

DCWC Newsclip

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5.5 million 'invisible' baby deaths a year



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Documentation Centre on Women and Children (DCWC)

**National Institute of Public Cooperation
and Child Development (NIPCCD)**

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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.

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Source

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

1. Child Welfare

1.1 Child Protection (Juvenile Homes/Homeless Children/Juvenile Age/Shelter Homes/Observation Homes/Child Sexual Abuse/Child Adoption/Child Labour/Missing Children/Trafficking/Juvenile Offenders)

बेघर बच्चों ने समस्याएं बतायीं और समाधान भी सुझाए

नई दिल्ली (एसएनबी)। घर से भागकर आए और स्टेशन पर रहनेवाले बेघर बच्चों ने राष्ट्रीय बाल संरक्षण और अधिकार आयोग और दिल्ली बाल अधिकार आयोग के अधिकारियों से मुलाकात करके न केवल अपनी समस्याओं से अवगत कराया, बल्कि उनके समाधान भी सुझाये। विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर रहने वाले लगभग 30 के आसपास बच्चे इस मुहिम का हिस्सा हैं। इनमें से 10 बच्चों ने एससीपीसीआर के लोगों से मुलाकात की और यहाँ तक कि नशे में लिपता की बात स्वीकार की। उन्होंने कहा कि ये लोग बेतल बदन लगभग 300-400 रुपए प्रतिदिन कमा लेते हैं और ज्यादातर नशे में ही खर्च कर देते हैं। बच्चों ने अपने पैसे किसी खाला के पास जमा कराने की बात भी बताई जो इन पैसे के बदले एक चिट लिखकर देती है जिसे वे जल्दत पड़ने पर वापस ले सकते हैं। इन बच्चों ने नशे की चीजों के ख़ुलेआम बिक्री पर प्रश्न किया और पूछा कि क्या इन्हें बंद नहीं किया जा सकता?

उन्होंने ऐसे स्कूल बनाने की सलाह दी जहाँ सिर्फ उन जैसे बच्चे पढ़ें आए, उन्होंने इन बच्चों के लिए बनाए जाने वाले होम में बड़े बच्चों (14-18 साल) को प्रवेश की अनुमति की भी बात कही और इसके अलावा इन्होंने अपने मा-बाप की काउंसिलिंग की भी बात रखी। सरकार कुछ गैर सरकारी संगठनों के साथ मिलकर इनकी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए प्रयत्नशील है और इसके लिए एक वर्किंग ग्रुप भी बना रखा है। विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर रहने वाले 8-14 साल के बच्चों की मन:स्थिति जानने और उसे समझने के लिए हरियाणा में चार दिवसीय कार्यशाला का भी आयोजन किया गया। इस कार्यशाला में भाग ले रहे एक बच्चे ने कहा कि हमें स्टेशन की लत लग गई है और इसे कोई दूसरी लत से ही छुड़ाया जा सकता है चाहे वह बेहतर होम हो या कोई ऐसी चीज जो हमें स्टेशन से दूर रख सके। दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात यह है कि ये बच्चे वापस अपने परिवार में जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। गैर सरकारी संस्थाएँ मानती हैं की इनकी समस्या जटिल है और इनको इन्हीं के तरीके से समाधान करने की बात की जा रही है। प्रयास इस बात के हो रहे हैं की बोलते और कड़े इकट्ठा करने से जो इनकी आय है उसे इनको एक बैंक में खाता खोलकर जमा किया जाना चाहिए। यह आय इनकी पढ़ाई और अन्य जल्दतों पर खर्च किए जाने की बात की जा रही है।

■ सरकार इनको बैंक अकाउंट के रूप में अधिकार देने के पक्ष में
■ बच्चों ने परिवार के लोगों की भी काउंसिलिंग की बात कही

Rashtriya Sahara (H), May 2, 2014, P. 7
(Homeless Children)

NCPCR likely to oppose lowering of juvenile age

TEENA THACKER | DC NEW DELHI, MAY 25

With a view to oppose the move of the earlier government to lower the age of the child to 16 years, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is expected to recommend the new government not to lower the age of the child. While the earlier minister of Women and Child Development (WCD) had proposed amendments in the Juvenile Justice Act whereby juveniles between 16 and 18 years involved in a heinous crime should be tried as an adult under the law. The NCPCR had decided that the definition of juvenile, should not be lowered to 16 years, a stance which will be conveyed to the new government. "With the new government coming, the issue may come up again. The matter will be taken up with the government," NCPCR chief Kushal Singh, said.

Deccan Chronicle, May 26, 2014, P. 6
(Juvenile Age)

Install CCTV cameras in all shelter homes: Centre to State Govts

JAYA SHROFF BHALLA ■ NEW DELHI

Taking note of the appalling tales of sexual abuse and torture coming from an illegally-run shelter for tribal and poor children in Raigad in Maharashtra, the Government on Thursday directed all State Governments to install CCTV cameras in all shelter homes.

Women and Child Development Ministry asked all States Governments to take pro-active measures to ensure safety of vulnerable children and women taking refuge in shelter homes.

"Ministry of WCD will work with the State Governments to ensure that these cameras are mounted in all shelter homes at the earliest. We will also provide all help in making these shelters secure to avoid such incidents in future," said an official in the Ministry.

Maneka Gandhi assumed charge of the Ministry on Wednesday.

On Tuesday, chairman of Chandraprabha Charitable Trust Ajit Dabholkar and manager Lalita Tonde were arrested on complaints of parents, whose children, some as young as 11-year-old, were forced to have sex among each other and with the accused.

The accused were booked under IPC sections 377 (unnatural offences), 354 (assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty), 509 (word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman) and 342 (wrongful confinement) and under sections 3, 5 and 7 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

The offence came to light when one of the inmates informed her mother who approached the Raigad Child Helpline, which complained to the police.

Pune-based social worker Anuradha Sahasrabudhe of Pune Childline, who is a complainant in the case, said the children were forced to have sex with each other and with the accused and the act was even 'filmed'.

"The victims were forced to eat dog excreta if they resisted and locked up. If they threw up, they had to eat the vomit," she alleged.

The Karjat Police have found during preliminary investigation that at least five inmates aged between 11 and 15 years, had been sexually abused. The shelter at Takve village in Karjat taluka, barely around 60kms from Mumbai, had 32 inmates in the age group of 4 to 15 years.

Senior Inspector of Karjat Police Station RR Patil said the Trust was running the establishment as a residential school without necessary permission.

According to reports, the duo targeted poor families in the area and persuaded them to send their children to the shelter for better education. The unsuspecting and impoverished parents sent their children to the shelter where they stayed for 10 months in a year and spent two months of summer vacation at home.

It was during the vacation that one of the victims mustered courage and told his mother about the sordid happenings at the shelter.



On Tuesday, chairman of Chandraprabha Charitable Trust Ajit Dabholkar and manager Lalita Tonde were arrested on complaints of parents, whose children, some as young as 11-year-old, were forced to have sex among each other and with the accused

The Pioneer, May 30, 2014, P. 7
(Shelter Homes)

HC peruses report on date of birth registration of juveniles

NEW DELHI: The Delhi High Court on Wednesday perused the report placed before it by the Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) regarding the process of registration of birth of children residing in Juvenile Justice System and invited suggestions on the issue from "all parties".

A Bench of Chief Justice G. Rohini and Justice R. S. Endlaw invited suggestions from National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and various NGOs while hearing a suo motu case initiated by the High Court in 2011 to monitor and deal with the problem of incarceration of minors in jails here.

The court asked them to go through the DSLISA's report

and listed the matter for further hearing on July 1.

The DSLISA has in its report said a meeting was held on February 5, 2014, as per the orders of the High court and various issues pertaining to age determination of juveniles were resolved.

Regarding penalty for delayed registration of births, it was proposed in the meeting to exempt the same for registering birth of juveniles, the report said.

On the issue of birth certificates of juveniles born outside Delhi, the authorities concerned said they only register births and deaths that take place in the national capital and those born outside Delhi will have to get a birth

certificates issued from their State.

Another proposal mooted in the meeting was to provide AADHAR or UID registration of juveniles whose age verification has been done under the Juvenile Justice Act.

Recently, the NCPCR had in an affidavit stated that over 2,600 probable juveniles had been identified in Delhi's jails during visits between 2012 and 2014.

It had also recommended that Delhi government be directed to expedite the process of issuing birth certificates, Aadhaar cards and other identity cards to around 198 accused in Tihar jail who are suspected to be juveniles. - PTI

The Hindu, May 29, 2014, P. 5

Consensus on special unit for safety at juvenile homes

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: The Delhi government and police on Monday informed Delhi high court that they have arrived at a consensus on setting up a special unit to tackle emergent and other safety and security issues in observation homes housing juveniles.

A bench headed by Justice S Ravindra Bhat was informed by additional solicitor general Siddharth Luthra that there is concurrence between the departments involved and Delhi Police and they have come up with a safety arrangement for three months. After three months, the arrangement would be reviewed and any gap would be rectified.

Luthra said. The ASG also said that under the latest policy, juvenile homes can contact the command room, headed by an assistant commissioner of police, in case of emergent situations, while for other issues they can get in touch with the nodal officers who are joint commissioner-level officers.

3-MTH MEASURE

After hearing the submissions of the ASG, the bench observed that in a riot-like situation in juvenile homes, the officials there should be able to call for forces immediately, just like ordinary people are able to dial 100 when they need police assistance. The ASG then clarified that a ju-

venile home of a specific range can instead directly contact the nodal officer of that area in emergent situations where police force would be required.

The government response came after the HC had earlier asked the authorities to furnish a joint proposal on setting up of a special unit to tackle emergent and other safety and security issues in observation homes housing juveniles. The department of women and child development of the state government said in its status report that it has requested Delhi Police to designate a Joint Commissioner-level officer as a nodal person to coordinate with it on issues relating to safety and security of observation homes.

The Times of India, May 20, 2014, P. 5
(Juvenile Homes)

सही उम्र की जानकारी नहीं होने और जल्द जमानत की लालच में बंद से बदतर हुए हालात

सुधार गृह की जगह सलाखों के पीछे बचपन

प्रियंवदा सहाय

नई दिल्ली। तिहाड़ समेत देश के तमाम जेलों में हजारों नाबालिग बच्चे बंद हैं। बेशक सरकार ने 18 साल से कम उम्र के अपराधियों की जगह सुधार गृह में तय की है, लेकिन सही उम्र की जानकारी नहीं होने और आसानी से छूटने की लालच में ये सुधार गृह की जगह सलाखों के पीछे पहुंच चुके हैं। राष्ट्रीय बाल आयोग ने माना है कि तिहाड़ समेत देश के तमाम जेलों में हजारों नाबालिग बच्चे बंद हैं। अकेले दिल्ली में 2600 बच्चों के जेलों में बंद होने की आशंका जताई गई है। दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट में पेश हलफनामे में बाल आयोग ने

2600 नाबालिग बच्चों के दिल्ली की जेलों में बंद होने का अनुमान

- दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट में दिए हलफनामे में बाल आयोग ने 198 बच्चों के जेल में होने की बात कयूली
- उन्हें आधार नंबर देकर आयु प्रमाण देना चाहता है बाल आयोग

तिहाड़ में वर्ष 2012 से 2014 के बीच 198 नाबालिग बच्चों के बंद होने की बात कही है। इस मामले की अगली सुनवाई इसी माह होनी है। आयोग का कहना है कि दूसरे राज्यों में भी बड़ी संख्या में बाल अपराधी जेलों में बंद हैं। आयोग इन बच्चों को आधार नंबर देकर आयु प्रमाण देना चाहता है। इस संदर्भ में यआईडी प्राधिकरण और राज्य सरकारें तैयार हैं। हालांकि देशभर की जेलों में बंद नाबालिगों की संख्या का सही आंकलन नहीं हो सका है, लेकिन उनकी संख्या हजारों में हो सकती है। बाल आयोग की चेयरपर्सन कुशल सिंह ने बताया कि ऐसे बच्चों को आधार नंबर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए यआईडी प्राधिकरण सहमत हो गया है।

पिछले साल सामने आई थी सच्चाई

कुशल सिंह ने बताया कि पिछले साल जून में आयोग की एक टीम ने तिहाड़ का दौरा करने पर यह पाया कि जेल में सजा काट रहे सैकड़ों ऐसे कैदी हैं जो देखने में 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के लगते हैं, लेकिन उनकी उम्र 18 से ऊपर दर्ज है। कैदियों की वास्तविक उम्र जानने के लिए छानबीन शुरू की गई तो उन्हें नाबालिग पाया गया।

Amar Ujala (H), May 2, 2014, P. 1
(Observation Homes)

नई पहल **मेनका के अधिकारियों को ब्लूप्रिंट तैयार करने के निर्देश**

अनाथाश्रम के बजाय पारिवारिक माहौल में रखें बच्चे

प्रतिमा ज्योति @ नई दिल्ली
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पशु-पक्षी और पर्यावरण के प्रति प्रेम रखने वाली मेनका प्राणी बेसहारा और लावारिस जानवरों को गोद लेने के लिए जानी जाती हैं। मोदी मंत्रिमंडल में महिला और बाल विकास मंत्री बनने के बाद उनका ध्यान सबसे पहले बेसहारा और अनाथ बच्चों की ओर गया। बुधवार को पदभार ग्रहण करने के तुरंत बाद मेनका गांधी ने सबसे पहले मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के साथ अनाथ बच्चों को गोद लेने की प्रक्रिया पर बात की और कहा कि उन्हें महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के साथ अनाथ बच्चों को भी खुशहाल जिंदगी मुहैया कराने को प्राथमिकता देनी है। मेनका गोद लेने की सुस्त प्रक्रिया को तेज करना चाहती हैं और अनाथ बच्चों को शेल्टर होम या अनाथाश्रम भेजने के बजाय किसी परिवार में रखने पर जोर दिया। इसके लिए अधिकारियों को एक ब्लूप्रिंट तैयार करने को कहा है।

गोद लेने में कमी

मंत्रालय के शीर्ष अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक में मेनका गांधी ने बच्चों को गोद लेने की प्रक्रिया और इसकी संख्या पर जानकारी मांगी। उन्हें बताया गया कि देश में 2010 में जहां 5693 बच्चों को गोद दिया वहीं 2013-14 में यह संख्या घटकर 3924 तक रह गई। इसी तरह भारत के बाहर 2010 में जहां 628 बच्चे गोद लिए गए, 2013-14 में यह संख्या महज 430 थी।

स्पांसरशिप योजना शुरू की जाए

सूत्रों ने बताया कि मेनका ने कहा कि अनाथ बच्चों की स्पांसरशिप योजना शुरू की जाए जिसके तहत किसी अनाथ बच्चे को किसी परिवार में रखा जाए और सरकार गोद देने तक उस बच्चे का खर्च वहन करे। बैठक में मौजूद एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी के मुताबिक देखना होगा कि मेनका की इस सोच को कानूनी और तकनीकी रूप से किस तरह अमल में लाया जा सकता है?

फोस्टर केयर प्रोग्राम

दरअसल विदेशों में अनाथ बच्चों के लिए इस तरह की प्रक्रिया चलाई जाती है जिसे फोस्टर केयर प्रोग्राम कहते हैं। जहां किसी परिवार में एक अनाथ बच्चे को रखा जाता है और राज्य सरकार उसका पूरा खर्च वहन करती है। फिर बाद में उस बच्चे को किसी परिवार को गोद दे दिया जाता है। भारत में भी कुछ लोग अनाथ बच्चों को घर लाने के बजाय अनाथाश्रम में ही शिक्षा का पूरा खर्च उठाते हैं।

केंद्रीय कैबिनेट की गुरुवार को बैठक से बाहर आती केंद्रीय मंत्री मेनका गांधी और कजल ठेंगपुरिया।

Rajasthan Patrika (H), May 30, 2014, P. 14

93 फीसदी बच्चे परिचितों की यौन हिंसा के शिकार

पॉक्सो एक्ट का एक साल
नई दिल्ली | निर्मल यादव

बाल यौन हिंसा संरक्षण कानून (पॉक्सो एक्ट) लागू होने के एक साल पूरे होने पर दिल्ली सरकार की ताजा रिपोर्ट में बच्चों पर अपनों का खतरा बरकरार रहने की बात सामने आई है। दिल्ली सरकार की महिला हेल्पलाइन को पिछले एक साल में मिले बाल यौन हिंसा के मामलों में 93 फीसदी पीड़ित किसी परिजन या परिचित की हिंसा के शिकार हुए हैं।

महिला हेल्पलाइन की संचालक खदीजा फारुखी ने बताया कि पिछले एक साल में बाल यौन हिंसा के 484 पीड़ितों ने 181 पर कॉल कर मदद की गुहार लगाई। इनमें से 363 मामलों में बच्चे गंभीर हिंसा के शिकार हुए। पॉक्सो कानून के मुताबिक गंभीर हिंसा के शिकार 40 प्रतिशत बच्चों को दिल्ली विधिक सेवा अधिकरण (डीएलएसए) की ओर से

आर्थिक मदद भी मुहैया कराने के बाद इनके पुनर्वास के लिए पढ़ाई और सुरक्षित पालन पोषण के इंतजाम भी सुनिश्चित कर दिए गए हैं।

जात हो कि देश भर में मार्च 2013 में पॉक्सो कानून लागू होने के बाद 181 हेल्पलाइन पर बाल यौन हिंसा के पीड़ितों की भी कॉल दर्ज की जा रही हैं।

हाईटेक डंग से केस का फॉलोअप: हेल्पलाइन ने बाल यौन हिंसा के मामलों में फॉलोअप के लिए सर्वर में अलार्म सिस्टम लगाया है। पॉक्सो के तहत एफआईआर दर्ज होने के 30 दिन की समयसीमा खत्म होने से पहले पुलिस से केस की जांच रिपोर्ट मंगाने की बाध्यता पूरी करने में अलार्म मदद करता है।

18 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों की शिकायतों पर हेल्पलाइन करती है विशेष कार्रवाई

09 से 14 साल तक के बच्चे यौन हिंसा के 70% मामलों में हैं पीड़ित

01 बच्चे का मामला सामने आया है कुल 484 मामलों में, बाकी सभी मामले लड़कियों के

75 फीसदी मामलों में डीएलएसए के समक्ष आर्थिक मदद देने के लिए कर दिया गया है आवेदन

खदीजा ने बताया कि अब तक 181 के मार्फत मिली कॉल पर कार्रवाई करते हुए बाल यौन हिंसा के 92.7 प्रतिशत मामलों में एफआईआर दर्ज की जा चुकी है। 62 प्रतिशत मामलों में पुलिस से मिली केस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर प्राथमिक जांच भी पूरी होने के बाद कोर्ट में चालान भी पेश कर दिया गया है।

Hindustan (H), May 15, 2014, P. 4
(Child Sexual Abuse)

Booklet to spread awareness about in-country adoption

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, 19 May

In a bid to generate awareness about in-country adoption, Delhi's State Adoption Resource Agency has published a booklet containing procedural information and a list of government-approved agencies.

