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DCWC Newsclip

About the Document

DCWC receives about 23 newspapers (including 9 Hindi newspapers) published from different regions of the country. Important news items, including various schemes and programmes of Government of India focusing on women and children issues are picked and arranged subjectwise under broad heads and sub-heads. These are collated monthly as `DCWC Newsclip'. Its digital version is posted on the NIPCCD website (www.nipccd.nic.in) on the slot dedicated for Documentation Centre on Women and Children for reference of readers.

CONTENTS

Subject

1. Child Welfare

- 1.1 Child Protection (Juvenile Age/Child Trafficking/Child Adoption/Missing Children/ 1 Child Rights/Child Abuse/Juvenile Crime/Crime against Children/Substance Abuse-Street Children)
- 1.2 Role of Civil Society/Statutory Bodies/Civil Society Initiative (DCPCR Initiative-Khoj) 10
- 1.3 Education/Education System (Sanskrit Language-KV Schools/Health Education- 11 School Curriculum/New Guidelines-Primary Classes/Child-friendly Education/Value Education/Toilet & Water Facility -Schools/Awareness Programme-Good Touch and Bad Touch/Road Safety-School Curriculum)
- 1.4 Girl Child/Child Sex Ratio/Female Foeticide (Child Sex Ratio-Haryana/Save the Girls 16 Child/Female Foeticide/Girl Child Sex Ratio)
- 1.5 Child Welfare-other issues (Registration-Child Adoption/Cyber Bulling) 20

2. Health and Nutrition issues

2.1 Child/Adolescent (Ebola/Tuberculosis/Diarrhoea/Rubella Vaccination Programme/ 21 Universal Immunisation Programme)

2.2 Mental Health/ Behavior Problems

- 2.3 Nutrition/Malnutrition/Dietary patterns 25
- 2.4 Women Health/Reproductive Health (Breast Feeding/Breast Cancer/Hepatitis-B) 26
- 2.5 Health and Nutrition other issues (e-Healthcare Service//World Breast Feeding 29 Week/Health Facilities for Everyone/Vaccine against Rotavirus/Abortion Death/Kalaazar)

3. Women/Gender issues

- 3.1 Women Empowerment (Mahila Bank/ Female Commando-Delhi Metro/Women Reserva- 34 tion-Police Force)
- 3.2 Marriage/Dowry/Divorce (Registration of Marriages/Dowry/Child Marriage) 37

- 3.3 Violence and Crime against Women (Rape Cases) 39
- 3.4 Women in difficult Circumstances /Women in Distress (Night Shelter for Women) 43
- 3.5 Women Safety/Support Services (Woman Security-Helpline/Mobile Apps-Safe 44 Hands/Women Cops on Wheels/Women Safety Guidelines/Woman Helpline/Woman Safety-Mobile Apps)
- 3.6 Women -other issues (Campaign-My Delhi Safe Delhi/We Care For You/Awareness on 49 Sexual Offences/One Stop Centre-Rape Victims)

4. Demography and Vital Statistics

- 4.1 Census Data/Evaluation/Survey Reports (Annual Report-Registration of Births and 52 Deaths)
- 4.2 Birth Rate/ Mortality Rate/ Morbidity Rate
- 4.3 Demography and other relevant statistics (Data on Abortions/Data on Crime against 54 Woman/Data-Sexual Violence Offences/Data on Dowry Death/Data on Crime against Woman)

5. Schemes/ Programmes relating to Women and Children

- 5.1 Schemes/ Programmes (Scheme-Kanyasree/Beti Baccho,Beti Padhao/ MGNREGA / 57 Baby Care Kit/Programme-Sarkar Aapke DwarMid Day Meal/ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana)
- 5.2 Policies (Guidelines-Child Adoption/New Health Policy)
 5.3 Legislation/Bills/ Court Orders (POCSO /JJAct/Immoral Trafficking Act/Family 63 Laws/Live in Relationship)
- 5.4Budget Allocation/Funding (Budget Allocation-Woman Safety Programme)69
- 5.5 Schemes Miscellaneous (Project-Shakti)

70

Source

Amar Ujala(H)	Deccan Herald	Indian Express	Punjab Kesari (H)
Asian Age	Economic Times	Jansatta (H)	Rajasthan Patrika (H)
Assam Tribune	Free Press Journal	Lok Panchayat (H)	Rashtriya Sahara (H)
Dainik Jagran (H)	The Hindu	Mint	Statesman
Dainik Tribune (H)	Hindustan (H)	The Pioneer	Times of India

Deccan Chronicle	Hindustan Times	Nav Bharat Times (H)	

1. Child Welfare

1.1 Child Protection (Juvenile Age/Child Trafficking/Child Adoption/Missing Children/Child Rights/Child Abuse/Juvenile Crime/Crime against Children/Substance Abuse-Street Children)

We must reform, not punish, juvenile offenders

Meenakshi Ganguly

Women and child development minister Maneka Gandhi's decision to focus immediate attention on ending sexual violence against women and girls is good news. However, knee-jerk solutions like death penalty for rapists and lowering the age of a juvenile from 18 to 16 will not help end sexual violence against women. It is easy and populist to argue that if a child's old enough to commit rape, he is surely old enough to be tried as an adult in the court of law But this is not the right approach. The fundamental philosophy of juvenile justice is that it should focus on reform

justice is that it should focus on reform rather than retribution. Children under 18 are not considered mature enough to vote or to marry. That same principle is applied in domestic law, which places children under a separate jurisdiction. India should not violate its commitments to protect the rights of its children to appease public opinion.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, which India ratified in 1992, encourages the use of alternatives to incarceration to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate to their circumstance and the offence. The government should develop juventle facilities that offer proper counselling and training to give children who commit serious crimes a chance to grow into responsible adults.

India has laws to protect women and children from sexual abuse. But the government still has to do a lot more to remove institutional barriers that prevent people from reporting sexual violence. It should create a well-trained and accountable police force that responds sensitively to complaints. It needs to build a functional victim and witness protection programme.

Instead of hasty measures, the government should make a commitment to effective law enforcement and the more difficult and lengthy steps needed to reform the criminal justice system. This will need concerted political will to invest in and train police, forensic specialists, counsellors, etc. And it means providing adequate resources for reformative institutions, protection services and courts.

Women and girls are in need of protection, but simply announcing greater punishment for juvenile offenders won't help. Meenakshi Ganguly is South Asia director.

Human Rights Watch The views expressed by the author are personal

Hindustan Times, August 4, 2014, P. 10 (Juvenile Age)

Orphanage's goal was to ensure foreign funds: CB

Childern were brought using forged papers

Adding a new dimension to trafficking of hundreds of children from other States to orphanages run by Muslim managements in Kerala, the Crime Branch of the State police has told the High Court that the trafficking done by one of the institutions was to ensure smooth flow of foreign funds and grants to it

and grants to it. The Crime Branch said in its probe progress report that the Muslim Orphanage at Mukkom in Kozhikode district, which was the destination of majority of the 486 children brought from Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal in May last, had done this to avoid division fall in the school associated with the institution which could have led to stoppage or decrease in the funds.

In order to avoid stoppage or decrease in volume of grants and foreign funds due to divi-

KERALA CHILD TRAFFICKING



sion fall in the school because of fall in the number of students, the orphanage management had brought the children from other States using forged documents, which included the identity papers of the children, the report said. The child trafficking inci-

The child trafficking incident had come to light on May 24 after the Railway Protection Force detained 486 children from Palakkad Railway Station as they were being brought by train from Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal to the Muslim orphanages in Mukkom and Vettathur in Malappuram, a Muslim-majority district. Neither the children nor

Neither the children nor those who were accompanying them were carrying proper documents that were received from the authorities of their States of origin which were required for inter-State transfer of children. The police had seized fake seals and letterheads of Jharkhand authorities from one of the 11 persons arrested in connection with the incident.

The Kerala Police had registered a case for human trafficking over the incident but the State Government argued that there was no element of human trafficking in it but it was a case of failure on part of the orphanages in complying with the formalities. The orphanages also had adopted this position.

orphanages also had adopted this position. The Crime Branch report submitted before the Court indicated that the Muslim Orphanage at Mukkom had not informed the Government about the foreign funds it had been receiving while seeking Government grant, a practice in violation of the rules as per which the size of Government grant would depend on the size of foreign funding. The Crime Branch report

The Crime Branch report has come at a time when the NIA is reportedly looking into the trafficking of 58 children to the orphanage in Vettathur from Malda, a West Bengal district bordering Bangladesh.

The Pioneer, August 1, 2014, P. 6 (Child Trafficking)

गोद लेने में लड़कियों को प्राथमिकता

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)। विदेशी दंपति पोद लेने में लड़कों की बजाए लड़कियों को प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों से यह जानकारी मिली है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार, इस वर्ष अप्रैल से जुलाई माह के बीच विदेशी दंपतियों ने 105 भारतीय बच्चों को गोद लिया जिसमें 72 लड़कियां और 33 लड़के थे। इसी तरह से अप्रैल 2013 से मार्च 2014 के बीच विदेशी दंपतियों ने 105 भारतीय बच्चों को गोद लिया जिसमें 72 लड़कियां और 33 लड़के थे। इसी तरह से अप्रैल 2013 से मार्च 2014 के बीच विदेशी दंपतियों ने 105 भारतीय बच्चों को गोद लिया जिसमें 72 लड़कियां और 33 लड़के थे। इसी तरह से अप्रैल 2013 से मार्च 2014 के बीच 422 भारतीय बच्चों को अंतर देशीय गोद नीति के तहत गोद लिया गया जिसमें से 294 लड़कियां थी। आंकड़ों के मुताबिक, गोद लेने वालों में अमेरिका के दंपतियों का शीर्ष स्थान है और इनकी पसंद लड़कियां रही हैं। इस वर्ष अप्रैल से जुलाई के बीच अमेरिकी दंपतियों ने 42 बच्चों को गोद लिया जिसमें 33 लड़कियां थीं। स्पन के दंपतियों ने 25 बच्चों को गोद लिया जिसमें सभी लड़कियां थी। इस अवधि में इटली के दंपतियों ने 19 बच्चों को गोद लिया जिसमें 9 लड़कियां थी। अप्रैल 2013 से मार्च 2014 के बीच अमेरिकी दंपतियों ने 155 बच्चों को गोद लिया जिसमें 119 लड़कियां और 36 लड़के शामिल है। इस अवधि में इटली के दंपतियों ने 98 भारतीय बच्चों को गोद लिया जिसमें 61 लड़कियां थी। स्थेन के दंपतियों ने 42 बच्चों को गोद लिया जिसमें 26 लड़कियां थी।

Rashtriya Sahara (H), August 11, 2014, P. 2 (Child Adoption)

A criminal neglect

Nearly 100,000 children go missing every year in India and no one seems to be losing sleep over it

f there is one incident that everyone remembers when the topic of missing children comes up, it is the one that happened in 2006 in Noida, Uttar Pradesh. The police recovered skeletons of children from a house in a residential area called Nithari. The children, mostly from poor families living around the area, were murdered by a local businessman Moninder Singh Pandher and his servant Surender Koli. They were both given the death sentence: While Koli is in jail, Pandher is out on bail. As the case was investigated, a startling fact came out: The local police did not pay heed to the parents of these children when they complained abcut their missing wards.

This lack of police support when such complaints happen is not new: According to experts, the law and order machinery in this country does not give any special focus on tracing missing children. So it was hardly surprising to see that the data on missing children that was placed by the home ministry in Parliament in July: Over 325,000 children went missing between 2011 and 2014 (till June) at an average of nearly 100,000 every year.

Children go missing for a number of reasons: Kidnapping by family or non-family members for trafficking purposes, for organ trade, runaway cases and children who are lost. In 2013, the Supreme Court had criticised the lack of interest the Central and state governments showed when it came to filing with its Bench the status of missing children. This lacklustre attitude towards this issue is not only criminal but also shows how little we care about the young of this country.

Hindustan Times, August 8, 2014, P. 14 (*Missing Children*)

SCPS initiative to protect child's rights

NEW DELHI, 2 ÅUG: In a bid to ensure protection of child rights, the State Child Protection Society (SCPS) has initiated welfare programmes to create awareness and disseminate information on child care protection related schemes, legislation and services available for children in difficult circumstances.

The SCPS is working towards developing Information Education and Communication (IEC) programmes on these issues. According to Sathir Silas Bedi, principal secretary, Social Welfare & Women and Child Development, Delhi Government, one of the most important objectives of the society is to contribute to the well-being of children in situations that need immediate attention.

"Children constitute the most vulnerable section of society and are considered a supreme asset of our nation. Every child has the inherent right to like, to be protected from violence, dangerous situations, abuse and neglect. Children have the right to education, to play and to express themselves freely," said Ms Bedi. She said reaching out to every child in need of immediate intervention, care, respite and rehabilitation is the prime objective of the programme which calls for the collective efforts of all agencies, stakeholders, civil society, service delivery structure and communities.

"On an average about 6000 to 6800 children attend annually through different schemes and programmes of ICPS at the state level Strong emphasis is laid on regular monitoring and inspection of all the homes and institutions to ensure quality care and services to the children," said Ms Bedi.

She added that on the basis of the monitoring visits, the agencies are made aware of the loopholes that need to be rectified. sns

The Statesman, August 3, 2014, P. 4 (*Child Rights*)

Child Protection

Maharashtra declares zero tolerance for child abuse

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA Mumbai, 10 August

Maharashtra will have a zero-tolerance approach towards child sexual abuse and all such cases will be taken up on priority while awareness would be raised about POCSO Act to nail offenders, a senior official has said

has said. The Maharashtra State Child Development department, the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights and the UNICEF jointly organised a workshop in the city last evening to create awareness on the pro-visions of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. "The state has declared zero tolerance towards child sexual abuse and all the rec-ommendations and sug-gestions which we have received during this consultation programme will be converted into action points. The state will respond certainly and immediately in all cases of child sexual abuse," Mr Ujjwal Uke, Prin-cipal Secretary, Women and Child Development, said while addressing the workshop.

Intrabuse

A large number of people in India are unaware of the POCSO Act and this makes the offenders go "scot free" after committing a crime, Mr Uke said.

"The number of cases of child sexual abuse has increased over the past few years but a large number of people are unaware of the provisions of the POCSO Act. Children being small are unable to describe their ordeal in detail, which only favours the offenders. But, parents should realise that offenders will be punished severely under this Act, if they come out and complain against such offenders," he said. We have to ensure that more people are educated about the provisions of the Act which will help us in ensuring harsh punishment for the offenders, thereby reducing the crimes against children. in the state, he said.

The Statesman, August 11, 2014, P. 7 (*Child Abuse*)



NEW DELHI: The cabinet on Wednesday approved the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 that proposes treating minors older than 16 years as adults if charged with serious crimes such as rape. However, they would not be sentenced to life or death if found guilty.

they would not be sentenced to life or death if found guilty. According to the bill, the Juvenile Justice Board would

rape of a 23-year-old woman in a moving bus in Delhi. One of the six accused was a minor at the time of the crime and is currently serving out his threeyear sentence in a juvenile home. The incident had sparked nationwide outrage and led to numerous calls for harsher punishment for juveniles involved in such heinous crimes.

Government data shows involvement of juveniles in serious crimes has risen 65% in the last decade.

And questioned the blanket immi- nity enjoyed by underage offend- ers and asked the government to consider reviewing the law. "You can't have a cut-off date for who for a review came after women and child development minister Maneka Gandhi favoured treat- ing underage accused of beinous crimes on per with adults. Apart from the provision for minors to be tried as trials, the bill also makes corporal punishment and ragging criminal offences under law. Both could invite up to three years in fail, dismissal from service and a fine.	
	ers and asked the government to consider reviewing the law. "You can't have a cut-off date for crime," it had said. The sugges- tion for a review came after women and child development minister Maneka Gandhi favoured treat- ing underage accused of heinous crimes on par with adults. Apart from the provision for minors to be tried as trials, the bill also makes corporal punishment and ragging criminal offences under law. Both could invite up to three years in Jail, dismissal from service and a fine.

Hindustan Times, August 7, 2014, P. 1 (*Juvenile Age*)

DCWC Newsclip

Data suggests rising trend in crime among juveniles

Press Trust of India
 India
 India

NEW DELHI: The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has registered a substantial increase in the number of cases against juveniles. What is disturbing is that there has been a 132 per cent increase in assault cases by juveniles against women.

The report also states that instances of rape by juveniles have increased by almost 60 percent in the last year.

Minister for Women and Child Development Maneka Gandhi had favoured treating juveniles accused of heinous crimes like rape on par with adult offenders.

She said 50 per cent of all sexual crimes were committed by "16-year-olds who know the Juvenile Justice Act so they can do it".

"But now for premeditated murder, rape, if we bring them into the purview of the adult world, then it will scare them," she had said.

Former WCD Minister Krishna Tirath during the previous UPA regime had proposed that juveniles above 16 years guilty of heinous crimes be treated on a par with adult offenders.

A proposal to try juveniles above 16 years guilty of heinous crimes on par with adult offenders put forward during the UPA regime was however opposed by various NGOs and National Commission of Protection of Child Rights which stated that such a proposal was against child rights.

JJ BILL, 2014

However, in the budget session, a comprehensive bill to tackle increasing crimes committed by youngsters between 16-18 years of age was introduced in the Lok Sabha.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 proposes to repeal the law enacted in 2000.

The changes in the law come against the backdrop of outrage over the lighter punishment of three years in a reform home given to a minor convicted in the December 16, 2012 gang rape case.

Increasing cases of crimes committed by children aged 16-18 years makes it evident that the current provisions under the previous act "are ill equipped to tackle child offenders in this age group," the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill said.

The Juvenile Justice proposes to empower the Juvenile Justice Board (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 to decide whether a juvenile above 16 years involved in heinous crimes such as rape is to be sent to a observation home or tried in a regular court.



juveniles



Rise in rate of juvenile crime in 2013 over incidents in 2012

60.3% Rise in cases of rape 70.5% Rise in insult to the modesty of women

132.3% Rise in cases of outraging modesty of women

PROPOSED LAW

- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 proposes to repeal the law enacted in 2000.
- States that current provisions are III-equipped to tackle child offenders in the age group of 16-18 years.
- Empowers the Juvenile Justice Board to decide whether a juvenile above 16 years should be tried in a regular court

Hindustan Times, August 19, 2014, P. 4 (*Juvenile Crime*)



Hindustan Times, August 29, 2014, P. 3 (Crime against Children)

SARA to regulate child adoption

statesman news service

late adoption of children in a transparent manner the Delhi government has set up State Adoption Resource Agency tion Scheme (ICPS).

cy has arranged adoption of 300 children through due process this year on at state level. the basis of eligibility criteria for adopting parents.

According to Sathir Bedi, Principal Secretary, Department of Social, Woman and Child Welfare, during last five years the department has arranged approximately 1900 children in Delhi.

"The department of WCD is ensuring proper monitoring of the adoptions and the specialised adoption agencies and also supporting the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) in procountry adoption in Delhi," said Bedi. She further said that State Adoption tioning in the year 2011. She said that at present 12 Specialised Adoption

Section 34 and 41 of Juvenile Justice. Act 2000. Of the 12 SAA, eight are rec-NEW DELHI, 30 AUG: In a bid to regu- ognised by the Central Adoption Resource Agencies for doing inter countryadoption as well.

Bedi informed that a state level, a (SARA) under Integrated Child Protec- state advisory committee has been set up by the department of woman of The Department of Woman and child welfare to promote, implement, Child Development, through this agen- supervise and monitor the in-country and inter-country adoption of the child

She further informed that the high level meeting of State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA), Central Resource Authority (CARA) and Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and the State Adoption Advisory Committee (SAAC) are being organised by the department of woman and child development to discuss, deliver and address the issues relating to child adoption.

The law pertaining to the adoption, tion Resource Authority (CARA) in pro-moting adoption and regulate inter-to child welfare are also discussed and delivered. Bedi informed that the department has chalked out the SARA for Resource Agency (SARA) started func- the year 2013-14 to organize awareness campaign to prevent private and illegal adoption and regular submission of Agencies (SAA) are recognised under quarterly reports to MWCD and CARA.

The Statesman, August 31, 2014, P. 2 (Child Adoption)

132% jump in crimes by juveniles against women

New Delhi

Assault by juveniles on woman to outrage her modesty saw a 132% increase and rapes committed by juveniles witnessed an increase of 60.3% last year. The report of the National

Crime Records Bureau said the highest increase in the incidents of crimes committed by juveniles in 2013 was reported under assault on woman to outrage her modesty - 132.3% - followed by insult to the modesty of women - 70.5% and rape -60.3%.

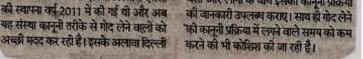
son to 27,936 cases reported 2012 - an increase of 13.6%.

Last year, the highest number of juveniles were apprehended for thefts (7,969) followed by hurt (6,043) and burglaries (3.784). These heads taken together accounted for 40.9 per cent of total juveniles apprehended under IPC crimes

Out of the total juveniles (43,506) involved in various crimes, 8,392 were illiterate and 13,984 had education up to primary level. These two categories together ac-



apprehended under IPC,	tal juveniles arrested dur-
66.3% belonged to the age	ing the year 2013. A large
group of 16-18 years. A total	number of juveniles (50.2%)
of 31,725 criminal cases in-	belonged to the poor fami-
volving juveniles were re-	lies whose annual income
ported last year in compari-	was up to Rs 25,000.



Free Press Journal, August 19, 2014, P. 2

(Juvenile Crime)

Rashtriya Sahara (H), August 31, 2014, P. 6 (Child Adoption-Delhi)

हर तीर	the reader of the local distance in the second se	गृह में बेटियों के लिए ल द में चाहिए	र बेटी
• इस साल ८५ परिवारों के आवेदनों में से ३३	पिछले वर्षों में गोद दिए	गए बच्चे	नियम ऐसे कि गोद कठिव
बेटियों के लिए जयपुर जयपुर जिंगभेद का शिकार रहे प्रदेश के लिए जयपुर के शिशुगुह से अच्छी खबर है। अब तक सिर्फ बेटों की चाह में यहां पहुंचने वालों की संख्या में बड़ी	वर्ष गोद गए बच्चे बेटिया 2011 - 35 23 2012 22 16 2013 25 16 2014 - 15 8 (इस साल के आंकड़े जलवरी से 25 अगस्त तक) - -	शुरुआत शिक्षित वर्ग से राजयाने के हिम्रु गृह से यू तो देखमर में बेटियां गोद जा रही हैं, लेकिन प्रदेष्ठ के लोगों की संख्या सबसे ज्यादा है। प्रदेश के पढ़े लिखे और उच्च को ने ही इस बदलाव की शुरुआत की है। शिश्व गृह के अनुसार जिन घरों में में पहले से बेटा है, वे भी घरों का रेन्नापन भरने के लिए बेटियां ले जा रहे है।	शिशुगृह से केवल उन बच्चों को भो दिया जा सकता है, जो शहर से मिन हो और जिनके माता-पिता में से को भी जीवित न हो। शिशुगृह में 6 बच्चे हैं। 19 दूसरे जिलों के हैं। क बच्चे हैं। 19 दूसरे जिलों के हैं। क बच्चों के माता या पिता मानसिक त पर बीमार हैं। इसलिए गोद दिए क सकने वाले बच्चे बहुत कम होते हैं बेंदिया बोझ है. यह जलतफहर्म
गिरावट आई है। गांधी नगर स्थित इस शिशुगृह में हर तीसरा आवेदक बेटी गोद लेना चाहता है। पिछले तीन सालो में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ी है। इस साल मिले कुल 85 आवेदनों में 33 बेटी के लिए ही है।	3 साल पहले तक 100 आवेदनों में से सिर्फ 10 ही बेटियों के लिए आते थे। शिशु गृह के कर्मचारियों को बेटियां गोद देने के लिए मिन्नतें करनी	पड़ती थी। धीरे-धीरे स्थिति सुधारी और पिछले साल हर 6 आवेदनों में एक बेटी के लिए आए।	दूर हो गई है। बुढापे का सहारा अब बेटे नहीं है, बेटियां भी है। बेटियां अपने माता-पिता और सास-ससुर दोनों का स्वयाल रखती है। डॉरशिम जैन, समज्बार्सा

Rajasthan Patrika (H), August 28, 2014, P. 1 (*Child Adoption-Delhi*)



Rashtriya Sahara (H), August 17, 2014, P. 9 (*Missing Children*)

Traffickers target Jharkhand school girls to sell them in Delhi

CRIME Hundreds of girls from Jharkhand and West Bengal are trafficked to metropolitan cities where they are sold to agencies

Saurav Roy

RANCHE Human traffickers active in Jharkhand are now targeting school girls in the state — several of whom have been eventually rescued from Delhi.

As many as 30 minor girls from the state, who have gone missing from schools in the past six months, have been found in Delhi-NCR, police and NGOs said They say the traffickers may

have been targeting schools because of the poor security there even as investigations continue to ascertain if school authorities were involved in the racket.

Hundreds of girls from poor villages in Jharkhund and West Bengal are trafficked to metropolitan cities where they are sold to placement agencies that sell them again as domestic helps. Most of these girls are minors and often face harassment and sexual assault — first at the hands of the traffickers and then by their employers.

The 14-year-old girl from Gumla district of Jharkhand, who was trafficked to Delhi, raped and dumped, had gone missing from school. Similarly, six other teenagers from Latehar district rescued and brought back a fortnight ago



Baba Bamdev, the alleged trafficking kingpin.

also went missing from school. Some of the victims told the police that some suspicious people had been loitering pround their school and offered that meswets, snacks and even guts Some of the girls admitted that they were lured to Delhi by these "friendly" agents.

"They said good food, gifts and better life awaits us in Delhi," said one of the minors, who was made to work as a domestic help at a posh Delhi locality

In fact, Baba Bamdev — the kingpin of human trafficking — had been spotted near schools in Khunti and Simdega. Bamdev, who ran more than 400 placement agencies in NCR, was arrested in Khunti last week, Bamdev is suspected to have supplied nearly 5.000 chil-

dren from eastern states to buy-

ers across the country annually before his arrest. He used to organise fairs in Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi, where children from Jharkhand, Bihar. Odisha, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal were allegedly sold. In 2011, the Delhi police had also arrested him in connection with a rape case.

"We spotted him around school campuses in Khunti and Simdega at least thrice in the past six months," safe Baijnath Kumar, an anti-buman trafficking activist. It was Kumar who led the police to Bamdey.

According to records with the Missing Child Helpline, a joint initiative of the Jharkhand Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Unicel and NGOs, of the total 127 cases of missing children registered in the past six months, 27 went missing from school.

Rishi Kant, an activist from Delhi and founder member of NGO Shakti Vahini, said a majority of Jharkhand minors he had rescued in Delhi went missing from school

"We need foolproof security at schools in Jharkhand, only then we can curb trafficking from the state," he said IG, organized crime, Sampat Mina, however, said she was yet to receive any official complainty

Raids on placement agencies in Capital

HT Correspondent treportersPlandustantines

RANCH: A team of Jharkhand police raided over 50 placement agencies in Shakorpur: Punjabi Bagh and Sultanpuri areas in New Delhi on Tuesday night and Wednesday in connection with an alleged trafficking racket run by so-called activist Baba Bamdey

Station house officer of Manika police station in Latchar district of Jharkhand, Ashok Sharma said the police team had taken Baha Bamdev, who has cases registered against him both in Jharkhand and Delhi, along to conduct the raids.

