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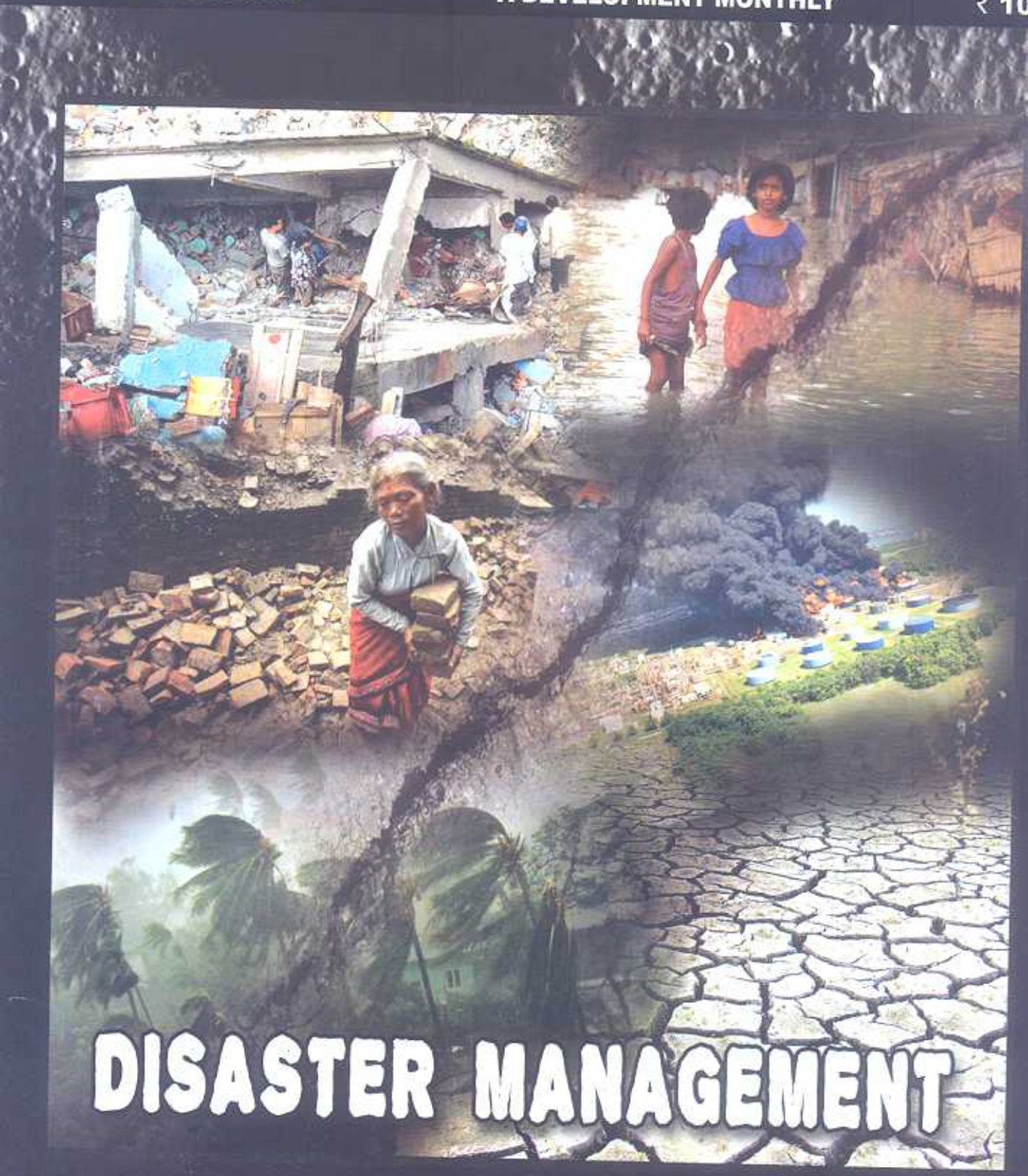

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

March 2012

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Let noble thoughts come to us from every side
Rig Veda

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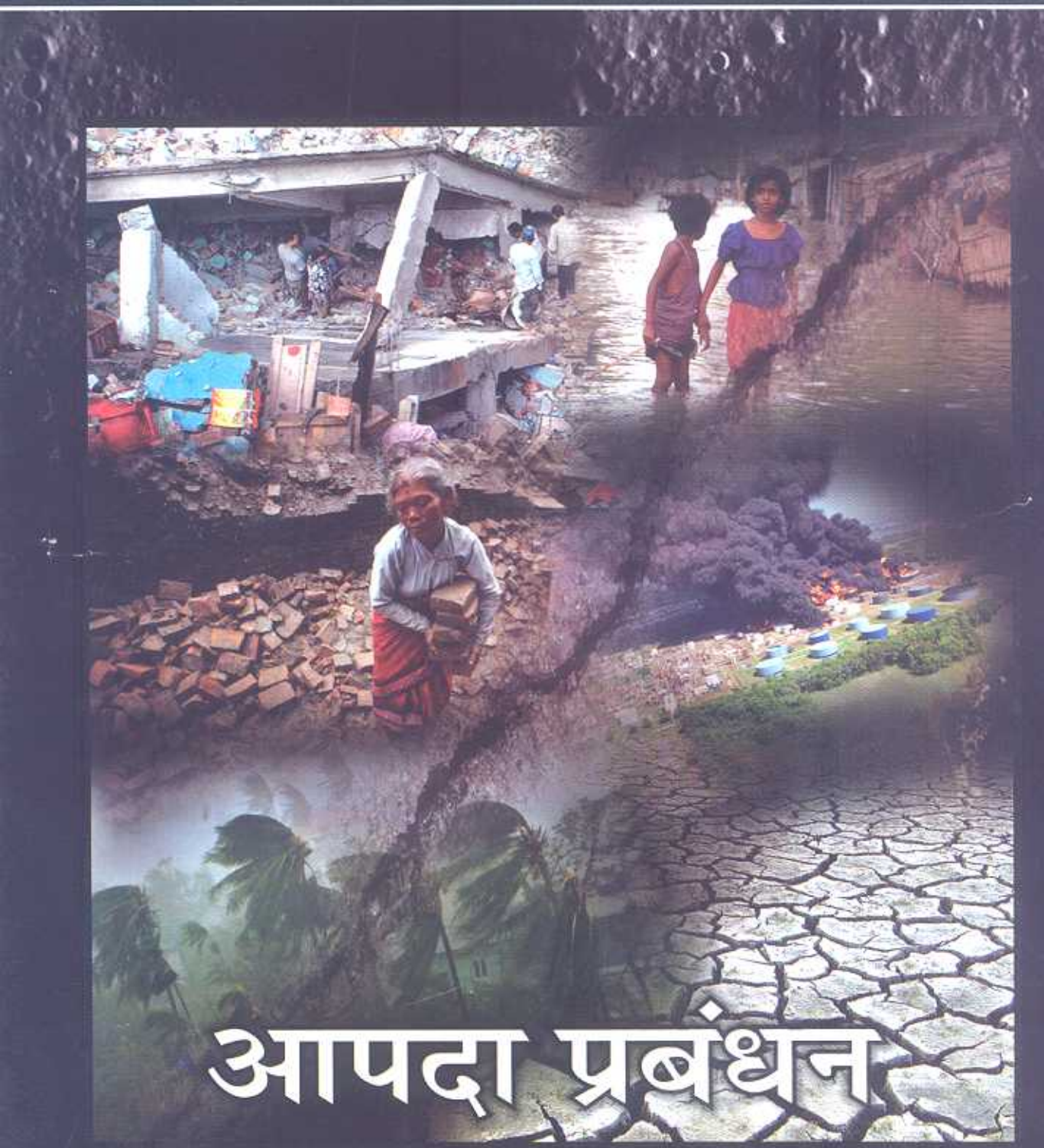

