

to all the Universities and Colleges as this policy has been extended to autonomous bodies in general.

**Promotion cases of KVS Primary Teachers in Delhi**

572. SHRI SURYABHAN PATIL VAHADANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 727 given in the Rajya Sabha on 4th December, 1998 and state:

(a) whether the pending cases of promotions of KVS Primary Teachers of Delhi Region have been disposed off;

(b) if so, the number of primary teachers promoted in the Kendriya Vidyalayas of Gole Market, INA and SP Marg; and

(c) if not, the number of such primary teachers in these Vidyalayas who are likely to be promoted?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**NCW's Suggestion for amendments in laws relating to Women**

573. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has expressed reservations/limitations on the amendments suggested by National Commission for Women in the laws concerning women; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) to what extent the suggestions of NCW were considered including exercise, if any, eliciting views of State Governments in that regard; and

(c) when such suggestions were received by his Ministry and what is the

(b) and (c) The National Commission for Women (NCW), in its Annual Report for the year 1992-93, received in the Department of Women and Child Development during January, 1995 had recommended, inter-alia, the following amendments in the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987;

*Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:*

Provisions relating to the criminal offences in this Act be transported to the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure; persons giving dowry may be exempted from liability of punishment; persons engaged in negotiations for dowry be made liable for punishment and the offence made cognizable; and penalties for the offences may be enhanced.

*The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987:*

The offence of Sati murder and its glorification should be included in the Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act.

*Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986:*

In the month of July, 1998, the NCW had suggested the amendments in the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986, which include that the definition of 'Child' may be redrafted with reference to a child who has not attained the age of 18 years; the definition of 'Protection Home' should be amended to exclude only 'correction institutions'; the police officers appointed to deal with offences under the Act should be a female police officer of higher rank and compensation for injuries caused in prostitution should be enlarged to provide for the nature of damages, quantum etc.

*Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act, 1986:*

During January, 1998 the NCW had made the recommendations with regard to changes in the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, which include that the

exemption given in the Act to the firms in respect of which provisions of part-II of the Cinemetograph Act, 1952 applies may be withdrawn and the reference 'Indecent representation of women' be changed to 'derogatory representation of women'.

The Department of Women and Child Development is in the process of consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments on the amendments suggested by the NCW in the above four Acts.

*The Domestic Violence to Women (Prevention) Bill, 1994:*

The Commission proposed enactment 'The Domestic Violence (Prevention) Bill' during December, 1994. The Bill gives a wide definition to domestic violence by bringing into its purview all types of violence against women committed by her husband, his or her relatives thereby bringing about a consequential amendment to the Indian Penal Code, by inserting a new Section 498-B. The Bill seeks to protect the women against all types of domestic violence.

Since the Bill relates to provisions in the Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and Indian Evidence Act, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to examine the provisions of the Bill and convey their comments for the enactment of the Bill.

In addition to the above, the National Commission for Women has proposed amendments/enactments of women related Legislations, which have been taken up with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

*Amendment of Existing Legislations:*

1. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
2. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
3. Family Courts Act, 1984

4. Foreign Marriage Act, 1969
5. Guardian and Wards Act, 1869
6. Indian Succession Act, 1925
7. The Married Women's Right to Property Act, 1874
8. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

*Enactment of New Legislations:*

1. Legislation on compulsory registration of marriage in India
2. The Orphan and Destitute Children (Adoption) Bill
3. The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1996
4. The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1994
5. The Marriage Bill, 1994

**UNICEF Report on Female Literacy**

574. SHRI AKHILESH DAS:  
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the UNICEF Report "State of the World's Children 1999" Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh are amongst the States named as States with a high number of districts where female literacy rates are less than 30% with 75% of children of Schools; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any schemes or an action plan for promoting and boosting up female literacy in these and primary education and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the main strategies adopted by the Government of India for increasing female literacy in the country include: National Literacy Mission for imparting functional literacy, Universalisation of Elementary Education and