The Delhi police did not participate in the raids but were in constant touch of the Jharkhand police team, said Sharma.

The team found that most agents had forged documents, showing them as residents of Delhi. However, nobody was found to have any links with the banned People's Liberation Front of India (PLFI) – an organisation with which Bamdev had extensive links.

Bamdey was arrested in Khunti, a newly-carved district

40 km south of Ranchi, by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) of Jharkhand police on August 17. He is being kept in the Latehar jail

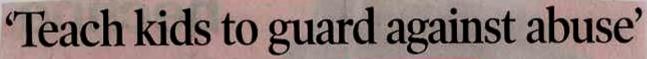
Aradhna Singh, the person in charge of AHTU's Khunti unit, said Bamdev ran at least 400 placement agencies in Delhi and NCR towns. He allegedly supplied over 5,000 children trafficked from eastern states to these placement agencies.

In the garb of running a tribal welfare NGO, Bamdev used to organise four fairs at his Punjabi Bagh ashram where he would target girls rescued by Delhi Police from the clutches of placement agencies.

The Jharkhand police now believe that Bamdev and his agents were also involved in re-trafficking these girls once they were sent back home after being rescued — most of whom were school children. Bamdev and his gang targeted girls natives of Jharkhand. Bihar. Odisha, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal.

After Bamdev's arrest in Jharkhand, many placement agencies in Punjabi Bagh have shut down and the agents have fied, said the police

Hindustan Times, August 28, 2014, P. 3 (*Trafficking*)



TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: The south Delhi nursery student who was sexually abused by her cab driver could open up to her parents about it because of her very young age. An older child would have been more inhibited, says Vidya Reddy of Tulir Centre for the Prevention and Healing of Child Sexual Abuse. "As you grow older, shame comes in the way."

With child abuse cases oc-

awareness makes child sexual abuse possible. "What is the kind of personal safety instruction parents give their children? How many children are being told it's not right for anyone to touch them, except to keep them clean and healthy," asks Reddy She says parents should start training a child as soon as it develops awareness of its body and is curious about it. "You should also teach them to identify feelings. They may be scared or

Psychiatrists and activists say it's time to focus on prevention because the same script plays out in all these cases with different faces

gives sweets or gifts to a small child for several days, warning bells should ring; if another makes a child sit in his lap, there a sime ten "Children"

completely because of denial, diffidence or plain ignorance. "You keep your jewellery in lockers but let your child be with a stranger for two hours every day How can you let children go with anyone without vetting the adult first?"

Reddy and Sharma also point to the lack of awareness campaigns. Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights drew up guidelines for prevention of child abuse which Sharma terms "just another document". He says the

and psychiatrists say it's time to focus on prevention because the same script plays out in all these cases with different faces. Reddy and psychiatrist Av-	Is but unable to articu- " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	something ministry of women and child , "But per- te to at least to create awareness in all lan- y in school guages through radio and tele- vision, and this would be a rents have proactive step to make parents
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The Times of India, August 6, 2014, P. 2 (*Child Abuse*)

Schools frown on private vans, warn of risks

Parents Want Their Kids At Doorstep, Are Wary Of Delay

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Delhi's public schools say they don't approve of private vans ferrying kids. "We are regularly sending circulars tellingparents to use the school bus," says Ameeta Mulla Wattal, chairperson, National Progressive Schools Conference, and principal, of Springdales School, Pusa Road But parents don't payany heed because the school bus can't go to their doorstep. "For a little bit of conve-

nience, parents take risks in spite of repeated requests by us," says Wattal. The buses and vans that the schools own or hire have to follow guidelines formulated by the department of transport of Delhi government but no rules or regulations apply to the privately arranged vans.

"Springdales, Kirti Nagar, has 220 kids but only about 80 of them use the bus," says Wattal. The rest use vans privately arranged for by parents. She points out that these vans are soft-bodied and have no speed governors or medical kits. There is no limit on the number of children they can carry. These have no conductor either. And, there is virtually no verification."

L.V Sehgal, principal, Bal Bharti School, too, discourages using such vans and periodically issues detailed advisories to parents on the precautions to be taken. "We tell them to hire a van from their own area and from people they've known for long." says Sehgal. "Ideally, they should get someone who's been plying school vans for long, but if the driver is new, he should be verified by the police. Parents should take turns to follow the van to en-

SIGNS OF

Physical

Difficulty
 in walking or
 sitting
 Anxiety related
 ailments, such as

anorexia or bulimia Discomfort in urinating or

Recurrent urinary infections

 Bleeding, discharge, soreness, itching, bruising on oral, genital or anal areas

 Sexually transmitted disease in a child of any age

Depression

> Deteriorating relationships with adults and peers

> Developing fears, phobias and anxieties about specific places and adults

> Age-inappropriate sexual behavior

Running away from home or school

sure it sticks to its designated route, and the oldest among the kids should keep an eye on the road." He also advises parents to alert their kids to "good touch and bad touch".

A large number of students of Laxman Public School, Hauz Khas, also use vans. "We discourage them a

Physical signs are easier to spot but usually the problem manifests itself through behavioural changes. The sudden appearance of several such symptoms should alert parents

Sudden learning problems, poor memory

 Reluctance to participate in physical or recreational activity

 Regression to younger behaviour—thumb-sucking, acting like a baby, bedwetting and/or speech difficulties

> Clinging to parent or requiring constant reassurance

 Unaccounted possession of money or gifts

 Headaches, stomach pains or nausea without a physiological basis
 Fatigue and sleeping difficulties
 Poor self-care and personal

hygiene



lot," says principal Usha Ram. "We tell them we have buses and our staff is verified. A teacher or attendant always travels on the bus. They get off at the last stop and take an auto and we reimburse the fare. But these parents still prefer cabs as they drop kids off at home while buses can't go beyond

Illegal school cabs the norm in city

New Delhi: The long-drawn authorization process for school vehicles has resulted in thousands of illegal cabs doing school runs every day. Police claim they have prosecuted 1,272 such vehicles this year but mostly for permit violation and dangerous driving. Only 72 vehicles have been impounded.

Transport officials say the onus for running background checks on drivers and conductors is on schools. The transport department says, of the 1,515 recognized schools in the city, only 582 have submitted undertakings on the character and antecedents of school bus staff, while 762 schools have submitted that they are not using any transport vehicle to ferry children. Delhi Commission for

Protection of Child Rights has laid down that each vehicle must have a woman guard present till the last child is dropped home. Also, any case of assault must be reported immediately. But these guidelines are seldom followed, TNN

the main road." Also, she adds, school buses have circuitous routes, and with more kids to drop, it takes longer. "Some parents like to have their kids back in 15-20 minutes," she says.

However, they do to take some precautionary measures – parents have to submit photos of the driver, car registration number and other credentials to the class teacher. Only then does the teacher release the child to the driver.

The Times of India, August 6, 2014, P. 2 (Child Abuse)

An extensive study concludes that street children buy substances

worth Rs.27 lakh per day in the Capital

from illegal sources available to them, reports Kritika Sharma

Two lakh street children lured into substance abuse in Delhi

NEW DELRI: There are around 1.5 lakh to 2 lakh street children in the Capital and almost 80 per cent of them are involved in substance abuse, a study by Childhood Enhancement through Training and Action (CHETNA), an organisation working for the cause of children, has found.

Even if the children earn Rs.50 per day, their major money goes into buying white fluids, cannabis and tobacco for inhalation. The study by CHETNA also concludes that the street children buy substances worth Rs.27 lakh per day in the Capital from various illegal sources available to them.

The areas in Delhi where drug abuse among children is the highest include Nizamuddin, Nehru Place, Govindpuri, Taimur Nagar and under Okhla flyover. A similar study

conducted by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) from 135 sites in 27 States has thrown light on the widespread substance abuse across the country. According to the study,



nearly 85 per cent of the street children who are into substance abuse are from urban areas, 58.8 per cent of them were not studying and only 22.9 per cent went to regular school. Among the substances the children are addicted to, tobacco was found to be the most widely used, followed by alcohol, inhalants and cannabis.

Peer pressure is the most important factor that drives the children to substance abuse. The susceptibility of street children, however, is much higher than those living with their families and going to school. According to the study, the main reason for school going children and children living with their families taking to drugs is the influence of another family member who uses drugs, followed by family fights and abuse. The NCPCR in its study has also made some

recommendations to prevent drug and substance abuse by children. Providing life skill methods and education to children is one of them.

CHETNA, which works for the rehabilitation of street children, also works for the cause of children addicted to drugs. The organisation runs a shelter home for such children in Nizamuddin area. Its founder Sanjay said: "Imparting education to children is the most effective way in which we try to get their mind off drugs. However, there are a number of challenges that we face. Most children complain that they are not able to keep away from drugs because it is available everywhere. They tell us stop the sale of drugs and we will not buy it.

"It is not in our hands to stop the sale of drugs, the government should do something about it," added Mr. Sanjay.

"Lack of parental support is also the reason that many young boys relapse. We take care of them for the time they are with us but once they go back home, there is no one to see what they do," he added.

The Hindu, August 18, 2014, P. 3 (Substance Abuse-Street Children)

DCWC Newsclip



It could be a boon for underprivileged children living in Alipur area and Kingsway Camp in north Delhi as Delhi government has signed an MoU with an NGO and Indian Oil Corporation a few months ago to provide opportunities for skill development and sustainable employment to them.

Nadeem (name changed), an 18year-old boy, who has been residing with his brother, at a children's home for boys, has imparted skill

training by Empower Pragati, an NGO, and after completing the training, he appeared for a job interview and was selected for three months' apprenticeship with a consolidated salary of Rs 6,500 per month at a finance company.

Nadeem is one of the three boys who secured employment last week after completion of their training. It became possible only after the

NGO provided opportunities for skill development and sustainable employment to underprivileged boys living in its residential institutions. Empower Pragati was designated as a training provider and Indian Oil Corporation was designated as the funding agency, while the Department of Women and Child Development (WCD) took up the responsibility of providing infrastructural support in terms of space, equipment and other required facilities, along with monitoring of the project.

Skill enhancement and rehabilitation centres were set up subsequently in two residential institutions being run by the WCD Department for care and protection of ju-

venile boys located at Kingsway Camp and Alipur during April and May respectively. One month's training in supply chain management, retall, mobile repairing and hospitality management are being provided at these centres. 81 boys have already been trained at Kingsway camp and Alipur in an effort to bring them back to the mainstream of the society.

In Alipur since 2007, Nadeem in the absence of his parents, has cleared the Class 12 exam and is currently pursuing graduation in social work (BSW) from IGNOU.

The Statesman, August 5, 2014, P. 5





फ्लैश करेंगे।	2008	6268
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में मिलता है तो उसके परिवार को	2010	5091
सौंपा जाएगा। अब सभी सोर्स से जानकारी ईमेल आईडी miss-	2011	5111
ingchild.dcpcr@gmail	2012	5248
.com पर मांगी जाएगी और उसी पर जवाब भी मांगेंगे।	2013	7235
चिल्डेन होम के नेटवर्क को बढ़ाने के अलावा उनके इंचार्ज को	ऐसे बच्चों के प्रति बनाने का प्रशिक्षण दि	संवेदनशीत या जाएगा।

Amar Ujala (H), August 20, 2014, P. 2 (DCPCR Initiative-Khoj)

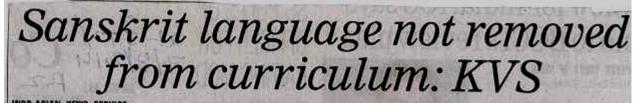


1 0101 नटवक क ग पालस का नाटस दायर को बढाएगा। इसके लिए बाल गृह रिपोर्ट मांगता है। धानों से रिपोर्ट तो मिल प्रबंधकों से बातचीत चल रही है। बच्चों जाती है, लेकिन एसीपी कार्यालयों से का पता लगाने के लिए पुलिस की मदद अपेक्षित सहयोग नहीं मिलता।

Dainik Jagran (H), August 20, 2014, P. 3

(DCPCR Initiative-Khoj)

1.3 Education/Education System (Sanskrit Language-KV Schools/Health Education- School Curriculum/New Guidelines-Primary Classes/Child-friendly Education/Value Education/Toilet & Water Facility - Schools/Awareness Programme-Good Touch and Bad Touch/Road Safety-School Curriculum)



INDO-ASIAN NEWS SERVICE New Delhi, 6 August

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) Wednesday told the Delhi High Court that it had introduced foreign languages as 'optional subject' for the better career prospects of students and had 'not removed the Sanskrit language' from its curriculum

The Sangathan said foreign languages could not be accommodated within the 'Three Language Formu-la' but might be offered as additional options. The KVS told a division bench of Chief Justice G. Rohini and Justice Jayant Nath that students were at liberty to opt for any one of the languages they desire. In view of the fast increasing in-

ternational interaction and cooperation in socio-political, education, culture and economic fields, a growing need for learning more and more foreign languages like Chinese, Japanese, Russian, French, German, Arabic, Persian, and Span-

ish has been felt recently, said the affidavit submitted by the KVS.

These languages can't be accommodated within the Three Language Formula. However, depending on the demand for the study of any number of these and the infrastructural resources available with the schools, these languages may be offered as additional options at secondary stage," it added.

The court was hearing a plea filed by Sanskrit scholars against a circular that allegedly allows students to study foreign languages instead of Sanskrit as the third lan-

guage. The plea said that the KVS issued a circular in 2010, directing Kendriya Vidyalayas across the country to introduce foreign languages in place of Sanskrit as the third language in classes VI-VIII from the 2011-12 academic session.

The Sangathan in the affidavit said that foreign languages are optional and it is for the students as well as their parents to decide

which subject the student opts for the best interest of his career. The PIL filed by the Sanskrit

Shikshak Sangh, an umbrella body of teachers and scholars of the language, claims the move not only vi olates the National Education Policy and the Three Language Formula of 1988, but will also do "irrepara ble damage to Sanskrit language and Indian culture"

The Three Language Formula prescribes teaching English, one regional language, and one language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

The petition submitted that the KVS circular is also against the pro-visions of the Right to Education Act since it called for re-training the language TGTs so they could eventually teach the foreign languages to the class VI-VIII students.

Counsel for the central government, however, told the court that the government was "taking steps to preserve the ancient Sanskrit language".

The Statesman, August 7, 2014, P. 2 (Sanskrit Language-KV Schools)



"Health education will be made compulsory in schools from Class III to X, a con-

equipped to provide quality healthcare to each and every individual of this country,"

making e-system (electronic system) a part of public health. The involvement of IT and electronic system in public health would make distribution of drugs easier and strengthen supply chain management. The proposal is already there with us in paper and it is likely to be implemented

cept borrowed from Finl We were supposed to start this in schools this year but it got delayed because the text books have gone for review," he said.

Tuesday

"The solution to several public health challenges is the inte-gration of working of the key ministries — like the ministry for rural development, women and child welfare, water resourc-es and urban sanifation, education and health. Presently, we all are working in isolation. If these ministries work in coordination with each other and launch joint schemes, then we would be far better

A National Health Portal System will be launched to create awareness about health issue

"This portal will have each and every detail pertaining to the health departments across the country and will work in coordination with state health portal systems," added Dr Prasad.

He said there was a need to identify an ideal district for health in all the states so that the model could be gradually duplicated in other districts.

Hindustan Times, August 13, 2014, P. 7 (Health Education- School Curriculum)

Teachers discuss ways to make education child-friendly

Hema Rawat

NEW DELHI: A roundtable meet. National Consultation on School Based Counselling and Special Needs Services, was organised at India International Centre, Lodhi Road, on Saturday to chalk out concrete actions for making inclusive education more effective.

It witnessed deliberations by curriculum designers, principals, teachers, counsellors and special needs educators from different schools across Delhi and NCR.

A collaborative endeavour of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), National Progressive School Conference (NPSC), Association of Indian School Counselors and Allied Professionals and Expressions India, a school-based outreach programme on life skills, participants discussed various methods to make classroom learning child-friendly, particularly for children with special needs.

The chief guest, Rajarshi Bhattacharya, secretary, department of school education and literacy, ministry of human resource development (MHRD), emphasised the need to identify special abilities of those that the society has labelled differently-abled. He added that at such brainstorming sessions participants could recommend guidelines that would become a part of educational reforms. Suggesting some new



Academicians suggested sensitising parents and teachers through in-service programmes at the conference. S.BURMAULA / HT PHOTO

and innovative ideas, Sudha Acharya, principal, ITL Public School, Dwarka, said, "Every school must have a Know Your Child form in order to make teachers familiar with all students. Further, teachers must be equipped with training and skills to address different needs of students including children with special needs." Academicians also suggested

to sensitise parents and teachers to attend in service programmes. "All teachers must learn 'special skills' or how to address issues pertaining to children with special needs, instead of having special educators, in order to make inclusive educa-tion meaningful," said Rachna Pandit, principal, DPS, Maruti Kunj, Gurgaon.

Ameeta Mulla Wattal, chair-person, NPSC, moderated the

discussion, while Jitender Nagpal, programme director. Expressions India, outlined the vision and plan that would serve as the roadmap for policy. Officials from other key educational institutes also attended the meet.

The session concluded with agreed guidelines from various agencies that will be submitted to MHRD. Recommendations on inclusive education such as creating zonal and district clusters and nodal support centres, having refresher courses for teachers and counsellors, parent advocacy programmes, part-nership with local mental health and counselling agencies, man-datory disabled friendly school infrastructure and environment and having vocational subjects for children with special needs were also agreed upon

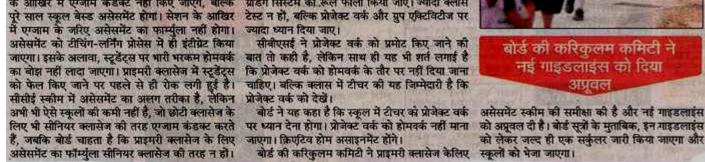
Hindustan Times, August, 2014, P.5 (Child-friendly Education)



असेसमेंट की नई गाइडलाइंस का प्रपोजल तैयार किया है। बोर्ड की करिकुलम कमिटी ने नई गाइडलाइंस को अप्रुवल दे दी है।

बोर्ड के मुताबिक, प्राइमरी क्लासेज में एक टर्म या सेशन

मार्क्स व ग्रेड नहीं दिए जाएं। सेकंड क्लास के बच्चों की परफॉर्मेंस प्रोफाइल में केवल स्माइली साइन का यूज किया जाए। तीसरी से पांचवीं क्लास के लिए 5 पॉइंट



Nav Bharat Times (H), August 11, 2014, P. 5 (New Guidelines-Primary Classes)

Schools start taking value education seriously but many challenges remain

Neha Pushkama

NEW DELH: Fo: 12-year-old Prakul Mehta, squabbling with his elder sister was like playing a game. It had to be cone every day. He admits they would squabhle because he didn't like sharing with her. It was his art teacher who took it upon herself to teach him a thing or two about sharing.

ntimes.com

"One day, she formed a group in class and asked them to make a model of a house. However, she gave them unequal material. Students with adequate material were more active but she told them that each will have to contribute equally to qualify the assessment," said Archana Mehta, Prakul's mother. Soon the kids started sharing the wooden sticks, colours and glitters so that each one could do his part well. "She then sat them down and

explained to them how sharing made a difference to bring about common good" she added.

That is perhaps a perfect manifestation of value education our schools have been struggling to roll out.

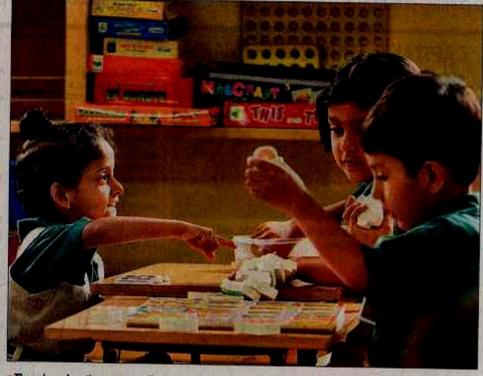
While Prakul's hobby class teacher took it upon herself to deal with his aggressiveness because she had only four students to deal with and she loved them all, schools have been finding it difficult to find the right way of doing it.

As violence and irreverence become common among today's children, different stakeholders are taking value education seriously. With a push from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CESE), schools now design value-based questions.

The Board also tied up with the Ramakrishna Ashram last year to inculeate long-lasting value system among students. It has already trained 1,000 teachers to conduct their special programmes that train them to act in a manner that is positive.

"We conducted a pilot programme in 50 schools and teachers tell us they have seen a posi-

WITH A PUSH FROM THE CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (CBSE), SCHOOLS NOW DESIGN VALUE-BASED OUESTIONS.



The value education system calls for group activities among students, coordination with parents and
 partnering with the community to inculcate values in children.
 JASJEET PLAHA/HT PHOTOS

to it over the next 10 years," said Sant Shantatmananda, secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Delhi. The three year programme has

been designed in collaboration with a Mumbai-based company. It is conducted over 16 sessions in each class where students go through presentations on possibilities like being heroic, living in harmony, seeking perfection and being a truth-seeker.

The Board had earlier launched a value kit for schools that identifies values and the ways to introduce them to students.

There has also been a movement at the higher education level with the Ministry of Human Resource Development supporting value education workshops. In fact, IIT-Delhi runs a National Resource Centre for Value Education in Engineering

But then, value education is only an idea in many schools. Like many projects, there is little implementation.

A school teacher admits, "We hold one session once a month where students have to be told a story. The class teacher is supposed to do it but due to the work load she ends up treating it as a formed litt." "Individual schools will have to do it and not an agency. We had moral science as a first period when we studied in school. It is now coming back," he said. While even the National Policy

While even the National Policy of Education, 1996 mentioned the need for value education, much time was lost under different governments to define values and if they can be 'taught or caught'.

"Students have learnt to answer value-based questions. I think it is peer-to-peer learning that works better for inculcating values. In our school, they make presentations, dramas, do research which then goes to hundreds of other children. Boostershot treatment isn't enough for value education. It has to be a process," said Ashok Pandey, principal, Ahlcon International School, Mayur Vihar.

TO BE POSITIVE

Schools follow a plan to inculcate values in their students

VALUES TO BE IMBIBED

 Justice, Freedom, Tolerance, Compassion, Empathy, Gender sensitivity, Peaceful resolution Competitive mindset among students, parents, teachers

TECHNIQUES IN SCHOOLS

Group projects
 Reading and showing movies

Writing a journal
(Source: CBSE Value
Education Kit)

VALUE-BASED QUESTIONS CBSE introduced value-based questions in 15 subjects in 2012-13. They are syllabusbased but designed to examine if students understand the value reflected.

For example; Physics, class XII

A child is observing a thin film such as a layer of oil on water show beautiful colours when Illuminated by while light. He feels happy and surprised to see this. His teacher explains him the reason behind It .The child then gives an example of spreading of kerosene oil on water to prevent malaria and dengue.

What value was displayed by his teacher?



Hindustan Times, August 10, 2014, P. 4 (Value Education)

DCWC Newsclip

हर स्कूल में शौचालय सुनिश्चित करेगी सरकार मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री स्मृति ईरानी ने की राज्यों के शिक्षा सचिवों के साथ बैठक

 रकूली शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने को 'पढ़े भारत-बढ़े भारत' कार्यक्रम शुरू
 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' अभियान

लौटाएगा लड़कियों को विद्यालय

💼 जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदों की स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर की गई घोषणा के मुताबिक मानव संसाधन विकास (एचआरडी) मंत्रालय ने स्कूलों में लड़कियों के शौचालय बनाने के लिए पहल शुरू कर दी है। इस काम के लिए मंत्रालय ने सरकारी और निजी कंपनियों की मदद लेने का फैसला किया है।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री स्मृति ईरानी ने मंगलवार को स्कूली शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता सुधारने के लिए 'पढ़े भारत-बड़े भारत' कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की। स्मृति ईरानी ने मंगलवार को राज्यों के शिक्षा सचिवों के साथ हुई बैठक के दौरान 'पढे भारत-बढ़े भारत' कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की। इस योजना के तहत स्कूलों में बच्चों को जल्दी से जल्दी लिखना, पढ़ना और समझना सिखाया जाएगा। साथ ही छात्रों की गणित विषय की समझ भी बेहतर करने की कोशिश की जाएगी। अब तक की गई विभिन्न समीक्षा में प्राथमिक कक्षाएं पास कर चुके छात्र भी इनमें बहुत कमजोर पाए गए हैं। ईरानी ने राज्यों के शिक्षा सचिवों को इस कार्यक्रम को अपने-अपने राज्यों में जल्द शुरू करने को कहा है। स्कूली शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को सुधारने के लिए. माँजुदा वित्त वर्ष के दौरान 2,352 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। बैठक. के बारे में शिक्षा सचिव आर भट्टाचायं ने बताया कि प्रधानमंत्री के भाषण के मुताबिक यह लक्ष्य रखा गया है कि देश में कोई भी ऐसा स्कूल नहीं रह जाए, जहां शौचालय नहीं हो। निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियां अपनी कारपोरेट सोशल रिस्पांसबिलिटी (सीएसआर) के तहत इस काम में मदद कर सकेंगी। ऐसी भागीदारी के लिए कंपनियों को हर तरह का जरूरी माहौल उपलब्ध करवाया जाएगा। ईरानी ने राज्यों को यह सुनिश्चित करने को भी कहा है कि लड़कियां अपनी शिक्षा पूरी कर सकें। इसके लिए 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढाओ' अभियान के तहत उन लड़कियों को दोबारा से स्कूल लाया जा रहा है, जिन्होंने किसी कारण से पढ़ोई शुरू नहीं की या बीच में छोड़ दी।



नई दिल्ली में मंगलवार को राज्य शिक्षा सचिवों के सम्मेलन के दौरान मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री स्मृति ईरानी। 🕫

बेकार पड़े दो करोड़ शौचालय

हुआ खुलासा

🔳 सुरेंद्र प्रसाद सिंह, नई दिल्ली

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जहां स्वच्छता को उच्च प्राथमिकता देते हुए लालकिले से इसका ऐलान करते है, वहीं सरकारी नासमझी की वजह से देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्री में बनाए गए दी

करोड़ से अधिक शौचालय बेकार पड़े है। पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय के कामकाज की समीक्षा में यह चौंकाने वाला खुलासा हुआ है। स्वच्छता अभियान को तेज करने के लिए सरकार इसमें आमूल परिवर्तन करने की सोच रही है।

समीक्षा के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शौचालयों के बेकार पड़े होने की वजह भी जानने की कोशिश की गई। पाया गया कि शौचालयों के

बनाने की लागत सिर्फ 4500 रुपये आंकी गई थी, जो पूरी तरह अव्यावहारिक थी। बाद के वर्षों में इस लागत के साथ मनरेगा को जोड़कर 10 हजार रुपये कर दिया गया। ग्रामीण विकास व पेयजल, स्वच्छता मंत्री नितिन गडकरी ने राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों व मंत्रालय के अफसरों से कहा है कि वे राज्यों की जरूरतों के हिसाब से शौचालय बनाने की अलग-अलग प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करें। समीक्षा के दौरान पाया गया कि देश के 17 करोड़ परिवारों में से 11 करोड़ परिवारों के पास शौचालय नहीं है। चौकाने वाला तथ्य यह भी है कि वर्ष 2012 तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शौचालयों के निर्माण का लक्ष्य जहां 1.2 करोड़ सालाना था, उसके बाद यह घटकर 50 लाख रह गया। लक्ष्य निर्धारण में की गई इस कमी को लेकर भी मंत्रालय के

पेयजल व अफसर चुप्पी साथे हुए हैं। हालांकि, दबी जुबान से कहा जा रहा है कि संप्रग सरकार में नियुक्त तत्कालीन पेयजल व स्वच्छता मंत्री गुजरात के भरत सिंह सोलंकी थे, जो कार्यालय मंत्रालय की समीक्षा में बढाई गई अनुदान राशि : सरकार ने

बढ़ाई गई अनुदान राशि : सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री मोदी के स्वच्छ भारत अभियान को भी गति प्रदान करने का फैसला किया है। पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता मंत्री नितिन गडकरी के

अनुसार, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के जिन घरों में शौचालय की सुविधा नहीं है, उन्हें इस काम के लिए 15 हजार रुपये का अनुदान दिया जाएगा। इसी प्रकार स्कूलों को 54 हजार रुपये और आंगनबाड़ी को 20 हजार रुपये की मदद दी जाएगी। साथ ही गडकरी ने शौचालय निर्माण की योजना से मनरेगा को अलग रखने की भी घोषणा की। पेयजल की समस्या से निपटने के लिए दो महीने के भीतर नया कार्यक्रम शुरू कर युद्धस्तर पर काम किया जाएगा।

Dainik Jagran (H), August 27, 2014, P. 7 (Toilet & Water Facility -Schools)

Govt to initiate awareness programmes against sexual offences in Delhi schools

Solbarn Rocky Singh

NEW DELHI: In an attempt to try out an innovative way of sensitizing children regarding sexual offences, the Delhi government is considering a proposal to create an awareness programmes about "good touch and bad touch" in all schools in the Capital. The programme could be imparted to the children through an audio-visual medium in the presence of counsellors so that no physical element is involved in explaining to the students, Additional Solicitor General Sanjay Jain suggested. the government to sensitize people especially, women and children about the nature of sexual offences and the stringent punishments provided against such offences, through publicity and mass awareness

programmes. Apart from the proposal, the Centre and Delhi government informed a bench of Justice Kailash Gambhir and Justice Sunita Gupta about other steps taken to create awareness on the issue of sexual offences.

pleasure over the "tardy and sluggish" pace of implementing steps saying, "at this rate the required results will not be achieved even in the next 20 years". It said that one or two

advertisements in any newspaper in a year or six months "will not suffice" as public awareness has to be "constant, on war footing and also at the grass-root level specially in 'jhuggi' clusters and other upto three years in prison, the HC said.

