

DCWC Newsclip

Vol XXI

Issue 11

November 2016



2016
Documentation Centre on Women and Children (DCWC)
National Institute of Public Cooperation
and Child Development (NIPCCD)
5, Siri Institutional Area, Hauz Khas
New Delhi - 110016

DCWC Newsclip

About the Document

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

CONTENTS

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
1. Child Welfare	
1.1 Child Protection /Missing Children/ Rescue/ Child Rights/ Adoption/ Child Labour/ Child Abuse/ Juvenile Home (Online Child Abuse/ SPUWAC/ International Summit/ 'e-box'/ Slum Children/ Minor Rapes/ NCRB Data/ Child Trafficking/ Illegal Adoption/ Street Children/ Operation Muskaan/ CARA/ Sexual Exploitation/ Drug Abuse/ Child Online App/ Child Care Centre)	1
1.2 Role of VOs/Statutory Bodies (Police Welfare Society/ Specially Abled Children)	14
1.3 Education/Education System (CBSE Boards Exams/ SCERT/ Quality Education/ Children with Special needs/ Census Report/School Admissions/EWS Category/ National Education Day/Baseline Test/CABE Recommendations/Cyber Crimes/Awareness Programme/No Books/Study Camps/ Deworming Programme/School Drop-Outs/ Online Education Status/ Right to Education/NCPDR)	15
1.4 Girl Child/Child Sex Ratio/Gender Biased Sex Selective Elimination (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao/ Improved Child Sex Ratio/Illegal Abortions/Decoy Operations/ Children in Difficult Circumstances/ Child Marriages/ Skewed Sex Ratio)	27
1.5 Child Important issues (Bal Bharati/Children Competition/ Children's Day/National Children's Award/ Child Protection Plan)	34
2. Health and Nutrition issues	
2.1 Child/Adolescent Health/MDGs/Milestones/ Vaccines (Preventive Medical Care/ Essential Medicines/ Children Cognitive Development/ UNICEF Report/ Children's Death/ Child Mortality/ Mission Indradhanush/ Tobacco Addiction/ Child Diabetes/ Childhood Cancer/ Healthy Habits)	38
2.2 Mental Health/ Behavior Problems/Autism	
2.3 Nutrition/ Dietary patterns/Infant feeding/Obesity (SAM/Nutrition Resource Centre/ Food Fortification / Childhood Obesity/ASSOCHAM Report/Junk Food/ Overweight Children/Caesarian Infants/ Nutrition Security)	51
2.4 Women Health/Reproductive Health/ HIV (Breast Cancer/ Women Cancer/ Lancet Report/ Safe Pregnancy/ Free Check-up/ Vitamin D Remedies/ New Diagnosis/ NHM/ Maternal Mortality/ World AIDS Day/ Vaccine/ Maternal Health)	57
2.5 Health and Nutrition Miscellaneous issues (World Strokes Day/ WHO/ Cardiac Arrest/ Fake Supplement/ Heart Diseases/ Video Clinic Facility/ World Diabetes Day)	65
3. Women/Gender issues	
3.1 Women Empowerment/Gender Empowerment/SHGs/Working Women/Women Leadership, etc. (Disaster Management/ SHG/ Women Entrepreneurs/ Startups)	72
3.2 Marriage/Dowry/Divorce	
3.3 Violence and Crime against Women/Rape/Domestic Violence (Women Powerline Report/Women Longevity/ SRS Report/ Survey Report)	76
3.4 Women in difficult Circumstances /Women in Distress /Trafficking (Marriage Registration)	79
3.5 Women Safety/Support Services /Helpline/Fast Tract Courts, etc. (Sfurti Cluster/ DCW/ Mahila Panchayat/ International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women)	80
3.6 Women- Miscellaneous issues (Gender Issues/ Women Journalist/ WCD)	84

4. Demography and Vital Statistics

4.1	Census Data/Evaluation Reports (School Drop-Outs/ Child Rescue Operation)	85
4.2	Birth Rate/ Mortality Rate/ Morbidity Rate/ IMR/MMR (Skewed CSR/ SRS/ Pre-mature Child/ Low Birth Child/ UNICEF/ Pollution Impact/ Sex Ratio/ IMR/ World Prematurity Day)	86
4.3	Demography/ Vital Statistics/ Birth Registration/ NCRB Statistics (Air-Pollution/Death Reports/ Heart Disease/Health Statistics/ MoHFW/ Rape Cases/ Crime Against Women/ Women Safety)	90

5. Schemes/ Programmes relating to Women and Children

5.1	Schemes/ Programmes /ICDS/ Mid Day Meal (Smart Gram Initiative/ Pehchan Web Portal/ Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Yojana/ BBBP/ Ujjwala)	97
5.2	Policies (Health Policy/ New Education Policy)	102
5.3	Legislation/Bills/ Court Orders/ POCSO (PCPNDT Act/ Sex-Determination/ Pregnancy/ CSR/ MTP Act/ Child Sexual Abuse/ CARA/ HIV/ AIDS/ Day Care Centres/ Declining Sex Ratio)	104
5.4	Budget Allocation/Funding	
5.5	Schemes - Miscellaneous (Swachh Bharat Mission/ World Toilet Day/ Divyangs/ MGNREGA/Toilet Construction)	113

Source

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

1. Child Welfare

1.1 Child Protection (Online Child Abuse/ SPUWAC/ International Summit/ 'e-box'/ Slum Children/ Minor Rapes/ NCRB Data/ Child Trafficking/ Illegal Adoption/ Street Children/ Operation Muskaan/ CARA/ Sexual Exploitation/ Drug Abuse/ Child Online App/ Child Care Centre)

Cops go to schools in bid to fight online child abuse

AGE CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, NOV. 6

Amid a spurt in cases of online child abuse, the Delhi police's special unit for women and children has begun conducting special sessions in schools to educate students about do's and don'ts in the cyberspace.

Around 33 schools and 15,000 students have so far been covered under the outreach programme that started on November 2, said Varsha Sharma, deputy commissioner of police of the special police unit for

women and children (SPUWAC).

Special commissioner of police (women safety, airport and modernisation) Sundari Nanda had written to private and government schools requesting them to organise such sessions.

As many as 468 schools have expressed willingness to hold such sessions for their students.

The sessions educate children about the pitfalls of their innocent actions online.

"The presentation talks about how uploading a pic-

Around 33 schools and 15,000 students have so far been covered under the outreach programme that started on November 2

ture on one's social media profile can lead online predators to track their location and expose them to severe dangers. There are also other topics like cyberbullying that are dealt with in the presentation," the officer said.

These sessions are usually conducted by policemen in school auditoriums and morning assemblies and after the sessions, students are also given a feedback form to fill, Ms Sharma said. These sessions are being conducted by probationary sub-inspectors from the Northeast who are in-charge of the 10 teams comprising a constable and head-constable.

"Through this outreach programme, we are fulfilling twin goals — the first one of educating the students about online child

abuse and the second one of introducing our smart officers from the Northeast region. Students will get to know that they can approach these officers in case they are in distress and that they are part of the mainstream," the officer said. The officers from the Northeast also attend Hindi language classes every Sunday so that they can interact with people easily.

"These officers speak in Hindi and English at the sessions and it makes the students relate to them," said another officer.

The Asian Age, November 7, 2016, P. 3
(Child Rights/ Online Child Abuse)

Sessions to create awareness about online child abuse

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, 6 November

Amid a spurt in cases of online child abuse, Delhi Police's special unit for women and children has begun conducting special sessions in schools to educate students about do's and don'ts in the cyberspace.

Thirty-three schools and 15,000 students have so far been covered under the outreach programme that started on November 2, said Varsha Sharma, Deputy Commissioner of Police of the Special Police Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC).

Special Commissioner of Police (Women Safety,

Airport and Modernisation) Sundari Nanda had written to private and government schools requesting them to organise such sessions. As many as 468 schools have expressed willingness to hold such sessions for their students.

The sessions educate children about the pitfalls of their innocent actions online.

"The presentation talks about how uploading a picture on one's social media profile can lead online predators to track their location and expose them to severe dangers. There are also other topics like cyberbullying that are dealt with in the presentation," the officer said.

The Statesman, November 7, 2016, P. 3
(Online Child Abuse/ SPUWAC)

Child sexual abuse and POCSO Act

■ Dr Deepanjali Medhi

Child sexual abuse is one form of child abuse which refers to the involvement of the child in any sexual activity that the child does not understand; the child is unable to give informed consent to; the child is not developmentally prepared to and cannot give consent to and violates the laws or norms of society.

The prevalence of child sexual abuse is not low as considered earlier. Child sexual abuse is far more prevalent than our society willingly acknowledges. A large number of children in India are sexually abused by known person. But most of the cases go unreported or under-reported. This is because of the stigma attached to the issue as well as also due to poor awareness, negligence and a culture of silence. There has been a steady increase in sexual crimes against children in India. According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS 3, 2005-2006), 4.5% of girls aged 15-19 (overall married or unmarried) have experienced forced sexual intercourse or other forms of forced sexual act. Boys are also exposed to sexual violence but to a lesser extent. More than 7200 children are raped every year in India. Many more cases go unreported. A UNICEF report says that the available statistics represent only the tip of the iceberg. According to WHO records, one out of 10 children in India is sexually abused at any given point of time. A study, done by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Mumbai among 19855 adults, has revealed that 30% of girls and 10% of boys had been the victim of child sexual abuse.

Child sexual abuse can include a range of abusive acts. It can occur in any setting, in and outside the home, in school, in workplaces, in neighbourhoods, in community, in social welfare, justice or state institutions and travel and tourism facilities. The perpetrators can be adult or children, acting alone or together as a group.

Sexual abuse is an extremely traumatic experience that affects both body and mind and thus could leave a lasting impact on the health condition for any person at any age. Different studies have consistently demonstrated that sexual abuse suffered in childhood is associated with a broad range of behavioural, psychological and physical problems that persist into adulthood. These include anxiety, depression, post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), self-destructive behaviour, dissociative disorders, substance abuse, sexual maladjustment and tendency towards revictimization in subsequent relationship. Adult survivors of childhood physical, emotional and sexual abuse are shown to suffer from heart disease, obesity and other potentially fatal conditions, other than the psychological sequelae.

Some of the higher risk factors for a child to become a victim of a sexual offence include isolation, such as children living in institutions, children living on the street, working children, children of family of transition, children with disabilities and children with dysfunctional families, etc.

In India, three major Acts are there to protect children from different forms of abuse and to offer them care and protection. They are the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000, read with the amendment in 2006, the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act).

A very comprehensive law was adopted by India in 2012 to protect the children exclusively against sexual violence, i.e., the POCSO Act. This Act expands the scope and range of forms of sexual offences, makes reporting of abuse mandatory and defines guidelines for child-friendly police and procedures.

The Act further makes provisions for avoiding the re-victimization of the child at the hands of the judicial system. It provides for special courts that conduct the trial in-camera and without revealing the identity of the child, in a manner that is as child-friendly as possible. Hence, the child may have a parent or other trusted person present at the time of testifying

Under this Act, any sexual activity with a child below 18 years is a crime. As defined by the Act, sexual offences include- penetrative sexual assault (Section 3), sexual assault (i.e., non-penetrative; section 7), sexual harassment (Section 11) and use of a child for pornography (Section 13). This Act makes abetment of child sexual abuse an offence. It also casts the police in the role of child protectors during the investigative process. Thus, the police personnel receiving a report of sexual abuse are given the responsibility of making urgent arrangement for the care and protection of the child, such as obtaining emergency medical treatment for the child and placing the child in a shelter home, and bringing the matter before the CWC, should the need arise.

The Act further makes provisions for avoiding the re-victimization of the child at the hands of the judicial system. It provides for special courts that conduct the trial in-camera and without revealing the identity of the child, in a manner that is as child-friendly as possible. Hence, the child may have a parent or other trusted person present at the time of testifying and call for assistance from an interpreter, special educator, or

other professional while giving evidence. Above all, the Act stipulates that a case of a child sexual abuse must be disposed of within one year from the date on which the offence is reported.

Thus, this Act includes child-friendly mechanisms for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and speedy trial of offences through designated special courts. It deems a sexual assault to be 'aggravated' under certain circumstances, such as when the abused child is mentally ill or when the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority *vis-a-vis* the child, like a family member, police officer, teacher or doctor.

The POCSO Act, 2012 provides for mandatory reporting of sexual offences, so that any adult, including a doctor or other health care professional, who has knowledge that a child has been sexually abused, is obliged to report the offence, failing which he or she may be punished with six months of imprisonment and/or fine (Sections 19 and 21 of the POCSO Act).

Adult health is dependent on good psychosocial health during childhood. Proper intervention and upbringing need to be provided to the victims of child sexual abuse to recover to prevent future physical and psychological health problems. In this perspective mental health professionals have a key role to play.

(Published on the occasion of Children's Day today.)

The Assam Tribune, November 14, 2016, P. 6
(Child Sexual Abuse/ Child Rights)

बच्चों का भविष्य सुरक्षित करने को मंथन करेंगे 63 देश

नई दिल्ली (ब्यूरो)। बच्चों का भविष्य सुरक्षित करने को शुरुवार से लखनऊ में 63 देशों के प्रतिनिधि मंथन करेंगे। यह विश्व न्यायिक वार्ता चार दिन तक चलेगी। विश्व के मुख्य न्यायाधीशों के 17वें अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में दुनियाभर के 2.5 अरब बच्चों के लिए प्रभावशाली अंतरराष्ट्रीय कानून बनाने की मांग होगी। यह मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह ने सम्मेलन में भाग लेने आए 63 देशों के 200 से ज्यादा मुख्य न्यायाधीशों और न्यायविदों का बृहस्पतिवार को सम्मान किया।

Amar Ujala (H), November 11, 2016, P. 11
(Child Rights/ International Summit)

INTERNATIONAL CHILD RIGHTS DAY
20th NOVEMBER

Help us protect our children.
Unfortunately, many children suffer sexual abuse - a heinous crime that leaves lifelong scars.

Report Child Sexual Abuse directly online on the POCSO e-box at www.ncpcr.gov.in

Action will be prompt
Confidentiality will be maintained

visit <http://www.ncpcr.gov.in>

Press This Button

Complaints can also be registered at: POCSO Helpline - 9868235077, Childline - 1098, Police - 100

Government of India
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
5th Floor, Chandralok Building 36, Janpath, New Delhi-110001, India. visit <http://www.ncpcr.gov.in>

Follow us @ NCPCR Like us /NCPCR.Official Watch more /channel/NCPCR

Hindustan Times, November 20, 2016, P. 17
(Child Sexual Abuse/ `e-box')

Children in city slums deprived of basic rights: study



STAFF REPORTER

GUWAHATI, Nov 21: Though a lot has been said about ensuring the basic rights of all children, unfortunately children living

in the poverty pockets of the capital city have been deprived of even their basic rights.

One of the issues plaguing the gateway to the North East is the growth of slums

created by rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. These areas are impoverished often neglected and disadvantaged, usually troubled by a disproportionately huge magnitude of crime. Slum areas in the city are rife with myriad problems and one of the most vulnerable groups among the slum dwellers are the children.

As per a study conducted by UTSAH, a child rights agency in Guwahati, people in the age group of 0 to 18 years in the poverty pockets have very limited or no access to education and healthcare.

"Slum children are victims of various kinds of abuse and violence and are involved in some kind of labour. The unorganised conditions in which these children live impede their healthy growth

and development, which leads to various kinds of violations and failings that are antithesis to the best interests of the children as outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989," said Miguel Das Queah, founder chairperson, UTSAH.

According to a Guwahati Municipal Corporation (GMC) survey conducted in 2014, Guwahati has 217 slum areas in the notified and non-notified categories combined. The population of these slum areas has been estimated to be approximately 1,39,296. The number of households has been estimated to be around 26,090.

"Children have no safe or permanent shelter, have minimal education, are subject to some kind of labour, have no access to safe

water or sanitation, are inflicted with various forms of diseases, are malnourished, have been victims of alcoholism or substance abuse, have come into conflict with law and most importantly, have been subject to some form of violence and abuse, either inside the house or outside," said Queah explaining the situation of the slum children.

It needs to be mentioned that UTSAH had studied the living condition at Fancy Bazaar Gate 3 that covered a total of 95 households with 171 children.

The study found that child labour is most prevalent (80 per cent) among children in the 11-13 year age group. It was found that 87 out of the 171 children were out of school i.e., 51 per cent of the total children were out of school.

The Assam Tribune, November 22, 2016, P. 5
(Slum Children/ Child Labour/ Study)

No let-up in number of rapes against minors in Capital

HT Correspondent
htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Statistics reveal that the number of sexual assault cases against children have continued to be on the higher side in the Capital. According to the NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau) data, Delhi records the highest number of rape cases where victims are minors. Over 1,000 cases of rape of minors were registered in 2014, while in 2015, the figure was 927.

Experts say that the dangerous trend is to be blamed on the poor infrastructure, lack of sensitivity among the people and an exposed life that make children vulnerable to the crime.

Former IPS, Amod Kanth said children residing in slums and unauthorised colonies are more vulnerable to the crime as they are often left unattended by their parents and are seen as easy targets. "Majority of the victims belong to poor background. They live in slums and open spaces and live an exposed life. For



offenders, these children are easily accessible and usually become their targets," he said. "Their parents go and work in different households and leave their children unattended.

There is lack of protection and devils on the prowl find them as easy targets."

Data compiled by an NGO and Delhi Police last year revealed that over 90% of minor rape victims were abducted from near their house by neighbours or tenants. Over 85% rapes took place in houses or in slum clusters where the accused were known to the victim.

Lack of proper infrastructure like lack of proper lighting and toilets also make the children more vulnerable.

Gender expert Kalpana Vishwanath said that children fall prey and are seen as easy targets as they have no voice. "The rapists feel that they are going to get away with the crime as a child will not raise her voice. It is a very disturbing trend and needs proper intervention," she said.

Rishi Kant, an activist with NGO Shakti Vahini, explained that most culprits are not convicted for the crime which encourages them to target more children.

Hindustan Times, November 24, 2016, P. 5
(Minor Rapes/ NCRB Data)

Babies trafficked, packed in biscuit cartons

Bibhas Bhattacharyya
 ■ letters@hindustantimes.com

KOLKATA: Bengal woke up to a new trafficking horror on Tuesday, this time involving newborns. A racket that operated from a private nursing home at Baduria in North 24 Parganas stretched all the way to different parts of the country and beyond to the US and the UK. The operators sold newborns to childless couples for more than two years till the state police's criminal investigation department (CID) busted the syndicate on Monday.

Not unexpectedly, newborn girls were sold for less — between ₹80,000 and ₹1 lakh if their complexion was dark, and between ₹1 lakh to ₹1.5 lakh if they were fair. The boys got sold for not less than ₹2 lakh.

When the police raided the



■ Babies were found packed in biscuit cartons.

Sohan Nursing Home and Polyclinic, two three-day-olds — a boy and a girl — were found inside a biscuit carton. A third one, nearly six days old, was found in a room. CID officers said they suspect that the newborns were put in such cartons and smuggled out in ambulances to evade suspicion. "They sold at least 30 new-

borns though the number may be much higher. Investigation is on," said a CID officer.

Hunt is on for Dr TK Biswas who worked at the nursing home. His house in Thakurnagar was sealed on Wednesday. CID officers are also looking for Dr Ashok Das, a retired gynecologist from state-

run R G Kar Medical College.

Eleven people were arrested till Wednesday. While Satyajit Sinha and Utpala Byapari, who ran the NGO, and Bagbul Baidya and his wife Nazma Biwi, who owned the polyclinic, were sent to police custody. Ashaduzzaman, the nursing home owner, was sent to judicial custody.

Talking about the modus operandi, CID officers said that while the children were smuggled out, their parents were told that they had stillborns. "The nursing home worked in collusion with a local NGO Subodh Sarkar Smiriti Memorial," said DIG (CID) Bharatlal Mina.

"We are appealing to the parents who were told by the nursing homes that they delivered dead babies in the past two years to contact us," said Rajesh Kumar, additional director general, CID.

Hindustan Times, November 24, 2016, P. 11

(Child Trafficking/ Illegal Adoption)

Child exploitation major concern in 28 states

ABHAY SINGH
 abhay8942@gmail.com
 New Delhi, 23 November

Sexual abuse, substance addiction, child marriage, labour and trafficking are the words which are now defining the condition of small children, according to a report on the situation of vulnerable and excluded children in India.

The NGO, Plan India, today released reports of 28 states and four Union territories which revealed that street and working children are a key concern in 80 per cent of states (26 out of 32). Seventy five per cent (24 states out of 32) reported missing and trafficked children as a third major concern.

Nineteen states across 3 regions (North, South and West) reported the issue of child marriage as a major concern. All states in East and Northeast India reported on issues of children affected by AIDS while all North-eastern states reported substance abuse.

"Close to 165 million children in India are stunted as a result of under-nutrition and infection, 3000 children die every day due to malnutrition, 23 million children below the age of 6 are malnourished, 18 million children live and work on the streets of urban India, 4.3 million are employed as child labourers, 50 per cent of all girls are married before the legal age, 40 per cent of 3 million sex workers in India are minors, almost 220,000 children are infected with HIV/AIDS," claimed the report.

Shocking findings came from the western region where it has been found that every second child was being subjected to one or more forms of sexual abuse. Altogether 2.8 million people are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation annually, of which 40 per cent are children.

"Altogether 28,982 children in Maharashtra and 8,598 children in Gujarat are living with HIV/AIDS. Madhya Pradesh accounted for 9.6 per cent of total IPC crimes reported in the country. The state reported 13.8 per cent (5,076 out of 36,735 cases) of total

rape cases in the country; and accounted for the highest crime against children (16.9 per cent)," said the report.

In the north, the issue of child marriage is of grave concern. Data coming from the region is disturbing. In Rajasthan 57.6 per cent of women in the age group of 20-24 were married before the legal age of marriage. This is the highest in the country. In Uttar Pradesh, the numbers are at a staggering 54.9 per cent, followed by 28 per cent in Haryana.

Child labour continues to be a serious issue. South India ranks first in the prevalence of child labour as per the 2011 Census. As for as the percentage share of child labour across the southern states combined, Andhra Pradesh accounts for a larger share of about 10.8 per cent followed by Karnataka with 6.5 per cent and Tamil Nadu with 3.3 per cent of India's child employment.

North Eastern region of India has become a den for consumption of drugs along with trafficking. The drugs used most commonly in the state are: heroin, cannabis, charas, ganja, marijuana and bhang, among others, with a high instance of inhalants and injection drug use. In Nagaland, HIV prevalence among injecting drug users is about 20 per cent. Bhagyashri Dangle, Executive Director, Plan India, said, "Millions of children continue to be denied their basic rights and entitlements such as food, shelter, education, medical care, protection and security because of their circumstances."

Talking to The Statesman National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) chairperson Stuti Kacker said the commission has taken several steps to end violence against children. One such step, she said, is POCSO e-box to help children report such crimes directly to the commission.

"The POCSO e-box is an easy and direct medium for reporting any case of sexual assault under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and we have received 150 complaints till now," Ms Kacker said.

The Statesman, November 24, 2016, P. 10

(Street Children/ Child Labour)

Exposed: Gurgaon police's 'rescue' act

HT SPECIAL

SAD TRUTH BEHIND OPERATION MUSKAAN

HT investigation finds police picked up children who did not need to be saved. Haryana crime branch and district CWC also raised questions about inflated numbers

Leena Dhankhar

leena.dhankhar@hindustantimes.com

GURGAON: For the past two years, Gurgaon police have been earning plaudits for rescuing a record number of "missing" children and rehabilitating them, saving them from a harrowing life of exploitation and abuse.

But a Hindustan Times investigation found gaps in the police records and procedure, indicating the campaign may have been stage-managed to inflate numbers. Police in this burgeoning city of multi-national company offices, factories, high-rise houses, villages and slums say they rescued 1,500 kids since 2015 under Operation Muskaan, a nationwide programme to rescue and rehabilitate missing children.

The district child welfare committee (CWC) fears the numbers are exaggerated to meet targets.

When HT visited the addresses of 27 "rescued" children, all of them turned out to be fake entries. Some of the families in those addresses said they were living there for two decades. Others said they had never heard of or rented their properties to anyone with names that appeared in the police records.

Sample this. Police records show a 13-year-old boy was rescued near Wazirpur Chowk in Gurgaon. The entry says his home is under Dwarka's Palam police station.

An old couple said they have been living there for 20 years and didn't know any boy by the name that HT found in the police records, or his father. None of the neighbours recognised the child.

Another entry reveals a Muslim boy was rescued by Kherki Daula police station on July 8, 2015, handed to the CWC, and restored to his parents the same day.

When HT visited the house, the family residing there for the past 10 years denied knowing any child by that name, let alone being rescued by police.

"We are a Hindu family but the name given here is of a Muslim boy. We have never rented this house to anybody with the given name," the home owner said.

Also, HT found that police didn't record first information reports in any cases of child labour, as required by law. Neither police nor the CWC conducted

any inquiry about the rescued children.

Gurgaon police dismissed the allegations, saying all guidelines were followed during the operation.

"Those rescued were working as child labourers. We have not picked any child. Why will we do such unethical work?" said ACP Anil Kumar, the nodal officer for Muskaan.

But the state crime branch had also questioned Gurgaon police's account.

KP Singh, then director general of police (crime branch), wrote last year to the Gurgaon police commissioner, objecting to the false information furnished by the district police.

He asked the commissioner to take action and prepare a report of the units involved in the wrongdoing, especially uploading fake information on the police website's "Track the Missing Child" platform about missing children.

"The wrong practice has corrupted the whole data and has created doubt about the excellent honest work done by

some of the units. I am afraid the government of India will not attach credence to any such corrupted information uploaded on the portal," says the letter from Singh, who is now the director general of police, Haryana.

Singh defended the police operation when HT sought his response.

"There was a misinterpretation by Gurgaon police units working on the operation regarding missing children found in the railway station and other places. It was later explained to them and was rectified on the portal. There is a gap between the CWC and police data as they don't compile data for the operation whereas the police do."

Former police commissioner NS Virk, who is now IG Rohtak, was not available for comments.

The Union home ministry launched Operation Muskaan in July 2015 across the country after a similar month-long campaign, called Operation Smile, in January to rescue and rehabilitate missing children.

Haryana police claimed to have rescued 4,824 children under Operation Muskaan in July last year, of which Gurgaon police topped the list with 1,057 res-

cues. That means 5.35% of the 19,742 children rescued in the entire country under Muskaan were from Gurgaon.

People questioned Gurgaon police's methods and intent of the operation.

Activists, who don't wish to be named, said the ineffective tracking of children, lack of follow-up, poor database and gaps in records have hurt the overall fight against child trafficking and exploitation. They said a child goes missing in India every eight minutes and rescuing children is of primary importance.

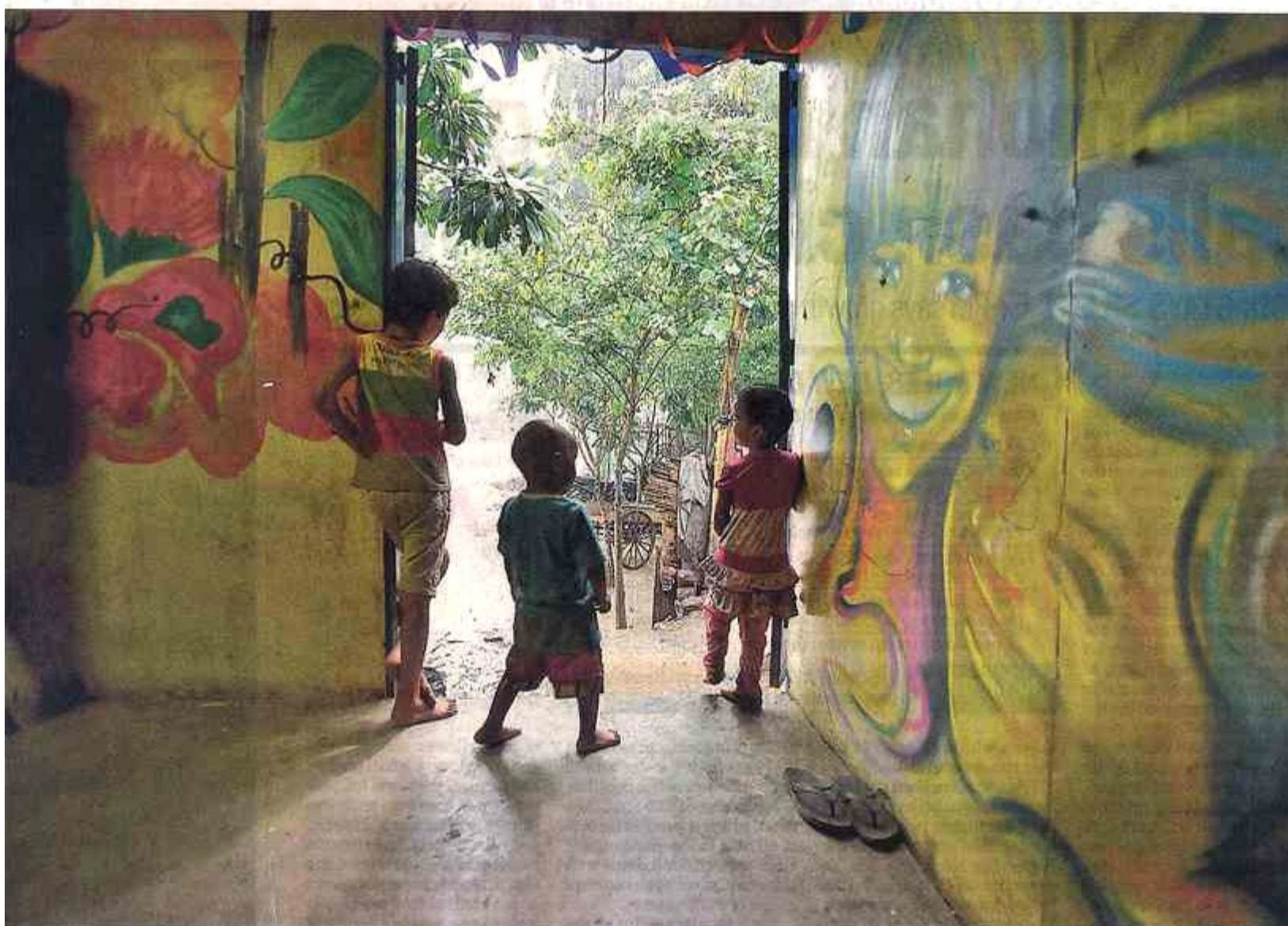
Some of the children and parents alleged kids were picked up randomly from parks, bus stands, even shops near their houses and shown as missing.

A 13-year-old boy said he was picked up in front of his slum near Kanhai village, taken to the Sector 40 police station, detained for a few hours and then released after his father paid a bribe of ₹2,000.

The district CWC said police made no reports of the rescued children, a requirement under the Juvenile Justice Act. It corroborated allegations about a

Hindustan Times, November 25, 2016, P. 2 (Contd..)

Continue from Pre Page



Children at a night shelter. Activists say a child goes missing in India every eight minutes.

RAVI CHOUDHARY/PHOTO FOR REPRESENTATIVE PURPOSE ONLY



Copy of a letter that the DGP, state crime branch, wrote to the Gurgaon police commissioner on July 15, 2015 over the issue.

huge variation in the number of rescued children in police records and those produced before the committee.

