishti Ojha**

New Delhi, UPDATED: Sep 2, 2022 19:36 IST



*The maximum number of cases under the Domestic Violence Act are pending in Uttar Pradesh (Photo: Representational)*

By Srishti Ojha: A total of 4,71,684 original cases and 21,088 appeals are pending under the Domestic Violence (DV) Act in the country, according to the data submitted by the National Legal Services Authority before the Supreme Court. The NALSA has submitted state-wise data regarding pendency of disposal of cases under the DV Act as of July 1, 2022.

As per the data, a total of 1,193,359 cases of domestic violence have been registered across the country under the Act since its notification.

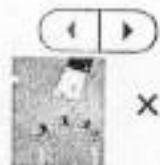
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1 crore UP youth to get jobs in next 3 years: UP CM Yogi Adityanath



Mamata Banerjee sits firm against the Centre



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registration followed by 1,96,717 cases having been registered in Maharashtra.

The maximum number of original cases as of July 1 are pending in Uttar Pradesh being 1,19,684, followed by 84,637 cases in Maharashtra, 27,212 cases in Rajasthan and 27,043 in Delhi.

## COURT ASKS DETAILS OF CASES

The submissions have been made in a plea filed by NGO 'We the Women' seeking directions for implementation of the Domestic Violence Act. The court had earlier called upon NALSA to state the number of cases under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, initiated till date and pending.

The court had also asked for details of how many cases the services of Protection Officer or Service Provider or shelter homes were required to be extended.



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The court had also asked UOI to provide details of project Shakti contemplated by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

This was after ASG Aishwarya Bhati, appearing for the government, had submitted that the project along with other projects under the auspices of the Ministry of Law and Justice are at the stage of formalization and, as a matter of fact, 'Mission Shakti' has already received Cabinet approval.

Earlier in February, the court had expressed disapproval towards some states designating Revenue Officers or members of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) as 'Protection Officers'.



1 crore UP youth to get jobs in next 3 years: UP CM Yogi Adityanath



Mamata Banerjee sits firm against the Centre



X

The court had observed that this clearly was not the intent of the law-makers, since such revenue or administrative officials would be unable to devote time to discharge the fairly intense work required and expected of Protection Officers. The court had noted that in some states, the number of districts and their geographical dispersion is large, but the number of officers actually provided is disproportionately small compared to the geographical dispersion and vastness of the state.

The court was of the opinion that the Protection Officers - like the Magistrates who are tasked with the implementation of the enactment, have been conceived as the backbone to effectuate the law, enacted with laudable objectives, by Parliament.

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1 crore UP youth to get jobs in next 3 years: UP CM Yogi Adityanath



Mamata Banerjee sits firm against the Centre



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Making these observations, court had asked UOI to provide the following details-

-The nature of Central Programmes/Plans outlining assistance to support the efforts under the DV Act by various States, including the extent of funding, conditions governing financial support and the control mechanisms in place.

-To collect State-wise relevant data of litigation under the DV Act with respect to the complaints made, number of courts, and the relative number of Protection Officers.

-To indicate broadly what are the desirable qualifications and eligible terms for creation of the regular cadre of Protection Officers as well as the nature of their training and other standards.

-The desirable cadre structure and career progression for Protection Officers.

-The model terms and conditions for such Protection Officers.

--- ENDS ---

**ALSO READ | 90-year-old man sentenced to 3 years in jail for sexually assaulting minor in Kerala**

*Edited By: Ritika Shah*

*Published On: Sep 2, 2022*



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# Nirbhaya Fund: Ten Years On, 30% Of It Has Remained Unutilised

Various factors such as time taken in getting required approvals from competent authorities, procedure to be followed for award of contract, disruptions due to unforeseen reasons such as one created by Covid are cited as the main reasons for the underutilisation.



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A Tale Of Resilience

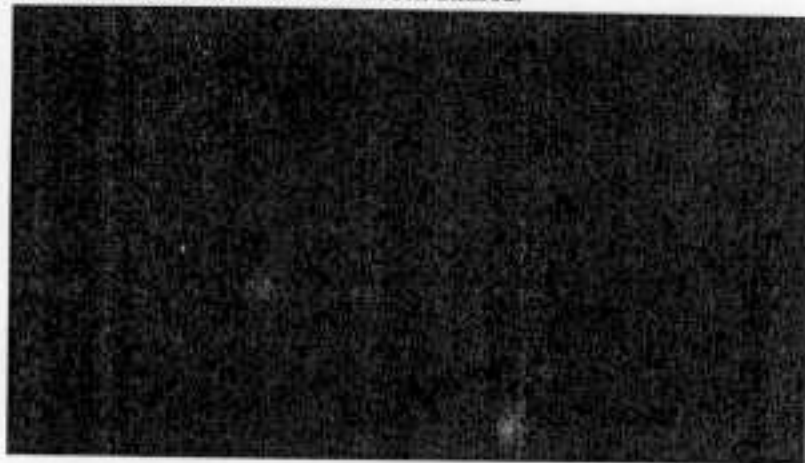
About 30 per cent of the Rs 6,000 crore 'Nirbhaya Fund' which was set up after the gang-rape of a paramedical student in 2012 remains unutilised, a decade after the incident shook the conscience of the nation.

The 23-year-old paramedic student, who came to be known as 'Nirbhaya' was raped in a moving bus on the intervening night of December 16-17 in Delhi by six people. She died in a Singapore hospital days later.

Also Read | Ten Years of Nirbhaya: Death Penalty Is The Need Of The Hour, Says DCW Chief Swati Maliwal

Nirbhaya Fund

After the incident, a dedicated fund called 'Nirbhaya Fund' was established for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security of women in the country. From its inception till 2021-22, the total allocation under the fund has been over Rs 6,000 crore, of which Rs 4,200 crore has been utilised.



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Ten Years Of Nirbhaya Case: DCW Chief Seeks Discussion On Women's Safety In Both Houses Of Parliament



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NAJIB SAHAB



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A senior official said approximately 70 per cent of the fund has been reported to be utilised.

Also Read | Time Stands Still In 2012, And It Is Getting Worse, Says Nirbhaya's Mother

An Empowered Committee (EC) of officers constituted under Nirbhaya Framework appraises and recommends the proposals for funding under the fund in conjunction with the concerned ministries/departments/implementing agencies.

#### Money for enhancing the apparatus for women's safety

In Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Delhi, around Rs 305 crore, Rs 304 crore and Rs 413 crore was utilised till now, respectively, out of the total funds that were released to them. In Telangana Rs 200 crore, Madhya Pradesh Rs 94 crore, and Maharashtra Rs 254 crore were utilised till 2021-22.

The money under the fund has been utilised for establishing one stop centres, making safety devices, setting up fast-track courts and to procure forensic kits for sexual assault cases among others.

## Delay in approvals, disruptions led to underutilisation

When asked why the 30 per cent of the fund remains unutilised, the official said various factors such as time taken in getting required approvals from competent authorities, procedure to be followed for award of contract, disruptions due to unforeseen reasons such as one created by Covid are the main reasons for the delay.

The chapter of 2012 gangrape and murder case of 'Nirbhaya' concluded with the hanging of four convicts last year. Of the six accused, Ram Singh allegedly committed suicide at the Tihar Jail. One of them a juvenile was convicted by a juvenile justice board.

**Also Read | Laws Have Changed After Nirbhaya Rape Case, Have These Amendments Deterred Crimes Against Women?**

Women rights activist Ranjana Kumari said the "under-utilisation of the fund shows that there is no commitment for women security in the government. There is mismanagement of the fund and that is why it has not been utilised till now" she said.

Activist Yogita Bhayana said, "It has been 10 years and things are going from bad to worse and women safety is a far-fetched dream and we need to work towards it".

### Maharashtra: A case of diversion

Recently, the state of Maharashtra and the Eknath Shinde government were also at the centre of a controversy over the misappropriation of money under the Nirbhaya fund. Media reports indicated that vehicles bought by the state government through the Nirbhaya funds were diverted off for providing Y-plus security to MLAs in the state. This adversely impacted the police's patrolling activities and sparked outrage.

*(With inputs from PTI)*



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TAGS NATIONAL NIRBHAYA FUND NIRBHAYA RAPE LAWS. RAPE CASE CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN  
WOMEN SAFETY 10 YEARS OF NIRBHAYA CASE

Dislike

Exhibit 'L'

101

**Details of Complaints and Events in Maharashtra**

S. No.	Date, Topic of the event	District, State	Date on which complaint sent (Preemptive or post event)	Police/Authorities	MLAs/MPs
1.	<b>December 14, 2022</b>  Speaker: Kalicharan Maharaj  Event: Hindu Jan Aakrosh Morcha  Outfit: Sakal Hindu Samaj	Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	December 28, 2022 <b>Complaint by Citizens for Justice &amp; Peace (CJP) post event</b>	National Commission for Minorities	-
2.	<b>December 18, 2022</b>  Event: Hindu Jan Aakrosh Morcha  Outfit: Sakal Hindu Samaj	Pimpri Chinchwad, Pune, Maharashtra	-	-	-
3.	<b>December 25, 2022</b>  Speaker: Suresh Chavhanke	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	-	-	-
4.	<b>February 6, 2023</b>  Event: Shaurya Path Sanchalan Event	Boisar, Maharashtra	January 20, 2023  <b>Complaint by Citizens for Justice &amp; Peace (CJP) post event.</b>	1. Mr. Rajnish Seth DGP, Maharashtra  2. Mr. Nityanand Jha SDPO, Boisar  3. Mr. Pankaj Shrisath Addl SP, Palghar	-

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	<b>Speaker:</b> Shankar Gaikar				
5.	<b>January 30, 2023</b>  <b>Event:</b> Hindu Jan Aakrosh Morcha  <b>Outfit:</b> Sakal Hindu Samaj  <b>Speaker:</b> T. Raja Singh, BJP MLA, Goshamahal Assembly Constituency, Telangana	Parbhani, Maharashtra			
6.	<b>February 6, 2023</b>  <b>Speaker:</b> Suresh Chavhanke, Sudarshan News Editor- in-Chief	Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	February 6, 2023  <b>Complaint by Citizens for Justice &amp; Peace (CJP) post event</b>	1. Mr. Rajnish Seth DGP, Maharashtra  2. Mr. Rakesh Ola Superintendent of Police	
7.	<b>February 6, 2023</b>  <b>Speaker:</b> Kalicharan  <b>Outfit-</b> Vishwa Hindu Parishad	Nandurbar, Maharashtra			

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<p>8.</p>	<p><b>Speaker:</b> Kalicharan</p> <p>Event: Hindu Jan Aakrosh Morcha</p> <p>Outfit: Sakal Hindu Samaj</p> <p>February 9, 2023</p>	<p>Baramati, Maharashtra</p>	<p>February 7, 2023 <b>Complaint by Citizens for Justice &amp; Peace (CJP) (preemptive dt February 7, 2023)</b></p> <p>February 8, 2023 <b>Complaint by Salokha Samiti (preemptive)</b></p> <p>February 11, 2023 <b>Complaint by Salokha Samiti</b></p>	<p>1. Mr. Rajnish Seth DGP, Maharashtra</p> <p>2. Mr. Ankit Goyal SP Rural Pune</p> <p>3. Shrikant Padule Deputy SP of Baramati</p>	<p>Ms. Supriya Sale (MP, INC)</p>
<p>9.</p>	<p><b>Speaker:</b> Pravin Togadia</p> <p>Event: Hindu Jana Aakrosh Meet</p> <p>February 11, 2023</p>	<p>Khamgaon, Maharashtra</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p><b>Speaker:</b> Mohan Salekar</p> <p>Event: Morcha</p> <p>Outfit- Sakal Hindu Samaj</p> <p>February 12, 2023</p>	<p>Mumbai, Maharashtra</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p><b>Suresh Chavhanke</b></p> <p>Event- Asaram Bapu Divas</p> <p>Outfit not available</p>	<p>Pune, Maharashtra</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>



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	February 15, 2023				
12.	Speakers- Not available  Outfit: Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti  February 15, 2023	Panvel, Maharashtra			
13.	T. Raja Singh, BJP MLA, Goshamahal Assembly Constituency, Telangana  Event: Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's birth anniversary  February 19, 2023	Latur, Maharashtra			
14.	Speaker: Manoj Khadaye  Event: Hindu Rashtra Jagruti Sabha  Outfit: Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti  February 21, 2023	Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	February 20, 2023 Complaint by Citizens for Justice & Peace (CJP) (preemptive)	1. M. Devender Singh District Collector  2. Dhananjay Kulkarni Superintendent of Police	Shri Vinayak Bhauro Raut (MP, Shiv Sena)
15.	Event: Hindu Jan Akrosh Morcha  Outfit: Sakal Hindu Samaj	Vashi, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	February 21, 2023  Complaint by Mahatma Gandhi	1. Mr Milind Bharambe, Commissioner of Police, Navi Mumbai	

	February 26, 2023		Foundation (preemptive)		
16.	Event: Hindu Rashtra Jagruti Sabha  Outfit- Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti  February 23, 2023	Chandrapur, Maharashtra	February 22, 2023  <b>Complaint by Citizens for Justice &amp; Peace (CJP) (preemptive)</b>	1. Ma. Mr. Vinay Gowda G.C. Collector  2. Mrs. Preeti Didulkar Superintendent of Police	Shri Kishor Gajanan Jorgewar (MLA, Independent)
17.	Speakers: Kajal Hindusthani, T. Raja  Event: Hindu Jan Aakrosh Morcha  Outfit- Sakal Hindu Samaj  February 26, 2023	Vashi, Solapur and Vasai, Maharashtra	-	-	-
18.	Speaker: Mr. Sunil Ghanwat, Co-ordinator of 'Maharashtra Gad-Durg Rakshan Samiti'  Event: Fort Protection Morcha  Outfit: Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti  March 3, 2023	Mumbai, Maharashtra	March 2, 2023  <b>Complaint by Citizens for Justice &amp; Peace (CJP) (preemptive)</b>	1. Mr. Vivek Phansalkar Commissioner of Police, Mumbai  2. Mr Bhushan Belnekar, Sr PI, Azad Maidan Police station	-
19.	Event: Hindu Rashtra Jagruti Sabha	Sindhudurg, Maharashtra	March 3, 2023	1. Saurabh Kumar Agrawal, I.P.S Superintendent of Police	-

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	<p>Outfit- Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti</p> <p>March 4, 2023</p>		<p>Complaint by Citizens for Justice &amp; Peace (CJP) (preemptive)</p>	<p>2. Vijay Yadav SDPO Karkavali</p>	
20.	<p>Event: Rally against Love Jihad</p> <p>Outfit- Sakal Hindu Samaj</p> <p>March 5, 2023</p>	<p>Nandura, Buldhana, Maharashtra</p>			
21.	<p>Speaker: T. Raja Singh, BJP MLA, Goshamahal Assembly Constituency, Telangana</p> <p>Event: Economic boycott of Muslims</p> <p>Outfit- Sakal Hindu Samaj</p> <p>March 5, 2023</p>	<p>Malang Gad, Maharashtra</p>			
22.	<p>Speaker: T. Raja Singh, BJP MLA, Goshamahal Assembly Constituency, Telangana</p> <p>Outfit- Rashtriya Sri Ram Sangh</p> <p>February 10, 2023</p>	<p>Shrirampur, Maharashtra.</p>			
23.	<p>Speaker: Kajal Hindusthani</p>	<p>Mumbai, Maharashtra</p>			

	Hindu Jan Aakrosh Morcha  Outfit- Sakal Hindu Samaj  March 12, 2023				
24.	Speaker- T. Raja Singh, BJP MLA, Goshanahal Assembly Constituency, Telangana and Suresh Chavhanke  Hindu Jan Garjana Morcha  Outfit- Sakal Hindu Samaj  March 19, 2023	Aurangabad, Maharashtra			
25.	Gudi Padwa Event  Outfit- Hindu Janajagruti Samiti  March 22	Maharashtra	March 21, 2023 <b>Complaint by Citizens for Justice &amp; Peace (CJP) (preemptive)</b>	SPs of Sangli and Pune Police Authorities 1. Mr. Ankit Goyal, Superintendent of Police, Rural Pune Email: <a href="mailto:sp.pune.r@mahapolice.gov.in">sp.pune.r@mahapolice.gov.in</a> 2. Dr Basvaraj Teli, IPS Superintendent of Police, Sangli Email: <a href="mailto:sp.sangli@mahapolice.gov.in">sp.sangli@mahapolice.gov.in</a>	
26.	Speaker- Suresh Chavhanke  Event: Hindu Hunkar Sabha  Outfit- Sakal Hindu Samaj	Nashik, Maharashtra			

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	March 22, 2023				
27.	Speaker: Kajal Hindustani Event: Hindu Jan Akrosh Morcha February 26, 2023	Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	March 24, 2023 Complaint by Salodha Samiti (a joint action committee of over 45 organisations from Maharashtra)[post event]	1. Mr Milind Bharambe, Commissioner of Police, Navi Mumbai 2. Mr Rajnish Seth DGP, Maharashtra	
28.	Bhavya Shobha Yatra Outfit: VHP and Bajrang Dal March 30, 2023	Santacruz, Mumbai, Maharashtra	March 28, 2023 Complaint by Citizens for Justice & Peace (CJP) (preemptive)	1. Mr Rajendra Kane, Sr. PI, Santacruz Police Station Mumbai 2. Vivek Phansalkar, Commissioner of Police, Mumbai 3. Mr Anil Paraskar DCP- Zone IX	

**HJS event held in other states, complaints sent by CJP:**

1.	Event: Hindu Rashtra Jagruti Sabha Outfit- Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti February 23, 2023	Tumakuru, Karnataka	February 22, 2023 Complaint by Citizens for Justice & Peace (CJP) post event	1. Sri. Patil Yalagouda Shivagouda Deputy Commissioner 2. Rahul Kumar Shahapurwad Superintendent of Police	Shri D. C. Gowri Shankar [MLA, Janata Dal (Secular)]
2.	Event: Hindu Rashtra Jagruti Sabha Outfit- Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti February 25, 2023	Bengaluru, Karnataka	February 24, 2023 Complaint by Citizens for Justice & Peace (CJP) post event	1. Pratap Reddy Commissioner of Police 2. R. Srinivas Gowda Deputy Commissioner of Police	Shri Rizwan Arshad (MLA, Indian National Congress)
3.	Event: Hindu Rashtra Jagruti Sabha Outfit- Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti February 25, 2023	Mysuru, Karnataka	February 24, 2023 Complaint by Citizens for Justice & Peace (CJP) post event	1. Smt. Seema Latkar, I.P.S Superintendent of Police, Mysuru 2. Sri Yatish N, IPS Superintendent of Police, Mandya	Shri M. Srinivas [MLA, Janata Dal (Secular)]

				4. Police Sub-Inspector, Mandya District	
5.	Speaker: Manoj Khadaye  Event: Hindu Rashtra Jagruti Sabha  Outfit- Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti  February 26, 2023	Mhapsa in North Goa, Goa	February 24, 2023  <b>Complaint by Citizens for Justice &amp; Peace (CJP) post event</b>	1. Nidhin Valsan, IPS Superintendent of Police  2. Paresh G Naik, Police Inspector Police Sub-Inspector	-
6.	Event: Hindu Rashtra Jagruti Sabha  Outfit- Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti  February 26, 2023	Udupi, Karnataka	February 24, 2023  <b>Complaint by Citizens for Justice &amp; Peace (CJP) post event</b>	1. Hakay Akshay Machhindra, IPS Superintendent of Police  2. Manjappa DR Police Sub-Inspector	-
7.	Speaker: Ramesh Shinde, National Spokesperson, HJS  Event: Anti-Halal Campaign  Outfit: Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti  March 2, 2023	Dhanbad, Jharkhand	March 1, 2023	1. Smt. Reeshma Ramesan Superintendent of Police (City)  2. Shri Prashant Kumar Layak Circle Officer, Dhanbad  3. Shri Pramesh Kushwaha Circle Officer, Jharria	-
8.	Event: Hindu Rashtra Jagruti Sabha  Outfit: Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti  March 10, 2023	Tumakuru, Karnataka	March 9, 2023  <b>Complaint by Citizens for Justice &amp; Peace (CJP) post event</b>	1. Sri. Patil Yalagouda Shivanagouda Deputy Commissioner  2. Rahul Kumar Shahapurwad Superintendent of Police  3. Police Inspector Tumakuru Town Police Station	-



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9.	Event: Hindu Rashtra Jagruti Sabha  Outfit- Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti  March 11, 2023	Bangalore, Karnataka	March 10, 2023 Complaint by Citizens for Justice & Peace (CJP) post event	1. Pratap Reddy Commissioner of Police  2. R. Srinivas Gowda Deputy Commissioner of Police, Central Bengaluru  3. Police Inspector Banashankari Police Station	
10.	Event: Prantiy Hindu Adhiveshan  Outfit- Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti  March 12, 2023	Telangana, Hyderabad	March 10, 2023 Complaint by Citizens for Justice & Peace (CJP) post event	1. Sri C.V. Anand, IPS Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad  2. N Rama Laxmana Raju Inspector of Police Kachiguda Police Station	
11.	Event: Hindu Rashtra Jagruti Sabha  Outfit- Hindu Jana Jagruti Samiti  March 12, 2023	Dakshin Kannada, Karnataka	March 10, 2023 Complaint by Citizens for Justice & Peace (CJP) post event	1. Dr Amathe Vikram IPS Superintendent of Police  2. Dharmappa M N Additional Superintendent of Police	

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**Hatebuster: 80% of interfaith marriages do not end up in murder!** A video circulating on social media falsely claims that 80% of the Hindu women marrying Muslim men end up being raped or murdered.

19, Nov 2022 | CJP Team

**Claim:** The speaker in the video, Gautam Khattar, claims that 99.9% of the Muslim men have been involved in wooing innocent Hindu women and getting them to fall in love with them. The speaker then says that out of all these women, 80% of them have been murdered or raped, and the remaining are living in hell.

**Busted!** There are no such official statistics that are released by any authority or body or even any organization to support the baseless claims being made by Khattar. The National Crime Records Bureau, every year, releases a Crimes in India report that documents crimes committed against women, but they are not classified on communal basis.

14 you might be | These number have just been stated to push the communal agenda, instill fear in the minds of the public and create disharmony in our country.

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The case referred to here by the speaker is a gruesome case of murder which has been given a communal color by the hindutva groups. From a case of violence and murder of a woman, this has now been presented as a lesson for all those Hindu women who choose to cross the societal bars of segregating people based on their castes, beliefs and faiths.

#### The video

In the video, the speaker, Gautam Khattar, is seen referring to recent case of murder of Shraddha Walkar by her boyfriend, Aaftab Poonawala. In this particular case, the boyfriend and girlfriend were living together as a couple, and got into a fight. As a result of it, the boyfriend strangled the girl and later chopped up her body into 35 pieces. Since the couple belonged to different faiths, the speaker in the video can be heard comparing this aforementioned case to a case of love jihad. To make his case, he quotes certain percentages. As stated by him, 99.9% of the Muslim men have been involved in wooing innocent Hindu women and getting them to fall in love with them. He goes on to say that such Hindu women are suffering today, and are victims. The speaker then says that out of all these women, 80% of them have been murdered or raped, and the remaining are living in hell. In furtherance to this, he says

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you might be | ~~that for all this~~, neither the Muslim man nor the Hindu girl's parents are to be blamed, as they try to stop her. But, as the girl believes in her advanced thinking, she breaks her relation with her own family and goes on to enter into a live-in relationship with the Muslim man. Connecting again with the case, the speaker says that the girl then goes to Delhi, earn and eat on their own and indulge in the drama of love. After a few days, the same girl is then stuffed in the fridge after getting murdered.

The video can be viewed here: (20) Dr. Prachi Sadhvi on Twitter: "ध्यान से सुनना <https://t.co/yPIkLp3lPU>" / Twitter ([https://twitter.com/Sadhvi\\_prachi/status/1592840715360665601](https://twitter.com/Sadhvi_prachi/status/1592840715360665601))

While it can be deduced from the facts of this cases that this is just a case of crime committed against women, a communal color is being given to the same.

India sees multiple cases of crimes against women on a daily basis. From molestation and abuse to rape, domestic violence, and dowry death, crimes against women have been on the rise. While some of these cases are covered by mainstream India, based on the caste, creed and religion of the woman, the case of Aaftab Poonawalla and Shraddha has been dissected by the media to propagate Muslims under the bad light.