The Delhi government told the court that 'nukkad nataks' are being organised at various public places through the song and drama division of Information and Broadcasting

The campaign will be a part of the larger scheme of

The court directed the education department to ensure that "there is no scope for any physical handling of the children" in explaining the "good touch and bad touch" programme.

It, however, expressed dis-

crime prone areas". The court was distressed that people are not fully aware of the punishments provided for sexual offences. Not many will know that "voyeurism and stalking" has been made a crime under the Criminal law Amendment with punishment

Ministry

The other initiatives such as putting posters at metro stations, DTC buses, various intersections, inside metro trains to make citizens aware of the stringent punishments for committing any kind of severe offences.

While earlier the punishment aspect of sexual offences was not included in the publicity material, it has been included now, the Delhi government said.

Hindustan Times, August 26, 2014, P. 2 (Awareness Programme-Good Touch and Bad Touch)

Call to include road safety in school curriculum

Bindu Shajan Perappadan

NEW DELHI: Twenty children under the age of 14 die every day due to road accidents in India. Worse, child deaths in road accidents have increased in 2013 with a 9 per cent rise in road fatalities of female children. Child deaths due to road accidents are also four times higher than murder and infanticide.

While the figures point to a disturbing trend, Save LIFE Foundation, an independent advocacy group working around road safety and pro-tection of children while commuting, has demanded that the Central Board of Secondary Education and State Boards be mandated by law to include in their curriculum a school road, safety programme targeted at children.

According to the Save LIFE Foundation's Vidya Kapoor, at present the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, has no prescribed clauses for protection of children during commute.

"Only a Supreme Court judgment and AIS Standards (AIS-063:2005 Requirement for School Buses) regulate construction, maintenance and operation of school buses. Additionally, there are no statutes or guidelines for protection of children on the road while going to or coming



School children crossing a busy Delhi road. FILE PHOTO

from school. There are no regulations by which they are child-helmet or child seats requirements in India and adults treating the child's safety callously are rarely punished," added Ms. Kapoor.

Since children are vulnerable road users, there should be special rules and regulations to ensure their safety, noted a release issued by the Foundation.

Stating that globally children have special rules and curriculum.

protected, Ms. Kapoor said: "This could take the form of child restraints in cars, child seat and higher penalty for traffic offences involving children. Education awareness is one of the main lack-ing criterions for the alarming statistics today."

The group has demanded that the educational boards be directed to include road safety programme in school

The Hindu, August 17, 2014, P. 4 (Road Safety-School Curriculum)



को दंडित किया जा सकता

आंगनबाड़ी और प्ले स्कूलों में बच्चों ...

जबकि दोषी कर्मचारी या देखभाल करने वालों को भविष्य में बच्चों से संबंधित किसी भी संस्था में नौकरी नहीं मिल सकेगी। वहीं ममला उजागर होने पर ऐसी संस्था के प्रबंधक के जांच में सहयोग नहीं करने पर एक लाख तक के जुमाने के साथ कम से कम तीन साल तक की सजा हो सकती है। इस विधेयक पर संसद के अगले सत्र में चर्चा होगी। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय के सूत्रों के मुताबिक जेजे एक्ट शामिल सजा के प्रावधान पर मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने अपनी आपत्ति जताई थी। उसका



Amar Ujala (H), August 24, 2014, P. 1+IV

DCWC Newsclip

1.4 Girl Child/Child Sex Ratio/Female Foeticide (Child Sex Ratio-Haryana/Save the Girl Child/Female Foeticide/Girl Child Sex Ratio)



Rashtriya Sahara, August 28, 2014, P. 13 (Save the Girls Child)



पंजाब बॉर्डर के पास छोटा सा गांव है, प जहां करीब 1,800 लोग रहते हैं। यहां ज्यादातर लोग दलित पिछड़े वर्ग से हैं। गांव के सरपंच गुरकिरत सिंह इस बात से अनजान थे। उन्होंने प्रशासन को ब	जीन्स पहनने के हक में खाप रनबीटी न्यूज, जींद : हरियाणा में अलग महत्व रखने वाली कंडेला आप के प्रधान और खाप पंचायतों के राष्ट्रीय संयोजक टेकराम कंडेला ने कहा कि जीन्स पहनना और मोबाइल खना लड़कियों का मौलिक अधिकार
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Nav Bharat Times (H), August 12, 2014, P. 16 (*Child Sex Ratio-Haryana*)

Delhi govt gets newlyweds to take vow against female foeticide

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

New Delhi, 17 August

As newlyweds Tarun and Swati got their marriage registered, they took another vow to complement the ones that solemnised their union, one which made them promise that they "shall not indulge in female foeticide"

In a significant initiative, Delhi government is asking all newlyweds to take an oath that they will not indulge in female foeticide and will take care of the girl child just like they would of the boys. The initiative by Revenue Department which kick-started on August 9 has so far had four newlyweds taking the pledge.

"We have started administering the oath to the newlyweds who visit the additional district magistrates' offices to register their marriage after tying the knot.

female foeticide and encourage people to in the hope of a boy," Modi had said.

not opt for sonography to find out the sex of their children as that is illegal," said Som Naidu, ADM, Revenue Department.

But the official said that taking the pledge is not compulsory to get the marriage registered. "Couples do it voluntarily We just request them to take the oath. We give them the handout and each of them reads it (the oath) aloud to take the vow," he said.

The initiative is the brainchild of North District Magistrate Mona Srinivas.

The move is in sync with Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision. In his Independence Day speech, Modi drew attention to the skewed sex ratio in the country and appealed to the people to bring an end to female foeticide.

"Today sex ratio is 940 girls to 1,000 boys. Who is creating this imbalance? Not God. I want to appeal to the doctors not to kill the unborn girl child for money... I appeal "The idea is to create awareness against to mothers and daughters, don't kill girls

Stateman, August 18, 2014, P. 5 (Female Foeticide)



	I G GI	
852 लड़कियों का जन्म हुआ। हाड़ौती में लिंगानुपात में कोडी ^त	भारो तीन वर्षों में सोनोग्राफी	जारी हैं प्रयास
जिले की हालस संबंधे खराब रही। वर्ष 2011-12 के आंकड़ों पर गौर करें तो कोटा में 862 लड़कियों के जन्म का अनुपति था, जिसमें सुधार के बजाए कमी आने से खहा वर्ष 2012-13 में लड़कियों की संख्या घटकर 812 रह गई। नहीं बार्र में 963, ज्ञालालाड़ में 893 थी, जबके बंदी में वर्ष 2011-12 में 907	मशीनों पर हुई सख्ती के चलते भी बूंदी जिले सहित प्रदेश के अत्या दर्जन जिलों में अच्छे परिजान तजर आए। एक्टिव ट्रेकर लगान से कन्या भूण हत्था के मामलों में कमी आई है। इसके अलावा सरकार की शुभ लक्ष्मी योजना, जननी शिशु सुरक्षा योजना सहित अन्य योजनाओं का भी असर दिखा।	बीते कर्म में लिंग परीक्षण के मामली को लेकर सख्गी की गई है। सोनोग्राफी मधीलों पर एकिएव ट्रेकर लगाए हैं। सरकार की योजनप्रों से औ रनोगों में जाणरूवझ्ता उाई है। बूंदी जिले में दो कर्ष से रिपंजानुपात में कमी आई है। राजीव लोचन गौराम, जिल समनयक, प्रतिधीपलडीसे रोल दुंवी

Rajasthan Patrika August 21, 2014, P. 7 (Girl Child Sex Ratio)

दिल्ली में लिंगानुपात ८८६ से बढ़कर ८९५ पहुंचा राजधानी में १००० बेटों पर नौ बेटियां बढ़ गई

नई दिल्ली | वरिष्ठ संवाददाता

राजधानी में लड़के लड़कियों के बीच का भेदभाव अब कम हुआ है। लड़कियां बढ़ रही है और जन्मदर अनुपात नियंत्रित हो रहा है। सिर्फ एक साल के आंकड़ों से ये ताजा संकेत मिले हैं। 2013 में प्रति 1000 बेटों पर 9 बेटियों बढ़ गई है। वर्ष 2012 यह आंकड़ा 886 था, जो 2013 में बढ़कर 895 पर पहुंच गया है। दिल्ली सरकार की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 2001 में 1000 लड़कों पर केवल 809 लड़कियां थी। पांच साल के रिकार्ड बताते हैं कि इन सालों में लड़कियों की संख्या में कमी आई हैं।

रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक यह आंकड़ा 2008 में 1000 लड़कों परयह अनुपात 1004 लड़की तक पहुंच गया था। इसकी प्रमुख वजह लाडली योजना बताई गई थी। लेकिन इसके बाद से ही इसमें गिरावट आई थी। गिरावट 2012 तक रही है व इसके बाद यह बढ़ोतरी देखी गई है। यह रिपोर्ट विशेष सचिव बी.के. शर्मा ने तैयार की है। रिपोर्ट 2012 13 के आधार पर तैयार की गई है। इस दौरान 195226 लड़के (52.76 प्रतिशत) व लड़कियों 174774 (47.44 प्रतिशत) का जन्म हुआ है। इसमें 3.02 लाख (81.75 प्रतिशत) विभिन्न संस्थानों में और 0.68 लाख (18.25) बच्चे घर में जन्मे हैं। कुल 302453 बच्चों का जन्म हुआ, जिनमें से



Hindustan (H), August 23, 2014, P. 5 (*Sex Ratio*)



सेंटरों या अल्ट्रा साउंड केंद्रों में लागू होता वा जहां पर महिला को इमेजिंग सेंटर या अल्ट्रासांउड केंद्र पर बुलाने के बजाय डाक्टर यह मशीन लेकर उनके घर जाने लगे और वहीं पर इसकी सूचना सरकारी स्तर पर दी जाती थी। राज्य सरकारों ने इन्हीं केंद्रों व अरपतालों में अल्ट्रासांडड मशीनों को सूचीबद्ध कर इसकी जांचकर गुपवुप रिपोर्ट देना शुरू कर दिया। तमाम लिया और समय-समय पर इन्हीं मशीनों के रिकार्ड व 📕 स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय अल्ट्रासाउंड की प्रक्रिया को प्रयासों के बावजूद भी इस रैकट का भंडाफोड़ नहीं पा रहा है, डाक्टरों द्वारा किए गए अल्ट्रा सांठंड पर नजर रहती थी। क्योंकि इस तरह की मशीनों का कोई लेखा-जोखा नहीं है। पारदर्शी बनाने में जुटा प्रसव पूर्व लिंग जांच कानून का सख्ती से पालन इसलिए नहीं अब स्वास्य मंत्रालय ने न केवल इस तरह की मशोनों का 🔳 तिंग जांच रैकेट के खिलाफ अभियान, हो पाता था, क्योंकि डाक्टरों की मिलीभगत की वजह से इस डाटा तैयार करने का फैसला लिया है, बल्कि लिंग जांच के मोबाइल अल्ट्रासाउंड पर कसेगा शिकंजा कानून के तहत कार्रवाई करने वाली एजेंसियों को यह पता ही विरुद्ध नजर रखने वाली एजेंसियों के साथ उन संगठनों को 🔳 मोबाइल मशीनों द्वारा होने वाले अल्ट्रासाउंड नहीं लग पाता था कि कब और कहां किस गर्भवती महिला. भी जोड़ने का मन बनाया है जो महिला हितों व उनके का भी रखना होगा लेखा-जोखा का अल्टासाउंड हो गया और उसे यह भी बता दिया गया कि अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए संघर्ष करती रही है।

> Rastriya Sahara, August 19, 2014, P. 9 (*Female Foeticide*)

DCWC Newsclip



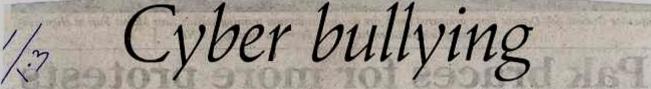
Hindustan Times, August 18, 2014, P. 7 (*Female Foeticide*) Jansatta, August 18, 2014, P. 4 (*Female Foeticide*)

DCWC Newsclip

1.5 Child Welfare -other issues (Registration-Child Adoption/Cyber Bulling)



Rajasthan Patrika (H), August 7, 2014, P. 8 (*Registration-Child Adoption*)



Exposure to the cyber world may have helped children expand their mental horizons but it has many downsides, the latest being cyber bullying. A concerned government and industry stakeholders are now taking steps to spread awareness and educate people to stop this turning into another modern-age malaise.

"Child bullying is becoming bigger with every passing day. Earlier such bullying was restricted to the classrooms and playgrounds only, but things have changed and the whole digital world is a playground now. Those small instances of 'making fun' in schools take a bigger proportion in the digital form and thus have a lot of negative impact on the child's psychology," Ritesh Chopra, Country Manager, Sales (India), Norton by Symantec, told IANS.

The government has also swung intoaction. Telecommunications and IT Minister ed for schoolchildren on making them aware about risks on Internet and adopting safe Internet browsing practices. In these programmes, around 710 workshops have been organised across the country covering a large number of organisations, schools, students and teachers," he said.

"A website (secureyourpc.in) for children, home users and elderly is available for safeguarding their computer systems and learning the risks on Internet," Prasad told the Pariiamentarians in reply to a question.

The government response came following a survey done by cyber space information protection expert Symantec that about 18 percent of children tave said they have been victim of bullying on the Internet. The sample size of the survey was 203 children.

Chopra said that these problems arise more often "when people cannot distinguish between the virtual and real worlds". "They tend to spend more time on devices. Children often tend to share personal information on social network sites that may invite bigger troubles. "Like if they are going for vacation, they share it on their social networking sites, which means they are letting the entire world know that the house will remain empty," Chopra said, adding that; "Just like you lock your doors at night, one should also log out of all the social media sites when they are not in use."

Citing examples of cyber bullying, he said there are many incidents when a child has taken photograph of a peer's report card who failed in a few subjects and posted that on social network sites.

"This eventually had a lot of negative impact on the psychology of the kid who failed," he said.

Mentioning the measures they were taking, Chopra said the first was spreading awareness about the issue among the people.

"We have gone to various schools to spread this awareness and also attended parents-teachers meetings to make them aware of the behavioural changes of the kids. 84 percent of parents in India did not feel that their child was being bullied online," he said.

According to a recent study by the industry body, Assocham, despite the gov-

Ravi Shankar Prasad recently told the Farliament that the government has implemented the Information Security Education Awareness (ISEA) programme including those conducted by Confederation of Indian Industry, Internet & Mobile Association of India and Data Security Council of India for security awareness and training in the area of information security. "Specific workshops have been conducternment's strict norms to prohibit chidren under 13 from joining social networking site, nearly 73 percent of children, aged 8-13, in Tier-I and II cities are using Facebook and other social networking sites, which can lead to negative obtcomes such as cyber bullying and online sexual abuse. Chopra noted that many children use their parents' mobile phones and lap tops to access Internet. – IANS

The Assam Tribune, August 20, 2014, P. 13 (*Cyber Bulling*)

DCWC Newsclip

2. Health and Nutrition issues

2.1 Child/Adolescent Health (Ebola/Tuberculosis/Diarrhoea/Rubella Vaccination Programme/Universal Immunisation Programme)



(Rubella Vaccination Programme)



wi ha ca tio prin co	g out of affected countries, here nearly 1,000 people ve died. The WHO stopped short of lling for global travel restric- ns, urging airlines to take strict ecautions but to continue fly- gto the area. And it called on untries and airports around c globe to be prepared to	countries worst hit by the "largest, most severe and most complex outbreak in the nearly four-decade history of this dis- ease". "I am declaring the current outbreak a public health emer- gency of global concern," Char said, stressing the "serious and unusual nature of the outbreak"
·ur	e giobe to be prepared to	unusual hature of the outoreak

The Pioneer, August 9, 2014, P. 12 (*Ebola*)

Ebola is a terrifying virus, no doubt, but it is far less contagious than the flu or tuberculosis, which makes its containment possible

EBOLA ALERTI



WHAT IS EBOLA? Ebola is a highly-contagious virus that breaks down the cell wall of blood vessels and triggers extensive internal and

external bleeding. The virus has killed 60% of those infected in the current



outbreak.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

Initial symptoms include sudden anset of fever, muscle pain, weakness, haadaches, a sore throat and vom ting and

diarrhoea. As the infection worsens, external and internal bleeding causes those infected to die from shock.

WHO'S AT RISK? Health workers, family mem-

bers and mourners who come in direct contact with infected bodies are the most at risk.

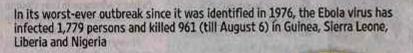
People can also get infected by handling solled clothing or bed sheets without protection.

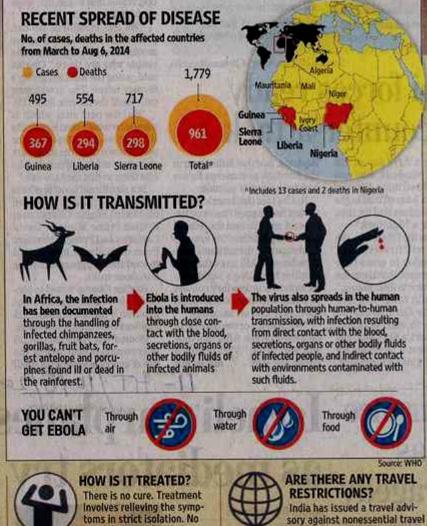
 In Africa, people also get the disease by eat-ing infected bushmeat, as Ebola can sicken animals including fruit bats, chimpanzees and anteiopes.



Anyone with symptoms should be treated in isolation by health workers in protective gear, such as masks and gloves.

Those who have had direct contact with an Ebola patient should take their temperature twice a day for three weeks, as the incubation period varies from 2-21 days. People with symptoms should be isolated and tested





to Guinea, Sierra Leone and

Liberia. People returning to India after trans-

iting through these countries should report

and tested.	are available for clinical use.	symptoms to airport authority.
HELPLINE in case of symptoms after travel to West Africa, call:	DELHI Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi Diat 011-23061469, 3205 and 1302	MUMBAI Jogeshwari trauma centre Kasturba Hospital 022-28224081 022-23027700

Several vaccines are being tested but none

licensed vaccine for Ebola

virus disease is available.

Hindustan Times, August 10, 2014, P. 15 (Ebola)

TB cases, deaths on a rise in older children

RTI REVEALS 74 teens succumbed to it in the last 3 years

KILLER DISEASE

The number of TB cases reported show

that children in the older age group are

Age-wise status of children who were diagnosed

more susceptible to the disease.

and died due to TB during 2011-2013

No. of cases

No. of draths

Sidhartha Dutta Sichartha dutta@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: More older children are falling prey to childhood tuberculosis (TB), an RTI query has revealed. A total of 124 childhood TB deaths were recorded in the past three years.

Year-wise, however, the total number of deaths has actually gone down.

The RTI plea revealed that the highest number of deaths (74) was recorded among children in the age group of 14-18. There were 35 deaths among children between 10 and 14 years. The one to 10-year group recorded 15 deaths in three years.

Similarly, the number of TB cases reported show that children in the older age group are more susceptible to the disease Of the total number of childhood tuberculosis cases (16,542)

in Delhi in three years, the high-est was recorded in the age group of 14-18 (8,989), followed by aged between 10 and 14 (4,450).

This means that incidence of tuberculosis almost doubles with increasing age.

"There is a sudden spurt in the prevalence as well as mortality among children in the age group of 10-14 years, which doubles in the age group of 14-18

5 1,941 0 812 350 3-6 year 1-3 year 6-10 year years," said Arvind Singh, a its and other environmental child rights activist, who filed factors," said Dr Anil Bansal, the RTI application. "Most children who are affected by tuberculosis live in slums and densely populated

conditions such as poor hygi-enic conditions, bad food hab-

areas. It is likely that children who were vaccinated lose their resistance power to the disease as they grow older and become prone to TB as they live in poor

member, Delhi Medical Council (DMC) "TB is both curable and preventable, hence an integrated approach for strengthening primary health care system. awareness among community,

74

8,898

14-18 year

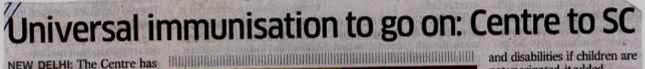
35

4,450

10-14 year

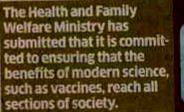
complete vaccination of children and community-based preventive strategies are required." added Singh.

Hindustan Times, August 4, 2014, P. 4 (Tuberculosis)

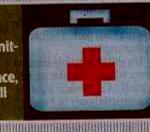


NEW DELHI: The Centre has told the Supreme Court it will continue to pursue its free programme as it was not only lifesaving for the 2.7 crore children born every year in the country but also helped them avoid discases like diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

In an affidavit, the Health and Family Welfare Ministry submitted that it was committed to ensuring that the benefit of modern scientific inventions, such as vaccines, reach all sections of society, irrespective of their buying capacity.



ted to reduction in child mortality as an estimated 14 lakh children below five years of age die annually due to various preventable causes. Immunisation



who had contended that the government must stop thepentavalent vaccination programme.

The pentavalent vaccine is a

and disabilities if children are not vaccinated, it added.

The government also pointed out that private practitioners charge Rs 6,000 for this vaccine, which would be beyond the reach of poor people. "At this enormous cost, the poor and the neediest are the ones whose children are deprived of this protection against illness, death and disability," it said.