"It (the booklet) is expected to work as an important tool for dissemination of information and will be circulated among NGOs, agencies and social work professionals working for rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection," said Agency Director Saumya Gupta.

Gupta said the Agency had tied up with the orthopaedic centre for differently-abled children being run by the Delhi Council for Child Welfare, an NGO, in Janakpuri, for providing professional and holistic medical care to the mentally-challenged children housed at children home for girls II at Nirmal Chaya Complex, Jail Road.

The State Adoption Resource Agency functions under the Department of Women and Child Development of Delhi Government.

She further informed that a total of 25,139 beneficiaries have been covered under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sehyog Yojna (IGMSY) during financial year 2013-14.

Besides that, notifications pertaining to Child Welfare Committees, State Advisory Board and Juvenile Justice Board have been uploaded on the official website of the department.

The Delhi Lt Governor recently reviewed the work done by the department for improving living conditions and delivery of services at observation homes, and directed various departments like police and PWD to coordinate with the department for facilitating the required work.



The Statesman, May 20, 2014, P. 2
(Child Adoption)



The Hindu, May 20 2014, P. 3
(Missing Children)

गरीब परिवारों के बच्चों को लालच देकर लाया जाता है दिल्ली

60% बढ़ी बाल मजदूरी

■ राहुल मानव, नई दिल्ली

बाल मजदूरी के मामले लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं। दिल्ली में बीते दो साल में बाल मजदूरी से जुड़े मामले 60 फीसदी बढ़ गए हैं। बुधवार को नजफगढ़ के छावला गांव के एक घर से 54 बच्चों को छुड़ा गया था। चाइल्ड लेबर के खिलाफ काम करने वाले एक एनजीओ ने छावला गांव के मकान में पुलिस की मदद से रेड डाल कर इन बच्चों को छुड़ाया। इनमें से 43 लड़के और 11 लड़कियां थीं। एनजीओ की तरफ से ये बात सामने आई है कि दिल्ली शहर में लगातार बच्चों को कैद करके उनसे मजदूरी कराने के मामले बढ़ रहे हैं। 2013-14 में 1674 बच्चों को अब तक छुड़ाया जा चुका है।

पहुंचाएंगे। इसी सपने की चाहत में पैरेंट्स बच्चों को दलालों के साथ भेज देते हैं। पैसे पाने की मजबूरी में छोटे शहरों से बच्चे महानगरों में आ जाते हैं। पर उनसे किया गया वादा पूरा नहीं किया जाता है।

■ 54 को छुड़ाया गया था बुधवार को

■ 60-70 फीसदी लड़कियां दिल्ली के घरों में मेड का काम कर रही हैं

1674 बच्चों को छुड़ाया गया 2013-14 के दौरान

60 हजार रुपये एक मेड की कमिशन

14-14 घंटे कराया जाता है काम

11 से 17 साल की उम्र की की करीब 70 फीसदी लड़कियां दिल्ली में घरों के अंदर मेड का काम कर रही हैं। राम शंकर के मुताबिक प्लेसमेंट एजेंसियां लड़कियों की कमिशन तय करके उन्हें शहर के लोगों को सौंपते हैं। पहले की तुलना में रेट भी बढ़ गए हैं। कुछ साल पहले तक 20 से 25 हजार रुपये में एक लड़की का कमिशन रेट होता था। लेकिन अब 60 हजार रुपये कीमत अदा करके मेड के काम के लिए एक लड़की की कमिशन तय होती है। राम शंकर कहते हैं कि लाखों पीड़ित लड़कियां शहर में काम कर ही हैं। उन्हें दूढ़ना काफी मुश्किल है क्योंकि वह घरों में काम कर ही हैं। 14 घंटे तक लगातार काम कराने के बाद भी उन्हें तनखाह नहीं दी जाती है। घरों में काम करने के लिए कमिशन में खरीदी जा रही लड़कियों को गुलाम समझा जाता है।

पैसे का लालच देकर फंसाते हैं बचपन बचाओ आंदोलन एनजीओ के चेयरपर्सन राम शंकर चौरसिया ने कहा है कि बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, यूपी, असम जैसे इलाकों से छोटी उम्र के बच्चे ज्यादा दिल्ली पहुंच रहे हैं। ज्यादातर बच्चों के माता-पिता को दलाल बहला फुसलाकर उनके बच्चों को काम दिलाने के मकसद से मेट्रो सिटीज में ले आते हैं। ऐसे बच्चों के पैरेंट्स भी गरीबी में ज़िंदगी गुजार रहे हैं। बड़े शहरों में जाकर कुछ कमाई करके चंद रुपये बच्चे घर में

Nav Bharat Times (H), May 15, 2014, P. 7
(Child Labour)

INHUMAN TRADE

Delhi a den of trafficked kids despite continued rescue ops

Neha Pushkarna
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NEW DELHI: Sixty-three children rescued from Old Delhi Railway Station last week were lucky to have been spared. The Capital otherwise has been rather callous towards children.

Activists say they have enough tip-offs for the authorities to carry out a raid every day and still not cover all children trafficked and trapped in different pockets of the city. While thousands of children are trafficked into the city every year, placement agencies and factories are the biggest 'buyers', giving a fillip to the inhuman trade.

"Central Delhi is the worst spot where children are forced to work, especially Paharganj. According to estimates, about 5,000 children are employed in Nabi Karim area in Paharganj alone, of which only about 760 have been rescued so far. The garment factories in south Delhi are a major employer of trafficked children in the Capital," said an activist.

Besides garment factories, leather-making units and dhabas hire children from agents in the city. Most boys are sent to these units while girls are trafficked into posh apartments and bungalows as domestic helps through placement agencies. They are made to work for 15 to 16 hours with no salary.

"We rescued nearly 1,110 children from various parts of Delhi in 2013 of which 10% were from residences. Mostly the middle-class wants cheap and docile labour provided by the illegal placement agencies. Nobody knows how many of them exist in the city as they are usually not registered," said Kailash Satyarthi, founder, Bachpan Bachao Andolan, acting on whose complaint the police rescued 63 children aged between seven and 17 years last week.

He said that many IAS officers and politicians had also been found employing children in the city whom they source from their native places. "The agents get the children from parents for ₹5,000 to ₹10,000 and then further give them away for ₹15,000 to ₹20,000. In case of domestic helps, this rate can go up to ₹40,000 to ₹50,000," he added. According to BBA, these rates are fixed depending on the age of the girls being sent as domestic helps. Many of those rescued have also reported of sexual exploitation.

"These placement agencies in Delhi have made deep inroads in remote areas where poverty is a major issue. They convince the parents and get their children to Delhi after promising them a job. Girl children trafficked into the Capital are mostly from areas in Lakhimpur and Kokrajhar in Assam and Gumla district in Jharkhand," said a BBA official, while adding that most of the boys employed in factories and dhabas belong to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand.

Now with the general elections over, more rescue operations are likely to be carried out by the police and NGOs in the coming days. "There are clear instructions to the officials to take prompt action on any such complaint," said Rajan Bhagat, spokesperson, Delhi Police.

VICIOUS CIRCLE

- According to estimates, about 5,000 children are employed in Nabi Karim area in Paharganj alone, of which only about 760 have been rescued so far
- The garment factories in south Delhi are a major employer of trafficked children in the Capital
- Leather-making units and dhabas hire children from agents in the city
- Most boys are sent to these units while girls are trafficked into posh apartments and bungalows as domestic helps through placement agencies
- Bachpan Bachao Andolan claims it rescued over 1,000 children in 2013.

Hindustan Times, May 29, 2014, P. 3
(Human Trafficking)

NO BIRTH PROOF JAIL VISITORS' BOARD HAS NOW BEEN NOTIFIED, GOVT TELLS COURT

Age proof: Juvenile offenders may get 'delayed birth registration'

ANEESHA MATHUR
NEW DELHI, APRIL 30

JUVENILE offenders identified by juvenile justice boards, who do not have any birth certificate or proof of age, may soon be allowed to get a "delayed birth registration" if they were born in Delhi.

According to submissions made by the advocates for the Delhi government and Central government during a hearing in the Delhi High Court on the issue of juveniles being incarcerated in jails, the Registrar General of India and state authorities agreed to allow issuing of birth certificates on the basis of the findings of the juvenile boards.

During the hearing before the bench of Chief Justice G Rohini and Justice RS Endlaw, Delhi government counsel Zubeda Begum also informed the court that the jail visitors board, which was to be constituted to keep an eye on the welfare of prisoners and look into ensuring that all regulations were being followed, has now been notified.

"The L-G has signed on the final decision and it has been notified," the lawyer said.

Advocate Anant Asthana, counsel for the petitioner, and advocates for NCPCR, however, claimed that the guidelines and the board were only "draft" proposals and had not been formalised.

The directions to create a jail visitors panel had been given by the court in an order in 2012. Since then, the government had been pulled up on several occasions for its failure to constitute a board. The court had also warned of coercive action against senior government officials for the repeated delay.

The court on Wednesday directed the government counsel to file a proper affidavit with the final visitors' board as well as the notified guidelines for the board.

The NCPCR has also filed an affidavit with data relating to jail visits by NCPCR panels. In its affidavit, the child rights body stated that over 2,600 "possible" juveniles had been identified in Delhi in the past two years, of which 198 were found to be juveniles.

During the hearing, NCPCR counsel Aagney Sail and DLSA OSD SS Rathi also informed the court that due to the delay in constitution of the visitors board by the government, the DLSA and NCPCR had been forced to conduct the tasks. "The burden has fallen on the judicial officers. We are supposed to visit the jails to provide legal awareness, we cannot take up welfare issues," Rathi said.

The court is now expected to look into the issues raised in the NCPCR and DLSA affidavits on the next date of hearing in May.

The Indian Express, May 1, 2014, P. 14
(Juvenile Offenders)

1.3 Education/Education System (Right To Education/Progressive School/Guidelines-School Bag Burden/Education-Slum Children/Education Quality Monitor Cell)

Right to Education: neither free nor compulsory

The Supreme Court's judgment upholding the validity of Article 21A and the Right to Education Act has gutted the operative provisions of the law

Alok Prasanna Kumar
and Rukmini Das

While free and compulsory education for all children below the age of 14 has been a constitutional imperative for the government for the last 64 years, it is a matter of fact (and shame) that successive governments have not achieved this yet. The most concerted effort to bring about a legal framework to ensure free and compulsory education for all was made with the introduction of Article 21A and passage of the RTE. This was, however, first weakened by the Supreme Court in *Society for Unaided Private Schools of Rajasthan v Union of India* (Rajasthan Schools) in 2012 and has now been severely destabilised through the erroneously reasoned judgment in *Pramati Educational and Cultural Trust v Union of India* (Pramati), delivered earlier this week. What is incredible about the Pramati judgment is that while the Court has upheld Article 21A as valid, it has simultaneously weakened it by making it subject to Article 30.

Removing from RTE

In Pramati, the Court has gone further than Rajasthan Schools and completely removed all minority schools, whether aided or unaided, from the purview of the RTE Act. While agreeing with the majority judgment in Rajasthan Schools on the applicability of the law to private institutions, the Court has, on a strained and entirely unreasonable reading of clause (1) of Article 30, placed all minority schools in a regulation-free zone. Article 30 (1) recognises the fundamental right of all minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. The implication of the judgment in Pramati is that minority schools will continue to be permitted to charge any amount of fees, prescribe any admission criteria, and discriminate against any class of citizens without being answerable in any court of law to the government or to aggrieved parents. This is because the provisions of the Act which provide for these restraints will have no applicability to minority schools.

Three problems are evident with the reasoning adopted in Pramati. First, it has placed Article 30 on a pedestal, possibly elevating it to a status above the fundamental freedoms, even Article 21. All fundamental rights are limited by reasonable restrictions imposed by law on certain bases, but Article 30 alone, on

What is incredible about the Pramati judgment is that while the Court has upheld Article 21A as valid, it has simultaneously weakened it by making it subject to Article 30

the Court's interpretation in Pramati, is above any restriction in any manner. The Court's reasoning in this case has little basis in the Constitution or even in the intent of the framers. Its idea of a minority institution seems to be that somehow the mandatory inclusion of even a few non-minority students would dilute the minority character of the institution.

Second, the Court bases its reasoning upon judgments in *T.M.A. Pai v State of Karnataka* (2002) and *P.A. Inamdar v State of Maharashtra* (2005) which were decided in the context of tertiary education and not primary education. The Constitution does not recognise a fundamental right to tertiary education, but

primary education is a fundamental right. Moreover, the difference in legal obligations of the state with regard to the two levels of education is well recognised worldwide and also in international instruments that India is bound by.

Third, even assuming that the judgments in TMA Pai and Inamdar are applicable to schools imparting primary education, both judgments recognise that the rights of minorities under Article 30 are not unbridled. It was held, for instance, in TMA Pai that admitting a few members of a non-minority group into a minority institution does not take away the minority character of such an institution and that Articles 29 and 30 clearly contemplate such an inclusion. The Court's judgment in Pramati, by closing the door to non-minority students of economically weaker sections, actually goes contrary to the principles laid down in the earlier Bench decisions in TMA Pai and Inamdar, despite the Court extracting passages from these judgments in Pramati.

The Supreme Court has read these judgments to mean that regulating minority schools including admission of non-minority students (or even minor-

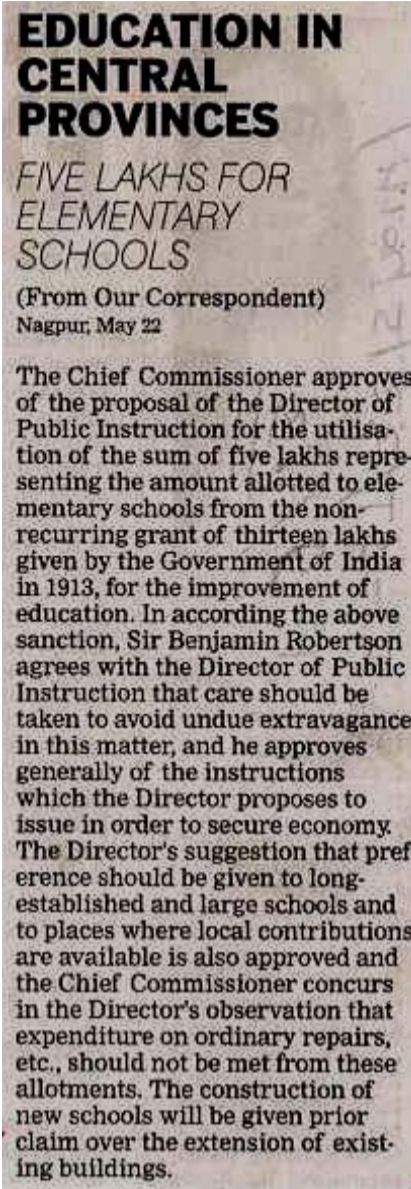
ity students) from economically weaker sections of society, regulation of fees and admission procedures would be unconstitutional. This is perplexing at best, and absurd at worst.

Bringing about equality

This critique of the judgment should not be read to be a disparagement of minority schools or institutions. Many of them have rendered yeoman service to the nation and continue to do so. The RTE was designed, among other things, to empower the underprivileged sections of society to benefit from the best of minority institutions. It was also supposed to educate and expose children of privileged sections to the reality of inequality in this country by making them share space daily with children from deprived sections of society. Whatever noble intentions the Constitution framers had in mind while inserting Article 30, surely they did not intend to defeat these purposes as well.

(Alok Prasanna Kumar is Senior Resident Fellow and Rukmini Das is Research Fellow at the New-Delhi based Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy.)