To bust this myth that only Muslim men indulge in killing a woman in such a horrifying manner, we have made a list of crimes committed against women in the recent past, wherein the perpetrator was not a Muslim man.

- Just a few days post the aforementioned murder case, Abhijit Patidar, alleged to have killed Shilpa Jharia by slitting her throat, shot a video with the victim's body (<https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/man-slits-womans-throat-posts-video-babu-well-meet-in-heaven-3523383>) and posted it on social media. In the shocking video he posted on social media, Abhijit says, "Bewafai Nahi Karne Ka" (do not be

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unfaithful). He then lifts a blanket to reveal a woman lying in bed, with her throat slit.

- In the same week as the Aaftab case, Priyangi Singh was admitted to a hospital in Mumbai after having suffered multiple fractures to her spine (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/mumbai-bpo-employee-from-malad-assaulted-by-boyfriend-paralysed/articleshow/95566827.cms>), a head injury and paralysis below the waist in the assault by her boyfriend, 25-year-old Arney Darekar, on the 13th-floor terrace water tank of a common friend's building in Dahisar.
- In September 2022, Nineteen-year-old Ankita Bhandari (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/i-may-be-poor-but-wont-sell-myself-for-rs-10000/articleshow/94426462.cms>), a receptionist at Vanantara resort owned by now-expelled BJP leader Vinod Arya's son Pulkit Arya, was found dead in a lake. She was murdered for having refused to succumb to pressure by the accused for indulging in prostitution.
- In September 2020, a 19-year-old Dalit woman was gang-raped (<https://thewire.in/women/hathras-gang-rape-and-murder-case-a-timeline>) in Hathras district, Uttar Pradesh, by four upper caste Hindu men. She died two weeks later in a Delhi hospital. Initially, it was reported that one accused had tried to kill her, though later in her statement to the magistrate, the victim named four accused as having raped her. The victim's brother claimed that no arrests were made in the first 10 days after the incident took place. After her death, the victim was forcibly cremated by the police without the consent of her family, a claim denied by the police.
- In January 2018, an 8-year-old Muslim girl, Asifa Bano (<https://www.bing.com/search?q=kathua+rape+case+background&qs=n&form=QBRE&sp=-1&pq=kathua+rape+case+background&sc=127&sk=&cvid=DDC469D74DAB4405B069AC0872527980&ghsh=0&ghacc=0&ghpl=>) was abducted, gang raped, and murdered by six men and a juvenile, in the Rasana village near Kathua in Jammu and Kashmir, India. Known as the Kathua rape case, all the perpetrators were Hindu and the victim had been targeted because of her religion.
- In 2017, Rajesh Gulati was found guilty of murder and causing disappearance of evidence by the Dehradun court. He had murdered his wife and chopped her body into 70 pieces. (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/anupama-murder->



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you might be interested in [case: 7 years after husband chopped up wife's body into 70 pieces court find him guilty/articleshow/60313070.cms](https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-7-years-after-husband-chopped-up-wifes-body-into-70-pieces-court-find-him-guilty/articleshow/60313070.cms)

To bring forth the prevalence of domestic violence in India, here are some eye-opening statistics on the same. The fifth NFHS round (2019-21) shows that 31.5% of Indian women in the 18-49 age group have experienced physical and sexual violence at least once.[1] ([https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-aaftab-poonawalla-shraddha-murder-case-had-nothing-do-religion#\\_ftn1](https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-aaftab-poonawalla-shraddha-murder-case-had-nothing-do-religion#_ftn1)) The NFHS data further shows that multiple factors affect the likelihood of such violence against women—such as age, education, income, etc. While 18.3% of women aged between 18 and 19 have suffered sexual or physical violence either in the last year or in their lifetime, this number increases with the age of the women (to 35.3%) till the 30-39 year age group. It does come down slightly in the 40-49 age group (35.2%). Compared to urban women, rural women are much more likely to have experienced physical or sexual abuse. Higher levels of education and income do contribute to a reduction in the likelihood of physical violence against women, but they do not completely eradicate it, as the Shraddha case demonstrates.[2]

([https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-aaftab-poonawalla-shraddha-murder-case-had-nothing-do-religion#\\_ftn2](https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-aaftab-poonawalla-shraddha-murder-case-had-nothing-do-religion#_ftn2))

The World Health Organisation's Global Database on the Prevalence of Violence Against Women provides a consolidated global database on the prevalence of intimate partner violence in 158 countries of the world.[3] ([https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-aaftab-poonawalla-shraddha-murder-case-had-nothing-do-religion#\\_ftn3](https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-aaftab-poonawalla-shraddha-murder-case-had-nothing-do-religion#_ftn3)) These numbers are based on the latest national level surveys conducted during the period 2000 to 2018. WHO data shows that 18% of Indian women aged between the ages of 15 to 49 suffered at least one form of intimate partner violence in the preceding 12 months. This figure puts India in the 33rd highest spot within 156 countries for which a comparable estimate was available.



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To put things in perspective, Indian women are less susceptible to intimate partner violence than women in Bangladesh (23%) and Afghanistan (35%), but more susceptible than Pakistan (16%), Nepal (11%) and Sri Lanka (4%), and major industrialised nations in the world. If one looks at the percentage of women who have suffered intimate partner violence in their entire lifetime, these numbers are higher. About 35% of Indian women aged between 15 and 49 have experienced at least one form of intimate partner violence in their entire lifetime, placing India in the 33rd position among 151 countries (for which a comparable estimate was available).

[1] ([https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-aaftab-poonawalla-shrad-dha-murder-case-had-nothing-do-religion#\\_ftnref1](https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-aaftab-poonawalla-shrad-dha-murder-case-had-nothing-do-religion#_ftnref1)) National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) (rchiips.org) ([http://rchiips.org/nfhs/factsheet\\_NFHS-5.shtml](http://rchiips.org/nfhs/factsheet_NFHS-5.shtml))

[2] ([https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-aaftab-poonawalla-shrad-dha-murder-case-had-nothing-do-religion#\\_ftnref2](https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-aaftab-poonawalla-shrad-dha-murder-case-had-nothing-do-religion#_ftnref2)) <https://www.hindustan-times.com/india-news/women-and-the-menace-of-intimate-partner-violence-101668709140890.html> (<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/women-and-the-menace-of-intimate-partner-violence-101668709140890.html>)

[3] ([https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-aaftab-poonawalla-shrad-dha-murder-case-had-nothing-do-religion#\\_ftnref3](https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/hatebuster-aaftab-poonawalla-shrad-dha-murder-case-had-nothing-do-religion#_ftnref3)) Violence Against Women Prevalence Estimates (who.int) (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240022256>)

#### Related:

Hate Buster! Kolkata cop was not killed by mob protesting Nupur Sharma's anti-Prophet comments (<https://cjp.org.in/hate-buster-mob-protesting-nupur-sharmas-anti-prophet-comments-did-not-kill-kolkata-policeman/>)

Hate Buster: Conspiracy theories about Taj Mahal collapse, yet again (<https://cjp.org.in/hate-buster-conspiracy-theories-about-taj-mahal-collapse-yet-again/>)

Hate Buster: Nope! Eating from Muslim-owned restaurants does not cause impotence (<https://cjp.org.in/hate-buster-nope-eating-from-muslim-owned-restau->

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you might be interested in: [https://cjp.org.in/hate-buster-80-of-interfaith-marriages-do-not-end-up-in-murder/](#)

Hate Buster: Harsha Jingade's sister does not support calls to boycott Muslim businesses (<https://cjp.org.in/hate-buster-harsha-jingades-sister-does-not-support-calls-to-boycott-muslim-businesses/>)

Hate Buster: Why is the right wing so scared of Sai Baba of Shirdi? (<https://cjp.org.in/hate-buster-why-is-the-right-wing-so-scared-of-sai-baba-of-shirdi/>)

**Tags:**

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(<https://cjp.org.in/eyes-wide-shut-what-aajtaks-coverage-of-ram-navami-violence-tells-us-about-mainstream-media-in-todays-india/>)

**Eyes wide shut : what AajTak's coverage of Ram Navami violence tells us about mainstream media in today's India** There were violent incidents in many Indian states, yet mainstream media conveniently presented a one-sided narrative

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Advocate



## GLOBAL FACT SHEET

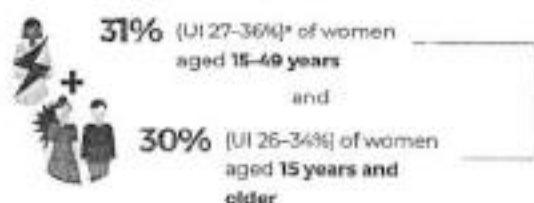
# VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVALENCE ESTIMATES, 2018

**“The data show unequivocally that violence against women is pervasive globally.”**



These are the first estimates on violence against women produced during the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) era, 2015–2030.

## THE 2018 GLOBAL COMBINED ESTIMATES INDICATE THAT OVERALL:



\*UI: uncertainty interval (95%)

...have been subjected to:

- **physical and/or sexual violence from any** current or former **husband or male intimate partner**, or to
- **sexual violence from a non-partner**, e.g. strangers, acquaintances, friends, peers, teachers, neighbours, family members, or to
- **both of these forms of violence combined** at least once in their lifetime (i.e. since the age of 15).



On average, **736 million** and up to **852 million** women who were aged 15 years or older in 2018 (nearly **1 in 3** women) have experienced one or both of these forms of violence at least once in their lifetime.

These estimates confirm that physical and sexual intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence remain pervasive in the lives of women and adolescent girls across the globe.

## DATA COLLECTION

The results are based on data collected between 2000 and 2018. During this time, there has been an increase in the number of countries and areas with at least one population-based prevalence survey.



## GLOBAL PREVALENCE ESTIMATES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Lifetime prevalence vs Prevalence in the past 12 months



have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence from a current or former husband or male intimate partner at least once in their lifetime.

have been subjected to physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence at some point within the past 12 months.

Intimate partner violence starts early.



Almost **1 in 4** ever-married/partnered adolescent girls (24%, UI 21–28%) in the youngest age cohort (15–19 years old) is estimated to have already been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner at least once in their lifetime, and



**16%** of adolescent girls and young women aged 15–24 have been subjected to this violence within the past 12 months.



Global prevalence estimates show that **6% of women** over the age of 15 have been subjected to **NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE** at least once in their lifetime.

# 19 REGIONAL PREVALENCE ESTIMATES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

This map shows regional variations between lifetime and past 12 months prevalence of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence among ever-married/partnered women aged 15–49 for SDG regions.\*

“The variations in the prevalence of violence seen between countries and regions highlight the fact that this violence is not inevitable, and that it can be prevented.”



lifetime prevalence IPV (%)
 past 12 months prevalence IPV (%)

Details about SDG regional and subregional groupings can be found at: <https://unstats.un.org/wds/indicators/regional-groups/>

\*The size of the bubbles is proportional to the prevalence of intimate partner violence, which varies widely across regions and countries. Generally, prevalence of both is higher in low- and middle-income countries and regions. Differences between higher- and lower-income regions are starker with past 12 months prevalence. The smaller difference between lifetime and past 12 months prevalence in these lower- and middle-income countries and regions may indicate that women in these countries have more limited ability or support to leave abusive relationships.

## URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED



**Policy and laws** – Institute and implement laws and regulations that promote gender equality (e.g. girls’ and women’s equitable access to secondary education, paid employment and property/inheritance rights, as well as laws imposing sanctions for violence against women).



**Data** – Strengthen data collection, reporting and use. Invest in high-quality surveys on violence against women and improve measurement of the different forms of violence that women (including older women) and adolescent girls are subjected to.



**Prevention** – Support and scale up nationalized and localized evidence-driven programmes and strategies for prevention. Promote and support community-based and women’s organizations’ efforts to end violence against women and girls.



**Services** – Scale up comprehensive, accessible and quality survivor-centred services for women affected by violence and their children through capacity-building of service providers in all sectors (e.g. health, judicial, education, social). Strengthen joined-up multisectoral responses to better respond to and prevent violence against women.



**Support** – Empower and invest in autonomous women’s rights organizations to apply their expertise in addressing violence against women and guide decision-making in programming and policy-making.



**Society** – Challenge norms and attitudes that discriminate against women and girls, especially regarding the acceptability of violence against women, including through school- and community-based programmes and interventions.



Download the full report here. For more information contact [adv@who.int](mailto:adv@who.int)

World Health Organization

UN WOMEN

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Exp. N-1

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सत्यमेव जयते  
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

**NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5**

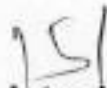
**2019-21**

# INDIA FACT SHEET



(स्थापना | Established in 1956)  
केन्द्र परीक्षण के लिए समस्त विज्ञान  
Capacity Building for a Better Future

**International Institute for Population Sciences**  
(Deemed University)



## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for India. NFHS-5 fieldwork for India was conducted in two phases, phase one from 17 June 2019 to 30 January 2020 and phase two from 2 January 2020 to 30 April 2021 by 17 Field Agencies and gathered information from 636,699 households, 724,115 women, and 101,839 men. Fact sheets for each State/UT and District of India are also available separately.



# India - Key Indicators

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Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>				
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	82.5	66.8	71.8	68.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.1	28.1	26.5	28.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	985	1,037	1,020	991
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	924	931	929	919
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.3	87.5	89.1	79.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	63.2	65.8	70.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.1	95.7	96.8	88.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	98.7	94.6	95.9	94.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	81.5	64.9	70.2	48.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	89.7	43.2	58.8	43.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.9	93.0	94.3	93.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	38.1	42.4	41.0	28.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	18.1	12.0	13.6	na
<b>Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	83.0	65.9	71.5	na
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	89.6	81.5	84.4	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	56.3	33.7	41.0	35.7
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	62.1	43.7	50.2	47.1
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	51.8	24.6	33.3	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	72.5	48.7	57.1	na
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.7	27.0	23.3	26.8
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	11.3	21.1	17.7	20.3
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.2
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.8	7.9	6.8	7.9
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	27	49	43	51
<b>Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)</b>				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	18.0	27.5	24.9	29.5
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	28.6	38.4	35.2	40.7
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	31.5	45.7	41.9	49.7
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>				
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	69.3	65.6	66.7	63.5
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	58.5	55.5	56.6	47.8
30. Female sterilization (%)	36.3	38.7	37.9	36.0
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
32. IUD/PIIUD (%)	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.5
33. Pill (%)	4.4	5.4	5.1	4.1
34. Condom (%)	13.8	7.6	9.5	5.6
35. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>				
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.4	9.9	9.4	12.9
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.6	4.3	4.0	5.7
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	23.0	24.3	23.9	17.7
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	64.7	61.5	62.4	46.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility.

<sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately. Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infertile have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PIIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

## India - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	75.5	67.9	70.0	58.6
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	68.1	54.2	58.1	51.2
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	92.7	91.7	92.0	89.0
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	54.0	40.2	44.1	30.3
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 160 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.4	22.7	26.0	14.4
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	94.9	96.3	95.9	89.3
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	84.6	75.4	78.0	62.4
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,385	2,770	2,916	3,197
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	3.8	4.3	4.2	2.5
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	85.7	76.5	78.1	na
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
50. Institutional births (%)	93.8	86.7	88.6	78.9
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	52.6	65.3	61.9	52.1
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.1	3.7	3.2	4.3
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	94.0	87.8	89.4	81.4
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.3	17.6	21.5	17.2
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.3	46.0	47.4	40.9
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	22.7	11.9	14.3	11.9
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	75.5	76.8	76.4	62.0
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	83.3	84.0	83.8	77.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.7	95.4	95.2	91.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	79.2	80.9	80.5	72.8
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	86.0	87.0	86.7	78.4
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	87.1	88.1	87.9	81.1
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	30.4	32.4	31.8	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	34.9	37.0	36.4	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	83.0	84.2	83.9	62.8
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	71.8	71.0	71.2	64.5
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	87.7	87.0	84.5	80.7
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	11.1	1.6	4.2	7.2
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.2	7.7	7.3	9.2
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	62.6	60.1	60.8	50.6
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	31.5	30.3	30.5	20.3
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	72.2	68.0	68.9	67.9
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.7
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	72.7	67.8	69.0	73.2

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

<sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## India - Key Indicators

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Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	44.7	40.7	41.8	41.8
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	59.6	65.1	63.7	54.9
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>17</sup> (%)	52.0	43.9	45.9	42.7
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.8	10.8	11.1	8.7
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	14.2	12.0	12.7	14.3
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	12.3	11.0	11.3	9.6
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	30.1	37.3	35.5	38.4
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.5	19.5	19.3	21.0
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.5
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.3	33.8	32.1	35.8
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.2	3.2	3.4	2.1
<b>Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	13.2	21.2	18.7	22.9
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	13.0	17.8	16.2	20.2
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	33.2	19.7	24.0	20.6
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	29.8	19.3	22.9	18.9
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	59.9	55.2	56.7	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	50.1	46.4	47.7	na
<b>Anaemia among Children and Adults</b>				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	64.2	68.3	67.1	58.6
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	54.1	58.7	57.2	53.2
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.7	54.3	52.2	50.4
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	53.8	58.5	57.0	53.1
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.5	60.2	59.1	54.1
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	20.4	27.4	25.0	22.7
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	25.0	33.9	31.1	29.2
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>				
<b>Women</b>				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.7	5.9	6.1	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.0	5.5	6.3	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	16.3	12.3	13.5	na
<b>Men</b>				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.8	7.0	7.3	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.5	8.5	7.2	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	17.9	14.5	15.6	na
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>				
<b>Women</b>				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.6	11.9	12.4	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.2	5.2	5.2	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.6	20.2	21.3	na
<b>Men</b>				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.1	15.0	15.7	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	5.5	5.7	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.6	22.7	24.0	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

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## India - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
<b>Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)</b>				
<b>Women</b>				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.2	1.7	1.9	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.2	0.7	0.9	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.2	0.8	0.9	na
<b>Men</b>				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.0	1.3	1.2	na
<b>Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	28.6	18.2	21.6	20.9
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	37.5	27.1	30.7	32.5
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	76.1	64.7	68.4	54.9
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	86.4	79.6	82.0	77.4
<b>Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)</b>				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	91.0	87.7	88.7	84.0
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	25.0	25.6	25.4	24.8
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	38.3	45.7	43.3	38.4
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	80.9	77.4	78.6	53.0
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	69.4	46.6	54.0	45.9
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	89.4	72.3	77.3	57.0
<b>Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)</b>				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	24.2	31.6	29.3	31.2
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.5	3.4	3.1	3.9
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.4	10.5	8.9	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	28.8	42.7	36.0	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	1.6	1.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.5	19.9	18.8	na

<sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



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## INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

**Vision:** "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to emerging national and global needs based on values of inclusion, sensitivity and rights protection."

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Exhibit N.2

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भारत गणराज्य  
Government of India  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# India



National Family Health  
Survey (NFHS-4)

## 2015-16



International Institute for Population Sciences  
Deonar, Mumbai 400 088



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Key Findings

- **Experience of violence from anyone:** Thirty percent of women have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. Four percent of ever-pregnant women have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy.
- **Spousal violence:** Thirty-three percent of ever-married women have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional spousal violence. The most common type of spousal violence is physical violence (30%), followed by emotional violence (14%). Seven percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal sexual violence.
- **Trends in spousal physical or sexual violence:** Ever-married women's ever experience of spousal physical or sexual violence has declined from 37 percent in NFHS-3 to 31 percent in NFHS-4, however, there has been no change in women's experience of spousal physical or sexual violence in the 12 months preceding each survey (24% in both NFHS-3 and NFHS-4).
- **Injuries due to spousal violence:** One-fourth of ever-married women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence report experiencing physical injuries, including 8 percent who have had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns and 5 percent who have had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.
- **Help seeking:** Only 14 percent of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help to stop the violence, down from 24 percent in NFHS-3.

Gender-based violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence. Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. This chapter focuses on domestic violence, one of the most common forms of gender-based violence against women.

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Domestic violence has been recognized since 1983 as a criminal offence under Indian Penal Code 498-A. However, it was not until the enactment of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 (PWDVA), which came into effect in 2006, that civil protections were afforded to victims of domestic violence. The PWDVA provides a definition of domestic violence that is comprehensive and includes all forms of physical, emotional, verbal, sexual, and economic violence, and covers both actual acts of such violence and threats of violence. In addition, the PWDVA recognizes marital rape and covers harassment in the form of unlawful dowry demands as a form of abuse. The Act requires the appointment of protection officers to assist victims, and further acknowledges the importance of collaboration between the government and external organizations in protecting women. Primarily meant to provide protection from domestic violence for wives and female live-in partners at the hands of husbands and male live-in partners or their relatives, the PWDVA has been extended to also protect women living in a household, such as sisters, widows, or mothers. However, despite the PWDVA, violence against women and girls continues to be a major challenge and a threat to women's empowerment in India.

To help India monitor progress toward reducing domestic violence, NFHS-4 included a module of questions on domestic violence that was administered in the subsample of households that were selected for the state module. A similar module was also included in NFHS-3, allowing for comparisons over time. In accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence, only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for the module, and the module was not implemented if privacy could not be obtained. In total, 83,397 women were selected for the domestic violence questions and 79,729 completed the module. Only 4 percent of women eligible for the domestic violence module could not be successfully interviewed with the module because privacy could not be obtained or for other reasons. Special weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

#### 16.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

In NFHS-4, information was obtained from never-married women on their experience of violence committed by anyone and from ever-married women on their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands and by others. More specifically, violence committed by the current husband for currently married women and by the most recent husband for formerly married women was measured by asking all ever-married women if their husband ever did the following to them:

**Physical spousal violence:** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or bum you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon

**Sexual spousal violence:** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to; physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to; force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

**Emotional spousal violence:** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition, information was obtained from all women (married and unmarried) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. All women were asked about the experience of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband) by asking if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to do. Finally, women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence committed by anyone during any pregnancy.

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## 16.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

### Physical violence by anyone

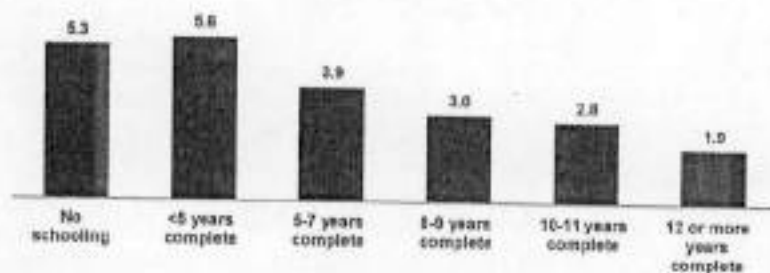
Women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Thirty percent of women age 15-49 in India have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 21 percent have experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 16.1). Among women who have ever been pregnant, 4 percent have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (Table 16.2 and Figure 16.1).

**Figure 16.1 Violence during Pregnancy by Level of Schooling**

Percentage of ever-pregnant women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy



Trends: During the 10-year period between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, the percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 has declined by 4 percentage points from its level in NFHS-3 (34%); however, during the same period, the percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months has increased slightly by about 2 percentage points from 19% in NFHS-3.

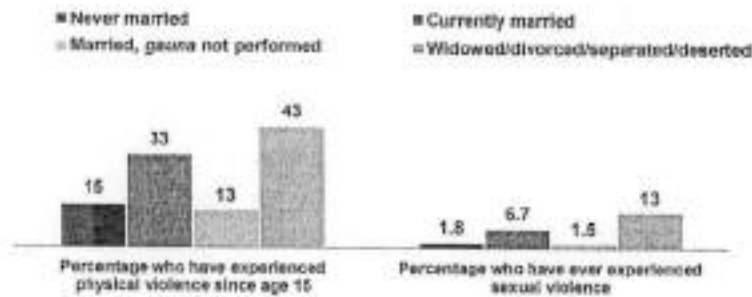
### Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's experience of physical violence increases with age, from 17 percent among women age 15-19 to 35 percent among women age 40-49. In addition, the experience of violence is much less common among never-married women than among women who have ever been married (Table 16.1 and Figure 16.2).
- The experience of physical violence is more common among women in rural areas (32%) than among women in urban areas (25%).
- Women's experience of violence declines sharply with women's schooling and wealth. By schooling, the percentage of women who report physical violence declines from 41 percent among women with no schooling to 17 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Similarly, the experience of physical violence ranges from 40 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 19 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.
- Women who are employed are more likely to experience physical violence than women who are not employed. For example, 39% of women employed for cash, compared with 26% of women who are not employed have experienced physical violence since age 15 years.