It further said that the same pentavalent vaccine was used without any cause for concern in 85 countries globally and in various other combinations in 184 countries

the immunisation programme. Besides, it has been endorsed by Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Acad- emy of Paediattics.	reducing mortality and morbid- ity due to vaccine-preventable diseases," it said. The government was making its stand clear in response to a	whooping cough, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza type b—which lead to meningi- tis, pneumonia and otitis. To- gether, these infections cause a	54 deaths took place due to the pentavalent vaccine, terming it as "absolutely baseless and without any merit".
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Deccan Herald, August 19, 2014, P. 8 (Universal Immunisation Programme)



Dainik Jagran (H), August 20, 2014, P. 6 (Diarrhoea)



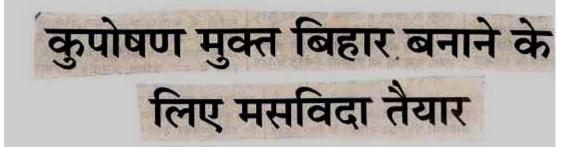
Dainik Jagran (H), August 20, 2014, P. 12



टीके पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। अभी देश में महज 65 फौसद बच्चों	सरकार	फीसद बच्चों तक ही पहुंच पाया है। टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम को रफ्तार देने
को ही सभी टीके लग पा रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के निर्देश के	करने वाले है।	के लिए मशहूर शख्सियतों, राजनीतिक और धार्मिक नेताओं को जोड़ने के
	योजना के मुताबिक अगले तीन	अलावा सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को भी शरीक करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया
चार नए टीके शामिल करने और	बच्चों तक सारे टीके पहुंचाने है।	है। प्रधानमंत्री ने पिछले महीने चार नए
इसकी पहुंच को विस्तार देने की तैयारियों में जुट गया है। मंत्रालय के	and all a second s	टीकों को सरकारी कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने का एलान किया था। इनमें
टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम में साझेदार पब्लिक हेल्थ फाउंडेशन ऑफ इंडिया	गया है। एक साल बाद इसकी रफ्तार को और तेज किया जाएगा।	रुबेला, ग्रेटावायरस के टीके पहली बार शुरू किए जाएंगे। जबकि,
(पीएनएफआइ) के वाइस प्रेसीहेंट (शोध और नीति) रमणन लक्ष्मी	लक्ष्मीनारायण के मुताबिक आने वाले दो महीने के अंदर यह तैयारियां पुरी	पोलियों के इंजेक्टेबल टीके पुराने डॉप की जगह लेंगे और जापानी
नारायण 'दैनिक जामरण' से बातचीत में बताते हैं कि इसकी पहुंच को बढ़ाने	कर इसका एलान कर दिए जाने की उम्मीद है। अगर यह लक्ष्य हासिल	इंसेफेलाइटिस (जेई) के टीके इस बीमारी के प्रभाव वाले इलाके में अब
के प्रयास ऐतिहासिक रफ्तार हासिल	किया जा सका, तो सालाना एक लाख	वयस्कों को भी लगाए जाएंगे।

Dainik Jagran (H), August 21, 2014, P. 18

DCWC Newsclip



पटना, 10 अगस्त (भाषा)। बाल कुपोषण दर को 2018 तक घटाकर 20 फीसद करने के लिए राज्य पोषण नीति बनाने का निर्णय किया गया है और इसके तहत बिहार सरकार के समाज कल्याण विभाग ने बाल कुपोषण मुक्त बिहार 2014-18 का अंतिम मसविदा तैयार कर लिया है।

समाज कल्पाण विभाग के प्रधान सचिव अमरजीत सिन्हा ने बताया कि राज्य पोषण नीति के अंतर्गत तैयार किए गए बाल कुपोषण मुक्त बिहार के माध्यम प्रदेश में मानव विकास मिशन के तत्वावधान में बच्चों के बीच कुपोषण की समस्या के हल को प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

2006 के एक आंकड़े के मुताबिक बिहार में प्रत्येक 100 बच्चों में औसतन लंबे समय से लंबाई नहीं बढ़ने के शिकार है। ऐसे बच्चों की संख्या 50 है। बुखार, दस्त, निमोनिया या उससे अधिक बातक रोग यथा टीबी या खसरा के बाद पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं करने से शरीर का विकास रुकने के शिकार बच्चों की संख्या है। इन दोनों कारणों के कारण कम वजन होने के शिकार बच्चों की संख्या 55 थी।

2010 में बिहार के 38 जिलों में से 23

जिलों में कराए गए एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार राज्य में प्रत्येक 100 बच्चों में लंबाई नहीं बढ़ने के शिकार बच्चों की सबसे अधिक संख्या 65 किशनगंज जिला में पाई गई जबकि इनकी सबसे कम संख्या 43 कैमूर जिले में थी। सर्वेक्षण के मुताबिक प्रत्येक सौ बच्चों में विकास रुक जाने से पीड़ित बच्चों की सबसे अधिक संख्या 15 जमुई जिले में और सबसे कम सात मधुबनी जिले में थी।

सिन्हा ने बताया कि 2010 के एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार बिहार में प्रत्येक 100 बच्चों में कम वजन के बच्चे सबसे अधिक 59 औरंगाबाद जिला में और सबसे कम 34 बेगूसराय जिले में पाए गए थे।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस संख्या में मौसम के अनुसार बदलाव आता है। जाड़े की तुलना में गर्मा के मौसम में कुपोषण के शिकार बच्चों की संख्या में बढोतरी उन्हें अधिक दस्त होने और कम खाने से होती है।

कुपोषण में वृद्धि उम्र के हिसाब से बढ़ती है। उदाहरण के लिए एक महीने के दस बच्चों में से एक या दो लंबाई नहीं बढ़ने के शिकार पाए गए पर दो साल की आयु तक पहुंचने में इसकी संख्या बढ़ कर छह से सात हो गई। नेशनल फैमली हेल्य सर्वे (एनएफएचएस 3) के आंकड़े के अनुसार बिहार में 2006 में कम बजन वाले बच्चों (शून्य से 59 महीने के आयु वर्ग) जिनकी संख्या 55 फीसद थी, उसे मानव विकास मिशन के तहत इस साल के अंत तक घटा कर 42 फीसद तक किया जाना है और 2015 और 2016 में घटा कर क्रमश: 37 व 33 और 2017 में उसे 30 फीसद से कम किए जाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

नेशनल फैमली हेल्थ सबैं (एनएफएचएस 3) के आंकड़े के अनुसार बिहार में 2006 में 15 से 49 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में खून की कमी की शिकार महिलाएं जिनकी संख्या 67 फीसद थी, उसे मानव विकास मिशन के तहत इस वर्ष के अंत तक घटा कर 49 फीसद किया जाना है और 2015 और 2016 में घटा कर क्रमश: 43 और 38 व 2017 में उसे 34 फीसद से कम किए जाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

बाल कुपोषण मुक्त बिहार के अंतिम मसविदे के अनुसार राज्य में बच्चों को कुपोषण से मुक्त करने के लिए जो कुछ भी किया जाना है वह उनके दो साल की आयु तक

पहुंचने के पहले करना होगा नहीं तो उसके बाद काफी देर हो जाएगी। सिन्हा ने बताया कि मानव विकास मिशन बिहार सरकार का अनूठा प्रयास है जिसके तहत राज्य के प्रत्येक नागरिक का विकास किया जाना है।

मिशन का मानना है कि व्यक्ति के संपूर्ण विकास के लिए पोषण, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, खाद्य सुरक्षा, स्वच्छ पानी, शौचालय, आजीविका के साथ उसके सशक्तीकरण के साथ लैंगिक और सामाजिक असमानता को दूर किया जाना जर्स्श है। मिशन के अंगोकार किए गए मानव विकास के 23 मानकों में से आधे पोषण से जुड़े है।

बिहार में मिशन को मंत्रिपरिषद की उप समिति का दर्जा हासिल है और इसके पदेन अध्यक्ष प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री और इससे संबंधित विभाग के मंत्री इसके सदस्य है। मानव विकास के मानकों में पोषण की केंद्रित भूमिका को देखते हुए बिहार सरकार मानव विकास मिशन के तत्वावधान में एक राज्य पोषण नीति तैयार कर रही है और राज्य सरकार ने बाल कुपोषण दर को 2018 तक घटा कर 20 फीसद करने के लिए राज्य में एक अभियान छेड़ने का निर्णय लिया है।

Jansatta (H), August 11, 2014, P. 7 (*Malnutrition-Bihar*)

DCWC Newsclip



The Assam Tribune, August 9, 2014, P. 8 (*Breast Feeding*)

DCWC Newsclip



Nav Bharat Times (H), August 3, 2014, P. 5 (Breast Feeding)

Breast cancer cases likely to go up, says expert

BANGALORE, DHNS: Breast cancer, among women, is expected to increase by 2020, according to Dr Anthony V Pais, Chief of Breast Oncology Service, Mazumdar Shaw Medical Centre.

Briefing reporters, here on Friday, he said that breast cancer is the most common form of cancer among women in Bangalore where incidence rate is 30.7 per cent for every lakh of population. Observing that according to Indian Council of Medical Research for every eight lakh population, among urban India, there is incidence rate of 22-26 per cent developing breast cancer. Stating that this had to do with lifestyles where Indian women's age of developing breast cancer tentatively be-

gins at 47 whereas in the West it is 10 years later. Twenty years ago, girls entered menstrual cycle at 18-19, but now children as young as 10 start their cycles. With more estrogens developing at early age, there is tendency of women developing breast cancer, he added.

Noting that breast reconstructive surgeries are conducted in sophisticated manner and safe with no additional cost, plastic surgeon Dr Ashok Kaul, said it is awareness that is required.

Incidentally, Brascon 2014 (Breast Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgeons), organised at Sparsh Hospital, will see over 150 delegates and doctors from across the world attending the threeday event.

Deccan Herald, August 9, 2014, P. 2 (Breast Cancer)



Rashtriya Sahara (H), August 26, 2014, P. 7 (*Hepatitis-B*)

DCWC Newsclip



Dainik Jagran (H), August 23, 2014, P-IV (Breast Feeding)



करना प्राथमिकता

समिति जो भी

सिफारिशे देगी उन्हे

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य

नीति का हिस्सा बनाया जाएगा। नई

स्वास्थ्य नीति युवा शहरी महिलाओं

में प्रजनन संबंधी बीमारियों की बढती

हर्षवर्धन ने कहा कि मातृ मृत्युदर कम करना, महिलाओं के पोषण स्तर में सुधार लाना और मां और बच्चे के विकास कार्यक्रमों में मजबूती लाना उनके मंत्रालय की मुख्य हर्षवर्धन ने कहा कि आधुनिक जीवन शैली की बढ़ती हुई चुनौतियें से हमारा मंत्रालय चिंतित है। काम के तनाव, खाने-पीने और सोने को गलत आदतों का प्रभाव हमारे जीवन पर पढ़ रहा है जो कई बीमारियों को ला रहा है। सामाजिक-धार्मिक और परोपकारी समूहों को इस संकट ने मुकाबला करने में सरकार की

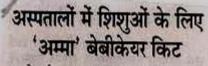
हाल ही नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेंटल हेल्थ एण्ड न्यूरो साइंस बेंगलूरु ने नशीली दवाओं और शराब की शिकार महिलाओं के लिए विशेष	उन्होंने योग की तरफ इशारा करते हुए कहा कि योग विश्व को भारत की देन है और यह शरीर को ठीक रखने का सबसे अच्छ तरीका है। इसमे मानसिक शांति और ध्यान केंद्रित करने की शक्ति मिलती है।
	मेंटल हेल्थ एण्ड न्यूरो साइंस बेंगलूरु ने नशीली दवाओं और शराब की

Rajasthan Patrika (H), August 29, 2014, P. 14 (*Woman Health*)

2.5 Health and Nutrition -other issues (e-Healthcare Service//World Breast Feeding Week/ Health Facilities for Everyone/Vaccine against Rotavirus/Abortion Death/Kala-azar)



The Statesman, August 13, 2014, P. 6 (e-Healthcare Service)



चेन्नई, 12 अगस्त (भाषा)। राज्य संचालित अस्पतालों में नवजात शिशुओं की माताओं को अपने बच्चे की देखभाल में सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए तमिलनाडु की सरकार ने 'अम्मा' बेबीकेयर किट्स देने की घोषणा की है। विधानसभा में मुख्यमंत्री जयललिता ने कहा, सरकार 67 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा राशि खर्च करेगी जिससे सिर्फ इस वर्ष 6.7 लाख से ज्यादा शिशुओं को लाभ मिलेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि एक हजार रुपए का यह किट नवजात शिशु के लिए तोइफा होगा जिसमें कि 16 चीजें मौजूव रहेगी। इस किट में एक तौलिया, बच्चे का कपड़ा, बच्चे का बिस्तर, सुरक्षा के लिए नेट, नैपकिन, सौ एमएल बोतल का बच्चे का तेल, 60 एमएल शैंपू, थैली, साबुन का बॉक्स, एक साबुन, नेल क्लिपर, खिलौना और एक झुनझुना के साथ शिशु की मां के लिए 250 एमएल का एक हैडवॉश लिक्विड और 100 ग्राम का एक साबुन मौजुद रहेगा।

World Breast Feeding Week observed

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

DIBRUGARH, Aug 20-The city branch of Indian Academy of Paediatrics (IAP) held an educational programmes recently to spread the knowledge and awareness about Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) Week and World Breast Feeding Week 2014, amongst the paediatricians and general public. The World ORS Day was celebrated with a CME programme recently in which senior paediatrician and Professor

prevention and treatment. The session was chaired by the Head of the Pediatrics, AMCH, Prof P Dowerah.

An awareness programme on ORS along with demonstration of ORS preparation was held for the patient's relatives in the department of Pediatrics, AMCH. It was followed by the role played by the post graduate students in the department and distribution of GNM School of Nursing. Dr leaflets about ORS use in Bor- Aditi Baruah, president IAP, bari Bus Station at AMC gate. Dibrugarh city participated in

rhoea Control Programme), Feeding Week among mothers of patients admitted to paediatries ward and also antenatal mothers admitted to Obstetrics and Gynae department. Awareness on breast feeding was also held among the para medical and nursing staff at the Railway Hospital.

Lectures on the subjects were also delivered to the 3rd year MBBS students at AMCH and to the students at

गुणवत्ता	ही में सरकार द्वारा उचित मूल्य प वाले बीज किसानों और आम जनता क	ì
उपलब्ध	कराने के लिए 'अम्मा' सीड्स, व	व
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फार्मेसिज	', और सब्सिडी ' अम्मा साल्ट' की तज	f
पर इसक	ो घोषणा की गई है। कम लागत वाल	ĥ
पहल 'अ	म्मा कैरीन ' और ' अम्मा मिनरल वाटर	ł
को लाभी	लोगों का एक बड़ा वर्ग उठा रहा है	1
जयललित	त को उनकी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता औ	Ŧ
TITI	अण्मा के रूप में संबोधित करते है।	

Pediatrics, Dr DK Patgiri	A banner about ORS in local	a live radio programme dur-
spoke about the relevance of	language was also hung in Tha-	ing the week-long observance
ORS in dehydration with spe-	nachariali.	of Oral Rehydration Solution
cial emphasis	- Other programmes includ-	(ORS) Week and World Breast
on IDCP (Intensified Diar,	ed awareness of World Breast	Feeding Week 2014.

Jansatta (H), August 13, 2014, P. 9 (Amma-Baby care Kit)

The Assam Tribune, August 21, 2014, P. 9 (World Breast Feeding Week)

Health and Nutrition-other issue

PM wants health insurance for all

AGENDA Health ministry has been working on reforms to entail affordable health facilities for everyone

Chetan Chauhan

NEW DELHI: Prime Minister Narendra Modi has called a meeting on health reforms this week in which the format of the health insurance for all, setting up medical colleges in each district and a three year BSc course in community health are likely to be discussed.

Improving public health facilities had been high on PM Modi's agenda and health minister Harsh Vardhan has been working on series of reforms that entails to provide affordable health to all. The government has announced the setting up of All India Institute of Medical Sciences in different states and improving health infrastructure.

But government sources said the meeting of all dealing with health, including department of pharmaceuticals, have been called with an idea to take the agenda ahead.

The Prime Minister's Office has asked Planning Commission secretary Sindhushree Kullar to make a presentation on the reforms that can unclog the health sector.

One of the major issues to be discussed at the meeting would be health insurance for all. Sources said the government was looking at a proposal of nominal premium for health insurance that would cover treatment for widespread ailments like diabetes, cardiac and cancer. "The aim is to provide a basic minimum health insurance cover to all. The rate of the premium for the middle clàss could be dependent on one's income. But for the poor it would be very nominal," a government official said.

Another issue likely be flagged is the growing shortage of health. personnel in rural India. There are just 0.64 doctors and 1.44 nurses for 1.000 Indians. The ratio halves for rural India with a large number of health personnel working in urban areas. Although the number of health personnel has increased the demand for medical treatment has also risen with improvement income in recent years, says a government paper for the 12th five year plan.

To meet the growing demand, the government wants to set up a medical college in each district with the help of state governments in coordination with the upgraded district hospitals. Modi is also keen to initiate

three year BSc course in community health which failed to take-off during the previous UPA regime because of resistance by the Medical Council of India claiming that it would create a workforce of "half-baked"

brushed aside such concerns saying the pass-outs would work as community health workers and not doctors. The officials expect reforms at the meeting.

doctors The government has, however, a go ahead to many of these

NEW PLAN OF ACTION

- Govt is looking at a proposal of nominal premium for health insurance that would cover treatment for widespread ailments like diabetes, cardiac and cancer
- The rate of the premium for the middle class could be dependent on one's income But for the poor it would be very nominal
- Growing shortage of health personnel in rural India
- Setting up of a medical college in each district with the help of state governments that would function in coordination with the upgraded district hospitals
- Se Ing up of a 3-year Bachelor of Science (BSc) course in community health

Hindustan Times, August 6, 2014, P. 10 (Health Facilities for Everyone)



STAFF REPORTER

GUWAHATI, Aug 17 - The Assam State AIDS Control Society (ASACS) has decided to sensitize government and private hospitals in the wake of a few recorded instances of alleged discriminatory approaches to HIV-positive patients.

This would be for the first time that all the hospitals, be it civil or PHC, would be sensitized on AIDS discrimination under a single programme.

The drive, aimed at sensitizing hos-

tals located in Guwahati are no exceptions. Recently, a doctor at the Guwahati Medical College and Hospital (GMCH) had allegedly discriminated against a 32-year-old HIV-positive patient and even tried to persuade him to go to a private clinic and also resorted to 'inordinate delay' in his treatment.

The shocking matter came to the notice of the Assam State AIDS Control Society and the Assam Network of Positive People, an organization working for AIDS awareness in Assam.

The patient, an employee of a school located some kilometres from Guwahati, had come to the GMCH to get his appendix operation done. But, he got the shock of his life when a doctor instead persuaded him to go to a private clinic after coming to know that he was a HIV-positive patient, said Jahnavi Goswami of Assam Network of Positive People, while talking to

this reporter.

"I finally called up the GMCH authorities recently to redress the issue," Goswami said.

"The patient was made to struggle a lot and finally, after our intervention, a date, sometime in September, has now been fixed," she rued.

"The question, however, is not about the delay, but about the attitude of doctors," Goswami said, adding that many cases go unreported and the HIVpositive patients are subjected to such maltreatment. 22

She went on to say that not too long ago, a nearly 60-year-old woman of a lower Assam district was subjected to 'discrimination and humiliation' at the hospital after she had tested HIVpositive. Later, though, it came to light that test report itself was false. "We had also written to the GMCH authorities about it," she said.

sensitive enough, the victims are normally very reluctant to move the police against such discrimination," she rued.

Additional project director of the ASACS, Dr PN Talukdar, too, confirmed that the Nalbari case did come to his notice and he had spoken to the Superintendent of the GMCH to resolve the issue.

"It was around seven days back that the matter came to my notice and I acted upon it," Dr Talukdar said.

However, GMCH Superintendent Dr Ramen Talukdar, when contacted,

pital set-ups in Assam, came in the event of cases of alleged discriminatory approach by medical staff members, is going to begin from next month, said Dr PK Das, additional director of ASACS, while talking to The Assam Tribune.

Many believe that it is not just the hospitals in rural areas that are bitten by the discrimination bug. The hospi-

"As the police stations too are not

refuted the allegations of discrimination and claimed that no incident of discrimination could take place and that all patients are treated equally.

"The question of discrimination does not arise. So many HIV-positive cases are treated here, including HIVpositive pregnant women," he pointed out.

The Assam Tribune, August 18, 2014, P. 7 (AIDS Control Society)

DCWC Newsclip

DAVP17102/13/0004/1415

www.mohfw.nic.in



NEW VACCINES AGAINST ROTAVIRUS DIARRHOEA AND RUBELLA BEING INTRODUCED

- Vaccines against rotavirus and rubella will significantly reduce child deaths and rescue lakhs of children from crippling disabilities.
- Introduction of injectable polio vaccine (single dose) along with the existing oral polio drops will expedite global progress towards polio eradication.
- Benefits of the vaccine against Japanese Encephalitis will also be extended to adults in high priority areas.
- First ever indigenous rotavirus vaccine developed under public-private partnership led by Ministry of Science and Technology & Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Addition of new vaccines will prevent an estimated 1 lakh deaths and 10 lakh hospitalizations each year.

> The Pioneer, August 11, 2014, P. 2 (*Vaccine against Rotavirus*)

Issued in public interest by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India

DCWC Newsclip

HARSH VARDHAN LAUNCHES NEW ANTI-TOBACCODRIVE SUNITA CAMPAIGN WARNS AGAINST USE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE New Delhi, 7 August

Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare Dr Harsh Vardhan today launched a new anti-tobacco mass media campaign called Sunita, which is designed to warn people about the devastating health hazards of using smokeless tobacco.

"Every minute we are losing precious lives due to tobacco consumption. As a doctor and the Union health minister I urge people to understand that any form of tobacco consumption, bidi, guthka, khaini, etc., is extremely hazardous to health and can directly or indirectly lead to death. The tobacco lobby in India is very strong, and through this campaign we want to reach out to our country's children, youth and women and warn them about the health and economic impact of using tobacco," said Dr Harsh Vardhan.

The minister urged Chief Ministers of various states to pass necessary orders or notification under Regulation 2.3.4 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, to implement the ban on all forms of processed, flavoured, scented chewing tobacco, whether going by the name or form of gutka, zarda, etc.

Sunita will also be one of the anti-tobacco ads that will be screened in cinemas and theatres under the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) Film Rule.

The 30-second advertisement has been translated into 17 languages and will run for five weeks nationally on all government and private TV and radio channels in every state, through the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP).

It is the story of a 27-yearold wife and mother, Sunita Tomar, who develops oral



Union health and family welfare minister Harsh Vardhan honours a cancer survivor Sunita Tomar at the launch of "SUNITA' and the 'Resource Website' under the National Tobacco Control Programme in New Delhi on Thursday. «SNS

cancer after using smokeless tobacco. She lives in a small town in Madhya Pradesh with her husband, a truck driver, her 12 and 13year old sons, and her parents-in-law.

The ad shows Sunita before and after an operation to remove the cancerous growth and a part of her mouth. She describes howhappy she was before tobacco took its terrible toll on her health and her appearance and how she never expected to develop oral cancer.

The ad closes with a warning against using tobacco. This Public Service Announcement (PSA) was developed by the Ministry of Health with technical assistance from World Lung Foundation.

"Sunita's experience demonstrates that there is a real need for this campaign, as many people aren't aware of the real dangers of smokeless tobacco and never think they might develop oral cancer as a result of their habit. Tobacco does not discriminate; its use can destroy the health and happiness of anyone, even a young woman with significant family responsibilities, like Sunita. We are sure that people across India will relate to Sunita's story and realise it could happen to them or someone they love, and applaud her courage in sharing her story to help others," said Dr Nandita Murukutla, Country Director, World Lung Foundation.

Dr Pankaj Chaturvedi, a senior cancer surgeon from Tata Memorial Hospital, where Sunita was treated, added, "The patients we treat are a constant reminder that tobacco is deadly in both cigarette and smokeless forms. We need to do more to raise awareness of that fact. What is particularly distressing is that people have been misled by the tobacco industry to believe that smokeless tobacco can play a role in dental health. Sunita thought she was looking after her teeth, not harming her health, but there is no safe level of tobacco use. We are confident that powerful campaigns such as Sunita can have a huge impact on increasing awareness of the real harms of smokeless tobacco use and help to build support for a muchneeded ban on smokeless tobacco products."

According to The Tobacco Atlas, 33 per cent of men and 18 per cent of women use smokeless tobacco in India – one of the highest levels of prevalence in the word.

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS-India) identifies that 27.5 crore people use any form of tobacco in India.

A 2004 study found that many students in India use tobacco products as dentifrice, in spite of a 1992 law banning the use of tobacco in toothpaste or tooth powder. This reflects the widespread misconception in India that tobacco is good for teeth and some manufacturers package and market their smokeless tobacco products as dental care products. Female tobacco users can be particularly susceptible to these messages; one study in an area of Kerala found that over 90 per cent of female tobacco users started using tobacco because of tooth-related problems. Research has shown that

mass media campaigns are one of the most effective means to encourage people to stop using tobacco. Hardhitting campaigns can compel tobacco users to quit, increase knowledge of the health risks of tobacco use, and promote behaviour change in both smokers and non-smokers.

The Statesman, August 8, 2014, P. 5 (New Anti-Tubacco Campaign)

Abortion deaths a cause for concern

Bindu Shajan Perappadan

NEW DELHI: The city has reported over a lakh medical termination of pregnancy and 32 registered deaths due to abortions in its government hospitals since 2008. This has been revealed in a Right to Information reply that confirms that over 50 termination of pregnancy is carried out daily in the Capital. While there is no data on

how many of those undergoing abortions are minors or unmarried women/girls; deaths during abortions carried out in government hospitals - have never dipped to anything less than four women a year since 2008.

The applicant, R. H. Bansal, in his query to the Delhi Health Department had asked about the number of abortions happening in the State government hospitals year-wise since 2008. He also sought information on how many of the abortions performed were legal, where those who got the abortions out. were married, unmarried or minors, and the number of deaths caused due to abortions.

A LAKH LIVES TERMIN BEFORE BIRTH	ATED More than 50 termination of pregnancy are carried ou daily in Delhi
SINCE 2008, DELHI HAS REP TERMINATION OF PREGNAM	ORTED OVER I LAKH MEDICAL
YEAR-WISE DATA	DEATHS DUE TO ABORTIONS
2008-09 (40,238 abortions	SINCE 2008 : 32
were carried out)	YEAR-WISE
2009-10 (13,850 abortion	2008-09 - 8
were done)	2009-10 - 4
2010-11 (15,157 cases)	2010-11 - 5
2011-12 (10,406 cases)	2011-12 - 5
2012-13 (10,672)	2012-13 - 6
2013-14 (9,966 cases),	2013-14 - 4

said that they "did not have information on the martial status and age of those who got abortion done at its hospitals", they have given data on the number of abortions and deaths caused since 2008.

The data reveals that the number of the legally-terminated pregnancies in government facilities has remained in thousands each year and from 2008 to 2014 over a lakh abortions have been carried

Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is legal and it allows abortion on medical grounds, including abnormal-While Health Department ities in the foetus, contracep-

tive failure, and risk to the mother's physical and mental health.

Rajhans Bansal, the activist who filed the RTI, warned that while the number of the legal abortions taking place in government hospitals is high, the government should put in place checks and balances to ensure that people should not use medical grounds as an alibi for sex-selective abortion".

City doctors said that for MTP patients the most common reasons cited include medical complications, limiting family size, and spacing pregnancies. But, they said sex determination could not be completely ruled out as a reason.

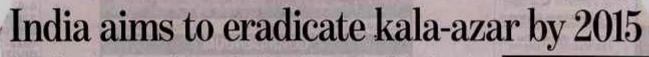
"We cannot rule out that sex-selective abortions happen in small clinics in the city and nursing homes which operate illegally," said Delhi Medical Association member Anil Bansal, who has been campaigning against quacks in the city.

He said that governmentrun institutions cannot carry out illegal abortions. "There are several checks and balances at every level to prevent or encourage such practice." he added.

The Medical Council of India has, meanwhile, through a notice, stated that the general public as well as those worsing in the area of medical care should inform the medical council concerned in case they come across any unethical act or medical misconduct

(commission/cuts/advertisements/illegal abortions/unnecessary investigation, and nexus with drug companies). "Medical councils should immediately approach and lodge a complaint with the appropriate medical council,"/ the notice said.

The Hindu, August 24, 2014, P. 5 (Abortion Death)



Sanchita Sharma

sanchiteshamaethindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Using a single-dose drug for treatment and independent experts to monitor implementation are part of the Centre's new roadmap to eliminate kala-azar (visceral leishmaniasis or black fever) by 2015.

The parasite, which spreads between humans through the bite of an infected sandfly, attacks the immune system and can kill, if not treated.

Kala-azar is the second-larges: perasitic killer after malaria worldwide, causing an estimated 2 lakh new infections each year. Since humans are the only hosts of the parasite, early detection and treatment makes elimination achievable. India accounts for half of the new infections, with the disease flourishing in 54 districts - 33 in Bihar, 4 in Jharkhand, 11 in West Bengal and 6 in eastern UP. "India has set its elimination

target to lower infection to one per 10,000 at the block level in the 54 affected districts," said Union health minister Harsh Vardhan. Much of the diagnosis, man-

agement and monitoring will be done through "active surveillance" using health workers and volunteers trained for polio eradication. The new guidelines recommend everyone with fever for more than two weeks and an enlarged liver and/or spleen to be tested using a dipstick test. For people with a past history for kala-azar but who test negative using the dipstick test, lab confirmation of spleen and bone marrow samples at a district hospital will be done.

Only people with confirmed diagnosis are treated since all infected do not develop the disease. "New infections have seen a drop by 58% and deaths by 75% between 2011 and 2013. Early diagnosis and using a single-dose drug called liposomal amphotericin (LAMB) given intravenously has helped," Vardhan said.



2008 33.59 *All infections do not progress into foll-blown disease Source: Ministry of bealth & family welfare

Hindustan Times, August 29, 2014, P. 13

(Kala-azar)

3. Women/Gender issues

3.1 Women Empowerment (Mahila Bank/ Female Commando-Delhi Metro/Women Reservation -Police Force)



The Asian Age, August 2, 2014, P. 13 (Female Commando-Delhi Metro)



Rashtriya Sahara (H), August 4, 2014, P. 11

(Women Reservation-Police Force)

'Provide 33 per cent reservation to women in police'

SNS & PTI New Delhi, 3 August

Inspired by Gujarat government, the Centre has urged all the states to provide 33 per cent reservation for women in their police forces to effectively deal with cases of sexual violence and crime against women.

Women and Child Development Minister Maneka Gandhi has written to Chief Ministers of all states to take inspiration from Gujarat's recent decision to enforce 33 per cent reservation for women in the police force.

