|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  | **Annexure--II** |
| **State/UT wise Number of Suicides during 2010-2013** | | | |  |  |
| **Sl. No.** | **State/UT** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** |
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 15901 | 15077 | 14238 | 14607 |
| 2 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 131 | 134 | 130 | 229 |
| 3 | ASSAM | 2993 | 2726 | 3264 | 3553 |
| 4 | BIHAR | 1226 | 795 | 759 | 1057 |
| 5 | CHHATTISGARH | 6522 | 6756 | 5654 | 5436 |
| 6 | GOA | 322 | 293 | 289 | 328 |
| 7 | GUJARAT | 6207 | 6382 | 7110 | 7166 |
| 8 | HARYANA | 2895 | 3245 | 2827 | 3316 |
| 9 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 542 | 443 | 528 | 554 |
| 10 | JAMMU & KASHMIR | 259 | 287 | 414 | 302 |
| 11 | JHARKHAND | 1232 | 1212 | 1319 | 1460 |
| 12 | KARNATAKA | 12651 | 12622 | 12753 | 11266 |
| 13 | KERALA | 8586 | 8431 | 8490 | 8646 |
| 14 | MADHYA PRADESH | 9003 | 9259 | 9775 | 9446 |
| 15 | MAHARASHTRA | 15916 | 15947 | 16112 | 16622 |
| 16 | MANIPUR | 37 | 33 | 41 | 37 |
| 17 | MEGHALAYA | 108 | 153 | 128 | 137 |
| 18 | MIZORAM | 76 | 90 | 173 | 95 |
| 19 | NAGALAND | 12 | 33 | 30 | 37 |
| 20 | ODISHA | 4255 | 5241 | 5027 | 5252 |
| 21 | PUNJAB | 920 | 966 | 1030 | 972 |
| 22 | RAJASTHAN | 4920 | 4348 | 4821 | 4860 |
| 23 | SIKKIM | 280 | 184 | 181 | 184 |
| 24 | TAMIL NADU | 16561 | 15963 | 16927 | 16601 |
| 25 | TRIPURA | 725 | 703 | 844 | 961 |
| 26 | UTTAR PRADESH | 3628 | 4843 | 4422 | 5286 |
| 27 | UTTARAKHAND | 281 | 317 | 424 | 365 |
| 28 | WEST BENGAL | 16037 | 16492 | 14957 | 13055 |
|  | **TOTAL (STATES)** | **132226** | **132975** | **132667** | **131830** |
|  | **UNION TERRITORIES** |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | A & N ISLANDS | 156 | 136 | 121 | 151 |
| 30 | CHANDIGARH | 71 | 105 | 114 | 97 |
| 31 | D & N HAVELI | 63 | 63 | 66 | 84 |
| 32 | DAMAN & DIU | 31 | 33 | 36 | 29 |
| 33 | DELHI (UT) | 1543 | 1716 | 1899 | 2059 |
| 34 | LAKSHADWEEP | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 35 | PUDUCHERRY | 508 | 557 | 541 | 546 |
|  | **TOTAL (UTs)** | **2373** | **2610** | **2778** | **2969** |
|  | **TOTAL (ALL INDIA)** | **134599** | **135585** | **135445** | **134799** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'** | | |  |  |  |

**ANNEXURE -I**

**Responses received from the States on effacing Section 309 of IPC**

18 States and 4 Union Territory Administrations have supported that Section 309 of IPC may be deleted. The comments received from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim and NCT of Delhi are as under:-

**1) Bihar:** The state of Bihar is of the view that the section should not be omitted but should be modified. There should be a separatelegislation in case of such persons suffering from such types of disease which has made him take his life.They have stated that the section should not be omitted as these days there are suicide bombers who fail in their attempt to blow themselves up and other terrorists who consume cyanide pills with the intention to wipe out the evidence.

**2)** **Madhya Pradesh:** The state of MP is of the view that deleting section 309 will also dilute section 306 (abetment of suicide). They have stated that since there is no minimum punishment prescribed under the section, courts can take proper care of mental status and circumstances before considering him for award of punishment. It is gathered from the experience that out of a 100 cases only five are sent behind bars. Also these days various anti social elements threaten the Government by sitting on fast until death or self immolation. If the section is deleted then there is no provision for the police to book these persons.

**3)Punjab:** the state has suggested various administrative measures like state coming forward to address the problems faced by the farmers, take steps to rehabilitate such persons who attempt to commit suicide by taking care of his medical / psychiatric problems, public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, rape victims, etc. The compelling reasons/circumstances leading to suicide need to be addressed as noted by the State Law Commission. They, however, have not opposed the deletion of section 309.

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**3)Sikkim:** Repealof the section may create problems for the state where suicide is being attempted by a public person in pursuance of a professed public cause. At present, state agencies can, if warranted, use the provision to arrest, remove or force-feed the leaders who sit on long hunger strikes, to prevent serious breakdown of law and order. Deleting the provision may further weaken law enforcement.

**4) Delhi:** The Government of NCT of Delhi agrees with the recommendation of the Law Commission with the following suggestions - it should be made compulsory to report attempt to commit suicide to authorized officer or authorized hospital and compulsory medical treatment in special medical institutes should be made available. Specific statutory provisions should be made for conferring powers on the police to prevent the attempt to commit suicide in public view, to get their demands met by the Government or any other authority. Proper statutory provision should also be made for punishment of abettor of attempt to commit suicide on the lines of section 305 and 306.

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