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योजना हिंदी के अतिरिक्त असमिया, बांग्ला, अंग्रेजी, गुजराती, कन्नड़, मलयालम, मराठी, तमिल, उड़िया, पंजाबी, तेलुगु तथा उर्दू भाषाओं में भी प्रकाशित की जाती है। पत्रिका मंगवाने हेतु, नयी सदस्यता, नवीकरण, पुराने अंकों की प्राप्ति एवं एजेंसी आदि के लिए मनीआर्डर/डिमांड ड्राफ्ट/पोस्टल आर्डर 'महानिदेशक, प्रकाशन विभाग' के नाम से बनवा कर निम्न पते पर भेजें : व्यापार व्यवस्थापक (प्रसार एवं विज्ञापन), प्रकाशन विभाग, पूर्वी खंड IV, तल VII, आर.के.पुरम, नयी दिल्ली-66 दूरभाष : 26100207, 26105590 तार : सूचनाप्रकाशन।

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Legitimising Tax Avoidance

The recent Supreme Court judgment on the Vodafone tax case goes against its own ruling in 1986 to actually favour tax avoidance strategies. page 37

Post-Election Blues in West Bengal

The Trinamool Congress government's policies are leading to suicides of small farmers, a reign of terror in Jangalmahal, and a curbing of academic and trade union rights. page 10

War and Peace in Iran

As the war propaganda against the Islamic Republic of Iran by the western bloc led by the United States and Israel increases in intensity, it only helps strengthen the reactionary regime ruling Iran. page 13

What Is Postcolonial Predicament?

An exploration of the postcolonial imprint on knowledge formation, the salience of primitive accumulation, and the emergence of a "precariat" and immaterial labour. page 41

Holding Up Half the Sky

The Women's Reservation Bill must empower women to address their situation politically, not serve the old hierarchies once again. page 51

Economic&PoliticalWEEKLY

Post-Election Blues in West Bengal

10 Unlike the personality-centred politics of the Trinamool Congress, the CPI(M) has had a tradition of collective leadership rooted in an ideologically-based political programme, however flawed its 34-year rule in West Bengal.

War and Peace in Iran

13 The anti-war, anti-sanctions folk who want freedom and equality for the people of Iran need to raise the slogan of "No War, No Economic Sanctions; No Nukes, No Islamic Republic".

Women in Conflict: Surviving and Struggling in Kashmir

21 Earlier it was the father, brother, husband or son who used to provide security to his daughter, sister, wife or mother but the armed conflict has forced women in Kashmir to don new roles.

Legitimacy and Crisis in Sri Lanka

25 The post-war opportunity for greater democratisation while addressing the problem of the state's relationship to the minorities and society as a whole has been squandered in the interest of neo-liberal development and the Rajapaksa regime's consolidation of oligarchic power.

Legitimising Tax Avoidance

37 Two recent judgments of smaller benches of the Supreme Court have tried to overturn the earlier pronouncement that courts must sternly frown upon any artificial device adopted by corporations to avoid tax by calling it legitimate tax planning.

What Is Postcolonial Predicament?

41 The politics of the present demands that we reframe the issues, more because the predicaments are global, and more than ever before, postcolonial experiences now have a global significance. The task is not to provincialise Europe or the world of metropolitan capital, but to universalise the postcolonial predicament.

Holding Up Half the Sky: Reservations for Women in India

51 Voluntary alternatives for women's inclusion in the political process are not viable because they are not taken seriously; implementation of reserved quotas for women in legislatures and Parliament is a must.

Search for Inclusive Growth in Manipur

61 In Manipur the struggle for inclusive growth anchored in democratic governance has coexisted with exclusive extortionary appropriations of developmental financial resources. The way forward is to continue with authorised elected representatives at the grass roots and facilitate capacity building.

Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation

67 An appreciation of the synergies and trade-offs between ecosystem services is equally important to develop better strategies for pro-poor ecosystem management.

Anti-Marxism as Putrefied Theology

77 Murzban Jal's reply to Arun Patnaik's rejoinder ("Theological Marxism", EPW, 22 October 2011) to his paper ("Leninism as Radical 'Desireology' ", EPW, 24 September 2011).

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UP Election Trends

The regional parties are trying to go beyond identity and the national parties are trying to include identity. And Rahul Gandhi is striking a chord, but will this make a difference on polling day? pages 10 and 31

Political Brokers in Bihar

What does the ubiquitous presence of political "brokers" who mediate people's access to state institutions reveal about the Indian state? An ethnographic study from Bihar. page 47

Land Acquisition and Dispossessio

An investigation of the strategies employed by private mining companies to gain access to land extraction in Jharkhand where much of the land is inalienable adivasi property. page 39

Dialectics of Protest Politics

Today, there is not just a crisis of development, but also a crisis of ideas for emancipatory forms of development. page 24

De-Stigmatising Reservations?

The "politics of recognition" that the Other Backward Classes has set in motion has its own terms and dynamics that contrast with that of the dalits' political discourse. page 55

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UP Assembly Elections: Politics of 'Belonging' or 'Belongings'?

10 In the run-up to the Uttar Pradesh assembly elections, both the regional and national parties are experimenting with their approaches to the voters.

Critiquing Report on Universal Health Coverage

12 The report of the High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage stresses the need to contextualise health within rights and entitles every citizen equal access to publicly-funded services, but there is a lack of clarity on the second aspect.

Health Evidence from the States

16 The despair over general health indicators is so overwhelming that critics miss out on the emerging positive trends in many hitherto backward states.

Critique of the Common Service Centre Scheme

18 A study of the Common Service Centre scheme on telecommunication services in Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya and suggestions on the optimal structural design appropriate for the stated objectives.

Developmental Crisis and Dialectics of Protest Politics

24 There is a need for a theory that lays bare the unbending and unyielding character of the current system of economic and political power relations and at the same time charts the possibilities of reforms.

Unrest in Xinjiang: A Consequence of Asymmetric Growth?

27 Disproportionate development in Xinjiang province in China has encouraged violent opposition to the state and the local residents are infuriated by the immigration brought about by increased economic opportunities.

Uttar Pradesh's Renouncer King

31 Rahul Gandhi seems to have successfully managed to tap the folk ethos of the renouncer king in Uttar Pradesh, but will this translate into votes for the Congress Party?

Land Dispossession in Jharkhand

39 An investigation of the strategies employed by private companies to gain access to land for resource extraction from inalienable adivasi land and deedless commons in Jharkhand.

An Ethnographic Exploration of Brokers in Bihar

47 Drawing from ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Bihar since 2002, an analysis of the role of brokers within village power relations and the larger political system.

Can We De-Stigmatise Reservations?

55 Unlike the dalits, the politics of the Other Backward Classes is not exclusively caste-centric; it articulates their demands and politics along the lines of region, religion and language.

Cereal Consumption and Per Capita Income

63 An examination of the relationship between per capita cereal consumption and per capita income shows that consumption varies substantially with education levels, household size, occupation patterns and urbanisation.

Structural Change and Inter-sectoral Linkages

72 An analysis of the trend in sectoral shares in the state domestic product and inter-sectoral linkages in north-east India between 1981 and 2007.

Counting and Profiling the Missing Labour Force

77 A comment on C Rangarajan, Padma Iyer Kaul, and Seema's article "Where Is the Missing Labour Force?" (EPW, 24 September 2011).