"I wrote a letter to every single Chief Minister, saying that please replicate it," Ms Gandhi said while expressing resolve to put in place effective mechanism to deal with cases of violence against women. Last month, Gujarat Chief Minister Ms Anandiben Patel had announced that her government would enforce 33 per cent reservation for

women in the police force

as part of efforts to empow-

er them.Officials in the Ministry of Women and Child Development said they think increase in number of women police force would encourage the victims to lodge complaints and will also help proper investigation.

Ms Gandhi also told PTI in an interview that her Ministry was contemplating a series of measures, including plugging the loopholes in implementation of the Integrated Child Development Scheme across the country.

The Minister said the government was also mulling steps to ensure protection to the older people like in disputes relating to properties through amendment in the Domestic Violence Act or by other measures.

"I strongly feel that older people have no protection from their families," said Ms Gandhi while giving examples of harassment of the older people by their sons and daughter-in-laws in cases relating to property.

The Statesman, August 4, 2014, P. 6 (Women Reservation-Police Force)



Rajasthan Patrika (H), August 30, 2014, P. 1 (Women Empowerment)

DCWC Newsclip



Rajasthan Patrika (H), August 22, 2014, P. 8

Mahila Bank to have 25% presence in rural areas

Meena Menon

NEW DELHI: From seven hranches in December 2013, the Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB) is now looking to cross 80 this year with new other places.

antee. They only have to enterprises are also its take an insurance policy un- clients.

der the government's Credit Guarantee Fund Trust na coming at an opportune Scheme and pay an annual moment, the Bank which premium, says Maya M.C., deputy general manager (reones in Kochi, Dholpur and source mobilisation), BMB. Lending to self-help

With the Jan Dhan Yojawas launched in November 2013 wants to have a 25 per cent presence in rural areas. It has a modest Rs. 5 crore we opened 7000 accounts," Ms. Maya said.

The bank was mooted in the 2013 budget and while it is aimed at facilitating credit for women, it has not closed its doors to men. The deposit portfolio is open to both men and women and while

which works with, 26,000 women.

With simplified KYC norms, all you need is a declaration if you want to open an account, The last mega camp in Govindpuri in New Delhi recently drew thousands of people and the bank

It already has a presence in 23 States. The Bank is slowly emerging as a chief option for women to get credit on easier terms than commercial banks. It lends money to women who set up small businesses, beauty parlours, day care centres and home-based initiatives and customers get up to Rs. I crore without a credit guar-	its micro financing and among others it is helping women buy sewing ma- chines and cycle rickshaws in Lucknow, a self-help group of Muslim women who do a daily business of selling omelettes and bread near R.K. Puram in the cap- ital and a chapatti-making	the bank relies on mobilisa- tion camps and word of mouth to attract customers. Recently before its branch opens in September first week in Dholpur near Agra, a meeting was held with people from 28 nearby villa- ges."It will be a brick and mortar branch and the idea	the bank prefers to give loans to women and educat- ed home workers, 13 per cent of its clientele are men. The Bank also lends to Non Banking Financial Compa- nies and one of them is Mo- mo Rangoli which works in home-based businesses and retail products for women. In Madurai too it has given loans to Dhan Foundation	canvassed 25,000 accounts. The bank gives ATM cards and since 90 per cent of the customers have mobile phones, phone banking is al- so an option. Housing loans get 0.25 per cent off if you are a wom- an. "No woman should come to our bank and go back empty-handed," Ms. Maya noted.
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The Hindu, August 31, 2014, P. 11 (Mahila Bank)

State for compulsory registration of marriages: Minister

BANGALORE: The State government is keen on making registration of marriages compulsory and has referred the Karnatakn Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions). Act, 1976 to the State Law Commission to suggest amendments to the legislation to ensure its effective implementation, Law Minister T B Jayachandra said on Friday.

Speaking to reporters in Bangalore, Jayachandra said though the 1976 Act made registration of marriages mandatory, the rule was not being followed.

lowed. "We have asked the commission to recommend amendments to the legislation to make it binding on every couple to register their marriage," Jayachandra said. The panel, headed by former

The panel, headed by former High Court judge Justice S R Nayak, will also look into the "outdated" provisions of the Act like placing a Rs-5,000 spending cap on each marriage, the minister said. In 2011, a committee headed by retired Supreme Court judge Justice Shivaraj V Patil, in its report to the Women and Child Development Department, had recommended insertion of a new

clause in the Registration of Marriages (Karnataka) Rules 1966, making registration of marriages within 30 days mandatory. Failing to abide by the clause will lead to impris-

onment or penalty, the committee had suggested The Shivaraj Patil Committee had been appointed by the Karnataka High Court with a mandate to prepare an action plan to prevent child marriages in the State. According to official sources, only a small percentage of marriages is registered in the State. Around 50,000 marriages were registered last year.

Replying to queries, he said all the police stations will be provided with a compilation of State and Central Acts concerning with the safety of women and children, he said. DH News Service

Deccan Herald, August 2, 2014, P. 7 (*Registration of Marriages*)

No dowry club' to enrol students, make them aware about evil practice

Mallica Joshi

NEW DELH: In an effort to tackle the dowry problem, a group of individuals are planning to reach out to youngsters to nip the problem in the bud.

the problem in the bud. The group has reached out to schools and proposed a 'No Dowry Club' for children as well as teachers. Delhi recorded the highest number of dowry deaths among cities in the construction of the 25%.

Delhi recorded the highest number of dowry deaths among cities in the country with a 25% increase in cases in 2013. Often called the 'rape capital' of India, the city saw 125 cases of dowry deaths in 2013 — the highest among 53 cities — up from 100 in 2012, as per the latest report by the National Crime Records Bureau. "The No Dowry Club (NDC) is

"The No Dowry Club (NDC) is an initiative to make the youth aware of their responsibili-



ties towards society. It plans to encourage the youth from not only abstaining from taking or giving dowry but it also plans to motivate students to desist from indulging in ostentatious weddings. They will also make a very positive and effective impact on the adults at homes and discourage them to indulge in these unethical traditions." said SC Baveja, former princi- pal of Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura and a part of the group that thought of the NDC.	The mission of the group, which is working in association with the Rotary Club of India, is to set up the club in every school and to educate each and every youngster to understand that dowry needs to be completely eliminated. "The members who are unmarried at present will have to take a pledge that they will not seek or give dowry not only after marriage. The members will also make an effort to keep	the marriage as simple as pos- sible," Baveja said. The first session of NDC will be held in Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura on Saturday "We plan to launch the drive of inducting schools. These schools will be sent a yearly cal- endar of intra and inter school activities which will be moni- tored by the school supervisors. The schools will be encouraged to enroll as many members to pledge their support for the cause," Baveja said.
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Hindustan Times, August 26, 2014, P. 3 (Dowry)

Abolition of child marriage will take 50 years more: UNICEF

KOLKATA, Aug 26 – India has witnessed a decline in child marriage in the last two decades, but going by the slow pace it will require another 50 years to abolish the practice from the country, according to UNICEE.

tice from the country, according to UNICEF. "Child marriage has been declining at a rate of one per cent per year in the last two decades, but at this rate it will be eliminated in 50 years or so," UNICEF Child Protection Specialist in India Dora Giusti told PTI.

"This is way too long and millions of girls will have married by then," she warned describing the scenario in the country as "alarming".

"A study among married women currently aged between 20-24 revealed that 43 per cent of them were married before 18 and two out of every five women during the survey said they were married as children," Giusti explained.

Incidentally, a United Nations report in July said that India

has sixth highest prevalence of child marriage, with one in every three child brides living in the country. Stressing that the practice of child marriage was still prevalent in certain communities and groups in the country, the UNICEF official held deep-rooted superstitious beliefs as responsible for its slow elimination.

"Child marriage is still a widely accepted practice ruled by social norms and gender roles. Girls are still seen as a burden and not worthy of investing on. For generations, once girls hit puberty, their parents have married them off in the false belief that this will also protect them from violence," Giusti explained.

"Often communities are resistant to welcome changes. Furthermore, there are other factors, such as poverty, high costs of marriage, lack of education and other opportunities for girls that undermine change the practice," she elaborated. Asked if the India government's cash trans-

fer scheme as incentive to encourage retention of girls in school has helped in containing the practice, she said: "A recent study showed that the scheme has helped keep girls in school and therefore delay child marniage, but it did not have a long-term effect as it does not contribute to changing parents' mental set-up." According to the official, a 'political will' was needed to eradicate child marriage completely from the nation.

"Child marriage can be eliminated completely from the country only if there is a political will at all levels and concerted efforts are undertaken to systematically address it through education, opportunities for girls, better income for families, and continued awareness raising programmes," Giusti stated.

"As child marriage is rooted in ancestral practices and traditions, it is very hard to change the mindsets and community rules... Addressing child marriage requires a longterm process of awareness of raising and behavioural change," she added. – PTI

Assam Tribune, August 27, 2014, P. 3 (*Child Marriage*)



वनम स 43 फासद का विवाह तो 18 साल से कम उम्र में ही हो गया था। सर्वे के दौरात हर पांच	किसी भी निवेश जाता है व्यर्थ		विवाह पर राक के लिए यूनीसफ की योजना के बारे में डोरा ने बताया, "यूनीसफ इंडिया यह देखने के लिए
में से दो महिंदाओं ने बताया कि उनका बाल विवाह हुआ था।' जुलाई में संयुक्त राष्ट्र की प गया है कि बाल विवाह के मामले छठा है, जहां हर तीन बाल वपुओं रहती है। डोरा ने कहा, 'सामावि कारणों के क्लो नाज भी बाल वि लाइकियों को बोझ समझा जाता है 'समुदाय अक्सर परिवर्तन पसंद अलावा गरीबी, विवाह पर होने व खर्च और शिक्षा व लाइकियों के	में भारत का स्थान में से एक भारत में जंक और लैंगिक वाह का चलन है। और उनपर किसी ध' उन्होंने बताया, नहीं करते। इसके धला भारी-भरकम	करीब एक द विवाह पर रे हिंसा पर रोय तथा उनकी संमाधान। रणनीति बा जागरूकता इस चलन प सही तरीके	प्रमाण जुटा रहा है कि बदलाव की ने के लिए कीने से प्रयास बेहतर होंगे। शक में हमने बहुव प्रयास किए हैं। वाल कि का सवलब है बच्चों के खिलाफ 5 उनके अधिकारों के उल्लोघन पर रोक शिक्ष, स्वास्थ्य तथा अन्य मुददों का उन्होंने कहा, 'कुल मिलाकर इमारी ल विवाह से नुकसान के बारे में कैलाने, समुदायों को और नेताओं को र रोक के लिए गरिशिल करने, कानून से लागू करने तथा लडकियों को इन पर आधारित है।'

Rashtriya Sahara (H), August 27, 2014, P. 13 (*Child Marriage*)

DCWC Newsclip

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN CAUSE CONCERN

Shimla, 1 August: A rise of 36 per cent in rape and sexual assault cases in the last year (2013) compared to its previous year is causing concern in this hill state known for its peaceful life and environs. According to the latest report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), "Crime in India-2013," released recently, 1,478 cases of crimes against women were reported in Himachal against the 1,024 such cases in 2012. Alarmingly, in 36 cases in 2013 the victims were below 14 years and nine out of the 250 reported were known to the victims-including family members, relatives and neighbours. Apart from this, 290 cases of kidnapping, 493 cases of molestation, 111 cases of insulting the modesty of women and 328 cases of cruelty or physical abuse by the husband or his relatives were registered in the state during 2013. The only saving grace was that no dowry death was reported during the year.

However, the Director General of Police (DGP), Mr Sanjay Kumar, said that crimes against women were not increasing "but their detection has become more. This is because of the increasing awareness and rise in literacy of women as well as setting up of women cells and anti-human trafficking units in every district."

A special Mahila Twarit Bal has been set up in the police headquarters and till 30 June this year, over 1,470 complains via SMS were received and FIRs were registered in 36 cases.

The state, according to Mr Kumar, has also begun the recruitment process for Mahila Reserve Battalion to provide a better response to the victims. Concerned by the situation, the Himachal government has now set up its first all-women police station in Shimla to deal specifically with crimes against women. The next such station will be opened at Dharamshala as promised in his budget speech by the Chief Minister Mr Virbhadra Singh. After studying the functioning of these two stations, the government proposes to open all-women police stations in all the welve districts.ss

The Statesman, August 2, 2014, P. 6

	कैसे मिलेगा न्याय गर्म में महिलाओं एवं बच्चों के खिलाफ तनी तेजी आई है, उतनी तेजी इन माम की दर में नहीं आई है।	अपराध के गुलों में सजा
	नहिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध	राजा दर
2011	2,28,650	215
2012	2.44.270	21%
2013	3.09.546	22%
Participation and	A SHE WE WE AND A SHE AND A	
	बच्चों के खिलाफ अधराच	सजा दर
2011	33.098	35%
2012	38.172	29%

No speed courts for rape cases in UP, Bihar, Guj

LOW CONVICT Cases Conviction Rate Fast-Track Courts State **CRIME AGAINST WOMEN** West Bengal 2011 48 3,09,546 2,44,270 2,28,650 Tamil Nadu 32 Odisha 30 Andhra Pradesh 24 21% 27% 22% Punjab CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN 20 2013 2012 2011 Jharkhand 38,172 33,098 58,224 Karnataka 10 Delhi 6 31% 29% 35%

Pradeep.Thakur @timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Rising incidents of crime against women and children have had little impact on the political class or. the judiciary in ramping up the justice delivery system, reveals a status report of the law ministry.

For instance, the most populous state of UP, also reporting one of the largest numbers of rapes in recent months, has failed to set up a single fast-track court for speedy trial of such cases. The law ministry report shows only 212 fast track courts (FTCs) have been set up so far for the purpose in the country. None have come up in UP, Bihar and Gujarat. In fact, a year-and-half after the Nirbhaya incident, only 16 states have reported setting up such courts. After the December 2012 incident, the Centre had asked all states and HCs to set up FTCs for speedy trial of cases of crime against women and children. The reluctance of some states and high courts could be because of a lack of infrastructure, but in many courts were in operation.

cases, it is purely out of disregard for recognizing the need for such FTCs, say sources in the law ministry.

Soon after the Nirbhaya gang rape, in a communication sent from the Centre, states and HCs were asked to utilize 10% additional posts of judges being created in the subordinate judiciary for setting up of FTCs. For meeting expenditure on sal-aries of these additional judges, the law ministry allocated funds up to a maximum of Rs 80 crore annually on a matching basis from states. The additional funds for FTCs were allowed for a period up to March 2015. According to top law ministry officials, not all states have shown eagerness to create additional court infrastructure as it requires a matching grant from them.

As it is, the huge pendency of cases in the subordinate courts have left little scope for creation of FTCs and making provision for special courts from the existing infrastructure. Until 2011, when the Centre ran the fast-track court scheme, more than 500 such

The Times of India, August 10, 2014, P. 8 (Rape Cases)



Amar Ujala (H), August 14, 2014, P. 12 (Crime against Women)

DCWC Newsclip

पक्षपात से लाचार महिलाओं ने लगाई आयोग में गुहार.

महिला अपराध मामलों में 324 पहुंचीं राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग



गोपाल

bhopal@patrika.com महिला अपराधों के मामले में पुलिस का रवैया निराशाजनक, पीड़िता के बजाय दिखती है आरोपी के पक्ष में महिलाओं के प्रति खास तौर पर संवेदनशील होने का दावा करने वाली सरकार के लिए यह शर्मनाक स्थिति है। यौन अपराघों की शिकार महिलाओं के प्रति पुलिस के रवैए में रत्तीभर भी तब्दीली नहीं आ सकी है। शायद इतना ही काफी नहीं...कुछ मामलात ऐसे भी हैं, जिनमें वर्दीवाले ही इल्जामों के घेरे में हैं। सो, शिकायतें या तो सुनी ही नहीं जाती या उन्हें दबा दिया जाता है। प्रदेश की संस्थाओं से निराश हो चुकी पीड़िताएं मदद के लिए राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग से फरियाद करने को मजबूर हैं...

पुलिस, विभागीय अधिकारी और राज्य महिला आयोग में भी सुनवाई नहीं होने से निराश 324 महिलाओं ने राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग से मदद की गुहार लगई है। यह आंकड़ा पिछले साल की तुलना मे साल 2013 में प्रदेश से 122 जा चुका है।

इनका कहना है...

कानून की नजर में हर आरोपी समान है। पुलिस विभाग का होने के

कारण उसका जुर्म कम नहीं हो जाता। उनके साथ सामान्य आरोपियों

की तरह व्यवहार किया जाता है।

डी, श्रीनिवास वर्मा, इंडर्डजी

पत्नियों पर वर्दीवालों के जुल्म भोपाल. पिछले कुछ समय से महिला आरक्षक के खिलाफ २० जून को थाने और राज्य महिला आयोग में कैंसर पीड़िल पतनी ने महिला खाने में बहेन प्रसाडन की शिकायत की है। पुलिसकर्मियों के खिलाफ शिकायतें बढी है। शिकायतें उनकी पत्नी और 🛛 पीड़िता का कहना है कि पति के विवाहेतर संबंध है, जिसका पता लिव-डून पार्टनर ने की है। राज्य चलने के बाद वे उससे मारपीट महिला आयोग में पिछले चार मह में करने लगे। मायके से कार की मांग 16 और महिला थाने में महीनेमर में चार शिकायते दर्ज हो चुकी है। की। आरक्षक ने अधिकहियों से इनमें से एक मामले में जिरपतारी सिफारिश कर मेरी शिकायत सुनने हुई है। सालवी बटालियन के एक से मना कर दिया था।

आरसक गिरपतार

सिटी सर्वल में आरक्षक महिला ने महिला थाने में आरखक पति के खिलाफ मारपोट की शिकायत दर्ज कराई। इस मामले में पुलिस ने आरोपी आरक्षक को उसके रिश्तेदार के यहां से गिरफ्तार कर लिया है। पीड़िता का कहना है कि पति के विवाहेतर संबंध हैं, जिनका खुलासा होने पर जान से मारने की धमकी दी।

राज्य महिला आयोग में एक बीमा एजेंट ने आईंजी अनुराधा शंकर के बंगले पर तैनात आरक्षक के खिलाफ यौन उत्पीडन की शिकायत की है। होशंगाबाद टीआई के खिलाफ भी महिला आरक्षक ने शादी का झांसा देकर दुराचार का आरोप लगाया है। ऐसे 16 मामलों मे आयोग स्नवाई कर रहा है।

टीआई की शिकायत

पुलिस प्रताड़ना की शिकायते

ज्याबालर शिकायतों में महित्याओं ने पुलिस प्रताङन का जिक किया है। 149 शिकायतें छेड़ाछाड़ या धमकाने के मामली की हैं, जिनमें पुलिस ने पीड़िताओं की शिकायत नहीं सुनी और आरोपियों का पना लिया। 97 शिकायतें दुरापार और बेंग रेप की है। अधिकतर मामले वामीज इलको के है, जहां महिला पुलिस नहीं होने की वजह से पीड़िता के बयन तक दर्ज नहीं हो सके हैं।

महिलाओं के आवेदन ही राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग को मिले थे। इनमें 74 मामलों का निराकरण हो चुका है। जबकि, अन्य मामले राज्य के शासकीय विभागों से संबंधित हैं, जिनके समाधान के लिए प्रमुख सचिव को एक साल में 2 इस बार लगभग दो गुना हो गया है। पत्र और तीन बार सिमइंडर भेजा

राष्ट्रीय महित्या आयोग और राज्य महित्या आयोग में तालमेल की कमी के कारण अधिकांश मामलों की कार्रवाई में देर हो रही है। राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग आध्यक्ष समता रसी का कहना है कि राज्य स्तर पर जिन मामलो का निपटारा हो सकता है, उनके संबंध में राज्य महिला आयोग को निदेषित किया जा सकता है लेकिन पिछले आदेशों का पालन नहीं होने के बाद से सीचे संबंधित विभाग को पत्र लिखने पडते है। ऐसे में कार्रवाई का फीडबेक नही

सिल पाता।

तालमेल को कमा



HT Correspondent · lettersithindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: With emphasis on women's safety and empowerment, in his maiden Independence Day speech, Prime Minister Narendra Modi urged the nation to shed negative social attitudes in a country where women remain highly vulnerable.

Terming the recent increase in incidents of rape as shame-ful, the PM appealed to parents to start taking responsibility for their sons actions to check such crimes. "Have you ever asked your sons where they are going, why they going and who their friends are? After all the person committing the crime is somebody's son," Modi said. This is the first time that an Indian PM has made such hard hitting remarks on gender equality in his Independence Day speech.

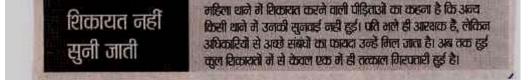
Noting the alarming dip in child-sex ratio, Modi called for an end to female foeticide and warned doctors against partnering in such crimes. "Such cases are a reflection of the rot that has crept into society in the 21st century" he said.

The PM said he has seen families prefer boys in the hope that they will look after them when they are old and said, "I have seen families where girls stay away from marriage and devote their lives to serving their parents.

Modi pitched for building more toilets for women and said that preserving the dignity of women was everyone's responsi-bility. "Even today our mothers and sisters have to defecate in the open. Women cannot relieve themselves till dusk. How much pain they must be going through... How many diseases they must be prone to," Modi said.

Hindustan Times, August 15, 2014, P. 13 (Crime against Women)

10.00 E



Rajasthan Patrika (H), August 2, 2014, P. 6 (Crime against Women)

Crime against women higher in Delhi's peripheral areas

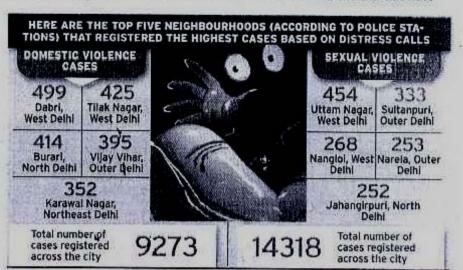
Women's helpline registers over 24,000 cases of domestic violence and sexual assault

Sowmiya Ashok

NEW DELHI: More than 24,000 cases pertaining to domestic violence and sexual violence have been registered based on the calls made by the city's women to the 181 Women's Helpline in the last year and a half. Incidentally, over 66,000 calls have been received by the helpline with regard to domestic violence and nearly 20,000 calls on sexual assault since its inception in late-December 2012.

Preliminary analysis of data going as per FIRs registered in different police stations following complaints made to the helpline has shown a trend that domestic violence, sexual assault and cases relating to kidnapping and abduction follow a pattern, said Human Rights consultant Khadijah Faruqui, who also heads it.

"We have received nearly 10 lakh calls since the helpline was set up and this is not a small number. If we club all the sexual crimes in preliminary analysis and one category and look at the cases registered per police tion from the Delhi Police stations, the maximum and the women's cell to



cases seem to be registered in areas in the peripheral parts of the city. For domestic violence, more or less the same police stations show up as places were maximum cases have been registered,' she says. "Peripheral parts of the city seem more crime prone."

Ms. Faruqui cautions, however, that this is just the she has requested informa-

have a better understanding. "I also plan to meet SHOs and speak to women who phone in, For now, I find that the crime prone areas encircle the city."

Parts of West Delhi such as Uttam Nagar, Nangloi, Dabri and Tilak Nagar feature prominently as places were maximum number of cases have been registered in these two categories. Burari and Jahangirpuri in North Delhi and parts of Outer Delhi such as Sultan-

puri, Narela and Vijay Vihar see a spike in cases:

In all, the 181 Helpline that runs over three shifts, with at least six people working in each shift, has received up to 9,79,594 calls between December 31, 2012, and July 27 this year. Of these, 6,76,542 calls have been answered which range from calls pertaining to acid attacks, missing persons, dowry violence or just women calling in for some advice.

The Hindu, August 1, 2014, P. 3 (Crime against Women-Delhi)

U.P. to set up fast-track courts to try crimes against women

Sandeep Joshi

LUCKNOW: Aiming to provide speedy justice, the Akhilesh Yadav government on Friday decided to constitute fast-track courts in all districts to dispose of cases of violence against women and those involving women cases accused.

"One of the most important decisions that the Cabinet took is the installation of fasttrack courts across Uttar Pra-desh to address the issues relating to atrocities on women... It will help in sorting out cases of violence against women and criminal cases pending against women. I can assure you that these courts will start func-tioning very soon," Mr. Yadav told journalists after the Cabimeeting that was chaired by him. Referring to recent floods and also drought in some parts of the State, he said the gov-ernment would soon approach ine Centre to seek monetary assistance, so that affected farmers could be adequately compensated. Stating that the flood situa-tion was due to water released from Nepal, Mr. Yadav said: "The crops were affected due to flood and dreught. Law to the Centre to seek monetary to flood and drought...I am go-ing to write a letter to the Centre in a day or two for helping the State."

Nirbhaya app still in beta

Damini Nath NOIDA: A tool to help the police fight crime against women has been awaiting inauguration for over a

month. TheNirbhaya@Noida mobile app, an emergency response facilitator, has been ready for a month, but officials are still waiting for Lucknow to decide on the incompation according.

A beta version of the application is available on Google Play Store for Android-based

Android-based smartphones, with the disclaimer that in case of an

emergency, the user should contact the local police personally. A senior Noida Police officer said: "We were hoping to start it as soon as the control room was ready, but we haven" been able to because it hasn't been decided who will launch it." Once downloaded, the

will launch it." Once downloaded, the user has to register with the Noida Pohce on their website by giving emergency contact details. This will give them a password to activate the app, through which an SOS can be sounded.