The Hindu, May 9, 2014, P. 9
(Right To Education/RTE)



The Statesman, May 23, 2014, P. 9
(Education in Central Provinces)



Rajasthan Patrika (H), May 23, 2014, P. 7

गरीब बच्चों के लिए एनडीएमसी खोलेगी प्रोग्रेसिव स्कूल

राजेश तिवारी/एसएनबी

नई दिल्ली। सरकारी कर्मचारियों व गरीब परिवारों के बच्चों को अल्प राजधानी में एक बेहतर स्कूल मिलेगा। एनडीएमसी ने इसे प्रोग्रेसिव स्कूल का नाम दिया है और वह इसे निजी क्षेत्र के सहयोग से चलाएगी। इसके लिए एनडीएमसी ने देश की नामी गिरामी इच्छुक संस्थाओं को आमंत्रित किया है। परिवर्तन के शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों का दावा है यह राजधानी का एक बड़ा और गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा देने वाला स्कूल होगा। खासकर यह है कि इस स्कूल में डे बोर्डिंग के साथ ही गरीब बच्चों के लिए आवासीय सुविधा भी होगी। एनडीएमसी ने इसके लिए ईस्ट किडवाई नगर में जगह चिह्नित की है। स्कूल बिल्डिंग का निर्माण नेशनल बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी (एनबीसीसी) करेगी। उम्मीद है कि यह अगले शिक्षा सत्र तक शुरू हो जाएगा।

एनडीएमसी ने प्रोग्रेसिव स्कूल की स्थापना की कवायद तेज कर दी है। इसके लिए एक्सप्रेसन ऑफ इंटरेस्ट (ईओआई) जारी किया है। एनडीएमसी ने अपनी वेबसाइट पर जारी ईओआई में कहा कि जो भी संस्था इसमें रुचि रखते हैं, वह एनडीएमसी से संपर्क कर सकती



- शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बेहतर अनुभव रखने वाली संस्था को मिलेगा मौका
- पहले चरण में खुलेगा एक स्कूल, ईस्ट किडवाई नगर में स्कूल बिल्डिंग के लिए जगह चिह्नित

है, लेकिन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उस संस्था का अनुभव देश स्तरीय होना चाहिए। प्रोग्रेसिव स्कूल का डिटेल्ड प्रोजेक्ट 15 मई तक तैयार होना है। शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों का दावा है कि यह स्कूल बड़ा होगा और उसमें डे बोर्डिंग के साथ ही आवासीय सुविधा (रात्रि) भी उपलब्ध होगी।

इसके साथ ही स्पॉटर्स की भी सुविधा होगी। गुणवत्ता युक्त शिक्षा के साथ ही आर्थिक रूप से कर्मचारियों के पहुंच के भीतर होगा। खासकर यह है कि आवासीय सुविधा उन गरीब बच्चों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दी जाएगी, जिनके अभिभावक गरीब हैं। इसके पीछे अधिकारियों का तर्क है कि इससे गरीब बच्चों को दूसरे बच्चों के समान शिक्षा और माहौल मिल सकेगा। खासकर बच्चों के रहने-सहन व खाने-पीने का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाएगा। पहले चरण में केवल एक स्कूल खोलने की योजना है।

एनडीएमसी की शिक्षा विभाग की डायरेक्टर विदुषी चतुर्वेदी का कहना है कि इससे गरीब परिवारों के बच्चों को बेहतर पढ़ाई के साथ ही उच्चस्तरीय आवासीय सुविधा दी जायेगी। एनडीएमसी की इस योजना के पीछे उनका कहना है कि निजी स्कूलों में पढ़ाई महंगी होने के साथ ही दाखिला मिलना मुश्किल हो गया। प्रोग्रेसिव स्कूल में सरकारी कर्मचारियों व गरीब परिवारों के बच्चों को दाखिले में प्राथमिकता रहेगी। जो संस्था इस स्कूल को चलाने की इच्छुक होगी, उसके आवेदन पर विचार किया जायेगा। उल्लेखनीय है कि एनडीएमसी के अभी कुल 70 स्कूल चल रहे हैं। इसमें 11 नवयुग व 3 एडेड स्कूल भी शामिल हैं। इनमें कुल 29,157 बच्चे पढ़ते हैं।

Rashtriya Sahara (H), May 10, 2014, P. 5 (Progressive School)

'Progressive school' by NDMC a work in progress

Govt employees who failed to get their children admitted to reputed schools now have hope

SWETA GOSWAMI ■ NEW DELHI



For scores of Government employees who failed to get their children admitted to reputed schools, the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has come to their rescue. The civic agency has decided to set up a new 'progressive school' which would primarily cater to children of Government employees. Proposed to be built at East Kidwai Nagar, the agency has planned to rope in leading consultants and educationists for creating a state-of-the-art institution.

The decision was taken by the NDMC following numerous complaints by Government employees for not being able to admit their children in schools. "It has become extremely difficult for children of Government officials to get admission as there is acute shortage of good schools. They want to get their wards admitted to 'public' schools which are perceived to be of good standard, but are unable to do so as they are way too expensive. This school will offer quality education at affordable costs," said Vidush Chaturvedi, Director (Education), NDMC.

The school will be built at East Kidwai Nagar, where the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd (NBCC) is carrying out redevelopment of the area. The project includes constructing a highrise housing complex for Government employees. The NBCC will build the school for NDMC in over

three acres. "The school will be in total sync with the flats. It will give a feel of a township. The area had a school of NDMC which is being demolished now. The students already enrolled in the school will get a direct admission to the new school," added an official.

The 'progressive school' will focus on holistic development of children and will offer unique learning methods along with activities for physical, mental and emotional development. The school will be an all-inclusive one with even residential day and boarding facilities. "Our academic content will also be different and unique. It is for this reason that we have invited people and groups for innovative ideas," said an official. The school is expected to have facilities like gym, playground, yoga centre, high-tech classrooms with audio/visual systems among other things.

"We want it to be residential school to cater to the children belonging to the economically weaker sections. They need to be brought to the level of those kids coming from good families for which they require extra time to be taught," said an official. For this, the agency recently floated an Expression of Interest (EOI) calling institutions and agencies to partner with it for the same. The last date for interest parties to submit their detailed proposals is May 15.

The Pioneer, May 7, 2014, P. 3
(Progressive School)

DoE lays down norms to lighten school bag burden

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

NEW DELHI: Directorate of Education has issued a set of guidelines which, if implemented, will help reduce the weight of school bags. The recommendations were made by a committee formed by DoE.

The schools have been asked to devise timetables carefully. Principals have been asked to "frame a... timetable... so that children do not have to carry too many books or notebooks... and also ensure that co-curricular activity periods, along with other periods, are held on a daily basis thereby having an equitable distribution of weight of school bags". The other change schools are expected to make is in their homework schedules. They have been asked to "stagger" homework assignments so students don't have to carry books and notebooks back and forth too often.

Other instructions include directions to parents, asking them to supervise when their kids pack their bags as they shouldn't carry more than what their timetables require. Carrying reference books or multiple books for the same subject is also being discouraged. Schools have been asked to sensitize teachers and parents of the long-term health implications of carrying heavy bags. Doctors say kids start stooping from leaning forward to balance and also develop back pain and bad posture. "The school should teach correct lifting and carrying techniques as part of their health education programmes," says the circular.

Parents have been asked to buy "child-friendly bags" which are light and comfortable to carry. Some parents have solved the problem by opting for strolley bags designed for schools that are easily available now. However, while kids can drag these bags on pavements and in corridors, they still have to carry them up staircases and to their buses. These are also relatively expensive, most costing upward of Rs1,000.

Education bodies have been trying to solve this problem for many years. In reply to a question in Rajya Sabha, the ministry of human resource development had pointed out in 2008 that the Central Board of Secondary Education has already issued guidelines on school bags.

TAKING LOAD OFF

- > Design timetables so children don't have to carry too many books or notebooks every day
- > Parents should ensure kids carry only course material required for the day and not unnecessary items
- > Have co-curricular activity periods evenly distributed along with academic ones through the week
- > Sensitize teachers and parents to health issues arising from carrying heavy bags
- > Schools should teach correct lifting and carrying techniques
- > Parents should buy 'child-friendly' bags—comfortable and lightweight
- > Discourage students from bringing reference books and other books

Plan staggered homework schedule



The Times of India, May 7, 2014, P. 2
(Guidelines- School Bag Burden)

SDMC to take a lesson from Gujarat

RAKESH RANJAN ■ NEW DELHI

With the 'Gujarat Model' of development being instrumental in catapulting BJP to the seat of power, its time now to implement the same in other BJP-ruled bodies. In one such move, the South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has decided to visit slums and villages during summer vacations to identify and enrol children deprived of education. As PM Narendra Modi has himself put it, this has been a practice in Gujarat where senior officers visit villages during the summer break and urge parents, particularly the wage earners, to send their children to schools.

Newly elected Chairman of Education Committee in South Delhi Corporation, Ashish Sood said all senior functionaries of the then civic body, including Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Standing Committee Chairman, Municipal Commission and Additional Commissioners, would visit the marginalised families in their areas and pick students from there. "Taking cue from Gujarat State, we have decided to go to public. We will ensure that no child in our area is deprived of primary education and that the Right to Education is extended to one and all," said Sood. He said usually the people from lower strata of society cannot ensure proper education of their children. According to estimates, there are over 1.5 lakh children in SDMC areas who are as yet deprived of elementary education. The SDMC runs 588 schools in which approximately 3.5 lakh students are enrolled.

Crèches for working moms

In another initiative to impart basic education to underprivileged children, the SDMC is planning to open daycare centres in its jurisdiction. According to a proposal, at least one day care centre or crèche will be opened in each of its four zones that will provide elementary education and meals to the children of female workers during their work timings. Sources in the corporation said there is currently no crèche for children of working women from the economically weaker section.

"Mothers employed in modest jobs or construction work have to carry their children with them to work. As a result, they fail to take proper care of their child during day. To help these mothers, a daycare centre will be opened in each zone," sources said. The SDMC has four zones — South, West, Central and Najafgarh in its jurisdiction.

According to plan, these centres will be functional from morning to evening and working women will be allowed to drop their child in the morning before going to work and they will be asked to pick the child up after completing work in the evening.

The corporation will provide basic elementary education, proper food and toys to the children. NGOs will be roped in to run these daycare centres.



The Pioneer, May 28, 2014, P. 2

Cell to monitor quality of school education Rs 2 crore allocated for the body in last year's budget

Ramzauva Chhakchhuak

BANGALORE: The Department of Primary and Secondary Education has constituted Education Quality Monitoring Cell (EQMC) to monitor quality of education in government schools.

Recent surveys on the system of school education in the State have shown alarmingly low levels of learning achievement among children studying in different standards.

The decision to constitute the EQMC stemmed from the concerns raised by the Lokayukta last year, on the dismal conditions at the government schools and the need to improve quality of learning in the state-run institutions. An allocation of Rs two crore was announced in the last year's budget for the cell.

The principal secretary to the Department of Primary and Secondary Education will be the chairperson of the EQMC and other members who comprise the cell are: Commissioner of Public Instruction, State project director, educationists, teachers and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).



"We are in the process of preparing a vision document where in a comprehensive plan and activities for a period of five years will be charted out. The EQMC will be a platform of convergence for activities related directly to improving quality," said an official, privy to the plan.

Speaking to *Deccan Herald* on the initiative, Rajkumar Khatri, principal secretary, Department of Primary and Secondary Education, said: "A number of monitoring systems did exist earlier, but were not very strong. We have, therefore, constituted the cell to re-strengthen such systems."

The mandate

Its functions include reviewing initiatives presently being implemented by the various de-

partments, such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Department of State Educational Research and Training, Karnataka State Quality Assessment and Accreditation Council and Department of Public Instructions; conducting monthly or quarterly meetings; identification of priority areas and resource development and capacity building of supervisory and monitoring techniques to improve quality of institutions, to name a few.

Surveys by the Karnataka School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Council (KSQAAC) and Annual Status Education Report (ASER), 2013, conducted by the NGO Pratham, showed low levels of learning in subjects like Mathematics, Science and even languages.

Accordingly, EQMC will focus on improving quality of teaching English, Mathematics, Science and basic literacy. This will happen in tandem with the monitoring of classroom processes and teaching-learning practices.

Also, the recommendations made by such surveys will be used during the EQMC's deliberations.

Various initiatives such as school-exchange programmes, school adoption and public participation in school development, are being considered.

V P Niranjan Aradhya, Fellow at the Centre for Child and Law, National Law School of India University (NLSIU), was of the opinion that there was no need for new monitoring initiatives when there were bodies such as Karnataka School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Council (KSQAAC), that were already involved with the task.

"Efforts need to be concentrated more on preparing a road map on the basis of studies and surveys that have already been conducted. Testing and monitoring alone will not improve quality," he added.

DH News Service

Deccan Herald, May 19, 2014, P. 4
(Education Quality Monitor Cell)

South Corpn to provide education to slum children

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
New Delhi, 30 May

Following the much talked about 'Gujarat Development Model,' the South Corporation has decided to inspect the slum clusters and villages in the Capital, to identify children who are not able to go to school.

According to South Corporation officials, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had himself said that the same is practiced in Gujarat where senior officers visit villages during the summer break and urge parents particularly the wage earners to send their children to schools.

The chairman of the education committee in South corporation, Mr Ashish Sood, in-

formed that all senior functionaries of the corporation including mayor, deputy mayor, standing committee chairman, municipal commission and additional commissioners would visit the marginalised families in the area and pick students.

Mr Sood said, "Learning from Gujarat state, the civic body has decided to reach out to masses and will ensure that no child is deprived of primary education and that the Right to Education is extended to one and all."

Usually the people from lower strata cannot ensure proper education to their children.

As per the estimates, there are over 1.5 lakh children in South corporation areas who are deprived of elementary edu-

cation. The corporation runs 588 schools in which approximately 3.5 lakh students are enrolled.

Moreover, to impart basic education to underprivileged children, the South corporation is planning to open day care centres in its jurisdiction wherein, at least one day care centre or crèche will be opened in each of its four zones that will provide elementary education and meals to the children of female workers during their work timings.

The sources in the corporation said there is currently no crèche for children of working women from the economically weaker section. "Mothers employed in modest jobs or construction work have to carry

their children with them to work. As a result, they fail to take proper care of their child during day. To help these mothers one day care centre will be opened in each zone," sources said. The SDMC has four zones - South, West, Central and Najafgarh in its jurisdiction.

According to the plan, these centres will be functional from morning to the evening and working women will be allowed to drop their children in the morning before going to work and they will be asked to pick the child up after completing work in the evening. The corporation will provide basic elementary education, proper food and toys to the children. NGOs will be roped in to run these day care centres.

The Statesman, May 31, 2014, P. 2
(Education-Slum Children)

1.4 Girl Child/Child Sex Ratio/Female Foeticide

Project rolled out in Gurgaon, Manesar to curb declining sex ratio

Bindu Shajan Perappadan

NEW DELHI: Project 'Meri Shakti Meri Beti', which has been running in Delhi for the past several years, is now all set to roll out in Gurgaon and Manesar.

The project, implemented by the Centre for Social Research (CSR) and supported by the German Embassy, aims at addressing gender-biased sex selection, replicating the best practices in combating sex-selective abortion and mends the gap in the regional approach to sex selection by coordinating cross-jurisdictional programming.

Highly stratified

"Gurgaon and Manesar in Haryana have an extremely low-child sex ratio of 854 girls per 1,000 boys (Census Report 2011) and the region is highly stratified across the economic spectrum, with a high-earning urban professional class and a large and growing population of rural migrants from surrounding regions," said CSR director Dr. Ranjana Kumari.

'Chetna mandalies'

She added the project aims to form 20 'chetna mandalies' among community members and stakeholders.

Through partnerships with NGOs, CSR plans to establish rural and urban community-based interventions and build the capacity of the local government to effectively implement the law. The goal of the project is to generate an understanding and awareness of the ill-effects of pre-natal sex determination and prepare local stakeholders and community members for deeper engagement to curb declining sex ratio in Gurgaon and Manesar.

**The Hindu,
May 29, 2014, P. 4
(Sex Ratio)**

1.5 Child Welfare -other issues (Meri Shakti Meri Beti/Children's Accounts-SBI/ Children Road Safety Programme)

MERI SHAKTI MERI BETI NOW IN GURGAON
New Delhi: After the successful implementation of the *Meri Shakti Meri Beti* project in Delhi for the last two years, the project is all set to be rolled-out in the industrial regions of Gurgaon and Manesar. The project, implemented by Centre for Social Research (CSR) & supported by the German Embassy, aims at addressing gender-biased sex-selection, replicating best practices in combating sex-selective abortion and mend the gap in the regional approach to sexual selection by coordinating cross-jurisdictional programming. The plan to extend the programme to other cities based on the success of the second phase.

The Pioneer, May 20, 2014, P. 4
 (Meri Shakti Meri Beti)

Child welfare panel, creche set up
STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
 New Delhi, 12 May

A new child welfare committee has been constituted at Lajpat Nagar to ensure protection of neglected children in South District. The Department of Women and Child Development has also set up an anganwadi-cum-creche at the relief camp in Masoodpur after the 25 April fire in the jhuggi cluster. The anganwadi has been formed in collaboration with NGO Mahila Bal Uthan Avom Kala Manch.

"A new child welfare committee has been set up at Lajpat Nagar in South District for facilitating expeditious decisions regarding care and protection of neglected children under the purview of Juvenile Justice Act in view of high workload in the District," said director women & child development (WCD), Saumya Gupta.

About the anganwadi-cum-creche in Masoodpur, Gupta said 50 children are attending it. They are being provided cooked food and snacks twice a day in addition to other services.

Gupta also said a cricket match was organised at an observation home for boys at Sewa Kutir Complex in Kingsway Camp on 7 and 8 May.

The institution houses boys in the 16 to 18 years age group. Two teams from NGOs Butterflies and Don Bosco participated in this two-day event along with a team from OHB II. "The event was aimed at providing an opportunity for channelising energies of young boys in a constructive manner," Gupta added.

The Statesman, May 13, 2014, P. 3

SBI to start special scheme for children's accounts
PTI ■ MUMBAI

Following the Reserve Bank's move to allow minors to open and operate accounts, the State Bank of India, the nation's largest lender, on Thursday said it will start a special scheme for children shortly.

"We do open accounts for children but we have restrictions on overdrafts as if there is overdraft, we would not be able to realise it. There is no restriction on deposits, though. And we are going to launch a special scheme for children in the next three months," SBI Chairperson Arundhati Bhattacharya told reporters.

On the impact of the RBI asking banks to stop charging pre-payment penalty on floating-rate loans, she said SBI does not have any such charges, hence there would be no impact on margins for long. She added that the bank charges foreclosure fees on fixed-rate term loans.

The RBI on Tuesday issued guidelines allowing minors over 10 years to operate bank savings accounts independently and use facilities such as ATMs and cheque books.

The central bank said the move was aimed at promoting financial inclusion and bringing uniformity in opening of such accounts in banks. Minors were previously allowed to open fixed and savings deposit accounts with mothers as guardians.

"Banks are free to offer additional banking facilities like Internet banking, ATM/debit card, cheque book facility, etc, subject to the safeguards that minor accounts are not allowed to be overdrawn and that these always remain in credit," the RBI had said.

In another customer-friendly move, the regulator asked banks to stop penalising borrowers for foreclosing their floating-rate loans.

"It is advised that banks will not be permitted to charge foreclosure charges or pre-payment penalties on all floating-rate term loans sanctioned to individual borrowers, with immediate effect," the RBI said yesterday. Floating loan products include housing, corporate, vehicle and personal loans.

Asked about challenges for the new government, Bhattacharya said the biggest would be controlling inflation, reviving growth, managing expectations and ensuring implementation of policies.

"But we also have to understand that the new government will also have to have a lot of consensus-building with states as many policies need state participation. For instance, land acquisition," she said.

On the RBI ban on refinancing of forex debt to pay back rupee loans, she said there could be some difficulties for over-leveraged companies and added that companies with large forex earnings should be allowed to do so.

"Those companies which have good earnings in foreign currency should also be able to borrow in foreign currency because that does improve finances, margins. The rupee rate is still higher than foreign currency rates and if you have a natural hedge you will be able to take advantage of it," she said.

Bhattacharya, however, said excessive externalisation of the rupee without putting in the rest of the pieces should not be encouraged as without ensuring repayment or servicing of the loan, it would be a riskier short-term measure. It would not make a difference to an organisation and would end up increasing risks.