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**Figure 16.2 Women's Experience of Violence by Marital Status**

Percentage of women age 15-49



### 16.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, 83 percent report their current husbands as perpetrators of the violence and 7 percent report former husbands as perpetrators (Table 16.3). For never-married women who have experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrators include mothers or step-mothers (60%), fathers or step-fathers (32%), sisters or brothers (26%), and teachers (15%).

### 16.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

#### Sexual violence

Women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

#### 16.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Women age 15-49 were asked if they had ever experienced sexual violence by anyone as a child or as an adult. Overall, 6 percent of women report having experienced sexual violence ever in their lifetime, down from 9 percent in NFHS-3 (Table 16.4).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's experience of sexual violence is lower among women age 15-19 (3%) and women age 20-24 (5%) than among older women (7%) (Table 16.5).
- Experience of sexual violence decreases sharply with schooling from 9 percent among women with no schooling to 3 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Women's experience of sexual violence declines similarly with wealth from 10 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 3 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.
- Widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women and women from "other" religions are far more likely than any other women to report having experienced sexual violence (both 13%).

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### 16.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

NFHS-4 shows that sexual violence is most often committed by individuals with whom women have an intimate relationship. Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence, 83 percent report their current husband and 9 percent report a former husband as perpetrators. Among the never-married women who reported sexual violence, the most common perpetrators were "other" relatives (30%), followed by a current or former boyfriend (16%), their own friend or acquaintance (15%), and a family friend (13%). Non-trivial percentages of never-married women report strangers (6%) and teachers (5%) as perpetrators (Table 16.6).

### 16.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE

Physical violence and sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of different types of violence. Twenty-five percent of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence only, 1 percent have experienced sexual violence only, and 5 percent have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Overall, 30 percent of women age 15-49 in India have experienced physical or sexual violence (Table 16.7). The percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence ranges from 5 percent in Sikkim to 44-46 percent in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, and Manipur.

### 16.5 MARITAL CONTROL BY HUSBAND

#### Marital control

Women whose current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviours: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; does not permit her to meet her female friends; tries to limit her contact with her family; insists on knowing where she is at all times; and does not trust her with any money.

**Sample:** Ever-married women age 15-49

Attempts by husbands to closely control and monitor their wives' behaviour are important early warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the proportion of women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviours is also discussed in this section.

Twenty-seven percent of ever-married women report that their husband is jealous or angry if they talk to other men, 24 percent report that he does not trust them with any money, 22 percent report that he does not permit them to meet their female friends, 20 percent report that he insists on knowing where they are at all times, 17 percent report that he tries to limit their contact with their families, and 9 percent report that he frequently accuses them of being unfaithful. Overall, 19 percent of ever-married women report that their husband displays three or more of the specified behaviours and 50 percent report that he displays none of them (Table 16.8).

#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's reports of controlling behaviours by their husbands decline with age. Overall, the percentage of ever-married women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviours ranges from a high of 25 percent among women age 15-19 to 17 percent among women age 40-49 (Table 16.8).
- Women's experience of at least three marital control behaviours is higher in rural areas (21%) than in urban areas (15%), and declines with women's schooling and wealth.
- By religion, women belonging to "other" religions are most likely (26%) to report at least three marital control behaviours, and Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women are least likely to do so (8%).

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- Women's reports of husband's controlling behaviours vary greatly by whether the respondent is afraid of her husband or not. While 10 percent of women who say that they are never afraid of their husband report at least three controlling behaviours by their husband; this percentage is 39 percent among women who are afraid of their husband most of the time.

## 16.6 FORMS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

### Spousal violence

Women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or their most recent husband (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

**Sample:** Ever-married women age 15-49

### 16.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

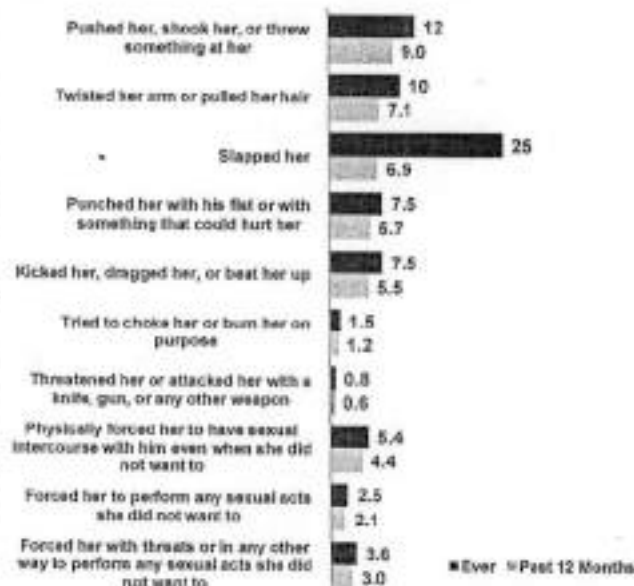
One-third of ever-married women (33%) have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current husband (for currently married women) or their most recent husband (for formerly married women), and 26 percent have experienced at least one of these forms of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 16.9).

Thirty percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical violence, with 23 percent experiencing this type of violence in the past 12 months. Seven percent have experienced spousal sexual violence, with 5 percent experiencing this type of violence in the past 12 months. Spousal emotional violence was reported by 14 percent of ever-married women, and 11 percent reported such violence in the past 12 months.

Of the acts of physical violence committed by the current or most recent husbands, the most common type is slapping, reported by 27 percent of ever-married women. Thirteen percent of women reported being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; 11 percent reported having their arm twisted or hair pulled; and 8-9 percent each reported being punched with the fist or with something that could hurt them or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. Two percent of women reported that their husband tried to choke or burn them on purpose and 1 percent reported that their husband had threatened or attacked them with a knife, gun, or other weapon. The form of sexual violence most commonly reported by women was that their husband used physical force to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (6%). Four percent reported that their husband forced them with threats or in other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to, and 3 percent reported that their husband forced them to perform other sexual acts they did not want to (Figure 16.3).

**Figure 16.3 Types of Spousal Violence**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specified acts of spousal physical or sexual violence





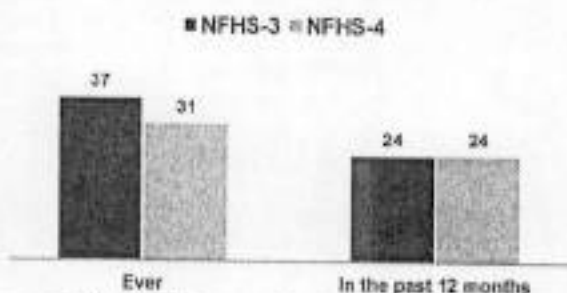
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Women reporting emotional violence were most likely to report that their husband said or did something to humiliate them in front of others (10%), followed by their husband insulting them or making them feel bad about themselves (8%). Six percent of women said that their husband threatened to hurt or harm them or someone close to them.

Women who were married more than once were also asked about spousal physical or sexual violence by any other husband. Thirty-one percent of ever-married women have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence committed by any husband, only slightly higher than the percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by the current or most recent husband (Table 16.9). During the 12 months before the survey, 24 percent of ever-married women experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband, either current or previous (Table 16.9 and Table 16.10).

**Trends:** The percentage of women who ever experienced one or more of the three types of spousal violence by their current or most recent husband declined in the 10 years since NFHS-3. Overall, women's ever experience of spousal physical or sexual violence declined from 37 percent in NFHS-3 to 31 percent in NFHS-4. However, there has been no decline in the percentage of women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence in the 12 months preceding each survey (24% in both NFHS-3 and NFHS-4). Women's ever experience of emotional violence declined slightly from 16 percent in NFHS-3 to 14 percent in NFHS-4 (Figure 16.4).

**Figure 16.4 Trends in Spousal Violence**  
Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence



#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Ever experience of one or more forms of spousal violence by ever-married women increases sharply with women's number of living children, from 24 percent among women with no children to 43 percent among women with five or more children (Table 16.11).
- Women in rural areas are more likely (36%) than women in urban areas (28%) to experience one or more forms of spousal violence.
- Although all forms of spousal violence decline sharply with schooling and wealth, almost 1 out of 5 women (18-19%) with 12 or more years of schooling and women who are in the highest wealth quintile report having ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional spousal violence.
- Intergenerational effects of spousal violence are evident in India. Women who report that their fathers beat their mothers are much more likely (58%) to have themselves experienced spousal violence than women who report that their fathers did not beat their mothers (26%).

#### Patterns by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

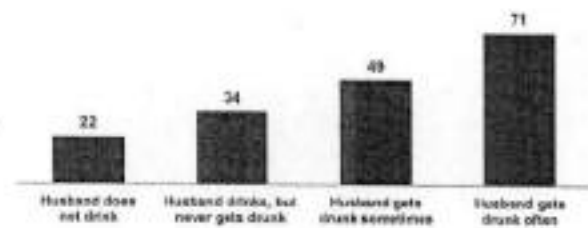
- Based on women's reports of their experience of spousal violence, husbands who have completed 12 or more years of schooling are half as likely (21%) to commit physical, sexual, or emotional spousal violence than husbands with no schooling (45%). Notably, the variation in spousal violence by women's own education is similar to the variation by the education of their husband (Table 16.12).
- Women in couples in which the husband and wife have equal amounts of schooling are less likely (24%) to have experienced spousal violence than women in couples in which neither attended school (46%) or one or the other has more schooling.

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- The likelihood of experiencing spousal violence increases sharply with the number of marital control behaviours displayed by husbands; 73 percent of women whose husbands displayed 5-6 of the specified marital control behaviours have ever experienced spousal violence, compared with 19 percent of women whose husbands did not display any specified behaviours.
- Experience of spousal physical or sexual violence varies greatly with the level of the husband's alcohol consumption. Seventy-one percent of women whose husbands often get drunk have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, compared with 22 percent of women whose husbands do not drink alcohol (Figure 16.5).
- Women's experience of spousal violence does not vary linearly with women's participation in household decision making and their acceptance of wife beating. However, more than 40 percent of the women who agree with 3-7 of the specified reasons for wife beating have experienced spousal violence, compared with 23% of women who agree with no reason for wife beating.

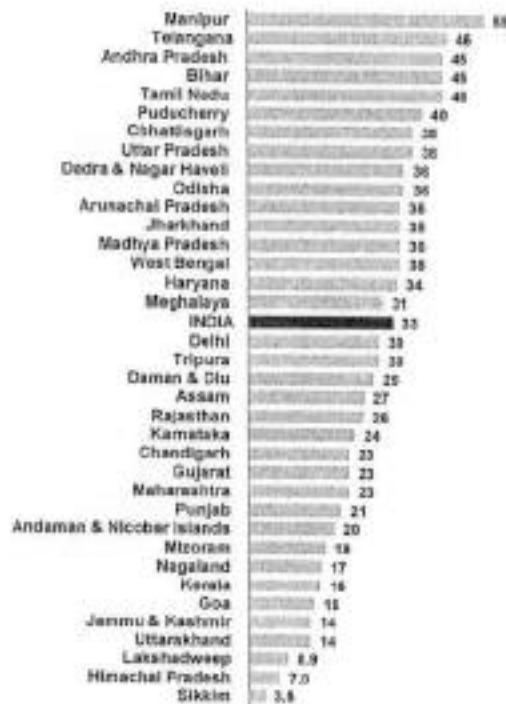
**Figure 16.5 Spousal Violence by Husband's Alcohol Consumption**

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence



**Figure 16.6 Spousal Violence by State/UT**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence



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- Fear of husband and spousal violence are highly correlated. Women who say that they are afraid of their husband most of the time are most likely to have ever experienced spousal violence (58%), followed by women who are sometimes afraid of their husbands (32%). Among women who say that they are never afraid of their husband, 20 percent have experienced spousal violence.
- Women's experience of any spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence varies greatly by state, from 4 percent of women in Sikkim and 7 percent in Himachal Pradesh to 45-46 percent of women in Telangana, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu and 55 percent in Manipur (Table 16.13 and Figure 16.6).

Table 16.14 shows when spousal violence first occurred in relation to the start of marriage for women married only once. Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, 12 percent first experienced spousal violence within the first 2 years of marriage and 23 percent experienced such violence within 5 years. This suggests that a large proportion of spousal violence begins early in marriage.

## 16.7 INJURIES TO WOMEN DUE TO SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

### Injuries due to spousal violence

Women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; severe burns; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injuries

**Sample:** Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married)

Among ever-married women who have experienced any spousal physical or sexual violence, one-fourth have sustained some kind of injury, and the percentage who have been injured is similar for women who have ever experienced spousal violence and have experienced it in the past 12 months (Table 16.15).

Cuts, bruises, or aches are the most common types of injuries (21%) reported by women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. However, 8 percent of women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence report serious injuries like eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns and 5 percent have had deep wounds, broken bones, or broken teeth. Three percent report having experienced severe burns.

**Trends:** Among women who have experienced spousal violence, the percentages who have received injuries has declined since NFHS-3, when this percentage was 38 percent. This decline is largely due to the lower percentage of women who report receiving cuts, bruises, or aches. Other forms of more serious injuries have also declined except severe burns which increased from 2 percent to 3 percent in the 10 years since NFHS-3.

## 16.8 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST HUSBANDS

### Initiation of physical violence by wives

Women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting her.

**Sample:** Ever-married women age 15-49

Four percent of ever-married women have ever initiated physical violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. Three percent reported that they initiated such violence within the past 12 months (Table 16.16).

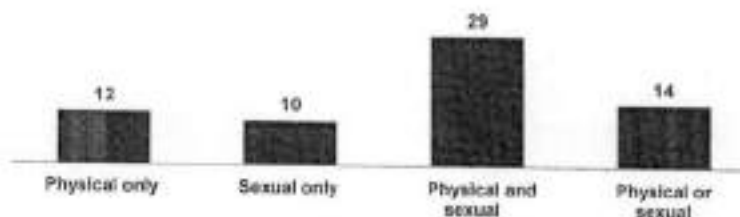
Women who have experienced spousal violence are much more likely than women who have not experienced spousal violence to have ever initiated violence against their husbands. Ten percent of women who have ever experienced spousal violence perpetrated such violence, compared with 1 percent who have never experienced such spousal violence. Nonetheless, the percentage of women who initiate violence even among those who have experienced violence is much smaller than the percentage of women who have ever experienced spousal physical violence.

### 16.9 HELP-SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

Of all women in India who have ever experienced any type of physical or sexual violence, only 14 percent have sought help to stop the violence and 77 percent have never sought help nor told anyone about the violence they experienced (Table 16.17 and Figure 16.7). The percentage of women who have experienced violence who have sought help has declined since NFHS-3, when it was 24 percent.

**Figure 16.7 Help Seeking by Type of Violence Experienced**

*Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help*



#### Patterns by background characteristics

- Help seeking is much more common among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence (29%) than among women who have experienced only physical violence or only sexual violence (10-12%).
- Women who have experienced violence by a previous husband only are much more likely to have sought help (26%) than women who have experienced violence only by their current husband (12%).
- Help seeking to stop the violence does not vary much by most other characteristics.

#### 16.9.1 Sources of Help

Among the women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source for help was the woman's own family (63%). The second most common source for help was husband's family (29%). Fifteen percent of women sought help from a friend. Among institutional sources of help, the most common is police (3%), followed by a religious leader (2%). Only 1 percent each have ever sought help from a doctor or medical personnel, a lawyer, or a social service organization (Table 16.18).

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Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes	
<b>Age</b>					
15-19	17.0	1.6	11.3	13.7	13,592
20-24	24.8	3.8	15.0	18.6	13,990
25-29	31.8	4.1	19.8	23.9	13,111
30-39	34.5	4.3	20.5	24.8	21,613
40-49	35.1	4.6	18.8	23.3	17,423
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	25.2	3.4	14.4	17.8	28,330
Rural	31.9	3.9	19.1	23.0	31,499
<b>Schooling</b>					
No schooling	41.3	5.8	25.1	30.7	21,199
<5 years complete	38.7	4.0	22.7	26.6	4,599
5-7 years complete	33.8	4.2	20.0	24.2	11,529
8-9 years complete	26.2	3.4	15.4	18.8	13,447
10-11 years complete	22.0	2.8	13.0	15.7	11,441
12 or more years complete	17.4	2.0	9.6	11.6	17,555
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>					
Not employed	25.9	3.2	15.7	18.8	35,774
Employed for cash	38.6	5.4	21.8	27.2	19,806
Employed not for cash	34.4	3.7	20.4	24.1	4,549
<b>Marital status</b>					
Never married	15.4	1.4	9.0	10.4	17,567
Currently married	33.0	4.2	20.1	24.2	58,480
Married, gaps not performed	13.0	1.8	7.1	8.9	256
Widowed/divorced/separated/divorced	43.0	8.7	16.8	25.5	3,427
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>					
Nuclear	30.9	3.8	18.2	22.1	40,429
Non-nuclear	28.0	3.7	16.6	20.3	39,300
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	36.6	3.9	18.2	22.0	63,960
Muslim	24.9	3.3	14.2	17.6	15,420
Christian	29.7	3.6	17.0	21.5	1,983
Sikh	19.7	2.8	12.1	14.9	1,212
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.9	4.5	9.8	14.3	674
Jain	10.8	1.5	8.8	10.3	120
Other	30.7	2.6	18.2	20.7	360

Continued...



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Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	35.7	4.8	21.4	26.2	15,621
Scheduled tribe	31.4	4.1	19.1	23.4	7,185
Other backward class	30.9	3.7	18.9	22.5	35,002
Other	22.2	3.0	11.7	14.7	21,553
Don't know	26.1	1.0	13.8	14.9	369
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	39.8	5.4	24.9	30.3	13,156
Second	35.1	4.3	21.4	25.7	15,239
Middle	31.1	3.7	16.6	22.3	16,361
Fourth	26.6	3.4	14.9	18.4	17,107
Highest	18.5	2.3	9.9	12.2	17,856
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>79,729</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and who reported physical violence by their husband, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

<sup>2</sup> Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 16.2 Experiences of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who has ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
<b>Age</b>		
15-19	5.2	1,205
20-24	3.8	7,821
25-29	3.6	11,269
30-39	3.8	20,621
40-49	4.1	16,927
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	3.4	20,054
Rural	4.1	37,786
<b>Marital status</b>		
Never married	6.8	58
Currently married	3.6	54,747
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	8.7	3,037
<b>Number of living children</b>		
0	3.6	2,353
1-2	3.4	33,622
3-4	4.6	17,686
5+	4.8	4,182
<b>Schooling</b>		
No schooling	5.3	19,434
<5 years complete	5.6	3,973
5-7 years complete	3.9	9,333
8-9 years complete	3.0	8,554
10-11 years complete	2.8	6,705
12 or more years complete	1.9	9,843
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	3.9	46,008
Muslim	3.5	7,895
Christian	5.4	1,379
Sikh	2.7	630
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.4	479
Jain	0.7	85
Other	8.2	266
<b>Caste/tribe</b>		
Scheduled caste	5.7	11,195
Scheduled tribe	4.8	5,294
Other backward class	3.5	25,575
Other	2.8	15,453
Don't know	4.4	325
<b>Wealth index</b>		
Lowest	6.0	9,901
Second	4.8	11,572
Middle	4.4	11,967
Fourth	2.9	12,265
Highest	1.9	12,538
Total	3.9	57,842

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**Table 16.1 Persons committing physical violence**

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's marital status, India 2015-16

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	82.8	na	73.1
Former husband/partner	7.4	na	6.5
Current boyfriend	0.2	0.7	0.3
Former boyfriend	0.2	0.3	0.2
Father/step-father	0.6	31.5	11.2
Mother/step-mother	14.4	39.6	19.6
Stepbrother	5.5	26.3	7.9
Sister/sister-in-law	0.2	6.5	0.2
Other relative	1.3	3.4	1.4
Mother-in-law	0.7	na	0.7
Father-in-law	0.4	na	0.4
Other in-law	0.7	na	0.7
Teacher	2.7	15.2	4.2
Employer/supervisor at work	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.4	2.9	0.7
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	20,778	2,736	21,514

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence. na = Not applicable

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Table 16.4 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence, by background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Age</b>		
15-19	2.8	13,592
20-24	4.6	13,990
25-29	6.8	13,111
30-39	7.1	21,613
40-49	6.9	17,423
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	4.7	28,320
Rural	6.4	51,409
<b>Schooling</b>		
No schooling	8.9	21,199
<5 years complete	7.6	4,559
5-7 years complete	6.1	11,529
8-9 years complete	5.1	13,447
10-11 years complete	4.1	11,441
12 or more years complete	3.2	17,555
<b>Marital status</b>		
Never married	1.8	17,567
Currently married	6.7	58,480
Married, gamma not performed	1.5	256
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	12.5	3,427
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>		
Nuclear	6.0	40,429
Non-nuclear	5.7	39,300
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	6.0	63,960
Muslim	5.1	11,420
Christian	5.6	1,983
Sikh	4.0	1,212
Buddhist/Non-Buddhist	3.4	674
Jain	4.1	120
Other	13.0	360
<b>Caste/tribe</b>		
Scheduled caste	7.2	15,621
Scheduled tribe	7.8	7,185
Other backward class	5.7	35,002
Other	4.5	21,553
Don't know	4.1	369
<b>Wealth index</b>		
Lowest	9.1	13,156
Second	6.9	15,239
Middle	6.2	16,261
Fourth	4.4	17,107
Highest	3.4	17,866
Total	5.8	79,729

<sup>1</sup> Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

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**Table 16.3 Age at first experience of sexual violence**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific start age, according to current age and marital status, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na	97.2	13,592
20-24	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	na	95.4	13,990
25-29	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.9	4.7	93.2	13,111
30-39	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.1	4.5	92.9	21,613
40-49	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	4.1	93.1	17,423
<b>Marital status</b>							
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.2	17,823
Ever married	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.0	4.7	93.0	61,996
<b>Total</b>	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	3.7	94.2	79,729

na = Not applicable

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Table 16.6 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons committing sexual violence according to current marital status and age at first experience of sexual violence, India 2015-16

Person	Marital status		Age at first experience of sexual violence			Total
	Ever married	Never married	<15 years	15 years or higher	Don't know <sup>2</sup>	
Current husband	82.6	na	81.1	86.0	47.6	77.0
Former husband	9.2	na	9.8	10.0	4.0	8.6
Current/former boyfriend	0.4	15.7	0.0	0.2	5.5	1.4
Father/step-father	0.5	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.8
Brother/step-brother	0.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.6
Other relative	3.5	29.6	2.1	2.1	15.8	5.3
In-law	0.2	na	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
Own friend/acquaintance	6.5	14.7	0.2	0.2	5.9	1.5
Family friend	1.1	13.3	2.2	0.8	5.3	1.9
Teacher	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.6
Employer/someone at work	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.5
Police/officer	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Priest/religious leader	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Stranger	0.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.6
Other	0.6	5.3	1.6	0.2	3.0	0.9
Number of women	4,339	313	243	3,337	1,072	4,652

na = Not applicable

<sup>2</sup> Includes women who report having ever experienced sexual violence committed only by their current husband if currently married or most recent husband if widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted. For these women, the age at first experience of sexual violence is not known.