The Hindu, August 30, 2014, P. 9 (Crime against Women)

DCWC Newsclip



अपने माता-पिता के साथ रहते थे।

ज्ञात हो कि महिला और बाल टिकास मंत्री मेनका गांधी ने चलालकार जैसे पुणित अपराधों के आरोपी किशोरों के साथ थैसा ही बर्ताव करने का पक्ष लिया था, जैसा कि चयस्क अपसधियों के साथ किया जाता है। उन्होंने कहा था कि सभी यौन अपगर्धों में से 50 फीसद ऐसे हैं, जो 16 साल की उम याले उन किशोरों द्वारा जंजाम दिए जाते हैं जो किशोर न्याय कानून जानते हैं। इसलिए चे ऐसा कर सकते हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि अच पूर्वनियोजित हत्या, बलात्कार जैरो मामलों के लिए यदि हम उन्हें ययस्क दुनिया की सीमा के भीतर ले आएंगे तो इससे उनमें डर पैदा होगा।

पूर्व महिला और वाल विकास मंत्री कृष्णा मीरथ ने पिछली मूपीए सरकार के शासनकाल में प्रस्ताव दियां था कि पूणित अपराधों के जो दोषी, जिन किशोरों की उम 16 साल से ज्यादा हो, उनके साथ वयस्क अपराधियों की तरह ही बतांव किया आए। हालांकि कई गैर सरकारी संगठनों और राष्ट्रीय चाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग ने इस प्रस्ताव को बाल अधिकारों के खिलाफ बताते हुए तब इसका विरोध किया था।

इसी महीने की 12 तारीख़ को 16 से 18 साल के बीच की उम्र वाले किशोरों द्वारा किए जाने वाले अपराधों से निपटने के लिए

गया। किशोर न्याय (देखभाल और चाल संरक्षण) विश्वेयक, 2014 वर्ष 2000 में लागु किए गए कानून को निरस्त करने का प्रग्राव येता है और इसमें बच्चों की देखभाल. संरक्षण, उनके पुनवांस, बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराधी आदि का जिक्र है। कानून में इन बदलावी की मुख्य पृष्ठपूमि में 16 दिसंबर 2012, दिल्ली गैगरेप मामले के नाकालिंग दोगी को महज तीन साल की राजा मिलने के कारण उपना सेष रहा। विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणी का वर्णन करने वाले बयान में कहा गया कि 16 से 18 साल को उम्र वाले चच्चों हास किए जाने सले अपसंधों के मामलों की संख्या में हाल के सालों में होने वाली वृद्धि यह दर्शांनी है कि किसोर न्याय कानून, 2000 के मौजूदा प्रावधान और व्यवस्थाएं इस उस समुह के बाल अपराधियों से निपटने में पुरी तरह सक्षम नहीं हैं। यह विभेषक किशोर न्याय बोर्ड को यह फैसला करने का अधिकार देने के लिए भी कहता है कि बलान्कार जैसे घूणित अपराधों में शामिल 16 साल से ज्यादा तम वाले किशोर को सुधार पृष्ठ में भेजा जाए या उसपर नियमिन अदालन में मुकदमा चलाया आए। हालांकि इस विधेयक के अनुसार, किसी भूणित अपराध के मामले में शामिल किशोर को किसी भी स्थिति में मृत्युदंड या उपकैद नहीं दी जाएगी, फिर चाहे मामला किशोर न्याय

कानून के तहत चलाया गया हो या भारतीय र्दड संहिमा के प्रावधानों के तहत।

31,725 मामसे दर्ज किए गए थे। वर्ष 2012 में यह संख्या 27,936 थी। यानी एक साल में इस संख्या में 13.6 फीसद की वृद्धि हुई थी। पिछले साल सबसे ज्यादा किशोरों 7,969 को चोरी को घटनाओं के लिए पकड़ा गया था। इसके बाद चोट पहुंचाने वाले किशोरों 6,043 और फिर धोखाधड़ी करने वाले किशोरों 3,784 की संख्या थी। इनका अनुपात कुल पिलाकर भारतीय दंड संहिता के तहत गिरफ्तार किए गए किशोरी को संख्या का 40.9 फीसद था। विभिन्न अपराधिक मामलों में संलिप्त कुल किशोरों 43,506 में से 8,392 अनपढ़ थे और 13,984 ने प्राथमिक शिक्षा हासिल की थी। गिरफ्तार किए गए किशोरों में

महिलाओं के साथ हो रहे अपराधों के रूप मे

हुई। यह चृद्धि 132.3 फीसद की रही। इसके

सार महिलाओं के अस्मिता के अपमान के

मामले है, जिनमें 70.5 फीसद की बुद्धि हुई।

किशोगे द्वारा महिलाओं के बलालकार के

मामलों में 60.3 फीसद को चृद्धि हुई। व्यूरो

की रिपोर्ट के मुताधिक भारतीय दंड संहिता के

तहत पकड़े गए कुल किशोरों में से 66.3

फीसद की उम्र 16 से 18 साल के बीच है।

पिछले साल किशोरों की संलिप्तना वाले कुल

बड़ी संख्या में किशोर गरीब परिवारों से थे ।

उनके परिवारों की चार्षिक आवे 25 हजार

रुपए तक थी। वर्ष 2013 के दौरान जो किशोर

Jansatta (H), August 19, 2014, P. 3

गल विकास विभाग की चिंता पर अब एटीय अपराध रिकाई व्यूरो (एनसीआरबी) । मुंहर लगा ही है। स्पूरों के लाजा रिपोर्ट में ात चान सामने आई है कि महिलाओं के गण किलोगें के हाथों हो रहे हमले में ानहाशा बड़े हैं । किशोरों के हाथों महिलाओ वे अस्मिता पर हो नहीं बल्कि चोरी की ाटनाओं में भी इजाफा हुआ है।

इन्ही मातों के महेनजर केंद्रीय बाल ग्रहाम मंत्री मेनका गांधी और पूर्व चाल विकास मंत्री कुण्णा तीरथ ने गंभीर अपराध के ॥मनों में चयस्कों के समान ही किशोरों के गम चर्ताच करने का सुइग्रव दिया था। ालांकि तच बाल अभिकार के लिए लहने गली मंग्याओं ने इसका विरोध किया था। ासी आरबी की नागा रिपोर्ट ने बाल अधिकार म साथ किशोरों के हाथी हो रहे अपराध पर तम प्रकार रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित को है, वह गंभीर यंता और विभर्श का विषय चन गया है। लिस के कई पूर्व और मौजूदा अधिकारियों । भी इस रिपोर्ट के महेनजर सरकार को भीरता से विचार करने की सलाह दी है।

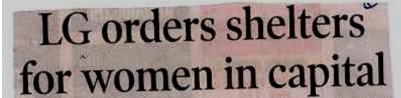
मुत्रों के मुताबिक रिपोंट में पिछले सालों मी तुलना में अब 132 फीसद की किशोरों के ाथ महिलाओं की अस्मिता पर हमले में वृद्धि ोने की बात कही गई है। इसी कड़ी में किशोरी ह हाथीं बलात्कारों के मामली में 60.3 फीसट



प्रसिशत की उम्र 16 से 18 वर्ष के बीच है। पिछले साल किशोरों की सॉलापता वाले कुल 31,725 मामले दर्ज किए गए थे। वर्ष 2012 में यह संख्या 27,936 थी। यानी एक साल में इस संख्या में 13.6 प्रतिश्तत की वृद्धि हुई थी। पिछले साल सबसे ज्यादा 7,969 किशोरों को चोरी की घटनाज़ों के लिए पकड़ा गया था। इसके बाद चोट पहुंचाने वाले 6,043 किशोरों और फिर धोखापड़ी करने वाले 3,784 किशोरों की संख्या थी। इनका अनुपात कुल मिलाकर भारतीय दंह संहिता के तहत मिलामए जिनसा दिन्देरी संस्थान 20.0	महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री मेनका गांधी ने बलात्कार जैसे धूणित अपरार्धी के आरोपी किशोरों के साथ वैसा ही बतवि करने का पक्ष लिया था, जैसा कि वयस्क अपराधियों के साथ किया जाता है। उन्होंने कहा था कि सभी यौन अपरार्धी में से SO प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं, जो '16 वर्ष की तम्र वाले उन किशोरों द्वारा जंजाम दिए जाते हैं जो किशोर न्याय कानून जानते हैं। इसलिए ये ऐसा कर सकते हैं।' उन्होंने कहा था, ' लेकिन अब पूर्वगिर्वाजित इत्या, बलात्कार जैसे मामलों के लिए यदि इम उन्हें	विभिन्त अपराधिक मामलों में संतित्त कुल 43,506 किलोरों में से 8,392 अनपढ़ थे। वाल विकास मंत्री कृण्णा ने फिछली संप्रग सरकार के शासनकाल में प्रस्ताव दिया था कि घृणित अपराघों के जो दोषी, जिन किशोरों की उम्र 16 साल से ज्यादा हो, उनके साव वयस्क अपराधियों की तरह ही बर्ताव किया जाए। हालांकि कई गैर सरकारी संगठनों और सड्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग ने इस प्रस्ताव
कुल मिलाकर भारतीय दंह साहता के तहत	भलात्कार जैसे मामलों के लिए यदि हम उन्हें	बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग ने इस प्रस्ताव
गिरफार किए गए किसोरों की संख्या का 40.9	वयस्क दुनिया को सीमा के भीतर ले आएंगे.तो	को बाल अधिकारों के खिलाफ बताते हुए
प्रतिशत था। विभिन्न अपराधिक मामलों में	इससे उनमें हर भैदा होगा।' पूर्व महिला और	इसका विरोध किया था।

Rashtriya Sahara (H), August 19, 2014, P. 13 (Crime against Women)

DCWC Newsclip



TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delht: Recognizing the paucity of night shelters for homeless women, the lieutenant governor of Delhi has directed departments and district authorities to create new shelters exclusively for women alongside the 185 plus existing shelters in the city before the onset of winter. The LG has al-

so taken note of the findings of an audit carried out by deputy commissioners across 11 districts to assess safe and unsafe areas for women wherein inadequate street lighting has been cited as a key concern.

Najeeb Jung has also isaued orders to the revenue de-

partment to use gram sabha land freed from encroachments for creating community facilities like schools and dispensaries. These decisions were take by the LG at a fortnightly meeting with deputy commissioners of all districts of Delhi at Raj Niwas on Thursday. The meeting was attended by Delhi's divisional commissioner Dharampal, the deputy commis-

sioners of all 11 districts and senior officials of the LG's secretariat. A statement from the LG's office

on Thursday emphasized that a review of night shelters revealed low or no occupancy of night shelters by women. The LG has instructed that separate night shelters, with adequate attention to safety and security, be established by Delhi Urban Shelter

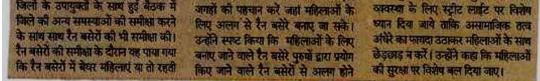
Improvement Board to house homeless women, especially before the onset of winter He directed the DCs to carry out a need-based survey in their districts to identify locations for establishment of such night shelters. These night shelters for women shall be located

independent of the existing night shelters primarily occupied by men. In another decision, the LG has

In another decision, the DS that made it clear to the DCs that all gram sabha and other categories of land, made free from encroachments, is to be put to use for establishing dispensaries and schools, which requires close coordination with departments of health and education.

The Times of India, August 1, 2014, P. 7 (*Night Shelter for Women*)

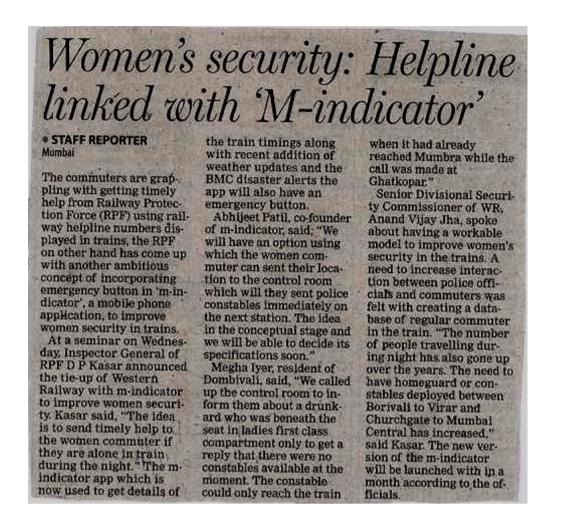




Rashtriya Sahara (H), August 1, 2014, P. 7 (*Night Shelter for Woman*)

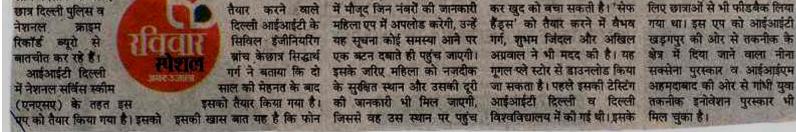
DCWC Newsclip

3.5 Women Safety/Support Services (*Woman Security-Helpline/Mobile Apps-Safe Hands/ Women Cops on Wheels/Women Safety Guidelines/Woman Helpline/Woman Safety-Mobile Apps*)



Free Press Journal, August 7, 2014, P. 7 (*Woman Security-Helpline*)





Amar Ujala (H), August 10, 2014, P. 6 (*Mobile Apps-Safe Hands*)

DCWC Newsclip

Women cops on wheels to take on criminals on Delhi's roads

PATROL DUTY Two-wheeler squad to be deployed in areas visited by women or from where crimes against women are reported

EXCLUSIVE

Karn Pratap Singh

NEW DELHI: You have seen them regulating traffic on roads and dealing with women complainants at police stations. Soon, you will find the women personnel of the Delhi Police patrolling the streets on two-wheelers (scooties), armed with the latest weapons.

Taking the rising cases of crime against women in Delhi into consideration, the Union home ministry has asked the Delhi Police to form women patrolling squads for areas frequented by women or from where such cases are mostly reported. It has also promised to increase the number of policewomen in Delhi.

Police sources said these

teams would patrol the streets even at night and fill be formed at police stations across the city Each squad will comprise two policewomen.

In a letter to Delhi police commissioner BS Bassi, the MHA has asked the force to prepare a list of requirements of scooties that will be given to the women police patrolling squads, the source said.

"The women police patrolling squad will be equipped with wireless sets and latest weapons. Their work profile will be similar to our beat staff but their movements will be restricted to areas mostly visited by women such as women's colleges, girls' schools, PG accommodations for women and markets," a senior Delhi police officer said.

On being questioned about their riding scooties, the officer explained that a scooty is light



 Very few women cops know how to ride a motorcycle. That's why the Delhi Police opted for a scooty for the women-only squads.

weight and a majority of women prefer it. Moreover, very few policewomen know how to ride a motorcycle, the officer added. On receiving the MHA's let-

ter, the joint commissioners of police (Joint CPs) of all the six ranges have been told to prepare a list of women police patrolling squads and scooties required in their ranges. The list has to be submitted as early as possible, the police source said.

"The purpose behind the MHA's new initiative is to ensure safety and security of women and curb crimes against them. On July 16, Union home minister Rajnath Singh had held his first meeting with the Delhi Police officers at the police headquarters and discussed women's security," the police officer told HT.

Hindustan Times, August 5, 2014, P. 2 (Women Cops on Wheels)

Women's safety and freedom remain a distant dream in the Capital

Many 'vulnerable' zones across the city do not even

have functional street lights

Anumeha Yadav

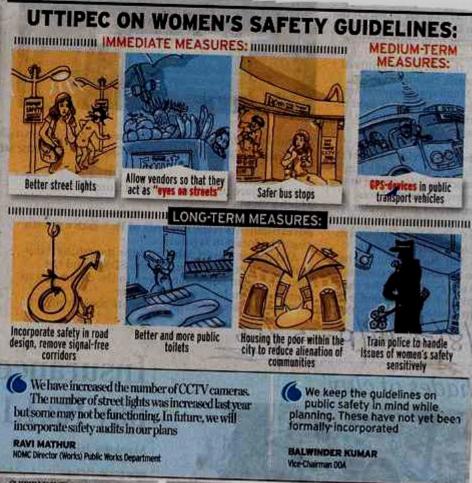
NEW DELHI: It is a weekday evening. Sunita Kohli, 29, a driver with the Azad Foundation's women taxi service, waits outside Rohini metro station for a guest. She is dressed in a green and violet uniform, wears a bindi and smiles widely when she recounts how she applied for the job. "I assisted my husband who is a tailor. I was so bad at stitching; I hated it. Then I saw a pamphlet about a driving course the Azad Foundation was offering to women drivers and visited their Model Town office." she says.

Sunita is one of 71 women drivers trained by the Azad Foundation under its Women on Wheels programme started two years ago in association with the Delhi Police Crime against Women Cell and the Delhi Traffic Police, She trained for several months in self-defence, learnt English and computer, besides driving, but says she still feels unsafe commuting. "I work till 9:30 - 10 p.m. and have to wait for the bus home to Jahangirpuri on Route 891. There were 12 of us in my batch, but now there are only three of us because it is not easy. Sometimes, I have waited at the bus stop till 10:30 p.m., The bus stop is deserted and men pass comments. Sometimes I

comments. Sometimes I have been forced to leave the bus stop and stay in the office," she said. This fear and lack of

freedom to move in public spaces finds resonance with several women. After the

December 16 gang rape case, the government set up a core group under the Chief Secretary inviting suggestions from various departments, including the Unified Terffic and



(UTTIPEC) team of the Delhi Development Authority, the Delhi Police, "the Department of Heath and Family Welfare, etc., on improving women's safety.

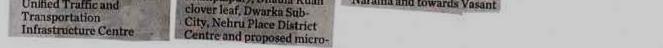
The aim was to take the focus beyond policing to creating an atmosphere of

safety, The UTTIPEC recommended simple measures such as better streetlights, allowing vendors who will function as "eyes on Delhi streets", functional public toilets, functional public toilets, safer bus stops and walking space, and encouraging 24X7 activities. In its letters, most recently this letters, most recently this January, the UTTIPEC referred to its audit of Outer Ring Road (Munirka-Mahipalpur), Dhaula Kuan planning for these "vulnerable" zones. However, The Hindu found no change in the condition of street lights, activity

of street lights, activity levels even in areas like Nehru Place District Centre and Dhaula Kuan, which have been referred to as unsafe spots.

unsafe spots. At Nehru Place, no street lights were functional on the road stretch from Nehru Place to Astha Kunj, and of the 11 street lights at Nehru Place metro parking lot, only one was functional. "These lights have not functional over the past several months," Ghalib, a parking attendant told The Hindu. On the road leading from Dhaula Kuan to Naraina and towards Vacant Vihar, there are several stretches of deserted roads without functional street lights. "Street lights are maintained by BSES Rajdhani. If anyone complains, we ask them to repair," said an NDMC official.

"The setting up of the core group on improving safety was a progressive move. We met twice, all departments gave their suggestions, but after August 2013, there were no further meetings," said Kalpana Vishwanath of NGO Jagori who have been carrying out safety audits of public spaces since 2005.



The Hindu, August 17, 2014, P. 3 (Women Safety Guidelines)

DCWC Newsclip



Rajasthan Patrika (H), August 29, 2014, P. 4 (*Woman Helpline*)

DCWC Newsclip

महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर तैयार

इसके बाद सॉफ्टवेयर चालू हो जाएगा और लाल रंग का पैनिक बटन दबाते ही आपकी सूचना कंट्रोल रूम को चली जाएगी। कंट्रोल रूम के अलावा फॉयर व एंबुलेंस की सुविधा का भी विकल्प है।

पुलिस कंट्रोल रूम में एक स्प्रिंग लगाई जाएगी जो सॉफ्टवेयर की पूरी जानकारी देगी। जानकारी मिलने के बाद तत्काल ही घटनास्थल के पास की पुलिस को जानकारी दी जाएगी जिससे तत्काल ही मौके पर पहुंचा जा सके। आइजी ने यह भी साफ किया कि यदि कोई पैनिक बटन बार-बार दबाएगा तो उस नंबर की सुविधा बंद कर दी जाएगी। इस संबंध में छात्राओं च शिक्षिकाओं को पुलिस लाइन में एक कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। हालांकि लोगों का मानना है कि मेरठ पुलिस ने स्मार्ट चौबीस गुणा सात को चालू तो कर दिया है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस की कार्यप्रणाली से तो लग रहा है कि इसका

कोई लाभ जनता को मिलने वाला नहीं है। महिलाओं के साथ ज्यादातर बलात्कार व छेड़छाड़ की घटनाएं देहात क्षेत्र में बढ़ रही है। लेकिन इस स्माटं फोन के जरिए इस सॉफ्टवेयर को हाउनलोड किया जाएगा। देहात में वह स्मार्टफोन गिनीचुनी महिलाओं के पास होगा। अगर 2011 की जनगणना में गौर करें तो करीब 48 फीसद महिलाएं जिले के देहात क्षेत्रों में रहती है। जिनके पास स्मार्ट फोन है नहीं और अगर है भी तो उसे चलाने का तकनीकी ज्ञान शायद ही उन्हें हो। आइजी से जब इस बारे में पूछा गया तो उन्होंने गांव की महिलाओं को दरकिनार करते हुए यह दावा किया कि अगर शहर के स्कूलों में सर्वे कराया जाए तो 50 फीसद से अधिक के पास रमार्ट फोन मौजूद है। उनका यह भी तर्क था कि स्मार्ट फोन अब बाजार में महंगे नहीं रह गए है। मात्र पांच हजार रुपए में भी स्मार्ट फोन खरीदा जा सकता है।

मेरठ, 14 अगस्त। शहर व देहात में बढ़ती बलात्कार व छेड़छाड़ की वारदातों पर लगाम लगाने के लिए मेरठ पुलिस ने महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए एक अति महत्त्वाकांक्षी मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर तैयार किया है जिसे स्मार्ट फोन द्वारा ही चलाया जा सकता है। लेकिन पुलिस के इस सॉफ्टवेयर पर यहां यह सवाल खड़े हो रहे हैं कि स्मार्ट फोन का इस्तेमाल करने वाली महिलाओं की तादाद एक खास वर्ग तक ही सीमित है। हाल ही में बलात्कार की कई घटनाएं साधारण परिवार से ताल्लुक रखने वाली देहात व शहर की युवतियों के साथ हुई है। ऐसे में पुलिस की यह योजना महिलाओं की सुरक्षा में कोई कारगार कदम साबित होगी उसको लेकर संशय बना हुआ है।

प्रदीप वत्स

उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस की माने तो महिलाओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ व लूटपाट

करने वालौं पर शिकंजा कसने के लिए रमार्ट फोन महिलाओं का हथियार बन सकता है। मेरठ पुलिस ने स्मार्ट सॉफ्टवेयर को कंट्रोल रूम से जोड़ दिया है। इस सॉफ्टवेयर का पैनिक बटन दबाने पर आपकी लोकेशन के साथ ही एक मिनट की आहियो रिकाहिंग व फोटो कंट्रोल रूम व आपके दो रिश्तेदारों को पहुंच जाएगी। इस सॉफ्टवेयर का आइजी आलोक शर्मा ने पुलिस लाइन में सोमवार को शुभारम्भ किया। इस मौके पर डीआइजी के सत्यनारायण व एसएसपी ओंकार सिंह भी मौजूद थे। आइजी शर्मा ने बताया कि रमार्ट फोन के गुगल प्ले स्टोर में जाने के बाद एप्लीकेशन में चौबीस गुणा सात डालने पर तत्काल ही सॉफ्टवेयर आ जाएगा। जिसे अपलोड करने के बाद अपना नाम, पूरा पता, ई-मेल, मोबाइल नंबर और ऐसे दो लोगों के नंबर भरे जाएंगे जिसे आप मुसीबत होने पर जानकारी देना चाहेंगे।

> Jansatta (H), August 15, 2014, P. 21 (*Woman Safety-Mobile Apps*)

'Do not elect women sarpanches whose husbands run the show'

Moushumi Das Gupta • moushumi gupta@hindustantimies.com

NEW DELHE Having taken the first big step towards harsher punishment for juveniles accused of rapes, women & child development minister Maneka Gandhi has turned her attention to empowering women. Gandhi tells HT in an Interview that little will change on ground unless women make up for 30% of the police force and politicians stop husbands of women sarpanches from running the show.

Do you think the Juvenile Justice Act, which proposes harsher punishment for juveniles in the 16-18 age bracket and accused of crimes like rape, will succeed in acting as a deterrent?

We are not saying they (juveniles) would be sent to court immediately. It is up to the Juvenile Justice Board to decide that... making a 16-year-old even go through the court process makes me very sad. It's not that I regard it as a personal achievement; it is simply a response to the need of the hour. Even I agree this would just be 5% of the total rapes. We

5% of the total rapes. We

need to see what we can do about the other 95%.

At a time when rape cases have spiked in India and women have been left feeling vulnerable, how do you plan to empower them? Make 30% of all police, women. End the vicious practice that has destroyed panchayati raj by making very weak women sarpanches... keeping them in the house in ghoonghat and making their husbands the unofficial bosses. We have even given these husbands a title: pradhanpati. MPs should stop making speeches in Parliament about violence against women and instead remove these pradhanpatis from the system. Get strong women elected as sarpanches.

You have proposed amendments to the National Commission for Women (NCW) Act to make it powerful like the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). When are these coming up for cabinet approval?

The proposal is still with the law ministry. We are keen to give it NHRC-like status. I want NCW to be a place of last resort where women can go when their relatives or the police don't listen to them. We have two lakh women who lodge complaints with the NCW but there must be at least two crore who are sitting because they don't know what to do.

Hindustan Times, August 21, 2014, P. 17

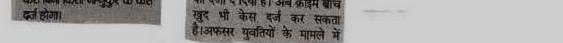
DCWC Newsclip

3.6 Women -other issues (*Campaign-My Delhi Safe Delhi/We Care For You/Awareness on Sexual Offences/One Stop Centre-Rape Victims*)



Hindustan Times, August 7, 2014, P. 6 (*Campaign-My Delhi Safe Delhi*)





Rajasthan Patrika (H), August 28, 2014, P. 6 (*We Care For You*)

HC calls for awareness on sexual offences

Mohammed Iqbal

NEW DELHI: Citing Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Independence Day speech in which he expressed concern over the increase in rape cases, the Delhi High Court on Monday laid emphasis on generating awareness on sexual crimes against women and children and carrying out gender sensitisation in society.

Passing orders in a case involving a person convicted of raping his daughter, a Division Bench pulled up the Union Government and Delhi Government for slow pace of the drive for awareness on the issue. "We have no hesitation to say that the Union of India and the Government of NCT of Delhi may not achieve the required results even in the next 20 years," said the Court. The Bench, comprising Justice Kailash Gambhir and Justice Sunita Gupta, said though several steps had been taken by the government authorities for generating awareness, a lot more needed to be done keeping in view the enormity and gravity of the issues involved.

In his Independence Day speech, The Prime Minister, expressing serious concern about the increase in rape cases, had spoken of the obligation of parents and the society in general for tackling this "monstrous problem", noted the Court.

"One or two advertisements in any newspaper in a year or six months will not suffice. Public awareness has to be constant on [a] war footing and also at the grassroots level, especially in jhuggi clusters and other crimeprone areas," observed the Bench.

Posting the matter for further hearing on November 14, the Court said it expected the government authorities to file better affidavits after giving a practical shape to their suggestions on the issue,

Lawyer K. K. Sharma, appointed by the Court as amicus curiae in the matter, placed on record suggestions on mass awareness given by him during his interactions with the government officers.

The Hindu, August 26, 2014, P. 3 (Awareness on Sexual Offences)

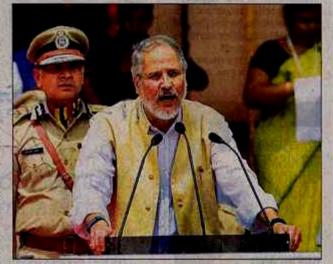
Women safety in mind, Jung announces one-stop centres for sexual abuse victims

HT Correspondent + http://testantimes.com

NEW DELHI: On a day Prime Minister Narendra Modi made a call to ensure the safety of women, the Delhi administration announced one-stop centres to help victims of sexual harassment.

Delivering his Independence Day speech from Chhatrasal Stadium, Lieutenant Governor Najeeb Jung said the government would provide all necessary medical aid, legal advice and any other help to such victims.

"The government is running a 24-hour helpline number (181) for the safety of women already This facility is connected with the helpline of all 185 police stations of the city," Jung said. He listed out the services provided



 L-G Najeeb Jung addresses the gathering on Independence Day at Chhatrasal Stadium on Friday. SUSHIL KUMAR/ HT PHOTO

this end where employment-ori- "Efforts are being made to keep

forts are being made to keen

L-G'S ORGAN DONATION APPEAL

NEW DELHI: On the eve of Independence Day 90 of the 173 employees of the Lieutenant-Governor's office pledged to donate their organs. As part of the ongoing organ donation campaign, L-G Najeeb Jung has been urging people to pledge their organs for donation. While Jung had already pledged his organs in May this year, his wife Ameena registered to donate her organs last Thursday HTC

by Delhi Women Commission, crisis intervention centre, rape crisis cell and sahyogini cell. Jung said the Delhi Government was committed to providing informal training to girls, SC/STs, OBCs and youth residing in villages. Four new polytechnic institutes have been	work relating to metro's Phase- III, a 103-kilometre corridor,	Delhi green and as a result, according to a survey, there has been an increase of 3.61 kilometres in the forest cover of the city There are about 20,000 parks and gardens in Delhi. A detailed report has been prepared by the Empowered Committee to find solutions to	the city of Delhi, "Jung said, adding that the suggestions of the committee would be imple- mented on a mission mode. He said the use of alternative energy is being encouraged. "This year, nine solar units have been set up in different parts of Delhi and 10 more will be set up
established in the city towards	had already been completed.	Committee to find solutions to provide clean air and water in	Delhi and 10 more will be set up in the near future," Jung said.