पुस्तकालय/LIBRARY

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- Inequalities in Literacy in J&K

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- Post-'Post-mortem'

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- Saving and Capital Formation
- Government Securities and Forex Market

Cartels, Oligarchies and the Media

India's largest media conglomerate is being formed, signifying a growing concentration of ownership in the media. This could result in a loss of media heterogeneity and plurality. page 10

A 'Shared' Constitution

The contemporary debate on affirmative action must b viewed as part of an unbroken history of embedding castes/communities in and resolving cultural fault lines within an "Indian" Constitution. page 45

Targeting Cash Transfers

A targeted and differentiated cash transfer scheme may well cover about two-thirds of households, make bigge transfers to the poorest and eliminate the risk of large exclusion errors. page 53

Educational Disparities in J&K

The media-created impression of a regional bias in educational development is dangerous in a state where people of different regions have voiced feelings of alienation. page 73

Ecuador: A Source of Optimism

Ecuador could be one of the most exciting places on earth at present; new thinking about development is in the air and the country is actively working towards an alternative development paradigm. page 37

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Corporatisation of the Media

10 Rather than making information more of a "public good", the strategic association of Reliance Industries with Network18 and the Eenadu groups raises fears of privatisation and commodification of information.

Global Sustainable Development Goals: Rio+20

14 Patterns of natural resource use and the resulting standards of living have to be common for all so as to lead to a more prosperous and safer world.

Social Media Politics in Pakistan

16 Unlike in other countries where social media became a tool used mainly by those who were pushing for change, in Pakistan its use is restricted by the status quoists and the pressures of real politics.

Critiquing Landscape Urbanism

19 Landscape urbanism does not inherently contribute to social justice, political emancipation, or ecologically saner designs as New York's High Line public park shows.

Political Challenge of an Intensifying Conflict over Land

22 The Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill 2011 provides an opportunity for the people and Parliament to try to arrive at a conflict-free process of land acquisition.

Politics Overpowering Welfare

26 The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008 was passed as a measure of political expediency ahead of the 2009 general elections; it has created few timelines or compulsions for central and state governments.

Ecuador: Redefining Development and Quality of Life

37 Ecuador shows that despite continuing global turmoil and domestic pulls and pushes, much can be done and the rest of the world has a lot to learn from this ongoing radical experiment.

Affirmative Action, Cultural Fault Lines and the Constitution

45 The engagement of the discourses of castes, communities and castes within communities with the processes of democracy is indicative of the logic of the Indian Constitution being implicated with that of affirmative action.

Cash Transfers and the Public Distribution System

53 An analysis of the case for, and against, replacing a reformed version of the targeted public distribution system with a targeted and differentiated cash transfer scheme.

How Market-Oriented Is United States' Farm Policy?

63 The high level of domestic support for the US farm sector has implications for production and export surpluses, and, in turn, for the world markets.

Inequalities in Literacy in Jammu and Kashmir

73 The Finance Commission report and 2011 Census on low literacy levels in J&K should be taken as an urgent call for introducing legislation on par with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act.

Post-'Post-mortem': A Response to Chattopadhyay and Somel

77 The author of "A Marxist Post-mortem of Soviet Socialism" (EPW, 28 May 2011) responds to Paresh Chattopadhyay's "On a Strange Misreading of Marx: A Note" (EPW, 24 September 2011) and Cem Somel's "On a 'Marxist' Post-mortem" (EPW, 24 September 2011).

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Gujarat Waits

Two articles explore the decade-long wait for justice by the victims of the communal killings in Gujarat 2002. One explores the slow legal process while the other looks at the pernicious underbelly of "compromise". pages 77, 9

Corruption in Rural Employment

A faulty measure of corruption not only misrepresents reality but also hides some interesting outcomes of the rural employment guarantee scheme. page 13

Syria's Blowback

As the various powerblocs in west Asia try and leverage the political crisis in Syria, the consequences could well lead to a much larger regional conflagration. page 15

Revisiting Empire

New research on colonial empires stresses the close link between law and economic processes, each reinforcing the other. How then does our understanding of empire change and what does it mean for Indian history? page 9

HEALTH FOR ALL

Health has been an area of gross underachievement by the Indian state. The recommendations of the High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage hold promise that progress can be made in reaching health for all. Eight articles take a critical look at various dimensions of the report. page 45 onwards

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Anatomy of a Bank Failure

10 The Royal Bank of Scotland's questionable decisions that led to its failure point to deficiencies in management, governance and culture.

Corruption in the MGNREGS: Assessing an Index

13 The rationing process on MGNREGS generally favours the poor, who are more likely to have unmet demand for work on it.

Turmoil in Syria: Prelude to Wider Battles in the Arab World

15 Syria is now the cockpit of a large-scale collision of interests that involves the US which has to implement its diktat through proxies.

Bombay's Dedicated Champion

31 Sharada Dwivedi (1942-2012) was never afraid to proclaim that Bombay could not be reduced to any single ethnic, regional or linguistic constituency.

The Continuing Food Crisis: Global Policy Reforms Lag

39 Developing country governments need the policy space to pursue their own solutions to the food price crisis.

Gujarat 2002: What Justice for the Victims?

77 Considering the violence in Gujarat an effective judiciary could have prepared the ground for reconciliation through justice.

Broken Lives and Compromise: Shadow Play in Gujarat

90 What motivates the victims to agree to "compromises" with the perpetrators of violence on them and can a powerless victim actually "forgive"?

Empire, Law and Economic Growth

98 Modern empires were states that made the laws necessary for world capitalism to function. How useful is this idea to the study of Indian history?

A New Way of Looking at WPI Inflation

105 An attempt to reclassify the commodities covered by the Wholesale Price Index series.

A Selective Reading

112 Prasenjit Bose responds to the editorial "CPI(M) in Crisis" (EPW, 11 February 2012).

Universal Health Coverage

Eight articles analyse the High Level Expert Group's report on Universal Health Coverage.