Details of the rescue weren't maintained in the general diary of police stations. "A number of cases brought to us as child rescue were returned as these did not meet the norms stipulated by the government," CWC chairperson Shakuntala Devi said.

The CWC alleged none of the 177 child labourers that police said to have rescued last year were produced before state authorities. Police also did not provide details of the rescue.

The rescued children were not evaluated for vulnerability, even if they were from other states, and were handed to parents in a hurry, another activist associated with Muskaan alleged.

Another anomaly listed by the CWC was that police didn't book alleged employers under the anti-child labour act. Also, case-specific information wasn't allegedly shared with the deputy

labour commissioner of Gurgaon to recover compensation stipulated by law for the rehabilitation of these children.

Efforts to contact Gurgaon labour commissioner Pankaj Agarwal for his comments proved futile.

"Sensitising and training personnel involved in the rescue and rehabilitation process is also extremely crucial in providing a safe environment to these children," said Soha Moitra, regional director (northern region), Child Rights and You.

According to the National Human Rights Commission, up to 40,000 children are abducted in the country every year, of which at least 11,000 remain untraced.

Hindustan Times, November 25, 2016, P. 2
(Operation Muskan/ Missing Children)

Parenting by adoption is not a second choice

Annie Natarajan

Adoption Week for many countries including India has just ended. It's a particularly poignant time for my family as we celebrate on November 28 a year since our adopted daughter came home.

The past two years has seen both Deepak Kumar, Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) secretary/CEO, and Maneka Gandhi, minister for women and child development, demand that adoptions of Indian children be increased. There are currently 10,000 registered PAPs (prospective adoptive parents) with only 1,500 children available for adoption. At least 2,000 are waiting to be declared by CWCs (child welfare committees) eligible for adoption.

Adoption is still a sensitive subject in India. For many it is the last option to have a child after fertility treatment has failed, and those choosing it can face opposition from family, friends and society—after all, aren't blood ties the strongest and most

important in terms of a family? In India, culture and tradition also give a great deal of importance to blood lines. But to give a child a home, a life and love is the greatest gift of all and for which the giver is rewarded many times over.

A recent meeting in Pune brought together professionals, adoptive parents, adoptive children and birth parents to participate in a conference, Understanding Adopted Children.

Eminent professor Nilima Mehta, author of Ours by choice, spoke on the importance of support and counselling for all involved in adoption. Effective pre-adoption counselling is essential to help people make an informed choice. Her lecture resonated on many levels, but the two phrases that have stayed with me? "Adoption is a relationship of choice, just like marriage" and "Parenthood by adoption is not a second choice".

For me adopting my daughter was not a second choice, and I had always wanted to add to our family in this way, but for our

wider families, it was a challenge to accept this. Now a year on, our daughter's journey to us is part of our family story. I am often contacted by friends of friends to ask about the process and how we did.

A couple at the conference who had given up their daughter for adoption spoke and I found it an eye-opener to listen to their story. It is all too easy to condemn such people as irresponsible but that is a simplistic response. Somewhere there is a couple that gave my daughter her birth, just as we now give her life. They should not be judged by different yardsticks to the ones applied to parents who go in for adoption as a choice.

I am often asked what I will tell our daughter about her adoption. The answer is I need to tell her very little as we are bringing her up to know she is adopted. Adoption is not an easy choice, but it has to be done out of love for it is a connection as strong as any made by blood.

Annie Natarajan is an education consultant
The views expressed are personal

Hindustan Times, November 25, 2016, P. 14

(Adoption/ CARA)

छह फीसद लड़कियां दस साल की उम्र में उत्पीड़न की शिकार

जनसत्ता संवाददाता
नई दिल्ली, 25 नवंबर।

एक नए शोध में खुलासा हुआ है कि भारत में 10 में से 4 महिलाएं (41 फीसद) 19 साल की उम्र से पहले उत्पीड़न या हिंसा का शिकार होती हैं। एक्शन ऐड इंडिया नामक संस्था की ओर से चार देशों में कराए गए सर्वे में यह भी पता चला है कि विश्व भर में महिलाएं काफी छोटी उम्र में पहली बार उत्पीड़न से दो-चार होती हैं। भारत में 10 साल की उम्र से पहले करीब 6 फीसद लड़कियां उत्पीड़न का शिकार बनती हैं। वहीं ब्राजील में यह आंकड़ा 16 फीसद, यूनाइटेड किंगडम में 12 फीसद और थाइलैंड में 8 फीसद है।

शोध में यह भी पाया गया है कि भारत की तीन चौथाई (73 फीसद) महिलाओं ने बीते एक महीने में ही किसी न किसी रूप में

उत्पीड़न या हिंसा का सामना किया है। दूसरे देशों में यह आंकड़ा कहीं ज्यादा है जिसमें थाइलैंड में ऐसी महिलाओं की संख्या 67 फीसद, ब्राजील में 87 फीसद और यूनाइटेड किंगडम में 57 फीसद है।

शोध के तथ्यों से यह भी पता चलता है कि इन दिनों महिलाएं उत्पीड़न या हिंसा से निपटने के लिए कदम उठाने लगी हैं। भारत की करीब 82 फीसद महिलाओं का कहना है कि उन्होंने खुद को उत्पीड़न से बचाने के लिए उचित कदम उठाए हैं। एक्शन ऐड इंडिया के कार्यकारी निदेशक संदीप चाचरा का कहना है कि कई देशों में किए गए इस सर्वे का निष्कर्ष यह है कि महिलाओं के उत्पीड़न और उनके साथ होने वाली हिंसा को रोकने के लिए सरकार और समाज के स्तर पर तुरंत ठोस कदम उठाए जाने की जरूरत है।

Jansatta (H), November 26, 2016, P. 4

(Child Protection/ Sexual Exploitation/ Survey)

Cops told to explain 'rescue' figures

HT IMPACT

Leena Dhankhar

leena.dhankhar@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI/GURGAON: The Centre sought a report from Gurgaon police on Friday after an HT investigation found alleged fudging of numbers by the force to show a higher success rate for

a nationwide programme to rescue and rehabilitate missing minors.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) asked the Haryana government to institute a probe into the malpractices during implementation of Operation Muskaan (smile), a flagship programme of the home ministry launched across the country

last year.

"We have taken cognizance of the HT report and we are seeking comments from the Gurgaon police commissioner on the issue," said a home ministry official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity as he is not authorised to speak to the media.

**CONTINUED ON PAGE 8
COMMISSIONER ADMITS
THERE MAY BE LAPSES** P2

Cops told to explain 'rescue' figures

Gurgaon police records show they rescued 1,067 children in July last year. Twenty-seven addresses of 'rescued' children were found to be fake during a random check by HT.

Police have, however, refuted the findings.

As pressure mounted in the government, chief minister Mahohar Lal Khattar promised to come clean on the issue.

"I got to know about the matter after (the) HT report and I will ensure an inquiry is conducted and a report is prepared in this regard," Khattar told HT on phone.

Additional chief secretary (home) Ram Nivas said the government will seek facts from the state police.

In a letter to the chief secretary, the NCPCR also sought a report from the state government within a month.

"We will conduct an inquiry into the entire issue as this is a serious matter. The rescue and rehabilitation of missing children should happen as per the prescribed laws as it is very clear

how to take such action, and what should be the methodology," NCPCR member Yashwant Jain said.

NCPCR chairperson Stuti Kacker described the alleged police malpractice as "unfortunate".

"It was shocking to know that there were so many loopholes in carrying out relief and rescue of children..." she told HT.

Director general of police KP Singh rubbished the HT report saying there are "there were no fake entries".


Asked about the letter he had written as DGP (crime) to Gurgaon police commissioner last year objecting to "false information", he said, "There was a lack of clarity on details of children... There was an internal problem related to accounting. It was a technical issue. There were no wrong entries."

The letter from Singh had said, "The wrong practice has corrupted the whole data and has created doubt about the excellent honest work done by some of the units. I am afraid the Government of India will not attach credence to any such corrupted information uploaded on the portal."

(With inputs from HTC, Delhi)


Hindustan Times, November 26, 2016, P. 8
(Child Rescue/ Missing Children)

Delhi Government launches Programme on
**DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION FOR
SCHOOL CHILDREN**



**EXPERIMENTING WITH DRUGS,
ENDANGERS FUTURE**

Campaign launch
by
Manish Sisodia
Deputy Chief Minister, Delhi



on 28th November 2016 at 9:30 AM
Venue: Rani Chennamma SKV, D-Block, Jahangirpuri, Delhi

Please join us in this campaign to make Delhi drug free

दिल्ली सरकार
आप की सरकार

Directorate of Education
Government of NCT of Delhi
Old Secretariat, Delhi-110054

दिल्ली सरकार
आप की सरकार

Hindustan Times, November 28, 2016, P. 5
(Child Abuse/ Drug Abuse)

सर्वे का कड़वा सच : दिल्ली, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा होती है बाल तस्करी मुश्किल में है बचपन, खतरे में भविष्य

माला दीक्षित, नई दिल्ली

बच्चे देश का भविष्य होते हैं। अगर देश के 43 लाख बच्चे बाल मजदूर करते हैं तो निश्चित तौर पर देश का बचपन मुश्किल में है और भविष्य खतरे में। 'मुश्किल परिस्थितियों में बच्चे' विषय पर किए गए सर्वे और परामर्श से पता चला है कि देश में 43 लाख बाल मजदूर हैं जिसमें सबसे ज्यादा 18 लाख अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। 75 फीसद राज्यों में बच्चों की तस्करी और लापता होना तीसरा मुख्य मुद्दा है। उत्तरी, दक्षिणी और पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के 19 राज्यों में बाल विवाह बढ़ी समस्या है। पूर्वी व उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में बच्चों का एड्स पीड़ित होना और नशाखोरी की समस्या है। उत्तरी क्षेत्र में बाल विवाह चिंता का विषय : गैर सरकारी संगठन प्लान इंडिया द्वारा देशभर में किए गए इस सर्वे और परामर्श की रिपोर्ट में देश के अलग-

अलग क्षेत्रों में मुश्किल में फंसे बच्चों की विभिन्न समस्याएं उल्लेखित की गई हैं। रिपोर्ट बताती है कि उत्तरी क्षेत्र में बाल विवाह गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। राजस्थान इसमें सबसे ऊपर है जहां 57.6 फीसद लड़कियों को शादी 18 वर्ष से कम आयु में हो जाती है। दूसरे नंबर पर उत्तर प्रदेश आता है जिसका 54.9 फीसद का अंकड़ा भी विचरित करने वाला है। हरियाणा में यह अंकड़ा 28 फीसद है।

बाल तस्करी बढ़ी समस्या : बाल मजदूर और बाल तस्करी भी सर्वे में बढ़ी समस्या के रूप में उभर कर सामने आई है। बाल मजदूरी का कारण तेजी से बढ़ता शहरीकरण और पलायन है। असंगठित क्षेत्र का बढ़ना और संगठित क्षेत्र का संकुचित होना भी कारण है। दिल्ली, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा बाल तस्करी होती है। सर्वे से पता चला कि बच्चों की तस्करी के संगठित अपराध भी होते हैं, जिसमें

भिक्षावृत्ति, अंग व्यापार शामिल है। बच्चों की तस्करी ज्यादातर आपदा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से होती है। इसे रोके जाने की जरूरत है, लेकिन हांसागत संसाधनों की कमी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में पुलिस में महिलाओं की कमी और लड़कियों के आश्रय गृहों की कमी है।

समाज में जागरूकता जरूरी : बाल यौन शोषण की समस्या को उजागर करते हुए रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इसे रोकने के लिए समाज में जागरूकता लाने की जरूरत है इसके बगैर कानून प्रभावी नहीं हो सकता।

ऐसे तैयार हुई रिपोर्ट : प्लान इंडिया ने यह रिपोर्ट तीन महीने तक 2000 सिविल सोसायटी संगठनों और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में रहने वाले बच्चों के साथ काम करने वाले सरकारी विभागों व संगठनों से परामर्श के निष्कर्ष पर तैयार की है। संगठन ने प्लान फार एवरी चाइल्ड पर आयोजित राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में पिछले सप्ताह यह रिपोर्ट जारी की।

प्लान इंडिया के सर्वे के आंकड़े

- देश में 43 लाख बाल मजदूर, अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में 18 लाख
- बच्चों की तस्करी यौन व्यापार और खेलों में काम के लिए की जाती है
- पंजाब और हरियाणा में बच्चे खेती से जुड़े काम करते हैं
- हर सैकेंड एक बच्चा किसी न किसी रूप में बाल यौन शोषण का शिकार होता है
- यौन शोषण के लिए 28 लाख लोगों की सालाना तस्करी होती है, इसमें से 40 फीसद बच्चे होते हैं

Dainik Jagran (H), November 28, 2016, P. 4

(Child Trafficking/ Survey Report)

बच्चों की मदद के लिए 'चाइल्ड एप जल्द'

जयपुर @ पत्रिका. चाइल्ड हेल्पलाइन और ऑनलाइन हेल्प के बाद अब प्रदेश में जल्द ही चाइल्ड एप लांच होने वाला है। इस एप की मदद से न केवल बच्चे मदद की गुहार लगा पाएंगे, बल्कि बड़े भी बच्चों की सहायता कर सकेंगे। एप के माध्यम से राजस्थान राज्य बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग अध्यक्ष मनन चतुर्वेदी खुद बच्चों से जुड़ी

रहेंगी। उन्होंने बताया कि बच्चे या बच्चों के लिए कोई भी व्यक्ति कभी भी संपर्क कर पाएगा। एप के लिए अलग से टीम गठित की गई है। एप से शिकायत मिलते ही टीम तुरंत उस नंबर पर संपर्क करेगी। सूचना देने वाले की पहचान गोपनीय रखी जाएगी। यह एप बच्चों की आवाज बनकर उभरेगा। दो-तीन माह में यह एप प्रदेशभर में लांच हो जाएगा।

एप से लगा पाएंगे मदद की गुहार

वर्तमान में मौजूद साधन	चाइल्ड हेल्पलाइन 1098	राष्ट्रीय बाल आयोग का ऑनलाइन पोर्टल - ई-पोक्सो
		राज्य बाल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर ऑनलाइन

ऐसे मिल सकेगी मदद

एप डाउनलोड होने के बाद मिसवॉल, मैसेज, फोटो-वीडियो, पीडीएफ के जरिए हेल्प ली जा सकेगी। बैनेस नहीं होने पर भी एप से मिसवॉल के अलावा पीडित बच्चों का वीडियो बनाकर भी एप पर अपलोड किया जा सकेगा। लैंग्वेज

प्रवाइन या अन्य किसी प्रकार से पीडित बच्चे भी शिकार्यत कर पाएंगे। यह बच्चों की तस्करी रोकने व गुमसुदा को ढूँढने का भी काम करेगा। अलग-अलग गृहों में रह रहे बच्चों की देखरेख भी हो पाएगी।

Rajasthan Patrika (H), November 30, 2016, P. 3

(Child Online App/ Child Protection)

क्रेच व डे केयर

में बच्चे को डाला है तो रखें यह ध्यान

■ नई दिल्ली।

मेट्रो सिटी और बड़े शहरों में लोगों की बिजी लाइफ में बच्चों के लिए समय नहीं होता। हसबैंड-वाइफ जब दोनों वर्किंग हों तो छोटे और दुधमुहे बच्चों के लिए मुश्किल होती है। इसलिए मां-बाप अपने बच्चों के लिए क्रेच या डे केयर केंद्रों का सहारा लेते हैं बच्चा डे-केयर में सुरक्षित है इसके लिए कुछ बातों का ध्यान रखना जरूरी है। वो भी तब जब बच्चों में क्रेच और डे केयर में आया द्वारा नन्हे मुन्नों के साथ जालिमाना हरकतें सामने आ रही हों।

लापरवाह न रहें : बच्चों को डेकेयर में डालने के बाद आपको बेपरवाह नहीं होना चाहिए। आज हम यह बताने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कैसे जानें क्रेच में आपके बच्चों के साथ सही सलूक किया जा रहा है या नहीं।

जांच-पड़ताल जरूर करें : सबसे पहले तो आप जिस भी डे केयर में बच्चों को रखने जा रहे हैं वहां की अच्छी तरह से जांच-पड़ताल कर लें। उस क्रेच की क्रेडिबिलिटी है या नहीं। उसके रिव्यूज कैसे हैं। इस बारे में जान लें।

■ दूसरा, ये भी ध्यान रखें कि उस क्रेच में कैमरे हैं या नहीं?

■ वहां का एन्वायर्नमेंट कैसा है?

■ मेल और फीमेल स्टाफ कितना है। इन छोटी-छोटी चीजों की जांच-पड़ताल करें।

डेली बेसिस पर ये करें : रोजाना बच्चा जब घर आए तो चैक करें उसके बदन पर कोई निशान तो नहीं है या फिर शरीर में कोई सूजन तो नहीं है।

■ बच्चे के बदलते बिहेवियर को ध्यान रखें। अगर आपका बच्चा बहुत एक्टिव है और अचानक अब गुमसुम रहने लगा है तो मतलब कुछ गड़बड़ है।

■ बच्चे से बातचीत करें और जानने की कोशिश करें कि क्रेच में या स्कूल में उसे कोई तकलीफ तो नहीं है।

■ बच्चे से रोजाना बात करें और उसने दिनभर क्रेच में क्या किया ये जानें।

के कैमरे के जरिए आप बच्चे पर नजर रख पाएं।

बच्चे की बातें ना करें इग्नोर : अगर आपका बच्चा चार-पांच साल का है तो उसकी बात सुनें। उसे सपोर्ट करें। बच्चे की बातों को इग्नोर ना करें। बच्चे को कॉन्फिडेंस में लेकर बात करें। अगर बच्चा बार-बार कहता है कि दीदी मारती है या फिर कोई क्रेच में तंग करता है, डराता है या बच्चे को कहीं दर्द है तो बच्चों की इन बातों को बिल्कुल इग्नोर ना करें।

बच्चे को कॉन्फिडेंस में लें : आप भी बच्चे से बीच-बीच में बात करते रहें। कि कैसा माहौल है क्रेच का? क्या डे डेयर पसंद आ रहा है या नहीं? बच्चे को महसूस करवाएं कि आप उसके साथ हैं और कोई उसको कुछ कहेगा तो आप उसे डाटेंगे। इससे बच्चे का कॉन्फिडेंस बढ़ेगा और बच्चा मन की बातें कहेगा। बच्चे को बताएं कि हम आपके साथ हैं, जो भी आपको तंग करता है तो हम आपके साथ हैं।

क्रेच में जाने से पहले : क्रेच में जाने से पहले बच्चे को समझाएं कि अगर आपको कोई तंग कर रहा है तो आप चिल्लाओं, किसी की हेल्प मांगें। चुप मत रहा। अपने प्राइवेट पार्ट को किसी को टच ना करने दें।

■ एजेंसी



Rashtriya Sahara (H), November 28, 2016, P. 16
(Child Protection/ Child Care Centre)

कब मिटेगा बालश्रम का कलंक

मुद्रा

■ रीता सिंह

यह बेहद चिंतनीय है कि देश में 43 लाख बाल मजदूर हैं जिसमें सबसे अधिक 18 लाख उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। यह खुलासा 'मुश्किल परिस्थितियों में बच्चे' विषय पर आधारित प्लान इंडिया के सर्वे और परामर्श रिपोर्ट से उद्घाटित हुआ है जो एक तरह से देश के माथे पर कलंक जैसा है। इस सर्वे व परामर्श रिपोर्ट में बाल मजदूरों के अलावा उनसे जुड़े अन्य पहलुओं पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है जिसमें कई तरह की समस्याओं का जिक्र है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि तस्करी, लापता होना, बाल विवाह एवं उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में एड्स पीड़ित होना बच्चों की मुख्य समस्याएं हैं। यह स्थिति तब है जब देश में बच्चों को बाल मजदूरी के अलावा अन्य कई तरह की समस्याओं से बचाने के लिए प्रयास हो रहे हैं और सख्त कानून का प्रावधान है। अभी पिछले वर्ष ही केंद्र सरकार ने बाल-श्रम कानून में भारी बदलाव के जरिये कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने, रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करने और कारोबार के अनुकूल माहौल निर्मित करने की दिशा में ज़ोर पहल करते हुए बाल श्रम (प्रतिबंध और नियमन) संशोधन विधेयक 2012 को मंजूरी दी थी। इसके लिए उसने बाल श्रम अधिनियम (प्रतिबंध और नियमन) 1986 में कई प्रमुख बदलाव किए। मसलन किशोरी (14 से 18 वर्ष की उम्र) के काम को नई परिभाषा तय की गई और बच्चों से खतरनाक कामों को कराना प्रतिबंधित किया गया। इस कानून का उल्लंघन रोकने के लिए सरकार ने नियोक्ताओं के खिलाफ कड़े दंड प्रावधानों का प्रस्ताव भी किया गया।

मसलन अगर कोई पहली बार इस कानून का उल्लंघन करता है तो उसे छह महीने की कैद और 20 हजार से 50 हजार रुपये का जुर्माना देना पड़ सकता है। सरकार ने इस कानून को सशक्त बनाने के लिए संशोधनों में प्रतिबंध की आयु को अनिवार्य शिक्षा कानून, 2009 के तहत निर्धारित आयु से जोड़ दिया, ताकि उम्र की आड़ में कोई नियोक्ता बच्चों का शोषण न कर सके। इसमें इस बात का भी प्रावधान किया गया कि स्कूली शिक्षा के समय बच्चा विज्ञापन, फिल्म टेलीविजन धारावाहिकों या किसी मनोरंजन या किसी खेल गतिविधियों में काम कर सके। संशोधन में सामाजिक ताने-बाने और सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिस्थितियों का भरपूर ध्यान रखा गया। इसलिए कि देश में बड़े पैमाने पर बच्चे कृषि कार्य व कारीगरी में अपनी माता-पिता की मदद करते हैं और साथ ही उनसे काम भी सोखते हैं। सरकार को यह पहल देश के उन करोड़ों बाल श्रमिकों के



समझा जा सकता है कि जब देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में ही बच्चों पर होने वाले अत्याचार थम नहीं रहे हैं, तो देश के बाकी हिस्सों में क्या होता होगा

लिए उम्मीद को फिराया वनी जो बाल श्रमिकों के रूप में ज़ासदीपूर्ण जीवन गुजारने को विवश हैं।

गर देश में बाल मजदूरी का अभिशाप मिट नहीं रहा है तो इसका मूल कारण यह है कि कानून का पालन नहीं हो रहा है। गौर करें तो देश में बाल श्रम को रोकने के लिए पहले से भी देरों कानून हैं, लेकिन हालात में गुणात्मक सुधार देखने को नहीं मिल रहा है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 23 और 24 में स्पष्ट व्यवस्था है कि मानव तस्करी व बलात् श्रम के अलावा 14 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों को कारखानों और जोखिम भरे कार्यों में नहीं लगाया जा सकता, लेकिन यह सच्चाई है कि हर छोटे-बड़े कारखानों में 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों से काम लिया जा रहा है। 1976 का बंधुआ मजदूरी उन्मूलन एक्ट भी बच्चों को संरक्षण प्रदान करता है, लेकिन इसका भी ज़रूरत दुरुपयोग होता है। इसके अलावा भारत सरकार के श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय ने भी 16 खतरनाक व्यवसायों एवं 65 खतरनाक प्रक्रियाओं में 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों को रोजगार देने पर रोक लगा रखा है।

संविधान का अनुच्छेद 15 (3) राज्य को बच्चों एवं महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण के लिए अधिकार देता है। अनुच्छेद 21 (ए) के तहत राज्यों के लिए 6 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को अनिवार्य तथा मुफ्त शिक्षा देना कानूनी रूप से बाध्यकारी है। अनुच्छेद 24 में बाल श्रम को प्रतिबंधित तथा गैर कानूनी कहा गया है। अनुच्छेद 39 (ई) के तहत बच्चों की रक्षा व स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था करना राज्य की कानूनी बाध्यता है। इसी तरह 39 (एफ) के मुताबिक बच्चों के विकास के लिए आवश्यक सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना राज्य की

नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन सच्चाई है कि इन प्रावधानों के बाद भी संविधान और कानून की ध्वजियां उड़ाई जा रही हैं। नतीजा सामने है। करोड़ों बच्चे श्रमिक के रूप में जीवन गुजारने को विवश हैं। खेत-खलिहानों से लेकर शहर-बाजार हर छोटे-बड़े दुकानों पर बच्चों को काम करते देखा जा सकता है। अनुमान के मुताबिक देश में इस समय सवा करोड़ से अधिक बाल श्रमिक मौजूद हैं। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग भी स्वीकार चुका है कि उसके पास बालश्रम के हजारों मामले दर्ज हैं, लेकिन आश्चर्य है कि इन सबके बावजूद भी बालश्रम पर रोक नहीं लग पा रहा है और न ही इसके लिए जिम्मेदार दौधियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई हो रही है। नतीजतन बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या बढ़ रही है और समाजद्विही तत्वों का हौसला बूलंद होता जा रहा है।

विडंबना यह है कि बच्चों का इस्तेमाल सिर्फ बाल श्रम में ही नहीं, बल्कि वेश्यावृत्ति, पोर्नोग्राफी जैसे घृणित कार्यों में भी हो रहा है। एक जिम्मेदार राष्ट्र और संवेदनशील समाज के लिए यह स्थिति शर्मनाक है। कुछ वर्ष पहले सीबीआई ने दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट के समक्ष तथ्य पेश करते हुए कहा था कि देश में बच्चों का अपहरण करने वाले कड़े गैंग सक्रिय हैं। सदस्यों की संख्या भी बताई, लेकिन विडंबना है कि इन अराजक तत्वों और संगठनों की रीढ़ अभी तक तोड़ी नहीं जा सकी है। नतीजा नए-नए संगठन अस्तित्व में आ रहे हैं। आंकड़े पर विश्वास करें तो आज भारत 14 साल से कम उम्र के सबसे ज्यादा बाल श्रमिकों वाला देश बन चुका है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के मुताबिक दुनिया भर में तकरीबन बीस करोड़ से अधिक बच्चे जोखिम भरे कार्य करते हैं जिनमें सर्वाधिक संख्या भारतीय बच्चों की ही है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र की संस्था यूनिसेफ के मुताबिक विश्व में करीब दस करोड़ से अधिक 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र की लड़कियां विभिन्न खतरनाक उद्योग-धंधों में काम कर रही हैं। एक आंकड़े के मुताबिक देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में ही सरकार के नाक के नीचे लाखों बच्चे श्रमिक, धरतू नीकर और भिखारी के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। समझा जा सकता है कि जब देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में ही बच्चों पर होने वाले अत्याचार थम नहीं रहे हैं तो देश के बाकी हिस्सों में क्या होता होगा।

अगर केंद्र और राज्य सरकारें नहीं चेतती हैं तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब देशद्रोही ताकतें बच्चों का इस्तेमाल आतंकवादी और विध्वंसक गतिविधियों में करेंगी। ज़रूरत आज इस बात की है कि केंद्र व राज्य सरकारें इस मसले पर संवेदनशीलता दिखाएं। बालश्रम में लगे बच्चों की शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य को लेकर ठोस कदम उठाएं। आपराधिक तत्वों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई करें। सरकार के अलावा समाज और स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं की भी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वे बालश्रम को रोकने के लिए आगे आएँ। सिर्फ सरकार के कंधे पर बाल श्रम रोकने की जिम्मेदारी डालकर निश्चित नहीं हुआ जा सकता।

(लेखिका स्वतंत्र टिप्पणीकार हैं)

Dainik Jagran (H), November 29, 2016, P. 9

(Child Labour/ Child Protection)

1.2 Role of Civil Society/Statutory Bodies/Civil Society Initiative (Police Welfare Society/ Specially Abled Children)

Police welfare society organises event to encourage children to support kids

HT Correspondent

■ htreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Police Families Welfare Society (PFWS) organized an inter-district cultural competition on Saturday at KD Jadhav Hall, IGI Stadium.

The event, titled Tarana, was a part of the society's social initiative, Wazeefa — a scholarship programme to support children with special needs, academic and sports achievers.

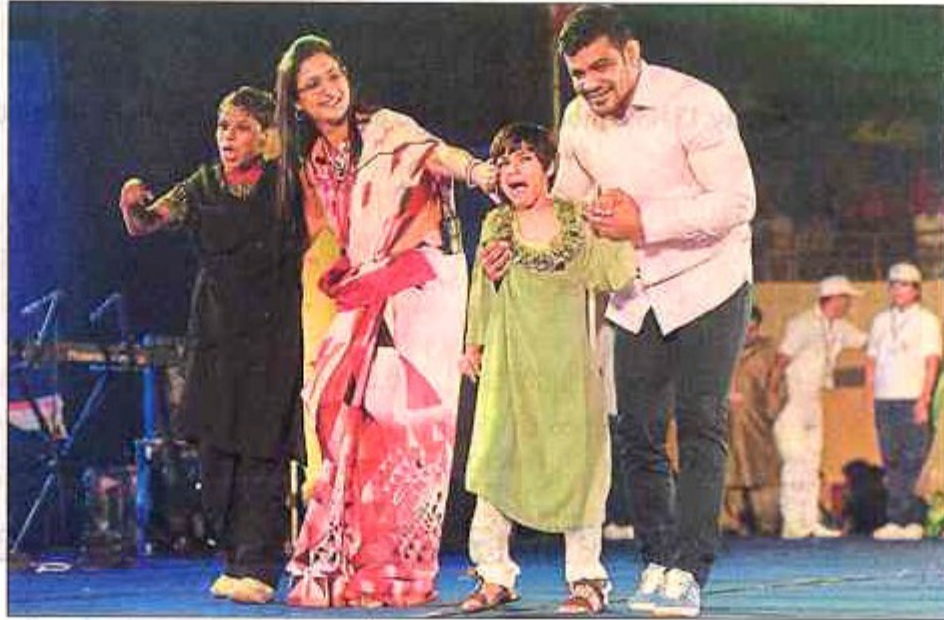
Various cultural competitions was organised in which members of the police personnel's families participated.

The event was inaugurated by Delhi Police Commissioner Alok Kumar Verma.

Children, youth and adults from 11 police districts participated in classical, folk and contemporary dance competitions. Other activities included singing and skit or mime acts with social messages.

The event concluded with the felicitation of participants and support staff.

Shefali Verma, president of Police Families Welfare Society, concluded the day by applauding the efforts of police families, staff and officers of the



■ Olympian wrestler Sushil Kumar (right) walks the ramp with specially-abled children and an organiser at a Police Families Welfare Society event on Saturday. VIRENDRA SINGH GOSAIN/HT PHOTO

Delhi Police.

"It was satisfying to see the successful efforts of making the children, youth and adults of families compete with each other for various events. It has certainly enhanced the confidence and developed the sense

of oneness among everyone," she said.

Guests at the event included singer Kailash Kher, BJP MP from Northeast Delhi and popular Bhojpuri singer Manoj Tiwari. Fashion icon Ritu Beri, wrestler and Olympian Sushil

Kumar and cricketer Shikhar Dhawan also attended the event to support the society's cause, the organisers said.

Kher, Tiwari, Sushil Kumar and Dhawan also walked the ramp with the children to encourage them.