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Table 16.7 Experience of different types of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced different types of violence by age, residence, marital status, sex of children, and state/union territory, India 2015-16

Background characteristics/ state/union territory	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence
<b>India</b>	24.6	1.0	4.9	30.4
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	21.2	0.8	4.0	26.0
Rural	26.3	1.1	5.4	32.9
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	14.9	0.7	2.1	17.7
15-17	14.9	0.5	1.5	16.9
18-19	14.9	0.8	3.1	18.9
20-24	21.1	1.0	3.6	25.7
25-29	26.3	1.2	5.5	33.0
30-39	28.2	1.0	6.2	35.5
40-49	29.1	0.9	6.0	36.0
<b>Marital status</b>				
Ever married	27.6	1.0	6.0	34.6
Never married	14.2	0.6	1.1	16.0
<b>Women's children</b>				
Women who have only sons	26.4	1.0	6.0	33.4
Women who have only daughters	25.7	0.9	5.0	31.6
Women who have sons and daughters	30.4	1.0	6.5	37.9
Women who have no children	15.8	0.8	2.1	18.8
<b>North</b>				
Chandigarh	19.3	0.7	3.2	23.2
Delhi	22.2	0.2	4.0	26.4
Haryana	26.6	0.7	6.3	33.5
Himachal Pradesh	6.0	0.5	1.6	8.0
Jammu & Kashmir	6.7	0.7	1.4	8.7
Punjab	15.1	0.3	3.9	19.2
Rajasthan	20.1	0.6	2.4	23.1
Uttarakhand	11.2	0.5	1.8	13.5
<b>Central</b>				
Chhattisgarh	28.0	0.7	4.9	34.5
Madhya Pradesh	24.7	1.3	5.4	31.4
Uttar Pradesh	26.3	1.1	4.8	34.3
<b>East</b>				
Bihar	28.0	1.5	9.2	38.7
Jharkhand	24.0	0.9	5.5	30.5
Odisha	28.1	1.5	4.9	34.5
West Bengal	24.9	1.1	6.6	32.6

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Table 16.7 Experience of different types of violence—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced different types of violence by age, residence, marital status, sex of children, and state/union territory, India 2015-16

Background characteristic/ state/union territory	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence
<b>Northeast</b>				
Assam	21.5	1.0	5.3	28.4
Assam	19.7	0.7	3.6	24.0
Assam	37.2	2.0	6.4	45.5
Mizoram	24.7	1.0	2.0	27.7
Mizoram	10.1	1.9	2.1	14.0
Nagaland	9.3	3.3	3.1	15.7
Sikkim	4.0	0.0	0.9	4.9
Tripura	19.0	0.8	7.0	26.8
<b>West</b>				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.6	0.7	2.1	33.4
Daman & Diu	25.1	0.8	5.9	31.8
Goa	11.7	0.5	0.3	12.4
Gujarat	14.6	0.4	3.4	18.4
Maharashtra	18.7	0.6	1.8	21.1
<b>South</b>				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.0	0.3	1.9	24.2
Andhra Pradesh	30.9	0.3	4.6	41.0
Karnataka	14.9	0.9	7.9	23.7
Kerala	10.5	1.1	2.9	14.5
Lakshadweep	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	28.8	3.4	4.7	36.9
Tamil Nadu	38.2	1.4	5.9	45.5
Telangana	20.5	1.0	4.5	26.0

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Table 16.8 Degree of marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husband has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, according to background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband:								Number of women
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	34.0	8.7	24.4	20.2	25.9	27.0	24.7	42.9	2,145
20-24	28.7	9.0	22.4	17.6	22.0	25.1	20.7	48.2	9,211
25-29	27.6	9.4	22.0	17.2	21.3	24.8	20.1	49.0	12,038
30-39	27.1	9.0	21.8	16.5	20.5	24.5	18.9	46.9	21,218
40-49	23.1	8.3	19.9	15.4	17.8	22.7	16.8	51.1	17,294
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	22.8	7.4	18.8	14.2	16.4	19.3	14.9	56.0	21,461
Rural	28.5	9.4	23.2	17.9	22.4	26.8	21.2	46.5	40,443
<b>Schooling</b>									
No schooling	32.8	11.5	25.2	19.1	24.7	29.7	24.2	42.3	20,217
<5 years complete	26.5	9.0	22.6	17.6	20.2	24.0	19.9	49.6	4,131
5-7 years complete	26.1	8.2	19.8	16.8	20.9	21.1	18.6	50.8	9,964
8-9 years complete	23.3	7.8	21.1	16.4	19.1	23.0	17.7	52.2	9,204
10-11 years complete	23.4	7.6	18.9	14.6	16.1	19.2	14.7	55.2	7,331
12 or more years complete	20.3	5.2	18.7	13.0	15.5	19.6	13.5	57.0	11,960
<b>Marital status</b>									
Currently married	26.4	8.1	21.6	16.3	20.1	24.2	18.8	49.7	58,480
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	29.3	17.9	22.1	21.8	23.2	24.4	23.8	50.8	3,427
<b>Number of living children</b>									
0	28.9	9.5	23.3	17.6	22.6	24.1	20.6	48.7	6,433
1-2	24.4	8.0	19.8	15.8	18.1	21.3	17.0	52.9	33,590
3-4	28.7	9.5	23.3	17.4	22.9	27.3	21.2	46.6	17,680
5+	31.5	9.8	26.9	18.2	25.7	33.0	23.8	39.7	4,182
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>									
Not employed	25.4	7.8	21.1	16.0	20.0	23.8	18.3	51.4	42,210
Employed for cash	24.4	10.8	22.2	17.6	20.3	24.4	19.5	47.0	15,942
Employed not for cash	31.6	9.3	25.7	18.8	23.7	28.0	23.1	43.3	3,745
<b>Marital duration<sup>a</sup></b>									
Married only once	26.3	8.1	21.6	16.3	20.1	24.1	18.7	49.8	57,519
0-4 years	26.4	7.8	20.9	15.9	20.6	22.4	18.1	50.9	10,991
5-9 years	27.8	8.4	22.0	17.0	20.4	24.8	19.9	49.7	10,335
10+ years	25.8	8.3	21.7	16.2	19.8	24.5	18.5	49.5	36,172
Married more than once	31.9	11.0	23.3	18.5	23.2	29.9	23.8	43.0	961

Continued...

Table 36.8 Degree of marital control exercised by husbands—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 whose husband has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, India 2015–16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband:								Number of women
	is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>									
Nuclear	26.4	8.0	21.5	16.4	19.7	23.9	18.9	50.0	29,821
Non-nuclear	26.7	8.5	21.8	16.8	20.8	24.6	19.2	49.6	32,086
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	26.6	8.8	21.9	16.9	20.3	24.7	19.2	49.2	50,215
Muslim	27.1	8.7	22.9	16.8	21.4	25.0	20.2	50.1	8,449
Christian	20.8	7.1	16.1	14.4	16.8	11.9	13.5	59.6	1,474
Sikh	29.0	5.8	10.1	8.4	18.0	15.1	10.1	55.5	888
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	16.4	8.2	10.7	7.9	7.6	12.0	8.2	68.5	510
Jain	16.3	6.5	18.3	17.1	18.0	15.8	13.2	58.7	93
Other	37.3	6.2	27.3	12.6	37.7	31.7	26.1	37.5	278
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	30.5	10.9	22.8	18.6	22.3	26.1	21.6	45.7	12,050
Scheduled tribe	26.5	10.8	21.6	16.3	21.8	25.2	20.1	49.4	5,884
Other backward class	27.8	8.7	22.3	17.3	20.9	24.5	19.7	48.3	27,350
Other	21.6	6.3	20.1	14.3	17.5	22.2	15.9	55.2	16,486
Don't know	23.2	6.5	20.0	12.5	13.8	13.7	11.3	56.2	337
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	26.2	13.7	28.5	22.2	30.3	36.0	29.6	36.3	10,550
Second	29.4	10.6	24.7	18.9	23.8	28.1	23.1	45.4	11,974
Middle	26.7	8.9	21.6	17.1	20.3	23.7	18.7	49.1	12,793
Fourth	23.2	6.7	19.1	15.0	15.9	19.3	15.0	54.5	13,140
Highest	19.6	4.7	16.0	11.3	13.0	16.9	11.4	69.2	13,449
<b>Woman afraid of husband</b>									
Most of the time	46.5	21.1	34.5	31.1	37.8	38.7	39.2	27.5	9,263
Sometimes	25.4	7.5	20.7	15.4	18.7	23.4	17.3	51.0	39,325
Never	16.0	3.6	15.5	10.1	12.9	16.7	10.2	61.6	13,319
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>61,906</b>

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only<sup>2</sup> Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals

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**Table 16.3 Form of spousal violence**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their husband, India 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
<b>Physical violence</b>				
Any form of physical violence	29.8	4.1	18.4	22.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.4	1.7	8.2	9.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	11.3	1.5	6.5	7.9
Slapped her	26.7	1.4	6.4	7.8
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.3	1.2	5.2	6.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	8.7	1.2	5.2	6.4
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.7	0.4	0.9	1.3
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.6
<b>Sexual violence</b>				
Any form of sexual violence	6.6	1.2	4.0	5.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	5.6	1.0	3.6	4.5
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.7	0.6	1.7	2.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.7	0.7	2.4	3.1
<b>Emotional violence</b>				
Any form of emotional violence	13.8	2.7	8.7	11.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.6	1.8	6.0	7.9
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.6	1.2	3.4	4.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	8.1	1.5	5.0	6.5
<b>Any form of physical and/or sexual violence</b>				
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	30.9	4.5	19.1	23.7
Any form of physical and sexual violence	5.8	1.8	3.9	4.8
Any form of emotional, physical, and/or sexual violence	33.3	5.7	20.7	26.4
Any form of emotional, physical, and sexual violence	3.5	1.6	1.7	3.2
<b>Spousal violence committed by any husband</b>				
Physical violence	29.9	na	na	22.6
Sexual violence	6.8	na	na	5.2
Physical and/or sexual violence	31.8	na	na	23.7
Number of ever-married women	61,906	61,906	61,906	61,906

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.  
na = Not applicable

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Table 16.10 Violence by any husband in the past 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence <sup>1</sup>	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Physical and sexual and emotional violence	Physical or sexual or emotional violence	Physical or sexual or emotional violence	Number of ever-married women
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	11.4	16.6	4.8	4.0	2.4	17.4	21.5	2,145
20-24	10.8	22.3	3.0	3.9	2.6	23.4	25.8	9,211
25-29	11.1	23.3	5.7	4.2	2.5	24.7	27.1	12,038
30-39	11.5	23.4	5.4	4.2	2.8	24.6	27.2	21,218
40-49	11.3	21.9	4.7	3.8	2.5	22.8	25.9	17,294
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	10.1	18.5	4.0	3.1	2.1	19.4	22.1	21,461
Rural	12.1	24.7	5.8	4.6	2.9	26.0	28.7	40,445
<b>Schooling</b>								
No schooling	15.0	30.3	7.0	5.7	3.7	31.6	34.5	20,217
<5 years complete	13.1	26.7	5.8	4.7	3.1	27.9	31.2	4,131
5-7 years complete	11.2	23.8	3.2	4.2	2.7	24.8	27.5	9,964
8-9 years complete	10.7	20.2	4.7	3.6	2.1	21.3	24.2	9,204
10-11 years complete	9.4	16.1	3.8	2.5	1.9	17.4	20.1	7,331
12 or more years complete	6.4	12.0	2.9	2.1	1.4	12.8	14.7	11,060
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>								
Nuclear	12.4	24.4	5.5	4.3	2.8	25.6	28.3	29,821
Non-nuclear	10.6	20.8	4.9	3.8	2.4	21.9	24.4	32,086
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	11.6	23.2	3.2	4.0	2.6	24.3	27.0	50,215
Muslim	11.4	20.1	5.4	4.2	2.7	21.3	24.4	8,449
Christian	11.6	22.2	5.2	3.9	1.4	23.4	26.7	1,474
Sikh	6.1	16.8	4.3	3.9	1.0	17.2	18.6	888
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.8	17.2	3.6	3.3	1.5	17.4	18.2	510
Jain	3.7	10.7	5.3	4.2	0.7	11.8	13.2	93
Other	7.7	22.7	7.2	6.1	4.4	23.8	24.7	278
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	14.6	28.4	6.8	5.4	3.7	25.7	32.5	12,050
Scheduled tribe	13.0	26.0	6.5	5.7	3.7	26.9	29.8	3,684
Other backward class	11.7	23.8	5.2	3.9	2.6	25.0	27.8	27,350
Other	8.2	15.3	3.7	2.7	1.6	16.3	18.6	16,486
Don't know	7.3	14.5	3.2	2.7	2.0	14.9	17.7	317
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	14.0	33.1	9.0	7.5	4.6	34.7	37.6	10,550
Second	13.7	28.0	6.1	4.9	3.1	29.3	32.1	11,874
Middle	12.1	23.5	5.2	3.9	2.6	24.8	27.9	12,793
Fourth	9.9	19.2	4.0	3.1	2.1	20.1	22.7	13,140
Highest	6.7	11.7	2.5	1.7	1.2	12.6	14.8	13,449
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>61,906</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes only emotional violence by current or most recent husband. Information on emotional violence by other husbands not collected.

<sup>2</sup> Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.



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Table 16.11 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	12.9	18.6	6.4	20.4	23.9	2,145
20-24	11.8	25.5	6.0	26.7	28.9	9,211
25-29	13.2	29.3	6.0	30.6	32.0	12,038
30-39	14.2	31.3	6.9	32.5	34.6	21,218
40-49	15.0	31.9	6.6	32.8	35.5	17,294
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	12.0	24.3	5.2	25.3	27.7	21,461
Rural	14.8	32.7	7.4	33.9	36.3	40,445
<b>Schooling</b>						
No schooling	10.4	39.7	8.9	40.9	43.5	20,217
<5 years complete	16.3	37.9	7.9	38.9	41.5	4,131
5-7 years complete	13.9	31.0	6.6	32.8	35.1	9,964
8-9 years complete	12.7	27.0	6.0	28.4	30.6	9,204
10-11 years complete	10.0	20.7	5.1	22.4	25.1	7,331
12 or more years complete	7.4	15.0	3.6	15.8	17.7	11,060
<b>Marital status</b>						
Currently married	13.3	29.2	6.3	30.4	32.7	38,400
Widowed/divorced/separated/ deserted	25.4	40.0	12.0	40.4	43.2	3,427
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	12.0	19.3	5.7	20.9	23.6	6,451
1-2	12.7	27.4	5.0	28.4	30.6	33,590
3-4	15.0	36.1	8.1	37.3	39.7	17,600
5+	17.0	38.5	8.9	39.0	42.7	4,182
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>						
Nuclear	14.7	32.6	7.0	33.6	36.1	29,821
Non-nuclear	13.0	27.2	6.4	28.4	30.6	32,006
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	14.0	30.5	6.7	31.7	34.0	50,215
Muslim	14.1	27.1	6.4	28.3	31.4	8,449
Christian	14.0	28.0	6.0	30.1	33.1	1,474
Sikh	6.8	19.2	3.0	19.5	20.9	686
Buddhist/Jaino-Buddhist	9.7	22.7	4.1	22.8	23.4	510
Jain	4.8	10.7	3.3	11.8	14.3	93
Other	9.5	32.3	14.0	33.3	34.1	278
<b>Castes/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	17.3	37.1	8.6	38.3	40.5	12,050
Scheduled tribe	13.6	32.7	8.8	33.9	36.5	5,684
Other backward class	14.1	30.8	6.4	32.0	34.6	27,350
Other	10.3	21.8	4.9	22.8	24.9	16,486
Don't know	12.1	25.1	4.5	23.5	28.0	337

Continued...

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Table 10.11 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	19.2	42.2	10.9	43.4	43.8	10,350
Second	16.5	36.8	7.9	38.0	40.5	11,974
Middle	15.0	31.4	6.9	32.8	35.2	12,793
Fourth	12.0	25.7	5.0	26.6	29.1	13,140
Highest	8.0	16.2	3.5	17.2	19.2	13,449
<b>Respondent's father beat her mother</b>						
Yes	25.4	53.0 <sup>1</sup>	13.0	34.9	37.8	13,011
No	10.6	23.2	4.9	24.1	26.3	46,780
Don't know	13.8	33.1	6.9	34.9	38.1	2,115
Total	13.8	29.8	6.6	30.9	33.3	81,006

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

<sup>1</sup> Nucleus households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

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Table 16.12 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Husband's schooling</b>						
No education	20.1	41.3	9.8	42.6	45.1	12,069
<5 years complete	16.4	35.7	6.1	37.3	40.1	4,291
5-7 years complete	14.9	34.9	7.7	36.2	38.4	9,783
8-9 years complete	14.3	30.0	6.7	31.1	34.0	10,896
10-11 years complete	11.9	25.5	5.4	26.4	28.3	9,627
12 or more years complete	8.2	17.8	3.0	18.9	20.9	14,979
Missing	22.1	39.7	16.7	40.2	43.2	162
<b>Husband's alcohol consumption</b>						
Does not drink	9.2	21.1	3.9	22.3	24.6	44,013
Drinks/never gets drunk	15.3	32.9	5.2	33.8	36.9	1,114
Gets drunk sometimes	20.3	47.1	10.6	48.5	50.9	13,055
Gets drunk very often	45.4	68.5	26.2	70.3	73.4	3,724
<b>Spousal age difference<sup>a</sup></b>						
Wife older	16.1	28.8	7.6	29.6	32.4	1,206
Wife is same age	10.3	23.9	5.6	24.8	26.4	1,745
Wife is 1-4 years younger	13.1	29.7	6.4	30.8	33.1	26,336
Wife is 5-9 years younger	13.0	29.2	6.1	30.5	32.8	21,449
Wife is 10+ years younger	14.7	20.3	6.6	29.8	32.3	7,645
<b>Spousal schooling difference</b>						
Husband has more schooling	13.3	30.1	6.4	31.3	33.6	29,901
Wife has more schooling	11.0	26.4	6.2	27.6	29.9	13,740
Both have equal schooling	9.0	20.6	4.7	21.6	23.9	8,921
Neither attended school	20.4	42.5	9.8	43.6	46.3	9,183
Don't know/missing	22.1	39.7	16.7	40.2	43.2	162
<b>Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband<sup>b</sup></b>						
0	5.0	17.4	1.9	17.9	19.2	30,813
1-2	14.0	35.0	7.2	36.5	39.4	19,311
3-4	29.2	50.2	14.3	52.1	53.9	8,909
5-6	53.5	64.4	30.2	67.1	72.5	2,872
<b>Number of decisions in which women participate<sup>c</sup></b>						
0	17.4	32.3	6.7	33.5	36.4	9,168
1-2	16.9	34.3	9.1	36.3	38.0	12,206
3	10.9	26.8	4.0	27.6	29.7	37,106
<b>Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified<sup>d</sup></b>						
0	9.4	20.4	4.2	21.1	23.1	20,918
1-2	14.7	33.2	6.7	34.3	36.9	12,147
3-4	18.6	41.8	9.1	43.5	46.2	10,316
5-6	19.2	40.2	10.4	42.3	45.2	6,433
7	22.6	39.5	12.0	40.7	43.1	4,093

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Table 16.12. Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband<sup>1</sup></b>						
0	15.4	29.5	7.5	30.8	31.6	9,232
1-2	18.0	37.3	8.7	30.6	41.9	9,107
3	12.6	28.3	6.0	29.3	31.4	43,477
<b>Woman afraid of husband</b>						
Most of the time	31.1	53.9	17.3	55.7	38.2	9,263
Sometimes	12.1	28.6	5.4	29.6	32.3	39,325
Never	7.1	16.4	3.0	17.4	19.5	13,319
Total	13.8	29.8	6.6	30.9	33.3	61,606

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only.

<sup>2</sup> See Table 16.8 for list of marital control behaviours included.

<sup>3</sup> Currently married women only. See Table 13.7.1 for a list of decisions included.

<sup>4</sup> See Table 13.14.1 for a list of reasons given for which wife beating is justified.

<sup>5</sup> See Table 15.16.1 for a list of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband.

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Table 16.13 Sexual violence by state/union territory

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband by state/union territory, India 2015-16

State/union territory	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence
<b>India</b>	13.8	29.8	6.6	30.9	33.3
<b>North</b>					
Chandigarh	5.8	22.5	4.7	22.5	22.5
Delhi	13.1	26.5	5.9	26.8	29.6
Haryana	12.7	30.8	8.4	31.9	34.3
Himachal Pradesh	4.5	5.1	2.2	5.5	7.0
Jammu & Kashmir	9.5	8.4	2.5	9.3	13.9
Punjab	7.9	19.6	5.2	20.1	27.2
Rajasthan	8.4	24.0	3.7	24.8	26.4
Uttarakhand	5.1	12.0	2.8	12.4	14.4
<b>Central</b>					
Chhattisgarh	15.2	36.0	6.2	36.5	38.1
Madhya Pradesh	12.4	31.2	7.7	32.8	34.8
Uttar Pradesh	14.0	35.1	7.1	36.4	38.5
<b>East</b>					
Bihar	20.5	40.9	12.9	42.7	45.2
Jharkhand	10.1	32.8	7.6	34.0	34.8
Odisha	12.3	33.3	7.6	34.9	36.4
West Bengal	13.1	31.4	8.0	32.6	35.0
<b>Northeast</b>					
Assam	16.4	28.9	8.6	30.8	34.8
Assam	11.4	23.6	5.1	24.4	26.6
Manipur	13.5	49.4	11.5	52.6	54.7
Meghalaya	11.0	27.0	3.6	27.9	31.0
Mizoram	10.0	14.4	2.5	15.2	17.5
Nagaland	10.1	9.7	6.1	12.8	16.6
Sikkim	2.7	2.2	1.2	2.2	3.5
Tripura	14.1	26.3	9.3	27.7	29.7
<b>West</b>					
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.0	30.4	3.4	31.3	36.3
Daman & Diu	12.0	25.6	5.8	26.6	28.8
Goa	4.7	11.9	0.7	12.3	14.8
Gujarat	11.8	19.7	4.2	20.8	23.0
Maharashtra	9.8	20.9	2.1	21.2	23.1
<b>South</b>					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.3	17.9	2.5	17.9	19.6
Andhra Pradesh	15.7	41.9	5.7	43.0	45.2
Karnataka	13.2	14.9	8.8	21.6	24.4
Kerala	8.7	13.0	3.8	14.0	16.3
Lakshadweep	3.1	7.0	1.9	8.9	8.9
Puducherry	23.5	30.5	9.6	34.6	40.3
Tamil Nadu	21.2	39.0	8.0	40.7	44.6
Telangana	19.9	41.8	6.0	42.9	46.0

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

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Table 36.14. Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband by specific exact years since marriage according to marital duration, India 2015-16

Duration of marriage	Percentage whose first experience of spousal physical or sexual violence was at specific marital durations				Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
<2 years	0.4	na	na	na	86.0	4,314
2-4 years	1.0	13.6	na	na	77.9	6,677
5-9 years	1.1	12.6	26.1	na	69.4	10,355
10+ years	1.3	11.0	23.5	29.2	46.5	36,172
Total	1.2	11.5	22.7	26.9	69.9	57,519



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**Table 16.11 Injuries to women due to spousal violence**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, by residence according to the type of violence and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, India 2015-16

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Scrape burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injuries	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
<b>URBAN</b>						
<b>Experienced physical violence</b>						
Ever	20.9	4.3	8.4	5.4	24.2	5,226
In the past 12 months	22.6	4.7	9.2	5.8	26.4	3,967
<b>Experienced sexual violence</b>						
Ever	37.3	10.3	22.9	14.4	42.4	1,123
In the past 12 months	37.9	10.7	25.1	14.7	44.1	852
<b>Experienced physical or sexual violence</b>						
Ever	20.2	4.3	8.1	5.2	23.4	5,436
In the past 12 months	21.8	4.7	8.9	5.6	25.7	4,163
<b>Experienced physical and sexual violence</b>						
Ever	45.4	11.9	20.1	17.8	51.3	907
In the past 12 months	46.5	12.7	31.8	18.6	53.9	655
<b>RURAL</b>						
<b>Experienced physical violence</b>						
Ever	22.4	3.2	8.0	3.6	25.4	13,214
In the past 12 months	23.2	3.4	8.7	6.1	27.1	9,985
<b>Experienced sexual violence</b>						
Ever	35.9	6.1	15.6	12.1	40.6	3,006
In the past 12 months	34.8	3.9	15.7	12.2	39.3	2,345
<b>Experienced physical or sexual violence</b>						
Ever	21.8	3.1	7.7	5.4	25.1	13,710
In the past 12 months	22.5	3.4	8.4	5.9	26.3	10,494
<b>Experienced physical and sexual violence</b>						
Ever	42.1	7.0	18.6	14.3	47.5	2,510
In the past 12 months	41.7	7.0	19.3	14.0	47.0	1,837

Continued..