The Pioneer, May 15, 2014, P. 1
 (Children's Accounts-SBI)

No child's play

Yamaha launches a children road safety programme

S.M.AAMIR

To build a better future of our nation it is essential to look after our children. What they learn today they will carry over tomorrow. Also when a little child picks up something he rushes to share it with his/her parents. The parents in turn are more easily impressed with the little child's words than any adult's arguments.

Taking this line of thought Yamaha launched a children road safety programme arguing that better informed children means safer road and safer lines. Inaugurating the campaign at New Delhi Public School in Delhi, a Yamaha spokesperson, said, "Yamaha has been promoting road safety/safe riding habits since almost five years now. It is a unique social initiative by the company to educate and influence both children and parents about important road safety measures. Also when these kids grow and start driving they will remember what safety tips Yamaha offered them while in school."

In order to create interest in the kids, Yamaha engaged



ENGAGING THE KIDS At the event

their brand ambassador Zippy, which amused the kids a lot who were in the age group of 5-7 years. The excited kids shook hands and danced with Zippy before the show concluded. The kids had a fun-filled session.

The kids were taught the importance of wearing helmets, seat belts, crossing the roads on Zebra crossings, not talking on the phone while driving and also getting the vehicles serviced

regularly.

This programme is aimed at kids in the age group of 5-12 years but it was felt that the older kids listen carefully but do not carry the message forward whereas the younger ones immediately share, specially with their parents. Yamaha has conducted about two hundred such events pan India in the month of January-February and more than a hundred in April-May 2014.

The Hindu, May 15, 2014, P. 1
(Children Road Safety Programme)

Early intervention helps people with special needs

The NGO Sarthak enables them to find their place in society by training to make them financially independent


Asheesh Mangain
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There are many houses in Bhera Enclave. But house number 28 is special. This is where one can see a number of people helping children with special needs.

The NGO Sarthak, an NGO working for children with special needs, has recently started its early intervention centre called Antakshap. Sarthak Educational Trust was founded by Dr Jitender Aggarwal after he lost his vision in 2004.

According to Dr Aggarwal, people with disability are the most discriminated and under-privileged group in the society. That is why Sarthak works towards the empowerment of people with disability. Volunteers at Sarthak believe that a person with disability can be empowered by making him financially independent and also by enabling him to take his own decisions.

Dr Aggarwal's wife, Dr Jitendra Aggarwal, is the project



The centre has started getting children from all over Delhi now.

manager of Sarthak and looks after the day to day running of the centre.

Says she, "We do not charge anything for our services. Through this centre, our effort is to make an early and positive intervention in the lives of children with imparities. We want to make them strong enough to face the world. Other than our dedicated team, we get a lot of visiting experts to help the children."

The help of early intervention specialist and various kinds of therapists is sought to help the children.

The centre has started getting children from all over Delhi. Earlier, the centre carried a mobilisation drive by visiting various hospitals and special schools, to get children who need help. "The facilities and the interest that the staff takes in helping disabled people is very impressive. Our programmes are based on expert given by professionals in the field. We are happy that we got to know about this facility," says Rajendra Jain, a parent.

At present, the NGO works with three types of disability i.e. visual, hearing impairment and physical. With a mission of creating employment for all, Sarthak has been successful in training 750 persons and placing 2,500 persons with disability in many companies like Netambit, Costa Coffee, ITC Sheraton, IBM Daksh, Genpact, Team Computers, Big Bazar, Croma, Steria and Taj Vivanta. The Bhera Enclave centre operates from Monday to Saturday, from 9am to 5pm.

Hindustan Times, May 31, 2014, P. 2

थाने में बच्चों को निशुल्क शिक्षा

- ♦ जामिया नगर थाने में हुई अनूठी पहल
- ♦ 200 बच्चों को दी जा रही निशुल्क कोचिंग

जागरण संवाददाता, दक्षिणी दिल्ली : जामिया नगर थाना पुलिस अपराध रोकने के साथ-साथ सामाजिक सरोकार का काम भी कर रही है। जामिया नगर थाने में स्थित पुलिस-पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी में बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए कोचिंग सेंटर की शुरुआत की गई है। इसमें विभिन्न प्रतियोगी परीक्षा की तैयारी करने वाले छात्र-छात्राओं को निशुल्क कोचिंग की सुविधा उपलब्ध करवाई जा रही है।

यदि आप जामिया नगर थाना जाएं और वहां बच्चों को पढ़ते हुए देखें तो जाहिर है आपको वहां थानों में आमतीर पर मिलने वाले माहौल से अलग लगेगा। दरअसल, जामिया नगर थाना पुलिस ने क्षेत्र के छात्र-छात्राओं को विभिन्न प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए निशुल्क कोचिंग उपलब्ध कराने की पहल की है। इसके तहत यहां 200 बच्चों के पढ़ने की व्यवस्था की गई है। यहां पर बच्चों को एसएसबी, एसएससी, रेलवे, इंजीनियरिंग, मेडिकल, क्लर्क, बैंक पीओ, इचकम टैक्स आदि के लिए प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी करवाई जा रही है। इसके साथ ही एलएलबी और बीफार्मा आदि में एडमिशन के लिए प्रवेश परीक्षा की भी तैयारी करवाई जा रही है।

जामिया विश्वविद्यालय सहित अन्य शिक्षण संस्थानों के शिक्षक यहां बच्चों को निशुल्क पढ़ा रहे हैं। पिछले शुक्रवार को कोचिंग की शुरुआत की गई थी। सभी छात्र-छात्राओं को अलग-अलग बैच में बांटकर पढ़ाया जा रहा है। कुछ विषयों जैसे सामान्य ज्ञान और करेंट अफेयर्स आदि को एक साथ संयुक्त बैच में भी पढ़ाया जा रहा है।

पिछले साल भी गर्मी की छुट्टियों में यह कोचिंग चलाई गई थी। पिछले साल मिला सफलता को देखते हुए इस बार 500 से अधिक बच्चों ने कोचिंग के लिए आवेदन किया था। स्क्रीनिंग टेस्ट के माध्यम से 200 बच्चों को कोचिंग के लिए चुना गया है। इन्हें पढ़ाने के लिए विषय विशेषज्ञों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

जामिया नगर थाने में कोचिंग की शुरुआत के मौके पर उपस्थित लोग। जागरण

यह एक अच्छी पहल है। इससे पुलिस व जनता के बीच संवाद बढ़ेगा। इन बच्चों का अच्छे संस्थानों में चयन होगा तो पुलिस विभाग को भी इन पर गर्व होगा।
- डॉ. पी. करुणाकरण,
डीसोपी दक्षिण-पूर्वी जिला

Dainik Jagran (H), May 6, 2014, P-III (Jagran City)
(Police Initiative-Free Education)

2. Health and Nutrition issues

2.1 Child/Adolescent Health (Polio/Khasra/Dental Cavity)



Hindustan (H), May 3, 2014, P. 15
(Khasra)



Hindustan Times, May 29, 2014, P. 6
(Dental Cavity)

भारत पोलियो से जंग जीता पर पाक परस्त

न्यूयॉर्क टाइम्स न्यूज सर्विस

इस्लामाबाद। पांच साल पहले पोलियो से निवटने में भारत की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं थी। विश्व में होने वाले कुल मामलों में से आधे भारत के थे। लेकिन आज भारत पोलियो मुक्त है और इसका पड़ोसी देश इस खतरनाक रोग से जूझ रहा है। दो साल पहले माना जा रहा था कि दुनिया पोलियो से मुक्ति के करीब है। लेकिन पाक में इसके प्रसार से यह लक्ष्य अब ज्यादा समय लेगा।

दरअसल एक मुश्किल तो यह है कि लोगों में पोलियो ड्राप्स को लेकर गलत धारणा घर कर गई है। ज्यादातर लोग समझते हैं कि यह मुस्लिम जनसंख्या कम करने की पश्चिमी देशों की साजिश है। इसी वजह से तालिबान हेल्थ वर्कर्स को निशाना बनाता रहता है। परेशान होकर संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने 2012 के अंत में पोलियो विरोधी अभियान बंद कर दिया। इससे चेती सरकार ने सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित पेशावर में जोरदार अभियान चलाया। लगभग साढ़े सात लाख बच्चों को हर सप्ताह तीन माह तक दवा पिलानी थी। आठ हजार स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता इस काम में जुटे और उनकी रक्षा को पांच हजार पुलिसकर्मी भी लगाए गए। इस अभियान को सफल माना गया। पाकिस्तान के हालात को देखते हुए यह वाकई उपलब्धि थी। लेकिन इतना काफी नहीं था। 5 मई को विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने खतरे की घंटी बजा दी। इस साल अब तक आठ देशों में



59 मामले सामने आ चुके, तालिबान है बड़ी अड़चन

पोलियो के 74 मामले सामने आए हैं। इनमें पाकिस्तान, कैमरून और सीरिया शामिल हैं। यहाँ सभी लोगों को विदेश जाने से पहले पोलियो की दवा लेनी जरूरी है। खाड़ी के देशों में पेशावर से गए कुछ बच्चों में पोलियो के संकेत मिले हैं। पाकिस्तान में पोलियो के इस साल 59 केस मिले हैं जबकि 2013 में इस अवधि में यह आंकड़ा छह पर था। सारे मामले वजीरिस्तान या पेशावर के आसपास के हैं जहाँ तालिबान मजबूत है। प्रधानमंत्री नवाज शरीफ उत्तरी वजीरिस्तान में सेना को तालिबान से मुकाबले में नहीं लाना चाहते। उन्हें लगता है कि इससे जंग बड़े इलाके में फैल सकती है। राष्ट्रीय पोलियो समन्वयक आयशा रजा फारूक का कहना है कि हम कबायली इलाकों में चेक प्वाइंट लगाएंगे। ताकि वहाँ से बाकी पाकिस्तान जाने वाले बच्चों को दवा पिलाई जा सके।

Amar Ujala (H), May 10, 2014, P. 18 (Polio)

खुलासा प्रदूषण के साथ ही जंक फूड कर रहा बच्चों की आंखें कमजोर, पोषण की कमी भी मुख्य कारण

मध्याह्न भोजन में पोषण की कमी

विटामिन ए और प्रोटीन की कमी से लड़ें 17 हजार बच्चों में दृष्टिदोष

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प्रदेश के बच्चों में कुपोषण के साथ ही अब दृष्टिदोष की समस्या बढ़ रही है। सबसे अहम है कि स्कूल में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे दृष्टिदोष के शिकार हो रहे हैं। हालिया सर्वे के मुताबिक प्रदेश के 17 हजार 570 बच्चों में दृष्टिदोष है। वहीं प्रदूषण भी आंखों की रेशनी छिन रही है। इससे युवा और बच्चों ज्यादा प्रभावित हो रहे हैं।

स्वास्थ्य विभाग द्वारा कराए गए सर्वे में खुलासा हुआ है कि फास्ट फूड खाने के शौकीन बच्चों के आंखों की रेशनी कम हो रही है। इसके साथ ही प्रदूषण भी एक फैक्टर है, जिसकी वजह से दृष्टिदोष की समस्याएं बढ़ रही हैं। यही वजह है कि प्राइमरी स्कूल हो या फिर मिडिल स्कूल, हर क्लास में 5 से 15 वर्ष के बच्चों के शिकार है, जिसका आंकड़ा लगभग 20 प्रतिशत है। जंक फूड के अलावा भोजन में पोषक तत्व (विटामिन ए और प्रोटीन) की कमी भी बच्चों को चश्मा लगवाने को मजबूर कर रहे हैं।

मध्याह्न भोजन में हो जरूरी पोषक तत्व

नेत्र विशेषज्ञों की मानें तो बच्चों को दिए जाने वाले मध्याह्न भोजन में दाल, चावल और सब्जी तो मिल रही है, लेकिन जरूरी पोषक तत्व जैसे विटामिन ए और प्रोटीन के स्रोत वाली हरी पत्तेदार सब्जी, अंडा, कुम्हड़ा, पपीता दिया जाना जरूरी है।

खाने में इनका करें उपयोग

स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधिकारियों के मुताबिक बच्चे यदि नियमित रूप से हरी पत्तेदार सब्जियों के साथ प्रोटीन, विटामिन ए के लिए मूंग दाल, अंडा, केला और सेब खाएं तो उनके स्वास्थ्य के साथ ही आंखों की रेशनी में अच्छी रहेगी।

प्रदेश के बच्चों में दृष्टिदोष की समस्याएं बढ़ रही हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण पोषक तत्वों की कमी है। क्युमंडल का प्रदूषण भी आंखों की रेशनी छिन रहा है। हमने सरकारी स्कूलों (प्राइमरी और मिडिल) का स्कीमिंग करवाया, जिनमें 17 हजार 570 बच्चों में दृष्टिदोष पाया गया है। हमने पाया कि मध्याह्न भोजन दिए जाने के बावजूद भी प्रोटीन और विटामिन ए की कमी है। जरूरी पोषक तत्व नहीं मिलने से बच्चों में दृष्टिदोष और इन्फेस की समस्या बढ़ रही है।

डॉ. सुभाष मिश्रा, प्रमुख राज्य अध्यापक विद्यार्थन समिति

फैक्ट फाइल

16.53 लाख छात्रों की राजीव गांधी शिक्षा मिशन के तहत जांच

17 हजार 570 बच्चों में दृष्टिदोष

13 हजार 228 छात्रों को नि:शुल्क चश्मा वितरण

208 छात्रों को मोतियाबिंद

123 को जन्मजात मोतियाबिंद सरकारी स्कूल के बच्चों की हुई स्कीमिंग

Rajasthan Patrika (H), May 22, 2014, P. 7

2.3 Nutrition/Malnutrition/ Dietary Patterns (Junk Food/Malnutrition)

Junk food fight nears endgame

It's Been Over 3 Years Since PIL To Regulate Sale In Schools Was Filed

Durgesh Nandan Jha | TNN

DELICIOUS BUT DANGEROUS

WHAT IS JUNK FOOD
Any food item that is high in calories and low on nutritional content. Chips, fried packaged food, pizzas, burgers and carbonated drinks are prime examples

HEALTHIER ALTERNATIVES

<p>Tasty To Eat, Tough To Burn</p> <p>Colas/fruit juices/canned juices Pizza/Burger/white bread/noodles Ice creams/ice-cream shakes</p>	<p>Healthy Options</p> <p>Whole fruits/lassi/coconut water Brown bread/wheat porridge/green sprouts Fruit salads/fruit puddings/skimmed milk shakes</p>
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Suggested by nutritionists

KEY INITIATIVES BY SCHOOLS IN DELHI

- > Laxman Public School has a Mother Dairy on campus and insists students get all drinks from there. Relaxes its no-junk-in-tiffin policy only on Fridays
- > Indian School serves pizza and samosas but ensures that the batter has more whole-wheat flour than the refined one
- > Ahlcon International School decides the canteen menu after considering calorific values and nutritional content. No deep-fried food, no chips
- > Sardar Patel Vidyalaya ensures its samosas & pizzas have a lot of vegetables. Has had a no-junk policy for over 3 decades. Also organizes a food festival every year where junk—even in the form of disposable plastic products—is banned

CONTENTIOUS ISSUES
No exact definition of the term junk food; over-emphasis on physical activity; reducing regulatory area near schools from 500 yards to 50 metres

food items that can be prepared in a healthy manner and strict regulation is required.”

While Rahul Verma, petitioner in the case, said, “We welcome the court’s directive to amicus curiae N K Kaul to file a detailed response separating enforceable guidelines and recommendations”, Narain and Dr Umesh Kapil, public health nutritionist at AIIMS, are upset over the “dilution” of the expert committee’s recommendations by FSSAI, which submitted the guidelines to the HC in March. “The word ‘ban’ has been replaced with ‘restrictions’, and the regulatory area near schools has been reduced from 500 yards to 50 metres, which is not acceptable,” Narain said.

Nutritionists say giving children healthier options to fast food is also important. For example, substituting sugar with crushed dates and using wholewheat bread in sandwiches. “The healthier options also need to be attractive,” said Ishi Khosla, clinical nutritionist.

Dr Anoop Mishra, director and head, Fortis 4 Doc, said, “Mothers should prepare healthy tiffin and insist that the child eat in school. At home, parents must check what their children eat.”

THE CASE FILE

Dec 2010 | PIL filed seeking ban on junk food and carbonated drinks in schools

Oct 2011 | Centre tells court it agrees in principle on the need to ban unhealthy food

Nov | All India Food Processor Association made a party to PIL

Jan 2012 | HC gives health ministry 6 months to frame guidelines

Sep 2013 | Court directs Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to set up an expert committee to formulate guidelines

Mar 2014 | FSSAI submits a set of guidelines to HC. But expert committee members, including Sunita Narain, claim their recommendations have been diluted

Apr | HC directs amicus curiae N K Kaul to file a detailed response within 3 weeks after segregating enforceable and suggestive guidelines



The Times of India, May 2, 2014, P. 4 (Junk Food)

कुपोषण से बच्चों की मौत

जनसत्ता संवाददाता नई दिल्ली, 12 मई। दिल्ली में भी कुपोषण से बच्चों की मौत के मामले गंभीर हालात की ओर इशारा करते हैं और दिल्ली सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 2009 से 2012 के बीच यहां इस समस्या के चलते 135 बच्चों की मृत्यु हो गई। दिल्ली सरकार के मुख्य रजिस्ट्रार कार्यालय के अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी निदेशालय की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 2009 से 14 साल की आयु तक के बच्चों की मौत के मामलों में इजाफा हुआ है। साल 2009 में दो और 2010 में बच्चों की मौत के 14 मामले सामने आए थे।

तीन साल में कुपोषण से 135 बच्चे मरे

नई दिल्ली (एसएनबी)। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में भी कुपोषण से बच्चों की मौत के मामले गंभीर हालात की ओर इशारा करते हैं और दिल्ली सरकार की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 2009 से 2012 के बीच यहां इस समस्या के चलते 135 बच्चों की मृत्यु हुई। दिल्ली सरकार के मुख्य रजिस्ट्रार कार्यालय के अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी निदेशालय की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 2009 से 14 साल की आयु तक के बच्चों की मौत के मामलों में इजाफा हुआ है। साल 2009 में दो और 2010 में बच्चों की मौत के 14 मामले सामने आए थे। वर्ष 2011 में कुपोषण के कारण मारे गए बच्चों की संख्या बढ़कर 54 हो गई। अफसरों के अनुसार महिला और बाल विकास विभाग की एक और रिपोर्ट में खुलासा किया गया है कि अप्रैल 2012 से जनवरी 2014 के बीच अत्यधिक कुपोषित बच्चों की संख्या तीन गुना बढ़ गई।

राजधानी में कुपोषण से बच्चों की मौत के मामलों में बढ़ोतरी

Rashtriya Sahara (H), May 13, 2014, P. 5 (Malnutrition)

Jansatta (H), May 12, 2014, P. 3

More kids dying of malnutrition in Delhi

Sidhartha Dutta
sidhartha.dutta@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Deaths due to malnutrition are on the rise in Delhi. Between 2009 and 2012, 135 children died due to malnutrition in Delhi, say the annual birth and death reports of the Delhi government's directorate of economics and statistics.