Hindustan Times, November 13, 2016, P. 6
(Police Welfare Society/ Specially Abled Children)

1.3 Education/Education System (CBSE Boards Exams/ SCERT/ Quality Education/ Children with Special needs/ Census Report/ School Admissions/ EWS Category/ National Education Day/ Baseline Test/ CAGE Recommendations/ Cyber Crimes/Awareness Programme/ No Books/ Study Camps/ Deworming Programme/ School Drop-Outs/ Online Education Status/ Right to Education/ NCPDR)

Govt mulling re-introduction of class X CBSE exam: Javadekar

NEW DELHI, Nov 10: The Government is thinking of re-introducing compulsory class X board examination but if such a decision is taken, it will only be applied from the next academic year, HRD minister Prakash Javadekar today said.

"I want to start CBSE tenth board exams because all other

students, other than CBSE are appearing for Board exams. But for CBSE, it is an option. So why?" Javadekar said while speaking at an interaction organised by FICCI.

The minister added that he got a lot of queries including from mediapersons, who also said they have children study-

ing in CBSE schools and with March approaching they would need time to prepare.

Javadekar said that the government is also planning to bring in a new system under which educational institutions are regulated.

He added that apart from NAAC ratings, the ranking of

the educational institution in the HRD ministry's NIRF rankings will be taken into consideration to grade them.

He said that for the best institutes there will be maximum autonomy and minimum regulation, for the next category there will be a balance of autonomy and regulation. — PTI

The Assam Tribune, November 11, 2016, P. 12
(CBSE Boards Exams/ Education System)

42 pc govt teachers in Nagaland untrained

CORRESPONDENT

DIMAPUR, Nov 10: Forty-two per cent of around 24,000 government teachers in Nagaland are untrained while 15 per cent of government schools numbering 172 primary and middle schools are being run by single teachers.

This was disclosed by Nagaland Minister for School Education and SCERT Yitachu while addressing a national seminar on "quality teacher education: issues and challenges of two year B.Ed programme" at Meriema campus of Nagaland University. This has been a major stumbling block to provide quality education, Yitachu said.

He also said it would take 10 to 15 years to train up all untrained teachers since the current intake for B.Ed course

in the State is less than 1,000 annually. The Minister said it is a serious matter that recruitment of unqualified teachers in Education department has become a source to solve the unemployment issue, compromising the careers of students.

He also lamented that though Right to Education (RTE) Act of the Central Government has improved infrastructures besides upgrading and opening of new schools, the enrolment in 622 schools in the State were below 30 students.

Yitachu also expressed concern that the No Detention Policy has affected the education system in the State, where students get promoted to higher classes despite their dismal performance. In order to tackle the issues, particularly to provide quality education, he said the State

Government has taken the initiative to train the untrained teachers, wherein in-service teachers are given B.Ed training.

Despite the need for more institutions to accommodate in-service teachers to be trained, he said the government would not be able to encourage opening of more B.Ed colleges in the State, keeping in mind that institutions would only become commercialised and not focussed on imparting quality training.

Dean, Faculty of Education, SV University, Andhra Pradesh Prof PA Reddy, in his keynote address, maintained that in order to sustain growth and development, quality education was a must and which placed great responsibility at the hands of teachers. He, however, added that the goal could only be achieved with trained teachers.

The Assam Tribune, November 11, 2016, P. 10
(SCERT/ Quality Education)

27% differently-abled kids have never been to school: Census

Ajoke Tikku

• atikku@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Nearly 2.6 million disabled children either did not see the inside of a school or had to drop out, a report on the 2011 census released on Monday said.

The report said only four million — 61% of India's 6.6 million disabled population in the 5-19 age-group — were studying in an educational institution in 2011.

The proportion of children studying in a school was higher for the total population by 10

THE LACK OF ACCESS TO EDUCATION FOR THE DISABLED IS ALSO REFLECTED IN LOWER LITERACY RATES FOR THEM

percentage points (71%).

Of the rest, 27% (1.75 million) children with special needs never attended any school, while 12% (0.8 million) had dropped out of school.

The census report said the proportion of disabled chil-

dren, who had never attended any educational institution, was the highest among people with multiple disability (54.4%), followed by mental illness (50.3%) and mental retardation (41.2%). Persons with any other disability (17.7%) show the least percentage.

Worldwide, the International Disability and Development Consortium report said about 32.2 million school-age children with disabilities were kept out of the classroom.

The lack of access to education for the disabled is also

reflected in lower literacy rates for them.

Across all age groups, the census report said the literacy rate among the disabled (which had increased from 49% in 2001 to 54.5% in 2011) was much lower than the overall literacy rate of 74%.

At 68%, the census has also reported a higher literacy rate for disabled in urban areas than in rural areas (49%).

Also, the difference in the literacy rate between males and females is wider in rural than in urban areas.

LOST CHILDHOOD

■ Only four million — 61% of India's 6.6 million disabled population in the 5-19 age-group — were studying in an educational institution in 2011

■ The report said the proportion of disabled children, who had never attended any educational institution, was the highest among people with multiple disability.

Hindustan Times, November 11, 2016, P. 8
(Children with Special Needs/ Census Report)

COMPUTERISED DRAW OF LOTS FOR EWS/DG CATEGORY ADMISSIONS

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

New Delhi, 10 November

Introducing a new online portal, Delhi government today said it is going to conduct computerized draw of lots for the EWS/DG Category admissions at the entry level for the session 2016-17. The new portal was designed in-house.

Delhi government has taken the EWS/DG Category admissions as one of the prime concerns and with a view to bring a systemic change in the admission procedure of EWS/DG category, a complete online portal was designed in-house and computerized draw of lots system was implemented in a very

short time for the EWS/DG Category admissions at the entry level for the session 2016-17.

For the last five years, Private Unaided Recognized Schools have been admitting children under EWS/DG category by conducting draw of lots manually. Though the Directorate of Education has been issuing detailed guidelines/ instructions every year for conduct of EWS/DG Category students and observers used to be appointed for each & every school for conduct of such manual lottery process.

For this online admission process, 1,159 schools recognized under DSEAR, 1973 were considered and a total of 28,193 EWS/DG vacancies were declared at the beginning by the respective schools on the online module of the department which was based on the total estimated seats. And for these EWS/DG category seats, 73,059 online applications were received by the department.

The Statesman, November 11, 2016, P. 4
(School Admissions/ EWS Category)

Education is the means to empowerment. In addition to spreading education, let us look at quality of education. Let us expand our focus from schooling to learning.

Narendra Modi

National Education Day


‘सबको शिक्षा-अच्छी शिक्षा’

To commemorate the Birth Anniversary of

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

A great freedom fighter, eminent educationist and the first Education Minister of India

11 November 1888 – 22 February 1958

 Ministry of Human Resource Development
Government of India

devp 21201/13/0029/1617

Hindustan Times, November 11, 2016, P. 17
(National Education Day/ Education)

New readers make slow, steady progress

CHUNAUTI 2018 School says reading skill in kids improves, govt to evaluate results to see if mission accomplished

Mariyam Alavi
mariyam.alavi@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: The deadline set by the Delhi government to enable all children in its schools to read and write at the basic level draws to an end on Monday. Though the government and some teachers said the scheme has worked, the picture will become clear only by this month-end, when results of final assessments are collated.

When the deadline was set on September 30, many claimed that no concrete results would be achieved in such a short span, but many teachers have claimed they did make some progress. HT spoke to teachers, and government officials to study the impact the scheme had on the ground.

In July 2016, about two lakh students of Class 6 from 1,011 schools under the Directorate of Education (DoE) were surveyed and it was found that 74% could not read a paragraph from their Hindi textbook, while 46% could not read a simple story prescribed for Class 2 students. Their English language and Math skills were no better.

The government then undertook the Chunauti Mission 2018, which aimed to curb the dropout rate and improve the quality of education.

Schools conducted baseline tests, which examined students' oral and reading skills in Hindi and English and tested their Math skills, on September 30. The students were regrouped into readers and non readers by October 3 on the basis of the tests. A plan to pay special attention to non readers was put in place.

The teachers and principal at the Shaheed Hemu Kalani Sarvodaya Bal Vidyalaya, claim of the 59 non readers in classes 6 to 8, all except 7-10 improved.

"I had 12 students in my class, of which three were beginners. They couldn't identify the letters

of the alphabet," claimed Vishnu Kumar, the class teacher of Class 8 non reader Nishtha section.

Similarly, Vandana Verma, who handles the Class 6 non reader section, said she had 15 students. "After a lot of attention, special exercises and hard work, all my students have shown some progress," said Verma.

"Ali Raza is my star student. He is an Afghan, who could not even identify characters when he first came in. He can now read whole sentences and complex paragraphs," said Verma.

The school officials maintain their work was no cakewalk. "The first week was the hardest. We had to start from scratch and teach them the letters of the alphabet, and ensure that they recognised and understood maatras," said Verma.

Some said this is a task well begun. "Something had to be done. If we hadn't taken a pledge when we did, nobody would have. It is a big task but even if a few students benefit from the new scheme, is it not worth it?" said Saumya Gupta, director, DoE.

While the results at Shaheed Hemu Kalani Sarvodaya Bal Vidyalaya sound promising, others claim it is too good to be true. "Literacy is not a mechanical exercise. Reading is not a skill that you can learn in a few weeks. It is a cognitive and linguistic practice that requires that you not only decode the letters and the words, but also be able to understand its complexity and meaning," claimed Janaki Rajan, professor at Jamia Millia Islamia.

DoE director said though schools have been tracking the progress of students by conducting tests every week, the government will independently reassess all the students after Children's Day. "We will try to ascertain schools claims of progress. We should have definite data by the end of November," said Gupta.



Teachers at a school at Mustafabad in North East Delhi.

SONU MEHTA/HT FILE PHOTO

they say

Literacy is not a mechanical exercise. Reading is not a skill that you can learn in a few weeks. It is a cognitive and linguistic practice.

JANAKI RAJAN, professor Jamia Millia Islamia

If we hadn't taken a pledge when we did, nobody would have. It is a big task but even if a few students benefit... is it not worth it?

SAUMYA GUPTA, director, DoE

Hindustan Times, November 14, 2016, P. 4
(Reading Skills/ Education)

A NON READER TURNS READER

In October, 13-year-old Kunal Kumar, was unable to read simple words in Hindi, let alone complex sentences. However, with hard work and a roadmap prepared by teachers, Kunal can now understand full sentences.



• The Delhi govt plans to curb the dropout rate and improve the quality of education. RAVI CHOUDHARY/HT FILE

Week 1 After the baseline tests conducted on 30 September at his school, the Shaheed Hemu Kalani Sarvodaya Bal Vidyalaya, it was found that though the Class 8 student grader could identify the different letters of the Hindi alphabet, he could not differentiate between maatras. "I used to get stuck when I read. I could not differentiate between the shorter 'a' sound and the longer 'aa' vowels," he said. Kunal's world was turned upside down when he was moved from the high achiever's Pratibha section, to the non reader Nishtha section. "I was very upset in the beginning, I cried a lot," he said.

During the first week, his new teacher, Vishnu Kumar, took them through simple exercises and activities to understand where each kid stood. Kunal said during this week, the teacher mainly engaged students using games and other activities.

Week 2 Things got a little tougher for Kunal during the second week. "We started looking at words that used maatras. This is where I started experiencing some difficulty," he claimed.

Week 3 The students are tested every week to check their progress but during the third week, the teacher conducted multiple tests and dedicated the week to revision. "This also gave us a chance to clear any doubts we may have had," he said.

Week 4 The students were made to read whole sentences and then asked to identify and note down words they found difficult. "This week I was able to read an entire sentence, with words that even had maatras in it. 'Ravi ki nayi cycle aayi.' (Ravi's got a new bicycle)," said Kunal.

Week 5 Students were taught to read paragraphs and with progress, the workload also increased. "We used to have to write five pages as homework, almost daily," said Kunal.

Week 6 The last week, before the November 14 deadline, the students were not only asked to read paragraphs, but also to write short paragraphs. "We had 5-10 pages of homework almost every day," Kunal said. Kunal can now read entire paragraphs with ease, and will demonstrate his prowess with great enthusiasm to anyone who is willing to listen. "I have a lot more homework now. But that does not matter... Then I can go back to my old class, and my old friends," he said.

Kunal's pride in his progress is evident from his enthusiasm to share his story.

Hindustan Times, November 14, 2016, P. 4
(Quality Education/ Baseline Test)

Education panel recommends skill training from Class 3

Neelam Pandey

neelam.pandey@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: A Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) sub-committee on skill and technical education has recommended introducing vocational courses from class 3 to ensure that school students undergo skill training from an early age.

The committee also mooted developing laboratories at primary schools to motivate students in this regard. The report was discussed at a meeting of CABE - the highest advisory body on

education for the central and state governments - last month.

Besides this, the body recommended collating a list of skills vis-à-vis the regions they are required in, and integrating them with the education system. "During deliberations, the sub-committee made a number of suggestions, including the introduction of vocational education from the third standard. Also, it was suggested that state-of-the-art labs be developed even at the primary school level to motivate them," said a source.

Many members also highlight-

ed the need to focus on vocational education pertaining to skill sectors relevant to the states.

Other recommendations made by the sub-committee included training teachers, keeping the needs of the industry in mind. It also suggested ways to ensure that training in the agriculture sector reaches the backward sections of society.

Sources further said the National Institute of Open Schooling is planning to introduce vocational education in class 12 with three vocational subjects, besides one language

and one foundation subject.

The committee stressed on the importance of infusing the existing skill education and technical education courses in both school and higher-education levels at academic institutes. It also recommended giving parents a say in picking entrepreneurship training courses for students.

"Teachers should play the role of a mentor, and help students pick the learning or entrepreneurship training of their choice in conjunction with their parents at parent-teacher meets," said a senior official.

CABE RECOMMENDATIONS

- Set up state-of-the-art labs at primary schools to motivate students
- Prepare region-wise list of skills for integration into education system
- Train teachers with the needs of the industry in mind
- Agricultural training for socio-economically backward students
- Giving parents a say in pick-
- ing entrepreneurship training courses for students
- Teachers should play the role of a mentor, and help students pick the learning or entrepreneurship training of their choice
- Infuse the existing skill education and technical education courses in both school and higher-education levels

Hindustan Times, November 15, 2016, P. 9
(CABE Recommendations/ Education System)

Fun, games, essays: Schools find ways to make kids read

READING EVENTS HT spent a day at a Sarvodaya school to see how students are reading

A Mariyam Alavi
a.marvi@indiatimes.com

NEW DELHI: Government-run schools around Delhi celebrated what they said was a successful campaign to enable students to read by Children's Day under the government's Chunnauti 2018 mission by hosting reading events on Tuesday.

Schools held special sessions for students, including fun activities, games and exercises using the 'play-way' method to teach students.

Hindustan Times visited a reading event at Sarvodaya Vidyalaya in Jor Bagh and tracked the day's activities.

"We have had a full, but fun day planned for the students. Activities started from 9 am and will last until 2 pm," said H Akhtar, vice-principal. "We tried to make the day as much fun as possible to help motivate students to study more. They should think of studying and reading as something they want to do, not something they have to do," said Vandana Jha, the mentor teacher.



Students Sarvodaya Vidyalaya in Jor Bagh take part in activities.

HANDOUT

For the reading event, all non-readers of VI-VIII grades were assembled in the auditorium and they were collectively assigned tasks and activities. The activities included an extempore essay writing session. "We divided the class into groups of 3-4, and gave them each a topic from their daily life. These included mobile phones, pollution, Mahatma Gandhi, gardens, etc. We asked

to write at least 10 sentences on these topics, and read them out to the class. We gave them charts and sketch pens," said Jha.

"The students did make some spelling mistakes. But they were at least able to think creatively," she said. Jha, along with the guest teachers that handle the non-reader sections - Jitendra Ahlawat, and Pankaj Kumar Pal - organised games and helped

choreograph a small skit that highlighted how the campaign benefited students.

Students said how they improved their reading skills. "Initially I could only read small words," said Pankaj Singh Bhandari, a VI grade student who aspires to become a soldier like his grandfather in the future. "But now I can even read the advanced stories fluently."

Students like Bhandari, who have shown great progress, were awarded at these reading events. Of the 41 students identified as non-readers at the Sarvodaya Vidyalaya in Jor Bagh, at least nine have progressed to reading advanced stories.

10 can now read short stories, nine can read and comprehend paragraphs and 11 can decipher words, as per their tally on November 5.

Manish Sisodia, education minister, who had dropped by for a 'surprise' visit, said that based on the self-reported results he is led to believe that the campaign has worked. "The extra classes have worked," he said.

Hindustan Times, November 16, 2016, P. 5
(Education/ Chunnauti 2018/ Reading Event)

Students in 800 schools to get lessons in using Facebook, WhatsApp safely

SAFETY DRIVE Delhi Police prepares 16-minute presentation to create awareness among kids about cyber crimes

HT Correspondent
a.htreporters@indiatimes.com

NEW DELHI: A team of crime branch officers will go to schools across the city to educate students about protecting themselves from falling prey to cyber crimes.

Armed with a 16-minute presentation, the officers have tied up with computer teachers at schools. The presentation has already started at a few schools and over the next few months, the police plans to cover around 800 schools in the city.

Among the many lessons on cyber safety, the presentation includes the use of Facebook, WhatsApp and downloading apps from the internet. In the audio-visual presentation, the students are taught about the privacy settings on Facebook and ways of ensuring that the photographs and videos uploaded by them are not misused.

Special commissioner of police (crime) Taj Hasan said the



Among the many lessons on cyber safety, the presentation includes the use of Facebook, WhatsApp and downloading apps.

presentation across all city schools is to create awareness and ensure children don't end up as victims. "Children use the Internet today but many are unaware about how mischievous elements can misuse innocent minds. After tying up with the computer teachers, the presentation is being shown to all students so that they know the

basic steps to guard themselves."

To ensure that photographs uploaded by the students are not misused by pornographic websites, the students through the presentations are taught safe ways of settings on Facebook. Apart from Facebook, there is also a chapter on Whatsapp.

Following cases of display pic-

Children use the internet today but many are unaware about how mischievous elements can misuse innocent minds. After tying up with the computer teachers, the presentation is being shown to all students so that they know the basic steps to guard themselves.

TAJ HASAN, Special commissioner of police (crime)

tures which are uploaded from Whatsapp, police are teaching the different ways of restricting unknown person from viewing one's Whatsapp display photographs.

"The presentation is a simple guide for all students who use mobile phones and laptops. It includes simple steps to protect data from getting hacked. Children are targeted by paedophiles and terror recruits. If students follow the presentation, they will be much safer in the virtual space," said an officer.

The presentation also has four short movies and an explainer on how any student can identify sexual predators or dubious

websites and inform the police with evidence of the websites or users without having to visit the police station.

Ameeta Mulla Wattal, principal of Springdales, Pusa Road, welcomed the initiative. "In our school we have such workshops held by cyber experts from time to time. When an authority such as the police department holds such initiatives, there is more seriousness. Because kids are connected to the Internet today, it can sometimes be a menace. Apart from the police, schools which do not have any workshop should also get cyber experts and talk to students because it is very important today."

Hindustan Times, November 21, 2016, P. 5
(Education/ Cyber Crimes/ Awareness Programme)

सुखाड़िया विवि...

बच्चों के लिए लिखें सरल, आकर्षक, मनोरंजक

बच्चों के लिए कैसे सीखें पर राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

उदयपुर . बचपन से प्यारा पावन और कुछ नहीं हो सकता। आज बच्चों से ज्यादा माता-पिता को भी सीखने की आवश्यकता है। बच्चों के लिए जो भी लिखें सरल, आकर्षक, मनोरंजक हो। बच्चों को कमरे से बाहर निकाल कर नहीं, उन्हें सामने बिठा कर लिखेंगे तो शायद बचपन को साहित्य में अधिक उकेर पाएंगे। यह बात बाल साहित्यकार भगवतलाल व्यास ने सुखाड़िया विश्वविद्यालय के



कार्यशाला में उपस्थित विषय विशेषज्ञ।

पत्रिका

पत्रिकारिता विभाग की ओर से बच्चों के लिए कैसे लिखें विषयक राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार में कही। उन्होंने कहा कि बातों को दोहराएं नहीं। बच्चों को जो भी सीख देनी है कथानक से दें। अभिभावक बच्चों से प्यार करें मगर शाबाश, बेरी गुड, वेलडन शब्दों को बहुत सस्ते में भी

इस्तेमाल नहीं करें। बच्चों को बच्चा ही रहने दें, उन्हें समय से पहले बड़ा नहीं बनाएं। विभागाध्यक्ष डॉ. कुंजन आचार्य ने कहा कि एकल परिवार व्यवस्था पनपने से बच्चे कार्टून की तरफ अधिक आकर्षित हो रहे हैं। जो संस्कार शब्दों के जरिए दिए जा सकते हैं। गेम, इंटरनेट, ऑडियो

वीडियो नहीं दे सकते हैं।

बचपन का मोह तो ईश्वर को भी

डॉ. आशीष सिसोदिया ने शोध पत्र वाचन में बताया कि बचपन का मोह ईश्वर भी नहीं छोड़ पाते हैं। बचपन ही उन्हें पृथ्वी पर जन्म लेने के लिए बाध्य कर देता है। गोस्वामी तुलसीदास रामायण में बालकांड लिखा। सूरदास अपने पदों में श्रीकृष्ण की बाल लीलाओं को बंधन अनुराग के साथ वर्णित किया। उन्होंने सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान सहित अन्य साहित्यकारों की बाल रचनाओं से बचपन की निश्चलता और उसके आनंद पर प्रकाश डाला।

वृद्धों के सान्निध्य में मिलते हैं संस्कार

बाल साहित्यकार रामेन्द्र ने कहा कि दादी की गोद में अक्सर बच्चों की आंखें जब चमक उठती हैं तो किसी न किसी कृति का सृजन कर देती है। वृद्धों के सान्निध्य से ही बच्चों को संस्कार मिलते हैं। वृद्धों के सान्निध्य में बच्चों को सहेजें। बचपन जीवन का सबसे सुखनुमा समय होता है। बच्चों का सहज विकास होने दें। बाल मैगजीन की सम्पादक द्विजेंद्र ने कहा कि बाल साहित्य लेखन सरल नहीं है। मैं बेहतरीन सम्पादन तो करता हूँ, लेकिन मौखिक बाल रचना आज तक नहीं लिख पाया। डीन पीजी प्रो. सीमा मलिक, प्रो. दिग्विजय भटनागर भी बतौर अतिथि उपस्थित रही।

Rajasthan Patrika (H), November 23, 2016, P. 4

(Education Training/ Education)

बिन बस्ता, खेल-खेल में पढ़ेंगे बच्चे पीके दास ने 'ज्वायफुल एक्टिविटीज' कार्यक्रम का किया उद्घाटन

जौद, 26 नवंबर (हम)

शिक्षा विभाग के अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव पीके दास ने कहा कि बच्चे खेल-खेल में विद्या हासिल करें इसके लिए स्कूलों में हर शनिवार ज्वायफुल एक्टिविटीज शुरू की गई है। अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव ने जिलेभर से कार्यक्रम में पहुंचे स्कूलों के प्रधानाचार्यों व मुख्य अध्यापकों से कहा कि राज्य सरकार स्कूलों शिक्षा पर इस वर्ष 12 हजार 400 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करेगी।

उन्होंने कहा कि हर साल इस तरह के खर्च में 30 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी होती है। ज्वायफुल एक्टिविटीज से विद्यार्थी खेल-खेल में बहुत कुछ सीख जायेंगे। विद्यार्थी और शिक्षक को एक-दूसरे को समझने का भी मौका मिलेगा। राजकीय कन्या



जौद में शनिवार को हुए कार्यक्रम में स्वरूपी बच्चों के साथ शिक्षा विभाग के अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव पीके दास।

वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय में ज्वायफुल एक्टिविटीज कार्यक्रम के उद्घाटन अवसर पर अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव ने शनिवार को यह

कार्यक्रम से बच्चे अपने शिक्षकों के साथ दिल की बात कर सकेंगे। इससे अध्यापक व विद्यार्थी के सम्बन्ध में मधुरता आयेगी। उन्होंने कहा कि इस तरह के कार्यक्रम में विद्यार्थी बिन बस्ता लिये स्कूल में आयेगे और सारा दिन आनंदित करने वाली किसी न किसी गतिविधि से जुड़े रहेंगे। ज्वायफुल एक्टिविटीज में 50 क्रियाकलापों को शामिल किया गया है, फिर भी शिक्षक बच्चों की रुचि व रूझान के अनुरूप खेल, पेंटिंग, खराब चीजों से उपयोगी सामान तैयार करने जैसी गतिविधियों में शामिल हो सकते हैं।

शिक्षा विभाग अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव पीके दास ने शनिवार को अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में उपग्रह शिक्षा प्रसारण केन्द्र का उद्घाटन किया।

Dainik Tribune (H) , November 27, 2016, P. 4

(No Books/ Joyful Activities/ Education System)

MP to introduce yoga period in schools to curb suicides

Purvi Jain

purvi.jain@hindustantimes.com

BHOPAL: Government schools in Madhya Pradesh will now have a period dedicated to yoga and the discipline will be part of the curriculum in these schools from the next academic session (2017-18). The state's school department said the move is to counter the increasing number of student suicides.

"Until now education department asked teachers to teach yoga under the physical training period but now schools in the state will have a separate dedicated class for yoga. In some schools this class has already started but we will formally introduce it in the coming ses-

sion. Our attempt is to de-stress students and help them in living a healthy and stable life," said minister of state for education Deepak Joshi.

According to the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) statistics, student suicides shot up by 240% in Madhya Pradesh between 2005 and 2014. This year too, from January until board exam results came out in May, more than 45 students committed suicide and more than 15 attempted to take their lives.

State crime records bureau (SCRB) indicates 625 students ended their lives in Madhya Pradesh in 2015.

Such figures compelled the state assembly to form a committee to look into the reasons



State crime records bureau indicates 625 students ended their lives in MP in 2015.

for this kind of behaviour and suggest remedial measures. The committee formed during the budget session of the state assembly in April is yet to submit its report.

But the state education department decided to take

matters into their hands.

After introducing a scheme called 'Ruk Jana Nah' ('Do Not Stop') to provide a second chance to those who failed their board exams, the government made the appointment of counsellors mandatory for every school affiliated to the Madhya Pradesh Board of Secondary Education (MPBSE) from the next academic session.

And now to address stress related problems among students, state government run schools will have a period dedicated to yoga.

Teachers of all the state government schools are being trained at the state level yoga training centre in Bhopal.

"Right now teachers of Ujjain

division are training at our centre. We train teachers for one month for before they are eligible to train students. Teachers of the entire state will be trained by February beginning," said Praveen Jain, head of department at the centre.

Psychiatrist Dr Satyakant Trivedi told HT, "According to research, lifestyle modifications like yoga are very helpful for students. Globally many schools have adopted this and have dedicated sessions for yoga. It is a good move by state education department. The next effort they can take to help students is to hold workshops for parents and teachers so that they can identify stress and depression in children."

Hindustan Times, November 28, 2016, P. 9

(School Curriculum/ Yoga/ Education System)

KVs draw up plan to ensure better Class 10, 12 results

Neelam Pandey

neelam.pandey@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Central government-run Kendriya Vidyalayas have formed special squads, organised study camps and identified mentor-mentee schools to ensure better Class 12 and Class 10 results next year.

According to sources, the move was aimed at retaining the high standards across the 1,100 KVs in the country, where more than 1.2 million students study. These schools together recorded a total pass percentage of 95.46% in this year's Class 12 board exam, much better than the national average of 83.05%.

However, in 2015, the results had dipped for the first time and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is hoping to increase the pass percentage in 2017. Schools have already identified weak and bright students who are being provided remedial classes to ensure better results.

There are 875 KVs that are up to Class 12 and 286 had recorded

PERFORMANCE PICTURE

There are 1,100 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, where more than 1.2 million students study

These schools together recorded a total pass percentage of 95.46% KVs in this year's Class 12 board exam, much better than the national average of 83.05%

However, in 2015, the results had dipped for the first time

and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is hoping to increase the pass percentage in 2017

To increase the pass percentage, KVs have formed a special squad, organised study camps and identified students for mentorship and remedial classes

The move is aimed at ensuring quality at these schools

100% result.

"Special teams of senior officials have been formed that are visiting underperforming KVs in the country, bright and weak students have been identified. Special programmes have been created for low achievers. Study camps are also being organised to ensure better results next year. Class 10 results were not up to the mark though there was a slight increase in Class 12 results..." the source added.

At the same time, special attention is being given to those KVs that secured 100% results in 2016. The move is aimed at ensuring quality at these government run-schools. KVs had also fared better than private schools in the Class 12 examination this year.

"Everyone has to be motivated for this. KVs have become a brand name and our results are better than private schools. We are focusing entirely on learning outcomes," a source said.

Hindustan Times, November 29, 2016, P. 8

(Study Camps/ Boards/ Education)

KIDS' DAY OUT

International play schools eye bigger India play

Himani Chandna

himanichandna@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Teaching is no more only about chalk and duster. Chances are your child is likely to learn colours, numbers and shapes while playing soccer as well.

With the number of children going for play schools expected to increase to over 10 lakh by 2020 from the current 3.5 lakh, three international play school chains — Little Kickers, The City and Sherpa Kids — are set to enter the Indian market.

Target audience? Children aged between 1.5 years to 8 years.

Canada-based Little Kickers uses soccer-based programmes to help in the early development of the child.

Another Singapore-based play school, The City, creates small-scale, real-life locations, including supermarket, cafe and hospitals, to stimulate child's imagination and learning.

New-Zealand based Sherpa Kids, on the other hand, will introduce the new concept of out of school care (OOSC) provider in India. Such play schools, in global markets, allow parents to leave children after school-time and engage them in activities tailored to fit in with their study needs.

"Our fees would be around ₹5,000 per month and we plan to create a strong presence in all major cities in India within the next three years," Dawn Engelbrecht, managing director, Sherpa Kids



ILLUSTRATION: ABHIMANYU

International, told HT.

India currently has 65,000-odd play schools.

"Early learning concepts

such as colour and number recognition, sharing and taking turns are taught to kids through a variety of games, which fire their imaginations," said Christine Stanschus, CEO, Little Kickers.

According to credit rating agency Crisil, the overall pre-school market is expected to grow at 20% between 2013 and 2018 to ₹16,500 crore by 2018.

"We are in talks with several other international play school formats, who are interested to start their operations in India," said Venus Barak, Venus Barak, vice-president, Franglobal, a company which assists businesses across sectors looking for expansion in the Indian market, including the three schools mentioned above.

Hindustan Times, November 30, 2016, P. 17
(Education/ Out-of-School Children (OOSC))

Pvt schools asked to implement deworming programme

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

New Delhi, 29 November

Delhi government has asked the private schools in the national capital to implement the national deworming programme and administer medicines to the students.

The Delhi Health Department has been implementing the central programme in all government, aided and schools of local bodies in the past.

"In the programme, Albendazole chewable tablets will be distributed to all the schools for use as a single dose on February 10, 2017 for the students of Class VI to XII, which shall be pro-

vided in the school itself under the supervision of the class teachers," a communication by Directorate of Education (DoE) to private schools said.

National deworming programme targets children of school age, which the WHO defines as being between 5 and 14 years.

The tablet prevents growth of hook worms, whip worms and round worms in the body whose growth results in anaemia and malnutrition.

The schools have been asked to share data of the students enrolled in the said classes.

The health department

will organise training sessions in schools, establish supply chain management and set up Emergency Response System (ERS) to deal with minor side effects of medication, if any. While the Health Minister has directed that the programme must be implemented, DoE has made it voluntary for now.