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Table 16.15 Injuries to women due to spousal violence—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, by residence according to the type of violence and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, India 2013-16

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or lacerations	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injuries	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
TOTAL						
<b>Experienced physical violence</b>						
Ever	22.0	3.5	8.1	5.5	25.3	18,435
In the past 12 months	23.0	3.8	8.8	6.0	26.9	13,952
<b>Experienced sexual violence</b>						
Ever	36.3	7.2	17.6	12.7	41.1	4,329
In the past 12 months	35.6	7.2	18.2	12.9	40.6	3,197
<b>Experienced physical or sexual violence</b>						
Ever	21.3	3.4	7.8	5.4	24.6	19,146
In the past 12 months	22.4	3.7	8.5	5.9	26.3	14,637
<b>Experienced physical and sexual violence</b>						
Ever	43.0	8.3	21.1	13.2	40.5	3,417
In the past 12 months	42.9	8.5	22.6	15.8	40.8	2,492

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

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**Table 16.16 Violence by women against their husband**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and their own and their husband's characteristics, India 2015-16

Characteristics	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband		Number of women
	Ever	In the past 12 months	
<b>Woman's experience of spousal physical violence</b>			
Ever	9.6	8.0	18,435
In the last 12 months	10.4	9.7	13,952
Not last 12 months	6.4	2.5	4,483
Never	0.9	0.8	43,472
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	1.8	1.4	2,145
20-24	2.0	2.0	9,211
25-29	3.2	2.8	12,038
30-39	3.7	3.1	29,238
40-49	4.0	3.2	17,294
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	3.1	2.6	21,461
Rural	3.7	3.1	40,445
<b>Schooling</b>			
No schooling	4.5	3.9	20,217
<5 years complete	3.9	2.9	4,131
5-7 years complete	3.6	2.7	9,964
8-9 years complete	2.8	2.3	9,204
10-11 years complete	2.9	2.6	7,331
12 or more years complete	2.3	2.1	11,050
<b>Husband's schooling</b>			
No schooling	5.0	4.1	12,069
<5 years complete	3.8	3.2	4,391
5-7 years complete	4.1	3.3	9,783
8-9 years complete	3.6	3.1	10,894
10-11 years complete	3.2	2.6	9,627
12 or more years complete	1.9	1.7	14,979
Missing	6.0	4.6	162
<b>Husband's alcohol consumption</b>			
Does not drink	2.0	1.7	44,013
Drinks/never gets drunk	3.7	3.0	1,134
Gets drunk sometimes	5.6	4.7	13,055
Gets drunk very often	14.2	11.3	3,724
<b>Spousal age difference<sup>1</sup></b>			
Wife older	4.0	3.7	1,286
Wife is same age	2.8	2.6	1,745
Wife is 1-4 years younger	3.3	2.8	26,356
Wife is 5-9 years younger	3.0	2.6	21,449
Wife is 10+ years younger	3.8	3.2	7,645

Continued...

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Table 16.16 Violence by women against their husband—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and their own and their husband's characteristics, India 2015-16

Characteristics	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband		Number of women
	Ever	In the past 12 months	
<b>Spousal schooling difference</b>			
Husband has more schooling	1.3	2.7	29,901
Wife has more schooling	1.6	3.0	13,740
Both have equal schooling	2.3	2.1	8,921
Neither attended school	5.2	4.4	9,183
Don't know/mising	6.0	4.6	162
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>			
Nuclear	4.1	3.4	29,621
Non-nuclear	2.9	2.4	32,086
<b>Religion</b>			
Hindu	3.7	3.1	50,215
Muslim	2.5	2.1	8,449
Christian	3.0	3.9	1,474
Sikh	1.1	1.0	888
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.0	2.0	310
Jain	1.9	1.9	93
Other	2.7	2.3	276
<b>Caste/tribe</b>			
Scheduled caste	4.6	3.8	12,030
Scheduled tribe	4.5	3.8	5,684
Other backward class	3.7	3.0	27,350
Other	2.1	1.8	16,486
Don't know	1.9	1.1	337
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Lowest	4.0	3.4	10,556
Second	3.9	3.3	11,974
Middle	3.6	2.9	12,793
Fourth	3.7	3.1	13,140
Highest	2.4	2.0	13,449
<b>Respondent's father beat her mother</b>			
Yes	7.5	6.2	13,011
No	2.4	2.0	46,760
Don't know	2.7	1.9	2,113
<b>Woman afraid of husband</b>			
Most of the time	7.5	6.2	9,261
Sometimes	2.9	2.4	39,325
Never	2.5	2.1	13,319
Total	3.3	2.9	61,506

Notes: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women

<sup>2</sup> Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals

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Table 16.17 Help seeking in step violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have told anyone about the violence and whether they have ever sought help from any source to end the violence according to type of violence and background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Never sought help		Sought help from any source	Total	Number of women
	Never told anyone	Told someone			
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	73.2	10.7	14.1	100.0	7,355
Rural	77.2	8.1	14.3	100.0	16,919
<b>Marital status</b>					
Never married	71.9	12.2	15.9	100.0	2,814
Married	78.4	8.4	13.2	100.0	19,528
Married, ganna not performed	(72.9)	(9.3)	(17.6)	100.0	33
Widowed/divorced/separated/divorced	62.0	12.7	25.3	100.0	1,499
<b>Schooling</b>					
No schooling	77.2	8.5	14.2	100.0	8,979
<5 years complete	78.7	8.2	13.1	100.0	1,802
5-7 years complete	77.7	9.0	13.3	100.0	3,990
8-9 years complete	75.9	9.1	15.0	100.0	3,675
10-11 years complete	75.3	10.5	14.2	100.0	2,627
12 or more years complete	74.0	10.6	15.4	100.0	3,210
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>					
Nuclear	76.6	9.9	13.5	100.0	12,885
Non-nuclear	76.6	8.3	15.1	100.0	11,389
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	76.9	8.9	14.2	100.0	20,212
Muslim	78.1	8.6	13.3	100.0	2,931
Christian	63.8	17.2	19.0	100.0	617
Sikh	71.0	10.8	18.2	100.0	244
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.0	17.3	8.7	100.0	142
Other <sup>2</sup>	68.6	15.7	15.7	100.0	113
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	76.4	8.7	14.9	100.0	5,731
Scheduled tribe	74.8	9.9	15.4	100.0	2,336
Other backward class	77.1	9.1	13.8	100.0	11,160
Other	76.7	9.3	14.0	100.0	4,941
Don't know	69.2	14.6	16.3	100.0	58
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	76.6	8.9	14.6	100.0	5,376
Second	78.2	7.7	14.1	100.0	5,488
Middle	77.5	8.7	13.9	100.0	5,290
Fourth	75.9	10.0	14.1	100.0	4,688
Highest	73.7	11.3	15.0	100.0	3,432
<b>Type of violence</b>					
Physical only	79.5	9.0	11.6	100.0	19,622
Sexual only	80.6	9.5	9.8	100.0	759
Both physical and sexual	61.3	9.9	28.8	100.0	3,892

Continued...

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Table 16.17 Help seeking to stop violence—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have told anyone about the violence and whether they have ever sought help from any source to end the violence according to type of violence and background characteristics, India 2015-16

Background characteristic	Never sought help		Sought help from any source	Total	Number of women
	Never told anyone	Told someone			
<b>Persons who committed the violence</b>					
Current husband only	79.0	8.6	12.4	100.0	14,881
Any previous husband only	61.2	13.1	25.7	100.0	1,197
Any husband and others	70.0	5.1	20.9	100.0	3,060
Own family members only	80.0	8.1	11.9	100.0	3,901
Persons <sup>1</sup> other than husband or own family	68.0	15.1	16.9	100.0	1,086
Missing	68.7	10.4	20.9	100.0	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,273</b>

Note: Total includes sex workers, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

<sup>2</sup> Not a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, or Jain.

( ) Based on 15-49 unweighted cases.



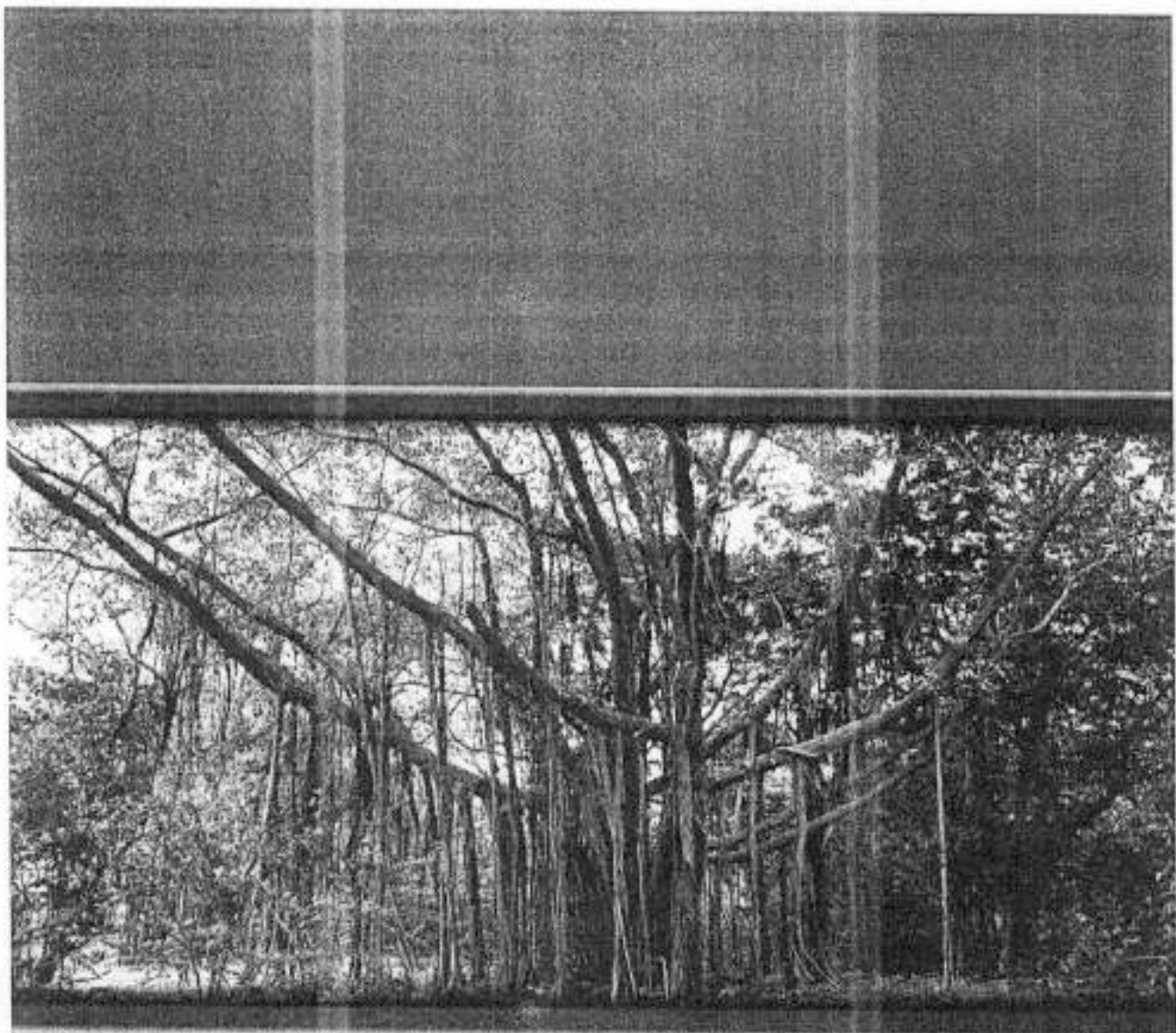
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Table 16.10 Sources from where help was sought

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence and have sought help from any source by source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced, India 2015-16

Source	Type of violence			Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	
Own family	65.4	55.1	65.4	65.2
Husband's family	27.5	26.4	31.5	28.8
Current/former husband	1.0	2.8	0.8	1.0
Current/former boyfriend	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Friend	11.5	24.4	16.0	14.5
Neighbour	10.0	2.6	12.4	10.0
Religious leader	1.4	0.8	2.6	1.8
Doctor/medical personnel	0.6	0.0	2.8	1.3
Police	2.5	0.9	5.0	3.3
Lawyer	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.1
Social service organization	0.8	2.5	2.0	1.2
Other	1.8	0.9	2.2	1.9
Number of women	2,268	75	1,121	3,463

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Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by the USAID-supported DHS Program at ICF, and assistance for the HIV components was provided by NACO and NARI. Funding assistance was provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and



The opinions in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding agencies. For additional information on NFHS-4, visit <http://www.nfhs.org>. For related information, visit <http://www.ipsindia.org> or <http://www.mohfw.nic.in>.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 42**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 02<sup>ND</sup> FEBRUARY, 2021/ MAGHA 13, 1942 (SAKA)**

**FORCED RELIGIOUS CONVERSION**

- 42. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI T.N. PRATHAPAN:  
SHRI KUMBAKUDI SUDHAKARAN:  
DR. A. CHALLAKUMAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is of the view that interfaith marriages are happening due to forceful conversions;
- (b) if so, whether sufficient evidence have been collected by the Government which shows that interfaith marriages in India are connected to instances of forced religious conversion;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government intends to propose a central Anti Conversion Law to curb interfaith marriages;
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the proposed date for introducing such a law?

**ANSWER**

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

- (a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Hence prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of offences related to religious

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L.S.US.Q.NO. 42 FOR 02.02.2021

conversions are primarily the concerns of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. Action is taken as per existing laws by the law enforcing agencies whenever instances of violation come to notice.

(d) In view of reply of part (a) to (c), above No. Sir

(e) In view of reply of part (d) question does not arise

\*\*\*\*\*

*Pradeep K.*  
ADVOCATE

Exhibit O-1

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED No- † 2052

TO BE ANSWERED ON- 14/03/2022

CONVERSION OF RELIGION

†2052. SHRI KANAKMAL KATARA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conversion of religion is a very big issue in the States of Rajasthan, Chhatisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand etc. particularly in the Parliamentary Constituency of Banswada-dangarpur, if so the steps taken by the Government to stop the said conversion of religion and to save the thousand of years old culture of our tribes;

(b) whether the Government has constituted or proposes to constitute any Committee to find out or to investigate the reasons for the conversion of religion by the Tribal Community;

(c) the details of the steps taken for the development of tribals;

(d) whether it is a fact that the tribal areas have not developed to the extent that it should have been developed even after 75 years of independence;

(e) whether the Government is formulating or proposes to formulate any action plan to help the tribal people of our society to join them in mainstream of development; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) & (b): 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Hence prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of offences related to religious conversions are primarily the concerns of the State Government/Union Territory(UT) Administrations. Action is taken as per existing laws by the law enforcing agencies whenever instances of violation come to notice.

(c) to (f): The Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for the development of tribal population and to bring them into the mainstream of development. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), now called Scheduled Tribe Component (STC), is a dedicated source of fund for tribal development and conservation and promotion of tribal culture, language and traditions. STC is a multi-pronged strategy which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State

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Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps through its schemes, which are as follows:

1. Revamping of the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme as Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana to enable holistic development of the tribal population.
2. The dedicated Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups for important gap filling activities for the survival, protection and development of PVTGs and which are not specifically catered to by any other scheme.
3. The "Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India" which is aimed to enable the States to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State.
4. The scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) enables ST students from Classes 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> to access the best opportunities in education and to bring them at par with the general population.
5. The Ministry administers five scholarship schemes, catering to students studying in classes 9<sup>th</sup> till Post-Doctoral Research, including for studying abroad in accordance with the guidelines of the concerned scheme.
6. The scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary organization working for the welfare of scheduled tribes has the prime objective to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of the Government and fill gaps in the sectors such as education and health in service deficient tribal areas through the efforts of voluntary organizations.
7. 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)' aims to strengthen Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in various activities.
8. The scheme of Tribal Festival, Research Information and Mass Education utilizes the expertise of reputed organizations, research institutes, universities to create replicable models in areas of education, health, livelihood, digital governance etc.
9. The scheme of Marketing and Logistics Development for Promoting Tribal Products from North Eastern Region has been recently introduced, to be implemented for a period of two years, with TRIFED as the nodal agency for the same.
10. The schemes of the Ministry have now been merged into the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission viz (a) 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce and Development of the Value Chain for MFP' and (b) the scheme of Institutional Support to TRIFED for Marketing Development and Marketing of Tribal Products.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Rekha*



Ex 0.2

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 12456  
TO BE ANSWERED ON- 01/08/2022

**RELIGIOUS CONVERSION**

†2456. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:  
SHRI VINAYAK RAUT:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that religious conversion is taking place on a large scale in many cities, villages and towns in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the same;
- (c) the details of the appropriate steps taken by the Government to protect the thousand years old culture of our tribes;
- (d) whether the Government has constituted any committee to find out the reasons of religious conversion by the tribal community people;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the steps taken by the Government for the development of tribals; and
- (g) the plans of the Government to bring the tribals into the mainstream of development?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) to (b): Figures about religious conversion are not being maintained by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(c): Preservation and promotion of culture of the tribes of India is a priority of the Government of India. The twin objectives of the schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes while preserving and promoting their culture.

(d): No sir.

(e): Does not arise.

(f to g): The Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for the development of tribal population and to bring them into the mainstream of development. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), now called Scheduled Tribe Component (STC), is a dedicated source of fund for tribal development and conservation and promotion of tribal culture, language and traditions. STC is a multi-purpose strategy which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides additive to these initiatives by way of bridging gaps through its schemes, which are as follows:

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- i. Revamping of the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme as Aadi Adarsh Gram Yojana to enable holistic development of the tribal population.
- ii. The dedicated Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups for important gap filling activities for the survival, protection and development of PVTGs, while preserving and promoting their culture.
- iii. "Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India" to enable the States to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State.
- iv. The scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) enables ST students from Classes 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> to access the best opportunities in education and to bring them at par with the general population.
- v. The Ministry administers five scholarship schemes, catering to students studying in classes 9<sup>th</sup> till Post-Doctoral Research, including for studying abroad in accordance with the guidelines of the concerned scheme.
- vi. The scheme of grant-in-aid to voluntary organization working for the welfare of scheduled tribes has the prime objective to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of the Government and fill gaps in the sectors such as education and health in service deficient tribal areas through the efforts of voluntary organizations.
- vii. 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)' aims to strengthen Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in various activities.
- viii. The scheme of Tribal Festival, Research Information and Mass Education utilizes the expertise of reputed organizations, research institutes, universities to create replicable models in areas of education, health, livelihood, digital governance etc.
- ix. The scheme of Marketing and Logistics Development for Promoting Tribal Products from North Eastern Region has been recently introduced, to be implemented for a period of two years, with TRIFED as the nodal agency for the same.
- x. The schemes of the Ministry have now been merged into the Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission viz (a) 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce and Development of the Value Chain for MFP' and (b) the scheme of Institutional Support to TRIFED for Marketing Development and Marketing of Tribal Products.

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Why Couples Continue to Elope in This Indian State



**VICE** World News

## Why Couples Continue to Elope in This Indian State

In the northern Indian state of Punjab, hundreds of men and women approach the courts to live and love without fear.

By Pallavi Dandit  
JAKARTA, ID

28 December 2020, 4:07pm

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IN INDIA, SOME COUPLES WHO RAN AWAY AGAINST THE WISHES OF THEIR FAMILIES OR COMMUNITIES ARE VILIFIED, TARGETED, AND EVEN FACE VIOLENCE. LACK OF SOCIAL RESOURCES FORCES THEM TO ELOPE AND SEEK HELP. PHOTO BY OISHA SINGH/GETTY IMAGES

Dharminder Singh, 27, remembered hiding in a small hotel room for 15 days in the northern Indian city of Chandigarh, in the state of Punjab. With no access to his phone, all Singh had was his identity documents, some money and a woman he wanted to make his wife. Outside, there were men from his girlfriend's village trying to hunt them down.

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Singh is one of the hundreds of eloping couples in Punjab who make headlines every year, for not just running away but also seeking protection from their families who disapprove of their relationship. An increasing number of them are turning to district and state courts to save them.

Often, the disapproval of families comes at the cost of the lives of young couples. Honour killings or honour crimes—defined as incidents of violence and harassment caused to young couples who want to marry or are married against the wishes of their community or family—is common in South Asian countries. Official data from 2018 recorded over 300 honour killings between 2016 and 2018 in India.

Human rights bodies note that honour-related murders are often underreported, or even misreported as suicides or accidents. Most victims of honour-based violence are women, while most perpetrators are family members. India does not have a specific law for honour killings.

Wakil News

India's Top Court Is Reviewing if Couples Who Elope Should Have the Right To Privacy

SHARAD JOSHI  
09.10.20

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In Punjab, courts are given the directive to hear out urgent appeals of couples who often seek protection from their communities before or even after they're married. Before the pandemic hit this year, the Punjab & Haryana High Court—a judiciary institution that covers the states of Punjab and Haryana, and the Union Territory of Chandigarh—was hearing over 100 cases of runaway couples almost every day. During the COVID-19 lockdown that lasted for more than 100 days, that number was around 25 runaway couples every day.

In Ludhiana—a city of over 3.4 million people in Punjab—the district court heard cases of around 4,500 runaway couples in the last five years. In 2020, this court saw over 500 couples seeking protection from their families.

Rakesh Gandhi, an advocate from Ludhiana who has been representing runaway couples for the last six years, told VICE World News that most couples choose to run away because of caste and economic differences. "Especially in Uttar Pradesh (UP) and (eastern Indian state of) Bihar, caste is a major factor. There are cases where young couples are even murdered," he said.

Religion also plays a major role, too. In an ongoing movement, some groups of the Hindu faith are resorting to a Hindu right-wing conspiracy theory of Love Jihad, in which interfaith couples involving Muslim men and Hindu women are targeted, vilified and attacked. Last week, an interfaith couple fled their hometown in the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh and sought protection from their families from the Delhi High Court and the police.

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Every other month, these courts are compelled to direct families and communities on how young couples cannot be attacked for choosing a partner of their own choice. In September, the Punjab & Haryana High Court observed that a runaway couple is entitled to protection even if one of them is a minor, or they're in a live-in relationship. The same court also routinely extends protection to same-sex couples, who face harassment and threats to life by their families.

In June this year, the Punjab and Haryana High Court was so overwhelmed by pleas of runaway couples that it said these cases were "draining" the court's resources.

In some parts of the country, the police run shelters or safe houses where couples can seek refuge from their families and villages while their court cases are on. In some cases, these shelters have turned out to be exploitative or shady. Last year, the Delhi Police arrested the head of a shelter for runaway couples called Love Commandos for illegally confining and extorting the couples.

Business

Right-Wing Troops Made an Indian Brand Withdraw its Ad on Interfaith Couple

PALLAVI PUNJIA 18.11.20

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The statistics are a testament to an everyday story in India, where falling in love can be a dangerous proposition for some. With limited recourse and resources available to them, runaway couples rely on courts to live their lives without fear.

ADVOCATE



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Singh alleged that the police harassed his family based on those complaints.

"They came, raided our house without permits, and harassed my family," he said. "They drummed up all kinds of lies, including how I have killed the girl I have run away with."

Singh had approached the Punjab & Haryana High Court not just to get protection but also to send a legal notice to Hameel's village that if he was found dead, Hameel's family would be blamed. "I'm educated, so I could understand what's happening or could happen," he said. "They were death threats, after all. After that, the police took our side, and gave us reassurances that all is safe."

Gandhi said that runaway couples seeking protection is "routine" in this part of the country. "During the pandemic, there was a rush, especially in April, of such cases because the courts were shut and the couples wanted relief," said Gandhi, who has been practising for almost a decade.

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In the meantime, couples continue to be attacked. In August this year, a young runaway couple was allegedly murdered by the woman's family. The woman's father had allegedly packed the couple's bodies in a plastic bag and thrown them in a canal. In another case from last year, a couple from different castes were attacked outside a court in UP, allegedly by men hired by the upper-caste woman's father.

Last year, a study found that socially weaker couples, with less financial resources or employment prospects, are more likely to end up dead in honour killings.

Singh said that the prevailing patriarchy and gender bias in India have a big role to play in the acceptance of love and relationships. "If it's a girl's decision, it's wrong. If it's a son, then the family is okay with it," he said. "My parents had totally accepted our relationship, but it was her family and even her village head, who were baying for my blood."

Singh added that his wife has now gone to Canada to work and that he will join her very soon. "Runaway couples are not criminals, you know," he said. "My wife's family has accepted our marriage now and we're safe. But we want to build our futures where people are open-minded. That will happen only once we're both out of here."