A Long and Winding Road

45 If the HLEG report is implemented, a long-delayed promise to the country's people could be largely fulfilled.

Thailand's Universal Health Coverage Scheme

53 A review of Thailand's Social Health Insurance scheme for private sector employees.

Medicines for All: Unexceptionable Recommendations

58 The HLEG report should have further spelled out its recommendations on access to medicines, vaccines and technology.

Political Challenges to Universal Access to Healthcare

61 What are the conditions needed for the report's recommendations to bear fruit?

Gender in the HLEG Report: Missed Opportunity

70 The report tends to address gender issues in an ad hoc and uneven fashion.

In Pursuit of an Effective UHC: Perspectives Lacking Innovation

74 How the report will be implemented should have been more clearly spelt out.

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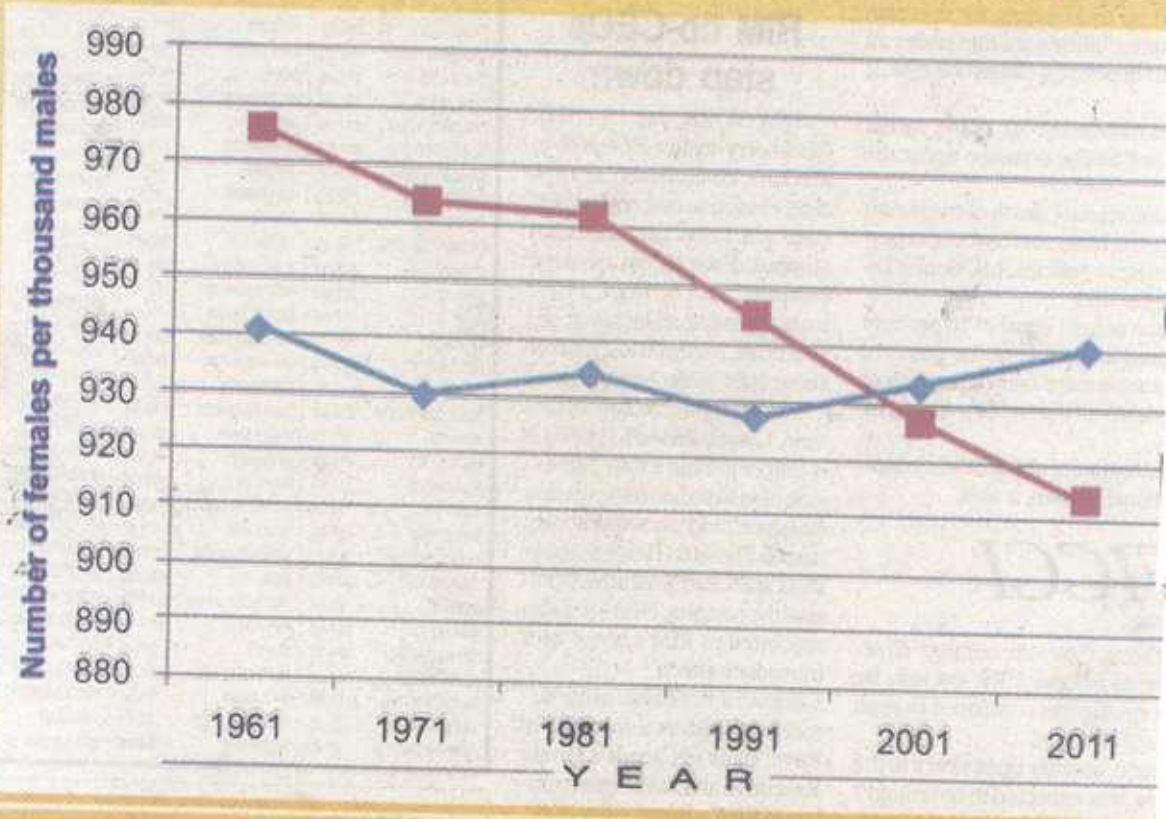
National Girl Child Day - 24th January, 2012



For the last five decades, number of girls per thousand boys in the age group 0-6 years has steadily declined. Together we have to arrest the trend, NOW!!! **Tomorrow it might be just too late.**

Declining Child Sex Ratio:

- Potential economic growth stymied
- Delicate equilibrium of nature impacted
- Inability of finding a female partner leads to social tension
- Violence against women increases

Save Girl Child, Save the World!

Ministry of Women & Child Development
Government of India

Towards a New Dawn

Asian Tribune, Jan 24, 12

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

INSPIRE SCHEME

Salient Features of the INSPIRE Programme

- **Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)** is a National Programme implemented by the Ministry for attraction of talent to study science and pursue career with research.
- INSPIRE Programme covers the age group of 10-32 years, through five components; INSPIRE Awards (for 10-15), INSPIRE Internship (for 16-17), INSPIRE Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) (for 17-22), INSPIRE Fellowship (for 22-27) for doctoral research and INSPIRE Faculty (for 27-32) for assured career opportunity.
- Under the INSPIRE Award scheme, during the 11th five year plan period ending March 2012, TWO students are selected from the nominations of each middle and high school of the country, including private schools, (from class 6th to 10th) for an INSPIRE Award of ₹ 5000/- each for supporting a student Project.
- All Awardees participate in the District Level Exhibition and Project Competitions (DLEPCs). Best 5 to 10% entries from the District are selected for participation in the State Level Exhibition and Project Competitions (SLEPCs). Best 5% entries from the State (subject to a minimum of 5) are invited to participate at the National Level Exhibition and Project Competition (NLEPC). The projects exhibited are evaluated by a jury of experts.
- Merit based selection of entries for INSPIRE Award is done by the Head Master / Head Mistress / Principal of each school, who is required to send nomination of children based on aptitude for science, providing all relevant details, to the District Education Authorities, who will forward these to DST through State Education Authorities.

The Scheme is proposed for expansion during the 12th Plan period and would be e-managed by using State-of-Art latest information technology, enabling e-filing of nominations by the schools.

Achievements So Far

- 5,13,390 INSPIRE Awards sanctioned and Award warrants amounting to ₹ 256.70 crore in the name of selected awardees sent.
- More than 2 lakh awardees participated in the DLEPCs organized by State / UTs and about 15000 best entries of DLEPCs participated in the SLEPCs.
- 688 best science projects / models from SLEPCs participated in the First NLEPC organized by DST at Delhi during August 2011. Some entries are being examined for filing IPR.
- All the 35 States and Union Territories are implementing the Scheme. An amount of ₹ 74.52 crores released to the State / UTs for organizing exhibitions / competitions at various levels.
- 380 Science Camps covering 90000 science students of Class XI organized under the INSPIRE Internship programme. 9117 scholarship sanctioned under SHE, 1295 doctoral fellowships sanctioned under the INSPIRE Fellowship and 48 post doctoral fellowship sanctioned under the INSPIRE Faculty Scheme.

Ministry of Science and Technology
Department of Science and Technology, Government of India

Times of India, Jan 4, P.13

Young widows will come under pension scheme, says Jairam

NEW DELHI: The young and poor women rendered helpless due to the untimely death of their husbands may now be able to hope for a bit of financial assistance from the Government, as the Union Ministry of Rural Development is keen to lower the age-bar for the pension scheme for the widows.

Minister of Rural Development (MoRD) Jairam Ramesh, has proposed that the lower age limit of the beneficiaries of the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) should be brought down from 40 years to 18 years.

The IGNWPS at present covers widows in the age-band of 40-59 years. But Ramesh said that the lower age limit for the scheme should be brought down to include the poor and young widows among the beneficiaries.

The MoRD also proposed a hike in the rate of pension for the widows from the existing Rs 200 to Rs 500 per month. "What's the great job the Government is doing if it is paying Rs 200 to a widow every month? I have proposed to raise it at least to Rs 500," said Ramesh.

The MoRD has in fact proposed to raise the monthly pension to an individual beneficiary to Rs 500 for the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme too.

Ramesh said that the Union Ministry of Finance was considering the proposals of the MoRD at present.

It was estimated that lowering of the age limit would benefit about an additional 72.32 lakh persons in the age group of 60-64 years and living below the poverty line. It was also estimated that 26.49 lakh persons above the age of 80 years and living below the poverty line, would become eligible to receive enhanced central assistance at the rate of Rs. 500 per month.

An additional fund of Rs 1736 crore was estimated to be required for providing old age pension at the rate of Rs 200 per month per beneficiary in the age group of 60-64 years and Rs. 953 crore for providing enhanced pension at the rate of Rs. 500 per month per beneficiary of age 80 years and above. Thus the total additional requirement was estimated to be Rs. 2,770 crore including three per cent administrative expenses.

DH News Service

Deccan herald, Jan 10, P 7

Achievements

- A major milestone - during the last one year, not a single incidence of Polio has been reported in the country.
- Second dose of Measles vaccine introduced. More than 13 crore children being vaccinated under a special campaign.
- Hepatitis B Vaccination has been expanded to the entire country.
- Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in Kerala & Tamil Nadu on a pilot basis to give children additional protection against Haemophillus Influenza-B.