"Heads of private schools who desire to voluntarily implement national deworming programme can provide the data of enrollment of students of class VI to XII to the health department and make necessary arrangements for the training session in consultation with the authorities," the DoE letter said.

The Statesman, November 30, 2016, P. 2
(Deworming Programme/ Private Schools/ Education)



Amar Ujala (H), November 21, 2016, P. 5
(School Drop-outs/ Education System)

rajasthanpatrika.com

8 हजार स्कूलों ने ऑनलाइन

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, 19 नवंबर 2016

जारी किए शैक्षणिक रिकॉर्ड

सीबीएसई ने जारी किए थे निर्देश

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

नई दिल्ली. देशभर के 8 हजार स्कूलों ने शिक्षकों की संख्या, सैलरी, प्लेग्रांड, शैक्षणिक रिकॉर्ड और सुविधाओं की जानकारी ऑनलाइन जारी की है। सीबीएसई ने ऐसा करने के आदेश दिए थे। इसके बाद स्कूलों ने ऑनलाइन डाटा जारी किया है।

सीबीएसई के चेयरमैन राजेश कुमार चतुर्वेदी ने बताया कि करीब

45 फीसदी स्कूलों ने स्कूल व बच्चों से जुड़ी जानकारी सार्वजनिक की है। हालांकि कुछ स्कूल ऐसे हैं जो केवल शिक्षकों की सैलरी की जानकारी सार्वजनिक करने से मना कर रहे हैं। सीबीएसई चेयरमैन ने कहा कि बोर्ड के आदेश से स्कूल नाखुश नहीं हैं। पीएम की डिजिटल इंडिया कैंपेन के तहत जानकारी सभी की पहुंच तक लाई जा रही है। इससे परीक्षा केंद्र चुनने में आसानी होगी। बोर्ड उन स्कूलों को परीक्षा केंद्र बनाता है जहां सबसे अच्छे शिक्षक होते हैं और बेहतर शैक्षणिक रिकॉर्ड होता है।

इन जानकारियों को किया सार्वजनिक

- शिक्षकों की संख्या और सैलरी
- कितने परिवार में बना है स्कूल
- नजदीकी अस्पताल और पुलिस स्टेशन
- स्मार्ट क्लास है या नहीं?
- कितने लैब
- खेल की क्या सुविधाएं हैं?
- ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधा
- शैक्षणिक रिकॉर्ड

अभिभावक चुन सकेंगे बेहतर स्कूल

स्कूलों का डाटा ऑनलाइन होने से अभिभावक इलाके के स्कूलों की जानकारी एक क्लिक पर ले सकेंगे। वे देख सकेंगे कि कौन से स्कूल का शैक्षणिक रिकॉर्ड बेहतर है व किसमें सबसे अच्छी सुविधाएं हैं? फीस से लेकर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर आदि की जानकारी भी वो घर बैठे देख सकेंगे। सीबीएसई का कहना है कि इससे सभी अभिभावकों को अपनी जेब और क्षेत्र के हिसाब से स्कूल चुनने में मदद मिलेगी।

Rajasthan Patrika (H), November 19, 2016, P. 1
(Education/ CBSE/ Online Education Status)

एनसीपीसीआर ने विधि आयोग को भेजी सिफारिश... आठ करोड़ बच्चे स्कूल से बाहर, 'समान शिक्षा' दे सरकार

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

नई दिल्ली. राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एनसीपीसीआर) ने देश में बच्चों के लिए 'समान शिक्षा' की पैरवी की है। आयोग ने इस विषय को समान नागरिक संहिता में शामिल करने के विधि आयोग के पास अपनी सिफारिश भेजी है। आयोग ने अपनी सिफारिश में लिखा है कि धार्मिक शिक्षा अगर सभी का संवैधानिक अधिकार है, तो बुनियादी शिक्षा भी बच्चों का संवैधानिक अधिकार है। बच्चों को इससे उपेक्षित रखना न सिर्फ उनके मौलिक अधिकार का हनन है, बल्कि उनके संवैधानिक अधिकार का भी हनन है। इस वक्त

देशभर में आठ करोड़ बच्चों को स्कूल से बाहर बताया गया है। आयोग ने लिखा है कि इस दौर में बच्चों को बुनियादी तालीम से उपेक्षित नहीं रखा जा सकता।

आयोग की सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो से जब ये पूछा गया कि आयोग की इस मांग से अल्पसंख्यक संस्थानों के संदर्भ में विवाद खड़ा हो सकता है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मदरसों और वैदिक पाठशालाओं में जा रहे बच्चों को कई राज्यों में स्कूल से बाहर माना जा रहा है। हमारा मानना है कि इनमें वे भी बच्चे शामिल हैं, जो मदरसों और वैदिक पाठशालाओं में जाते हैं। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि सभी बच्चों को बुनियादी तालीम मिले।

विवाद की आशंका खारिज

विषय की आशंका को खारिज करते हुए प्रियंक ने कहा है कि शिक्षा के अधिकार कानून की धारा 2 में इसका प्रावधान किया गया है कि अल्पसंख्यक संस्थानों पर यह कानून लागू नहीं होगा। हम शिक्षा के अधिकार कानून की नहीं, बल्कि समान शिक्षा की बात कर रहे हैं।



धार्मिक शिक्षा के खिलाफ नहीं

कानूनगो ने कहा कि हम धार्मिक शिक्षा के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। धार्मिक शिक्षा सभी को मिलनी चाहिए। उन्होंने यह मन्त्र से इनकार किया कि समान नागरिक संहिता में बच्चों की

शिक्षा के विषय को शामिल करना शिक्षा के अधिकार कानून के उस प्रावधान के विपरीत होगा, जिनमें अल्पसंख्यक संस्थानों को छूट मिली हुई है।

मुस्लिम संगठन कर रहे हैं विरोध

हाल ही में विधि आयोग ने समान नागरिक संहिता सहित कुछ बिंदुओं पर लोगों की राय मांगते हुए एक प्रश्नावली जारी की थी। मुस्लिम संगठनों ने इसका विरोध किया, जिसके बाद इसको लेकर विवाद खड़ा हो गया। मुस्लिम संगठनों का आरोप है कि सरकार पूरे देश को एक रंग में रंगना चाहती है, हालांकि सरकार ने स्पष्ट किया है कि समान नागरिक संहिता देश पर थोपी नहीं जाएगी।

नागरिक संहिता में शिक्षा भी हो शामिल

विधि आयोग ने समान नागरिक संहिता को लेकर राय मांगी थी। ऐसे में हमने सोचा कि समान नागरिक संहिता में बच्चों की शिक्षा के विषय को भी शामिल कराया जाना चाहिए। इसी वजह से हमने विधि आयोग के पास अपनी ओर से एक पत्र भेजा है। हमने यह भी कहा है कि आगे इस विषय पर अगर किसी मदद की जरूरत होगी तो राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग इसके लिए भी तैयार है।

प्रियंक कानूनगो,
सदस्य, एनसीपीसीआर

Rajasthan Patrika (H), November 21, 2016, P. 14
(Right to Education/ NCPCR)

1.4 Girl Child/Child Sex Ratio/Gender Biased Sex Selective Elimination (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao/ Improved Child Sex Ratio/ Illegal Abortions/Decoy Operations/Children in Difficult Circumstances/ Child Marriages/Skewed Sex Ratio)

Beti bachao, Modi tells Haryanvis

STAFF REPORTER ■ NEW DELHI



The daughters of Haryana have brought laurels and pride on multiple occasions

— PM NARENDRA MODI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi used the Golden Jubilee celebrations of Haryana to raise concerns over the highly questionable record of Haryana on the sex ratio. The Prime Minister spoke about Haryana's problems with its daughters. He made a pitched stand against female foeticide in the State, which is a reliable occupant of the bottom of the sex ratio lists. He stressed that it is the responsibility of not only the Government but also the people. They should understand girls are winning gold medals and silver medals in different games, he said.

Speaking at the gala organised by the State Government in Gurgaon, Modi began by praising Haryana's contributions to India. "In such a distinguished State, female foeticide cannot exist," he said. "The daughters of Haryana have brought laurels and pride on multiple occasions. Not just Haryana, they have repeatedly made all of India proud. Let every citizen of Haryana pledge to protect the girl child," he said, adding that the Haryana Government had taken many steps to prevent female foeticide.

On protecting the girl child, he said, "This golden jubilee year, every Haryanvi should take a pledge to save the girl child and there should be no let up in this regard and the girl child will not be allowed to be killed in the mother's womb."

He also thanked the elders and mothers of Haryana who took upon themselves to protect the girl child and helped in improving the sex ratio of the State.

Modi said he has also pondered why in a State with such values, which is always ready to accept new things and has been ahead in many areas, unborn girls are killed in mother's womb.

"I want to commend people of Haryana that they respected the sentiment when I had begged for saving lives of girls when I launched Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao campaign (from Panipat in January 2015).

Continued on Page 4

Beti bachao, Modi...

From Page 1

"Today, I can say with satisfaction, that people of Haryana respected this sentiment. Gender ratio has improved in the country and if any State is making fast improvement in this, it is Haryana," he said, noting that the daughters of Haryana, who have not just Haryana proud with their feats, but the entire country. The Prime Minister said Haryana has taken fast strides in development and its people have made a mark in all spheres of life, and thus the State has the potential to steer the country forward and act as its growth engine. "Haryana has the potential to steer the country forward as it is in such a position where it can provide this strength. If we move by bringing a change from the village and from each one's land, it will have an effect across the country" he said. He also pushed his

Government's policy priorities at the Haryana Swarna Jayanti Celebrations. Noting the progress made so far, Modi called for increased action with the aim of making the state 'open defecation-free' in the golden jubilee year. He also praised the efforts being made to phase out the use of kerosene stoves in the rural areas of the State. "Whatever money you think you are saving by using kerosene, I will ensure you get that money. But please stop using kerosene," the PM appealed to laughter from the crowd. He also pitched the idea of beginning Haryana's transformation in its villages, considering the State's rural and agrarian nature. "May the process of transformation begin in our villages and when this happens, the development of Haryana will receive an impetus," said Modi. Modi asked if every Haryanvi takes

one step forward this golden jubilee and the State takes 2.5 crore steps forward, can any State go ahead of Haryana which was carved out of the then joint Punjab on November 1, 1966, turned 50 on Tuesday. "Should we not make Haryana number one? There are many strengths which we are yet to recognize," he said. Earlier the Prime Minister inaugurated Haryana Swarna Jayanti Utsav on Tuesday. He also launched "Din Dayal Aawas Yojana" in a view to achieve affordable housing to all by the year 2022. Haryana CMR Manohar Lal Khattar, while addressing the gathering in Tau Devlail stadium, announced that the State has achieved the target to curb open defecation. Eight districts of the State have declared open-defecation free, he added. "Haryana has implemented PM Ujjawala Yojana by providing LPG connection to poor and BPL. We have been able to make kerosene oil free State by 2017," said Khattar.

The Pioneer, November 2, 2016, P. 1
(Beti Bachao Beti Padhao/ Girl Child)

बालिकाओं की हिफाजत का संकल्प लें : मोदी

जनसत्ता/ एजेंसी
गुडगांव, एक नवंबर।

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने लिंग अनुपात को बेहतर बनाने के लिए हरियाणा के उठाए गए कदमों की आज सराहना की और राज्य के लोगों से बालिकाओं की हिफाजत के लिए एक संकल्प लेने की अपील की। हरियाणा के गठन की स्वर्ण जयंती पर हुए समारोह में उन्होंने कहा कि हरियाणा ने तेजी से विकास किया है और इसके लोगों ने जीवन के सभी क्षेत्र में तरक्की की है।

ताऊ देवी लाल स्टेडियम में प्रधानमंत्री ने लोगों से कहा कि यदि हम जनहित और भागीदारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए आगे बढ़ेंगे तो हम कुछ हासिल कर सकते हैं। हरियाणा के पास देश को आगे ले जाने की काफी क्षमता है और यह इसके संवृद्धि इंजन के रूप में काम कर सकता है। उन्होंने कुछ जिलों को खुले में शौच से मुक्त घोषित करने को लेकर राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री मनोहर लाल खट्टर की सराहना भी की। उन्होंने कहा, 'हमें स्वर्ण जयंती वर्ष में समूचे हरियाणा को खुले में शौच से मुक्त बनाना चाहिए और उम्मीद है कि राज्य यह कर सकता है।'

मोदी ने मुख्यमंत्री व उनकी टीम के सदस्यों को बधाई दी जिन्होंने दो साल के कार्यकाल में हरियाणा को नई दिशा दी है। उन्होंने कहा कि आज से दस वर्ष पहले हरियाणा जिस तेज गति से विकास की ओर बढ़ रहा था उस गति को कुछ शक्तियां बरकरार नहीं रख सकी। हरियाणा के लोगों को ऐसी शक्तियों को पहचानना होगा। मोदी ने कहा कि



**खट्टर पर जम कर
मेहरबान हुए मोदी**

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने हरियाणा स्वर्ण जयंती उत्सव के उद्घाटन कार्यक्रम के मंच पर राज्य में विभिन्न योजनाओं के सफल क्रियान्वयन के लिए मुख्यमंत्री की राजनीतिक कुशलता की सराहना की। हरियाणा में भाजपा सरकार के दो साल का कार्यकाल पूरा होने पर प्रधानमंत्री से मिली तारीफों ने मुख्यमंत्री मनोहर लाल खट्टर का राजनीतिक कद ऊंचा कर दिया।

यदि हर हरियाणवी इस स्वर्ण जयंती पर एक कदम आगे बढ़ाएगा तो राज्य 2.5 करोड़ कदम आगे बढ़ाएगा, फिर क्या कोई राज्य हरियाणा से आगे निकल सकता है। गौरतलब है कि एक नवंबर 1966 को पंजाब से अलग कर नए राज्य के रूप में हरियाणा का गठन किया गया था। उन्होंने कहा, 'क्या हमें हरियाणा को नंबर एक नहीं बनाना चाहिए? कई खूबियां हैं जिन्हें पहचाना जाना है। दिल्ली से सटा हरियाणा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी को आगे ले जा सकता है।' बालिकाओं की हिफाजत करने पर उन्होंने कहा कि इस स्वर्ण जयंती वर्ष में हर हरियाणवी को बालिकाओं की हिफाजत के लिए एक संकल्प लेना चाहिए और इस सिलसिले में कोई हिलाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। मोदी ने बालिकाओं की हिफाजत करने वाले

और लिंग अनुपात बेहतर करने में मदद करने वाले हरियाणा के बुजुर्गों और माताओं का शुक्रिया अदा किया। उन्होंने कहा कि एक ऐसे खास राज्य में भ्रूणहत्या जारी नहीं रह सकती और उन्होंने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि हरियाणा ने ऐसा नहीं होने को सुनिश्चित करने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने कहा, 'मैं हरियाणा के लोगों की सराहना करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने उस भावना का सम्मान किया, जब मैंने बेटे बचाओ बेटे पढ़ाओ अभियान (जनवरी 2015 में पानीपत से शुरू करते हुए) बालिकाओं की जान की हिफाजत करने की अपील की थी।' उन्होंने कहा, 'आज मैं संतोष के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हरियाणा के लोगों ने इस भावना का सम्मान किया।'

Jansatta (H), November 2, 2016, P. 4
(Child Sex Ratio/ Girl Child)

बेटी बचाने का लें संकल्प: मोदी

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो
बुडगांव।

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने हरियाणा में लिंगानुपात में सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कदमों की प्रशंसा करते हुए कहा कि राज्यवासियों को इस स्वर्ण जयंती वर्ष में बेटियों को बचाने का संकल्प लेना चाहिए।

राज्य की स्थापना के 50 साल पूरा होने पर आयोजित एक कार्यक्रम में पीएम ने कहा कि इस राज्य ने तेजी से विकास किया है और यहां की जनता ने जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में शानदार उपलब्धि हासिल की है। इस राज्य में देश को आगे ले जाने

**हरियाणा की स्थापना के
50 साल पूरे होने पर
प्रधानमंत्री ने की अपील**

और विकास का इंजन बनने की क्षमता है। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर इसकी शुरुआत गांव से और हर किसी की जमीन से की जाए तो इससे पूरे देश को फायदा पहुंचेगा।

प्रधानमंत्री ने बेटियों को बचाने के लिए राज्य के बड़े बुजुर्गों की ओर से की जा रही पहल को भी प्रशंसा की। उन्होंने कहा कि इससे राज्य में लिंगानुपात में सुधार हो रहा है। मोदी ने आश्चर्य जताया कि हर क्षेत्र में

आगे रहने वाला और उच्च मूल्यों का निर्वहन करने वाला राज्य, जो हमेशा नई चीजों को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार रहता है, वहां मां के गर्भ में बच्चियों को मार दिया जाता है। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसे शानदार राज्य में कन्या भ्रूण हत्या हो ही नहीं सकती। हरियाणा ने यह सुनिश्चित करने की कोशिश की है कि ऐसा नहीं होगा। पीएम ने कहा कि पानीपत में पिछले साल जनवरी में उन्होंने लोगों से बच्चियों को बचाने की गुहार लगाई थी और लोगों ने उनकी गुहार का सम्मान किया है, इसके लिए वह उनकी सराहना करते हैं। >> संबंधित पेज 9 और 13 पर

Amar Ujala (H), November 2, 2016, P. 1
(Girl Child/ Improved Child Sex Ratio)

HP campaigns to save girl child

ARCHANA PHULL

archanaphull252@gmail.com
Shimla, 4 November

Aao betian bachain, aao betian padain, sansen agar sangeet hain toh sargam hain betian... (Let us save girl child, let us educate girl child...) The caller tune sensitises you as you call up on mobiles of officials in district Una of Himachal Pradesh.

Una district, bordering Punjab, which was earlier infamous for lowest child sex ratio (0-6 years) in the hill state at 875 girls per thousand boys compared with the state's figure of 909 in 2011 census, is now hogging lime-light for an aggressive campaign to save the girl child.

The caller tune, which has a striking appeal, is already a hit, with more and more people wanting to upload it.

"Initially, we told BSNL to upload it on cell phones of around 250 people in the district, whom people contact frequently. It included



officials, the media persons and others. There is much demand now, so we have asked BSNL to open it for everyone who wants to hammer the social message," Deputy Commissioner Una, Vikas Labroo told The Statesman.

Labroo did much spade work to search the team for an impactful caller tune. District Public Relations Officer, Gurmit Bedi, a noted poet and writer, gave the lyrics. Kanchan Sharma, a first year BA student from state-run Bhatoli College in Una lent her voice and it was composed by a blind music teacher, Professor Paramhans Ahuja.

But this is not all that the administration in Una has

done under the Beti Bachao Beti Padoo campaign over the past few months.

"We have made it mandatory to put the stamp of Beti Bachao Beti Padoo on every official correspondence. Very shortly, we will be putting up two dozen bold hoardings across the district on the daughters from Una, who have made it big in different fields, to inspire others," said Labroo. He said the health department has been asked to tighten the noose around the ultrasound clinics, which may have been indulging in pre-natal tests for sex determination as a drive.

This, especially, as Una district was in the eye of the storm two years back with its 25 Panchayats showing a further alarming drop in the child sex ratio to 500 girls per thousand boys on an average. The incidence of female foeticide was very high in the area as the illegal clinics ran freely.

The Statesman, November 5, 2016, P. 5

(Beti Bachao Beti Padhao/ Girl Child Campaign)

सात जिलों में लिंगानुपात गिरा, मंत्री ने जताई चिंता

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

जयपुर बेटे बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना से जुड़े 14 जिलों के कलेक्टरों की वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग से बैठक हुई।

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री अनिता भदेल ने 14 में से 7 जिलों में पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले लिंगानुपात में गिरावट को लेकर चिंता जताई। साथ ही पीसीपीएनडीटी प्रकोष्ठ के समुचित कदम उठाने व बच्चों के जन्म का

सौ फीसदी पंजीयन सुनिश्चित करने के निर्देश दिए। वही योजना के तहत जिलों को आवंटित राशि का समुचित उपयोग व एक्शन प्लान के अनुसार कार्यवाही करने भी निर्देश दिए। 7 जिले श्रीगंगानगर, झुंझुनू, जयपुर, सीकर, धौलपुर, टोंक, दोसा में लिंगानुपात में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। जबकि बाकी 7 जिले करौली, अलवर, भरतपुर, झुंझुनू, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, सवाईमाधोपुर में पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा गिरावट दर्ज की गई है।

Rajasthan Patrika (H), November 8, 2016, P. 3

(Child Sex Ratio/ Gender Biased Sex Selective Elimination)

Clinics where India's baby girls go missing

KILLER CLINICS With sex-determination services moving from urban hubs to remote villages, strict legal clampdown is needed to check a further decline in the sex ratio

Sanchita Sharma
 sanchitasharma@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: An ultrasound test costs ₹200-300 in a government hospital, but the charges at a private clinic could run up to ₹30,000 and more for parents who want to know the sex of their unborn baby.

And there are many who pay up, making unscrupulous doctors involved in illegal sex determination rich beyond belief. India is missing more than 25 million girls since 1991 — which is like losing the population of Australia in two decades — and unscrupulous doctors choosing money over lives are to blame.

Illegal abortion of unborn baby girls has brought down India's child sex ratio — ratio of girls per 1,000 boys at age six — to 919 girls per 1,000 boys, down from 983 in 1951. Though the Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC-PNDT Act) banned sex determination and pre-conception sex-selection in 1994, the high demand for services from parents desperate for a son has led to sex-determination services reaching villages where there are no toilets or safe drinking water.

India recorded its sharpest 18-point fall in child sex ratio between 2001, and 17 points in 1991, when prenatal diagnostic techniques such as ultrasounds and amniocentesis became widely available, marking the beginning of their misuse for sex determination. Apart from pre-conception procedures that help parents choose the gender of the baby, tests are

Doctors who make money, parents who don't want a girl, people who see it as a social and cultural issue, not a crime, all want the law to fail but that cannot be allowed to happen.

RAGHUBIR SINGH, project director, PC-PNDT and additional superintendent of police

now available that can determine the sex of the foetus in the seventh week of pregnancy. A blood test that analyses foetal DNA found in the would-be mother can determine a baby's gender before eight weeks into pregnancy. The test, available in India, measures DNA fragments from the placenta circulating in the mother's blood to detect Down syndrome and two other chromosomal abnormalities in the foetus, but it is also being used to determine the gender of the unborn baby for sex-selective abortions.

WORRYING DROP

"I'm not so worried about these tests because they are highly specialised and not available everywhere, unlike the around 55,000 registered ultrasound clinics registered in India, which are being misused by unscrupulous profiteers to bring down child sex ratio in almost every district of India," says Sabu George, who is on India's national inspection and monitoring committee PC&PNDT.

"I'm just back from Rajasthan, where ultrasound clinics are now found in every block in every district, unlike a decade ago when you just found them around urban hubs," adds George, who has been tracking India's falling sex ratio for more than three decades.

Some people blame the lack of a central supervisory mechanism. The PC-PNDT Act is under the ministry of health, schemes for the girl child are under the ministry of women and child development, while birth registration is under the ministry of home affairs. It should be under one nodal agency for effective implementation, recommends the Asian Centre for Human Rights's report on The State of the PC&PNDT Act: India's losing battle against female foeticide.

George disagrees: "The PC-PNDT act is very clearly under the ministry of health and family welfare and if states choose to act against those who break the law, foeticide can be stopped."

Over the past two decades, the implementation of the PC-PNDT has been poor with some states showing spurts of activity. Haryana is on the right track, where the child sex ratio crossed 900 in two decades and even found mention by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at Haryana's recent Swarna Jayanti Utsav.

"For the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (scheme), I begged people of Haryana to protect the lives of daughters. Today, in the entire country, if anyone is bringing improvement in the gender ratio at a fast pace, it is Haryana," said Modi last week.

RAJASTHAN RISING

Not quite. The state that's out-performed Haryana is Rajasthan, which is among nine states with a sex ratio of less than 900. The state conducted 17 raids over the past four months, with seven raids carried inter-state — three in Gujarat, three in Uttar Pradesh, and one in Haryana. All the cases are under trial, with the respective high courts rejecting bails in four cases.

Rajasthan made it possible by setting up a PC-PNDT Bureau of Investigation,

which works under the state appropriate authority empowered by the PC-PNDT Act to implement the law. Set up in September 2012 by an Act, the bureau has jurisdiction over the PC-PNDT Act, the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, and the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, which bans abortions after 20 weeks of gestation.

The bureau works closely with the chief medical and health officers' team. "The police have too many things to do, the idea is to have policemen dedicated to stopping the killing of the unborn girl child," says Raghbir Singh, project director, PC-PNDT and an additional superintendent of police. The bureau has 130 posts for Rajasthan's 33 districts, including a police officer in every district to set up decoy operations and conduct raids, NGO representatives and health officials.

"Section 178 in code of criminal procedure has a provision for action against continuing offences in different local areas, which makes it possible for us to raid offenders in other states who have patients from Rajasthan," says Singh.

George says that no other state has taken the law as seriously and pushed convictions through like Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Haryana.

"Sporadic convictions will not give results, you have to seal clinics and stop doctors from breaking the law. In

Uttar Pradesh, for example, 30 clinics doing illegal ultrasounds were closed in Kushinagar district in March 2013, but that momentum was lost when the district collector was transferred," he says.

The pressure to not implement the law is immense. "Doctors who make money, parents who don't want a girl, people who see it as a social and cultural issue, not a crime, all want the law to fail but that cannot be allowed to happen. India needs its daughters as much as its sons," Singh adds.

Hindustan Times, November 11, 2016, P. 17
 (Illegal Abortions/ PCPNDT Act/ Girl Child)

How the Rajasthan government uses decoy operations to save its daughters

Rakesh Goswami

rakesh.goswami@hindustantimes.com

JAIPUR: Ram Avtar Dudi, a 52-year-old former Army paramedic, took the pregnant woman to his bedroom on the first floor of the Raj Surgical Dental Clinic at Mukundgarh in Sikar.

He pulled out a portable ultrasound machine, and even as his wife bent over to help him conduct the sex selection scan, officials from the state Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) cell stormed their house.

The pregnant woman, a decoy, rose with a smile. The operation was a success.

This was the 46th decoy operation that Rajasthan's PCPNDT cell conducted since 2009, facilitating the birth of more girls in a state reeling under an abysmal child sex ratio. Consequently Rajasthan's pregnancy and child tracking system (PCTC) now puts its sex ratio at birth (SRB) at

929, higher than India's average of 919. As many as 1,366,739 of the 2,838,178 infants born in government institutions between 2014 and 2015 were girls.

Seventeen of the state's 33 districts recorded a child sex ratio of over 929 girls per 1,000 boys, with Bundi reporting 978 and Pratapgarh 976.

Naveen Jain, the state appropriate authority for the PCPNDT Act and managing director of the National Health Mission, says decoy operations have greatly helped prevent female foeticide.

Rajan Chaudhary, a social activist who has helped government conduct 36 such operations, agrees. "For improved SRB, decoy operations get 80% of the credit. Now there's fear among those who conduct sex determination (SD) scans," he says.

In 2009, you could get a SD scan done for a mere ₹2,000 in Rajasthan. Now it costs between ₹40,000 and ₹50,000.

The state introduced the 'mukhbir' scheme for procuring information leading to the arrest of offenders in 2012. Three decoy operations were conducted in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 each, six in 2015, and 16 this year.

The state has also notified the office of the chairperson of the appropriate authority appointed under the PC-PNDT Act as a police station. "This way, we are empowered to file cases against the people involved under the IPC," said Jain.

Hindustan Times, November 11, 2016, P. 17

(Decoy Operations/ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao)

एनजीओ की रिपोर्ट : महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश में हर दूसरा बच्चा यौन उत्पीड़न का शिकार

बाल विवाह में हरियाणा का तीसरा स्थान

नई दिल्ली, प्रेटर : देश का भविष्य बच्चे जाने वाले बच्चों की स्थिति को लेकर आई गैर सरकारी संगठन की रिपोर्ट गंभीर चिंता वाली है। इसके मुताबिक महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में हर दूसरा बच्चा किसी न किसी रूप में यौन उत्पीड़न का शिकार होता है। वहीं बाल विवाह में राजस्थान पहले नंबर पर, उत्तर प्रदेश दूसरे और हरियाणा तीसरे स्थान पर है।

एनजीओ प्लान इंडिया ने 'कठिन परिस्थितियों में बच्चे (चिल्ड्रेन इन डिफिकल्ट सर्कुमस्टेंसेज)' पर रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि देश में कुल मानव तस्करी का 61 फीसद बिहार, झारखंड,

- ♦ राजस्थान कम उम्र में विवाह के मामले में सबसे आगे
- ♦ मानव तस्करी का 61 फीसद बिहार, झारखंड समेत 6 राज्यों से
- ♦ उत्तर प्रदेश में बाल विवाह का आंकड़ा 54.9 फीसद



ओडिशा, पश्चिम बंगाल, छत्तीसगढ़ और अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह में होता है। इन राज्यों में गुमसुदा बच्चों के औसत 48 फीसद का पता नहीं चल पाता। रिपोर्ट के

मुताबिक, उत्तरे राज्यों में बाल विवाह गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। राजस्थान में 20 से 24 साल आयु वर्ग की 57.6 फीसद महिलाओं की शादी 18 साल से पहले हो जाती है। यह

देशभर में सर्वाधिक है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बाल विवाह का आंकड़ा 54.9 फीसद है। इसके बाद 28 फीसद के साथ हरियाणा का तीसरा स्थान है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बाल मजदूरों की संख्या भी सबसे अधिक 18 लाख है, जबकि देश में कुल 43 लाख बाल श्रमिक हैं।

सरकारी विभागों समेत करीब 2,000 सिविल सोसाइटी संगठनों के साथ तीन महीने तक चर्चा के परिणामस्वरूप ये तथ्य सामने आए हैं। 28 राज्यों और चार केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में ये चर्चा की गई और इसमें 1500 प्रतिनिधियों ने हिस्सा लिया। ये विभाग और संगठन कठिन परिस्थितियों में रहने वाले बच्चों के लिए काम करते हैं।

Dainik Jagran (H), November 24, 2016, P. 14

(Children in Difficult Circumstances/ Child Marriage/ Report)

Maneka seeks report on plight of daughters in HP

ARCHANA PHULL
archanaphull252@gmail.com
Shimla, 23 November

Union women and child development minister Maneka Gandhi has sought report from Himachal government on the issue of poor girls of Sirmour district being made to marry the men from Haryana allegedly for monetary benefits.

Taking cognizance of The Statesman's story from Shimla carried today on the plight of daughters in

Sirmour due to poverty, illiteracy and unawareness, the ministry, in a communiqué to Himachal Pradesh government, has asked the Sirmour district administration to undertake Information Education and Communication (IEC) measures to sensitise the public against trafficking of girls under the garb of marriage.

Although the trend of such marriages, which are solemnised by the poor parents allegedly for 'monetary benefits' with men from Haryana,

where the sex ratio is skewed, has continued for long in entire Sirmour district, the story highlighted the pathetic state in one of the most backward sub-divisions of the country, Shillai in the district.

A survey in this regard was recently conducted by Integrated Child Development Scheme staff in Shillai at the instance of Sub Divisional Magistrate Vikas Shukla, which had brought to light a grim picture of girls who got married in Haryana over the last one-and-a-half decade.