According to the report, there has been an upward curve in the number of deaths among children due to malnutrition in Delhi since 2009. In 2009, there were two deaths of children up to the age of 14, while in 2010 the numbers rose to 14. In 2011, the number of deaths due to malnutrition among children went up to 54 and in 2012, it rose to 65 deaths.

The report also adds that the number of cases of severely malnourished children has increased three times in the period between April 2012 and January 2014. About 64 children were reported severely malnourished in April 2012 but till January 2014, the figure has gone up to 2,731, recording the highest in December 2013 with 216 children being severely malnourished. "In Delhi, institutions such as Anganwadi, ASHA that look after the poor are not managed properly. Through regular growth monitoring at Integrated Child Development Service centres, promotion of intensive breastfeeding, nutritional counselling, referral to primary health centres will solve the problem to an extent," said Arvind Singh, executive director, Matri Sudha, an NGO that deals with child health.

Singh had filed an RTI on the number of 'Sneh Shivirs' organized in Delhi in 2013 which revealed that no such shivir had been organised so far.

Sneh Shivirs is one of the core interventions under the ICDS Mission to address the issue of malnutrition among children and taking steps in terms of referral services, health and nutrition counselling, giving supplementary nutrition to severely malnourished children.

ALARMING	
Year	Deaths
2009	02
2010	14
2011	54
2012	65
Total	135

Hindustan Times, May 12, 2014, P. 2
(Malnutrition)

E Delhi Survey Finds 1 In 5 Kids Under 6 Yrs Malnourished

Shreya Roy Chowdhury | TNN

SHOCKING FINDINGS
580 children under six years of age covered

- 387 found to be normal
- 131 malnourished
- 65 suffering from severe acute malnourishment
- 6 hospitalized

MALNOURISHED: Chandni with her dad

New Delhi: Chandni is over three but isn't much bigger than a new-born. When she was weighed for a survey in end-2013, she was two-years, eleven months old and her weight was 3.7kgs. It should have been 10.7kgs as per the World Health Organization's standards. An east Delhi NGO, conducting a survey to map malnutrition in children under six in Sunder Nagri, found that one in every five kids who had their heights and weights measured was malnourished and one in nine had "severe acute malnourishment." Of these, six children were in such a condition that NGO workers took them to a hospital. Chandni is one of them.

The survey conducted by Pardarshita, covers 580 children belonging to a single block, E-57, of Sunder Nagri. "Many children found to be malnourished are enrolled with *aanganwadis*," says Pardarshita co-founder Rajiv Kumar. "Their growth should have been monitored and they should have got some nutrition from there." *Aanganwadis* are responsible for the delivery of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) — the only one reaching out to children under six years of age. Chandni's father, Pramod, a security guard, says none of his five children have ever been weighed at the *aanganwadi* they go to and they "sometimes get some *khichdi*." He is keen on getting a disability certificate for Chandni who can't sit up. Chandni's twin Roshni is faring better and has been sent home.

On Tuesday Kumar wanted the six children admitted at GTB Hospital to be moved to a nutrition rehabilitation centre' at Bada Hindu Rao Hospital. However, the parents flatly refused. Their kids' being in hospital means foregoing a day's wages for some and being thin and small for their age is clearly not seen as a crisis meriting hospital stay. "Her father is a rickshaw-puller and he can't be here. I can't be here all day either as this is affecting my other daughter's studies," says Geeta, whose daughter Jyoti is at the hospital.

The poor functioning of *aanganwadis*, however, can't be held entirely responsible and one should be cautious about dismissing ICDS as ineffective. "To combat malnutrition you need, apart from food, good drinking water, sanitation and care. The growth monitoring ICDS does is just one in a gamut of things," observes Sudeshna Sengupta of Mobile Creches. "Is the family food secure? Is the food basket diverse enough? How many times is the child fed?"

The Times of India, May 8, 2014, P. 4
(Malnourished)

2.4 Women Health/Reproductive Health (Surrogacy)

सेरोगेसी पर स्पष्ट कानून बनाने की मांग की



♦ एम्स में सेरोगेसी पर हुए सम्मेलन में डॉक्टरों ने उठाई आवाज

स्वास्थ्य का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। सम्मेलन में प्रमुख डॉ. रीता बख्शी ने कहा कि देश में सेरोगेसी को लेकर स्पष्ट कानून नहीं है। यहां बड़े पैमाने पर विदेशी नागरिक भी सेरोगेसी करते हैं। जिसको लेकर कई बार विवाद खड़ा हो चुका है। इसलिए यह स्पष्ट करना जरूरी है कि कौन सेरोगेसी करा सकता है कौन नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि आइवीएफ तकनीक निःसंतान दंपतियों के लिए वरदान है, इस तकनीक से उनकी गोद आबाद हो सकती है।

वहीं एम्स गायनेकोलॉजी विभाग की प्रमुख डॉ. अलका कुपलानी ने कहा कि करीब 15 फीसद आबादी बांझपन का शिकार है। ऐसे में आइवीएफ व सेरोगेसी जैसी तकनीक उन माता-पिता के लिए संतान सुख हासिल करने का बेहतर माध्यम है।

को। जिसमें डॉक्टरों ने आइवीएफ तकनीक महंगा होने व सेरोगेसी पर स्पष्ट कानून नहीं होने के मुद्दे को पूरे जोर-शोर से उठाया। डॉक्टरों का कहना है कि सेरोगेसी को लेकर देश में स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं है। इसलिए उन्होंने केंद्र सरकार से सेरोगेसी पर स्पष्ट कानून बनाने की मांग की। जिसमें सेरोगेट मदर्स की हितों का भी पूरा खयाल रखा जाए। सम्मेलन में डॉक्टर इस बात पर सहमत दिखे कि सेरोगेट मदर्स की

एम्स में सेरोगेसी पर आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में स्मारिक जारी करते डॉक्टर।

राज्य ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : एम्स में आइवीएफ व सेरोगेसी के मसले पर आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में देश-विदेश के डॉक्टरों ने शिरकत

जगण

Dainik Jagran (H), May 26, 2014, P -IV (Jagran City)
(Surrogacy)

2.5 Health and Nutrition -other issues (Pentavalent Vaccine)

Shantha gets WHO nod for pentavalent vaccine

■ Shan5 will be sold to WHO programmes globally

AGE CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, MAY 5

After four years of a WHO ban, Shantha Biotechnics, a Hyderabad-based arm of French vaccine maker Sanofi Pasteur, would resume its supply of pediatric pentavalent vaccine Shan5 to World Health Organisation (WHO) programme across the world.

Speaking to reporters on Monday, Harish Iyer, chief executive officer of Shantha Biotechnics, said that a WHO pre-qualification would allow the company to supply its vaccine, which could worth ₹500 crore in terms of annual sales.

The pentavalent vaccine protects children against five diseases namely diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, Hib, and hepatitis B.


According to Shantha's non-executive chairman K.I. Varaprasad Reddy, Sanofi has invested close to 125 million euros or nearly ₹1,000 crore in the company to address the issues highlighted by the WHO.

The global demand for pentavalent vaccine is pegged at 200 million doses a year, which is funded by governments and several multinational agencies. With disclosing Shantha's manuf-

turing capacity, Mr Iyer expects to meet a significant amount of the global demand.

Mr Iyer said that the vaccine underwent rigours testing over 1,100 infants across the country. Following this, he said Shantha got approval from Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) in March and WHO in April.

Shantha had sold 18 million doses of its earlier version of the vaccine between 2008 and 2010. However, it was later withdrawn due to some issues in the sedimentation of the vaccine. "Though there were no adverse reactions of the earlier vaccine, WHO had disqualified us. This led to a loss of sales of ₹1,500 crore over three years," Mr Reddy said.



The Asian Age, May 6, 2014, P. 17
(Pentavalent Vaccine)

'73% children living in major cities use the social network'

Parents admit to helping them register on these websites, says study

Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI: A recent survey has revealed that 73 per cent children living in the metros and other major cities in the country use Facebook and other social networking sites despite prohibition.

The Delhi High Court had last year asked Facebook to upload a disclaimer on its homepage stating that children below 13 cannot open an account on it.

The findings of the study, conducted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), also revealed that children are helped by parents, who lie to get them registered as users on these websites.

Releasing the findings, ASSOCHAM secretary general D. S. Rawat said free access to social media could expose the children to content, people or situations that could have negative outcomes, like cyber bullying and online sexual abuse.

Survey trends indicate that older a child grows the more likely he or she is to use these social networking sites. Nearly a quarter of the surveyed children were 13-year-olds, followed by 22 per cent of 11-year-olds.

"The percentage of children in the age bracket of eight and nine years using Facebook was relatively small — somewhere between five and 10," said the statement.

As many as 4,200 parents from cities such like Delhi-NCR, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Pune, Lucknow and Dehradun took part in the survey.

"A vast majority — 75 per cent — of parents whose children are in the age group of 8-13 years were aware of their child signing up for the website. Many parents knowingly allowed their children to lie about their age on the social networking site. Nearly 82 per cent of these parents helped create the child's account," said a statement from ASSOCHAM.

"A new aspect that emerged from the survey was that children of working parents were found to be more addicted to technology due to absence of parental supervision as compared to those with a single working parent. This trend is seen abundantly in metros cities, where both parents are usually employed," the ASSOCHAM statement added.

CHILDREN & SOCIAL NETWORKING

- Study by Assocham says 25 per cent of these children were 13-year-olds, 22 per cent were even younger at 11 years.
- Even eight and nine year olds use Facebook, other sites
- Of 4,200 parents sampled, 75 per cent aware that their 8-13 year old children had signed up.
- 82 per cent of the parents had helped create the child's account

73 children living in metros use social networking sites

Preventing misuse is the key, feel parents

Shubhomoy Sikdar

NEW DELHI: Responding to the findings of trade body ASSOCHAM, that conducted a survey among children and parents across various tier-I and II cities, a number of parent said despite the Delhi High Court barring children below the age of 13 from using Facebook, they remained favourably inclined towards giving their children access to Facebook as also other social networking sites.

The father of a nine-year-old active member of social networking sites said "preventing misuse was the key".

He added that it was unreasonable to expect that in this day and age, when the flow of information is so vast, children can live in isolation.

"My daughter had been using Facebook since she was six. She plays games, uses the platform for learning and networking with people, including some from her own age. Understanding the risks of the impressionable age that she is, I made sure that I told her about the possible areas where she should not venture. As of today, she uses Facebook even in my absence," he said.

A Ghaziabad resident said children are learning computers at school and know the basics of Internet from a very early age.

She added that if one had to misuse the Internet, even search engines like Google were not safe.

Citing the example of her own 10-year-old son, she said educating children about what is right and what isn't is far more effective than restrictions or surveillance.

Both admitted that they introduced their children to Facebook and even "helped" them re-join after the social networking site detected and blocked their accounts.

So what takes children to Facebook? The study found that children are most likely to post an image or video of themselves online. Facebook, it said, was the most preferred social networking website for children between the ages of 8 and 13 years. Other popular sites include Flickr.com, Google+, Pinterest and Snapchat.

The Hindu, May 8, 2014, P. 4

3. Women/Gender issues

3.1 Women Empowerment (Mahila Bank/Placement Cell-Women/Household Saving-Women/She Taxi)

The phenomenon called 'female financial paradox'

Parul Garg

NEW DELHI: Women are a growing economic force and expected to add about \$6 trillion in earned income globally over next five years according to the research by the Boston Consulting Group. Yet many women lag behind men when it comes to using those assets to plan and build financial security.

This phenomenon is termed as "the female financial paradox".

In Delhi, many women see financial planning as a way to protect themselves against the unexpected.

The problem with concentrating savings in lower risk assets like cash is that money will not grow fast enough to help fund retirement and other long-term goals. One area where women need help is to learn – how and where to invest.

However, the stock market and women still seem poles apart. Why does financial lit-

WOMEN DRIVING HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS

INDIA'S SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT PEAKED AT 36.8 PER CENT AND 38.1 PER CENT OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT RESPECTIVELY IN FINANCIAL YEAR 08-09.

- 1 In FY13, the overall savings rate and investment dropped to 30.1 per cent and 34.8 per cent of GDP respectively.
- 2 The 120 basis decline in savings was on the back of a 90 basis point decline in household savings (which comprises 73 per cent of total savings).
- 3 Corporate savings (which comprise 23 per cent of total savings) declined only marginally while public sector savings remained constant.

SO, A BIG PORTION OF HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS COMES FROM WOMEN EARNED INCOME.

cal treatment of my children and family functions."

Megha Gupta (26) works with an airline and earns approximately Rs.17,000.

"I started investing in Public Provident Fund (PPF) two years ago so that I have more money when I decide to expand my family. I also have a provident fund account with my company. I prefer to invest for the long term, as need for money will be much more in the future."

Neha Vijay (22), an employee with another airline, takes home almost Rs.32,000 per month.

"I currently have no savings. I end up spending my entire salary to meet the rising cost of a decent lifestyle in aviation industry. I understand the importance of saving. I think recurring deposits are a good investment avenue as they serve both short term and long term needs."

Priti Garg (42) is a businesswoman who takes home Rs.12 lakh per annum.

"I invest in real estate and gold in order to accumulate wealth for my children. I also have three LIC policies with my husband as the nominee in all. I believe in having long-term investments as short term needs can be met through my earnings."

Rekha Gupta (43) is another businesswoman who makes around Rs.30 lakh per annum.

"I prefer short-term investment in savings account so as to meet any emergency. I have also invested in real estate and gold for my children. When it comes to insurance, I had several LIC policies with my husband as the nominee, but most of them have already been encashed."

Most working women in Delhi, cutting across their economic status, noted that they want to save for the future with minimum risk.

In India, they insist, it is important for women to understand their tolerance of risk and then find an appropriate allocation for their portfolio.

eracy and stock market appear so dull on the women front?

A strong financial market with broad participation is essential for a developed economy.

India's household savings, being one of the highest in the world, can be channelised through equities, bonds and other instruments to achieve greater financial inclusion and improve financial markets in India.

Even in the Capital, aware-

ness about investment avenues is limited.

When asked about where they invest, women from different income groups spelt out their preferences.

Asha Devi (32) is a housemaid who makes around Rs.7,000 per month.

"I save around Rs.2,000 per month at home since I don't have the requisite documents to open a bank account. I end up using these savings for unexpected expenses like medi-

The Hindu, May 12, 2014, P. 4
(Household Saving-Women)

She will drive a cab to empowerment, safety

'She Taxi' is country's 2nd women-only taxi cab service

Kochi

With the support of the Kerala government, a women-only cab service called 'She Taxi' has been launched to ensure safety and empowerment of the fairer sex. Kochi is only the second city after Thiruvananthapuram to have such a facility.

Kerala CM Oommen Chandy launched the "She Taxi" facilities at an event. A similar service was introduced in Thiruvananthapuram six months ago. Kerala government's department of social justice is backing the venture which has been conceived and implemented by The Gender Park and has actress Manju Warrier as its goodwill ambassador.

"She Taxi has become a women empowerment model for countries across the globe to emulate," Chandy said at the launch event Monday.

"The She Taxi has grabbed global attention after its successful introduction in Thiruvananthapuram. Even the authorities in the UAE are actively looking at the possibility of similar cab services for women," he said.

To begin with, Kochi will have a fleet of ten cabs. Later, Kozhikode will become the third city in the state to launch She Taxis, said M.K. Muneer, Kerala's minister for panchayats and social justice. "We are planning to roll out 250 She Taxi cabs in all major cities across the state," said Muneer.

She Taxi was launched in Thiruvananthapuram Nov 19, 2013, with five cabs. The customised pink-and-white taxis, supplied by Maruti Suzuki India, are fitted with best-in-class technology such as GPS, precision metering systems and in-car LCD systems. They also have a number of safety features such as emergency alert switches for drivers and passengers and safety alert mobile application for women drivers. IANS

Free Press Journal, May 12, 2014, P. 13
(Women-only Cab Service/ She Taxi)



The Asian Age, May 12, 2014, P. 13
(Placement Cell-Women)



Hindustan Times, May 8, 2014, P. 15
(Mahila Bank)

‘60% women shun active politics’

Fear of violence to blame for poor participation in S Asia
PNS ■ NEW DELHI

More than 60 per cent women in South Asia do not participate in active politics for fear of violence.

Poor implementation of laws and lack of support from the police and judiciary are further promoting the vice of violence against women, prohibiting them from participating in politics, which is already a rampant practice across the region, shows a multinational study.

The study conducted by United Nations Women and Centre for Science and Research across India, Nepal and Pakistan studied and analysed the incidents of violence that occurred from 2003 to 2013.

The study addressed the nature, extent and reasons for violence that inhibits women's political participation interviewed 800 respondents through the decade-long term. The researchers studied election commission officials, police, contestants, and families in urban and rural areas to get a pan society view of the situation.

The study shows that while the percentage of female voters and women candidates fielded by political parties has increased in all three countries, the percentage of female representatives in national bodies has decreased.

The study also highlighted physical violence, verbal abuse and threat of violence are higher in India, while character assassination was seen as a greater threat in Pakistan and Nepal.

Threats, kidnapping and killing were some other forms of violence quoted by women candidates. Almost 45 per cent of women candidates in India faced physical violence and threats in comparison to only 21 per cent and 16 per cent in Nepal respectively.

Almost 50 per cent of respondents felt that the decision on a woman's participation in electoral politics should be taken by her family.

“Almost 90 per cent of women in these countries feel that violence breaks their resolve to join politics,” said Dr. Rebecca Reichmann Tavares, Representative, UN Women's Office for India, Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka.