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Ex: [Handwritten signature]

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Communal Minorities

**Jharkhand: Muslim man allegedly killed for being in a relationship with a non-Muslim woman**

11 people arrested so far, investigation underway

SabrangIndia 04 Oct 2022



Representation image

A 45-year-old Muslim man, identified as Imraj Ansari was killed in Jharkhand's Bokaro district, allegedly due to his being in a relationship with a woman from another community. The incident occurred in Dhawalya village in Mahuzand.

The Telegraph published a PTI report that says that according to the police, some villagers were opposed to the relationship. Superintendent of Police Chandan Kumar Jha told PTI, "The unhappy villagers murdered him around 8 pm on Thursday."

Eleven people have been arrested in connection with the case so far, and police forces have been deployed in the village to avert a law-and-order problem due to fears of outbreak of communal violence. An investigation is underway, but police are tight-lipped about the details at present given the sensitive nature of the crime.

Often, interfaith relationships, particularly those between Muslim men and Hindu women, are frowned upon in places where tradition trumps every other aspect of life. These are pejoratively dubbed as "Love Jihad", as the Muslim man in the relationship is invariably accused of taking advantage of the non-Muslim woman. This, apart from being an extremely offensive and communal mindset, is also insulting to women as it is presumed that they have no agency, or that an adult woman is not capable of making decisions about her personal life.

SabrangIndia's sister organisation CJP had [moved a petition before the Supreme Court](#) challenging laws enacted by various states to curtail religious conversion. CJP's petition opposed these un-constitutional, anti-minority and misogynistic beliefs, by challenging laws passed in Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

**Related:**

[CJP's Love Jihad amendment petition allowed by SC](#)

[Marry Hindu man to avoid triple talaq: Suresh Chavhanika's advice to Muslim women](#)

[No interdfaith nikah sans parents' consent: MP's Ulama Board's latest edict](#)

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208

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Arifkhan: Molana was allegedly killed by being in relationship with a non-Muslim woman | Saharajida

**Militaristic Politics via Ram Navami Processions and Communitarian Muslim Elites**



**"Protect religion, women and cows" - right wing groups tell the youth, hands them Tribhuj**



**Molana acquittal 26 years after 72 Muslims massacred in cold blood, abysmal failure of justice, substantive & procedural**



**"Hissas now, humans later": An ominous warning for the nation**



**Hindutva mobs in Bihar run amok, cause loss of Rs. 6 crore**



**Ram Navami violence by Ai Tak calls into question the lopsided portrayal of community sensitive news**

209

09/04/2023, 15:45

Defendant Martin was allegedly killed for being in a relationship with a man (Hindu woman) (Subsequent)



Maharashtra Interfaith committee to submit report by end April

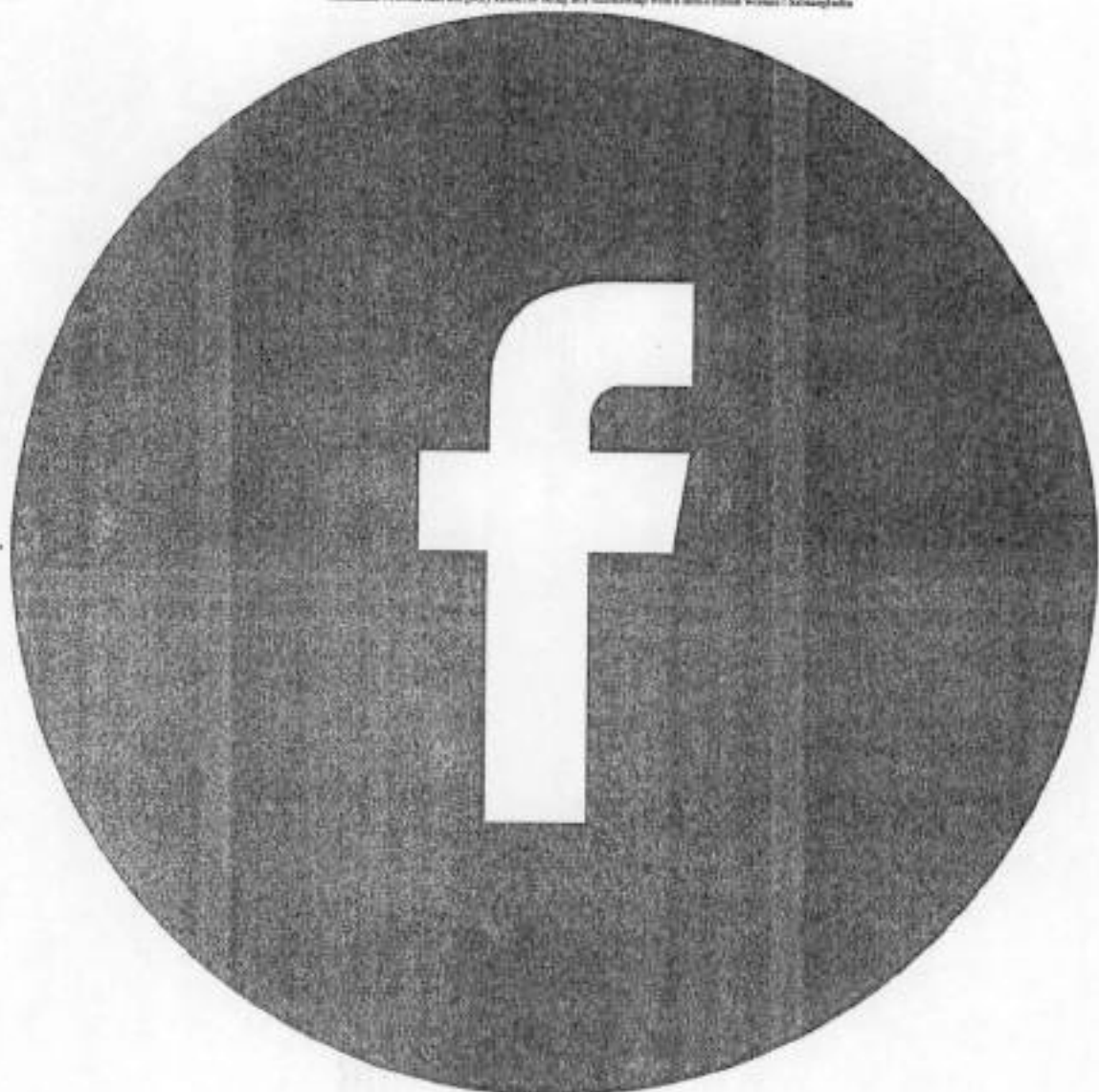


21 years down, 'Lack of Evidence' - says Gujarat Court and Accuses 27 Accused of Gang Rape, Murder During 2002 Violence

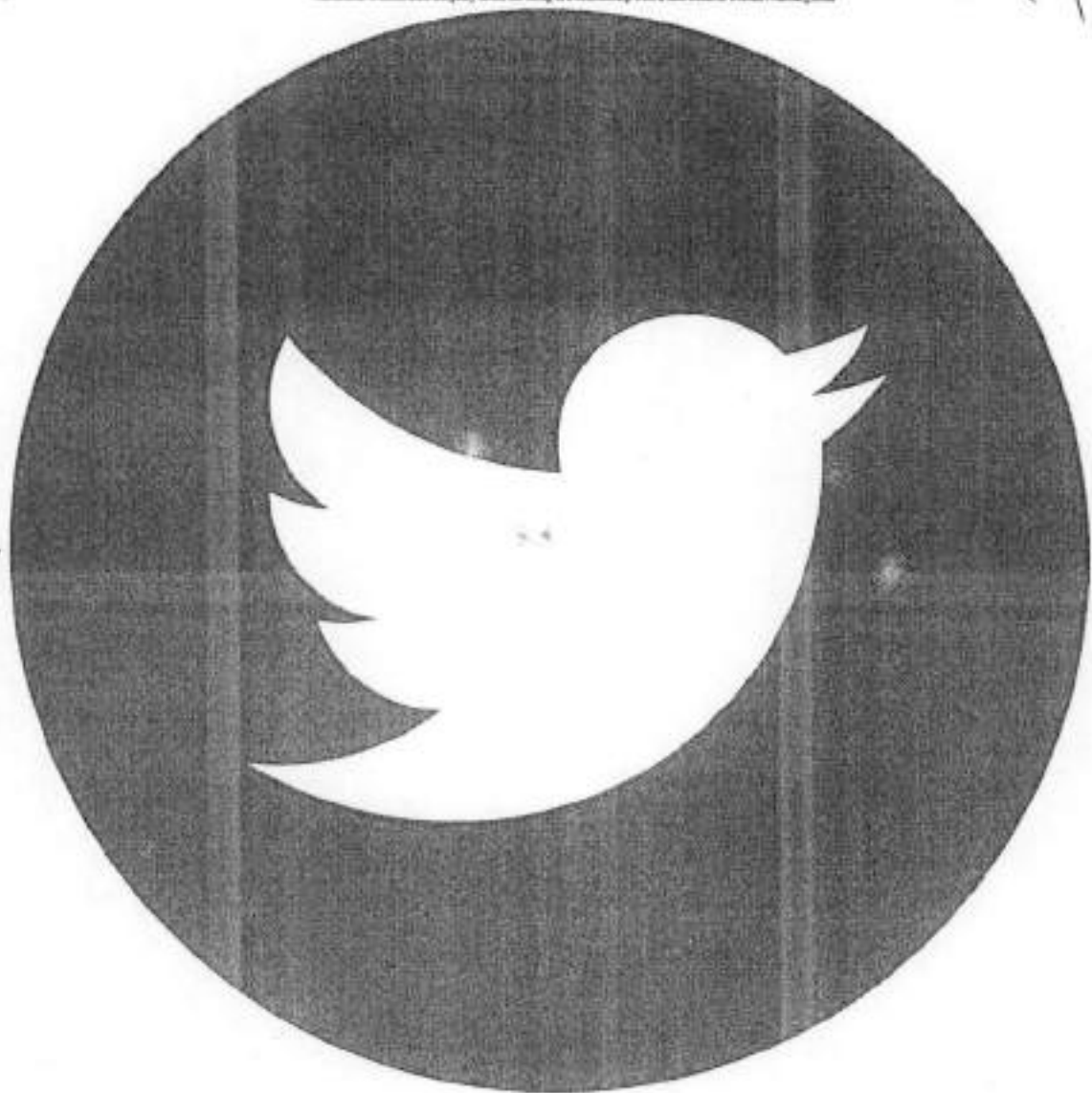
210

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Defendant's failure can adequately explain the delay in a relationship with a much better woman. Subsequent



211



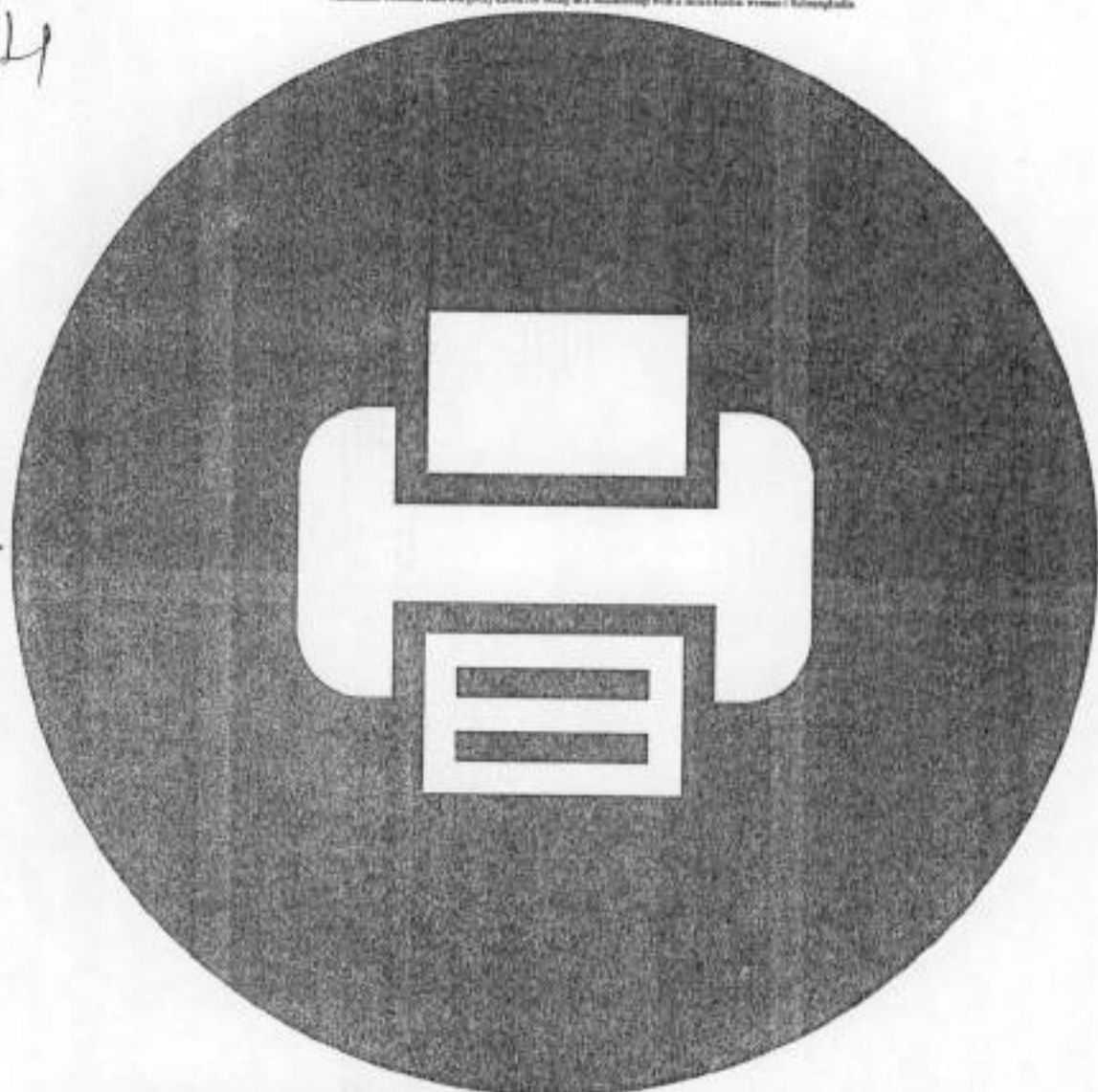




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213



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COMMUNALISM

Makalagan Politics via Nam Navari Processions and Opportunistic Muslim Elites

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Nation acquits 38 years after 72 Muslims massacred in cold blood, abscond failure of justice, arbitrary & procedural



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"Protect religion, women and cows," right wing groups led the youth bands from Tirahat

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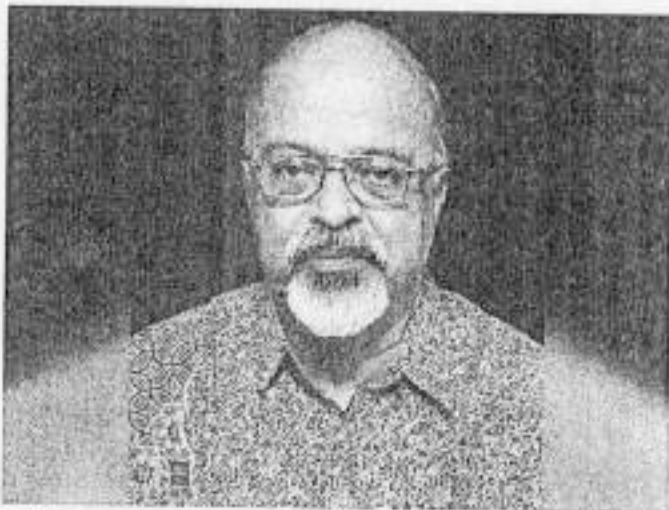
216  
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Barkhad Matar was allegedly killed for being in a relationship with a non-Muslim woman | [Alamyphoto](#)

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P.V. Sathesh of DCR passes away

### In Focus



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Ban Maoist violence by Sri Tak calls into question the long-held narrative of communally sensitive areas

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Theme



Hate and Harmony in 2021

A recap of all that transpired across India in terms of hate speech and even outright hate crimes, as well as the persecution of those who dared to speak up against hate. This disturbing harvest of hate should now push us to do more to forge harmony.



Taliban in Afghanistan: A look back

Communism Combat had taken a deep dive into the lives of people of Afghanistan under the Taliban regime. Here we reproduce some of our archives documenting the plight of hapless Afghans, especially women, who suffered the most under the hardline regime.



Milestones 2020

In the year devastated by the Covid 19 Pandemic, India witnessed apathy against some of its most marginalised people and vilification of dissenters by powerful state and non state actors. As 2020 draws to a close, and hundreds of thousands of Indian farmers continue their protest in the bitter North Indian cold. Read how Indians resisted all attempts to snatch away fundamental and constitutional freedoms.



Migrant Diaries

The 2020 COVID pandemic brought to fore the dismal lives that our migrant workers lead. Read these heartbreaking stories of how they lived before the pandemic, how the lockdown changed their lives and what they're doing now.

CAMPAIGNS

Sunday  
03 Jan

10 am onwards  
Remembering Santal Martyrs  
Pan India

Saturday  
05 Dec

06 pm onwards  
Bhai Bhai Day  
North India, JNU campus

Thursday  
28 Nov

10 am onwards  
Desh Bhai  
Pan India

DECODING HATE





218

03/04/2021, 03:43

[Buddhadharmika Man Singh guilty of hate for being in a relationship with a non-Hindu woman | Sakshiglobe](#)

Hate Watch: Gurgaon's communal side; residents oppose Friday gharana offer

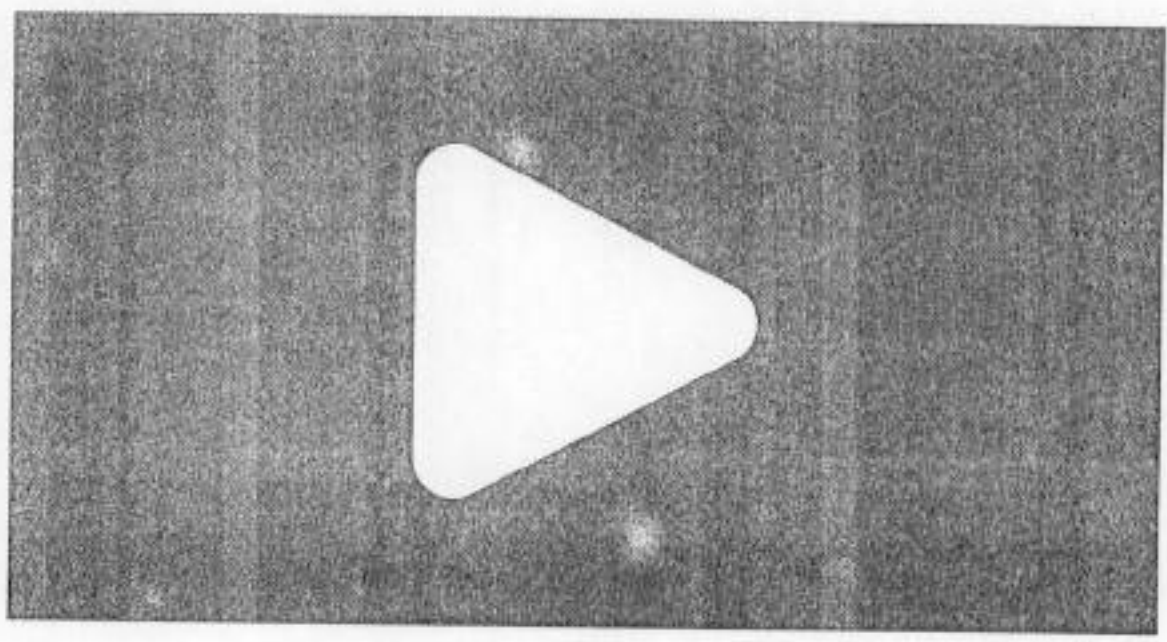
**Editor's Choice**

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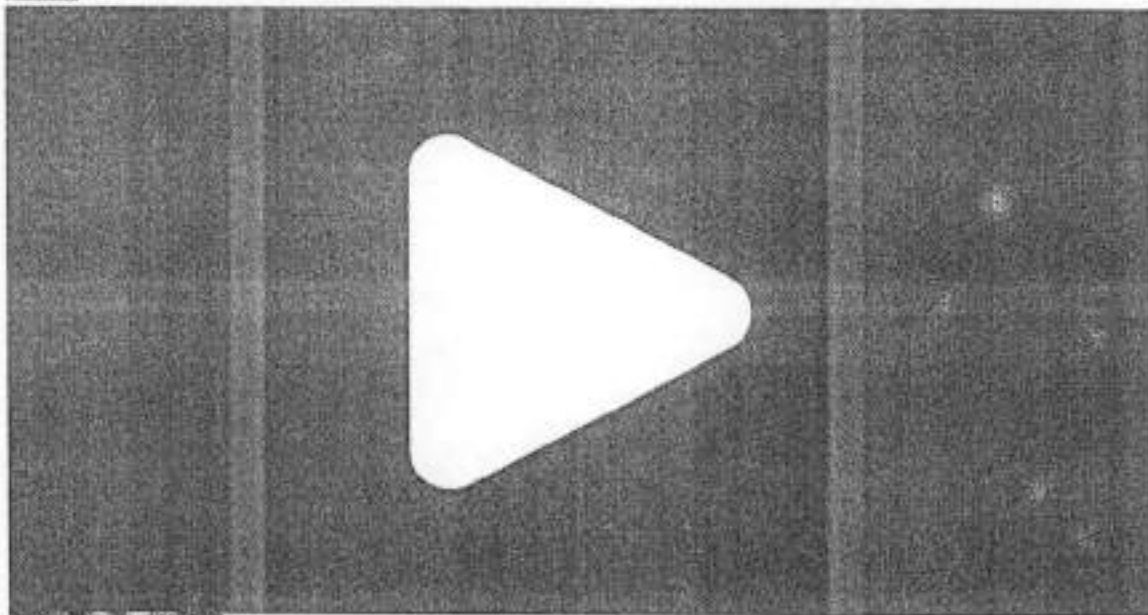


**COMMUNALISM**

Bastar violence: Anti-Christian Campaign causes breach in Adivasi unity

Hundreds of Adivasi church-goers across villages in Narayanpur and Bastar, Chhattisgarh have been experiencing boycott, intimidation and violence since December last year, forcing them to leave their homes and live in refugee camps. Repeatedly, Adivasi districts across Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh is seeing a rise in Hindu mob mobilization against Christians.

Interviews

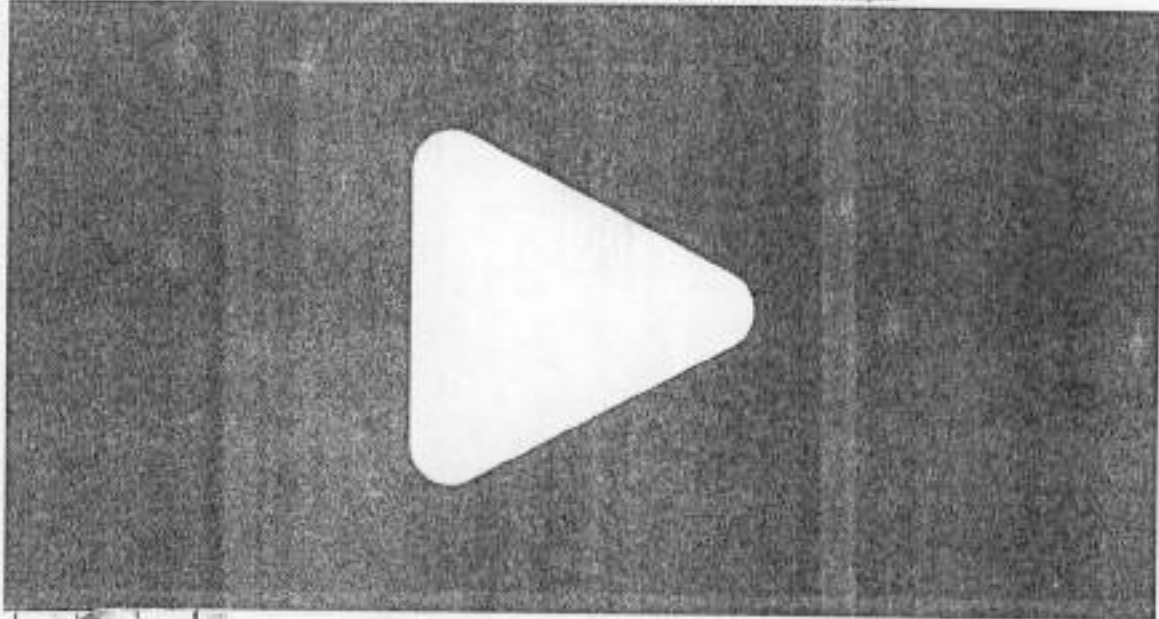


Moderate or Conservative? Who represents the Indian Muslim?