The Statesman, November 24, 2016, P. 6
(Skewed Sex Ratio/ Girl Child)



Rashtriya Sahara (H), November 20, 2016, P. 4
(Beti Bachao Beti Padhao/ Girl Child/ Campaign)

बदलने लगी फिजां

खुशखबर: ज्यादा जन्मीं बेटियां



पत्रिका

ग्राउंड रिपोर्ट

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

rajasthanpatrika.com

जयपुर . राजस्थान में 2016 के प्रथम छह माह में गत वर्ष की तुलना में 11,323 लड़कियों ने ज्यादा संख्या में जन्म लिया और गत वर्ष के छह माह के बालिका लिंगानुपात से इस वर्ष 14 अंकों की बढ़ोतरी हुई। बढ़ा हुआ बालिका लिंगानुपात दर्शाता है कि राजस्थान में राज्य पीसीपीएनडीटी सेल द्वारा की गई कानून की पालना का असर है। जिन जिलों में डिफॉय ऑपरेशन व निरीक्षण की कार्रवाई अधिक हुई, वहां बालिका लिंगानुपात में 50 अंकों की वृद्धि रही। सीकर-झुंझुनूं में अवैध सोनोग्राफी मशीनों व पंजीकृत सोनोग्राफी सेंटरों पर दो वर्षों में सर्वाधिक कार्रवाई हुई। झुंझुनूं में 2016 के प्रथम छह माह में गत वर्ष की तुलना में 50 व सीकर में 42 अंकों की वृद्धि हुई।

2016 के प्रथम छह माह में 7,10,817 बच्चे (3,67,005 लड़के व 3,43,812 लड़कियां) जन्मे। 2015 के प्रथम छह माह में 6,92,762 बच्चों (3,60,273 लड़के व 3,32,489 लड़कियां) ने जन्म लिया। 2015 के अप्रैल से सितंबर तक जीवित जन्म शिशु दर के अनुसार राजस्थान का बालिका लिंगानुपात 923 था जो 2016 में अप्रैल से सितंबर तक जीवित जन्म शिशु दर के अनुसार बालिका लिंगानुपात बढ़कर 937 हो गया।

सबसे अधिक सुधार टोंक में

टोंक: सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता राजन चौधरी के अद्ययन के अनुसार वर्ष 2016 के प्रथम छह माह में बालिका लिंगानुपात का सबसे अधिक सुधार टोंक जिले में आया। वहां पर 7 हजार 168

लड़के व 7 हजार 142 लड़कियों ने जन्म लिया। इस जीवित जन्म शिशुओं के आंकड़ों के अनुसार टोंक जिले का बालिका लिंगानुपात 996 है, जो कि गत वर्ष की तुलना में 88 अंक बढ़ा है।

सीकर: हेरजावटी अंचल के इस जिले में 11,736 लड़के व 11,345 लड़कियों ने जन्म लिया, जिसका बालिका लिंगानुपात 967 है। यह गत वर्ष की तुलना में 42 अंक अधिक है।



जयपुर में भी बढ़ोतरी

राज्यभरी में 35 हजार 686 लड़के व 32 हजार 615 लड़कियों ने जन्म लिया, जिससे जयपुर जिले का लिंगानुपात 914 है। इसमें गत वर्ष की तुलना में 13 अंकों की बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

बांसवाड़ा: जिले में 10,995 लड़के तथा 10,613 लड़कियों ने जन्म लिया। जीवित जन्म शिशुओं के आंकड़ों के अनुसार बांसवाड़ा जिले का बालिका लिंगानुपात 983 है, जो गत वर्ष की

तुलना में 47 अंक बढ़ा हुआ है। जालौर जिले में 12,370 लड़के व 11,993 लड़कियों ने जन्म लिया, जिसका बालिका लिंगानुपात 970 है, जो गत वर्ष के छह माह की तुलना में 44 अंक अधिक है।

बीकानेर: जिले में 12 हजार 570 लड़के व 11 हजार 925 लड़कियों ने जन्म लिया जिससे जिले का बालिका लिंगानुपात 949 है, यहां गत वर्ष की तुलना में 3 अंकों की बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

यहां गिरा लिंगानुपात

डूंगरपुर: अद्ययन में यह भी सामने आया कि डूंगरपुर जिले में वर्ष 2016 के प्रथम छह माह में 7 हजार 986 लड़के व 7 हजार 46 लड़कियों ने जन्म लिया, जिसका बालिका लिंगानुपात 882 है। यहां गत वर्ष की तुलना में 9 अंकों की कमी आई है।

कोटा: जिले में 9 हजार 979 लड़के व 8 हजार 918 लड़कियों ने जन्म लिया। इन आंकड़ों के अनुसार कोटा जिले का बालिका लिंगानुपात 894 है, जिसमें गत वर्ष की तुलना में 21 अंकों की कमी आई है।

अजमेर: जिले में 14 हजार 690 लड़के व 13 हजार 651 लड़कियों ने जन्म लिया, जिससे जिले का बालिका लिंगानुपात 929 है। यह गत वर्ष की तुलना में 8 अंक कम है।

प्रतापगढ़: यहां 4 हजार 499 लड़के व 4 हजार 190 लड़कियों ने जन्म लिया जिससे जिले का बालिका लिंगानुपात 931 है। इससे गत वर्ष की तुलना में 50 अंकों की गिरावट आई है।


Rajasthan Patrika (H), November 21, 2016, P. 3

(Decoy Operation/ PCPNDT Act/ Girl Child)

1.5 Child Welfare -other issues (Bal Bharati/Children Competition/ Children's Day/National Children's Award/ Child Protection Plan)

बाल दिवस के अवसर पर
10 से 16 वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए
बाल भारती
निबंध प्रतियोगिता 2016

नीचे दिए गए विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 1500 शब्दों में निबंध लिखकर भेजें



- ✍ मेरी बेटी मेरा मान - बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ
- ✍ स्वच्छ तन-स्वच्छ मन : सफल भारत - स्वच्छ भारत
- ✍ तिलस्मी दुनिया ध्वनि तरंगों की - डिजिटल इंडिया
- ✍ आओ गंगा स्वच्छ करें - नमामि गंगे
- ✍ अपना हाथ जगन्नाथ - स्किल इंडिया
- ✍ हम स्मार्ट, सिटी स्मार्ट, देश स्मार्ट - स्मार्ट सिटी

प्रथम पुरस्कार	द्वितीय पुरस्कार	तृतीय पुरस्कार
₹ 8000	₹ 6000	₹ 4000

दस प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार - ₹ 1000

❖ इस प्रतियोगिता में 15 अक्टूबर 2000 से 15 अक्टूबर 2006 के बीच की जन्मतिथि वाले बच्चे भाग ले सकते हैं।
❖ प्रविष्टि के साथ स्कूल प्रधानाचार्य/राजपत्रित अधिकारी से प्रमाणित जन्म प्रमाण पत्र की प्रति भेजें।

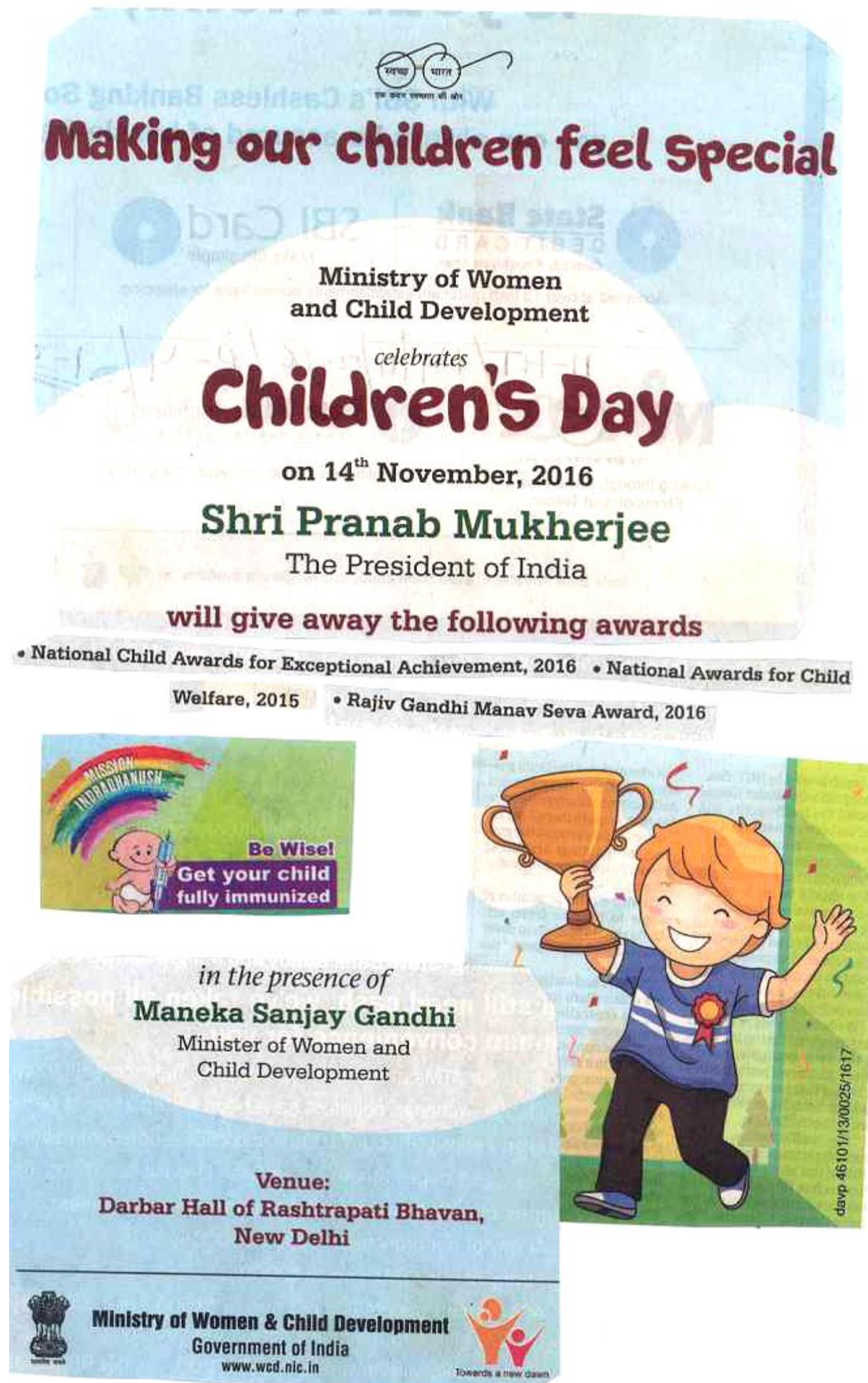
निबंध प्राप्त होने की अंतिम तिथि : 30 दिसंबर, 2016
निबंध के साथ अपना नाम, उम्र, कक्षा, टेलीफोन व मो. नं. और घर का पूरा पता साफ-साफ अक्षरों में लिखकर नीचे लिखे पते पर भेजें। लिफाफे के ऊपर 'बाल भारती निबंध प्रतियोगिता 2016' लिखें।

Up do प्रकाशन विभाग
सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

कमरा नं. 645, सूचना मवन सी बी ओ कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003 दूरभाष : 011-24362910
ईमेल : balbharti1948@gmail.com वेबसाइट : publicationsdivision@nic.in

davp 22213/13/0018/1617

Hindustan Times, November 14, 2016, P. 15
(Bal Bharati/ Children Competition)



The poster features a light blue background with a white circular area containing the main text. At the top, there is a logo with the text 'बाल बचत खाता' and 'www.wcd.nic.in'. The main title 'Making our children feel special' is in a large, bold, red font. Below it, the text 'Ministry of Women and Child Development celebrates Children's Day on 14th November, 2016' is displayed. The name 'Shri Pranab Mukherjee' and his title 'The President of India' are prominently featured. A list of awards to be given away is provided, including the National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievement, 2016, National Awards for Child Welfare, 2015, and the Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award, 2016. The event is to be held in the presence of Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Minister of Women and Child Development, at the Darbar Hall of Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi. The poster also includes a small illustration of a child holding a trophy and a logo for 'MISSION INDRAKHANUSH' with the slogan 'Be Wise! Get your child fully immunized'. The Ministry of Women & Child Development logo and website are at the bottom.

Making our children feel special

Ministry of Women and Child Development
celebrates
Children's Day
on 14th November, 2016
Shri Pranab Mukherjee
The President of India
will give away the following awards

- National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievement, 2016
- National Awards for Child Welfare, 2015
- Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award, 2016

in the presence of
Maneka Sanjay Gandhi
Minister of Women and Child Development

Venue:
**Darbar Hall of Rashtrapati Bhavan,
New Delhi**

MISSION INDRAKHANUSH
Be Wise!
Get your child fully immunized

Ministry of Women & Child Development
Government of India
www.wcd.nic.in

Towards a new dawn

Hindustan Times, November 14, 2016, P. 4
(Children's Day/ Children's Awards 2016)

Children's Day

November 14, 2016

Children are like buds in a garden and should be carefully and lovingly nurtured, as they are the future of the nation and the citizens of tomorrow.

- Jawaharlal Nehru

We pay our deep tribute to the great leader and first Prime Minister of Independent India

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

Govt of Assam

The Assam Tribune, November 14, 2016, P. 12
(Children's Day/ Child Welfare)

President confers Nat'l Child Awards on Children's Day

NEW DELHI, Nov 14: Teenage paralympic swimmer Kumari Revathi Nayka and chess player Dev Shah were among the recipients of the National Child Awards, which President Pranab Mukherjee conferred on Monday at Rashtrapati Bhavan here on Children's Day.

The awards were given to 31 children, three individuals and five institutions in the categories of 'National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement 2016', 'National Award for Child Welfare (In-

stitution) 2015', 'National Award for Child Welfare (Individual) 2015' and 'Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award 2016'.

The National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement was presented to 31 children in recognition of their exceptional abilities and outstanding achievements.

The gold medal was given to Nayka, 16, for excellence in swimming. Dev Shah, 9, is the youngest to be awarded for excellence in chess.

The other 29 children received the awards for excelling

in fields like academics, innovation, arts, sports and music.

The five institutions and three individuals were honoured for outstanding performance in the field of child development and welfare for 2015.

The Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award was presented to Devesh Nath Dikshit from Bihar, Bandana Kumari from Jharkhand and Yesu S from Kerala.

Women and Child Development Minister Maneka Gandhi was present on the occasion. - IANS

The Assam Tribune, November 15, 2016, P. 2
(National Children Award/ Child Welfare)

कैसे करें शिशु योजना का चुनाव



अपना पैसा



वी विरवानंद
वरिष्ठ निदेशक एवं मुख्य परिचालन अधिकारी
मैक्स लाइफ इंश्योरेंस

हाल ही में जब मैं अपने बेटे का दाखिला एक मराठूर कॉलेज में कराने पहुंचा, तब मुझे एक ऐसा एहसास हुआ जिससे मैं अब तक अनजान था। वो नहीं सी जान, जिसको मैं कभी अपने कंधों पर घुमाया करता था, आज अपने जीवन के नए चरण में कदम रख रहा था। यह मेरे बच्चे के शैक्षिक जीवन का अब तक का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव था। यह पड़ाव इसलिए भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है क्योंकि यह वह पहला मौका होता है जब आपका बच्चा खुद ये फैसला लेता है कि उसे आगे चलकर क्या बनना है और उसके लिए किस तरह की पढ़ाई करनी है। इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा निश्चित तौर पर एक आधार तय करती है और आपके बच्चे की करियर संबंधी महत्वाकांक्षा को दिशा देती है।



बच्चों का अलग विषय में झुकाव हो तो कैसे करें उम्मीदों को पूरा

मैं अपने आप को मान्यताही मानूंगा कि मेरे बच्चों के मन में शुरुआत से ही एक बेहतरीन कॉलेज में अपने पसंदीदा विषय को पढ़ने के संबंध में धारणा साफ थी जिससे मुझे उसके अनुरूप ही उसकी उच्च शिक्षा के लिए बचत कराने में मदद मिली। लेकिन आपके मामले में भी ऐसा ही हो, यह जरूरी नहीं। इसका निश्चित तौर पर आपके बच्चे की क्षमता या उसके फोकस से कोई सेना देना नहीं है। आज इनके तरह के विषय और करियर विकल्प हैं कि बच्चे लोकप्रिय पाठ्यक्रमों के बदले ऐसे करियर विकल्प चुनना पसंद करते हैं जो उनकी रुचि के अनुरूप हों। पहले सीमित कोर्स थे लेकिन आज दौर विकल्प हैं और उनमें से एक विकल्प चुना जाना एक आम बात है। आपका बच्चा अपने जुनून के अनुसार आगे बढ़ पायेगा, लेकिन इसके लिए आपकी वित्तपोषण प्रणाली पर्याप्त रूप से लचीली हो जो आपके बच्चे के चुने हुए पाठ्यक्रम के फैसले को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पर्याप्त हो। क्या आपने कभी यह सोचा है कि यदि आपके बच्चे ने अपनी उच्च शिक्षा से संबंधित विषय को लेकर अपना मन बदला और उसका झुकाव एक बिल्कुल अलग विषय की तरफ हो गया तो क्या आप उसकी उम्मीदों को पूरा कर पाएंगे।

चाइल्ड प्लान का गंभीरता से करें आकलन

भारत और विदेश में पिछले एक दशक में कॉलेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। यह निश्चित तौर पर एक सकारात्मक बात है, लेकिन इसका दूसरा पहलू यह भी है कि भारत में पिछले सात सालों में शिक्षा की लागत दुगुनी से भी अधिक हो गयी है और अगले पंद्रह सालों में इसके मौजूदा लागत के मुकाबले चार गुना अधिक हो जाने की उम्मीद है। ऐसे परिदृश्य में आपको विशेष तौर पर तैयार चाइल्ड प्लान के गंभीरतापूर्वक आकलन की जरूरत है जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होगा कि आपका बच्चा अपनी पसंद के विषय की बेहतरीन उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सके।

जीवन अनिश्चित है प्रीमियम पर दें ध्यान

आपने से ज्यादातर को अपने बिना अपने बच्चे के भविष्य के बारे में सोचकर बड़ा अजीब लगेगा लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि जीवन अनिश्चित है। इसलिए बेहतरीन तरीके से तैयार चाइल्ड प्लान आपके न होने पर भी आपके बच्चे को उच्च शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करता है। ऐसी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति में किसी आदर्श चाइल्ड प्लान के तहत भविष्य में देव प्रीमियम माफ होना चाहिए और साथ ही उच्च शिक्षा के लिए धन वापसी सुरक्षित होनी चाहिए। ऐसी परिस्थिति में कुछ प्लान में नामित को मासिक आय लाभ प्रदान करने का भी विकल्प होता है। मरुलन बंधित राशि के एक प्रतिशत बराबर। ऐसे व्यापक चाइल्ड प्लान से अनुशासन की आदत भी बनती है।

ये हैं खास बातें

बच्चे के जन्म के 90 दिन के भीतर ही कर लें उपयुक्त प्लान का चुनाव

मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि मेरी तरह आपका बच्चा भी आपके लिए उसी दिन से जीवन का केंद्र होगा जबसे उसने जन्म लिया। उसी दिन से आपके बड़े-छोटे फैसले, उसकी अलग-अलग जरूरतों के इर्द गिर्द ही केंद्रित हो गए होंगे। इन बड़े फैसलों में से सही चाइल्ड प्लान का चुनाव भी आपकी प्राथमिकता की सूची में सबसे ऊपर होना चाहिए। बेहतर यह है कि बच्चे के

जन्म लेने के 90 दिन के भीतर ही सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्लान का चुनाव कर लिया जाए ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो कि आप उसके कॉलेज के खर्च के बारे में चिंता करने पर मजबूर न हों या बुरी स्थिति में अपने बच्चे को उसकी पसंद के कॉलेज को चुनने न देने पर विवश हों जिसका उसने सपना देखा हो। अच्छी योजना से आपको वो राहत मिलेगी जो मैंने महसूस की।

Amar Ujala (H), November 28, 2016, P. 11
(Child Protection Plan/ Child Welfare)

2. Health and Nutrition issues

2.1 Child/Adolescent Health (Preventive Medical Care/ Essential Medicines/ Children Cognitive Development/ UNICEF Report/ Children's Death/ Child Mortality/Mission Indhradhanush/ Tobacco Addiction/ Child Diabetes/ Childhood Cancer/ Healthy Habits)

All at the cost of good health

Rural India is not spending on medical care because of the lack of basic services

Rural India spends comparatively small amounts on healthcare in relation to alcohol, tobacco and fast-moving consumer goods, a new survey by **ourtake** Chrome Data Analytics & Media, a primary research and data analytics company, shows. Compared to healthcare, the study found that people in villages spend three times more on alcohol, four times more on tobacco and nine times more on fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) such as packaged food, toothpaste, soaps, toothpaste, detergents and shampoo. This finding is at variance with the government data, which shows that medical expenditure during emergencies and hospitalisation push 63 million people into poverty each year. The survey data indicates that though the incidence of diseases in rural India is high, people do not spend much on treatment till the point of hospitalisation. The reason for this is that healthcare services are non-existent in most parts of India.

India's health expenditure is 4.1% of GDP, of which public expenditure, the amount the government spends on healthcare, is 1.04%. In real terms, of the per capita public health spend of ₹957, the central government spends ₹325 and state governments ₹632. As much as 70% of healthcare expenses of the people are borne by them, and 70% of that is spent on medicines and diagnostics. So if people in rural India are not spending on medicines, it's because they can't find doctors to prescribe medicines or diagnostic centres to do the tests.

Despite India's healthcare industry growing at a compound annual growth rate of 15% through the global economic slowdown, health services in rural areas remain non-existent. The private sector provides nearly 80% of outpatient and 60% of inpatient care in India, but there are few private hospitals and clinics in peri-urban and rural areas. This forces people in rural areas to go to traditional healers and quacks or become almost completely dependent on public health services available at primary health centres, community health centres and district hospitals, which are fraught with inefficiencies because of absenteeism, vacancies and red tape. It's a pity that FMCGs, tobacco and alcohol are available in remote parts of India, but finding medicines remains a challenge. India needs to urgently focus on strengthening its public health infrastructure, providing essential medicines and basic diagnostics in public facilities at the block level, and regulating and engaging private care and traditional medicine to provide basic health care to its rural areas. For if political will, financial resources and health infrastructure fail the rural population, India cannot deliver on its promise of universal health care for years to come.

Hindustan Times, November 1, 2016, P. 16
(Preventive Medical Care / Essential Medicines)

'300 million children breathe toxic air'

The vast majority live in South Asia, where air pollution is at least six times the level considered safe, says UNICEF

MUMBAI: About 300 million children in the world breathe highly toxic air, UNICEF said in a report to be released on Monday that used satellite imagery to illustrate the magnitude of the problem.

The vast majority of these children, about 220 million, live in South Asia, in places where air pollution is at least six times the level that the World Health Organization considers safe, UNICEF said. "Children are uniquely

vulnerable" because their lungs are still developing," said Nicholas Rees, the author of the report. "Early exposure to toxic air has lifelong consequences for them."

Dangerous particles

Among the most dangerous pollutants are air particles known as PM2.5, which are a small fraction of the width of a human hair.

They can be released from

fossil fuel combustion and industry, and include natural sources such as dust.

The ultrafine particles enter the bloodstream through the lungs, worsening cardiac disease and increasing the risk of stroke and heart failure, in addition to causing severe respiratory problems, such as asthma and pneumonia.

Early studies also suggest a possible link between pollution and children's cogni-

ve function, the UNICEF report noted.

It also cited numerous studies connecting chronic exposure to high pollution with an increased risk of miscarriage and early labor in pregnant women, and low birth weight.

Globally, about 7 million deaths each year are linked to air pollution, 600,000 of them children younger than 5. — The New York Times News Service



Early studies also suggest a possible link between pollution and children's cognitive function, the report noted. — FILE PHOTO

The Hindu, November 1, 2016, P. 24

(Children Cognitive Development / UNICEF Report)

प्रदूषण से दुनिया के 30 करोड़ बच्चों की जिंदगी पर खतरा

दुनिया के 30 करोड़ बच्चे ऐसे हैं, जो दुनिया के सबसे प्रदूषित इलाकों में रहते हैं। इसकी वजह से उनके सेहत और जान पर गंभीर खतरा बना हुआ है। यह खुलासा संयुक्त राष्ट्र से संबद्ध यूनीसेफ के हालिया शोध में हुआ है। रिपोर्ट जमीनी अध्ययन व सेटेलाइट तस्वीरों के आधार पर तैयार की गई है।

कितने प्रभावित

22 करोड़ बच्चे अकेले दक्षिण एशिया में रहते हैं, इनमें भी सबसे अधिक भारत में हैं

7 करोड़ पूर्वी एशिया और 52 करोड़ अफ्रीका में रह रहे बच्चे भी प्रदूषित इलाकों में

98% निम्न और मध्य आयवर्ग के परिवार डब्ल्यूएचओ के दिशानिर्देश से बेरपरवाह

खतरों की गंभीरता

30 करोड़ बच्चे उन स्थानों पर रहते हैं जहां डब्ल्यूएचओ के मानक से छह गुना अधिक वायु प्रदूषित है

2 अरब बच्चे (90 फीसदी) ऐसे स्थानों पर रहने को मजबूर हैं, जहां हवा की गुणवत्ता मानक से काफी खराब है

बच्चों को ज्यादा खतरा क्यों?

- वयस्क के मुकाबले बच्चे जल्दी-जल्दी सांस लेते हैं, इसलिए उनके फेफड़े की कोशिकाएं अधिक प्रभावित होती हैं।
- प्रदूषक खून के जरिए दिमाग तक पहुंच जाते हैं, इससे उनका मानसिक विकास अवरुद्ध हो जाता है।
- गर्भवती शिशु पर भी वायु प्रदूषण का असर होता है। मां के खून के जरिए प्रदूषण को सोखता है।



भविष्य की भयानक तस्वीर

8 फीसदी वायु प्रदूषण बढ़ा है गत पांच सालों में

30 लाख लोगों की मौत वायु प्रदूषण से हो रही हर साल

2050 तक यह आंकड़ा दो गुना होने की आशंका

लील रही जिंदगी

- 6 लाख बच्चों की मौत हर साल वायु प्रदूषण की वजह से होती है
- मलेरिया व एचआईवी एड्स से होने वाली मौतों से यह संख्या अधिक है

विकासशील देशों में वायुप्रदूषण से बच्चों को ज्यादा खतरा होता है, क्योंकि एक तो वे कुपोषित होते हैं और दूसरी स्वास्थ्य सेवा भी नाकाफी है।

— प्रोफेसर जोस लेलीवेल्ड, मेक्स प्लांक इंस्टीट्यूट, जर्मनी

Hindustan (H), November 1, 2016, P. 1

(Child Health / Children Deaths / Survey Report)

दुनिया के 30 करोड़ बच्चे ले रहे हैं जहरीली हवा में सांस

वाशिंगटन, 31 अक्टूबर (एएफपी)।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सोमवार को जारी एक शोध के मुताबिक लगभग 30 करोड़ बच्चे बाहरी वातावरण की इतनी ज्यादा विषैली हवा के संपर्क में आते हैं कि उससे उन्हें गंभीर शारीरिक हानि हो सकती है। उनके विकसित होते मस्तिष्क पर भी इसका दुष्प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

यूनिसेफ के इस शोध में बताया गया है कि दुनियाभर के सात में से एक बच्चा ऐसी बाहरी हवा में सांस लेता है जो अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानकों से कम से कम छह गुना अधिक दूषित है। बच्चों में मृत्यु दर का एक प्रमुख कारण वायु प्रदूषण है। इस शोध को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सालाना जलवायु संकट वार्ता से एक हफ्ते पहले प्रकाशित किया गया है। सात से 18 नवंबर तक होने वाली इस वार्ता की मेजबानी मोस्को करेगा। बच्चों के कल्याण और अधिकारों के लिए काम करने वाली एजेंसी यूनिसेफ दुनियाभर के नेताओं से अनुरोध कर रही है कि वे अपने-अपने देशों में वायु प्रदूषण को कम

करने के लिए जरूरी कदम उठाएं।

यूनिसेफ के कार्यकारी निदेशक एंथनी लेक ने कहा कि हर साल पांच साल से कम उम्र के छह लाख बच्चों की मौत की प्रमुख वजह वायु प्रदूषण है। हर दिन इससे लाखों के जीवन और भविष्य पर खतरा मंडराता जा रहा है। प्रदूषण तब न केवल बच्चों के फेफड़ों को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं बल्कि उनके मस्तिष्क को स्थायी नुकसान भी पहुंचा सकते हैं। यूनिसेफ ने सैटेलाइट इमेजरी का हवाला दिया है और पुष्टि की है कि लगभग दो अरब बच्चे ऐसे इलाकों में रहते हैं, जहां बाहरी वातावरण की हवा विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के तय मानकों से कहीं अधिक खराब है।

इसमें बताया गया है कि वाहनों से निकलने वाला धुआं, जीवाश्म ईंधन, धूल, जली हुई सामग्री के अवशेष और अन्य वायुजनित प्रदूषक तत्वों के कारण हवा जहरीली होती है। ऐसे प्रदूषित वातावरण में रहने को मजबूर सर्वाधिक बच्चे दक्षिण एशिया में रहते हैं। इनकी संख्या लगभग 62 करोड़ है। इसके बाद अफ्रीका में 52 करोड़ और पश्चिमी एशिया च

प्रशांत क्षेत्र में प्रदूषित इलाकों में रहने वाले बच्चों की संख्या 45 करोड़ है।

यूनिसेफ के शोध में भीतरी हवा में प्रदूषण को भी देखा गया है जिसकी प्रमुख वजह भोजन पकाने और गरम करने के लिए कोयला या लकड़ी जलाना है। यूनिसेफ के मुताबिक बाहरी और भीतरी हवा में प्रदूषण को निमोनिया और सांस लेने संबंधी अन्य रोगों से सीधे तौर पर जोड़ा जा सकता है। पांच साल से कम उम्र के दस बच्चों में से एक की मौत की वजह ऐसे रोग होते हैं। इस तरह वायु प्रदूषण बच्चों की सेहत के लिए गंभीर खतरा बनता जा रहा है। एजेंसी का कहना है कि बाहरी और भीतरी वायु प्रदूषण से बच्चे ज्यादा प्रभावित होते हैं क्योंकि उनके फेफड़े, मस्तिष्क और रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता अभी विकसित हो रहे होते हैं और उनका श्वसन तंत्र कमजोर होता है। गरीबी में रह रहे बच्चों के वायु प्रदूषणजनित रोगों की चपेट में आने की आशंका कहीं ज्यादा होती है।

Jansatta, November 1, 2016, P. 9
(Child Mortality / UNICEF Report)

चिंताजनक...