BCG (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) given at birth (upto 1 year if not given earlier)	DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus Toxoid) primary three doses at 6,10,14 week and two booster dose at 16-24 month and 5 years of age	OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine) Birth dose for institutional deliveries within 15 days, Primary three doses at 16-24 month of age	Hepatitis B - Birth Dose for hospital deliveries within 24 hours, Primary three doses at 6,10,14 week of age	Measles - two dose at 9-12and 16-24 months of age	JE vaccine given at 16-24 months of age	TT (Tetanus Toxoid) 10 years and 16-24 months of age

TT Immunization - For pregnant women 2 doses

Govt. is giving all these vaccines FREE.
Take your child to the nearest
Govt. Health Centre/Hospital for free vaccination

SMALL FAMILY
HAPPY FAMILY

Issued by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India

Hindustan times, Jan 26, P 15

बेटी सुधारेगी मायड़ का 'जमारा

दो बेटियों तक नसबंदी कराने पर निःशुल्क उच्च शिक्षा, नौकरी में भी प्राथमिकता

अजय रावत @ भीलवाड़ा

bhilwara @patrika.com

अब बेटियां जन्म के साथ ही अपनी मां के लिए उम्मीदों के द्वार खोल देंगी। बेटियों की मां अब मान-सम्मान के साथ ही मुफ्त शिक्षा-चिकित्सा की पात्र भी होगी। यही नहीं, कॉलेज व तकनीकी शिक्षा की डगर बिना शुल्क के पूरी होगी, तो सरकारी नौकरी में भी प्राथमिकता से चयन होगा। ज्योति योजना के तहत अधिकतम दो बेटियों पर नसबंदी कराने वाली मां इसके लिए पात्र होगी।

राज्य सरकार ने हाल ही योजना में कई प्रावधान किए हैं। इसके तहत प्रदेश के तकनीकी व उच्च शिक्षा तथा चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग को उनके पाठ्यक्रमों में ऐसी पात्र महिलाओं को प्रवेश में वरीयता देने के संबंध में आवश्यक संशोधन करने के निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।

पांच वर्ष की इस योजना के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 11 करोड़ 84 लाख रुपए का प्रावधान है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2011-12 में 500 महिलाओं के अनुमान के आधार पर उनकी शिक्षा व अन्य योजनाओं पर एक करोड़ 93 लाख 90 हजार रुपए का बजट जारी किया गया है।

पूरे परिवार को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा

नसबंदी कराने वाली महिला के पूरे परिवार को सभी राजकीय चिकित्सा संस्थानों में मुख्यमंत्री जीवन रक्षा कोष के समान निःशुल्क जांच व दवाइयां मिलेंगी। परिवार में उसका पति व बेटियां शामिल होंगी।

होगी गांव की ज्योति

समाज में महिला को रोल मॉडल के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। उसके घर के बाहर दीवार पर 'गांव की ज्योति' लिखा जाएगा। ग्राम स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वच्छता समिति के मानद सदस्य एवं ग्रामसभा में विशेष आमंत्रित सदस्य के रूप में सम्मिलित किया जाएगा। सरकारी महकमों द्वारा अन्य राज्यों में प्रशैक्षणिक दौरे में वरीयता दी जाएगी।

कैसे लागू होगी योजना

1 अप्रेल, 11 के बाद एक या दो बेटी पर नसबंदी कराने वाली महिलाएं इसके लिए पात्र होंगी। इन्हें पांच वर्ष के लिए ज्योति योजना कार्ड जारी किया जाएगा। कार्ड में उसका, पति व दोनों बेटियों का नाम दर्ज होगा। योजना का सारा काम कलक्टर की सुपरविजन में होगा।

प्रत्येक जिले में उप मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी को योजना का नोडल अधिकारी बनाया गया है।

मिलेगी मुफ्त शिक्षा

- राज्य के महाविद्यालयों में स्नातकोत्तर तक प्रवेश में वरीयता तथा निःशुल्क शिक्षा।

- मान्यता प्राप्त निजी संस्थानों में भी निःशुल्क शिक्षा, छात्रावास का खर्चा भी सरकार करेगी वहन।

- राजकीय पॉलिटेक्निक महाविद्यालय, आईटीआई, एसटीसी, बीएड, एएनएम, जीएनएम व बीएससी नर्सिंग में प्रवेश में वरीयता व निःशुल्क शिक्षा।

नौकरी में वरीयता

- आशा सहयोगिनी, आंगनबाड़ी कार्यकर्ता, जननीसंगल जोड़े, एएनएम व जीएनएम के चयन में वरीयता।

- अधिकतम आयु में पांच वर्ष की छूट।

- ग्रामसेवक चयन में वरीयता।

Rajasthan Patrika, Jan 16, P12

SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES RELATED TO WOMEN & CHILDREN

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
- ADARANI SCHEME

ADARANI

'Adarani' under Janani Shishu Suraksh

that will ensure safe conveyance of mother and child after delivery from hospital to back home

ANNOUNCING ONE MORE REASON TO HAVE YOUR CHILD DELIVERED IN A GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

Govt. of Assam

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National Rural Health Mission, Assam

Assam Tribune, Jan 30, P 3

fortified floor meant for children make their way to the open market.

Gujarat has made some interesting efforts where independence has been given to the local *anganwadi* worker to buy rations and produce the bill and a lot of packets of precooked food are being distributed, where siphoning off for other usage is less likely. However, a bigger issue is how to deal with children of migrant parents and operating *anganwadis* in an urban set-up, where most states need to step up with the rising urbanization. As P. Sainath points out in a recent article, the urban population for the first time went up more than the rural population in 2011. *Anganwadis* need to start upgrading themselves to cater to urban poor—both migrants and the slum dwellers.

One can only hope that the government decides to act this time, not with more laws increasing coverage and giving more rights, but with actual policy change at the grass roots.

CBI forms anti-human trafficking unit

NEW DELHI: An anti-human trafficking unit has been set up at the Central Bureau of Investigation headquarters here to investigate organised smuggling of women and children, besides taking up kidnapping cases. The agency has offered a reward up to Rs.2 lakh for persons providing credible information on organised gangs indulging in human trafficking.

According to the agency, the unit will be responsible for collecting, collating and analysing data on kidnapping and abduction of persons from across the country. It will also develop actionable intelligence to conduct operations against gangs involved in trafficking, especially of children and women, for the purpose of exploitation, such as beggary and prostitution.

The unit will also coordinate with non-government organisations working in the field of human trafficking.

The agency has set up a helpline no. 011-24368638 on which any person can give input on organised gangs. "It has also been decided that any person giving information leading to arrest and criminal action against such gangs would be given a reward up to Rs.2 lakh," said a CBI spokesperson.

The Government has designated police officers of the rank of inspector and above in the CBI as trafficking police officers, empowering them to conduct investigation under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act and other laws dealing with sexual exploitation of persons.

Hindu, Jan 5, P. 3

NE emerges as major human trafficking hub

SPL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI, Jan 18 – Taking advantage of their Mongoloid features, tribal girls from the North-east are trafficked as foreigners at a higher rate, while Assam has emerged as a major source State of the region.

These startling facts have emerged in a day-long review meeting organised by Home Ministry with Anti-Trafficking Nodal Officers of the State to review the progress of anti-human trafficking initiatives taken by the States. Officials from Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram participated in the meeting.

The hill districts of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao and the tea gardens have emerged as hot spots for trafficking of young boys and girls.

Minor girls from Karbi Anglong were rescued from Apollo Circus. Another batch of minor girls was rescued from Moonlight Circus, said SP Juliet Barua, who is the State's Nodal Officer.

Nodal officer from Mizoram said that they have managed to rescue four girls from a brothel in Mumbai, where they were sold as foreigners at a higher rate. The kingpin of the racket has been detained and is now serving term in a Mumbai prison.

Sleuths have also managed to rescue four Mizo girls from a spa in Goa along with seven Naga girls, where they were trafficked.

Instance of girls hailing from Myanmar and Bangladesh being trafficked through the North-east have also come to light, said officials.