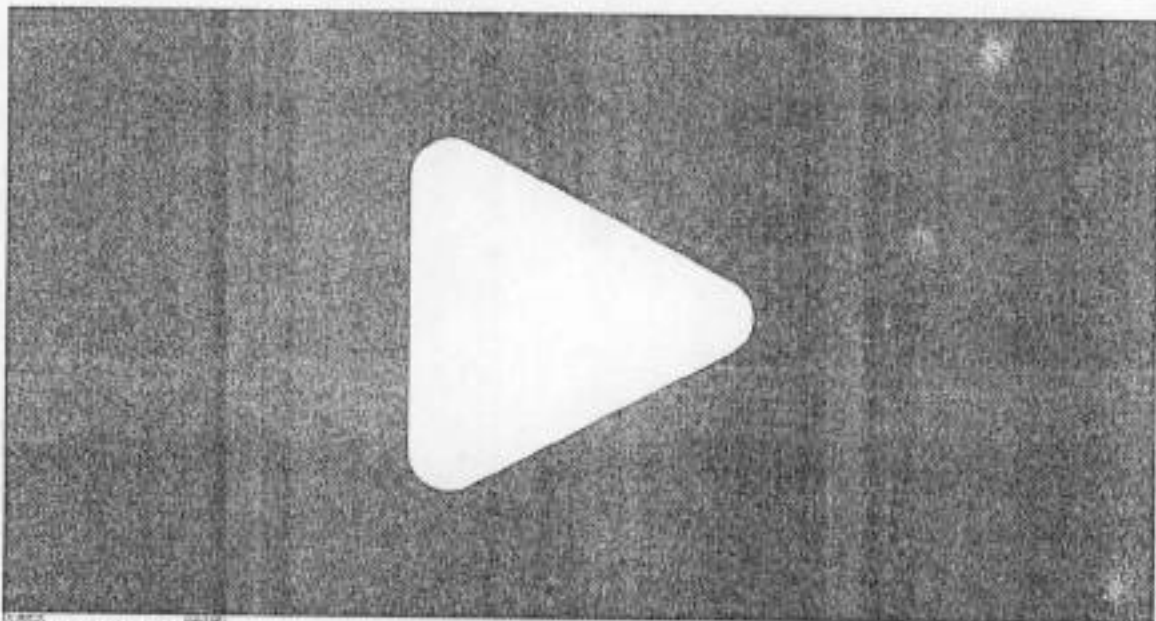
220

02/04/2023, 13:45

Facebook: I believe men are typically called to be in a relationship with a woman because of their



India center: I believe men are typically called to be in a relationship with a woman because of their



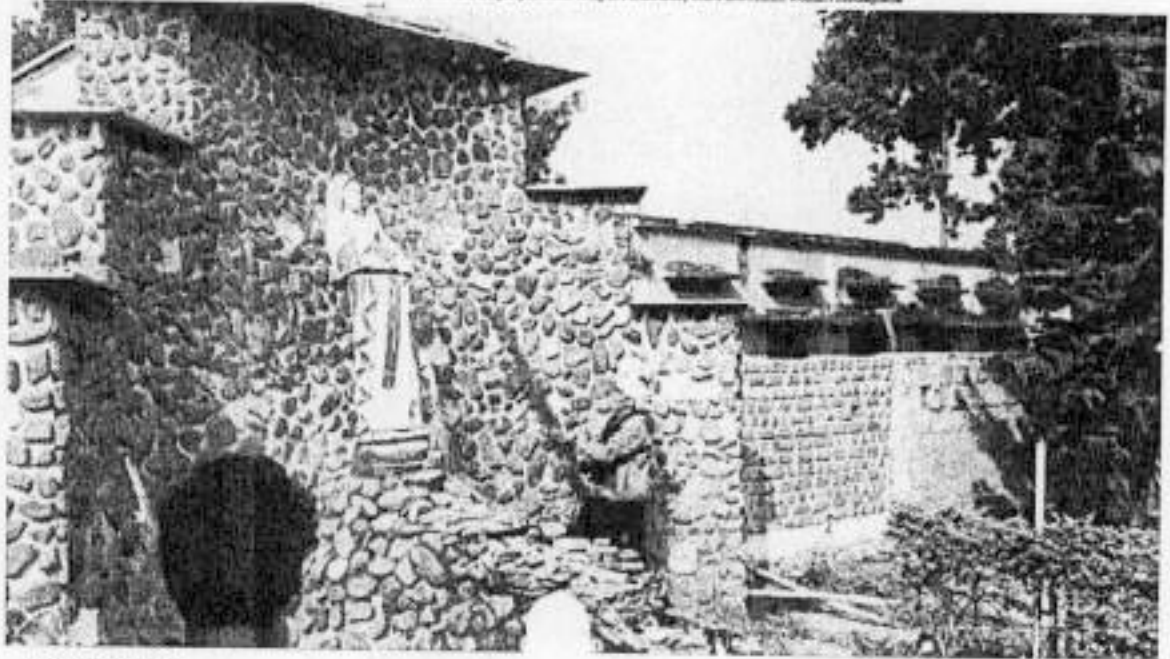
The Constitution is a miracle: Sen. Adv. Hines, Hanson



222

02/08/2025, 10:45

Bastar: Marika was allegedly killed for being in a relationship with a non-Hindu woman | Sakshinews

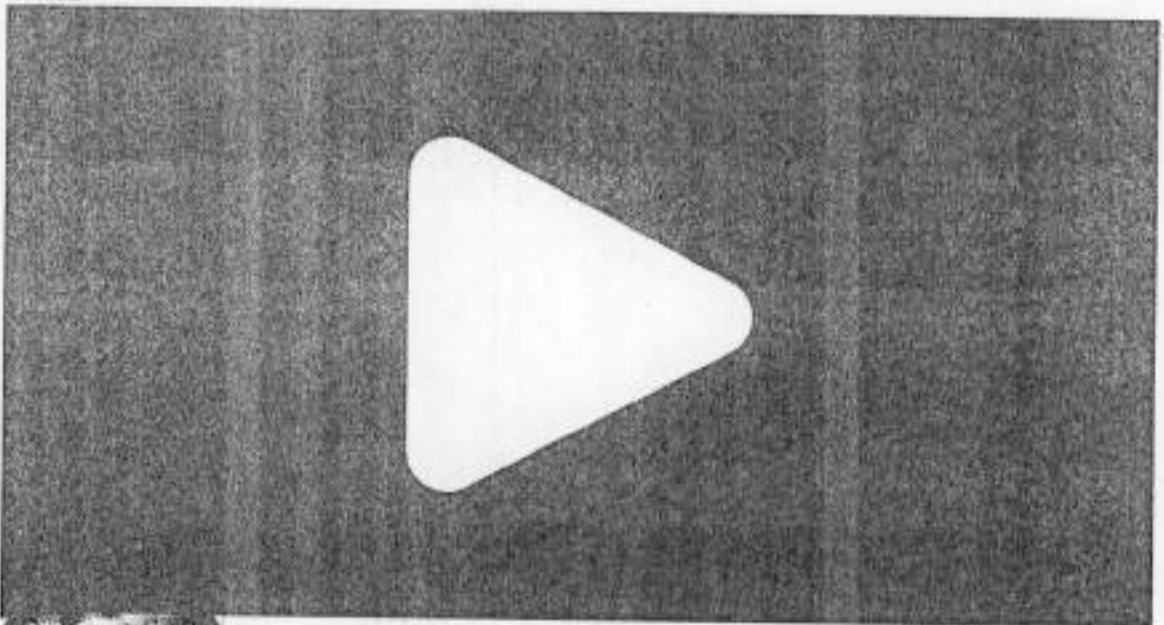


**COMMUNALISM**

**Bastar violence: Anti-Christian Campaign causes breach in Advani valley**

Hundreds of Advani church-goers across villages in Narmapur and Bastar, Chhattisgarh have been experiencing boycott, intimidation and violence since December last year, forcing them to leave their homes and live in refugee camps. Reportedly, Advani districts across Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh is seeing a rise Hinduism mobilisation against Christians .

**Interviews**



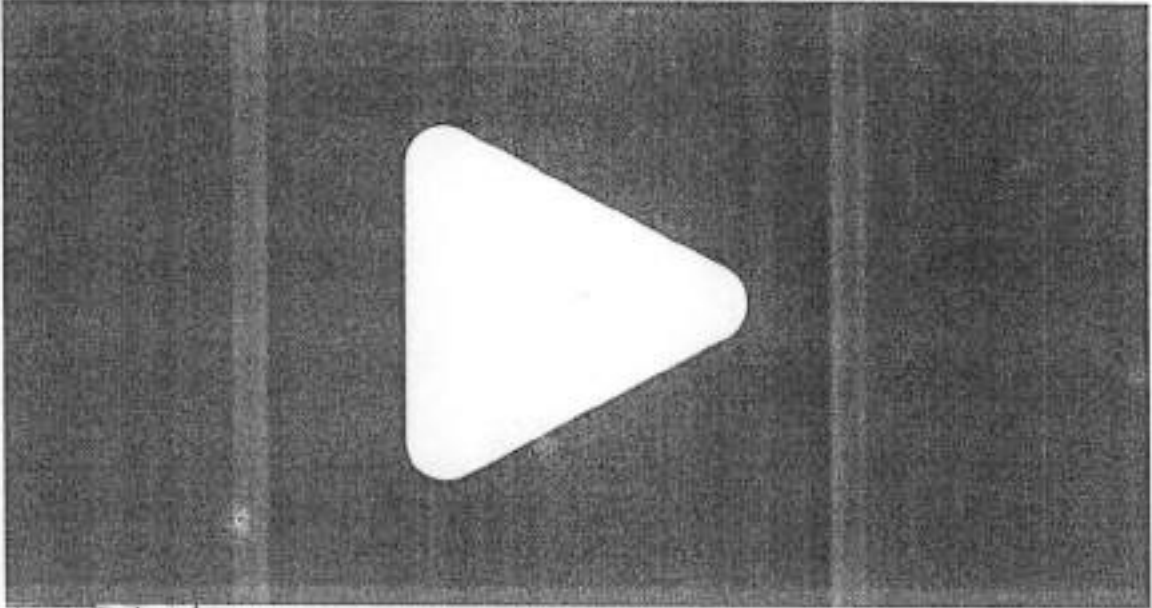
**Moderate or Conservative: Who represents the Indian Muslim?**



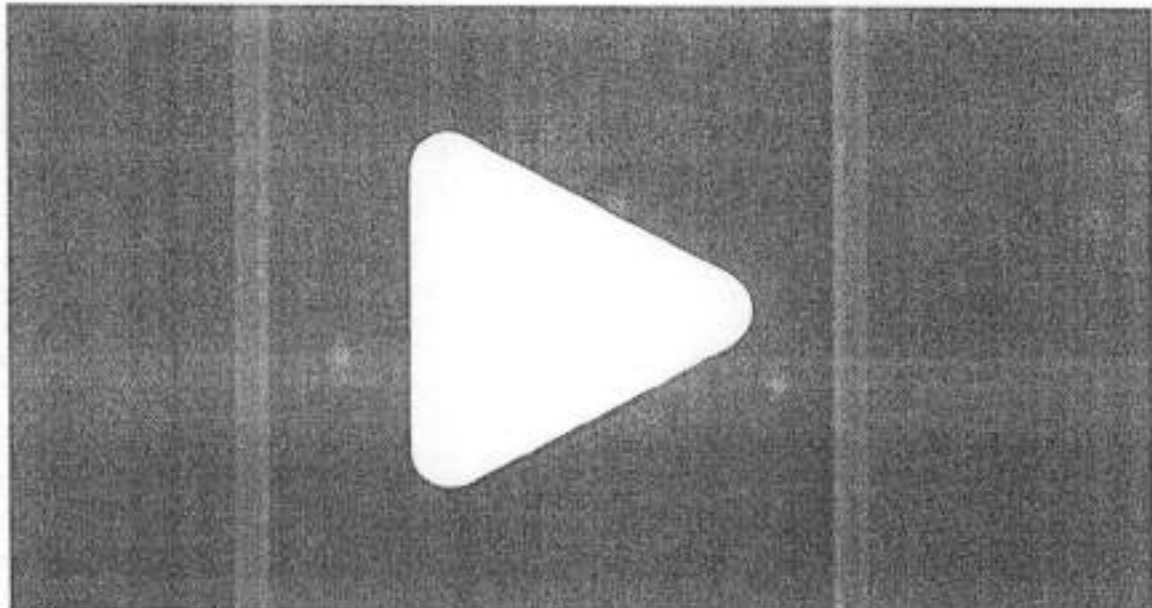
223

17/04/2023, 10:45

Parthasarathi Dasgupta was allegedly killed for being in a relationship with a non-Hindu woman | Saksham/ANI



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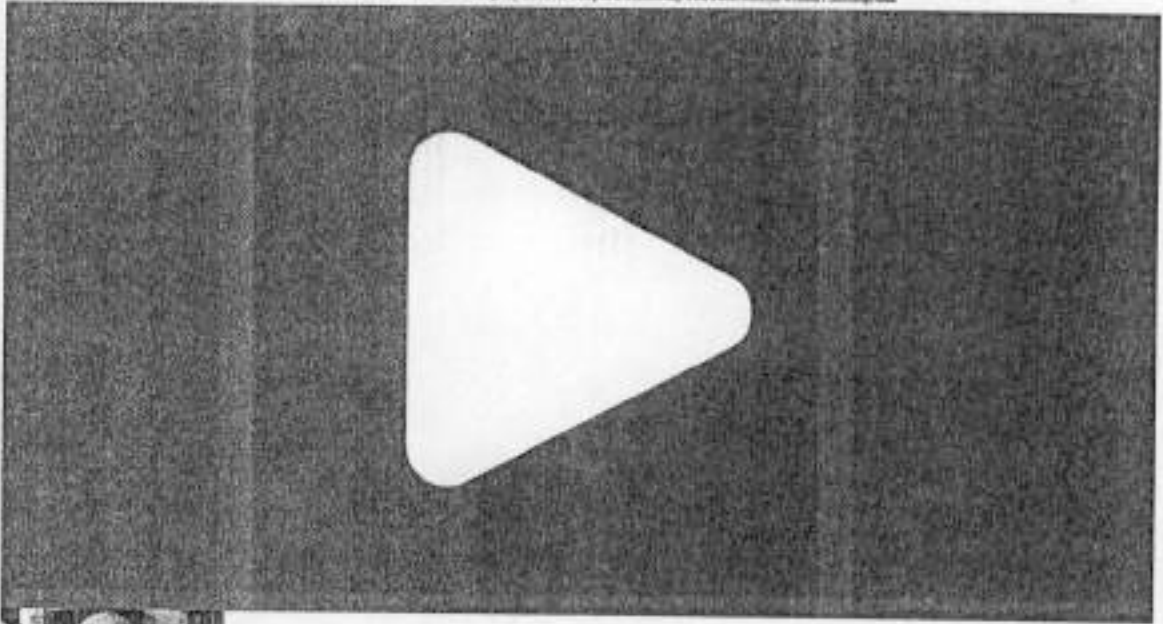


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25/10/2023 14:44

Radhika Malhotra was allegedly killed for being in a relationship with a non-Hindu woman | [Sahana/Rediff](#)



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[ANAND KUTUMBIKAR 11 JULY 2022](#)



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Universalising Hindu Personal Law: how far has the reform gone towards a more level framework for women?

Is the demand for a uniform civil code a cover for a net share for all Indian women as a Hindu majority wish to keep the minorities with?

The Rowdy Behind the Whistle about [Hindus, Secularism, Tolerance, Violence, Terror, Accommodation, and Muslims, the only accomodated?](#)

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[Podcast: A Year of Hiran Andolan](#)

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Facebook: I believe we already have the longest relationship with a non-Saudi woman! Salamahida



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Year of Ryan Anderson

A Facebook Status by Salamahida for Ryan Anderson

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ANNEXURE - R

**LINKS TO ARTICLES SHOWING INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENCE SUFFERED BY WOMEN AND COUPLES FROM 2015-2023**

**LINKS to ARTICLES ON ISSUES AND RELATED ISSUES**

Social Impact of State Surveillance, Weaponising backed by Non State Actors' Violent Vigilantism

Inter faith marriage violence/interference

2023

<https://sabrangindia.in/article/plea-against-maha-gr-monitor-inter-faith-inter-caste-marriages-bombay-hc>

Plea against Maha GR to monitor inter-faith & inter-caste marriages: Bombay HC

MLA Moves Bombay High Court Challenging Govt Resolution For Panel To Monitor Interfaith Marriages

<https://sabrangindia.in/article/even-after-3-months-zero-cases-filed-maha-inter-faith-marriage-family-coordination>

Even after 3 months, zero cases filed before the Maha Inter-faith Marriage-Family Coordination Committee: Maharashtra Women and Development Ministry

SP president files privilege motion against BJP leader Lodha for making false claims of having received 152 cases in the state assembly, Bombay HC allows PIL by Rais Shaikh against the Maha GR

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/gujarat-lawmakers-seek-regulation-of-love-marriages-demand-parental-consent-when-adult-children-choose-their-own-life-partners-in-order-to-arrest-social-unrest/article66650467.ece>

Gujarat lawmakers seek regulation of 'love' marriages

Two MLAs, one from BJP and the other from the Congress, demand parental consent when adult children choose their own life partners in order to arrest 'social unrest'

<https://www.thequint.com/opinion/parents-yes-in-love-knots-gujarat-mlas-demand-promotes-misogyny-social-rot>

Parents' Stamp in Love Knots: Gujarat MLA's Demands Promote Misogyny, Social Rot

The correlation made between consensual marriages sans parental say and increased crime rates is absurd at best.

2022

227

<https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/college-students-suspended-dakshina-kannada-karnataka-after-altercation-interfaith-relationship-2308959-2022-12-14>

18 college students suspended in Karnataka after altercation over interfaith relationship

As many as 18 students of a Pre-University College in Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka, were suspended following an altercation on campus. It took place over a Muslim man being in a relationship with a Hindu girl.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/in-jharkhand-an-inter-faith-love-story-meets-a-gory-end-politics-takes-over-8341383/>

In Jharkhand, an inter-faith love story meets a gory end, politics takes over

On December 16, the day police say Reveka was murdered, Dildaar's mother Mariam Nisha and two of her relatives had walked into the Borio police station to say that the woman had gone missing.

<https://www.newsland.com/2022/11/18/interfaith-wedding-function-cancelled-after-suresh-chavhanke-love-jihad-tweet>

Interfaith wedding function cancelled after Suresh Chavhanke's 'love jihad' tweet

Sudarshan News editor linked the wedding to the murder of Shraddha Walkar and invoked the Hindutva conspiracy of 'love jihad'.

<https://scroll.in/latest/1022627/interfaith-couple-gets-court-protection-after-mp-administration-demolishes-muslim-mans-home>

Interfaith couple gets court protection after MP administration demolishes Muslim man's home

'People wanted the house to be razed,' Sub Divisional Magistrate Balbir Raman said.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/hindu-youth-in-interfaith-marriage-killed-by-wifes-kin/articleshow/91356009.cms>

Hindu youth in interfaith marriage killed by wife's kin

<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/hyderabad/hyderabad-killing-over-interfaith-marriage-he-sold-chain-to-take-wife-aid-shopping-7904958/>

Hyderabad killing over interfaith marriage: He sold chain to take wife Eid shopping

On Friday, the Hyderabad Police said the two main accused — Ashrin's brother Mubin Ahmed Syed and another relative M Masood Ahmed — have been arrested.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/interfaith-marriage-prompts-man-to-stab-brother-in-law-to-death-in-central-delhi/articleshow/92189780.cms>

Interfaith marriage prompts man to stab brother-in-law to death in central Delhi

<https://sabrangindia.in/article/inter-faith-love-affair-takes-tragic-turn-uttar-pradesh>

Inter-faith love affair takes a tragic turn in Uttar Pradesh

Hindu Girl commits suicide after family beats Muslim boyfriend to death

In a tragic incident of religious intolerance, a 19-year-old girl committed suicide hours after her family allegedly killed her Muslim boyfriend, Zia-ur-Rehman, aged 20, in the Saharanpur region of Uttar Pradesh.

Reports state that the boy was initially summoned by the girl's family to their home, where they viciously beat him for having an "affair" with their daughter. The boy, who was the girl's classmate, passed away in a hospital in Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

<https://www.sabrangindia.in/article/jharkhand-muslim-man-allegedly-killed-being-relationship-non-muslim-woman>

Jharkhand: Muslim man allegedly killed for being in a relationship with a non-Muslim woman

11 people arrested so far, investigation underway

A 45-year-old Muslim man, identified as Imraj Ansari was killed in Jharkhand's Bokaro district, allegedly due to his being in a relationship with a woman from another community. The incident occurred in Dhawaiya village in Mahuatand.

<https://sabrangindia.in/article/no-interfaith-nikah-sans-parents-consent-mps-ulama-boards-latest-diktat>

No interfaith nikah sans parents' consent: MP's Ulama Board's latest diktat

Madhya Pradesh Ulama Board has "decided" that Muslim parents will have to take a call if their consenting adult children or daughters can marry a non Muslim partner or not

<https://sabrangindia.in/article/mp-high-court-warns-state-against-moral-policing-interfaith-marriage-where-wife-converted>

MP High Court warns state against "moral policing" in interfaith marriage where wife converted willingly

The State had opposed the husband's petition for custody of his wife, on the grounds of MP's anti-conversion law, however, the court rejected the same

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/bhopal-news/demolition-not-linked-to-fir-against-dindori-interfaith-couple-mp-govt-to-hc-101655807865125.html>

229

Demolition not linked to FIR against Dindori interfaith couple, MP govt to HC

The Dindori district collector's official handle tweeted on April 8 that the shop and house of Asif Khan, accused of abduction after he eloped with a Hindu woman, was demolished

2021

<https://www.newsland.com/2021/07/26/how-hindu-vigilantes-are-exploiting-a-special-marriage-act-clause-to-target-interfaith-couples>

How Hindu vigilantes are exploiting a Special Marriage Act clause to target interfaith couples

In September last year, Abdul and Rishika filed a notice of intended marriage with the marriage registrar in Pune, as required by the Special Marriage Act, 1954. It took less than 15 days for Hindu vigilante groups to "activate" their network and send their men to Rishika's home in Nashik. The men threatened to beat up her family and warned that since Abdul was Muslim he had "wrong intentions" about their daughter and, thus, the marriage would be a mistake.

But the notice, which carries the couple's personal details, is publicly displayed at the district marriage office and, in Maharashtra, published online as well. It, thus, provides an easy way for vigilantes, and disapproving relatives, to target interfaith couples.

In Maharashtra, the problem is multifold. Besides the notice being put up on a display board, personal information of the couple intending to marry under the Special Marriage Act is uploaded on a government web portal, making it easier for vigilante groups to identify interfaith couples.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/wedding-card-love-jihad-nashik-family-7401631/>

Wedding card sparks 'love jihad' call, family calls off function

Last week, members of a family in Nashik called off a function to solemnise their 28-year-old daughter's wedding to a Muslim man as per Hindu rituals following protests by their community. The protesters described the marriage as a case of "love jihad".

<https://www.mid-day.com/mumbai/mumbai-news/article/moral-police-in-modern-mumbai-23182717>

Moral police in modern Mumbai

Woman, 31, files police complaint after three people find out about her Muslim fiancé, reach her Khar residence and humiliate her family in front of neighbours

<https://freepresskashmir.news/2021/12/02/buddhist-body-threatens-stir-over-conversion-of-buddhist-girl-couple-says-married-with-consent/>

LADAKH Buddhist body threatens stir over 'conversion' of Buddhist girl, couple says 'married with consent'

<https://scroll.in/article/999052/we-are-not-children-a-kashmiri-couple-recall-their-marriage-ordeal-amid-conversion-controversies>



'We are not children': A Kashmiri couple recall their marriage ordeal amid conversion controversies

Over the last few weeks, two cases of Kashmiri Sikh women converting and marrying Muslim men have turned into huge controversies, after their families and political leaders claimed – without evidence – that they were forcibly converted. In both of those cases, the Muslim men are now in jail, and in one, Sikh community leaders reportedly forced the woman to marry a man from their community.