“From our comprehensive review of laws on violence against women, it is clear that none of the three countries has legislation that deals strictly with offenders to prevent violence against women in politics,” she said.

“Except for a few chosen female politicians, most of the elected female representatives have a limited or marginal role in important discussions within their political party,” said Dr Ranjana Kumari, Director, CSR.

The study shows that low awareness about politics and overall decline in moral values are also among reasons for violence against women.

The study also reveals that physical violence, verbal abuse & threat of violence are higher for India, while character assassination was seen as a greater threat in Pakistan & Nepal



Women wait to cast their votes for Lok Sabha elections at a village in Rajasthan - PTI

The Pioneer, May 1, 2014, P. 5

90 फीसद महिलाएं हिंसा के डर से नहीं आती राजनीति में

■ जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली

महिलाओं के बराबरी की बातें भले जितनी होती हों, लेकिन वास्तव में अब भी राजनीति में उनकी यह बेहद मुश्किल है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र महिला (यूएन वीमेन) की ओर से किए गए ताजा अध्ययन के मुताबिक आज भी भारत में 90 फीसदी महिलाएं चाह कर भी राजनीति में इसलिए नहीं आती, क्योंकि उन्हें शारीरिक और मानसिक हिंसा का डर होता है। भारत में दलित तबके से आने वाली महिलाएं, युवा महिलाएं और पहली बार राजनीति में आ रही महिलाओं को राजनीतिक दलों में सबसे ज्यादा निशाना बनाया जाता है।

दक्षिण एशिया की राजनीति में महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा बढ़ती ही जा रही है। भारत, नेपाल और पाकिस्तान के संबंध में हुए अध्ययन में संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने ताजा रिपोर्ट जारी की है। इन देशों के संबंध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र का मानना है कि महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को भी सीमित करती है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र महिला की भारत प्रतिनिधि रेबेका टैबेरेस ने बुधवार को बताया कि भारत में महिलाओं की बराबरी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कानूनों की कमी नहीं। इसके बावजूद राजनीति में आने वाली महिलाओं



संयुक्त राष्ट्र का अध्ययन

- दलित, युवा व 'बाहरी' महिलाएं अपनी ही पार्टी के नेताओं का शिकार हो रहीं
- संसद में महिलाओं के आरक्षण को बेहद जरूरी बताया

को विभिन्न तरीके की शारीरिक, मानसिक और यौन हिंसा का सामना करना पड़ता है। ऐसे अधिकांश मामलों में महिलाएं अपनी ही पार्टी के नेताओं का शिकार होती हैं। पिछले दस साल के दौरान राजनीति में महिलाओं की स्थिति को ले कर हुए इस अध्ययन में पाया गया कि इस दौरान राजनीतिक दलों की टिकट पर चुनाव लड़ने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या तो बढ़ी है, लेकिन उनका प्रतिनिधित्व घटा है। पार्टियां ज्यादातर ऐसे सीटों पर उन्हें टिकट देती हैं, जहां उन्हें जीतने की उम्मीद नहीं होती। रेबेका के मुताबिक संयुक्त राष्ट्र महिलाओं को बराबरी का हक दिलवाने के लिए संसद और विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण जैसे विशेष कदमों का पूरजोर समर्थन करता है। राजनीति में महिलाओं की भागीदारी को रोके रखने की कोशिश को इस तरीके से ही चुनौती दी जा सकती है। 'संयुक्त राष्ट्र महिला' के लिए यह अध्ययन करने वाले 'सेंटर फार सोशल रिसर्च' की प्रमुख रंजना कुमारी ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और दिल्ली में हुए इस अध्ययन में साफ हुआ है कि महिलाओं को राजनीति से दूर रखने के लिए अक्सर उन्हें कमतर साबित करने की कोशिश होती है। इसके बावजूद अगर वे आगे बढ़ती हैं तो उनका चरित्रहनन किया जाता है।

Dainik Jagran (H), May 1, 2014, P. 14

3.3 Violence and Crime against Women (Rape Cases/Sexual Offences Cases)

6 raped in capital every day

Data Show 36% Increase From 2013, Cops Claim 90% Solved

New Delhi: Delhi Police figures yet again show that the city is unsafe for women. Data of the first four months of 2014 show that six rapes and 14 molestation cases have been reported every day. Police, however, claim to have solved almost 90% of the cases.

According to a recent compilation of data by Delhi Police, a copy of which is available with IANS, 616 rapes and 1,336 molestation cases were registered between January 1 and April 30 — a 36% increase in rape cases compared to around 450 cases registered in the same period last year.

Cases of molestation recorded in the same corresponding period show a similar rise with over 1,000 registered cases.

Police said over 89% cases of rape and molestation reported in the first four months have been solved and the accused arrested.

In 2013, a total of 1,559 rape and 3,347 molestation cases were registered as compared to 680 rape and 653 incidents of molestation in 2012. Additional commissioner of police (crime branch), Ashok Chand said the increase in the number of cases against women is due to police following the “zero tolerance policy”. “Every case against women is being registered on a priority basis,” Chand told IANS.

According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Delhi registered the highest 568 cases of rape in the country followed by 218 in Mumbai in 2011.

Delhi, which earned the infamous tag of “rape capital”, saw street campaigns, especially by the young, in 2012 after a 23-year-old physiotherapy intern was gang-raped by six people, including a minor, and died later of grievous injuries.

Following the shocking incident, Delhi Police took several steps to ensure safety of women.

Another senior police officer told IANS that data have shown that in 90% of cases people known to the victims were involved, while a small percentage were committed by strangers.

“In most of the rape and molestation cases, the accused were known to the victim and this makes prevention of such crimes comparatively more difficult,” the officer told IANS on condition of anonymity.

Counting the steps taken by Delhi Police for women’s safety, additional deputy commissioner Varsha Sharma said, “A special police unit for women and children (SPUWAC) is already in place to handle women-related cases in all 11 districts.”

“Training in self defence for girl students of schools and colleges are also held on a regular basis. Gender sensitization programmes are organized for police personnel. At least 860 police personnel attended the programme organized by SPUWAC this year,” she said.

A mobile women police team is also available 24x7 to help women in distress. “On an average, 30 calls are received every day,” said the officer. A total of 11,439 calls were referred to the mobile women police team till April 30 this year. IANS

BAD TO WORSE

CASES FILED

Year	Rape	Molestation
2014*	616	1336
2013*	450	1000

*Jan 1-April 30

The Times of India, May 26, 2014, P. 2 (Rape Cases)

HC raps Centre, state on sexual offences

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, 5 May

The Delhi High Court has expressed dismay over the rise in sexual offence cases despite a new law providing for harsher punishment and rapped the Centre and the state government for not taking steps to create mass awareness among victims and others.

“Despite the recent mass protest after the Nirbhaya murder case, which led to the setting up of Justice J S Verma Committee and consequent amendments introduced by Parliament through the Criminal Amendment Bill 2013 to make (laws against) sex-related offences more stringent, yet no deterrence can be seen to bring down the ratio of such sexual crimes being perpetuated on women and children.

“There is thus an urgent and imperative need to sensitise the people through various mass awareness campaigns and social programmes to make them aware about the stringent laws and severity of the punishments provided for committing such ghastly crimes. This would ensure the confidence of women in the system and they would be in a better position to voice their concern,” a bench of justices Kailash Gambhir and Sunita Gupta said.

The court had earlier asked the government agencies to take some effective steps to create mass awareness so that “the common masses get to know about all the relevant laws and statutes concerning women and children.”

“There is a total revolution in the field of communication and through various means every individual can be easily accessed to make him aware about sex-related offences and the severity of punishment provided in such offences.

The Statesman, May 6, 2014, P. 2
(Sexual Offences Cases)

3.5 Women Safety/Support Services (Women Helpline/CCTV Camera-Buses/Rape Crisis Cell/Online FIR/Complaints)

हेल्पलाइन 181 ने पश्चिम बंगाल में अगवा युवती की मदद की



इनसे सीखें

नई दिल्ली | प्रमुख संवाददाता

निर्भया कांड के बाद दिल्ली में शुरू की गई महिला हेल्पलाइन 181 देशभर की महिलाओं के काम आ रही है। ऐसा ही एक मामले में इस हेल्पलाइन ने पश्चिम बंगाल में अगवा युवती की मदद की। हालांकि उसे बचाया नहीं जा सका और उसकी मौत हो गई। महिला हेल्पलाइन की संचालक खदीजा फारूखी ने बताया कि 14

फरवरी को पश्चिम बंगाल के मालदा जिले से एक युवती ने फोन किया। युवती ने बताया कि उसका प्रेमी उसे अगवा करके ले आया है, वह नहीं जानती थी कि उसे कहां रखा गया है। हेल्पलाइन के जरिए युवती की जगह पहचानने में मदद की गई। युवती से आसपास में लगे बोर्ड के बारे में पूछा गया तो पता चला, वह कूच बिहार इलाके में है।

युवती से मिली जानकारी के अनुसार हेल्पलाइन ने क्षेत्र के एसएसपी से बात कर युवती को लोकेशन पता लगाई। इसके बाद पुलिस ने प्रेमी को घर दबोचा। हालांकि इस बीच युवक ने युवती को बुरी तरह पीटा और लड़की की अगले दिन ही मौत हो गई। उन्होंने बताया कि इस हेल्पलाइन पर दो साल में 257 कॉल अन्य राज्यों की महिलाओं की आ चुकी हैं, जिसमें से 55 गंभीर मामलों को इस हेल्पलाइन के जरिए सुलझाया गया है।

अन्य राज्यों में तैयार हो रहा नेटवर्क : हेल्पलाइन पर मिलने वाली मदद को देखते हुए आठ राज्यों में दिल्ली महिला हेल्पलाइन की मदद से नेटवर्क तैयार किया जा रहा है जिसमें पंजाब और गुजरात में इसे शुरू कर दिया गया है, जबकि झारखंड, आंध्रप्रदेश, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस हेल्पलाइन को शुरू किया

जाना है। हेल्पलाइन पर फोन करने वाली महिला की मदद के लिए पहले क्षेत्रीय पुलिस से मदद ली जाती है। इसके बाद जिले के डीएम के हस्तक्षेप के बाद मामले की रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाती है।

हर समस्या का समाधान : 181 के बढ़ते दायरे के बीच अब ऐसी कॉल भी यहां पहुंच रही हैं जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप से महिला उत्पीड़न से संबंधित नहीं होती। अधिकांश बार महिलाएं घर में गैस खत्म होने, बच्चों का स्कूल में एडमिशन न होने या फिर सरकारी अस्पताल में इलाज न होने पर भी 181 पर फोन कर देती हैं। ऐसी महिलाओं को भी जरूरी सलाह दी जाती है।

14 हजार अप्रैल कोल के मामले दर्ज	09 मामले शिक्षा से जुड़े दर्ज
36 हीटीसी बसों में परेशानी से संबंधित	377 प्रॉपर्टी विवाद से जुड़े मामले (आंकड़े 31 दिसंबर 2012 से 31 दिसंबर 2013 के बीच के हैं)

हेल्पलाइन का ढांचा

24 घंटे काम करती है यह हेल्पलाइन	(पुलिस के अलावा इनके पास हर सरकारी विभाग का नंबर है ताकि पीड़ितों को जल्द से जल्द राहत पहुंचाई जा सके)
08 कर्मचारी तैनात होते हैं हर शिफ्ट में	
24 कुल कर्मचारी तैनात हैं	

11989

घरेलू हिंसा के मामले निपटार

Hindustan (H), May 5, 2014, P. 5 (Women Helpline)

Women safety: CCTV cameras in buses soon

ACTION PLAN 200 low-floor buses will get cameras in pilot project; if successful, rest of the fleet will follow suit

Atul Mathur
ntreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The Delhi transport corporation, in an attempt to make travelling in buses safer for women, has decided to install closed circuit television cameras in its fleet.

In the first phase, about 200 air-conditioned (AC) and non-AC low floor buses will get the CCTV cameras. Once satisfied with the working of the system, the corporation will install cameras in the rest of the fleet.

Safety of women in public transport had become a major issue after a 23-year-old paramedic was gang raped and thrown out to die from a moving chartered bus on December 16, 2012.

The Delhi government was toying with the idea of installing cameras in buses for quite some time. But after the incident, the Union ministry of road transport and highways immediately directed the bus corporation to install cameras.

Senior DTC officials said each bus would have two cameras - one in front and another at the back - which will cover every corner inside. Since monitoring live feed of a fleet of more than 6,000 buses is not possible, the corporation will keep back-up of the feed.

The corporation has already invited tenders and was waiting for the elections to get over to examine them. It is yet to decide which routes will get the cameras in the first phase.

"Women travelling in buses will feel safer once the CCTVs are installed. We will also be able to check incidents of pick-pocketing and theft inside buses. We also get complaints of ill-treatment of passengers, especially women. It becomes difficult on the part of police to gather evidence in cases of criminal activities in a moving bus. These cameras will solve that problem too," an official said.

The Delhi Transport Corporation currently has about 6,000 buses and caters to almost four million riders every day.

The 190-km Delhi Metro network is extensively covered under the CCTV network making the system safe for women. Most metro trains also have cameras installed at strategic locations and cover almost every corner of the bogies.

Senior transport department officials said the orange-coloured cluster buses being run under Delhi Transit will also have CCTV cameras soon.

WOMEN TRAVELLING IN BUSES WILL FEEL SAFER ONCE THE CCTVS ARE INSTALLED.

TRANSPORT OFFICIAL

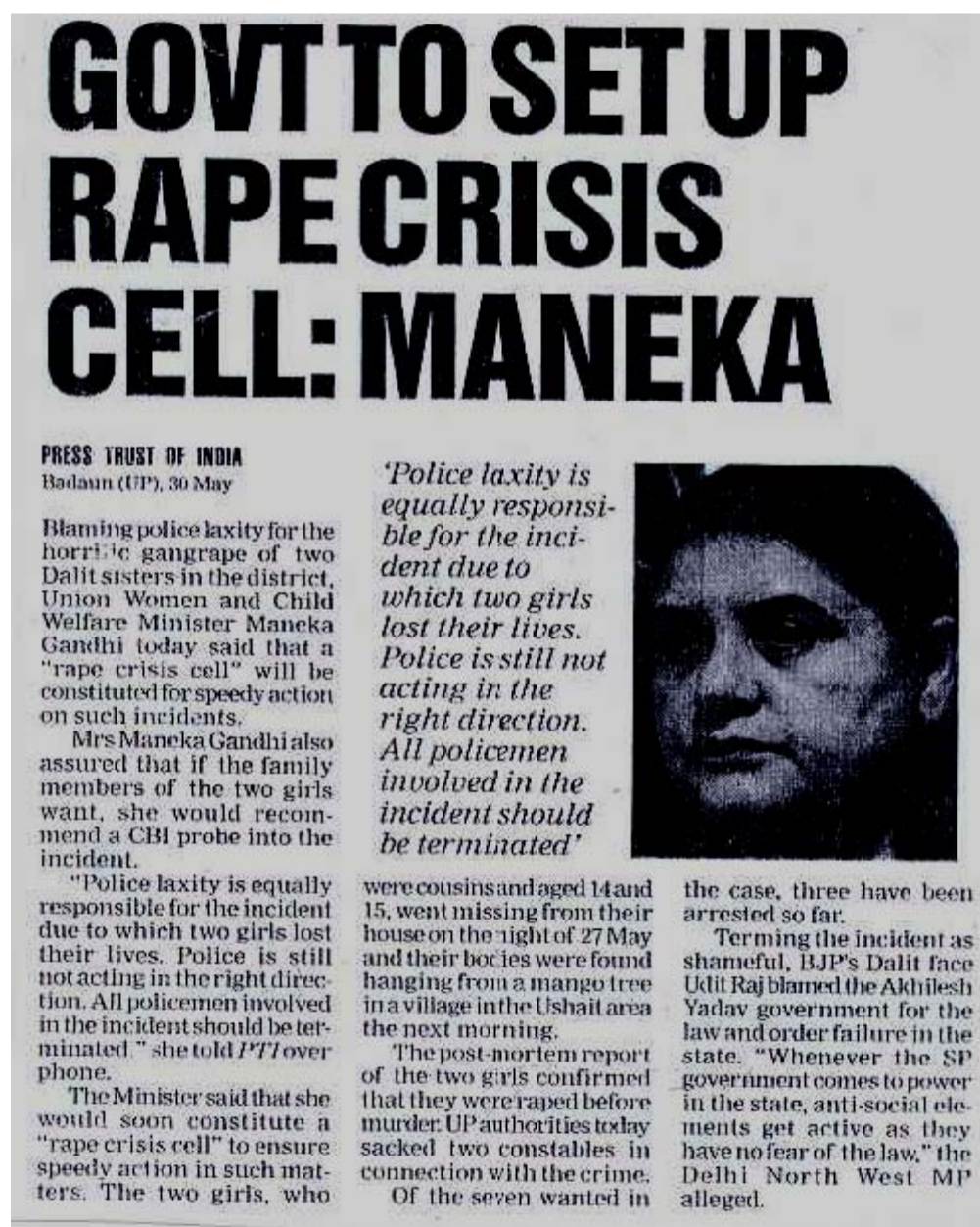
Hindustan Times, May 28, 2014, P. 2
 (CCTV Camera-Buses)



Amar Ujala (H), May 31, 2014, P. 13
(Rape Crisis Cell)



Dainik Jagran (H),
May 24, 2014, P. 15
(Online FIR)



The Statesman, May 31, 2014, P. 5
(Rape Crisis Cell)



The Asian Age, May 13, 2014, P. 13
(Women Helpline)



The Asian Age, May 24, 2014, P. 4
(Online Complaints)

3.6 Women -other issues (NDMC Initiative-Urja/Complaints on Facebook/ Marriage Registration/Nirbhaya App-Noida Women/Adultery Wife)



The Statesman, May 1, 2014, P. 3
(NDMC Initiative-Urja)



Deccan Chronicle, May 29, 2014, P. 6
(Complaints on Facebook)

Nirbhaya app for Noida women in June

Shalabh | TNN

Lucknow: On May 15 and 16, at Sector 49 in Noida, a woman 'abducted' more than a dozen times was rescued within 15 minutes by policemen on each occasion, during the successful trial run of a rescue app. Come June, thousands of school and college students as well as working women in Noida will have the security of this app as they step out of home.