Additional Secretary, B Bhamthti said a comprehensive scheme 'Strengthening Law Enforcement Response in India Against Trafficking in Persons Through Training and Capacity Building', was sanctioned.

It has been proposed to establish 330 Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) throughout the country and impart training to 10,000 police officers through training of trainers component.

The Home Ministry released Rs 8.72 crore as first installment for the year 2010-11, to all the State governments for establishing 115 Anti-Human Trafficking Units. 101 AHTUs have become functional. In 2011-12 110 AHTUs are to be established, she said.

Assam Tribune, Jan 19, P 7

Child development fund allocated

BHOPAL: The Woman and Child Development Department has allocated funds to the tune of Rs. 66 crore 18 lakh 90 thousand 817 for the fourth quarter of the year to districts under Integrated Child Development Scheme. The drawl and disbursal officers of the department have been asked to follow strictly the instructions given about fund code, finance code, store purchase rules and thrift.

Free Press Journal, Jan 14, P18

An organizational problem

With the release of new malnutrition statistics and the Food Security Bill gaining ground, I am tempted to ask the following question to all those working on the issue including the chairperson of the National Advisory Council (NAC):

"Have you ever spent a day at an *anganwadi*?"

Anganwadis, or crèches, are the backbone of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme initiated in 1975. ICDS targets infant children and pregnant mothers to tackle the problem of malnutrition, infant and maternal mortality and immunization. And yes, like any other mega social welfare scheme, millions of rupees are doled out every year for fortified grains, oil, fruit, etc., to be made available to poor young children and their mothers.

However, when it comes to detailing of the scheme, the government has proved to be myopic. Take *anganwadi* workers' salaries for example. Till 2006-07, they were ₹1,000 for the *anganwadi* worker and ₹500 for the helper which were raised to ₹1,500 and ₹750, respectively, in 2008. Thanks to protests over the issue in 2011, the salaries were again raised to ₹2,500 and ₹1,500, respectively, and in some states such as Gujarat, up to ₹4,000 a month recently. Even though their working hours are 11am-4pm, the salary does not present sufficient incentives for them to go around houses in the village to bring children to the *anganwadi*, cooking and feeding them and then talking to pregnant mothers, finishing the paperwork, etc.

When it comes to paperwork, as a government employee I have seen a lot of files, letters, and registers in offices including my own. But the last place one would expect to see them is in an *anganwadi*. In the middle of children playing with Unicef branded toys, one finds the "eight registers phenomenon" which every *anganwadi* is expected to maintain.

The list of registers is:

1. Survey register: Contains data of young mothers, children, pregnant and adolescent girls in the villages that come under the *anganwadi*.
2. Attendance register: Daily track of attendance with columns on whether the child came and ate, or came and didn't eat, or ate and left. The parents sign against their child's name every day, or once a month.
3. Pregnant mothers' register: Tracker of all pregnant women in the village and later used to fill immunization records.
4. Weight growth register: A monthly chart to be maintained for every child with colour coding to know if the child has fallen in the "malnourished" category—the red zone.
5. Inventory register: For recording inventory such as gas cylinder, stove, utensils etc. This has to be updated monthly.
6. Premix register: Tracks the premixed food packets given monthly to families against their signatures/thumbprints.
7. Fruits register: To track the fruit consumed every two days a week according to schedule, sometimes the hot meals prepared are also entered here in separate columns.
8. Stock register: Here along with the name and number of the driver whose vehicle delivers the monthly rations—flour and oil, daily consumption quantities, as well the left-over quantity, is entered.

Each register has numerous columns covering every aspect which can be very cumbersome to fill for someone who is just a matriculate as most *anganwadi* workers are. According to a report in the *National Medical Journal of India*, female health workers in the state of West Bengal end up spending up to 26% of their time in keeping records and another 10% on meetings. The researchers called for a better data management system to ensure that less time was spent on paperwork. The situation seems no different for *anganwadi* workers who, if we are to believe the women I interviewed, spend as much as 40% of their time on the registers.

Another pressing issue with *anganwadis* is similar to what we are facing when it comes to schools—school buildings within a kilometre of every village, but no educational output. According to the department of women and child development, there are 13,56,000 *anganwadis* in the country. If we check this for average, then there is one for every 1,000 population or even less across the country. We have countered the problem of access, but that is the easier way out where one only needs to invest in infrastructure. Where we have failed is making them function effectively by making the training and tasks of the *anganwadi* worker more streamlined. I have not even touched upon the contentious issue of how sacks of

Mint, Jan 26, P. 31

लड़कों की करेंगी बराबरी

नई दिल्ली | हरिकिशन शर्मा

लड़कियां पढ़ाई के मामले में अगले तीन साल में लड़कों के बराबर होंगी। पढ़ाई के प्रति लड़कियों के बढ़ते रुझान के चलते भारत 2015 तक शत-प्रतिशत यूथ साक्षरता हासिल कर लेगा।

सहस्राब्दि विकास लक्ष्य यानी एमडीजी हासिल करने की दिशा में प्रगति का जायजा लेने के लिए सरकार ने जो रिपोर्ट तैयार की है, उसमें यह अनुमान जाहिर किया गया है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 2015 तक देश में लड़कियों और लड़कों के बीच साक्षरता का अंतर भी खत्म हो जाएगा।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 15 से 24 साल के युवाओं की साक्षरता दर 2007-08 में 86 फीसदी थी। इसमें लड़कों की साक्षरता दर 91 और लड़कियों की 80 प्रतिशत थी। इस तरह इस आयु वर्ग में साक्षर महिलाओं और पुरुषों का अनुपात बढ़कर 0.88 हो गया है, जो कि 2001 में 0.80 और 1991 में 0.67 था।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 15 से 24 साल के आयुवर्ग में साक्षर महिलाओं और पुरुषों का अनुपात 2015 में एक से अधिक हो जाएगा। इससे साक्षरता के मामले में दोनों के बीच अंतर खत्म हो जाएगा। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक भारत 2015 तक शत प्रतिशत यूथ साक्षरता हासिल कर लेगा।

यह 2007-08 में बढ़कर 86 प्रतिशत के स्तर पर पहुंच गई है। जबकि 2001 में यूथ साक्षरता 76.4 और 1991 में 61.9 प्रतिशत थी।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, यूथ साक्षरता के मामले में तो भारत सहस्राब्दि लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप समानता हासिल कर लेगा। हालांकि रोजगार में महिलाओं की पूरी हिस्सेदारी सुनिश्चित करने का लक्ष्य अधूरा रह जाएगा। रिपोर्ट का आकलन है कि 2015 तक मजदूरी आधारित रोजगार में महिलाओं की हिस्सेदारी बढ़कर मात्र 23.1 प्रतिशत हो पाएगी। उद्योग और सेवा क्षेत्र में अब भी पुरुष कामगारों की संख्या अधिक है। महिलाओं को इसमें बराबरी देने में अभी काफी दूरी तय करनी पड़ेगी।

बस तीन साल की बात

- रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 2015 तक देश में लड़कियों और लड़कों के बीच साक्षरता का अंतर भी खत्म हो जाएगा।
- 2007-08 में 86 फीसदी थी युवाओं की साक्षरता दर
- लड़कों की साक्षरता दर 91 व लड़कियों की 80 प्रतिशत थी

रोजगार में भी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ेगी

- रिपोर्ट का आकलन है कि 2015 तक मजदूरी आधारित रोजगार में महिलाओं की हिस्सेदारी बढ़कर मात्र 23.1 प्रतिशत हो पाएगी। उद्योग और सेवा क्षेत्र में अब भी पुरुष कामगारों की संख्या अधिक है

Hindustan, Jan 16, P 9

Competition from other, purely entertainment-based television shows further raises the stakes, making this balancing act all the more imperative.

