

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5053
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.09.2011

ATROCITIES AGAINST WOMEN

5053. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether her Ministry proposes that the amount provided as compensation to the victim/injured is to be realised from the person who has caused the criminal injury to the victim;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether her Ministry also proposes to launch similar schemes for victims of trafficking and similar stringent action against the touts and the facilitators who facilitate trafficking of women and children;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government is considering to put a legislation restricting on migration of women and child to work as domestic help and labourers in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken by her Ministry in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH)

- (a) to (d): Compensation to victims of crimes can be awarded by Courts under Section 357 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.PC), from the fine recovered as part of the sentence.

In 2009, Section 357A was added to the Cr.PC, under which each State Government, in coordination with the Central Government, is required to formulate a scheme for compensation to victims of crime or their dependants. Under this, a victim can get compensation for rehabilitation in cases in which the Court finds it necessary.

The compensation can be recommended even in cases where the trial ends in acquittal or discharge, provided there is a need for rehabilitation of victims. Compensation can also be granted where no trial takes place because the offender cannot be identified or traced but the victim requires rehabilitation. Victims of all crimes are covered under the above provisions. The State Governments are in process of formulating schemes under Section 357 A of Cr.PC. The Government of Sikkim which has formulated such a scheme provides for instituting proceedings before competent Court of Law for recovery of compensation granted to the victim or his dependents from the person who has caused criminal injury to the victim. There is no specific scheme for compensation to the victims of trafficking.

The Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by IPC prohibits trafficking in human beings including children and lays down penalties for trafficking. The Immoral Traffic(prevention) Act 1956 provides for punishment to those who procure or attempt to procure a person for the purpose of prostitution, take or attempt to take a person or cause a person to be taken from one place to another with a view to his carrying on or being brought up to carry on prostitution, cause or induce a person to carry on prostitution etc. Keeping, managing or assisting in keeping or managing of a brothel is also punishable under the Act.

- (e) & (f): There is no proposal to bring any legislation restricting migration of women and children to work as domestic help & labourers in the country. However, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, enacted in 1986, prohibits children upto 14 years of age from working as domestic servant. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has developed a protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked & Migrant Child Labour. The Protocol applies to any migrant or trafficked child labour in the country, irrespective of the child's home State or country of origin, without any discrimination on the grounds of gender, caste, language, ethnicity, religion or origin. The Protocol lays down the procedures for conducting a rescue operation in an effective child friendly manner and towards making the procedures less traumatic for the child. It further emphasises on educational rehabilitation for the child and economic rehabilitation for the family. The Protocol provides for involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions in monitoring the rehabilitation efforts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5011
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 2ND SEPTEMBER, 2011
SELECTIVE ABORTION OF GIRL CHILD

5011. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has constituted a Central Supervisory Board (CSB) to prevent selective abortion of girl child in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has requested all the States to give a report on the steps taken to prevent selective abortion of girl child in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the action taken or proposed by the Government to make reporting and postmortem mandatory for death of each girl child below the age of 2 or 5 years, and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY)

(a) & (b) Central Supervisory Board (CSB) has been constituted under the Pre-conception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994).

The CSB is chaired by the Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare and co-chaired by the Minister in-Charge of Women and Child Development. It has amongst its members three women Members of Parliament, representatives from Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of AYUSH, State Governments;

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eminent medical geneticists, gynecologists, pediatricians, civil society and representatives of professional bodies as Special Invitees.

(c) & (d) Quarterly progress reports on implementation of the PC & PNDT Act, 1994 are obtained from States/UTs.

State-wise details of action taken against violations are annexed.

(e) Mechanisms for reporting and registration of deaths have been provided under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and no separate mechanism has been envisaged by the Government.

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Annexure I

Details of cases filed against violators of the PC & PNDT Act/Rules (up to June 2011)

| S. No. | State/ UT | Non Registration | Non-maintenance of records | Communication of sex of foetus | Advt. about pre-natal /conception | Other violations of Act/Rules | Total ongoing cases | No. of convictions |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 11 | 5 | - | - | - | 19 | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Bihar | 6 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 5 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0 |
| 6 | Goa | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 7 | 67 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 79 | 4 |
| 8 | Haryana | 11 | 18 | 22 | 6 | 0 | 57 | 29 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | - | 0 | - | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 8 | - | 1 | - | 4 | 13 | 0 |
| 13 | Kerala | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | 18 | 0 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 44 | 67 | 28 | 9 | 0 | 148 | 17 |
| 16 | Manipur | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Mizoram | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Nagaland | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Orissa | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Punjab | 15 | 36 | 30 | 6 | 26 | 113 | 23 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | - | - | - | - | - | 177 | 0 |
| 23 | Sikkim | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 67 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 77 | 0 |
| 25 | Tripura | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | 9 | 0 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 14 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 34 | 55 | 0 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 7 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0 |
| 29 | A & N. Island | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 31 | D. &N. Haveli | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi | 40 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 61 | 4 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Puducherry | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 240 | 212 | 92 | 43 | 84 | 875 | 78 |

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4973
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.09.2011**

DECENTRALISED DISTRIBUTION GENERATION UNDER RGGVY

4973. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

**Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether on an average rural areas receive erratic, inadequate and poor quality power supply as compared to their urban counterparts;**
- (b) if so, whether decentralized grids for rural areas can help alleviate the problem while reducing the burden of the Government subsidies on under-recoveries to the distribution companies;**
- (c) if so, whether the Government has launched a Decentralised Distribution Generation (DDG) programme under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) to improve the situation;**
- (d) if so, the whether the number of mini-grids planned to be established under the DDG programme is very small as compared to the magnitude of the problem;**
- (e) if so, whether the Government proposes to scale-up the DDG programme or replace it with a more ambitious programme during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and**
- (f) if so, the details of the plan being envisaged by the Government in this regard?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL)

(a): Power supply in rural areas varies from State to State. Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State which decide the priorities for supply of power to various areas within the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by setting up power plants and bulk transmission system through Central Public Sector

Undertakings in the Central Sector for the benefit of beneficiary States/UTs. Power from Central Generating Stations allocated to states is utilized by the State Governments/Power Utilities for supply to various areas/categories of consumers in the State.

(b) : Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) on the basis of local resources can add to the availability of power. Where grid cannot be extended at present due to cost and technical constraints, locally owned DDG projects are advantageous since they can operate as self-sustaining units.

(c) & (d) : Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in 2005. The scheme was continued further in 11th Plan and there is a provision of subsidy of Rs.540 crore for Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) under RGGVY. DDG from conventional or renewable sources such as Biomass, Biogas, Mini Hydro, Solar, etc. is for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. DDG scheme has also been extended to grid connected villages in Left Wing Extremism affected areas where supply from grid is absent/inadequate by relaxing the conditions of grid connectivity. So far, a total of 87 Projects covering electrification of 129 remote villages/hamlets in various states for a total amount of Rs.133.55 Crores have been sanctioned under DDG Scheme.

(d) & (f) : At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government