राजस्थान में 35 फीसदी बच्चे अब भी संपूर्ण टीकाकरण से दूर

पत्रिका **सच बयां करते आंकड़े...**
आउंड रिपोर्ट

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष
नौ जिले उच्च और 15 मध्यम प्राथमिकता में
पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

जयपुर प्रदेश में आमजन में जागरूकता के अभाव में अभी भी करीब 35 फीसदी बच्चे संपूर्ण टीकाकरण से दूर हैं। सरकार के मिशन इन्द्रधनुष के तहत प्रदेश के 9 जिले इस लिहाज से उच्च प्राथमिकता व 15 जिले मध्यम प्राथमिकता वाले जिलों में शामिल हैं। प्रदेश में अभी तक करीब 65 फीसदी संपूर्ण टीकाकरण हो सका है। मिशन इन्द्रधनुष के तहत अलवर, धौलपुर, जयपुर, करीली, सवाई माधोपुर, बूंदी, जोधपुर, टोंक और बाड़मेर पहले चरण में शामिल किए गए थे। दूसरे चरण में अजमेर, बोकानेर, जैसलमेर, चित्तौड़गढ़, जालोर, पाली, सिरोही, भीलवाड़ा, दीसा, झालावाड़, प्रतापगढ़ और उदयपुर जिले मध्यम प्राथमिकता

प्रदेश में ...

- 57 मौतें 1000 जीवित जन्म पर 5 साल से कम आयु के शिशुओं की
- 47 मौतें 1000 जीवित जन्म पर 5 साल से अधिक आयु की
- 65 फीसदी संपूर्ण टीकाकरण कवरेज प्रदेश में

देश में ...

- 2.5 करोड़ से ज्यादा बच्चे जन्म लेते हैं प्रति वर्ष
- 13 फीसदी बच्चे 0 से 6 साल की आयु के हैं भारत की कुल आबादी के
- 12.5 लाख से ज्यादा बच्चों की 5 साल से पहले हो जाती है मौत

Rajasthan Patrika, November 4, 2016, P. 3
(Mission Indhradhanush / Vaccines)

बच्चों में तंबाकू का इस्तेमाल रोकना होगा



तंबाकू के खिलाफ सम्मेलन में जोषी नड्डा व श्रीलंका के राष्ट्रपति सिरिसेना। प्रेर

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : तंबाकू के कारण बढ़ी संख्या में होने वाली मौतों को देखते हुए केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जोषी नड्डा ने कहा है कि हमें हर हाल में बच्चों और किशोरों में इसका इस्तेमाल रोकना होगा। सोमवार को ग्रेटर नोएडा में तंबाकू नियंत्रण पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन कॉप-7 का उद्घाटन करते हुए नड्डा ने कहा कि भारत में हर साल लगभग 10 लाख लोग तंबाकू से होने वाली बीमारियों के कारण मरते हैं। इस सम्मेलन में पाकिस्तान को छोड़कर विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के

सभी 179 देश भाग ले रहे हैं। श्रीलंका के राष्ट्रपति मैत्रिपाल सिरिसेना छह दिनों तक चलने वाले इस सम्मेलन के मुख्य अतिथि हैं। भारत पहली बार तंबाकू नियंत्रण पर विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की शोध फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन ऑन टोबैको कंट्रोल (एफसीटीसी) के सम्मेलन की मेजबानी कर रहा है। नड्डा ने कहा, 'भारत में गुटखा और निकोटिन युक्त पान मसाला के निर्माण व बिक्री पर पूरी तरह प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है।

संबंधित सामग्री पृष्ठ

>> 1F

बच्चों में तंबाकू का इस्तेमाल...

इसके अलावा हमने इस साल अप्रैल से तंबाकू उत्पादों के पैकेट पर 85 फीसद टिक्स में सचित्र चेतावनी छापने का नियम लागू किया है। किशोर न्याय कानून के तहत 18 साल से कम उम्र के लोगों को तंबाकू उत्पाद बेचने पर सात साल जेल और एक लाख रुपये के जुर्माने का प्रावधान किया है। इसके अलावा फिल्मों में जागरूकता के वीडियो दिखाना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। उन्होंने फिल्म और टीवी में तंबाकू उत्पादों को बखुवा देने के खिलाफ उठाए गए कदमों की जानकारी देते हुए कहा कि भारत इस दिशा में सबसे पहले प्रयास करने वाले देशों में है। सम्मेलन में मौजूद दुनिया भर के प्रतिनिधियों ने भारत की मुहिम का ताली बजाकर स्वागत किया। तंबाकू विरोधी अभियान में अग्रणी भूमिका निभा रहे टाटा कैसर अस्पताल के कैसर विशेषज्ञ डॉ. पंकज चतुर्वेदी कहते हैं, 'भारत अकेला ऐसा देश है, जिसने चबाने वाले तंबाकू को प्रतिबंधित किया है। इसका बड़ा श्रेय सुप्रीम कोर्ट को जाता है, जिसने कई राज्यों की ओर से लगाए गए प्रतिबंधों को सही ठहराया। इसी तरह भारत दुनिया का अकेला देश है, जिसने नाबालिगों को तंबाकू उत्पाद बेचने को गैर जमानती अपराध बनाया है।'

चबाने वाले तंबाकू पर श्रीलंका भी चिन्तित : श्रीलंका के राष्ट्रपति मैत्रिपाल सिरिसेना ने भी सम्मेलन के दौरान चबाने वाले तंबाकू उत्पादों पर सख्त बंदी बकावत की। उन्होंने कहा कि दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के कई देश इससे बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं।

Dainik Jagran, November 8, 2016, P. 1
(Child Health / Tobacco Addiction)

बच्चों को छह बीमारियों से बचाएगा एक टीका

नई दिल्ली, प्रेर : टीका बनाने वाली अमेरिकी कंपनी सनोफी फाइजर ने भारतीय बच्चों के लिए एक खास टीका इंजाव किया है। हेक्सवैक्सिम नाम का यह टीका शिशुओं को छह गंभीर बीमारियों से बचाने में सहायक होगा।

कंपनी के मुताबिक, यह इकलौता टीका बच्चों को डिप्थीरिया, टेटनस, काली खांसी, पोलियो, हीमोफिलस इंफ्लूएंजा बी और हेपेटाइटिस बी जैसी बीमारियों से बचाएगा। इसे छह हफ्ते से 24 माह तक के बच्चों के लिए प्राथमिक और बूस्टर टीका बताया गया है।

वैज्ञानिकों ने बनाया खास टीका जो दर्द निवारकों के ओवरडोज से बचाएगा

वाशिंगटन : वैज्ञानिकों ने एक ऐसा टीका विकसित किया है, जो दर्द निवारक ओपिओइड दवाओं के ओवरडोज से होने वाले नुकसान से बचाने में सहायक होगा। अमेरिका में इन दवाओं के ओवरडोज के कारण मौत के मामलों में लगातार बढ़ाव हो रही है। अमेरिका के द रिक्रिय रिसेर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के शोधकर्ताओं ने इनके दुष्प्रभाव से बचाने वाला टीका विकसित किया है। ओपिओइड दवाएं दिमाग की कोशिकाओं तक पहुंचकर दर्द के अनुभव को कम करती हैं।

Dainik Jagran (H), November 25, 2016, P. 21
(Child Health/ Vaccine)

मां में विटामिन-बी 12 की कमी से बच्चों में डायबिटीज

महिलाओं में विटामिन-बी 12 की कमी उनको संतानों पर भारी पड़ सकती है। गर्भावस्था के दौरान यह विटामिन पर्याप्त मात्रा में न लेने से बच्चे में टाइप-2 डायबिटीज का खतरा पैदा हो जाता है। शोध के बाद यह चेतावनी ब्रिटेन के वैज्ञानिकों ने दी है। इनमें भारतीय मूल के शोधकर्ता पोनुसामी सरवनन भी हैं। ये सभी ब्रिटेन की वार्विक यूनिवर्सिटी से संबंधित हैं। यह विटामिन मांसाहारी खाद्य पदार्थ - मछली, मांस, अंडे और दूध में पाया जाता है। इसके चलते विटामिन बी-12 की कमी की समस्या ज्यादातर शाकाहारी महिलाओं में होती है। भारत की कई हिस्सों में लोगों में डायबिटीज की एक बड़ी वजह ज्यादातर महिलाओं का शाकाहारी होना या मामूली तौर पर मांसाहार करना भी है। शोध में पाया गया कि विटामिन बी-12 की कमी की समस्या लैप्टिन नाम के हॉर्मोन के अर्निर्मित होने से होती है। यही हॉर्मोन व्यक्ति में भोजन के बाद संतुष्टि का भाव पैदा करता है। -आइएनएस



Dainik Jagran, November 8, 2016, P. 17
(Child Health / Child Diabetes)

कैंसर पीड़ितों को हृदय रोग का भी खतरा

कम उम्र में कैंसर की चपेट में आने वाले लोगों को दूसरी गंभीर बीमारियां भी घेर सकती हैं। ऐसे लोगों को हृदय रोग का भी



सामना करना पड़ सकता है। इसके प्रति नए शोध में आगाह किया गया है। शोधकर्ताओं के अनुसार, ऐसे लोग जिनमें 15 से 19 साल की उम्र में कैंसर का पता चला उनकी हृदय रोग से मौत का खतरा इसी उम्र के सामान्य लोगों की तुलना में 4.2 गुना ज्यादा पाया गया। हालांकि 35 से 39 साल के ऐसे रोगियों की हृदय रोग से मृत्यु का खतरा कम मिला। उनमें हृदय रोग

से मौत का जोखिम इसी उम्र के सामान्य लोगों के अपेक्षा 1.2 गुना अधिक रहा। ब्रिटेन की बर्मिंघम यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर माइक होकिन्स ने कहा, 'यह शोध चिकित्सकों के लिए जल्द से जल्द अहम है क्योंकि इससे उनको ऐसे खतरों पर गौर करने में मदद मिल सकती है।' यह निष्कर्ष 15 से 39 साल की उम्र के दो लाख से ज्यादा कैंसर रोगियों पर किए गए शोध के आधार पर निकाला गया है। ये लोग कैंसर का पता चलने के बाद कम से कम पांच साल तक जीवित रहे। -आइएनएस

डायबिटीज के प्रति आगाह करेगा प्रोटीन

बच्चों में टाइप-1 डायबिटीज के खतरों का अनुमान लगाना अब संभव हो सकेगा। उनके खून में पाए जाने वाले कुछ खास प्रोटीन से इस बीमारी के प्रारंभिक लक्षण का पता लग सकता है। इससे डायबिटीज के रोकथाम में मदद मिल सकती है। जर्मनी के शोधकर्ताओं ने यह दावा नए अध्ययन के आधार पर किया है। अध्ययन में ऐसे बच्चों को शामिल किया था जिनमें टाइप-1

डायबिटीज की चपेट में आने का ज्यादा खतरा होता है। इस तरह के 30 बच्चों के रक्त के नमूनों का विश्लेषण किया गया। फिर इनकी तुलना उन बच्चों के साथ की गई जिनमें डायबिटीज होने का कोई लक्षण नहीं पाया गया। शोधकर्ताओं ने धरेसा जताया है कि प्रोटीन कैंसर से उन्हें इस बीमारी का समय से पहले ही पता लगाने में मदद मिलेगा। -आइएनएस

Dainik Jagran, November 10, 2016, P. 20
(Childhood Cancer / Child Health)

हमारा बचपन तेजी से रोगों की ओर बढ़ रहा है। पोलियो, चेचक व मलेरिया जैसे कुछ रोगों पर काबू पाया गया है, पर तन और मन से जुड़ी कई नई समस्याएं सामने आ गयी हैं। बच्चों के खान-पान और खेलकूद की बदली आदतों ने उनमें भी काफी कुछ बदल दिया है। बच्चों की सेहत से जुड़ी उपयोगी बातें बता रही हैं **शमीम खान**

स्वस्थ रहेंगे तभी बढ़ेंगे



बच्चों की तरह बच्चों की सेहत में भी जीवनशैली की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। बच्चों का खान-पान बदला है तो खेलकूद का ढंग भी। बच्चों का समय खुले में बाहर खेलने से अधिक घर के भीतर गैजेट्स के साथ बीत रहा है। मोबाइल व कंप्यूटर बच्चों के मनोरंजन के जरूरी हिस्से बन गए हैं। इन सबका उनकी सेहत पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। वह डायबिटीज, अस्थमा और मोटापे जैसे गंभीर रोगों के शिकार हो रहे हैं। बच्चों में अवसाद और आत्मघाती कदम उठाने की प्रवृत्तियां भी बढ़ रही हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हुए कई शोधों, अध्ययनों और सर्वेक्षणों के आंकड़े चौंकाने वाले हैं। जिन रोगों को एक-दो दशक पहले तक बूढ़ों और अंधेड़ उम्र के लोगों का माना जाता था, आज बच्चों को शिकार बना रहे हैं।



डायबिटीज बच्चों में टाइप 1 डायबिटीज के मामले अधिक देखने को मिलते हैं। मोटापे और शारीरिक सक्रियता की कमी ने उनमें टाइप 2 डायबिटीज का खतरा भी बढ़ा दिया है। टाइप 1 डायबिटीज के मामले किशोर उम्र के बच्चों में अधिक सामने आते हैं, पर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में 5 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चे भी इसके शिकार हो रहे हैं। 20 साल पहले भारत में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग छह सौ बच्चे टाइप 1 डायबिटीज के शिकार होते थे, लेकिन अब यह आंकड़ा बढ़ कर तीन हजार हो गया है। बच्चों में डायबिटीज के मामले बढ़ने का कारण मोटापा, फास्टफूड का बढ़ता चलन, भोजन में कार्बोहाइड्रेट व वसा की मात्रा बढ़ना, फलों व सब्जियों के सेवन में कमी और शारीरिक सक्रियता की कमी है। डायबिटीज के मामलों में प्रतिवर्ष 2-3% की बढ़ोतरी हो रही है।

मोटापा

बदली जीवनशैली के कारण बच्चों की आउटडोर गतिविधियां और शारीरिक सक्रियता कम हो गई है। कंप्यूटर, टेलीविजन और वीडियो गेम्स के बढ़ते प्रचलन के कारण बच्चे घर में ही रहते हैं, जिसके कारण वह अधिक कैलरी नहीं जला पाते और उनका भार बढ़ जाता है। बच्चों की शारीरिक सक्रियता में कमी आयी है, पर अत्यधिक कैलरी वाले भोजन जैसे फास्टफूड, बिस्कुट, पेस्ट्रीज, चिप्स, सॉफ्ट ड्रिंक्स आदि का सेवन बहुत बढ़ गया है। इन चीजों में कैलरी की मात्रा काफी अधिक होती है, जबकि पोषक तत्व कम होते हैं। नेशनल फैमिली हेल्थ सर्वे के अनुसार भारत में स्कूल जाने वाले 20 प्रतिशत बच्चों का वजन अधिक है और मोटापा एक महामारी की तरह बढ़ रहा है। बच्चों में मोटापा बढ़ने से ना केवल उनका शारीरिक विकास, बल्कि मानसिक विकास भी प्रभावित होता है। मोटापे के कारण बच्चों में टाइप 2 डायबिटीज, हाई कोलेस्ट्रॉल और हाई ब्लड प्रेशर की समस्या हो सकती है। उम्र बढ़ने के साथ उनके हार्ट अटैक और स्ट्रोक का चपेट में आने की आशंका भी कई गुना बढ़ जाती है।



3

गुना हो गए हैं पिछले दो दशकों में 2 से 15 साल के बच्चों में मोटापे के मामले

17

प्रतिशत निजी स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे करते हैं आवश्यकता से अधिक कैलरी का सेवन

37

% लड़कों व 20% लड़कियों (12 से 19 आयुवर्ग) के रक्त में पाई गई है शुगर की अधिकता।

04

करोड़ से अधिक पांच साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों का भार है सामान्य से अधिक।

नजर कमजोर होना

अधिक संख्या में बच्चे चश्मे लगाए देखे जा रहे हैं। बच्चों में दूर दृष्टि दोष व निकट दृष्टि दोष दोनों के मामले लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं। आंखों से पानी आना, खुजली होना, आंखों में जलन होना आदि की समस्याएं पहले की तुलना में बढ़ी हैं। बढ़ता स्क्रीन टाइम एक बड़ी चुनौती है। एक अध्ययन के अनुसार स्कूल जाने वाले 20% बच्चों की देखने की क्षमता सामान्य से कम है, जिसका पता अकसर स्थिति गंभीर होने पर चलता है। विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार बच्चों को स्कूल भेजने से पहले उनकी आंखों की जांच करा लेनी चाहिए। कंप्यूटर, टैबलेट व टीवी आदि पर दो से चार घंटे से अधिक समय बिताना उनकी आंखों पर भारी पड़ता है। अगर मांसाहारी हैं तो बच्चों को अंडा व मछली खिलाएं। प्राकृतिक खानपान रेटिना तक खून के सर्कुलेशन को सही करता है। लेंस की स्थिति सही रहती है। आंखों की नसें कमजोर नहीं होतीं।

Hindustan (H), November 11, 2016, P. 11 (Contd...)

कब्ज

आंकड़ों की मानें तो स्कूल जाने वाले 40 प्रतिशत बच्चों को कब्ज की समस्या है। इसका प्रमुख कारण आधुनिक जीवनशैली और पारंपारिक खानपान का बढ़ता चलन है। ऐसे भोजन में कार्बोहाइड्रेट, वसा और चीनी की मात्रा अधिक, लेकिन पोषक तत्वों और फाइबर की मात्रा बहुत कम होती है। इनमें से अधिकतर में मैदे का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिसे बच्चों का कमजोर पाचनतंत्र पचा नहीं पाता और वो कब्ज के शिकार हो जाते हैं। कब्ज के कारण बच्चों को भूख कम लगती है, जिससे बच्चों का विकास प्रभावित होता है। अक्सर बच्चे पानी पीना भी भूल जाते हैं और शरीर में पानी की कमी कब्ज का कारण बन जाती है।

अस्थमा

बच्चों में अस्थमा के मामले लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं। 2-3 वर्ष के बच्चों में नीबुलाइजर की निर्भरता बढ़ी है। इसका प्रमुख कारण बच्चों को स्तनपान न करवा कर बोतल से दूध पिलाना और बढ़ता वायु प्रदूषण है। हमारे देश में खासकर बड़े शहरों के बच्चों में अस्थमा तेजी से फैल रहा है। अस्थमा का एक और प्रमुख कारण एंटीबायोटिक दवाओं का तेजी से बढ़ता चलन भी है। इससे बच्चों की रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता कम हो जाती है, जिससे वह दमा सहित कई दूसरे रोगों की चपेट में आ जाते हैं। दमा ही नहीं, श्वास तंत्र से संबंधित दूसरी समस्याएं जैसे अस्थमा, साइनोसाइटिस, एलर्जी, सर्दी, न्यूमोनिया और एलर्जिक ब्रोंकाइटिस के मामले भी बच्चों में बहुत बढ़ रहे हैं।



मानसिक तनाव

इंडियन काउंसिल ऑफ मेडिकल रिसर्च के अनुसार लगभग 2% बच्चे अवसाद के शिकार हैं। अगर उदासी गहरी नहीं है और लगातार एक वर्ष से चली आ रही है तो इसे डिसथायमिया कहते हैं। इससे बच्चों का आत्मविश्वास कम हो जाता है और खाने व सोने में भी समस्या आती है। डिसथायमिया से पीड़ित 10% बच्चे अवसाद के शिकार हो जाते हैं। बच्चों में अवसाद के कारणों में माता-पिता में मतभेद, अच्छे अंक लाने का दबाव, दूसरे बच्चों का चिढ़ाना व चीन शोषण प्रमुख हैं। आजकल 12 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों में आत्महत्या की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। खासकर किशोरों में उनका सोशल नेटवर्क तनाव की बड़ी वजह है। बचपन में बच्चों के सामाजिक संबंधों के अनुभव आगे चल कर उनके तन व मन को सेहत पर बड़ा असर डालते हैं। बच्चों का पूरा दिन स्कूल, ट्यूशन और होमवर्क करने में ही बीत जाता है। माता-पिता उन्हें बचपन से ही प्रतिस्पर्धा में उतार देते हैं, जिससे अच्छे प्रदर्शन का उन पर लगातार दबाव बना रहता है। बच्चों में बढ़ते चिड़चिड़ेपन, आक्रामक व्यवहार, उदासी, उत्तेजना और अवसाद का कारण वही मानसिक तनाव है।

बचपन को बनाएं सेहत से भरपूर

बच्चों की जीवनशैली कैसी हो, इसमें अभिभावक व शिक्षकों दोनों की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण होती है। बच्चों का रोग प्रतिरोधक तंत्र कमजोर होता है, जिसके कारण उनके कई तरह के संक्रमण की चपेट में आने की आशंका बढ़ जाती है। कई बार समस्याएं उम्र बढ़ने के साथ और अधिक परेशान करती हैं।

संतुलित और पोषक भोजन

- बच्चों के भोजन में फलों और सब्जियों को शामिल करें। भोजन में एक-तिहाई फल और सब्जियां तथा दो तिहाई अनाज का हिस्सा रखें।
- फास्ट फूड और फैट फूड की बजाय घर का बना खाना खिलाएं।
- खाने में प्रोटीन और फाइबर की मात्रा अधिक और शर्करा को मात्रा कम रखें।

- शरीर में पानी की कमी न होने दें। उन्हें पानी, दूध और ताजे फलों का रस पिलाएं।
- बच्चों की उम्र के अनुपात में भोजन कराएं।

नींद है जरूरी

गैजेट्स के बढ़ते चलन और पढ़ाई के बढ़ते बोझ ने बच्चों में नींद के चक्र को गड़बड़ा दिया है। बच्चों को देर रात तक टीवी न देखने दें। उनका सोने और उठने का एक समय निर्धारित कर दें। कम सोना बच्चों में रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को कम करता है। नवजात को 18 घंटे की नींद, दूध पीने वाले बच्चों को 12-13 घंटे की नींद और स्कूल जाने वाले छोटे बच्चों के लिए 10 घंटे की नींद जरूरी है। उन्हें टीवी, कम्प्यूटर या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक गेम पर दो घंटे से अधिक समय न बिताने दें।

तनाव का बोझ हो कम

माता-पिता के लिए बेहद जरूरी है कि वे कुछ क्वालिटी समय केवल बच्चों के लिए निर्धारित करें। अकेलापन, दूसरे बच्चों द्वारा तंग करना, माता-पिता के बीच का तनाव कई बातें हैं, जो बालमन पर बुरा असर डालती हैं।

हमारे विशेषज्ञ: डॉ. जसजीत भसीन, बालरोग विशेषज्ञ, बीएलके हॉस्पिटल, नई दिल्ली।
डॉ. पीयूष रंजन, सीनियर गैस्ट्रोएंटरोलॉजिस्ट, सर गंगाराम हॉस्पिटल, नई दिल्ली।

बच्चों के लिए जरूरी पोषण

- 4-8 वर्ष के लड़के: 1400-1600 कैलरी
- 9-13 वर्ष के लड़के: 1600-1900 कैलरी
- 4-8 साल की लड़कियां: 1200-1400 कैलरी
- 9-13 वर्ष की लड़कियां: 1400-1600 कैलरी

एक्टिव रहना है जरूरी

बच्चों को प्रतिदिन कम से कम एक घंटा खुले स्थान में खेलने दें। खेलना बच्चों के लिए सबसे अच्छी एक्सरसाइज है, जो सेहत के साथ-साथ उनके संपूर्ण व्यक्तित्व पर असर डालती है। जब बच्चे थोड़े बड़े होने लगे तो उन्हें नियमित एक्सरसाइज और योग की आदत डालें। ताइक्वांडो, ध्यान और भुजंग आसन जैसे सामान्य योगासन कराएं। बच्चों को ध्यान लगाने की आदत डालें, इससे उन्हें मानसिक शांति मिलेगी और उनका विकास बेहतर तरीके से होगा। शारीरिक रूप से सक्रिय रहने से रोग प्रतिरोधक तंत्र मजबूत होता है और रोगों की चपेट में आने की आशंका कम हो जाती है।

पोषक तत्व

1. कार्बोहाइड्रेट: अनाज आदि से 33 प्रतिशत
2. विटामिन और मिनरल्स: फल और सब्जियों आदि से 33 प्रतिशत
3. मांसाहारी/शाकाहारी प्रोटीन: 12 प्रतिशत
4. डेयरी प्रोटीन: डेयरी उत्पाद से 15 प्रतिशत
5. वसा और शर्करा: वसायुक्त भोजन और मीठी चीजों से 7 प्रतिशत
6. पानी 4-8 साल: 5 गिलास 9-13 साल: 5-6 गिलास, 13 से अधिक: 6-8 गिलास

व्या खिलाएं

सुबह का नाश्ता: साबुत अनाज (अंकुरित मूंग, चना आदि), दूध और एक फल
दोपहर का खाना: दाल, एक कटोरी चावल, उबली हुई सब्जियां, चपाती या स्टफ्ड परांठे
शाम का नाश्ता: मेवे या फल या फलों का जूस
रात का खाना: चपाती के साथ हरी सब्जी या वेजिटैबल पुलाव

Hindustan (H), November 11, 2016, P. 11
(Child Health/ Healthy Habits)

Preventing diabetes

■ Dr Amio Sarma

Diabetes is one of the most prevalent diseases in the world affecting children, adolescents and adults. According to the World Health Organization, approximately 180 million people worldwide currently have Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM). It has been projected that worldwide, approximately 300 million people would be afflicted with it by 2025. In India, about 50.9 million people suffer from diabetes, and this figure is likely to go up to 80 million by 2025, making it the 'diabetes capital' of the world. Delhi alone has an estimated 29.8 lakh people suffering from this disease.

People with diabetes have high blood glucose, also called high blood sugar or hyperglycaemia. Diabetes develops when the body doesn't make enough insulin or is not able to use insulin effectively, or both. Insulin is a hormone made by beta cells in the pancreas which helps body cells to utilize glucose. There are mainly two types of diabetes – Type 1 (insulin dependent) and Type 2 (non-insulin dependent diabetes). Diabetes causes vary depending on genetic make-up, family history, ethnicity, health and environmental factors. Type 1 diabetes is mainly caused by auto-immunity while Type 2 diabetes occurs due to other factors like overweight or obesity, sedentary lifestyle, bad food habits (high fat and energy containing food), mostly in people of age 45 or older. The signs of diabetes include an increased sense of thirst, frequent urination, fatigue, weight and muscle loss, cuts or wounds that heal slowly, blurred vision and infection in private parts.

The screening for diabetes complications is an essential part of managing all types of diabetes. One in two people with diabetes remain undiagnosed, which makes them particularly susceptible to the complications of the condition, causing substantial disability and premature death. More than 640 million of us may be living with diabetes by 2040. Delayed diagnosis means that many people with Type 2 diabetes will suffer from at least one complication by the time they are diagnosed with diabetes.

In many countries diabetes is a leading cause of blindness, cardiovascular disease, kidney failure and lower-limb amputation. More of us

will develop and live with Type 1 diabetes. Screening for diabetes complications is an important part of effective management of the disease, to ensure optimal health. Of the 415 million adults worldwide living with diabetes in 2015, over one-third will develop some form of diabetic retinopathy – a complication of diabetes that can lead to vision impairment and blindness. More than 93 million adults, or one in three, currently living with diabetes have diabetic retinopathy. The management of diabetes and its complications begins in primary health care and this should include screening for diabetic retinopathy.

It is extremely important for diabetes to be diagnosed as early as possible; if left untreated, the condition will get progressively worse. Persistent high blood glucose level causes damage to blood vessel and leads to blindness, kidney damage, nerve damage, heart attack and stroke, and decrease blood supply to leg (macro and micro vascular complications).

The prevention of diabetes focuses on several aspects. Type 1 diabetes can't be prevented. The prevention of diabetes mellitus Type 2 can be achieved with both lifestyle changes and medication use. Eating a balanced and healthy diet, like food lower in fat and calories and higher in fibre, is important. One needs to focus on fruits, vegetables and whole grains intake. Managing weight improves insulin resistance and reduces hypertension. People who are overweight or obese should therefore be encouraged to achieve and maintain a healthy body weight. At least half an hour daily yoga and exercise like brisk walking, running, swimming and cycling will help reduce weight and is linked to reduced blood pressure, reduced resting heart rate, increased insulin sensitivity, improved body composition and psychological well-being. Smoking is a well-established risk factor for many chronic diseases, including diabetes and its complications. All smokers should be encouraged to quit smoking. Consuming too much alcohol can lead to weight gain and may increase blood pressure and triglyceride levels, and therefore should be avoided. Taking regular sleep of eight hours a day may balance hormone levels regulating food intake and energy balance. It's a good

idea to regularly check blood glucose, blood pressure and blood cholesterol levels as one gets older.

Public awareness about diabetes is another important issue. Person having a family history of diabetes, obesity, sedentary lifestyle must have a regular blood sugar, thyroid, cholesterol check-ups. Prevention is better than cure; hence, one must keep an eye on diet, have regular exercise of more than 30-minute walk per day, practise yoga and avoid fast food. This will boost one's health condition.

To make the public aware about the disease, the North Eastern Diabetes Society (NEDS) was

formed in the year 1995. Since its inception, the Society has been conducting public awareness programmes, diabetes detection camps, campaigns to create health awareness amongst the adolescents (18 years onwards) in different parts of the North-east region. The celebration of World Diabetic Day centrally in Guwahati every year is a hallmark of the NEDS. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has entrusted the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh for the study of Type 1 diabetes in the NE region. The people of the North-east are different from the rest of India in terms of food habits, lifestyles, etc. The NEDS has taken steps to educate the people of this region both in urban and rural areas. Every year the NEDS publishes a book titled *Diabetes Update*, which is a rich source of diabetic education, research and clinical update for the physician and the recent advances in the field of diabetology.

The theme of World Diabetes Day 2016 is 'Eyes on Diabetes'. The year's activities and materials will focus on promoting the importance of screening to ensure early diagnosis of Type 2 diabetes and treatment to reduce the risk of serious complications.

(Published on the occasion of World Diabetes Day today.)

The Assam Tribune, November 14, 2016, P. 6
(World Diabetes Day / Child Health)

Caged, condemned and choking

CHILDREN OF POLLUTION

The young are no longer safe as toxins enter their bodies with each breath. Confined indoors or battling illness, the city's kids have been forced to lead a life shackled by pollution

A Mariyam Alavi

mariyam.alavi@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: *I feel suffocated.*

I can't go out in the open anymore. Why do I have to be fully covered before I step out?

These are some of the things that kids in and around Delhi have been complaining of since the 'airocypse', which saw the national capital and its satellite towns wrapped in a haze of pollution for days. Restricted indoors and faced with breathing difficulties, the city's children were among those affected the most.

In the recent months, Delhi's air quality has been crippling at best and toxic at worst. With an increasing number of people across the country feeling the brunt of pollution, India now seems to be headed for the dubious title of 'World's Pollution Capital'. In a city like Delhi, which has 45,65,319 children under the age of 15, this translates into a threat to the future.

With the increase in breathing difficulties and allergies, parents are now scrambling for solutions – and there aren't many. Air purifiers and masks are among the few available options but these are neither economical nor effective in the long run. On one hand the city's upper class is digging deeper into

its pockets to ensure safe air for their children and on the other there are those who have no option but to watch their children inhale toxins each day. Many say that

Delhi is a city of opportunities, they have now started wondering 'at what cost?'

THE COST OF POLLUTION

"My daughter has a persistent cough. Of course it is related to the bad air quality. It is choking my kids," says Chitra Biswas, a resident of Krishna Nagar. Her daughter Archisha, who studies in Class 11, says she finds it difficult to breathe each time she steps out of her house. "When I go for tuitions, I can see smoke and haze. It burns my eyes and

makes it difficult to breathe. I may have to get a mask soon. My mom does not let me go out any more," says Archisha.