"There are so many other shows out there, it can be very difficult to keep an audience," she said. "But keeping them interested is key."

The making of *Kyunki* involved the elaborate coordination of multiple teams—a "messaging team" to decide what information should be conveyed through each episode, the scriptwriters, production team, and finally a research team to measure impact.

"It is far more difficult to create entertainment projects for a good cause, than to create pure entertainment," Usha Bhasin, deputy director general of Doordarshan, said in a Unicef report on social messaging through television. "It takes much more than creativity."

Based on anecdotal evidence, *Kyunki* has been a success: After watching the television show, Deepmala Pathak—a young girl from Itarhi village in Buxar, Bihar—convinced her father to build a toilet in the family's residence so the women in his family would no longer have to go into the fields to relieve themselves, where they are vulnerable to rape and snake bites. After watching an episode in which one of the characters, Kajri, was married young, Ram Das Patel, a man from a village on the outskirts of Jabalpur, embarked on a campaign to dissuade other villagers from marrying off their teenage daughters.

Extensive pre- and post-exposure surveys measuring the change of knowledge of *Kyunki* viewers found a significant impact after repeated viewing: Mid-term evaluation of the show found that regular viewers reported a significantly higher recall of key issues like proper breastfeeding, HIV awareness and birth timing, compared with the baseline.

"The multiplicity of issues and sources is one of the largest challenges in India. And traditional thinking and social norms are very, very strong as well," said Kumar. "But if anything can change it, entertainment can—it's a medium that's universal."

Mobile phones offer an even wider audience for entertainment education purposes: The makers of Sesame Street India's *Galli Galli Sim Sim*—one of top five most-watched educational programmes for kids on television in India—has also been working on adapting an HTML application for their show accessible by most basic handsets, in an effort to reach the children of marginalized communities, such as migrant workers. "We realized that these children often don't have access to continuous education," said Sashwati Banerjee, managing director for Sesame Workshop India. "They might not have a television—but most will still have mobile phones."

Through an ongoing pilot programme in Gurgaon, they have trained migrant families how to use their mobile application, which includes songs and radio episodes, short videos, besides storybooks designed to reinforce lessons relating to basic hygiene, sanitation, math and literacy.

"Right now, they are totally marginalized—because they are migrants and so transient in nature. Many do not have access to traditional education or government schools," said Banerjee. "The advantage of this approach is that they can learn at their own pace, even if they are not in school. It cannot replace a classroom, but it is at least a good way to provide additional input to children who cannot access education, and supplement the education of those that do."

Mobile technology is dramatically extending the reach of development organizations.

"A big breakthrough for entertainment education in the past two to three years has been gaming, social networking and mobile technology. It's a particularly effective way to reach the young—from teenagers, to people in their 20s," said Kumar. "There are so many ways we can use these platforms to create discussions and dissemination information to promote health and social behaviour."

Twin brothers Hilmi and Subhi Quraishi are the founders of **ZMQ Software Systems**, a "technology for development" company that develops mobile games for social change, among other development sector technology solutions. By creating entertaining educational games accessible even on the most simple handset, the brothers hope to reach communities that even television hasn't reached. "Underserved communities are underserved in every way—even information dissemination doesn't reach them," said Subhi Quraishi. "Mobile phones allow us to reach these communities. But we cannot bombard them with texts or preaching—so we have developed something light and fun that they will want to interact with."

Their most popular game, *LifeChoices*, is a role-playing, decision-making game for girls. Featuring a village girl, players have to navigate various hurdles (early marriage, parental disapproval), and attain education and an independent career. Another game, *Safety Cricket*, draws on the popular sport as a metaphor for HIV awareness. Additional games promote themes around proper prenatal care, tuberculosis (TB) treatment, and even the philosophy of Gandhi. Since they began, their games have been downloaded in more than 18 countries. "Games are the most powerful, primarily because they are self-learning—you go to a game rather than a teacher comes to you," said Subhi Quraishi. "They are interactive, they are attractive, they are fun, but they also challenge you as a human being. But a game is a positive challenge— it pulls you. It's a personalized challenge."

More importantly, games appear to be a highly effective way of imparting information to youth. Aparna Khanna, head of the department of development communication and extension at the University of Delhi, has been measuring the effectiveness of the games produced by ZMQ, and has found that the level of knowledge surrounding issues of HIV, TB and other themes significantly higher after playing the game.

"Games in any format have been very effective at conveying messages—and they are very cost-effective," said Khanna. "My plea for handset companies and big companies is that they use this as part of their CSR (corporate social responsibility) initiative."

"I started solving mathematics orally. By the time I was six, I could recite tables up to 250." He picked up English and developed an obsessive craze for cricket by listening to radio commentary.

"My uncle and I had a deal. I could use the transistor to listen to commentary as long as I called him with an hourly update," he says, laughing. His parents soon moved him to a school for the disabled in Bangalore. Here, Mahantesh, then 14, started playing cricket and persuaded the school to hire a coach. He went on to play for and eventually captain the Indian cricket team for the blind and toured England in 1998. He later co-founded the National Cricket Board for the Blind, which is now helping organise an international T20 cricket tournament.

Today, as he walks into Kirana, the BPO he started in Bidadi, a town on the outskirts of the city, the difference between a disabled-friendly and a regular workplace is visible.

ENTERTAINMENT EDUCATION

Kyunki...social messages can be fun

Based around Unicef's *Facts for Life*—a book that deals with 13 major causes of morbidity and mortality—*Kyunki* is Unicef's flagship attempt at harnessing the power of entertainment education to provide parents with health information that could save women and children's lives in rural India.

First piloted in 2008, the fictional drama (produced by Unicef and broadcast thrice a week by state-run Doordashan) draws on the lives of five protagonists in a village in rural India—an ASHA (accredited social health activist) worker, a nurse, a teacher, an *anganwadi* worker and a female *sarpanch*—to promote messages of health and sanitation. For Singh, who lives in a remote community many kilometres from the nearest hospital, *Kyunki* has been one of the only reliable and accessible sources for information on health and sanitation. "When I was threatened by the villagers, my father asked me how I could be so sure that what I was doing was the right thing," said Singh. "I knew that I could trust the information because the show was produced by Unicef."

Unicef is just one of a growing number of development organizations capitalizing on mass media as a tool to promote social messages. As television and mobile coverage extend across India, a growing number of development organizations are harnessing the power of mass media entertainment to convey health and social messages to some of the hardest-to-reach communities. Called "entertainment education", it's an approach that has long been a part of outreach in the developed world, but has come of age in India on a large scale in the past five years—drawing on popular television shows, games designed for mobile phones, and social networking technology to reach communities.

"There are people who are best reached watching street performances, while others are best reached through television, mobile phone, Facebook or social media," said Uttara Bharath Kumar, senior program officer for John Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs. "Effective entertainment education is finding ways to use these platforms to best create discussions, and disseminate information to promote health and social behaviour."

New concept

The concept of using entertainment as an educational medium has a long history among the traditional performers of India. Rajasthani puppeteers have used performance as a medium for telling stories about India's history and traditional folklore for centuries. More recently, non-governmental organizations have adopted many of these traditional forms of entertainment to talk about issues like domestic violence, disability and HIV.

India has the third largest television market in the world, with 80% cable coverage according to a recent KPMG report. Additionally, India has the second largest and fastest growing mobile user base in the world—with 7.79 million subscribers in October. "Through television, we can reach communities that are very difficult-to-reach," said Alka Malhotra, a communication development specialist involved in *Kyunki*. "The biggest challenge now is getting the message to stick."