Hindustan Times, August 16, 2014, P. 2 (*One Stop Centre*)



वीरेंद्र वर्मा, नई दिल्ली

रेप पीड़ित महिलाओं को अब पुलिस स्टेशन में मामला दर्ज कराने नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। दिल्ली सरकार के अस्पतालों में शुरू हो रहे वन स्टॉप सेंटर में ही आकर पुलिस रेप पीड़ित महिला का बबान दर्ज करेगी और मामला भी वहीं दर्ज करेगी। दिल्ली का पहला वन स्टॉप सेंटर मंगोलपुरी के संजय गांधी मेमोरियल अस्पताल में आज से शुरू हो रहा है। दिल्ली के एलजी इस सेंटर का उद्घाटन करेंगे। एक हफ्ते के अंदर दूसरा वन स्टॉप सेंटर वेस्ट दिल्ली के दीन दयाल उपाध्याय अस्पताल में शुरू हो जाएगा। 16 दिसंबर 2012, रेप कांड के बाद से इस तरह की मांग उठ रही थी। निर्भया कांड के बाद ऊपा मेहरा कमीशन ने भी वन स्टॉप सेंटर की सिफारिश को थी। देश में अभी तक केवल भोपाल में ही एक ऐसा वन स्टॉप सेंटर है। उसके बाद देश का दूसरा वन स्टॉप सेंटर दिल्ली में शुरू हो रहा है।



दिल्ली के स्पेशल सेक्रेटरी (हेल्य) एस.यी.शशाक के मुताबिक यह वन स्टॉप सेंटर आधुनिक है। 6 महीने के अंदर 6 और अस्पतालों में ऐसे सेंटर शुरू कर दिए जाएंगे। नए सेंटरों में अरुणा आसिफ अली अस्पताल, लोकनायक जय प्रकाश अस्पताल, लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कॉलेज, सफदरजंग अस्पताल व बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर अस्पताल में शुरू किए जाएंगे। दिल्ली सरकार का प्लान है कि सभी 11 जिलों के लिए एक वन स्टॉप सेंटर बने। प्लानिंग की जा रही है कि सफदरजंग अस्पताल में दो सेंटर बनाया जाए।

सोशल वर्कर्स, सजंगे, पुलिस और एनजीओ हेल्प के लिए तैयार होंगे। हर वन स्टॉप सेंटर में दो कमरे होंगे। एक कमरे में सेक्सुअल असॉल्ट फॉरेंसिक एरआमिनेशन किट होगी। इसमें छोटे-छोटे पैकेट होंगे, जिनमें सैंपल लिए जाएंगे। इस रूम में डॉक्टर, नर्स मौजूद रहेंगे। कार्डसलिंग रूम में मनोचिकित्सक, गैर सरकारी संगठन के ट्रेंड लोग, क्राइसिस इंटरवेंशन काउंसलर, दिल्ली विमिन कमीशन के लोग होंगे। पुलिस में लेडी सब इंस्पेक्टर जाकर काउंसलिंग रूम में

विक्टिम के लिए एक ही सेंटर में गायनी, फॉरेंसिक,

ही बयान दर्ज करेंगी। एफआईआर भी सेंटर में ही दर्ज होगी। महिला को ओल्टरनेटिव कपड़े भी मुहैया कराए जाएंगे। पीडित महिलाओं को इंजुरी हुई तो इलाज किया जाएगा। स्टॉफ को इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग की दी गई है कि वह पीड़िता की पहचान ना बताएं। पीड़िता को घर तक फ्री में कैट एंब्लेंस छोड़कर जाएगी। पुलिस महिला के घर तक नहीं जाएगी ताकि लोगों को पता ना चल सके।

इलाज, काउंसलिंग, केस दर्ज 📕 अस्पताल का काम पीड़ित का इलाज करना, मेडिकल लीगल रिपोर्ट तैयार करना और पीड़िता को काउंसलिंग देनी होगी।

🔳 पुलिस रेप पीड़िता का बयान दर्ज करेगी, एफआईआर दर्ज करेगी और जांच करेगी।

🔳 दिल्ली कमीशन फॉर विमन पीड़िता की काउसलिंग करेगी, कानूनी सलाह देगी।

🔳 वीमन एंड चाइल्ड डिवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट शेल्टर देगा अगर पीड़िता को उसकी जरूरत है तो।

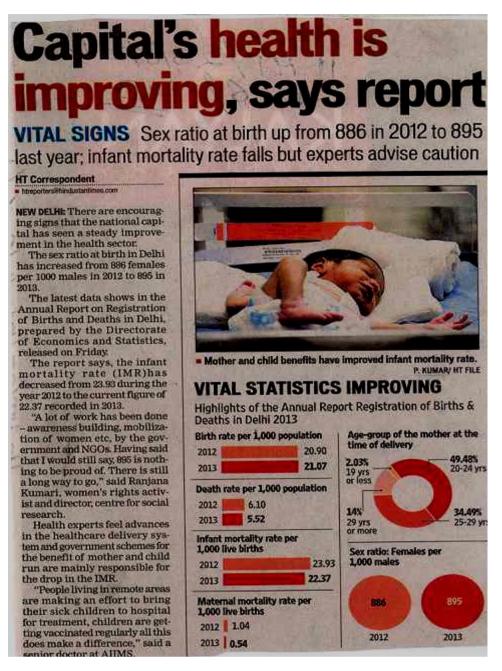
🔳 कैट्स एंबुलेंस पीड़िता को फ्री में घर तक छोड़ने जाएगी।

Nav Bharat Times (H), August 28, 2014, P. 5 (One Stop Centre-Rape Victims)

DCWC Newsclip

4. Demography and Vital Statistics

4.1 Census Data/Evaluation/Survey Reports (Annual Report-Registration of Births and Deaths)



Hindustan Times, August 23, 2014, P. 6 (Annual Report-Registration of Births and Deaths)



Dainik Jagran (H), August 23, 2014, P. 3

DCWC Newsclip

One in five births in Delhi took place at home

Sowmiya Ashok and Rukmini, S.

NEW DELHI: One in five births and 1.5 in five deaths took place at home and not in hospitals in the Capital last year, and 15 per cent of all births had no trained medical professional on hand, according to the Delhi Government's annual report on registration of births and deaths for 2013. The report, released on Friday, puts septicaemia as the number one cause of death on an average among institutional deaths with people also losing their lives to infectious intestinal diseases.

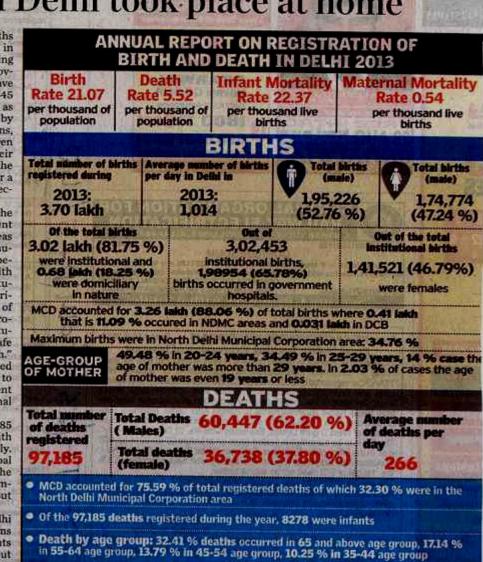
While 15 per cent of all births were registered after the mandatory 2-day period, the registration at birth varied according to the gender, with the girl child more likely to be registered after the male child. The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and the Delhi Cantonment Board were the best at registering births and deaths on time, whereas the South Delhi Municipal Corporation fared the worst.

There were more births in 2013 than in 2012, but fewer deaths and the population of Delhi grew by 2.73 lakh persons. The sex ratio at birth improved in 2013 to 895 females per 1,000 males as compared to 886 the previous year. Yet, it is still lower than it has been in the past, lower than most other States and lower than the all-India average. As many as 3.70 lakh births were registered in the city in 2013, with 1,014 children being born daily. Interestingly, government hospitals here have handled an average of 545 cases per day of live births as against 284 cases per day by non-government institutions, and 85 per cent of children were born to women in their 20s. While 60 per cent of the births were the first child for a couple, 30 per cent were second children.

According to the report, the NDMC has nearly 100 per cent institutional births, whereas the proportion in case of municipal corporations lies be-tween 70-80 per cent. With 81.75 per cent being institu-tional births, the report attributes it to "positive impact of different government programmes to encourage institutional delivery for safe maternal and child health." Yet it acknowledges the need to "take further measures to achieve the milestone of cent per delivery" cent institutional

In 2013, a total of 97,185 deaths were registered, with 266 deaths occurring daily. The South Delhi Municipal Corporation registered the maximum figure in the number of people who died without any medical attention.

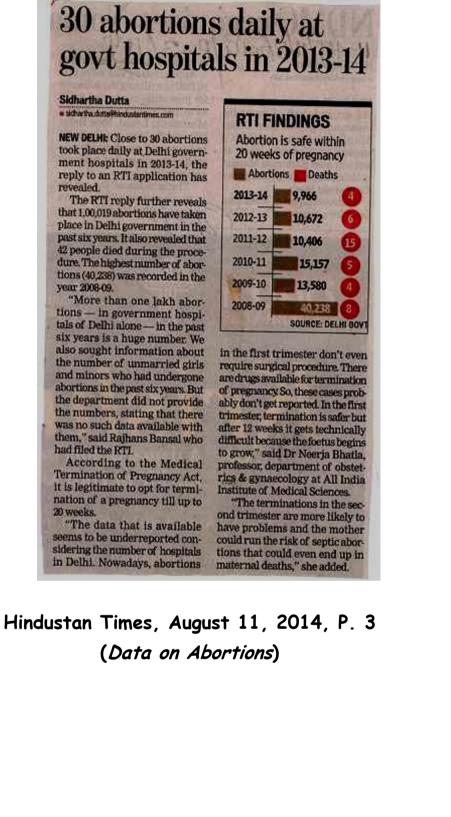
Interestingly, the New Delhi Municipal Council area seems to be "dying out" as it accounts for 11 per cent of all births, but 22 per cent of all deaths.





DCWC Newsclip

4.3 Demography and other relevant statistics (Data on Abortions/Data on Crime against Woman/Data-Sexual Violence Offences/Data on Dowry Death/Data on Crime against Woman)



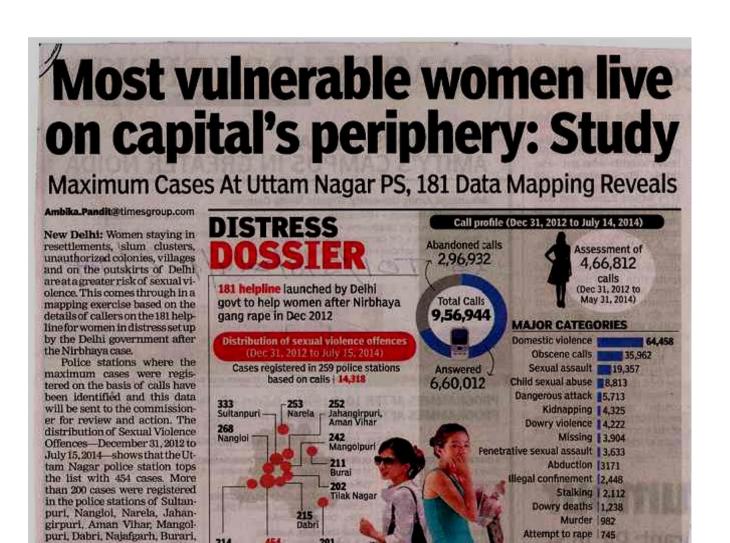


Nav Bharat Times (H), August 11, 2014, P. 2 (Data on Abortions)

DCWC Newsclip



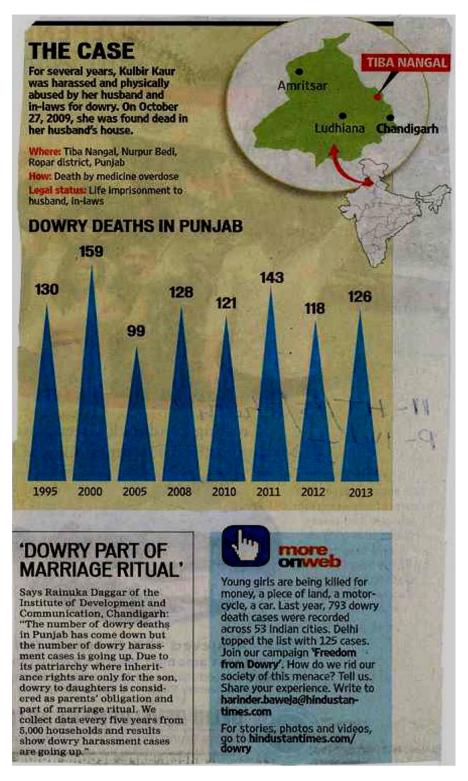
Punjab Kesari (H), August 11, 2014, P. 6 (Data on Crime against Woman)



all some and the second s	Sexual abus	se at workplace 230
seen as a ground report for poli- cy planners. This is the first such exercise by the helpline Of the 4,66,812 calls received from December 31, 2012 to May 31, 2014, over 64,000 were about domestic violence. Sexual as- sault complaints were made by 19,357 callers and a shocking 8,813 calls were regarding child	sexual abuse. As many as 745 women complained of attempt to rape and 230 informed about sexual abuse at workplace. The data also brings to light the growing instances of children and young women going mis- sing. The helpline received 3,904 complaints in the missing category.	Dowry-related violence and event death are still serious is- sues. The helpline received 1.238 complaints of dowry deaths. The call operators, many of whom are survivors of crime, responded to 6,60,012 calls. That 2,96,932 cases could not be taken up underlines the need to shore up infrastructure.
Contraction of the second seco	cy planners. This is the first such exercise by the helpline Of the 4,66,812 calls received from December 31, 2012 to May 31, 2014, over 64,000 were about domestic violence. Sexual as- sault complaints were made by 19,357 callers and a shocking	cy planners. This is the first such exercise by the helpline. Of the 4,66,812 calls received from December 31, 2012 to May 31, 2014, over 64,000 were about domestic violence. Sexual as- sault complaints were made by 19,357 callers and a shocking

214

The Times of India, August 3, 2014, P. 6 (Data-Sexual Violence Offences)



Hindustan Times, August 15, 2014, P. 14 (Data on Dowry Death)

Missing girl cases see 500 pc jump in Delhi ping and abduction with crimi-Ashish Tripathi Cause for alarm nal intent were reasons for three per cent of such cases. In an affidavit, the National Capi-NEW DELHI, DHNS: The number of missing girls, who re-MG TOTAL TG YEAR TT NT mained untraced in Delhi, has tal Territory of Delhi govern-453 (200) 2009 2.673 5,946 2,743 5.493 seen a more than 500 per ment submitted details of chil-2010 2,457 5,091 2,077 4.307 784 (380) cent rise in five years between 2009 and 2014, the Delhi govdren reported missing since 855 (499) 2011 2,655 5,111 2,166 4,256 2009 up to June this year. As per the figures, out of 3,638 2012 2,692 5,284 1,986 4.051 1,233 (706) ernment has told the Supreme Court. The total missing children this year, 2013 3,919 7,235 2,862 5,458 1.777 (1057) 2,291 were found and 1,347 still number of untraced children 2014 2,039 3,638 1.222 2,291 1.347 (817) registered a 400 per cent remain untraced. The number Read as MG: Number of missing girls, TG: Number of traced girls, jump in this period. of girls who cannot be traced TT: Total traced, NT: Yet to be traced, figures in brackets indicate According to the Delhi Lewas alarmingly higher at 817 number of girls, Figures up to June 30, 2014 than 530 among boys. gal Services Authority, 38 per

Though Delhi government's

cent children left their homes of their own volition, 21 per cent did so because of parents' scolding, while 17 per cent went missing as they lost their way home. Ekoement and academic

Elopement and academic pressure accounted for 8 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, of the missing cases of those below the age of 18. Kidnaphome department claimed that every section concerned as well as the Delhi Police were taking proactive and concerted action in these cases, data submitted to the court showed a steady rise every year from 2009 to 2014.

The clarification came in response to a PIL filed by advo-

cate Sarwa Mitter, who demanded capital punishment for those who kidnapped children for different reasons, including to trade their organs. Mitter claimed the official figure of missing children was over 75,000 in three years in II states. Listing out its efforts in tracing these children, the

affidavit said the cases were being monitored by the district deputy commissioner of police and other senior officers. The DCP Crime, who is the nodal officer for the antihuman trafficking unit in Delhi, held regular meetings to find any linkages with organised crime.

Punjab Kesari (H), August 11, 2014, P. 6 (Data on Crime against Woman)

DCWC Newsclip

5. Schemes/Programmes relating to Women and Children

5.1 Schemes/Programmes (Scheme-Kanyasree/Beti Baccho,Beti Padhao/MGNREGA/Baby Care Kit/Programme-Sarkar Aapke DwarMid Day Meal/Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana)



Hindustan Times, August 9, 2014, P. 10 (Scheme-MGNREGA)



Rajasthan Patrika (H), August 1, 2014, P. 8 (*Mid Day Meal*)

Tamil Nadu to launch baby care kit scheme

Ramya Kannan

CHENNAI: Tamil Nadu's latest health care initiative comes packed compact in a small kit box. On Tuesday, Chief Minister Jayalalithaa announced on the floor of the Assembly that the government would provide an Amma Baby Care Kit to all mothers who deliver babies in any government hospital in the State.

The kit, which will contain baby and mother essentials post-partum, will include baby towels, napkins, a dress, bedding, mosquito net, oil, nailcutter, soap and soap box, toys, a rattle and hand sanitiser, and soap, apart from Sowbhagya Leghyam to build the mother's health. Ms. Jayalalithaa announced that about 6.7 lakh children born in government hospitals every year would benefit and a sum of Rs. 67 crore had been apportioned for it. "The main idea is to promote hygiene and sanitation among mothers and new borns, and help in the development of the infant. The mother goes through a lot after the delivery, and needs some attention too, which is often



denied to her," says an official of the Health Department. Tamil Nadu has a better Infant Mortality Rate in the country at 21 children per 1000 live births, annually. Experts point out that focus should also be on neonatal mortality, where babies die within the first 28 days of birth (15 per 1000 live births in a year). This kit will come in handy during this initial period, they feel, and recommend that the scheme

be replicated countrywide. Besides contributing to the feel-good factor for the mother, it also will help the family tide over the first few days after birth.

days after birth. "We have known parents who find it tough even to buy diapers for the baby," says K. Saraswathy, former director, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, here. "The mothers will also have to be taught how to use the products," she adds.

The Hindu, August 13, 2014, P. 7 (*Scheme-Baby Care Kit*)

Raje launches ambitious scheme to convert women into 'power women'

A bank account to be opened in the name of the woman head of the family & channelling all financial entitlement in her account

Aarti Dhar

UDAIPUR: Breaking away from the tradition of holding Independence Day celebrations in the State Capital, Rajasthan Chief Minister Vasundhara Raje on Friday unfurled the National Flag in the Lake City Udaipur where the government will also begin its 10-day 'Sarkar Aapke Dwar' programme from Saturday.

The highlight of the day was the launch of the ambitious Bhamashah scheme which aims to empower women by making them the financial heads of the family. ould be d one ing a bank account in the name of the woman head of the family and channelling all financial entitlement of the family in her account. The scheme was formally launched with the Chief Minister handing over the first Bhamashah card to Shanta Bai of Udaipur.

Speaking on the occasion, Ms Raje said the scheme would change the traditional equations in the family from patriarchal to matriarchal and making all women in the State 'power women.'

he asked the people to get enrolled under the scheme which would also double as an identity card. All social scheme benefits would flow through the Bhamashah card as would all e-facilities provided by the government. A sum of Rs 600 crore has been earmarked for the purpose and enrolment process was also started from Kota through video-conferencing. The scheme had been started in her previous tenure in 2008 but was discontinued by the dispensation after the BJP lost the Assembly elections. Ms Raje said 'Sarkar Aapke Dwar' (government at your doorstep) programme was aimed at solving the problems of the people at the grassroots. She spoke at

length about the schemes for infrastructure development, employment generation and skill development, but sought some time to implement them. She promised jobs for 15 lakh youth in the State.

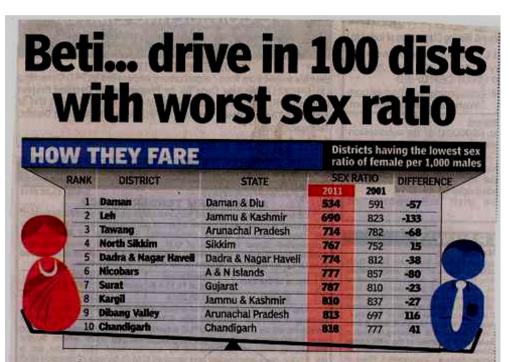
Later in the day, the Chief Minister inspected an exhibition of latest weaponry and equipment displayed along Fatehsagar Lake.

The Hindu, August 16, 2014, P. 6 (*Programme-Sarkar Aapke Dwar*)

DCWC Newsclip



The Statesman, August 15, 2014, P. 8 (*Scheme-Kanyasree*)



Maneka Sets 2-Yr Deadline For Implementation

Himanshi.Dhawan @timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Hundred districts with the worst child sex ratio across the country will be the cradle for the ambitious 'Beti bachao, beti padhao' scheme that envisages a mix of cash transfers with stringent action

work in tandem with the ministries of health and education on the scheme. The Modigovernment had allotted Rs 100 crore for the scheme in the Union Budget. India has one of the worst sex ratios, earning the title of the "country with missing girls".

with missing girls". Child sex ratio (0-6 years) in India was 927 girl children earn for the family But these excuses cannot go on. It is time to deal with this problem," Maneka said.

Officials said best practicesfrom across the country will be adopted. Some of the examples include West Bengal's system of enabling cash transfers at periodic intervals for the child's education. In Pun-

against erring medical prac-	per 1,000 boys in 2001 which	jab, pregnant women were
titioners and monitoring of	dipped to 919 girls for 1,000	registered in their first tri-
health clinics.	boys in 2011, the lowest since	mester so that authorities
"We are working on dis-	Independence. A Unicef re-	could monitor cases of feoti-
trict-specific plans for the 100	port in 2012 ranked India 41st	cide, WCD secretary V S Obe-
worst sex ratio districts,	among 195 countries.	roi said. The ministry is also
There will be a two-year dead-	"There is a continued be-	considering Tamil Nadu's
line for its implementation,"	lief that the girl will cost her	"amma-baby kit" to encour-
women and child develop-	parents whether it educa-	age institutional deliveries.
ment minister Maneka Gand-	tion or dowry, that she is not	For the full report, log on
hi said. The ministry will	safe and that she will not	to www.timesofindia.com

The Times of India, August 14, 2014, P. 15 (Scheme-Beti Baccho, Beti Padhao)

DCWC Newsclip

Schemes/Programmes



दिनांक 28 अगस्त, 2014 को योजना के शुभारंभ के अवसर पर बैंकों द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में शिविरों का आयोजन। इन्हीं क्षेत्रों में 25 से 27 अगस्त, 2014 तक खाता खुलवाने के लिए तैयारी शिविर लगाए जायेंगे।



Dainik Jagran (H), August 26, 2014, P. 5

(Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana)

DCWC Newsclip



Dainik Jagran, August 26, 2014, P. 10 (Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana)

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana to target 17.8 million people in Delhi

It will be done through a network of 33 operating banks

Sowmiya Ashok

NEW DELHI: Anand Parbat resident Sunita is 40 years old and has never opened a bank account. Her children who listened to Prime Minister Narendra Modi's speech on Independence Day insisted she open one under the newly launched 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana' which provides a zero-balance bank account with RuPay debit card. life insurance cover of Rs 30,000 in addition to accidental insurance cover of Rs1 lakh. In Delhi, the scheme will target 17.8 million people through a network of 33 operating banks and 3,282 branches with more branches to be opened up for this pur-pose, said Delhi Government officials.

Sunita, her neighbours Mahender Singh and Kamal, were among the several residents of Delhi who gathered at the Delhi Secretariat on



Union Health Minister Dr. Harsh Vardhan with Delhi Lieutenant-Governor Najeeb Jung handing over a passbook and debit card to a beneficiary of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in New Delhi on Thursday. - PHOTO: SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

prove helpful for poor people who fear entering banks.

this scheme which will benefit crores of people across the country. This excitement can

Lieutenant-Governor Na- hope this revolutionary step jeeb Jung presided over the function and said it was a rev-Chief Secretary D.M. Spo-"People are excited about function and said it was a revolutionary step by the gov- lia, who took over on Thursernment.

be compared to when Mr. revolution to a poor person's scheme" which will provide

day, termed the scheme "a "This will usher in a big new and innovative financial

Inursday for the official launch of the scheme in the Capital. She received a pass book and debit card from Union Health Minister Harsh Vard- han who said the scheme will	bank accounts, to encourage those who don't have one, to open their accounts under Jan Dhan Yojana" said Dr	dence building mechanism knowing that he has a debit card in this pocket," he said, adding that "the responsibil- ity of making the scheme suc-	"The response in Delhi is overwhelming and within a few days as much as 3.5 lakh bank accounts have been opened," he said adding this
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The Hindu, August 29, 2014, P. 5 (Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana)

...ताकि अनाथों को जल्द मिल सके घर

अडॉप्शन गाइडलाइंस सरल बनाने पर जुटी सरकार, जल्द कैबिनेट की मंजूरी को आएगा बिल

🔳 पुनम पाण्डे, नई दिल्ली

देश में कई अनाथ बच्चे 'घर' के इंतजार में हैं, तो कई पैरंट्स इन बच्चों से घर को गुलजार करने की बाट जोह रहे है। लेकिन अडॉप्शन को जटिल और लंबी प्रक्रिया से इन बच्चों और गोद लेने के इच्छुक पैरंट्स- दोनों का इंतजार लंबा होता जाता है। अब मोदी सरकार ने अडॉप्शन की गाइडलाइंस को आसान बनाने की प्रकिया शुरू कर दी है।

वेटिंग पीरियड होगा फिक्स्ड अडॉप्शन के लिए वेटिंग पीरियड को फिक्स किया जाएगा, जो चार महीने तक हो सकता है। अभी तो एक साल तक का वक्त लग जाता है। इन बच्चों को उनके पैरंट्स सरेंडर कर देते हैं और उन्हें एक महीने के भीतर अडॉप्शन के लिए लीगली फ्री किया जाने का भी प्रावधान है, अभी इसमें दो महीने लग जाते हैं। सेंट्रल अहाँप्शन रिसोर्स अथॉरिटी (सीएआरए) को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने का प्रावधान भी ड्राफ्ट में



किया गया है, ताकि अडॉप्शन की सही तरीके से और व्यापक मॉनिटरिंग हो सके। स्टेट गवनेमेंट हर जिले में एक एनआरआई या विदेशी को अडोंप्शन में या दो स्पेशलाइन्ड अडॉप्शन एजेंसी दिए जा सकते हैं। रजिस्टर्ड करेगी। ताकि अनाथ, छोड़े गए और सरेंडर किए गए बच्चों का जेजे बिल 2014 के ड्राफ्ट मे अडॉप्शन के जरिए रिहेबिलिटेट किया अडॉप्शन के इच्छुक एनआरआई जा सके। अडॉप्शन के लिए कोई पैसे पैरंट्स को रेजिडेंट इंडियन के बराबर का लेन-देन होना या लेन-देन पर हक देने का भी प्रावधान किया गया राजी होना जुमें माना जाएगा। इसमें है। यह ड्राफ्ट इंटरमिनिस्टीरियल तीन साल तक की कैद और एक लाख कंसलटेशन के लिए सर्कुलेट किया रुपये तक का जुमांना हो सकता है। गया है। इसे बहुत जल्द कैविनेट में महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय के रखा जाएगा और फिर संसद में। ड्राफ्ट

अभी 890 बच्चे हैं, जो अडॉप्शन के लिए लीगली फी है। ये बच्चे इंडियन

बराबर हक का प्रावधान मुताबिक अभी भी 208 एनआरआई के मुताबिक चाइल्ड केयर इंस्टिट्यूट में और 498 विदेशी अडॉप्शन का इंतजार लीगली फ्री बच्चों को अडॉप्शन सिस्टम कर रहे हैं। इंडियन प्लेसमेंट एजेंसी में से जोड़ा जाएगा, ताकि गोद लेने के

हच्छुक पैरंट्स को बच्चों की उपलव्धता बढ़े। अब तक के सिस्टम में यदि किसी बच्चे को गोद लेने के लिए कोई रेजिडेंट इंडियन अप्लाई करता है, तो एनआरई पैरंट्स के लिए वह बच्चा उपलब्ध नहीं होता। नए ड्राफ्ट में दोनों को बराबर हक दिया जा रहा है।

होम स्टढी रिपोर्ट में लगने वाले वक्त को भी नए ड्राफ्ट में कम किए जाने का प्रावधान है। होम स्टडी रिपोर्ट एक सोशल वर्कर तैयार करता है, जो अडॉप्शन के इच्छुक पैरंट्स के घर की कंडीशन का जायजा लेता है। अभी रिपोर्ट जमा करने के लिए दो महीने का वक्त दिया जाता है, जिसे एक महीने किया जाएगा।

Nav Bharat Times (H), August 4, 2014, P. 7 (Guidelines-Child Adoption)

New health policy to focus on infertility in women

NEW DELHI: "A woman's body is a temple, extremely important from the perspective of a nation's future," said union minister Harsh Vardhan. He was referring to the increasing cases of infertility among women.