<https://thewire.in/rights/dhanak-interfaith-couple-press-conference-disrupted-threats>

At Press Conference, Disruptors Threaten Interfaith Couples, Warn Them of Police Action

The couples were threatened with action under the new anti-conversion laws. The disruptors used slurs against Muslim men and also issued death threats.

An online press conference organised on Friday by the not-for-profit organisation Dhanak to promote a person's choice to love was disrupted twice by persons who threatened interfaith couples who were sharing their stories, warning them of police action, and used slurs against Muslim men.

<https://www.mangalorean.com/vhp-leaders-attempt-to-convince-woman-not-to-get-into-inter-faith-marriage/>

After a wedding invitation of a Hindu woman marrying a man of a different faith went viral, Hindu activists made attempts to convince the girl to not have the marriage. A delegation of Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) activists visited the house of the bride-to-be on Saturday. She is set to get married in a grand ceremony to be held in Kannur, on 29 November 2021.

2020

<https://thewire.in/communalism/up-moradabad-interfaith-couple-miscarriage-bajrang-dal>

An Interfaith Couple Faced Violence, a Miscarriage and Arrest. We Can't Say 'No Harm Done'.

Courts, if they are to do their duty, must order a countrywide probe into the violent Hindu supremacist outfits that terrorise interfaith couples, and their enablers embedded in the police and administration.

Muskan describes how, on December 5, she, Naseema and Rashid's brother Salim were accosted by a violent Bajrang Dal mob on their way to get the marriage registered. The mob abused them, slapped and roughed up Salim, and videotaped the whole episode.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/12/4/india-police-stop-interfaith-marriage-citing-love-jihad-law>

Indian police stopped an interfaith marriage in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh on Wednesday despite the consent of both families, saying they would have to seek permission of officials as part of a new anti-conversion law

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<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/gujarat-bjp-leaders-tell-woman-to-rethink-interfaith-marriage-7110499/>

Gujarat: BJP leaders tell woman to 'rethink' interfaith marriage

MLA writes to Rupani seeking law against 'love jihad'. Two days after the Karelibaug police in Vadodara sent an interfaith couple who sought protection to their respective families, BJP leaders, including an MP and an MLA, on Friday told the woman to "rethink" her marriage, even as party MLA Shailesh Mehta alias Sotta of Dabhoi assembly constituency wrote a letter to Chief Minister Vijay Rupani demanding a law in Gujarat against "love Jihad".

2018

<https://mumbaimirror.indiatimes.com/news/india/hyderabad-inter-religious-couple-survive-honour-attack/articleshow/62496811.cms>

Hyderabad: Inter religious couple survive 'honour attack'

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/karnataka/2018/jun/21/dalit-man-assaulted-for-marrying-girl-from-another-community-1831261.html>

Dalit man assaulted for marrying girl from another community

A Dalit man was severely beaten up by his Muslim in-laws and their friends for marrying their daughter a year ago

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/rajkot/youth-murdered-over-love-affair/articleshow/64099758.cms>

A 23-year-old youth was bludgeoned to death near Palara Central jail in Bhuj. He was in love with a woman from Muslim community

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/displeased-with-hindu-muslim-couple-elopement-mob-in-gujarat-attacks-burns-man-s-house/story-S7Msqw3D74aB75o5n5k39L.html>

Displeased with Hindu-Muslim couple elopement, mob in Gujarat attacks, burns man's house

According to police, a Hindu man and a Muslim woman eloped on June 29. Following which, the woman's relatives and members from her community stormed the man's house

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/jaipur/dalit-man-beaten-up-to-death-in-barmer-allegedly-over-affair/story-MgXRQdEAhZZ8VsXSEuTs4O.html>

Dalit man beaten up to death in Barmer allegedly over affair.

The police suspect Khetaram Bheel, a resident of Bhide ka Paar village in the district, was killed over a love affair with a Muslim woman.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/muslim-man-checks-into-hotel-with-hindu-woman-in-barmer-assaulted-4887820/>

Muslim man checks into hotel with Hindu woman in Barmer, assaulted

ADSP Ratnoo said Khan was taken to a Barmer hospital for primary treatment and then referred to Jodhpur.

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/muslim-man-lynched-by-hindu-woman-s-family-in-bikaner-over-love-affair-say-police/story-LAaJDPNYviYUtoVR8MAD6K.html>

Muslim man killed by Hindu woman's family in Bikaner over love affair, say police

Police said the man was killed due to the woman's family disapproval of the relationship between the couple. The family broke the man's legs and dumped in a wastewater pond. He later died in a hospital.

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2018/may/25/watch-in-uttarakhand-sikh-sub-inspector-saves-muslim-youth-from-lynching-mob-averts-communal-fla-1819484.html>

In Uttarakhand, Sikh Sub-Inspector saves Muslim youth from lynching mob, averts communal flare-up

Unable to get their hands on the boy, the mob started chanting anti-police slogans, but Singh managed to get the boy to safety by then

<https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/on-camera-muslim-man-assaulted-for-being-friends-with-hindu-woman-in-ups-kanpur-1857883>

On Camera, Muslim Man Assaulted For Being Friends With Hindu Woman In UP's Kanpur

In the two-minute video, the men ask him about the woman, and the nature of their relationship. His response makes his attackers angry who slap him hard and continue the assault

<https://scroll.in/article/888931/court-informers-and-mohalla-spies-how-hindutva-groups-in-north-india-stop-inter-faith-marriages>

Court informers and mohalla spies: How Hindutva groups in North India stop inter-faith marriages

Hindutva activists say they have widened their information-gathering network in the past two years.

2017

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/hindu-muslim-couple-move-bombay-hc-alleging-harassment-by-bajrang-dal-activists-nagpur-police4832298/>

Hindu-Muslim couple move HC alleging harassment by Bajrang Dal activists, Nagpur police

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The petitioner, Mohammad Arif Dosani alleged in his petition that he was constantly harassed by Bajrang Dal activist and Nagpur police despite having a legal marriage on August 17.

<https://www.mid-day.com/mumbai/mumbai-news/article/woman-who-elope-from-mangalore-to-mumbai-kidnapped-while-shopping-with-husband-18836155>

Crime: Woman kidnapped in Navi Mumbai while shopping with husband

Vashi police suspect victim's family members abducted her for marrying against their wishes and running away from home

<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/couples-murder-in-thane-pregnant-victims-relative-arrested-from-up-3040004/>

Couple's murder in Thane: Pregnant victim's relative arrested from UP

Accused had faced harassment at hometown for 'helping couple elope'

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/mumbai-news/sp-mla-abu-azmi-s-son-farhan-receives-death-threats-for-marrying-hindu-woman/story-HQbIBmOEyQvoMC2xiUXeAO.html>

SP MLA Abu Azmi's son Farhan receives death threats for 'marrying Hindu woman'

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/in-mp-homes-of-minority-community-set-ablaze-after-elopement-case-4744956/>

In MP, homes of minority community set ablaze after elopement case

The girl is believed to have got off midway from the school van after reportedly telling her brother she was going to a relative's house. The homes of two dozen Muslim families were torched on Saturday in Madhya Pradesh after a youth from the community eloped with a minor Rajput girl.

<https://www.telegraphindia.com/jharkhand/lynch-clouds-xmas-star-in-gumla-village/cid/1344237>

A tribal Sarna couple and their elder daughter was lynched, while two younger daughters were injured. One of the injured girls, a 17-year-old, is said to have had an affair with a Christian youth Nandlal Kerketta, 23. The girl's family had filed charges of abduction on Nandlal following which he jumped into a well while fleeing from the police.

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/20-year-old-muslim-man-tied-to-tree-beaten-to-death-for-being-in-love-with-hindu-woman/story-cJF6zGNilUK4mngaMplhNI.html>

Muslim man tied to tree, beaten to death for being in love with Hindu woman

<https://zeenews.india.com/jharkhand/hindu-girl-gang-raped-by-father-in-law-uncle-killed-after-she-refuses-to-convert-to-islam-2070320.html>

Hindu girl gang-raped by father-in-law, uncle, killed after she refuses to convert to Islam

234

The disturbing incident has come to light from Jharkhand

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/love-leads-to-death-in-bihars-west-champaran/article21250048.ece>

Forbidden love' that snatched away two young lives in Bihar's West Champaran

2015

<https://scroll.in/article/701719/in-the-burnt-remains-of-a-bihar-village-lie-disturbing-questions>

mob of 4,000 people armed with traditional weapons and kerosene cans stormed the Muslim-dominated village. More than 30 homes were set on fire. At least three people were burnt to death.

The violence erupted soon after the body of a Hindu youth, 19 year-old Bhartendu Sahni, was found in a paddy field belonging to a Muslim farmer. Sahni, who lived in the neighbouring village of Bahilwara, allegedly had an affair with a Muslim girl of Azizpur.

#### Brutal cases

<https://countercurrents.org/2022/12/violence-against-women-in-live-in-relationships-and-the-legal-safeguards/>

In several cases reported earlier, women have been buried alive and murdered brutally by men, as their husbands or live-in partners. For instance, on May 28, 1991, Shakereh Namazi was reportedly buried alive in the backyards of her house in Bangalore. The prime suspect was her second husband, Shradhdhanand alias Murli Manohar Mishra. After three years of a sting operation, he admitted to having killed her to gain possession of her wealth. He also led the police to her remains buried in their residence. He is serving life in prison though his lawyer has filed an application recently for his release. Similarly, in the famous Tandoor murder case, Naina Sahni, was murdered by Sushil Sharma, in their home in Delhi on 2 July 1995 over suspicion of her having an extramarital affair. Sharma shot her, chopped off her body into pieces and stuffed it in a 'tandoor' in a restaurant managed by his friend. He was sentenced to death, later commuted to a life term. He walked out of jail in December 2018 after Delhi high court ordered his release. In Dehradun in 2010, Rajesh Gulati, a software engineer, murdered Anupama, a mother of four-year-old twins, and then, sawed her body into 70 pieces and froze them, before dumping them over several days. Anupama was charging him for having an extra-marital affair. He was convicted in 2017 and sentenced for life imprisonment with a fine of Rs 15 lakhs though he was released on bail in 2022.

Interfaith couples seeking protection from courts



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<https://www.ahmedabadmirror.com/hc-orders-police-protection-for-interfaith-couple/81839321.html>

Gujarat High Court directed the police to provide protection to an interfaith couple who will solemnise their wedding at the Marriage Registrar's office on Monday. The couple sought police protection as the woman's family had threatened them. The woman is from the majority community, while the man is from a minority community. They plan to get married on July 18.

<https://www.aninews.in/news/national/general-news/rajasthan-inter-faith-couple-seeks-protection-from-womans-family20220804163733/>

Rajasthan: Inter-faith couple seeks protection from woman's family

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/allahabad-hc-protection-interfaith-couple-adults-right-to-marry-religion-7514278/>

Adults have a right to choose their partner, irrespective of religion: Allahabad HC

The Division Bench said, "As the present petition is a joint petition by two individuals who claim to be in love with each other and are major, therefore, in our considered opinion, nobody, not even their parents, could object to their relationship."

The Allahabad High Court, while granting protection to an interfaith couple, re-affirmed that two adults have the right to choose as to who they get married to, irrespective of their religion.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/ahmedabad/gujarat-hc-grants-relief-to-interfaith-couple-asks-parents-to-not-misbehave-7745259/>

Gujarat HC grants relief to interfaith couple, asks parents to not 'misbehave'

The order pertains to the marriage of a 26-year old Muslim man to a 20-year-old Hindu woman under the Special Marriage Act in Ahmedabad in May 2021, with both parties continuing with their existing faith.

<https://www.newsclick.in/inter-faith-marriage-one-high-court-2-similar-cases-different-verdicts>

Taking heart from a recent judgement of Madhya Pradesh High Court where it came to the rescue of an inter-faith couple, Faisal Ali (23) a resident of Itarsi, decided to knock the HC's door and filed a habeas corpus petition hoping to be reunited with his girlfriend, Deeksha Umang Arya (19).

<https://theprint.in/india/state-cant-prohibit-interfaith-couple-from-marrying-says-delhi-hc-on-plea-seeking-registration-of-marriage/1193300/>

State can't prohibit interfaith couple from marrying, says Delhi HC on plea seeking registration of marriage



While hearing a petition moved by two foreign nationals seeking solemnisation of marriage and its registration under Special Marriage Act, 1954, the Delhi High Court on Wednesday said that there is no way the State can prohibit an interfaith couple from marrying.

<https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/allahabad-high-court-inter-faith-couple-up-ordinance-harassment-168387>

Allahabad High Court Grants Protection To Inter-Faith Couple, Who Married 3 Years Ago, From Police Harassment Under UP Ordinance

<https://theleaflet.in/allahabad-high-court-protects-17-interfaith-couples-right-to-marry/>

Allahabad High Court on Thursday directed that the marriages of 17 interfaith couples of Uttar Pradesh – who had petitioned it earlier – be registered by the marriage registrars “without insisting/awaiting approval of the competent district authority with regard to conversion of faith”.

<https://thewire.in/law/no-one-entitled-to-interfere-allahabad-hc-comes-to-interfaith-couples-aid-again>

'No One is Entitled to Interfere': Allahabad HC Comes to Interfaith Couple's Aid Again

Hearing the plea of a Muslim man and a formerly Hindu woman who had converted to Islam willingly, the bench of Justice Saral Srivastava said, according to LiveLaw:

“The Court has repeatedly held that where the two individuals having attained the age of majority, are living together, nobody is entitled to interfere in their peaceful life.”

<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/bangalore/bengaluru-news-live-updates-karnataka-bangalore-latest-news-today-top-basavaraj-hommia-weather-covid19-politics-yediyurappa-8157644/>

Marriage registered days after it was forcibly stopped; We want to live together, will follow our own practices, says Karnataka interfaith couple

The Bajrang Dal members on Wednesday stopped the registration of Jaffar and Chaitra's marriage, claiming it was a case of so-called 'love jihad'.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/bhopal/madhya-pradesh-hc-upholds-right-interfaith-couple-7748368/>

'No moral policing': HC upholds rights of MP inter-faith couple to marry, live-in

Justice Dubey said, “No moral policing can be allowed in such matters where the two major persons are willing to stay together whether by way of marriage or in a live-in relationship, when the party to that arrangement is doing it willingly and not forced into it.”

<https://thewire.in/communalism/Fearing-love-jihad-allegations-interfaith-couple-flees-up-seeks-protection-in-delhi>

Fearing 'Love Jihad' Allegations, Interfaith Couple Flees UP, Seeks Protection in Delhi

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The Delhi government has told the high court that the couple will be provided with a safe house and police security, if required.

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2021/sep/17/parents-cant-object-to-inter-faith-marriage-says-allahabad-high-court-2360149.html>

Parents can't object to inter-faith marriage, says Allahabad High Court

The High Court made it clear that even their parents could not object to their relationship.

<https://thewire.in/law/sc-grants-protection-to-live-in-couple-whose-plea-was-earlier-dismissed-by-hc>

The Supreme Court on Friday ordered Punjab Police to grant protection to the live-in couple whose plea was earlier dismissed by the Punjab and Haryana high court.

The bench of Justice Navin Sinha and Justice Ajay Rastogi ordered: "Needless to state that since it concerns life and liberty, the superintendent of police is required to act expeditiously in accordance with law, including the grant of any protection to the petitioners in view of the apprehensions/ threats, uninfluenced by the observations of the high court."

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/must-respect-decision-of-an-interfaith-couple-sc-101629740128153.html>

Must respect decision of an interfaith couple: Supreme Court

The habeas corpus petition by the parents alleged that the woman was illegally confined by the man and there must be an investigation into the circumstances of their alleged marriage after forceful conversion.

<https://article-14.com/post/uttar-pradesh-s-beacon-of-hope-for-india-s-interfaith-couples>

After providing protection to 125 interfaith couples in November alone, Allahabad High Court ended, after 66 years, a legal provision that made public identities of interfaith couples.

<https://www.liveinlaw.in/top-stories/notice-of-intended-marriage-publication-optional-special-marriage-act-allahabad-high-court-168356>

Breaking: Mandatory Publication of Notice Of Intended Marriage Under Special Marriage Act Violates Right To Privacy: Allahabad High Court

<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/register-interfaith-couples-marriage-delhi-hc-7193180/>

Register interfaith couple's marriage: Delhi HC

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The Hindu-Muslim couple in December 2020 had approached the court seeking protection and accommodation. They were later provided a safehouse by the Delhi government and have since been living there.

TWO MONTHS after the Delhi High Court intervened in the matter of a runaway couple from Uttar Pradesh, the court Wednesday directed the authorities in Delhi to complete the process of their marriage within two weeks and ordered the police to issue a stay certificate to them within five days.

<https://scroll.in/latest/984673/interfaith-marriage-gujarat-hc-orders-release-of-couple-detained-for-10-days>

Interfaith marriage: Gujarat HC orders release of couple detained for 10 days

The woman's father accused her husband of converting to Hinduism before marriage in violation of the Gujarat Freedom of Religion Act 2003.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/no-notice-parents-couples-special-marriage-act-delhi-7675184/>

Don't send notices to parents of couples under Special Marriage Act: Delhi government

This circular comes after a contempt case was filed before Delhi HC in August seeking action against a SDM, whose office had sent a notice to an interfaith couple's parents last year

<https://www.livewlaw.in/news-updates/jammu-and-kashmir-high-court-woman-embraces-islam-marries-a-muslim-grants-protection-174518>

Woman Embraces Islam, Marries A Muslim- Jammu And Kashmir High Court Allows Couple To Live Life Their Own Way", Grants Protection

<https://www.livewlaw.in/news-updates/inter-faith-marriage-gujarat-hc-junagadh-to-ahmedabad-to-register-marriage-169740>

Inter-Faith Marriage- Gujarat HC Directs Police To Escort Woman To Ahmedabad To Register Marriage, Questions Police For Calling Her To Police Station

<https://scroll.in/latest/981969/cannot-interfere-when-woman-marries-out-of-her-choice-converts-religion-says-calcutta-hc>

Cannot interfere when woman marries out of her choice, converts religion, says Calcutta HC

The court was hearing a plea by a Hindu man who alleged his daughter was forced to falsely testify that she married a Muslim man with consent.

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## Displeased with Hindu-Muslim couple elopement, mob in Gujarat attacks, burns man's house

Vadodra | By Press Trust of India

Jul 30, 2018 09:07 PM IST

According to police, a Hindu man and a Muslim woman eloped on June 29. Following which, the woman's relatives and members from her community stormed the man's house

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Four people were arrested for allegedly setting vehicles ablaze and stealing ornaments from a house while demonstrating against the elopement of an interfaith couple, police said on Monday [OPEN APP](#)



<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/displeased-with-hindu-muslim-couple-elopement-mob-in-gujarat-attacks-burns-man-s-house/story-STMscw3D74...> 1/17

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According to police, a Hindu man and a Muslim woman eloped on June 29. Following which, the woman's relatives and members from her community stormed the man's house in Sanjeli village in neighbouring Dahod district on last Saturday.

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The man's father, Prakash Bhoi, filed a complaint against the mob comprising at least 200 people, Sanjeli police Sub-Inspector S N Bariya said.

The complainant alleged that the mob, armed with sticks and sharp weapons, set ablaze his multi-utility vehicle and his neighbour's moped bike, Bariya said.

"The complaint stated that the mob ransacked the house and looted ornaments worth ₹45,000," the official said, adding that since the couple eloped, the woman's kin had asked the Bhoi family to send their daughter back to them.



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The woman's family had also staged a hunger strike outside the Sanjeli police station on July 22 and had called it off only after officials assured them that their demands would be looked into, Bariya said.

Dahod Superintendent of Police Hitesh Joysar said the entire area was under vigilance and efforts were on to trace the couple.

"We have taken prompt action to maintain peace in the area. Our operation is on to nab the remaining accused. We have also formed various teams to find the couple," Joysar said.

Bariya Sub-Inspector said relevant sections pertaining to dacoity, rioting, arson and trespass have been invoked against members of the mob. [OPEN APP](#)

He identified the four arrested as Razak Baandi, Irshad Baandi, Saleha Baandi and Rashida Baandi.

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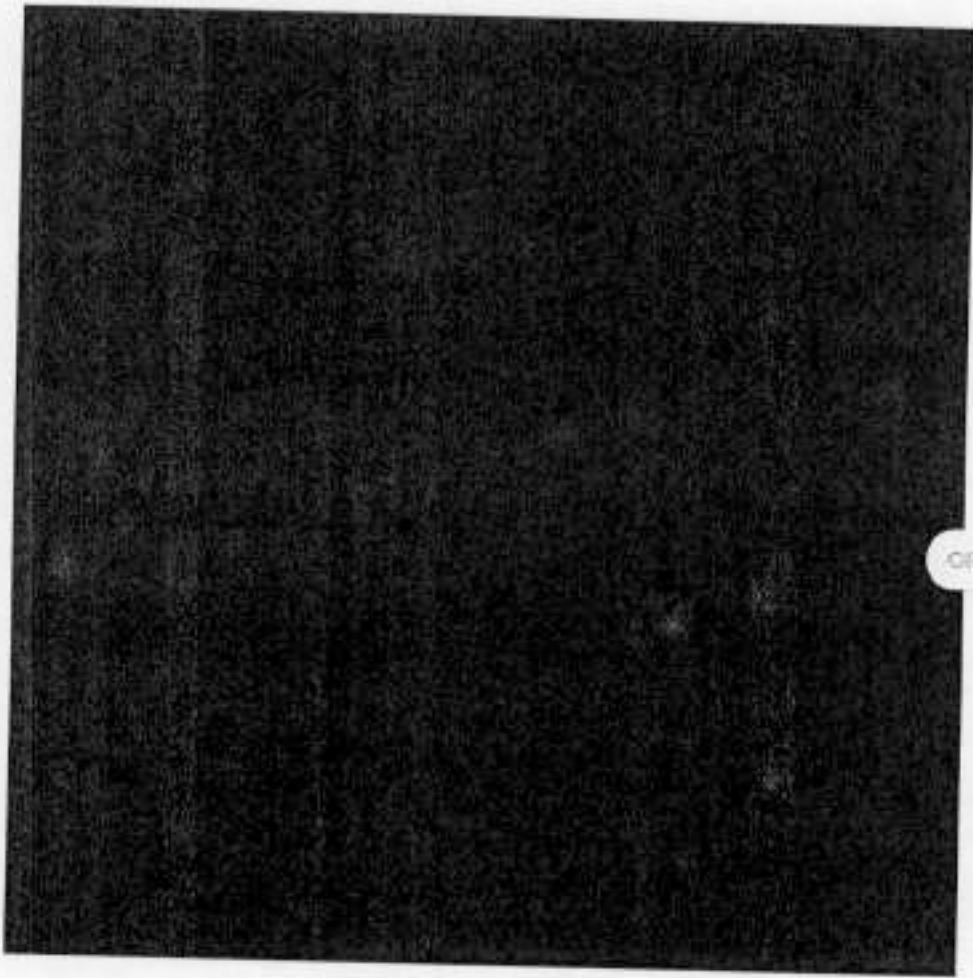
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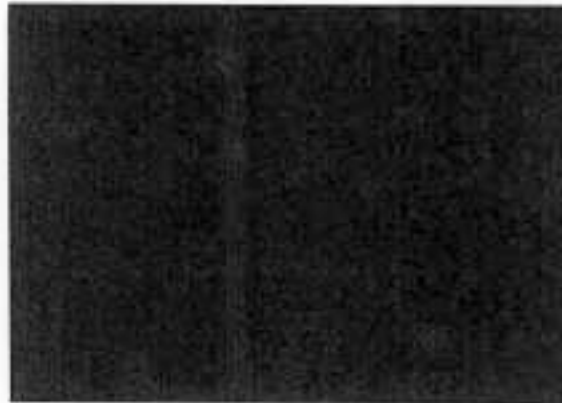


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