She is not the only one who has been trapped indoors because of the bad air. Vanita Verma, a resident of Gurgaon, whose two daughters are studying at the American Embassy School, says she has no choice but to take extreme steps. "My kids wear masks when they go to school and their school has air purifiers. Once they get back home, they are not allowed to leave the house where I have installed air purifiers. I have no other way to ensure that they are breathing clean air," she says.

Doctors say the immune system of very young children is not fully developed, making them more susceptible to pollution. "The breathing rate of children is higher than adults. The amount

of air they take in, corresponding to their lung size, is more compared to adults. With the more air they take in, they also take more pollutants," said Dr Anant Mohan, pulmonologist at AIIMS.

Prarthana Borah, director of the Indian division of Clean Air Asia, an international organisation that specialises in air quality and air pollution, says there is little that parents can do to reduce the risk of exposure. A mother herself, Borah feels anxious. "What is the alternative here? I let my child out in the toxic air, which can potentially kill her? Yes, I could get her a mask. But this is not very effective either. You have to breathe 'harder' when using a mask, which can stress your lungs. Masks are not advised for long term use."

Dr Mohan agrees that masks, especially the popular N95, may not be a long term solution. "N95 masks fit tight on your face. The mask's filters make normal breathing difficult," he says.

Dr Mohan says it is a tricky situation for parents. "If the air quality is really bad, like it was post Diwali in Delhi, they have to restrict the movement of their children make them wear N95 masks and install air purifiers at home."

FETTERED CHILDREN

Prarthana's daughter Tanya, like most other children her age, is not happy about the new lock in hours at home. She says she used to enjoy walking to tuitions but is not allowed anymore. "I took pride in doing my little bit for the environment that way. But now, my mom is worried about the air and does not allow me to walk to tuitions. My brother is upset too. He has been asked not to go for his cricket training sessions," Tanya said.

Besides lung damage and related breathing problems, the city's toxic air

also causes skin allergies, ear infections, weak immunity and cognitive impairment. "I have a sensitive skin. I get acne regularly. However, the breakouts are more severe when the air quality is bad. Dust and other pollutants irritate my skin," said Tanya. Archisha also has similar skin problems. "I have been wearing full sleeves clothes now. I am worried that my skin will be affected because of the pollution," Archisha said.

But several families cannot provide the protection that parents of Tanya and Archisha can afford. An N95 mask can cost up to ₹2,000, and filters for air purifiers cost about ₹5,000. Delhi has a huge population of children who are defenceless against pollution.

Alok, who lives in Sonla Vihar and studies in the nearby government school, says the pollution bothers him too but there is nothing he can do about it. "Yes, it (the air) irritates me a little. It irritates my eyes," he said.

The Delhi government shut down schools for three days when the air quality had reached alarming levels this month. Children complain that not only did they have to stay locked indoors during those days but also missed out on important school days.

Besides restricting the time children spend outside, parents are also taking care to keep their kids away from smoke. Health experts say buying lead-free toys and keeping potted plants can also go a long way in reducing exposure to pollution. "The onus to ensure a better and cleaner today and tomorrow for our children is on us, not just the government. Just take a look at the scene outside any school, when the kids are being let off. The number of cars and vehicles is astounding. Even simple steps like making use school buses mandatory would make a huge difference," says Prarthana.

NEXT
Elderly fighting
both age and air

Hindustan Times, November 30, 2016, P. 4
(Air Pollution/ Child Health)

गर्भाशय के मुख में होने वाले कैंसर के खिलाफ टीकाकरण शुरू

जागरण संवाददाता, नोएडा : महिलाओं में होने वाले गर्भाशय (सर्वाइकल) के कैंसर को रोकने के लिए नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ कैंसर प्रिवेंशन एंड रिसर्च (एनआईसीपीआर) के सहयोग से देश के दो राज्यों में टीकाकरण की शुरुआत हो चुकी है। दिल्ली व पंजाब इस टीकाकरण अभियान को अपने यहां शुरू करके सबसे अग्रणी राज्य बन गए हैं। तमिलनाडु में भी इसकी शुरुआत हो सकती है। इस अभियान के तहत 9-13 वर्ष की लड़कियों को यह टीका दिया जा रहा है। शोध में पाया गया कि इस आयु वर्ग में ही यह टीका सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावी होता है। यह कैंसर ह्यूमन पैपिलोमा वायरस इन्फेक्शन (एचपीवी-

एनआईसीपीआर के प्रतिभा व मानसा में दो दिनों में 8956 लड़कियों को यह खुराक दी जा चुकी है। अभी इन्हीं दो राज्यों में अभियान शुरू हुआ है। तमिलनाडु में भी जल्द हो सकता है। अन्य राज्यों को भी इसके लिए आगे आना चाहिए।
- डा. रवि मेहरा, निदेशक, एनआईसीपीआर

आई) से होता है। जिन लड़कियों को यह डोज दी जा रही है, उन्हें भविष्य में गर्भाशय के मुख का कैंसर नहीं होगा।



Dainik Jagran (H), November 25, 2016, P. 11

(Adolescent Health/ Vaccine)

लाइली रक्त सेवा...

12 साल तक की बालिकाओं को अब निःशुल्क और बिना रिप्लेसमेंट ब्लड



पत्रिका राहत की खबर

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

जयपुर. सर्वाइ मानसिंह मेडिकल कॉलेज से संबंधित सात अस्पतालों में उपचार करवाने वाली 12 साल तक की आयु राजस्थान की मूल निवासी बालिकाओं को बुधवार 30 नवंबर से एसएमएस अस्पताल के ब्लड बैंक में निःशुल्क और बिना रिप्लेसमेंट के रक्त उपलब्ध करवाया जाएगा। लाइली रक्त सेवा के नाम से शुरू होने वाले इस कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ चिकित्सा मंत्री राजेन्द्र राठौड़ करेंगे। ब्लड बैंक विभागाध्यक्ष डॉ. सुनीता बुंदस ने बताया कि योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यक्रम के तहत सतत रूप से रक्त की उपलब्धता के लिए स्वैच्छिक रक्तदान शिविर संयोजकों से वार्ता कर उन्हें प्रेरित किया जाएगा। अस्पताल के उप अधीक्षक डॉ. जगदीश मोदी ने बताया कि ट्रोमा सेंटर में भी ब्लड बैंक का लोकार्पण चिकित्सा मंत्री प्रातः 11 बजे करेंगे।

अभी यह स्थिति...



65348 लोगों ने इस वर्ष अभी तक अस्पताल के लिए रक्तदान किया

92046 मरीजों को रक्त उपलब्ध किया इस साल अब तक

220 रक्तदान शिविर लगाकर रक्त संग्रहित किया अभी तक ब्लड बैंक की ओर से

याद रखें जरूरी जानकारी...

बालिका राजस्थान की मूल निवासी होना आवश्यक है

रक्त बिना रिप्लेसमेंट के मिलेगा

रक्त लेने के लिए घिकिरसक की मांग आवश्यक होगी

ब्लड बैंक में संबंधित समूह का रक्त उपलब्ध होना आवश्यक

मरीज के रोग की गंभीरता को देखते हुए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर रक्त मिलेगा

शुरू हो रहा महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम

कॉलेज के सेवन डिपेंड कार्यक्रमों की कड़ी में यह महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया जा रहा है।

डॉ. यू.एस. अग्रवाल, प्राचार्य, एसएमएस मेडिकल कॉलेज

Rajasthan Patrika (H), November 30, 2016, P. 3

(Blood Bank Facility/ Adolescent Health)

Few kids ICUs meet norms

V. NILESH | DC
HYDERABAD, NOV. 20

A study has found that the Neonatology Intensive Care Units in hospitals in and around the state capital are poorly staffed and equipped. TS has one of the highest rates of death of children under five years of age, at 32 per 1,000 live births. Having quality NICUs helps in reducing the neonatal mortality rate.

A group of doctors from Niloufer Hospital surveyed 33 NICUs in and around Hyderabad with respect to infrastructure, staffing, equipment and functional aspects. The sample included four government and 29 private hospital NICUs.

The study was led by Dr M. Suresh Babu, assistant professor at the department of paediatrics, Niloufer Hospital.

The study found that the NICUs had fewer doctors, nurses, ventilators and continuous positive airway pressure equipment per bed ratio than recommended by the National Neonatology Forum of India.

The survey found that, on average one nurse was attending to two beds whereas it should ideally be one nurse for each bed.

For the 873 beds at the 33 NICUs surveyed, there were 102 fulltime doctors, half of whom had less than five years of working experience. Each doctor was responsible for close to nine beds. Including the doctors hired on temporary basis, the ratio fell to one doctor for three beds. As per norms, each doctor should have about two.

Only 208 beds fall under Level-III NICU, which have the capability to provide healthcare to most complex health issues



QUALITY LAPSE

- TS has one of the highest rates of death of children under five years of age, at 32 per 1,000 live births.
- THE STUDY by doctors found that NICUs had fewer doctors, nurses, ventilators and continuous positive airway pressure equipment per bed than required.
- HAVING quality NICUs helps in reducing the neonatal mortality rate.
- IT was also found that, on average, one nurse was attending to two beds whereas it should ideally be one.

10% of global diarrhoea deaths occur in India

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, NOV. 20

Four lakh deaths occur due to pneumonia and diarrhoea globally in children below five years of age according to a report released by the World Health Organisation and Unicef. A high burden of this mortality is shared by India where it is recorded at 14.9 per cent due to pneumonia and 9.8 per cent due to diarrhoea.

Experts state that mortality due to pneumonia is approximately one-fourth of the total deaths in children below five years of age.

Dr S.S. Krishna, senior

paediatrician, said these were preventable deaths and needed to be tackled at the hospital level. "Pneumonia in children should be rapidly and accurately detected. The co-morbid conditions which develop due to the disease require to be managed effectively at the hospital level," he said.

Severe pneumonia is categorised as cough or difficult breathing or signs of nasal flaring, inability to eat, lethargy, unconsciousness and continuous head nodding. While antibiotics are available for pneumonia only 25 per cent of the children receive

treatment on time.

Dr Suresh Kumar, senior paediatrician said, "Immunisation against Hib, pneumococcus, measles and whooping cough is the most effective way to prevent pneumonia. Parents need to be counselled on hygiene and preventive measures. Nutritious foods must be given to children to build on their immunity."

Paediatricians said that diarrhoea and pneumonia can be prevented with simple measures but due to lack of knowledge, awareness and not bringing to the health-care centres on time, the numbers are not reducing as expected.

among newborns. Most of these were located in private hospitals.

Some specialty care equipment and centres like blood banks were not

available in all NICUs; for example, blood bank facility was available at only eight NICUs, the study found

It was found that only a

handful of NICUs were accredited by the NNF. As per the NNF website, only five of the 199 hospitals in the database were from Hyderabad.

Deccan Chronicle, November 21, 2016, P. 6
(NICU/ Child Health/ Study Report)

जोखिम में बच्चों की जिंदगी

■ अरविंद कुमार सिंह

बच्चे राष्ट्र की थाती हैं। भविष्य हैं। पर दुर्भाग्य है कि आज उनका जीवन संकट में है। वे विभिन्न प्रकार के गंभीर रोगों का सामना कर रहे हैं और उचित इलाज के अभाव में दम तोड़ रहे हैं। चंद रोज पहले युनिसेफ की सालाना रिपोर्ट 'स्टेट ऑफ द वर्ल्ड्स चिल्ड्रेन' से खुलासा हुआ है कि अगर समय रहते दुनिया के देश बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता को लेकर जागरूक नहीं हुए तो आने वाले वर्षों में उनकी मृत्यु दर में भारी इजाफा होगा। भारत दुनिया के उन देशों में शुमार हो जाएगा जो बच्चों की मृत्यु दर के मामले में शीर्ष पर हैं। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 2015 में भारत में कुल चारह लाख बच्चों की मृत्यु हुई और अगर भारत संजीदगी नहीं दिखाता है तो वर्ष 2030 तक दुनिया भर में अपने पांचवें जन्मदिन से पहले दम तोड़ने वाले सबसे अधिक बच्चों की तादाद भारत में होगी।

गौरतलब है कि पिछले साल दुनिया भर में पांच साल से कम उम्र के तकरीबन 59 लाख बच्चों की मृत्यु स्वच्छता और सेहत के प्रति उदासीनता के कारण हुई जिनमें सर्वाधिक संख्या भारतीय बच्चों की रही। रिपोर्ट में अनुमान व्यक्त किया गया है कि आगामी पंद्रह वर्षों में तकरीबन 16 करोड़ 70 लाख लोग गरीबी के चक्रव्यूह में होंगे, जिनमें छह करोड़ नब्बे लाख ऐसे बच्चे होंगे जिनकी सेहत पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो वे काल के गाल में समा जाएंगे। रिपोर्ट में आशंका व्यक्त की गई है कि मरने वाले बच्चों में ज्यादातर गरीब परिवारों के होंगे और इन मौतों का प्रमुख कारण गरीबी व कुपोषण होगा। भारत के लिए चिंता की बात यह है कि ढेर सारे आर्थिक व सामाजिक कार्यक्रमों के बाद भी कुपोषण को मिटाया नहीं जा सका है। यह सही है कि इस मामले में देश में पिछले दो दशक में कुछ प्रगति हुई है जिससे पांच साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों की मृत्यु दर में कमी आई है। लेकिन चिंता की बात यह है कि विकसित देशों के मुकाबले भारत में अब भी शिशु मृत्यु दर में अपेक्षित कमी दर्ज नहीं हुई है।

आंकड़ों के मुताबिक फिलहाल भारत में प्रति एक हजार शिशुओं पर शिशु मृत्यु दर 48 है जबकि विकसित देशों में यह दर 5 है। विशेषज्ञों की मानें तो भारत में बच्चों की उच्च मृत्यु दर का मूल कारण समय-पूर्व जन्म व प्रसव संबंधी जटिलताओं के अलावा बच्चों में पनपने वाली बीमारियों के प्रति उपेक्षात्मक रवैया है। यह तथ्य है कि निमोनिया, डायरिया व सेप्सिस जैसी घातक बीमारियों से बच्चों की मृत्यु हो रही है लेकिन इससे निपटने के लिए ठोस रणनीति का अभाव है। 'स्टेट ऑफ द वर्ल्ड्स चिल्ड्रेन' रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि पूर्वी और दक्षिणी अफ्रीका तथा दक्षिण व पश्चिम एशियाई क्षेत्रों में

पांच साल से कम आयु के शिशुओं की मृत्यु का मुख्य कारण निमोनिया तथा पेचिश जैसी बीमारियां हैं और इनमें सर्वाधिक बच्चे गरीब तबके के थे।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के अनुसार दक्षिण एशिया में, शिशु मृत्यु दर ही नहीं बल्कि नवजातों की मृत्यु दर के मामले में भी, दुनिया के अन्य क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा स्थिति गंभीर है, और शिशु मृत्यु दर के मामले एक क्षेत्र-विशेष में केन्द्रित होते जा रहे हैं। आंकड़ों के मुताबिक साल 2015 में जहां अस्सी फीसद ऐसे मामले दक्षिण एशिया और उप-सहारा अफ्रीकी क्षेत्र में हुए वहीं इनमें से आधे डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिकन ऑफ कांगो, इथोपिया, भारत, नाइजीरिया और पाकिस्तान में देखने को मिले। रिपोर्ट में ताजा



आंकड़ों के हवाले से कहा गया है कि गरीबी के कारण दुनिया में इस समय 15 करोड़ बाल मजदूर हैं और करीब 5 करोड़ 60 लाख बच्चे 2014 में स्कूल छोड़ गए हैं। अशिक्षा और गरीबी के कारण हर साल अठारह वर्ष से कम आयु की डेढ़ करोड़ बच्चियों का जबरन विवाह किया जा रहा है। यही नहीं, शारीरिक रूप से अक्षम लाखों बच्चे अपनी इस स्थिति के कारण हाशिए पर धकेले जा रहे हैं या फिर शिक्षा से वंचित हो रहे हैं।

अशिक्षा व गरीबी के कारण बच्चों तथा उनके परिवारीजनों में जागरूकता की कमी है और वे आसानी से किस्म-किस्म की गंभीर बीमारियों के शिकार बन रहे हैं। सच तो यह है कि बच्चों के जन्म लेने के बाद उनके बचने और एक बेहतर जीवन जीने की संभावनाएं बहुत हद तक उनके परिवार की सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिति तथा जन्म के हालात पर निर्भर करती हैं। तथ्य यह भी है कि आज की तारीख में कुपोषण और बीमारी की वजह से दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा कमजोर और अविकसित बच्चे भारत में हैं। उनकी संख्या तकरीबन 4.8 करोड़ है। राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट से

उद्घाटित हो चुका है कि अफ्रीका की तुलना में भारत में दोगुने बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं। सरकार के आंकड़ों पर गौर करें तो देश के सबसे बड़े राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश में जन्म लेने वाले कुपोषित बच्चों की संख्या पचास फीसद से अधिक है। दरअसल, कुपोषण का मुख्य कारण गरीबी तो है ही, साफ-सफाई की खराब हालत, शौचालयों की गंदगी व स्वच्छ पानी की कमी भी इसके लिए जिम्मेवार है। पिछले दिनों अंतरराष्ट्रीय विकास दानदाता संस्था 'वॉटर एंड' की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक पांच साल से कम उम्र के हर पांच में से दो बच्चे अविकसित हैं जिससे उनका शारीरिक, संज्ञात्मक और भावनात्मक विकास प्रभावित हो रहा है। उल्लेखनीय है कि 1.03 करोड़ अविकसित बच्चों

ढेर सारे आर्थिक व सामाजिक कार्यक्रमों के बाद भी कुपोषण को मिटाया नहीं जा सका है। यह सही है कि देश में इस मामले में पिछले दो दशक में कुछ प्रगति हुई है जिससे पांच साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों की मृत्यु दर में कमी आई है। लेकिन चिंता की बात यह है कि भारत में अब भी शिशु मृत्यु दर में अपेक्षित कमी दर्ज नहीं हुई है।

Jansatta (H), November 18, 2016, P. 6 (Contd...)

Continue from Pre Page

के साथ नाइजीरिया और 98 लाख ऐसे बच्चों के साथ पाकिस्तान दूसरे व तीसरे स्थान पर हैं। दुनिया के सबसे नए देशों में से एक दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया का पूर्वी तिमोर इस सूची में पहले स्थान पर है। यहां की आबादी के अनुपात में अधिकरित बच्चों का प्रतिशत सबसे ज्यादा, 58 फीसद है।

यहां ध्यान देना होगा कि जीवन के पहले दो साल में बच्चे के कुपोषित होने के कारण कम विकास और कमजोरी की समस्या उत्पन्न होती है, और यह पूरे जीवन को प्रभावित करती है। यहां चिंता की बात यह है कि उस उम्र के बाद इसे सुधारा नहीं जा सकता। इस रिपोर्ट में भारत के संदर्भ में कहा गया है कि बड़ी संख्या में लोगों के पास शौचालयों की पर्याप्त सुविधा नहीं है, इसलिए यहां खुले में शौच करने वाले लोगों की संख्या भी ज्यादा है। शोध से यह उद्घाटित हुआ है कि खुले में शौच और कमजोर बच्चों की बढ़ती संख्या में गहरा संबंध है। पर्यावरण में मौजूद मल हाथों और आसपास के इलाकों को प्रदूषित कर देता है और उससे रोग व संक्रमण तेजी से फैलते हैं। शोध में कहा गया है कि कुपोषण के पचास फीसद मामलों की वजह संक्रमण

खासकर लंबे समय तक चलने वाला अतिसार है। यह साफ पानी की कमी और साबुन से हाथ न धोने जैसे कारणों से होता है।

एक आंकड़े के मुताबिक भारत में पांच साल से कम उम्र के तकरीबन 1 लाख 40 हजार बच्चे हर साल मूलभूत सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण होने वाले डायरिया संबंधी रोगों के चलते मौत के मुंह में चले जाते हैं। गौर करें तो भारत समेत दुनिया भर में करीब साढ़े छह करोड़ लोगों के पास साफ पेयजल की सुविधा नहीं है। इसी तरह तेईस लाख लोग सफाई की मूलभूत सुविधा से वंचित हैं। नतीजतन, गंभीर रोगों का संकट बढ़ता जा रहा है। विडंबना यह भी कि परिवार बच्चों के खानपान और सेहत को लेकर भी गंभीर नहीं हैं। जंक फूड और बैटे-बैटे गेम्स खेलने की आदत के कारण बच्चों में मोटापा बढ़ता जा रहा है जो कि कई बीमारियों का कारण है।

कुछ दिन पहले जारी किए गए एक शोध से खुलासा हुआ है कि 2025 तक पांच से सत्रह साल के 2.68 करोड़ बच्चों के मोटापे से प्रभावित होने का अनुमान है। बढ़ती जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में हुए शोध के मुताबिक 2010 में जहां मोटे बच्चों की संख्या 2.19 करोड़ थी, वह 2025 में बढ़ कर 2.68 करोड़ हो जाएगी। शोधपत्र के सह लेखक 'वर्ल्ड ओबेसिटी फेडरेशन' (लंदन) के टिम लेबेस्टोन की मानें तो यह अनुमान चिकित्सा क्षेत्र के मैनेजर्स और पेशेवरों के लिए खतरों की घंटी होना चाहिए और उन्हें मोटापे के कारण बढ़ती बीमारियों की रोकथाम के प्रयास करने होंगे। अच्छी बात यह है कि बाल अधिकार के लिए काम करने वाली संयुक्त राष्ट्र की संस्था यूनिसेफ ने पांच बीमारियों के संयुक्त टोके के लिए चार भारतीय समेत छह कंपनियों से करार किया है, जिससे हर वर्ष सत्तावन लाख बच्चों की जान बचाई जा सकेगी।

यूनिसेफ के मुताबिक इस करार के फलस्वरूप यह टीका मौजूदा दाम से आधे दाम पर मिलेगा। यानी इसे प्रति खुराक एक डॉलर से भी कम की दर पर खरीदा जा सकेगा। विशेषज्ञों की मानें तो वर्ष 2017 से 2020 के दौरान तकरीबन अस्सी देशों में इस टीके को पैंतालीस करोड़ खुराक भेजी जा सकेगी, जिससे हर वर्ष पांच साल से कम उम्र के लाखों बच्चों की जिंदगी बचेगी। गौरतलब है कि यह टीका एक साथ डिफ्थेरियम, टिटनेस, पर्टुसिस, हेपेटाइटिस बी तथा टाइप-बी हीमोफिलस इन्फ्लुएंजा (हिब) से बच्चों को बचाएगा। उल्लेखनीय है कि हिब एक जीवाणु है जिसके संक्रमण से मेनिंगजाइटिस, निमोनिया तथा ओटिटिस जैसी घातक बीमारियां होती हैं। लेकिन इस टीके के जरिए इन बीमारियों से छुटकारा मिलेगा और बच्चों की मृत्यु दर कम होगी।

Jansatta (H), November 18, 2016, P. 6
(Child Mortality/ UNICEF Report)

Wasted young lives in the heart of India

CHILDREN OF HUNGER In MP's Sheopur and Shivpuri districts severe malnutrition has led to a high number of infant deaths even as government's nutrition centres remain underutilised

Sanchita Sharma

sanchitasharma@hindustantimes.com

SHIVPURI, SHEOPUR (MADHYA PRADESH): Each of the 88 families belonging to the Saharia tribe has lost at least one child to malnutrition in Bhairapura village in Madhya Pradesh's Shivpuri district.

Dhaka Adivasi, 30, has three children and has lost six over the past decade. Two of 32-year-old Parvati's five children died before the age of five. Anjana, 25, lost one baby last week, her third to die in as many years. Eighteen-year-old Malti's first-born Lakshmi died a few days after she turned nine months old.

Tomorrow:
Mothers in danger

Most of the deaths happened between nine months and three years. All the children died of hunger—defined medically as severe acute malnutrition (SAM) which, directly or indirectly, causes for one in three under-5 deaths in India. Countless mothers across India share the tragedy of Parvati and Anjana. Though the shockingly high number of



Dhaka Adivasi, 30, has three children while she has lost six to malnutrition in Bhairapura village of Madhya Pradesh's Shivpuri district.

VIRENDRA SINGH DOSAIN/HT PHOTO

children dying of malnutrition has put the spotlight on Sheopur and Shivpuri, hunger and malnutrition are chronic in many parts of India.

Poverty and social exclusion plays a big role, as does lack of information. Mothers feed their children the best they can, but their best is not enough. Most children are being exclusively breastfed till well past the age of 18 months, sometimes up to age 2.

Malnourished and anaemic, most women cannot nourish their babies, who waste away slowly and die while the mothers watch helplessly.

The cause of the children's deaths, when certified, is listed as SAM, characterised by very low weight for height (below -3z scores of the median growth standards), visible severe wasting, or nutritional oedema (swelling from acute protein deficiency).

LIVES LOST

Over the past two months, 23 children have died of malnutrition in neighbouring Sheopur district, where the highly-publicised Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRC) meant to save SAM children remain deserted.

Aganwadi workers and ANM (for auxiliary nurse midwife, or village health worker) bring visibly diseased children ages six months to 5 years to NRCs, where the children are admitted with their mothers for 14 days and given nutritional therapeutic care.

The mother is fed and trained in healthy nutrition practice and baby is discharged only after there is at least 15% weight gain over the admission day, which takes around two weeks. The children are followed up four times at an interval of 15 days over the next two months to ensure the weight gain continues and the child becomes healthy.

Reality, however, presents a different picture. Last week, the 20-bed NRC at Karhal had one occupant and another at Pohari had three women with children.

In both places, the women had been admitted that day.

There was a spike in admissions in Karhal NRC over September following an outcry over malnutrition deaths, with SAM admissions going up to 302 in April-October 2016, compared to 239 in April 2015-March 2016, but the referrals dipped during the festive season of Dussehra and Diwali, when most aganwadi workers and ANMs were on leave.

"One woman was forcefully taken away by her husband today. Her baby was doing well, and had put on almost 300 gm over four days," said Arti Pathak, feeding demonstrator, Karhal NRC. "Her husband said he'd bring her back, but we have three more children on their way."

BIG DIVIDE

The newer and larger NRC ward at Pohari has sicker children and less enthusiastic workers. All three children weigh half of what they should: Dipika and Lalita are 15 months old and weigh 5kg and 5.05kg respectively, and 14-month-old Kamal Singh weighs 5kg.

"These three just arrived, more should come over the week now that the aganwadi workers are coming back from leave," says Suman Tomar, caretaker at the NRC.

The block medical officer has a different take on the low bed occupancy. "Mothers are given ₹100 for travel, ₹120 a day to compensate for lost earning, and ₹220 for each follow-up, but they still leave. They don't like it here, they like living in the jungle. They don't care for their children like other people do," explains Dr Pawan Korku, block medical officer, Pohari.

Sachin Kumar Jain, state advisor to Supreme Court Commission on Right to Food, however, points to other factors.

"More than half of the doctors' posts are vacant, primary health system is not responding to the needs. It's a chronic hunger situation and we need a commit-

Hindustan Times, November 21, 2016, P. 13 (Contd...)



• The 20-bed Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) set up to save the lives children with Severe Acute Malnourishment (SAM) at Pohari in Madhya Pradesh has only three occupants. VIRENDRA SINGH GOSAIN/HT PHOTO

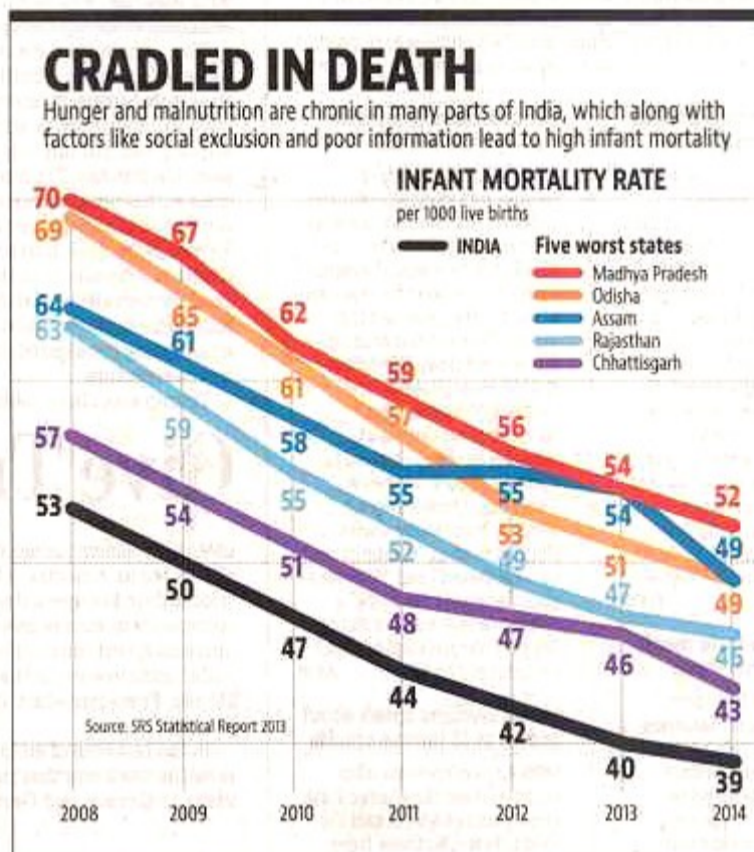
ment to ensure the availability and access to diverse local food in a sustained manner," Jain says.

"There is urgent need to plan interventions to address the underlying and structural causes of malnutrition. The Madhya Pradesh government has not shown any willingness for making operational framework for community based management of malnutrition."

When done right, under-5 malnutrition deaths can halve in hospital settings and by giving readymade therapeutic foods to women in community setting. "We give therapeutic packages to mother for the SAM baby when they leave, but they take it home and share it with the entire family, so it gets over in a day," says Pathak.

In his Niti Ayog address last week, Microsoft-founder Bill Gates said, "If I had one wish that I can get rid of any disease, any health problem, I will pick malnutrition. That's saying a lot because there are other challenges, such as HIV, malaria and TB. But malnutrition causes the greatest problem, not only for the child who dies but the kid who survives, who never fully develops physically and mentally."

If India wants to make the most of its demographic edge, its young population must meet its nutritional and development indices.



Hindustan Times, November 21, 2016, P. 13

(Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)/ Nutrition Resource Centre)

■ Proposal to add vitamins, minerals to flour, oil awaits Cabinet nod

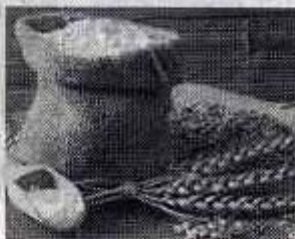
WCD ministry urges food fortification

TEENA THACKER
NEW DELHI, NOV. 26

In a bid to tackle malnutrition in the country, the women and child development (WCD) ministry has proposed addition of minerals and vitamins to salt, wheat flour and edible oil on the lines of fortification of common salt with iodine. Spearheaded by the WCD ministry, the proposal is awaiting Cabinet approval which aims at tackling vitamin and iron deficiency.

Fortification means deliberately increasing the content of essential micro nutrients in food so as to improve the nutritional value of the food.

With overcoming the curse of malnutrition high on its agenda, the government had earlier constituted a committee to formulate a comprehensive policy on food fortification and to draft legislation on food for-



● **Food fortification means deliberately increasing the content of essential micro nutrients in food so as to improve its nutritional value**

tification under the chairmanship of the director of the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad. Importantly, to evolve the policy on micronutrient fortification, a group of secretaries on education and health also identified fortification of staple food like rice, edible oil, and milk with iron, folic acid, and Vitamin A with a timeline of three years.

