

[10 December, 1999]

RAJYA SABHA

(c) whether Marxism as a major political theory has been derecognised in the new syllabus; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Dowry Deaths

†1064. SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the State-wise details of dowry deaths in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that persons responsible for dowry deaths often escape punishment, without any blots; and

(c) if so, what is being done by Government to prevent these dowry deaths and to plug the loopholes in the legal provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Statements showing the State/Union Territory-wise number of dowry death cases reported in the country during the years 1996 to 1998 and the number of persons convicted for the offence of dowry death during the same period, are attached. (*See below*).

(c) Registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crimes including dowry related offences is primarily the responsibility of the State Government and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Government of India has initiated a number of measures to check such crimes. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the law more stringent. The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 were amended to deal effectively with dowry death cases. Instructions/guidelines have also been issued from time to time to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to effectively enforce legislations relating to crimes against women.

Government is implementing programmes of (a) Support Services such as Working Women Hostels, creches, family counselling centres, awareness generation and (b) Dissemination of information among women about their rights through programmes such as Awareness Generation Programme and Education Work for Prevention of Atrocities Against Women. Efforts are also made through print and electronic media to project positive images of women.

Further, the National Commission for Women set up under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 has the mandate of overseeing the implementation of the various laws dealing with safeguards for women. To create awareness about the evils of dowry, the Commission had organised a national level campaign called 'Dahej Mukti Abhiyan' during the year 1998. The Commission has also been advised to review the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to make it more effective.

Statement

Number of Dowry death Cases reported in the country during the years
1996 to 1998

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territory (2)	1996 (3)	1997 (4)	1998
1.	Andhra Pradesh	411	520	500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	28	22	32
4.	Bihar	478	761	1039
5.	Goa	1	3	3
6.	Gujarat	105	87	90
7.	Haryana	223	267	309
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	12	7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	12	9
10.	Karnataka	182	195	200
11.	Kerala	25	25	21
12.	Madhya Pradesh	577	550	598

[10 December, 1999]

RAJYA SABHA

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13.	Maharashtra	443	420	420
14.	Manipur	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	1	0	1
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0 *	0	0
18.	Orissa	178	240	240
19.	Punjab	180	185	219
20.	Rajasthan	349	356	433
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	112	153	176
23.	Tripura	19	9	10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1983	1786	2229
25.	West Bengal	77	247	249
Total (States)		5378	5850	6785
26.	A&NIsland	0	2	0
27.	Chandigarh	2	4	5
28.	D&NHaveli	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	132	148	126
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	1	2	1
Total (UTs)		135	156	132
Total (All India)		5513	6006	6917

Note: 1. Figures for 1998 are provisional.

2. 1997 figures repeated for 1998 against Orissa due to non-availability.

Statement showing number of persons convicted for Dowry deaths during
1996 to 1998

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	1996	1997	1998
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107	127	121
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0 3	0 0
3.	Assam	2		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4.	Bihar	46	222	316
5.	Goa	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	16	15
7.	Haryana	96	158	122
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8	4	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	2	0
10.	Karnataka	8	5	9
11.	Kerala	0	9	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217	302	467
13.	Maharashtra	73	74	55
14.	Manipur -	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	41	30	30
19.	Punjab	123	143	161
20.	Rajasthan	95	112	160
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0
22.	Tamilnadu	84	17	84
23.	Tripura	3	3	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1002	1490	1746
25.	West Bengal	12	22	53
Total (States)		1917	2739	3344
26.	A & N Island	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	2	0
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA
30.	Delhi	214	44	54
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Pandichery	0	1	9
Total (UTs)		214	47	63
Total (All India)		2131	2786	3407

Note: 1. Figures for 1998 are provisional.

2. 1997 figures repeated for 1998 against Orissa due to non-availability.

3. NA stands for 'not available'.