Unicef was inspired to attempt a soap opera after noting the profound influence of television in rural communities during polio eradication campaigns. "When television comes on, everyone in rural areas is glued to it—because the story is interesting and people are then talking about the characters in the story," said Malhotra. "The idea that came into our heads was let's do an entertaining show which carries information and ideas about child protection."

But effectively turning a soap opera into an educational tool is a challenging task. "It's a fine balance because if you focus too much on the entertainment, you risk losing the educational content, but if you focus too much on the educational value, you may lose your viewer," said Malhotra. "Both are equally important, and you have to walk a fine line."

Mint, Jan 12, P.5

Call to allocate 9% GDP for health, education

Staff Reporter

- NGO to hold rally at India Gate this Wednesday
- Campaign to remind promise of Common Minimum Programme of 2004

NEW DELHI: Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA), a collation of non-government organisations, would be organising a rally at India Gate on Wednesday under its campaign 'NINE IS MINE' to demand the delivery of 9 per cent allocation of Gross Domestic Product for health and education by 2014.

Addressing a press conference, WNTA founder Amitabh Behar said on Saturday that the campaign is a participatory children's advocacy initiative to call for 9 per cent allocation of GDP, which includes 6 per cent for education and 3 per cent for health, to be committed to these fields as had been promised in the Common Minimum Programme of 2004.

The campaign believes that a "child who is capable of forming his or her own views has the right to express those freely in all matters affecting the child', and that "the view of the child be given due weightageGiving details of the campaign, Mr. Behar urged people to attend the rally in order to make the movement strong.

Some students of Presentation Convent and St. Columba's School staged acts during the media interaction to convey the message of the importance of allocating 9 per cent of GDP to health and education.

A group of students also raised the slogan *"Sada Haq Athey Rakh* (give me my share)" during the conference and urged people to attend the rally in large numbers to make the movement a success.

The programme, which was attended by students from ten States, also included screening of two videos that showed the rallies held earlier in support of the demand and an open house.

Hindu, Jan 30, P4

Opening doors for the blind

BANGALORE: In a quiet bungalow in the Bangalore suburb of JP Nagar, Mahantesh GK, 40, is having a busy day at work — a visually impaired student needs a job, a computer-training centre for the blind needs new equipment and a young student has just applied for admission at the free girls' hostel that he started seven years ago.

He quickly writes an email — only instead of a regular laptop, his system reads out every character he types.

"It is a programme that enables the blind to use the web like any other person," he says. Mahantesh lost his vision when he was six months old, after a bout of typhoid that the village doctors couldn't diagnose, but that hasn't slowed him down.

On his right, for instance, is a printer that prints in Braille. His smartphone also uses text-to-speech software. Fifteen years ago, with ₹45,000 that he received as an M.Phil scholarship, Mahantesh and another visually impaired friend co-founded Samarthanam (Kannada for 'capable'), a not-for-profit organisation that provides learning opportunities to the disabled and underprivileged.

These days, from this one-storey bungalow, among several other projects under Samarthanam, he runs a BPO for the disabled that employs 100 blind and handicapped people; TechVision, a computer-training and personality development centre that has trained more than 600 disabled people over the past 13 years; a disabled-friendly school and a hostel that provides free accommodation to 125 college-going boys and girls.

"I was born in the farming village of Sisiri in Belgaum district," he says. "A few months before I was born, my 30-member joint family started decorating the house, sculpting wooden birds and clay toys and painting clay lamps for the D-Day. I was the first child of the generation. Everybody's hopes were pinned on me."

At the age of two, his family started noticing that their son couldn't see. A series of treatments — including giving a four-year-old Mahantesh a 'fire treatment' where his forehead was seared with hot iron rods in an attempt to stimulate his optical nerve — proved unsuccessful. The scars around his eyes are still visible.

The first setback he faced was refusal to be admitted to the village school. For four years, he was only allowed to sit on the last bench and listen to what was being taught.

Surprisingly, that was enough.

Hindustan times, Jan 23, P13

WE'RE MORE UNSAFE BY THE YEAR

Rapes up, but there's no word on molestation

Preety Acharya

The long arm of the law doesn't appear to strike much fear in the hearts of criminals anymore. Numbers prove so.

As per the recent statistics of crime in the city, released by the police on Tuesday, registered rape cases rose by 27 last year as compared to the 192 in 2010.

12.32% Increase

Of the 219 rape cases registered in 2011, 139 involve minors. The accused, a majority of which were parents, relatives, friends, acquaintances neighbours, were known to 206 victims. In total, the accused were apprehended or identified in 209 cases.

What are missing from the police's statistics, though, are the figures for molestation cases.

In 2011, 597 women were rescued from brothels in a number of raids held by the local police and the social service branch. During the rescue operations, 302 accused were arrested for trafficking of women and 131 cases lodged thereafter.

"Security is a priority but people must become responsible," said Himanshu Roy, joint commissioner of police, crime.

Commissioner of police Arup Patnaik assured that there will be zero tolerance to crime against women, "The security of women in the city is our top priority."

Although the police were quiet about the cases of molestation, Patnaik said the zonal deputy commissioners of police have been asked to take each case of molestation and eve-teasing seriously. "There are special teams that have been set up in the suburbs to deal with these problems," he added.

SORRY STATE OF AFFAIRS

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D.N.A Jan 11, P.11

Murder motives: Love gone wrong, illicit affairs, enmity

Sex and illicit relations

Rajat Arora
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NEW DELHI: Aarti Sachdeva, 38, was arrested on September 23 last year for killing her husband with her boyfriend's help while their son was sleeping in another room of their Moti Bagh house. The police said that Aarti opened the door in the wee hours to let her boyfriend in and stabbed Virendra, a snack shop owner, to death.

According to statistics provided by the Delhi Police, a majority of the murders that took place in Delhi last year were crimes of passion. The motive behind one out of five murders was illicit relationships. In 2010, only 15 per cent of the total murders took place due to illicit relationships.

Out of the total 543 murders that took place last year, 97 (18 per cent) had one thing in common, love gone wrong. "The cause behind these murders is illicit relationships, which could be extra-marital or cheating by partner. In most such cases, they were unplanned and happened in a moment of rage after a heated argument," Delhi police commissioner BK Gupta said.

Last year, 17 per cent of murder cases were reported due to sudden provocation over trivial issues, making it the second biggest murder reason in the city. 2011 also recorded a high number of road rage cases.

While the total number of murder cases have gone down by three per cent, passion-led murders and murders due to sudden provocation over trivial issues have seen an increase of three and two per cent respectively.

Family dispute over property and other issues also claimed 48 lives (nine per cent). The most recent case was murder of siblings over a property dispute in Ranjit Nagar by their cousin.

An analysis of motives in murder cases reveal that 10 per cent were due to old enmity.

"This year, the detection rate is also high and we managed to solve 82 per cent of the murders," Gupta said.

PLANNED, UNPLANNED

UIDB: UNIDENTIFIED BODIES

CAPITAL CRIME ON THE RISE

Crime in the city rose by **4.02%** in 2011, with women still vulnerable and white-collar offenders on the loose

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN
Rape 12.03% ▲
Molestation 8.65% ▲
Almost 98% of rapists are relatives or known to the victims

WHITE-COLLAR CRIME 108% ▲

KIDNAPPING
For ransom 38.89% ▲
Others 17.43% ▲

ATTEMPT TO MURDER 24.12% ▲
MURDER 3.89% ▼
HOUSE THEFT 2.68% ▲

SNATCHING 11.76% ▼
VEHICLE THEFT 1.99% ▼
ROBBERY 6.18% ▼

NEW INITIATIVE **'Know Your Police Station'** concept launched. Allows citizens to give feedback and file complaints on the Delhi Police website