Nirbhaya@Noida: Be fearless! — the mobile app conceptualized by UP Police three months ago — will be launched in Noida in the first phase but its scope will be gradually expanded to other UP cities. Named after the paramedical student whose gang-rape in Delhi provoked national outrage and started

NO LONGER HELPLESS

- 1 Download "Nirbhaya@Noida" mobile app from UP Police website
- 2 Register on UP Police website and provide your mobile number, home address and emergency contact numbers
- 3 Registration generates unique ID, configures app in the phone
- 4 During an emergency situation, the app generates an SOS message. App can also record audio and video files
- 5 Message reaches Noida police control room with user's location & video/audio file
- 6 The SOS is relayed to cops nearest to the location

a public movement for stronger laws to shield women, is expected to be available in Lucknow from July.

The app will have an edge over similar applications available in the private domain. Before downloading the app from the UP police website, a user will have to provide her home address and up to five emergency contact numbers and register her mobile number. The database will be integrated with the Noida police control room.

On sending an SOS, the user's location will be traced with the help of data of GPS location data, mobile tower and location area code. "The project is initially being launched only in Noida as po-

lice jurisdiction in the city has been geo-fenced. We will have the location of the distressed caller on a satellite map and an alert will be accordingly sent out to local police station and nearest patrolling vehicle," said inspector general of UP police's technical services wing, Sandeep Salunke, who partnered with a technology firm to develop the free application.

A notification will be dispatched to Noida SSP and local circle officer for proper monitoring of response time. Alerts will be sent out to cops every few minutes or if the location of the distressed caller changes by 300 metres. The technology partner is also developing bluetooth devices and wearable accessories that can be paired with the phone to send out an SOS.

The Times of India, May 21, 2014, P. 5
(Nirbhaya App-Noida Women)

बदल रहा है भारत

अब शादी का प्रमाण पत्र पाएं 24 घंटे के अंदर

भाषा/ नई दिल्ली

पासपोर्ट और रेल टिकट की तरह अब आप शादी का प्रमाण पत्र 24 घंटे में हासिल कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए तत्काल सेवा का इस्तेमाल करना होगा। इस सेवा की फीस दस हजार रुपए है। दिल्ली सरकार के राजस्व विभाग ने तत्काल सेवा शुरू की है जिसमें शादी के पंजीकरण को तर्जोह दी जाएगी और

एक ही दिन में शादी का प्रमाण पत्र जारी कर दिया जाएगा। दिल्ली सरकार के राजस्व विभाग के सचिव धर्मपाल ने बताया, "दिल्ली सरकार ने उच्चतम न्यायालय के 2006 के आदेश के अनुपालन के लिए शादी के 60 दिनों के अंदर शादी का पंजीकरण अनिवार्य कर दिया है। तत्काल सेवा उन लोगों के दस्तावेजों को प्राथमिकता देगी जो जल्दी प्रमाण पत्र चाहते हैं।" धर्मपाल ने बताया, "यह सेवा 22 अप्रैल से काम करने लगी है। इसके तहत नागरिक अपनी शादी का पंजीकरण 10,000 रुपए फीस देकर कर सकते हैं और 24 घंटे में प्रमाण पत्र पा सकते हैं।" शेष पृष्ठ 11 पर

अब शादी का

हैं।" हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम के तहत सरकार आवेदन के लिए 100 रुपए लेती है। विशेष विवाह कानून में आवेदन की फीस 150 रुपए है। इसके अलावा लोग आवेदन के साथ जमा करने के लिए जरूरी हलफनामों पर 400-500 रुपये खर्च करते हैं। धर्मपाल ने कहा, "हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि सब डिजिटल मैजिस्ट्रेट शादी को पंजीकृत करें। फिलहाल यह काम अतिरिक्त मैजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा किया जाता है।" उन्होंने कहा कि आवेदक बिना परेशानी और पारदर्शी तरीके से अपना आवेदन दिल्ली सरकार के पोर्टल से कर सकेंगे। पोर्टल के अगले महीने से शुरू होने की उम्मीद है। इस पोर्टल से आवेदक पंजीकरण का फार्म डाउनलोड कर सकते हैं और यह उनको चरणबद्ध तरीके से आवेदन के बारे में बताएगा। धर्मपाल ने कहा कि आवेदक प्रयोगकर्ता अपने आवेदन की स्थिति भी जान सकेंगे।

Punjab Kesari (H), May 12, 2014, P. 1 & 11
(Marriage Registration)

'Tatkal' service introduced for marriage registration

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
New Delhi, 11 May

Like passports and rail tickets, you can now get a marriage registration certificate issued within 24 hours, using a 'tatkal' service.

The Revenue Department of Delhi government has introduced a 'tatkal' service ensuring a single-day authorisation of the marriage under which the registration process will be undertaken on priority.

"In compliance with a Supreme Court order in 2006, Delhi government had made mandatory the registration of marriage within 60 days of tying the nuptial knot. The 'tatkal' service has been introduced to provide the papers on priority basis to those who seek them urgently," said Delhi Government's Revenue Secretary Dharam Pal.

"The service, which became operational on April 22, enables citizens to register their nuptials and get a certificate issued within 24 hours on payment of Rs. 10,000 as a fee," he said.

While the government charges Rs. 100 as application fee for registration under the Hindu Marriage Act, Rs. 150 is levied under Special Marriage Act. Additionally, people pay around Rs. 400-500 for acquiring certain affidavits that need to be submitted with the applications.

"We are also considering authorising the sub-divisional magistrate to register marriages, which is presently done by the Additional Magistrate," said Mr Pal.

A Delhi government portal ensuring a transparent and hassle free registration process for the applicants is expected to go live next month, he added. The portal will enable the applicants to download forms and will offer a step-by-step guide for the process. The users will also be able to check the status of their application, Pal said.

As per Lieutenant Governor, Najeeb Jung's order, the Delhi (Compulsory Registration of Marriage) Order, 2014 will be applicable to all marriages solemnised in Delhi irrespective of caste, creed and religion of the brides and grooms.

"Any marriage solemnised in Delhi between a man having completed 21 years and a woman of at least 18 years of age on the date of solemnisation of the marriage, with at least one of them being an Indian citizen, will have to be compulsorily registered," read the order.

As per the order, the couples will have to apply jointly in the prescribed Form - A to the marriage officer in their areas for registration of their marriage. The applications will have to be accompanied by "documentary proof of age, citizenship, identification of the bride and groom, solemnisation of marriage and place of their residence."

The Statesman, May 12, 2014, P. 2
(Marriage Registration)

Adultery पत्नी नहीं कर सकती शिकायत

केसे तो महिलाओं के खिलाफ होने वाले अपराध को रोकने के लिए तमाम कानून हैं लेकिन अगर बात एडल्टरी कानूनी यानी अवैध संबंध से संबंधित कानून की हो तो ऐसे मामले में सिर्फ पति ही शिकायत कर सकता है, महिला को शिकायत का अधिकार नहीं है। राजेश चौधरी की स्पेशल रिपोर्ट :

कब हो सकती है एडल्टरी की कम्प्लेंट

कानूनी जानकार और हाई कोर्ट की एडवोकेट रेखा अग्रवाल बताती हैं कि आईपीसी की धारा-497 में एडल्टरी कानून के बारे में व्याख्या की गई है। आईपीसी की धारा-497 के तहत प्रावधान है कि अगर कोई शख्स किसी शादीशुदा महिला के साथ शारीरिक संबंध बनाता है तो ऐसे मामले में उक्त शख्स के खिलाफ एडल्टरी मामले की शिकायत की जा सकती है। ऐसे मामले में अगर महिला की सहमति न हो तो फिर मामला सीधे रेप का हो जाता है लेकिन कानूनी पंच यहाँ है जहाँ महिला की सहमति हो। यानी शादीशुदा महिला की सहमति से अगर कोई गैर मर्द उससे शारीरिक संबंध बनाता है तो महिला का पति ऐसे मामले में शिकायत हो सकता है।

पत्नी इस आधार पर ले सकती है तलाक

महिला के पति के अलावा ऐसे मामले में और कोई शिकायती नहीं हो सकता। महिला के पति की शिकायत पर महिला के साथ संबंध बनाने वाले के खिलाफ आईपीसी की धारा-497 के तहत केस दर्ज किए जाने का प्रावधान है। अगर किसी महिला का पति किसी और महिला के साथ शारीरिक संबंध बनाता है और दूसरी महिला की सहमति है तो ऐसे मामले में महिला अपने पति के खिलाफ या फिर दूसरी महिला के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि कानून में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। एडल्टरी मामले में शिकायती सिर्फ पति हो सकता है पत्नी नहीं। कानूनी जानकार बताते हैं कि पति द्वारा इस तरह की हरकत

सिर्फ पति को मिला हुआ है एडल्टरी की कम्प्लेंट करने का अधिकार

अगर महिला की सहमति न हो तो फिर मामला सीधे रेप का हो जाता है

सिर्फ महिला का पति ऐसे मामले में हो सकता है शिकायती

दायर की जाती है और आरोपी के खिलाफ संबंधित धाराओं के तहत केस दर्ज करने की अर्जी दाखिल की जाती है। ऐसे मामले में कम्प्लेंट केस दायर करने वाले शख्स अपने बयान दर्ज कराता है और तमाम साक्ष्य पेश करता है और फिर जब कोर्ट शिकायती के बयान व साक्ष्य से संतुष्ट हो जाता है तो फिर आरोपी को समन जारी करता है। इस मामले में अगर आरोपी दोषी पाया जाए तो उसे अधिकतम पांच साल कैद की सजा हो सकती है। चूंकि यह मामला नॉन कॉम्प्लेक्स है इसलिए इस मामले में सीधे थाने में शिकायत नहीं होती बल्कि कोर्ट में कम्प्लेंट केस दायर करना होता है। मामला जमानती है और शिकायती और आरोपी के बीच समझौता हो जाए तो समझौते के आधार पर केस वापस लेने की गुहार लगाई जा सकती है।

सीधे थाने में नहीं दर्ज होता केस

कानूनी जानकार व क्रिमिनल लॉयर अजय दिग्पाल के मुताबिक आईपीसी की धारा-497 के तहत सीधे थाने में आरोपी के खिलाफ केस दर्ज नहीं कराया जा सकता बल्कि ऐसे मामले में इलाका मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने कम्प्लेंट केस

Nav Bharat Times (H), May 2, 2014, P. 7
(Adultery Wife)

4. Demography and Vital Statistics

4.1 Census Data/Evaluation/Survey Reports (Study Report-CSR)

CSR REPORT

Violence against women politicians higher in India than Pakistan: study

By **ASHWAQ MASOODI**
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NEW DELHI

During a speech in the 2009 Lok Sabha elections in Lucknow, a Bahujan Samaj Party member described the Samajwadi Party (SP) candidate—former swimming champion and actor Nafisa Ali—as a *budhiya* (old woman) and said, “Look at her white hair... Had SP brought (Bollywood star) Aishwarya Rai to Lucknow, I would have enjoyed more.”

In June 2013, to calm a restless crowd waiting for a minister to arrive at the campaign speech venue in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh, state minister and Samajwadi Party leader Om Prakash Singh had said, “You people are very brave. When you can bear with an ugly woman like (BSP leader and ex-chief minister) Mayawati for five years, you surely can give us some time as well.”

The ongoing Lok Sabha elections have also brought in focus such sexist and derogatory remarks passed by male politicians against women contestants, in some cases forcing the withdrawal of their nomination.

Be it the smear campaign against Gul Panag of the Aam Aadmi Party or the public groping of the Congress party’s Nagma, these incidents highlight the problem of character assassination of women in politics by men—either within the party or in the opposition.

India is not alone. Vilification of women politicians is rampant in South Asia. But a study released by the Centre for Social

Research (CSR), supported by UN Women, on Wednesday said incidence of physical violence, verbal abuse and threat of violence is higher in India than Pakistan.

The study, *Violence against Women in Politics (VAWIP)*, which covered 750 respondents from India, Pakistan and Nepal, said such violence was caused by insufficient implementation of laws, lack of support from police and judiciary and a decline in what it called moral values.

But bureaucrats, police and Election Commission officials were in denial about the existence of such violence.

Forty-five per cent of the respondents—women politicians—in India said they have faced physical abuse, while in Pakistan and Nepal the figures are at 30% and 21%, respectively. Another 49% of the women were verbally abused in India, as against 23% in Pakistan and 31% in Nepal.

The most widespread forms of violence against women in politics, according to the respondents, was related to expectation of sexual favours and the threat of violence rather than actual physical violence. “Character assassination was also identified as a tool to seriously damage the reputation and achievements of a woman in politics with the desire to reduce her public support. Verbal harassment is widespread throughout the sub-continent,” the study said.

Most victims are young and new entrants in politics or women from poor, marginalized communities. Women with political backing are less prone to

such violence, mostly because they are “protected”, said CSR director Ranjana Kumari.

However, the report pointed out, “These women who belong to political families are perceived as representatives of the elite and controlled by powerful males, which does not serve the purpose of women’s empowerment. This is reinforced by existing socioeconomic divides.”

The study confines itself to Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka, because the reported levels of violence were high for Uttar Pradesh, low for Karnataka and medium for Delhi. It also focuses on how gender discrimination and the fear of violence “inevitably reduces women’s ability to make an effective contribution in the political arena”.

“Almost 90% of women in these countries feel that violence breaks their resolve to join politics. From our comprehensive review of laws on violence against women, it is clear that none of the three countries has legislation that deals strictly with offenders to prevent violence against women in politics,” said

Rebecca Reichmann Tavares, representative of UN Women’s Office for India, Bhutan, the Maldives and Sri Lanka.

The perceived “masculinization” of the politics in India and equating power to masculinity has led to politics being seen as an activity that is prohibited for women.

“Politics is about illegal activities, law-breaking, bribing, alcohol,” said a police officer in Karnataka, who was a respondent in the study. “All this cannot be done by women.”

Except for a few chosen female politicians, most elected female representatives have a limited or marginal role in important discussions within their political party or within the national decision-making processes, the study said.

The study recommended expanding political reservation for women, with an extension of a minimum 33% reservation at all levels. It also wanted political parties to ensure that no tickets are given to those who have criminal cases, particularly against women. They should also include more women members in central and selection committees and in parliamentary committees.

The Election Commission too needs to take steps to recognize, protect, promote and institutionalize women’s participation in politics, it added.

Speaking about the importance of support from male family members for women to succeed in politics, a male politician from Uttar Pradesh, also a respondent in the study, said: “Politics is equated with power and women who are not wives or daughters of powerful men are not capable of handling such power because they are considered second grade in our families. When they are not allowed to leave their homes, how would they join the politics and how would they handle power?”

45% of the respondents in India said they have faced physical abuse, compared with 30% in Pakistan and 21% in Nepal

Mint, May 1, 2014, P. 5
(Study Report-CSR)

4.2 Birth Rate/Mortality Rate/Morbidity Rate (IMR/MMR/Child Death Rate/Newborn Mortality Rate)



The Asian Age, May 3, 2014, P. 10
(Child Death Rate)



Jansatta (H), May 7, 2014, P. 3
(IMR/MMR)

INDIA HAS BEEN MAKING PROGRESS: UN REPORT

‘Decline in maternal mortality rates’

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
UNHQ, 7 May

India has recorded a decline in maternal mortality rates between 1990 and 2013 but along with Nigeria it accounted for one-third of the global maternal deaths last year, according to a UN report.

An estimated 289,000 women died in 2013 from complications in pregnancy and childbirth, down from 523,000 in 1990, according to World Health Organisation's Trends in maternal mortality estimates 1990 to 2013.

The figure represents a decrease of 45 per cent.

The sub-Saharan Africa region alone accounted for 62% (179,000) of global deaths followed by southern Asia at 24 per cent (69,000), according to the report.

At the country level, the two countries that accounted for one-third of all global maternal deaths in 2013 are India

REPORT DETAILS

- An estimated 289,000 women died in 2013 from complications in pregnancy and childbirth, down from 523,000 in 1990. The figure represents a decrease of 45 per cent
- Nigeria and India, however, accounted for one-third of the global maternal deaths in 2013
- India was among the 10 countries that comprised 58 per cent of the global maternal deaths reported in 2013

at 17 per cent with 50,000 maternal deaths and Nigeria at 14 per cent with 40,000 deaths.

India was among the 10 countries that comprised 58 per cent of the global maternal deaths reported in 2013. The other nine nations are Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Tanzania, Kenya, China and Uganda.

The report said India has been "making progress" since its maternal mortality rate fell from 560 in 1990 to 190 in 2013, a 65 per cent drop.

Rates of maternal deaths are down, according to the United Nations figures but pre-existing medical conditions heighten the risk of death for pregnant women and require continued investment in quality care during pregnancy and childbirth.

Among its findings, the report shows 11 countries that had high levels of maternal mortality in 1990 have reached the millennium development goal (MDG) target of a 75 per cent reduction.

These include Bhutan, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Romania, Rwanda, and Timor-Leste.

"A 15-year-old girl living in sub-Saharan Africa faces about 1 in 40 risk of dying during pregnancy and childbirth during her lifetime," said Geeta Rao Gupta, deputy executive director of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).

"A girl of the same age living in Europe has a lifetime risk of 1 in 3,300 underscoring how uneven progress has been around the world," she said.

Meanwhile, more than one in four maternal deaths are caused by pre-existing medical conditions such as diabetes, HIV, malaria and obesity, whose health impacts can be aggravated by pregnancy, according to a second WHO study.

The Statesman, May 8, 2014, P. 3 (MMR)

India has highest number of maternal deaths

UN REPORT ■ Mortality rate is declining but not enough to meet Millennium Development Goal

TABASSUM BARNAGARWALA
MUMBAI, MAY 6

INDIA accounts for the maximum number of maternal deaths in the world — 17 per cent or nearly 50,000 of the 2.89 lakh women who died as a result of complications due to pregnancy or childbearing in 2013. Nigeria is second with nearly 40,000, stated the UN report on maternal deaths released on Tuesday.

In contrast, China — with the largest population in the world — reported 5,900 maternal deaths in 2013 mainly due to its "one-child policy", the report added.

According to the UN report, maternal deaths have witnessed 45 per cent drop globally since 1990 — from 5.2 lakh in 1990 to 2.89 lakh in 2013. Only Sub-Saharan Africa region poses a high risk with 1.79 lakh maternal deaths in 2013, followed by Chad and Somalia.

