

1	2	3	4
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2000	1000
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
34.	Tamil Nadu	5940	3532
		(non-standardized scale of pay that includes pay-2500, GP-500, HRA-500, CCA-180, MA-100 and DA-2160)	(non-standardized scale of pay that includes pay-1300, GP-300, HRA-500, CCA-180, A-100 and DA-1152)
35.	Telangana	4000 (w.e.f. 1.3.2015)	3000 (w.e.f. 1.3.2015)
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

\* Depending on the qualification and number of years of service.

### **Child marriages in Tamil Nadu**

1919. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of child marriages in the country in the last two years and in the current year, State-wise, particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to sensitise people and dissuade them from practising child marriage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total number of 280 and 293 cases have been registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006 in the country during the last two years *i.e.* 2014 and 2015 respectively. Similarly, a total number

of 47 and 77 cases have been registered in Tamil Nadu under the Act in the year 2014 and 2015 respectively.

(b) The Government of India is concerned about the prevalence of child marriages in the country and has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006. As the issue concerning child marriage are deeply rooted in poverty, socio-culture mind-set, there is a need to step up awareness by undertaking drives highlighting the evil effects of this practice. This is a continuous process and Government undertakes media campaigns and outreach programmes to address this.

#### **Observation homes for juvenile offenders**

1920. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the number of observation and special homes presently functioning for juvenile offenders in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government has taken note of non-availability of such homes and lack of basic facilities/infrastructure in existing homes and if so, the details thereof along with the funds provided by Government for their infrastructure development during each of the last three years, State/Union-Territory-wise; and

(c) whether Government has received proposals from States/Union-Territories for construction of such homes, if so, the details thereof along with action taken thereon and funds provided for the purpose during the said period, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The details of number of observation homes, special homes for children in conflict with law and being funded under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The primary responsibility of effective functioning of the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including Homes for children in conflict with law vests with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. The Government of India has recently enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, (JJ Act) which has come into effect from 15th January, 2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The Ministry has been requesting the State Government/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under relevant provisions of JJ Act in order to ensure the standards of care in these institutions. The Ministry is implementing