The minister said that the new National Health policy will address the issue of rising reproductive illness.

The central government was alarmed by reports of Polycystic **Ovarian Disease**, Endometriosis and Fibroids - condition associated with infertility, which is increasingly affecting women even in their teens.

"I am depressed by this new trend as reported to me by doctors. I feel we should react fast but with caution," said Vardhan speaking at the golden jubilee celebrations of Laxmibai College. The minister said reducing maternal mortality rate, improving nutritional level of women from less-privileged backgrounds and reinforcing mother-and-child development programmes are areas of prime focus for his government. HTC the second

Hindustan Times, August 29, 2014, P. 9 (New Health Policy)

5.3 Legislation/Bills/Court orders (POCSO /JJAct/Immoral Trafficking Act/Family Laws/ Live in Relationship)

UNICEF shows concern over Juvenile Justice Act amendments

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA New Delhi, 7 August

JUVENILE BILL

UNICEF India today expressed concern over the amendments to the Juvenile Justice Act, under which minors above the age of 16 involved in a serious crime can be tried in an adult court, and said such a decision was a "real step back". The Union Cabinet yes-

The Union Cabinet yesterday cleared the Juvenile Justice Bill, under which a minor above 16 years involved in a serious crime could be tried in an adult court if the Juvenile Justice Board decides so.

"The recent Union Cabinet approval of the Juvenile Justice Act amendment to empower the Juvenile Justice Board to decide whether a juvenile above the age of 16 years involved in a heinous crime is to be tried in a regular court, constitutes a real step back," stated a statement by UNICEF today, With the enactment of the Juvenile Justice(Care and Protection of Children) Act in 2000, India's juvenile justice legislations was The Union Cabinet cleared the Juvenile Justice Bill, under which a minor above 16 years involved in a serious crime could be tried in an adult court if the Juvenile Justice Board decides so.

The UN CRC (article 40.1) states that children who are accused of offences should be tried separately from adults.

Worldwide, evidence shows that the process of judicial waiver have not resulted in reduction of crime.

brought in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and international standards, focussing on some of the key principles of juvenile justice which deprivation of liberty as last resort, restorative and reformative justice, diversion and alternative sentencing, and separate protection structures and quallified personnel.

The UN CRC (article 40.1) states that children who are accused of offences should be tried separately from adults "in a manner consistent with the child's sense of dignity and worth".

This is further supported through international standards like the Beijing Rules and the Riyadh Guidelines laying out procedures for the administration of juvenile jústice and prevention of juvenile delinquency."

Worldwide, evidence shows that the process of judicial waiver or transfer of juvenile cases to adult courts have not resulted in reduction of crime or recidivism.

Instead, investments in a working system of treatment and rehabilitation of children have shown to lead to better results in reducing recidivism," said Louis-Georges Arsenault, UNICEF Country Representative.

The Statesman, August 8, 2014, P. 7 (*JJ Act*)



जेजे एक्ट में बदलाव पर यूनिसेफ चिंतित

पीटीआई, नई दिल्ली : यूनिसेफ इंडिया ने जूवेनाइल बरिटस एकट में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किए ज रहे बदलावी पर चिंता जताई है। इसके तहत गंभीर अपराधों के मामले में 16 साल से ज्यादा की उध के नाबालिगों का केस सामान्य अदालतों में चलाने का प्रावधान है। यूनिसेफ इंडिया ने कहा है कि ऐसा कोई भी फैसला पीछे ले जाने चाला कदम है। गैरतलब है, केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने जूवेनाइल बस्टिस बिल का रास्ता साफ कर दिया है जिसमें प्रावधान है कि गंभीर अपराधों के आरोपी 16 साल से ज्यादा के माइनसे का मुकदमा जेजे बोर्ड के बदले आम अदालतों में चले, बरातें कि बोर्ड ऐसा तय करे। यूनिसेफ इारा जारी बयान में कहा गया है कि यह वास्तव में पीछे ले जाने वाला कदम है।

सन् 2000 के जूवनाइल जस्टिस (केयर एंड प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ चिल्ड्रेन) एक्ट के जरिए भारत में जुवेनाइल जस्टिस कानून को कन्वेंशन ऑन राइट्स ऑफ द चाइल्ड (सीआरसी) और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्टैंडर्ड के अनुरूप बनाया गया था। UNCRC की धारा 40.1 में कहा गया है कि किसी अपराध में आरोपी बच्चों का ट्रायल अडल्ट अदालतों से अलग चलाया जाना चाहिए, जो कि बच्चों की गरिमा के अनरूप हो।



Nav Bharat Times (H), August 8, 2014, P. 5 (*JJ Act*)

The Hindu, August 13, 2014, P. 1 (*Juvenile Justice Bill*)

DCWC Newsclip



Amar Ujala (H), August 7, 2014, P. 1 & 9 (JJ Act)



ने अब इसका हल खोजने की दिशा

में कदम बढाए हैं। लों कनिशन एक

रिपोर्ट पर काम कर रहा है और इसके

लिव-इन रिलेशनशिप के लिए कानूनी कवर मुहैया करा सकती है। पिछले

साल नवंबर में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सरकार

को इस मामले में कानूनी बांचा मुहैया

कहना था कि इस तरह के संबंधों की बढती संख्या के मद्देनजर पर्याप्त और पडेगा? रिपोर्ट में जिन अहम पहलुओं आदि पहलुओं की स्टडी कर लिव-पर फोकस किया जाएगा, उनमें इन रिलेशनशिप से जुड़ी गाइडलाइंस असरदार सुरक्षा सिस्टम की जरूरत पार्टनसं के अधिकारों और दायित्वों के पर सिफारिश करेगा। लॉ कमिशन है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऑर्डर में कहा गया चलते सामने आने वाली गाइडलाइंस पर फोकस किया जाएगा, उनमें इन रिलेशनशिप से जुड़ी गाइडलाइंस अलावा ऐसे संबंधों की कानूनी मान्यता इस सिलसिले में एक्सपट्स और था, 'संसद को इन मसलों पर विचार आदि शामिल है। रिपोर्ट में इस बात महिला अधिकारों के लिए काम करने करना होगा। साथ ही, कानून लाना की भी पड़ताल की जाएगी कि क्या वाले कार्यकर्ताओं के साथ बैठकें होगा या फिर एक्ट में संशोधन करना लिव-इन रिलेशनशिप में भी शादी से कर चुका है। कमिशन ने नवंबर होगा।

बहस की जमीन तैयार हो सकती है। मिसाल के तौर पर क्या इस तरह के	जुड़ा मरेलू हिंसा कानून, 2005 लागू होगा और क्या रिश्ता टूटने की हालत में डिपेंडेंट को गुजारा-भत्ता पाने का भी हक होगा? कमिशन संबंध की अवधि, घरेलू इंतजाम, यौन संबंध, बच्चे, सामाजिक	था। कोर्ट ने अपने आदेश में सरकार को इस तरह के संबंधों में महिलाओं और बच्चों की सुरक्षा के लिए कानून बनाने को कहा था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के	कोट को इन टिप्पणियों का घ्यान में रखते हुए लॉ कमिशन इस मामले में विचार करेगा। कमिशन इस बात की भी पड़ताल करेगा कि क्या ऐसे रिश्तों में हैरेसमेंट या डिपेंडेंट को गुजारा- भत्ता देने में नाकाम रहना घरेलू हिंसा
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Nav Bharat Times (H), August 8, 2014, P. 16 (Live in Relationship)

POCSO charge only for accused who know victim is a minor: Court

KAUNAIN SHERIFF M 1 ** NEW DELHI, AUGUST 10

A DELHI court has observed that for persons accused of offences under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), the prosecution has to not only prove the age of the victim to be below 18 years (actus rea) but also has to establish 'mens rea' (guilty mind) show that the accused knew that the victim was a child when the act was committed.

Additional Sessions Judge Pawan Kumar Jain observed that the "real test" was to establish whether the person "knowingly" indulged in sexual activities prohibited under the POCSO Act.

"For instance, if a child is just going to complete 18 years, but a few days before attaining majority, a friend or someone else... invites the child for sexual acts, and on basis of such representation and invitation such person indulges in sexual activities with such child. To my mind, in such a situation, the person cannot be held under POSCO Act merely on the ground that the child has not completed 18 years," the judge said.

The court's observation came in a case where the accused was charged with rape (IPC 376), kidnap (IPC 363) and under section 4 and 8 of the POCSO Act. The court convicted the accused under section 376 of IPC, when it was established the accused had maintained physical relationship with the victim without her consent.

The court, however, dropped the charges under POCSO Act when the prosecutor could not prove that the victim was younger than 18 years at the time of incident. ASJ PAWAN Kumar Jain observed that the "real test" was to establish whether the person had 'knowingly' indulged in sexual activities prohibited under POCSO Act

During her deposition, the principal of a school had said that at the time of admission, the victim's mother had furnished only an affidavit to show that the victim was born on October 25, 1997.

"It is very clear that no document regarding the date of birth of the victim was submitted to the school while getting the victim admitted in first standard. It becomes clear that there is no scintilla of evidence to show that either victim or any other person ever stated to the accused that victim was below 18 years of age," the court said.

Previously, the victim had alleged that she and the accused had developed sexual relations after he had promised to marry her. She alleged that on February 12, 2013, the accused had taken her to Kanpur, where they had spend a day in a rented room.

The victim had also stated that she wanted to live with the accused, and though they had not solemnised their marriage till date, she intended to marry him.

The victim said she was in love with the accused and wanted to marry him. However, she claimed that since they were both from different castes, her parents were against their marriage. That is why, she alleged, the two had decided to elope.

Amending juvenile law

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 2014

egislative responses ought to be well thoughtout, and lawmakers need to be wary of tinkering with existing laws because of moral panic over one incident. The idea of carving out an exception in the Juvenile Justice Act for children between the ages of 16 and 18 when they are accused of rape, murder, and other serious offences is completely retrograde. The Union Cabinet's approval for legislative changes that would allow juvenile justice boards to determine whether cases involving children of this agegroup can be transferred to a criminal court is an inappropriate remedy for the problem of juveniles committing grave offences. First, such categorisation militates against the core principle that everyone should be treated as a child until the age of 18. The age has been fixed in law based on studies on child and adolescent behaviour and the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child. Secondly, making such children face an adult criminal court would mar the prospect of their rehabilitation and amount to denial of restorative justice. The main object of juvenile law is to preserve the scope for rehabilitation. and prevent recidivism among young offenders. Even after the horrific gang-rape in Delhi in December 2012, the Supreme Court saw no reason to make exceptions to the present paradigm of juvenile justice. Nor did the Justice J.S. Verma Committee, which made far-reaching recommendations on the legal framework on cases involving sexual offences, think on those lines. Official crime data do not support the theory that juveniles are responsible for any rise in instances of sexual offences.

The case for revisiting the present law is unexceptionable. Courts, governments and activists have noted that the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, though laudable in intent, had not fully achieved its objectives. The government's intention to introduce a fresh, comprehensive law that covers both children in conflict with the law and those in need of care and protection may be quite an appropriate response. In particular, the draft bill prepared by the Ministry of Women and Child Development contains forward-looking aspects. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has noted that the bill enunciates 'fundamental principles' for the care, protection and rehabilitation of and justice for children. Those in need of care and protection now include children living on the streets and child workers. Both corporal punishment and persistent verbal abuse will be prohibited. Provisions for finding foster care homes for children are aimed at ensuring mechanisms for non-institutional care. However, the time given for stakeholders to study the implications of the new bill is inadequate. The government will be well-advised to have wider consultations before enacting it into law.

The Indian Express, August 11, 2014, P. 3



(Juvenile Law)

DCWC Newsclip

Opinions differ on amendment to Juvenile Justice Act

STAFF REPORTER

GUWAHATI, Aug 20 -"Should we treat juveniles as adults in cases like rape, murder, etc?" - this pertinent question on the Cabinet decision of amending the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 to allow minors above the age of 16 who are involved in heinous crimes to be tried in the courts as adults raised many opinions at the 'Thumb Print Conversation on Juvenile Justice', which was held at Snehalaya Centre for Child Rights in Guwahati

on Sunday. The conversation was moderated by Bhaskar Jyoti Mahanta, Addl Director General of Assam Police, who has also been the Nodal Officer of an Assam Police project called Project Aashwas for the welfare of child victims of violence and insurgency in Assam.

The conversation was organised in association with Matri, an association of mothers and an associate of Snehalaya.

Mahanta said that the crux of the juvenile justice system was that they were sent to reform houses where they cannot be kept for more than three years. "Consistent propaganda was unleashed in the media after the Nirbhaya case," he added.

Actor Kopil Bora pointed ut that across Guwahati city,

away, and the age of most of these riders were between 14 to 16 years. "What kind of citizen will they become if each child is not reformed and guided? It is very frightening. These children who commit crime as a juvenile should be punished according to the gravity of the crime. Serious offences like rape, murder, etc., should be considered separately," he felt.

mind of a child committing such a crime is not an easy task. Dipesh Bhagawati, a Guwahati-based psychiatrist, said that a difficult childhood also generates a lot of angst sometimes. He added, "There are multiple problems. We try to self-negate ourselves. Abundance of alcohol is also one of the causes."

Author and journalist Indrani Raimedhi said that the tremendous youth force that the nation has is not being put to good use. "Children are not getting opportunity. We need to bring a change. We should look at things in a compassionate manner. They are more victims than culprits," she said. Dr Sabina Ahmed, a paedia-

trician, too, was not in the favour of reducing the age of the child from 18 to 16.

Educationist Dr RN Goswami stressed the need for valuebased education and felt that parents of such children should

a group of bike-riders speed also be held responsible. "In fact, parents can be deterred by some negative incentives in the government schemes that they avail of," he said.

> Sushant Ghosh, Director of SOS Village, felt that people from all walks of life should work together to prevent all kinds of crime.

Archana Goswami, one of the founders of Matri said, "We recommend reformation rather than punishment. If a Trying to understand the 15-year-old goes for trial without considering whether the crime is heinous or not, it will not be right. The nature of crime should be taken into consideration."

Many lawyers and activists oppose the amendment, which they see as a knee-jerk reaction against increased sexual violence in the country.

Father Lukose, founder of Snehalaya, called for more reformative action rather than punitive action. "There is no evidence to show that the threat of punishment is an effective deterrent against sexual crimes. On the other hand, thrusting juveniles into the criminal justice system will only serve to harden them," he said.

Rituparna Roychoudhury, a homemaker, stressed the need for making the special homes stringent, strictly rehabilitative, and "make them understand what they have done and how to mend their ways".

The Assam Tribune, August 21, 2014, P. 7 (JJ Act)



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New Delhi: At a time when the Centre wants to reduce the age of juvenility, the Delhi high court has extended protection under the Juvenile Justice Act to minors rescued during anti-trafficking raids. The court has ruled that

minors are victims, not offen-

a person under 18 years of age, who is recovered in police action under Sections 15 and 16 of the IT Act, has to be treated as a child in need of care and protection within the meaning of the expression under JJ Act 2000," Justice Gita Mittal held in a recent judgment.

The ruling has far reac-hing implications since HC

er wasn't an affected family or an NGO but the Delhi high court legal services committee. Through advocate V Madhukar, the committee challenged an order passed in 2009 by a metropolitan magistrate on custody of two minors recovered by police and dealt with by the court under IT Act. But,

'APPLY JJ ACT'

the participating adult open to stringent penal action under several enactments. But "no penal liability vests on the

child for the same". Such a child, HC clarified, (i.e. a child found begging, a working child or a child likely to be abused or exploited for the purpose of sexual abuse or illegal acts or a child vulnera-

ders to be prosecuted under has interpreted provisions of	ble to drug abuse or traffick-
Immoral Trafficking (IT) Act. They should be governed by the welfare provisions of JJ Act and treated as "child" de- fined under it, instead of be- ing punished for being "juve- niles in conflict with law". In essence, the court held that JJ Act will prevailover the IT Act as the former is a special law "The only answer to the	vocate ing) "is not to be treated as an offender" but "as a victim within the meaning of the ex- pression under the JJ Act." Tastly, it ruled that if a per- son rescued by police under the IT Act, and produced be- fore a magistrate, appears to s. It be under 18 years of age, such since- person will be immediately transferred to the Child Wel-
second question formulated Interestingly, the petition- any sexual behavior or	activ- fare Committee.

The Times of India, August, 2014, P. 7 (Immoral Trafficking Act)

Family laws must be kind to women: Panel

EXCLUSIVE

Moushumi Das Gupta = moushumi guptalihindustantimes.com

NEW DELHE: A high-level committee set up by the previous UPA government has sought an overhaul of family laws by recommending a ban on the practice of "oral, unilateral and triple talaq (divorce)" and polygamy and "mandatory payment of maintenance to wife and children" in the event of separation or divorce.

The report — titled Women and the law: An assessment of family laws with focus on laws relating to

REPORT CALLS FOR BAN ON TRIPLE TALAQ AND POLYGAMY, MANDATORY MAINTENANCE AFTER DIVORCE, UNIFORMITY IN PERSONAL LAWS

marriage, divorce, custody inheritance and succession' — was submitted to women and child development minister Maneka Gandhi recently. The view taken by it is close to the current BJP regime's position on a uniform civil code. Ministry officials refused to comment, saying they were still going through the report. The committee, headed by

The committee, headed by former Panjah University professor Dr Pam Rajput, examined the rights of women under the broad framework of Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Parsi aw Supporting uniformity in the minimum age for marriage for boys and ghis (18 years), it recommended the passing of a "central enactment" for registration of marriages that is

"applicable to all religious groups". Another recommendation of uniformity dealt with a clause in the Hindu Marriage Act (HMA), 1955 on irretrievable breakdown of marriage. This should not be made grounds for divorce until financial safeguards are in place, it said.

A bill (now lapsed) introduced in Parliament last year sought to cover this clause only in the HMA, 1955 and Special Marriage Act, 1954. But the report said, "If and when this amendment is introduced, irretrievable breakdown of marriage as grounds for divorce should also be introduced under the Divorce Act, 1869, Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1956 and Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 as well. It should be a general matrimonial relief available to all."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

Family laws must be kind to women: Panel

On Christian laws on divorce, it recommended amending the prescribed two-year period in mutual consent cases under the Divorce Act to one year, in order to ensure consistency in all related laws. However, lawyer Kirti Singh, part of a core panel on legal issues set up by the committee, told HT, "We are not recommending uniform civil code or abolition of personal laws. But equality should be the basis of all personal law... We are also recommending that some laws like Right to Marital Property be framed for all women."

"Women are discriminated against in family laws. The report highlights this and what needs to be done to make themequal. After all, article 14 of our Constitution envisages equality, justice and dignity for women," said Rajput. On Muslim law the committee called for a "complete ban on oral, unilateral and triple divorce as it renders wives extremely insecure regarding their marital status....The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 should be amended and specific provisions introduced, making triple talaq and polygamy void. A provision should beadded providing interim maintenance."

It also called for a minimum "meher" (mandatory payment to a bride before marriage by the groom's family) that should not be less than the groom's annual income.

Though the Supreme Court has held triple talaq to be illegal, it is still common practice. On inheritance and succession

laws in the community the report said, "A woman, Shia or Sunni, gets half the share of a man... There is a need to address such discriminatory practice."

It want on to recommend that section 125 of the CrPC be amended to include maintenance for women in live in relationships and for unmarried dependent daughters.

Suggesting changes to the Special Marriage Act, 1954, the committee said, "Notices (of intended marriages) should not be displayed on notice boards outside the registrar's office as it places young people, desirous of contracting a marriage of choice, at great risk."

Objecting to the 30 day notice period for couples wishing to get married under this law it recommended bringing it down to seven days. "This provision serves no purpose except to delay the process and a couple wanting to marry in a hurry because of parental or other disapproval cannot afford to wait a full month."

The Act is a secular alternative to personal law for many couples who face difficulties in getting married, mostly due to matters of religion and caste.

Hindustan Times, August 23, 2014, P. 1 & 8 (*Family Laws*)

DCWC Newsclip

JAIL FOR CORPORAL PUNISHMENT DROPPED Trial for ragging too omitted from the Juvenile Justice Bill

FROM OUR BUREAU New Delhi

The government has quietly dropped the crime of ragging and spared parents, guardians and teachers from corporal punishment in the Juvenile Justice Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 12 by Women and Child Development Minister Maneka Gandhi.

As late as August 1, she had informed the House that the Bill proposes jail for beat-ing and abusing children, but this punishment has been inexplicably omitted and the clause dealing with the crime of ragging has been altogether dropped.

Apparently in the euphoria of the Bill reducing juveniles' age from 18 to 16 years to be tried as adults in the cases of heinous crimes, these two important provisions

ended up on the chopping block. The draft Bill that was circulated by Maneka's ministry on June 16 contemplated jail up to six months along with a fine and suspension from institution for ragging or abetting ragging within or outside institution.

If the ragging endangers the child's life or incapacitates him or causes severe mental or emotional damage, the draft Bill wanted jail up to three years plus fine up to Rs 10,000 and expulsion from the institution

While the Section 83 in the draft Bill on, ragging has been altogether omitted. Sec-tion \$2 on the corporal punishment in the draft Bill has been diluted to limit it to the persons in charge or employed in a child care institution giving a corporal punishment to discipline the child.

The definition of the corporate punish-ment in the draft Bill would have covered both parents and teachers as they would have been too covered as it had said "whoever subjects a child to corporal punish-ment causing hurt and emotional distress for the child, shall be liable, on the first conviction, for imprisonment which can extent to six month or fine and imprisonment up to three years and fine for every subsequent offence."

The ministry officials said relief to par-ents and teachers from the corporate punishment came because of the several ministries raising objections during the con-sultations and as such the draft Bill was tweaked in the Cabinet that discussed it. and finalised the Bill for tabling in Parliament on August 6.

They said the ragging too was left out of

Free Press Journal, August 21, 2014, P. 2 (JJ Bill- Corporal Punishment)



the Bill's ambit on other ministries pointing out that the offence be better continue to be dealt with under the education regulators' existing 'guidelines' and the relat-ed Indian Penal Code (IPC) provisions.

DCWC Newsclip

Delhi Police to get Rs 40 crore under women safety programme

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA New Delhi, 10 August

Delhi Police will get Rs 40 crore to implement the United Nations Women Safe City project to put in place enhanced security apparatus for women in the national capital.

The amount, approved by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology with the assistance of World Bank, will be spent mainly to procure electronic gadgets to prevent crime against women and detect those involved in such crime.

CCTV cameras, surveillance equipment, high-speed vehicles with emergency gadgets will be purchased with the sanctioned funds.

"An amount of Rs 14.745 crore has already been granted to the Delhi Police as part of the first phase of the project," a Home Ministry official said. Interestingly, the fact-sheet on US-Japan Global and Regional Cooperation, released on April 25, 2014, makes a reference to the two countries' support to the UN Women Safe Cities Programme in Delhi, which is part of UN Women Safe City Free of Violence Against Women Global Programme. The announcement was made during the last visit of US President New Delhi, 10 August: Smartphones and the popular chat messenger - WhatsApp - in it has now turned into an effective weapon against errant policemen with Delhi Police launching a new anti-corruption helpline where one can send audio or video clips if any cop seeks bribe or harasses a person.

WHATSAPP HELPLINE TO CURB CORRUPTION

The new helpline number, 9910641064, has been started on August 6 where one can not only just call and register your complaint but also send a recorded audio or video clip if any police man harasses a person or demands bribe. "The new helpline was launched on August 6 and the response so far has been encouraging, People can do a sort of sting operation and sent the audio or video clip on this number via WhatsApp," said Deputy Commissioner of Police (Vigilance) Sindhu Pillai. Delhi Police has given advertisements in all popular Hindi and English newspapers as well as on FM channels to raise awareness about the new helpline. The new helpline is the brainchild of Delhi Police Commissioner B S Bassi who wants the force to be corruption free.

the force to be corruption free. "Once we get an audio or video clip, it will be checked at the Forensic Science Laboratory for its genuineness and once the authenticity is established, action will be taken against the errant policeman. So far we have got one genuine complaint and action is being taken in this regard," said Pillai. Anybody who will be found guilty in this connection will be booked under Section 7 (public servant taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act) and Section 13 (criminal misconduct by a public servant) of the Prevention of Corruption Act and other sections under the Indian Penal Code.

Barack Obama to Tokyo. The UN Entity for Gender Quality and Empowerment of Women has also approached the Delhi government for signing of an aspirational generalised Memorandum of Understanding for safe city programme for future collaboration. "The overall objective of this programme is to strive to eliminate violence against women and girls," the Home Ministry official said.

The Statesman, August 11, 2014, P. 2 (Budget Allocation-Woman Safety Programme)

DCWC Newsclip

5.5 Schemes/Programme - Miscellaneous issues (Project-Shakti)



Dainik Tribune (H) , August 13, 2014, P. 3

(Project-Shakti)

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