Despite India progressing noticeably in curbing the maternal mortality rate (MMR) — 65 per cent drop reported since 1990 — the country is lagging behind the UN-mandated Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of bringing a 75 per cent decline in the MMR till 2015.

The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that India's MMR, which was 560 in 1990, reduced to 178 in 2010-2012. However, as per the MDG mandate, India needs to reduce its MMR further down to 103. Though India's MMR is reducing at an average of 4.5 per cent annually, it has to bring down the MMR at the annual rate of 5.5% to meet the Millennium Development Goal.

"Literacy and social issues are major factors that have led to high maternal deaths. Girls are married at a young age and they have little knowledge about early pregnancy," said eminent gynaecologist Dr Nandita Palshetkar.

As per the report, there were 320 AIDS-related indirect maternal deaths in India in 2013. "I believe postpartum hemorrhage (loss of blood after delivery), malaria and dengue can lead to severe conditions. If diabetes is controlled, it cannot lead to maternal deaths. We have approached the government to fund us so that we can train para-medics about timely treatment," said Dr Suchitra Pandit, president of Federation of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Societies of India.

According to Pandit, the situation is worse in states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and certain belts of Rajasthan. "The overall MMR has declined, but due to few states, we are not able to achieve the two-digit figure in MMR," she said.

"With National Urban Health Mission, we are hoping that women in slums will receive better healthcare. Also there is Janani Suraksha Yojana under which women are encouraged to visit hospitals to get monetary benefit," Pandit said.

According to Dr Lale Say of WHO, the major challenge faced by India is lack of accurate information about births and deaths, particularly when women give birth at home.

10 NATIONS ACCOUNT FOR 60% DEATHS

India	50 000
Nigeria	40 000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	21 000
Ethiopia	13 000
Indonesia	8 800
Pakistan	7 900
Tanzania	7 900
Kenya	6 300
China	5 900
Uganda	5 900

SOUTH ASIA ACCOUNTS FOR 69,000 DEATHS

INDIA'S MMR

560 190 103*

1990 2013 2015

*TARGET FOR 2015
(MMR IS DEATHS PER ONE LAKH LIVE BIRTHS)

The Indian Express, May 7, 2014, P. 12 (MMR)

5.5 million 'invisible' baby deaths a year

With 7,79,000 deaths, India has the highest newborn mortality in the world

R. PRASAD

Globally, about 5.5 million babies — nearly three million neonates and about 2.6 million stillbirths — die every year. In other words, every day, about 8,000 neonates are dying and the number of stillbirths is about 7,000. Stillbirths happen at about 28 weeks of gestation and also during labour. Babies who die during labour — just five minutes before birth — account for nearly half of all stillbirths.

Half of all the newborn deaths across the world occur in five countries. With 7,79,000 deaths, India accounts for the highest number of newborn mortality in the world. The other four countries are Nigeria (2,76,000), Pakistan (2,02,400), China (1,57,000), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (1,18,000). The results were published recently in *The Lancet*.

Slower progress

What is indeed significant is that while great strides have been taken in halving the number of deaths in children aged under-five, the progress in reducing the number of newborn deaths has been "slower." In the case of stillbirths, the progress has been even worse — it is "substantially slower" than even that of reducing newborn mortality. Stillbirths are not counted in the Millennium Development Goals.

Shockingly, the 2.6 million stillbirths every year across



POSSIBLE: Seventy-one per cent of newborn deaths can be prevented through interventions before conception, and before, during and after pregnancy.

— PHOTO: V. SREENIVASA MURTHY

the world are largely "invisible." "In most countries stillbirths do not get birth or death certificates, which contributes to their invisibility; hence, most of the world's newborn deaths and almost all stillbirths enter and leave the world without a piece of paper to record their existence," Joy Lawn, professor of maternal, reproductive and child health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and lead author of one of the papers was quoted as saying in *The Lancet*. "The fact that the vast majority of these deaths — which have a huge effect on the women and families involved — are never formally included in a country's health registration systems signifies accept-

ance that these deaths are inevitable, and ultimately links to inaction."

According to the journal, "preterm babies are less likely to be counted, even in rich countries, especially where they are not expected to survive."

Though the average annual rate of newborn deaths has been declining at 2 per cent since 1990, the rate of decline is lower compared with that seen in the under-five age group — 3.4 per cent. The lack of registration, *The Lancet* notes, is a key reason for slower progress in recent decades for prevention of newborn deaths compared with maternal and child mortality reduction.

But about three million

deaths — 54 per cent of maternal deaths, 33 per cent of stillbirths, and 71 per cent of newborn deaths — can be easily prevented if "achievable interventions are scaled up to nearly universal coverage" at all stages — before conception, as well as before, during and after pregnancy.

Risk factors

According to the journal, preterm birth is the biggest risk factor in both 0-6 days and 7-27 days periods. While in the case of the early neonatal period (0-6 days), the intrapartum conditions that occur during childbirth or delivery play a significant role, infections become the predominant factor in the later neonatal period (7-27 days).

The Hindu, May 22, 2014, P. 15
(IMR/Newborn Mortality Rate)

4.3 Demography and other relevant statistics (Birth Registration)



Hindustan (H), May 28, 2014, P. 3
(Birth Registration)

5. Schemes/Programmes relating to Women and Children

5.1 Schemes/Programmes (ICDS-Vocational Training/Scheme-Relief and Rehabilitation of Women Acid Victims /Scheme-Congenital Heart Disease/Anganwadi Centers/Financial Help-Kids of Prisoners)

Vocational training gets a boost

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, 5 May

A tripartite agreement was signed today to run 6 vocational training-cum-tutorial centres in Delhi for children, adolescent girls and women associated with anganwadi centres under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

The agreement was signed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Delhi government's Women and Child



Development department and TATA Power Delhi Distribution Limited.

The locations of the vocational training-cum-tutorial centres proposed to be linked with anganwadi centres are Narela (computer, stitching, beauti-

cian and tutorials-class 1st to 8th), Sultanpuri B1 Block (computer, stitching, beautician, mobile repairing, bamboo art work and tutorials-class 1st to 5th) for differently-abled persons only and Wazirpur Industrial Area (English speaking and personality development, beautician and tutorials-class 1st to 5th) among others, said Director of WCD Saumya Gupta.

Gupta also said four District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) have been

made functional at Kingsway Camp, Dilshad Garden, Lajpat Nagar and Jail Road for implementation of all activities related to child rights and protection under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) at district level.

The Delhi Judicial Academy, the High Court of Delhi organized a two-day orientation programme for chairpersons and members of Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards at its campus in Dwarka.

The department had WCD remitted pension to 1,26,478 widows and distressed women till fourth quarter of financial year 2013-14 and financial assistance was given to 3025 widows for marriage of their daughters during financial year 2013-14.

Further, surprise inspections were made in ICDS kitchens and follow-up action is being initiated for bringing about improvement in functioning of anganwadis, Gupta added.

The Statesman, May 6, 2014, P. 2
(ICDS-Vocational Training)

आंगनबाड़ी केंद्र से जुड़ेगा गांव का हर घर

गुड़गांव, 9 मई (हप्र)

महिला व बाल विकास विभाग की ओर से मेवात जिले के तावड़ में आंगनबाड़ी वर्कर्स की चार दिवसीय प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एमआईएस) ट्रेनिंग आज खत्म हो गई। सीडीपीओ कविता सांगवान ने जहां वर्कर्स को ट्रेनिंग के बाद उनके कार्यों के बारे में विस्तृत रूप से बताया, वहीं काम में लापरवाही बरतने की स्थिति में विभागीय सख्त कार्रवाई करने की चेतावनी दी।

उन्होंने बताया कि महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने इस वर्ष से पूरे देश भर के आंगनबाड़ी केंद्रों पर एक जैसे रजिस्टर उपलब्ध करवाए हैं। उसी के अनुरूप अब पूरे देश के केंद्रों पर समान कार्य होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि पहले ऐसा नहीं था, प्रत्येक राज्य के आंगनबाड़ी केंद्रों पर अलग-अलग रजिस्टर होते थे, इसी वजह से कार्य भी भिन्न होते थे। उन्होंने कहा 11



गुड़गांव के तावड़ में आंगनबाड़ी वर्कर्स को ट्रेनिंग देती सीडीपीओ कविता सांगवान। -हप्र

रजिस्टर आए हैं तथा प्रत्येक में अलग कार्यों का विवरण है परंतु संबंध एक का दूसरे से है। उन्होंने कहा वास्तव में इस स्कीम के पीछे सरकार का उद्देश्य है कि जिन लोगों तक आंगनबाड़ी केंद्रों की सेवाएं नहीं पहुंच पाती थी, उन सबको सेवाएं देना। उन्होंने कहा

जो लोग अस्थायी रूप से रहते हैं या फिर झोपड़ियों व ढाणियों में रहते हैं और उन तक आंगनबाड़ी केंद्र नहीं जुड़ पाते, उन सब से जुड़ना। उन्होंने कहा ट्रेनिंग में वर्कर को यह भी बताया गया है कि केंद्र के अधीन आने वाले प्रत्येक घर की सूची किस तरह बनानी है व उनको केंद्रों से किस तरह जोड़ना है। उन्होंने कहा एक महीने बाद वर्कर गांव व शहर के बाड़ों में सर्वे कर रिपोर्ट देंगी व सीडीपीओ कार्यालय से यह रिपोर्ट पीओ तक पहुंचाया जाएगी।

Dainik Tribune (H) , May 10, 2014, P. 3
(Anganwadi Centers)



Rashtriya Sahara (H), May 6, 2014, P. 7
(ICDS-Vocational Training)

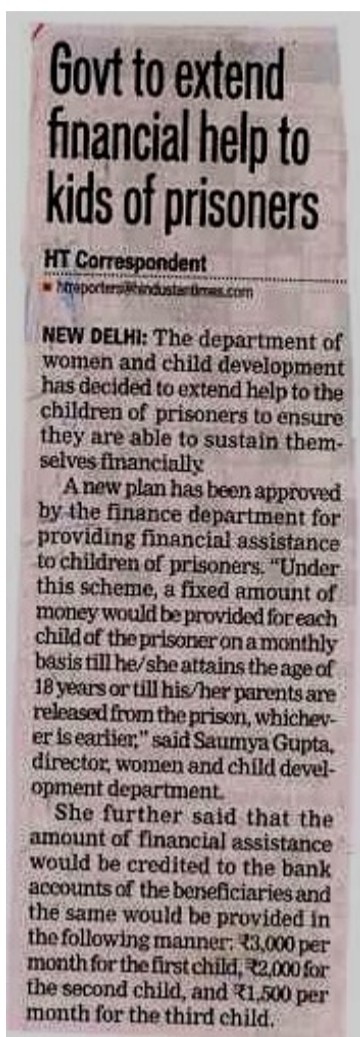


Dainik Tribune (H) , May 10, 2014, P. 1
(Anganwadi Workers)

राज्य में किशोरियों के लिए अब अलग स्वास्थ्य सुविधा



Rajasthan Patrika (H), May 8, 2014, P. 7



Hindustan Times, May 27, 2014, P. 5
(Financial Help-Kids of Prisoners)



The Statesman, May 27, 2014, P. 2
(Financial Help-Kids of Prisoners)

राहत प्लास्टिक सर्जरी के लिए मिलेगा तीन लाख तक का मुआवजा

तेजाब पीड़िताओं के पुनर्वास की पहल

चण्डीगढ़ हरियाणा सरकार ने तेजाब पीड़ित महिलाओं को तदर्थ राहत या मुआवजा, चिकित्सा पुनर्भुगतान एवं पुनर्वास सेवाएं उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए 'तेजाब पीड़ित महिलाओं को राहत एवं पुनर्वास' की संशोधित योजना अधिसूचित की है।

महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग के एक प्रवक्ता ने बताया कि सम्बन्धित उपायुक्त या उप-मण्डल मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा गृह विभाग की हरियाणा पीड़ित मुआवजा योजना के तहत देखभाल एवं पुनर्वास के लिए मुआवजे की अदायगी की जाएगी। उन्होंने कहा कि तेजाब डाले जाने के कारण हुई विकृति, हाथ-पैर या शरीर



के किसी हिस्से के क्षतिग्रस्त होने और प्लास्टिक सर्जरी के लिए तेजाब पीड़ितों को तीन लाख रुपए का मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि तीन लाख रुपए की इस कुल राशि में से एक लाख रुपए की राशि पीड़ितों को घटना होने के 15 दिनों के भीतर (या राज्य सरकार के नोटिस में लाए जाने) तत्काल चिकित्सा सुविधा और अन्य खर्चों के लिए तदर्थ राहत के रूप में दी जाएगी। उन्होंने कहा कि शेष दो लाख रुपए की राशि शीघ्रतश्च और उसके बाद निश्चित रूप से दो महीनों के भीतर दी जाएगी।

उन्होंने कहा कि तेजाब के ऐसे मामले, जिसमें विकृति, हाथ-पैर या शरीर के किसी हिस्से का क्षतिग्रस्त होना या प्लास्टिक सर्जरी शामिल नहीं है, में पीड़ितों को 50 हजार रुपये का मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। इसी प्रकार, पीड़ितों की मृत्यु के मामले में राज्य स्तरीय कमेटी द्वारा उसके कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी को पांच लाख रुपए की एकमुश्त राशि अदा की जाएगी। यह राशि पीड़ितों के उपचार के दौरान हुए खर्च के अतिरिक्त होगी। उन्होंने कहा कि हरियाणा के तेजाब पीड़ित सरकारी अस्पतालों या सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त अस्पतालों में शत-प्रतिशत निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधा प्राप्त करने के पात्र होंगे। इस राशि का भुगतान महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग द्वारा किया जाएगा।

सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर अस्पतालों की सूची में किए जाने वाले संशोधन तथा नाम हटाए या शामिल करना स्वतः ही योजना के तहत कवर हो जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इसके अतिरिक्त, खाद्य एवं आपूर्ति विभाग द्वारा तेजाब पीड़ितों को उचित मूल्य की दुकानें आवंटित करने में अधिमान दिया जाएगा।

Rajasthan Patrika (H), May 8, 2014, P. 14
(Scheme-Relief and Rehabilitation of Women Acid Victims)



A compassionate and matchless initiative of the Government of Assam

Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Assam
presents an endearing and unique scheme for children
suffering from Congenital Heart Disease

More than 2100 children have already benefitted from this scheme

What is Congenital Heart Disease?

- It is a defect in the structure of the heart and great vessels which are present at birth
- It either obstructs blood flow in the heart or vessels near it, or cause blood to flow through the heart in an abnormal pattern
- Every year a significant number of babies are born with a congenital heart defect
- Treatment for the same is very expensive

Children suffering from Congenital Heart Disease are sent for treatment to Narayana Hrudayalaya Hospital, Bengaluru and Kolkata by the Government of Assam.

Government of Assam will bear the following expenses under this unique scheme:

- ◆ To and fro air-fare between Assam and Kolkata or Bengaluru for the patient and a guardian
- ◆ Total Medical Expenses incurred at Narayana Hrudayalaya Hospital, Bengaluru and Kolkata
- ◆ Food and lodging expenses during treatment for patient and a guardian

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National Health Mission, Assam

The Assam Tribune, May 20, 2014, P. 5
(Scheme-Congenital Heart Disease)

5.3 Legislation/Bills/Court orders (Court Order-Mother Tongue /Minority Institutions-RTE)



Hindustan Times, May 7, 2014, P. 10
(Court Order-Mother Tongue)



The Indian Express, May 23, 2014, P. 4

Minority institutions out of RTE loop: SC

Says it is ultra vires of the Constitution and will abrogate their right

New Delhi

The Supreme Court has held that the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, which mandates 25% seats in all schools be reserved for the economically disadvantaged, is not applicable to minority institutions as it is 'ultra vires' of the Constitution and will 'abrogate' their right.

A five-judge Constitution bench headed by Chief Justice R M Lodha said the 2010 judgement of its three-judge bench which held that the 2009 Act was applicable to aided minority schools was 'not correct'.

The larger bench also ruled that Article 21 A (right to education) and Article 15 (5) (relating to economically weaker sections) does not alter the basic structure or framework of the Constitution and they are 'constitutionally valid'. "In the result, we hold that the Constitution (93rd Amendment) Act, 2005 inserting clause (5) of Article 15 of the Constitution and the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 inserting Article 21A of the Constitution do not alter the basic structure or framework of the Constitution and

are constitutionally valid.

"We also hold that the 2009 Act is not ultra vires of Article 19(1)(g) (regarding freedom of speech) of the Constitution. We, however, hold that the 2009 Act insofar as it applies to minority schools, aided or unaided, covered under clause (1) of Article 30 (right of minorities) of the Constitution is ultra vires the Constitution," the bench, also comprising justices A K Patnaik, S J Mukhopadhyaya, Dipak Misra and F M I Kalifulla, said.

"In our view, if the 2009 Act is made applicable to minority schools, aided or unaided, the right of the minorities under Article 30(1) of the Constitution will be abrogated.... We are thus of the view that the majority judgement of this Court in... insofar as it holds that the 2009 Act is ap-

licable to aided minority schools is not correct", it said, referring to the 2-1 verdict pronounced in 2010.

Article 15 (5) enables the State to make a special provision, by law, for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes insofar as such special provisions relate to their admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the state, other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of Article 30 of the Constitution.

The bench also rejected the contention of non-minority private unaided educational institutions that Article 15 (5) violates the fundamental right to life and personal lib-

erty under Article 21 and a duty under Article 51A(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity. The

court said the contention that this would not be possible if private educational institutions in which a person studies for the purpose of achieving excellence are made to admit students from amongst backward classes of citizens and from the SC and ST, was not founded on the experience of educational institutions in India.

"Educational institutions in India such as Kendriya Vidyalayas, IITs, AIIMS and Government Medical Colleges admit students in seats reserved for backward classes of citizens and for the SC and ST and yet these Government institutions have produced excellent students who have grown up to be good administrators, academicians, scientists, engineers, doctors and the like.

"Moreover, the contention that excellence will be compromised by admission from amongst the backward classes of citizens and the SC and ST in private educational institutions is contrary to the Preamble of the Constitution which promises to secure to all citizens 'fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation', the bench said.

"The contention that excellence will be compromised by admission from amongst the backward classes of citizens and the SC and ST in private educational institutions is contrary to the Preamble of the Constitution.

-- Supreme Court

-PTI

Free Press Journal, May 7, 2014, P. 2
(Minority Institutions-RTE)

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