

Statement

Funds released to the State Government of Karnataka under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Animal Husbandry during the last 2 years and the current year till date

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Scheme	Funds released during		
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 till date
1.	Assistance to States for Feed and Fodder Development	22.50	94.00	2.00 (sanction being released)
2.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	95.00	71.00	—
3.	Assistance to States for control of Livestock diseases of National Importance	118.43	34.00	—
4.	Proessional Efficiency Development Programme	12.50	—	—
5.	Integrated Sample survey for Estimation of Production of Major Livestock Products	8.00	2.00	1.00
6.	National Ram/Buck Production Programme	1.00	30.00	—
7.	National Bull Production Programme	—	7.00	—
8.	Integrated Piggery Development Programme.	—	4.50	—

Harassment of Young Brides

3316. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent 32-page judgement of the Supreme Court calling for a nation-wide movement to check the alarming increase in cases relating to harassment, torture, abetted suicide and dowry deaths of young innocent brides, as reported in the Hindustan Times, dated the 15th July, 1996;

(b) if so, what are the figures till 30th July, 1996 of such deaths (state-wise) in the country and how many cases cleared/ still pending (state-wise); and

(c) what strongest measures Government propose to take against this evil which has continued unabated and always sent shock waves to civilised society?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The State/Union Territory-wise figures of dowry deaths reported by the National Crime Records Bureau for the

years 1994, 1995 and during 1996 are given in the Statement annexed (See below)). The number of cases cleared/ still pending in the country is not centrally available.

(c) To control and check the violence and crime in connection with dowry, a number of amendments have been carried out to strengthen the existing laws.

Two additional offences were added in the Indian Penal Code. Section 304-B was introduced to deal with the offence of dowry death. If a woman dies an unnatural death within seven years of her marriage and it is shown that just before her death she was subjected to cruelty and harassment in connection with dowry by her husband or relatives, such husband or relative shall be deemed to have caused her death unless proven otherwise. The minimum punishment prescribed for the offence of 'dowry death' is seven years extendable to imprisonment for life. The Offence of cruelty mental and physical towards a married women by husband or relative is covered in Section 498-A of the IPC.

Section 113-B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 was also added to enact that Courts may presume the guilt of the husband or relative who had subjected the woman to cruelty in connection with dowry.

(a) The subject of "Police" is a state subject under the Constitution and therefore, the direct responsibility for dealing with the subject is that of the State Governments and the mechanisms under them. Crimes against women Cells, Anti dowry Cells, women Police stations and setting up of Family courts and Mahila courts are steps taken for better law enforcement and justice delivery. Since the menace of dowry is a reflection of women's low status in society, Government have taken a number of steps to raise the status of women and to change societal attitudes towards girls and women. These include media campaigns, awareness generation camps, spreading legal literacy, counselling, legal aid, support to voluntary agencies and schemes for socio-economic empowerment of women.

Statement

Incidence of Dowry Deaths during 1994, 1995 & 1996

S. No.	STATE/UT	Dowry deaths 1994-1995	Remarks (Fig. of 1995 upto month of	1996	Remarks (Fig. are upto the month of	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
STATES:						
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	396	452		118	March
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	1		0	Jan.
3.	ASSAM	13	5	May	NA	
4.	BIHAR	296	103	May	NA	
5.	GOA	0	5		0	May
6.	GUJARAT	105	61		18	Feb.
7.	HARYANA	191	191		NA	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4	4		1	April
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0		0	Feb.
10.	KARNATAKA	170	273		94	April
11.	KERALA	9	17		5	March
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	354	446		153	April
13.	MAHARASHTRA	519	502		175	April
14.	MANIPUR	0	0		0	May
15.	MEGHALAYA	0	0	Nov.	NA	
16.	MIZORAM	0	0		0	May
17.	NAGALAND	2	0		0	April
18.	ORISSA	169	140	Nov.	NA	
19.	PUNJAB	117	134		11	Feb.
20.	RAJASTHAN	298	262	Oct.	38	Feb.
21.	SIKKIM	0	0		0	April
22.	TAMIL NADU	83	75		6	April*
23.	TRIPURA	6	4		3	May
24.	UTTAR PRADESH	1977	1889		513	April
25.	WEST BENGAL	85	95		24	April
TOTAL (STATES)		4795	4659		1159	
UNION TERRITORIES						
26.	A & N ISLAND	1	0		0	May
27.	CHANDIGARH	3	1		0	May
28.	D & N HAVELI	0	0		0	April*
29.	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	Nov.	NA	
30.	DELHI	132	148		62	May
31.	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0		0	April
32.	PONDICHERRY	4	3		1	April
TOTAL (UTs)		140	152		63	
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		4935	4811		1222	

Source: 'Monthly crime statistics'

Note: Figures are Provisional.

*Figures excludes March Month data for Tamil Nadu & Jan. month data for D & N Haveli.