Significantly, some states have already started moving towards fortification. Double fortified salt is being distributed in the public distribution system

of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and Karnataka is all set to introduce fortified wheat flour in their mid-day meals.

To promote it in all parts of the country, the WCD ministry has proposed a mandatory rollout of fortified salt, edible oil, and wheat flour to the Cabinet last week. "The government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several programmes to address nutrition-related issues. We are looking forward to making fortified food mandatory," a senior official in the

ministry said.

The move gains significance as the government data suggests that an alarming 70 per cent of the Indian population consumes less than 50 per cent of the recommended daily allowance (RDA) of micronutrients.

Ironically, India has more than a quarter of the world's Vitamin A deficient pre-school children. About 70 per cent of the pre-school children and over 50 per cent of women suffer from anaemia caused by iron deficiency.

At present, 86 countries have mandated fortification of at least one industrially milled grain — wheat flour, maize, or rice. In India, fortification of salt with iodine was started in 1962 by the government.

The government has already launched Food Safety and Standards (fortification of foods) Regulations, 2016.

The Asian Age, November 27, 2016, P. 2
(Food Fortification/ Nutrition)

Ban junk food on campuses: UGC

NEW DELHI: The University Grants Commission (UGC) has asked all Central universities to take steps to ban junk food on their campuses.

In a letter to all Vice-Chancellors, UGC secretary Jaspal S. Sandhu said that the HRD Ministry wanted to issue instructions against availability and sale of junk food in Higher Educational Institutions.

"Banning junk food in colleges would set new standards for healthy food and make the students live better, and learn better and also reduce the obesity levels in young learners, thus preventing lifestyle diseases which have a direct link with excessive weight," the senior UGC official said in his communication. He said that all central universities should implement measures to sensitise the students on ill effects of junk food. — PTI

हर दसवां किशोर मोटापे की गिरफ्त में

कोलकाता 12 नवंबर (एजेंसी)

एक अध्ययन में यह बात सामने आयी है कि देशभर में हर दसवां बच्चा मोटापे की गिरफ्त में है। ऐसे बच्चे 15-16 साल के हैं। जानकारों का कहना है कि ऐसे बच्चों के मधुमेह समेत कई गंभीर बीमारियों की चपेट में आने का खतरा है। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली के बच्चे इससे सर्वाधिक 69 प्रतिशत प्रसिद्ध हैं। एसोचैम की ताजा रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि दिल्ली, मुंबई, अहमदाबाद, बंगलुरु, चेन्नई एवं कोलकाता के सरकारी और निजी स्कूलों के 10 हजार से अधिक बच्चों पर किए गये अध्ययन से यह बात सामने आयी है कि करीब 72 प्रतिशत शहरी बच्चे नियमित रूप से व्यायाम नहीं करते हैं और देश के 65 प्रतिशत बच्चे मोटापे का शिकार हैं।

एसोचैम के महासचिव डीएस रावत ने बताया कि अध्ययन के अनुसार ऐसे बच्चों के मधुमेह संबंधित दिल की बीमारी, पक्षाघात, किडनी फेल्योर, आंखों की समस्या आदि की चपेट आने का खतरा है।

Dainik Tribune (H), November 13, 2016, P. 12
(Childhood Obesity / ASSOCHAM Report)

The Hindu, November 11, 2016, P. 11
(Junk Food / Obesity)

SKIPPING BREAKFAST MAY CAUSE CHILDHOOD OBESITY

Children who skip breakfast, don't get enough sleep or have moms who smoked during pregnancy are more likely to be overweight or obese, reports a study published in the journal Pediatrics. Skipping breakfast could influence weight gain through increased appetite and consumption of energy-dense foods. Childhood obesity is linked to poorer psychosocial well-being, low self-esteem, unhappiness as well as risky behaviours such as smoking and consuming of alcohol.



Hindustan Times, November 13, 2016, P. 21
(Childhood Obesity / Dietary Pattern)

Overweight Delhi-NCR kids more prone to diabetes: Study

SHASHI BHUSHAN
NEW DELHI, NOV. 12

A study by Assocham revealed that overweight children in Delhi-NCR are more prone to diabetes than in the rest of the country. According to a study conducted by the Assocham Healthcare Committee council, about 69 per cent of children in Delhi are prone to this disease followed by Mumbai with 56 per cent of its total population.

The study revealed that a meagre four per cent children were engaged in physical activity and one in every ten children between the age of 5 and 16 years are overweight and are more prone to diabetes. Reasons for rise in childhood diabetes are high calorie diet, junk food, inactivity, less outdoor games, and more of indoor games.

As per the findings, about 72 per cent urban children don't exercise regularly. Obesity is also a common factor and it has grown over 65 per cent among children.

The study estimated that in Ahmedabad 49 per cent children are diabetic while

The study revealed that a meagre four per cent children were engaged in physical activity

in Bengaluru, 39 per cent are diabetic. In Chennai, the percentage is estimated to be 28 per cent, in Hyderabad and Kolkata, the number of diabetic children are estimated at 28 per cent and 23 per cent of the total population respectively. Even in rural areas, people are increasingly becoming victims of

diabetes. The study was conducted in private and public schools in Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, and Kolkata among 10,000 children. Many children develop lifestyle diseases. Due to this, drastic change in lifestyle and eating habits is the need of hour to tackle the alarming situation, reveals the Assocham paper.

Releasing the study, the chairman of Assocham Health Committee council, Dr BK Rao, said: "Diabetes in children is generally attributed to bad eating

habits, with nutritious meals being replaced with fast foods, coupled with physical inactivity. Stress is also another factor that leads to increase in diabetes cases. Urban kids, in the age group of 6 months to 18 years, are suffering from Type-I diabetes and some of these children are even getting four insulin shots a day. Kids suffering from diabetes are inheriting it genetically." As per the findings, Delhiites consume high amount of oil, ghee, or butter in various cooked products. This has evidently increased the number of obesity and hypertension cases, giving a rise in the number of diabetes.

The study suggests that timely screening and early identification of the disease can help the victim take immediate steps and improve the quality of life. To enable this, Assocham and its members, under CSR activities, are organising a series of free medical camps in Delhi with PSRI hospital, where comprehensive check-up and information on diabetes management is being made available to participants.

The Asian Age, November 13, 2016, P. 13

(Overweight Children / Study Report)

सीजेरियन शिशुओं में मोटापे का खतरा

वाशिंगटन | एजेंसी

ऑपरेशन से जन्मे शिशुओं में मोटापे का खतरा अधिक होता है। अमेरिका में हुए एक हालिया शोध में वैज्ञानिकों ने दावा किया है। माताओं के वजन से यह खतरा बढ़ सकता है।

जॉन हॉपकिंस विश्वविद्यालय में हुए शोध के अनुसार यदि माता का वजन अधिक है तो उनके बच्चों में भी इसका असर पड़ेगा। इसमें भी जो बच्चे ऑपरेशन के जरिए पैदा होते हैं उनके भविष्य में मोटापे से ग्रसित होने की संभावना अधिक होता है।

शोध में जन्म के दौरान माता की उम्र, शिक्षा, प्रसव से पहले का बोर्डो मास इंडेक्स, प्रसव के दौरान वजन में हुए

अध्ययन

- मा के मोटापा ग्रसित होने से शिशुओं को खतरा बढ़ता
- जॉन हॉपकिंस विश्वविद्यालय में 1441 मामलों पर शोध

इजाफे, वायु प्रदूषण के असर और जन्म के समय नवजात के वजन को आधार बनाया गया। शोधकर्ताओं ने पाया कि अधिक वजन वाली माताओं के नवजातों, चारों जिस भी प्रक्रिया से पैदा हुए हों मोटापे का खतरा होता है। हालांकि ऑपरेशन से पैदा बच्चों में यह अधिक है। जॉन हॉपकिंस विश्वविद्यालय के प्रोफेसर नोइल म्यूलर बताते हैं कि सामान्य प्रक्रिया से जन्म लेने वाले

शिशुओं को विशेष जीवाणुओं का लाभ मिलता है, जिनके संपर्क में आने से बच्चों में मोटापे का खतरा नहीं रहता। वहीं ऑपरेशन से जन्मे नवजात इन विशेष जीवाणुओं के प्रभाव से अछूते रहते हैं। इसलिए, इन बच्चों को मोटापे का खतरा होने की संभावना भी बढ़ जाती है। यह जीवाणु शिशुओं के स्वास्थ्य, चयापचय को मजबूत और प्रतिरोधक क्षमता को बढ़ाते हैं।

शोध के दौरान बोस्टन बर्थ कोहर्ट में जन्म के 1441 मामलों को लिया गया। इनमें ऑपरेशन से जन्म देने वाली माताओं में 57 फीसदी खुद मोटापे से ग्रसित थीं। जबकि सामान्य प्रक्रिया से जन्म देने वाली 53 फीसदी माताएं मोटापे का शिकार थीं।

Hindustan (H), November 15, 2016, P. 14

(Caesarian Infants / Obesity Risk)

Linking food and nutrition security

A revamped PDS in several States and a record foodgrain output expected this year make an urgent case for a full rollout of the National Food Security Act



SEEMA BATHLA



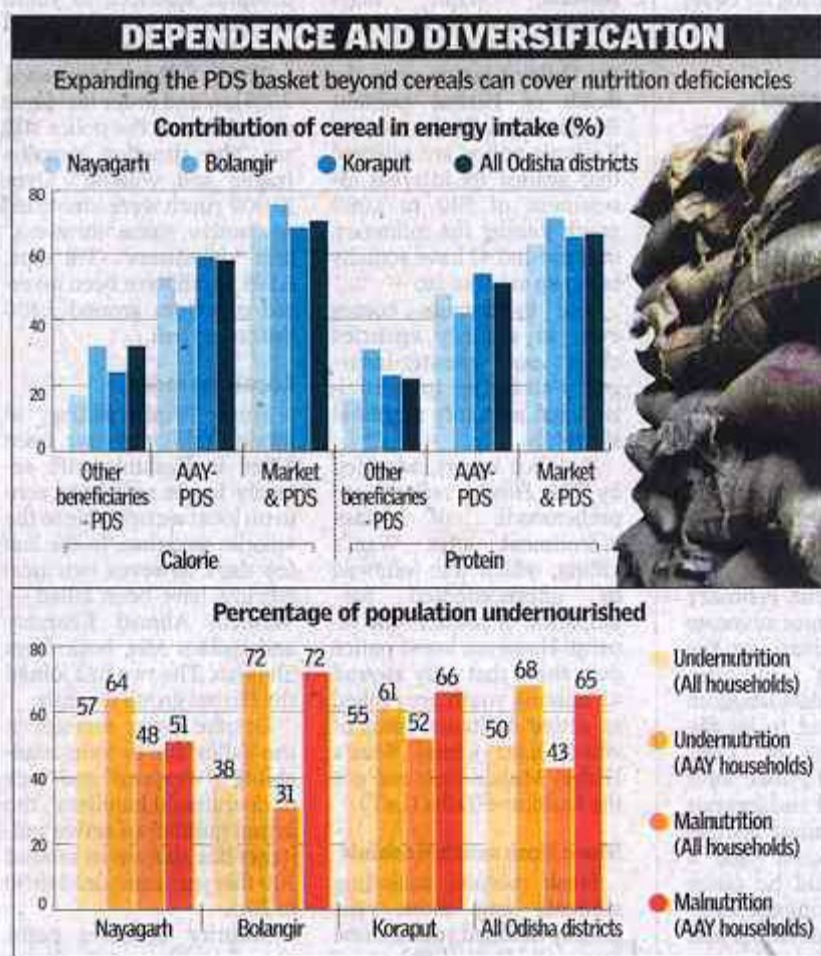
BAL KRISHAN NEGI

The euphoria around the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, seems to have dwindled. As per the statements by Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Ram Vilas Paswan, the Act was to be fully implemented across India by July 2016. As of now, only five States have fully executed it as per the provisions of the Central Act and the progress in other States has been tardy. The front runners are Punjab, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The Act has been partially implemented in Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka. Preliminary surveys undertaken in some of these States have revealed positive outcomes in terms of administrative reforms, significant increase in the number of households having ration cards, and improvement in the distribution and consumption of food through fair price shops. A few of them had already initiated reforming the distribution system much before the Act was presented in Parliament. The Act, if fully implemented, is likely to benefit 720 million people through availability of 5 kg per capita per month of subsidised foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse cereals) at a much lower rate than that in the open market. This would ensure food security and enhance nutritional status.

The Odisha study

The two concepts are interlinked, but nutrition security has a much wider connotation than food security. It encompasses a biological approach, that is, adequate and safe intake of protein, energy, vitamin and minerals along with proper health and social environment. The nutritional aspect of the quantity of grain to be distributed to each person under the Public Distribution System (PDS) is somewhat less researched, though the Act has aimed at attaining this goal. Poor quality of food lacking essential micronutrients and no diet diversity, and unhygienic conditions of storage may come in the way. There are other promising features under the Act, such as free daily meals for children and maternity benefits, including cash for pregnant women, which can combat rampant undernutrition (calorie deficiency) and malnutrition (protein deficiency) across the country. These steps may perhaps complement the existing nutritional programmes such as mid-day meals and Integrated Child Development Services.

We present results from a study in



rural Odisha on the contribution of PDS towards households' intake of foodgrains and the quantum of calorie and protein levels. A primary survey of 385 households was carried out during 2014-15 in three extremely poor districts viz. Koraput and Bolangir in the so-called KBK (most backward) region and Nayagarh in the non-KBK region. While KBK districts follow a universal PDS, non-KBK districts have a targeted one.

There is high prevalence of undernutrition and malnutrition in the selected districts. The estimates, adjusted on the basis of age, sex and work as recommended by the nutrient requirements and dietary allowances of Indians drawn up by the Indian Council of Medical Research-National Institute of Nutrition in 2010 reveal the undernourished population to be 50 per cent and the malnourished to be 43 per cent on an average for all the districts together. Calorie and protein deficiency is relatively higher (see graphic), nearly 68 per cent among the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households, known to be the poorest of poor. It is much higher in Koraput district at 72 per cent, way above the State average of 60 per cent.

Rice is the key staple food in the surveyed areas and acts as a major source of energy intake. The monthly per capita consumption of rice is estimated to

The Antyodaya Anna Yojana households have a greater access to PDS but the problem of undernourishment is more serious among them

be 11.6 kg, of which 33.7 per cent is sourced from the PDS by all beneficiaries. Since AAY households have higher quota and accessibility under the PDS, the contribution is much more at 73.9 per cent. Cereals (wheat and rice) make up 70 per cent of the calorie intake and 66 per cent of the protein intake, though the magnitude varies across districts. More importantly, the contribution of PDS to energy intake among AAY households is double (60 per cent) that of other beneficiaries.

Better accessibility to food and hence energy intake of poor people, especially those under AAY, has been made possible due to concerted efforts initiated by the government. Major reforms initiated from 2004-05 that are worth mentioning include abolition of private procurement and storage system, and a greater role for public agencies in controlling diversion of foodgrain from the godown to the millers; proper recording of procurement, storage and distribution of grains across the departments;

and distribution of food through self-help groups and gram panchayats and its regular monitoring at the block and ward levels. While revealing their satisfaction with the PDS, the beneficiaries refuted the idea of having a cash transfer system in place of the existing in-kind transfers, primarily due to fear of price hike and inadequate infrastructure i.e. roads, banks, and long distance of market from the village. In fact, the beneficiaries proposed an increase in the coverage of commodities to pulses, onion and potato under the PDS in their respective areas.

Replicating Odisha elsewhere

The efforts of the State government in ensuring food security should be replicated in States that are yet to fully implement the Act and reform their respective distribution systems. Many studies have emphasised on dietary diversification to ensure appropriate nutritional intake for large segments of the poor population. This may be an important step to be taken up in States where a revamped PDS is making ground, such as in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Bihar. Provision has been made under the NFSA to provide one additional coarse cereal viz. millet along with wheat and rice, which can further enhance the nutritional security of the poor households. Though wheat and rice contribute significantly to energy intake, the time has come to increase our focus on coarse cereals and pulses to improve adequate intake of protein. Serious deliberations are required to make this possible through the PDS, which is going to cater to a sizeable population in the near future. As elicited above, the AAY households have a greater access to PDS but the problem of undernourishment is more serious among them.

As a prerequisite, it is imperative to hasten implementation of the NFSA across the country. States should be in a mission mode as availability of foodgrains may not be a problem this year. The Ministry of Agriculture has projected a record production of 270 million tonnes owing to good monsoon and an increase in acreage of foodgrains from 101 million hectares to 105 million hectares. The States must gear up to work on adequate logistics for digitisation of ration cards, computerisation of offtake and delivery of foodgrains, and effective monitoring of fair price shops, possibly through involvement of communities or other feasible ways. This will bring in greater transparency in the system and would go a long way towards raising the nutritional status of Indians.

Seema Bathla is Professor and Bal Krishan Negi a Research Scholar at Centre for the Study of Regional Development, JNU, New Delhi.

The Hindu, November 8, 2016, P. 11
(Nutrition Security / Nutrition)

2.4 Women Health/Reproductive Health (Breast Cancer/ Women Cancer/ Lancet Report/ Safe Pregnancy /Free Check-up/ Vitamin D Remedies/ New Diagnosis/ NHM/ Maternal Mortality/ World AIDS Day/ Vaccine/ Maternal Health)

भारत में स्तन कैंसर के मरीज ज्यादा

टोरंटो। भारत और चीन ऐसे देश हैं जहां सबसे अधिक महिलाएं स्तन कैंसर और गर्भाशय के ग्रीवा कैंसर से सबसे अधिक पीड़ित होती हैं। नए लैंकेट स्टडी के अनुसार इस बीमारी से भारत में नौ फीसदी और चीन में चार फीसदी महिलाओं की मौत होती है। दुनिया भर में हर साल आठ लाख महिलाओं की मौत गर्भाशय ग्रीवा और स्तन कैंसर से होती है।

स्तन कैंसर से होने वाली दो-तिहाई मौतें और गर्भाशय ग्रीवा से होने वाली 10 में 9 मौतें निमग्न और मध्य आय वाले देशों में होती हैं। शोधकर्ताओं का कहना है कि स्तन गर्भाशय ग्रीवा और महिलाओं से संबंधित अन्य कैंसर से निपटने के प्रयास पर्याप्त हैं। शोधकर्ताओं ने स्तन और गर्भाशय ग्रीवा से होने वाली मौतों को रोकने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रयास की अपील की है। यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ टोरंटो की प्रोफेसर ओफिरा गिन्सबर्ग ने कहा, 'इस बारे में व्यापक गलतफहमी है कि स्तन और गर्भाशय ग्रीवा कैंसर से बचाव और इलाज मुश्किल और खर्चीला है। यह विशेषकर उन देशों में है जहां संसाधनों की कमी है और जहां इस बीमारी के रोगी अधिक हैं।' एजेंसी

दुनिया भर में हर साल आठ लाख महिलाओं की होती है मौत

Amar Ujala, November 3, 2016, P. 16
(Breast Cancer / Women Health)

पेरिस में आयोजित वर्ल्ड कैंसर कांग्रेस में अमेरिकन कैंसर सोसायटी और प्रतिष्ठित मेडिकल जर्नल लैंसेट के शोध महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य को लेकर बड़ी चिंता खड़ी करते हैं। इनके मुताबिक 2030 तक कैंसर से होने वाली महिलाओं की मौतों में 60 फीसद इजाफा हो सकता है। इसमें स्तन कैंसर से होने वाली मौतों की बड़ी हिस्सेदारी होगी।

2030 तक दोगुने होंगे स्तन कैंसर के मामले

गरीब देशों में अधिक मामले
तेजी से होते आर्थिक बदलाव से बढ़ती शारीरिक निष्क्रियता, असंतुलित खुराक, मोटापा और प्रजनन कारकों के चलते गरीब देशों में कैंसर पीड़ित महिलाओं की संख्या में तेज इजाफा हो रहा है। 2012 में महिलाओं के कैंसर के कुल मामलों में 56 फीसद और 64 फीसद मौतें गरीब देशों में हुईं। गरीब देशों में कैंसर से होने वाली कुल मौतों में दो तिहाई स्तन कैंसर और 10 में से 9 सर्वाधिक कैंसर से होती हैं।

50% वे देश (दक्षिण अफ्रीका, मंगोलिया, भारत) जिनमें स्तन कैंसर की पहचान के बाद पांच साल तक जीवित रहने वाली महिलाएं

80% 34 देश (ऑस्ट्रेलिया, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, अमेरिका) जिनमें पहचान के बाद पांच साल जीवित रहने वाली महिलाएं

5% कैंसर के लिए गरीब देशों को मिलने वाली अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय मदद

55 लाख
2030 तक कैंसर से होने वाली महिलाओं की सालाना मौतें। डेनमार्क की कुल आबादी के बराबर

60 फीसद
पिछले दो दशक से कम समय में मौतों में हुआ इजाफा

वर्तमान में दुनिया की प्रत्येक 7 महिलाओं की मौतों में से 1 की वजह कैंसर

7 लाख
सर्वाधिक (बच्चेदानी का मुंह) कैंसर की होगी संख्या। 25 फीसद इजाफा

32 लाख
2030 तक स्तन कैंसर के मामले। 2015 में थे 17 लाख

8 लाख
वर्तमान में सर्वाधिक और स्तन कैंसर से मौतें।

वैश्विक समुदाय लगातार इस समस्या को अनदेखा नहीं कर सकता है। हर साल लाखों महिलाएं फिजूल में असमय काल के गाल में समा रही हैं - रिचर्ड सुलीवन (लैंसेट रिपोर्ट के सह लेखक)

कैंसर पर लगाम

- > तंबाकू को कहे ना। महिलाओं का शरीर तंबाकू के प्रति उच्च संवेदनशील होता है।
- > सर्वाधिक कैंसर से पीड़ित है तो पणनीकोलाउ (पैप) स्मियर टेस्ट कराना चाहिए। स्तन कैंसर के लिए मेमोग्राम स्क्रीनिंग टेस्ट कराने चाहिए। सभी टेस्ट उपयुक्त दिशानिर्देशों के तहत हों।
- > फल और हरी सब्जियां युक्त संतुलित खुराक लें।
- > नियमित शारीरिक गतिविधि मोटापे को कम करती है।
- > सुरज से रक्षा को बचाएं।
- > विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुसार सभी एक तिहाई कैंसर के मामले रोके जा सकते हैं। बेहतर जीवनशैली से लोग खुद अपने स्तर पर भी यह काम कर सकते हैं।

2012 में
67 लाख मामले
35 लाख सालाना मौतें

2030 में
99 लाख मामले
55 लाख सालाना मौतें

Dainik Jagran, November 3, 2016, P. 11
(Women Cancer / Lancet Report)

तीन करोड़ गर्भवती महिलाओं को मिलेगा सुरक्षित मातृत्व का लाभ

नई दिल्ली (ब्यूरो)। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री जेपी नड्डा ने शुक्रवार को प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान की शुरुआत की। इस अभियान का लाभ एक साथ देश की तीन करोड़ गर्भवती महिलाओं को मिलेगा। इस अवसर पर एक वेब पोर्टल और मोबाइल एप्लीकेशन भी लांच किया गया। इस अभियान के तहत हर माह की नौ तारीख को गर्भवती को मुफ्त इलाज मिलेगा। इलाज में सरकारी के साथ निजी अस्पताल के चिकित्सक भी स्वेच्छा से इलाज के लिए मौजूद होंगे। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जेपी नड्डा ने कहा कि सुरक्षित प्रसव को एक सामाजिक आंदोलन बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि देश में मातृ और शिशु मृत्यु दर में कमी लाया जा सके। अभियान के तहत एक ही छत के नीचे गर्भवती महिलाओं की सभी तरह की जांच की जाएगी और हाई रिस्क पर होने वाली गर्भवती के लिए इलाज की विशेष व्यवस्था की जाएगी। अभियान के माध्यम से यह भी प्रयास किया जाएगा शत प्रतिशत प्रसव अस्पतालों में ही हो ताकि मातृ और शिशु मृत्यु दर में और कमी लाने में मदद मिले।

Amar Ujala, November 5, 2016, P. 13

(Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Yojana / Safe Pregnancy)/ PMSMY

सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान से प्राइवेट डॉक्टर भी जुड़ेंगे

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने गर्भवती महिलाओं को बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सुविधा उपलब्ध करवाने के प्रयास में निजी डॉक्टरों को भी शामिल करने के लिए शुक्रवार को 'प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान' शुरू किया। इसके तहत देश भर में निजी प्रैक्टिस कर रहे या निजी अस्पताल में काम कर रहे डॉक्टर महिलाओं की नौ तारीख को स्वेच्छा से अपनी मुफ्त सेवा सरकारी अस्पताल को दे सकेंगे। इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन (आइएमए) और स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञों के सबसे बड़े संगठन फेडरेशन ऑफ ओब्स्टेट्रिक एंड गायनाकोलॉजिकल सोसाइटी ऑफ इंडिया (फोगसी) ने भी इसमें पूरा सहयोग करने का भरोसा दिलाया है।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जेपी नड्डा ने शुक्रवार को इस अभियान के लिए विशेष वेबसाइट और मोबाइल एप भी जारी किया। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार गर्भवती महिलाओं को बेहतर सेवा देने के लिए लगातार प्रयासरत है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने पिछले दिनों रैंडियो पर प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम मन की बात में निजी डॉक्टरों से अपील की थी कि वे भी इसमें सरकार का सहयोग करें। इसके बाद बड़ी संख्या में डॉक्टरों

- हर महीने की नौ तारीख को सरकारी अस्पतालों में सेवा देंगे
- प्रधानमंत्री की अपील पर निजी डॉक्टरों को जोड़ने का अभियान

ने इसके लिए इच्छा जताई। इस अभियान की वेबसाइट के जरिये निजी डॉक्टर खुद को रजिस्टर कर सकेंगे। उसके बाद उन्हें संबंधित सरकारी अस्पताल के साथ रजिस्टर कर दिया जाएगा। कितने निजी डॉक्टरों के कार्यक्रम से जुड़ने की उम्मीद है, यह पल्ले पर आइएमए के अध्यक्ष एसएस अग्रवाल ने कहा, 'कुछ समय बीतने दीजिए, फिर आप यह गिनती कर सकेंगे कि किस-किस ने इसमें भागीदारी नहीं की है। सभी निजी डॉक्टर इच्छुक हैं।' स्वास्थ्य सचिव सीके मिश्र ने कहा कि अभी सरकार सिर्फ सरकारी अस्पतालों में ही निजी डॉक्टरों की सेवा लेने पर काम कर रही है। क्योंकि यहां बाकी सुविधाएं भी मुफ्त उपलब्ध हैं। मंत्रालय के मुताबिक अगले चरण में निजी डॉक्टरों को अपने संस्थानों में भी हर महीने की नौ तारीख को ऐसी सेवा देने की अपील की जा सकती है।

Dainik Jagran, November 5, 2016, P. 19

(Safe Pregnancy / PMSMY)

Pregnant women can now avail of free check-up at govt hospitals

Sanchita Sharma
 sletters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: India launched a scheme on Friday to provide free health check-ups to pregnant women at government health centres and hospitals.

The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) — popularly known as 'I pledge for 9' — was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi during his Mann Ki Baat address on June 9. It invites the private sector to provide free ante-natal services (ANC) on the 9th of every month on a voluntary basis to pregnant women, especially those living in under-served, semi-urban, poor and rural areas.

"We want this programme to turn into a movement. We have requested doctors in the private

THE INITIATIVE

- Scheme applicable to women through their 3rd to 6th month of pregnancy
- Women from semi-urban, poor and rural areas will be given priority
- Free health check-up of all pregnant women on 9th of every month

sector to visit public hospitals and provide free check-up to pregnant women," said health minister JP Nadda.

In India, one pregnant woman dies every 12 minutes, with 45,000 dying each year. Of them, less than one in five (19.7%) undergo pre-natal health checks.

"The aim of this scheme is

to broaden the base of beneficiaries and providers. We don't just want to provide quantity but quality healthcare," said health secretary CK Mishra.

The response was positive. A text message sent by the federation of gynaecological and obstetrics societies of India (FOGSI) to all its members generated more than 15,000 volunteers. "Maternal and child deaths are very low in the private sector and we need to take this private force to the public sector," said Dr Hrishikesh Pai, secretary general, FOGSI.

As part of the scheme, women will be tested for anaemia, blood pressure, high blood sugar (gestational diabetes), and other problems associated with pregnancy and provided free ultrasounds to track the health and development of the baby in the womb.

Hindustan Times, November 5, 2016, P. 13
 (PMSMY / Free Check-up / Women Health)

एचआइवी का सटीक पता लगाएगी नई जांच

एचआइवी का पता लगाने के लिए नई जांच विकसित की गई है। इस विधि से एचआइवी का जल्दी और सटीक पता चलने के साथ ही यह भी जाना जा सकेगा कि रोगी के खून में वायरस की कितनी मात्रा है। यह दावा नए शोध में किया गया है। ब्रिटेन के इंपीरियल कॉलेज लंदन के वैज्ञानिकों ने जांच की यह नई विधि विकसित की है। इस तरीके से एचआइवी का पता लगाने के लिए जांच उपकरण में एक सूंद खून डालने के बाद इलेक्ट्रिकल सिग्नल पैदा किया जाता है। शोधकर्ताओं का कहना है कि अभी यह प्रारंभिक अवस्था में है। इसकी मदद से रोगी उसी तरह खून में वायरस की मात्रा को नियमित रूप से जान सकेंगे जैसे डायबिटीज के मरीज बराबर ब्लड शुगर के स्तर को जांचते हैं। प्रमुख शोधकर्ता ग्राहम कुक ने कहा कि यह उपकरण सबसे ज्यादा दूरदराज के इलाकों के एचआइवी मरीजों के लिए उपयोगी हो सकता है। इसकी मदद से वे अपना ज्यादा प्रभावी इलाज कर सकेंगे।

—सचदर

Dainik Jagran, November 12, 2016, P. 20
 (Breast Cancer / Vitamin D Remedies)

VITAMIN D MAY BOOST BREAST CANCER SURVIVAL

Women with higher Vitamin D levels in their blood following a breast cancer diagnosis have significantly better survival rates, reports a new study in the journal JAMA Oncology. While Vitamin D is best known for its role in strengthening bones and teeth, its deficiency has been linked to raised risk of some cancers as well as other chronic conditions, such as asthma. A study of 1,666 women diagnosed with invasive breast cancer showed that high Vitamin D levels lowered overall risk of death among the survivors.



IMAGES: ISTOCK

Hindustan Times, November 13, 2016, P. 2
 (HIV/ AIDS / New Diagnosis)


प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार




“ मैं सभी डॉक्टर भाई बहनों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि हर महीने की **9 तारीख** को सरकारी अस्पतालों में गर्भवती महिलाओं को विशेष ए.एन.सी. सेवाएं, मुफ्त प्रदान करें। ”

नरेन्द्र मोदी
प्रधानमंत्री

प्रधानमंत्री
सुरक्षित मातृत्व
अभियान
हर माह, 9 तारीख



#IPledgeFor9

रजिस्टर करें:  डॉक्टर 18001801104 पर कॉल करें
 'PMSMA <Name>' to 5616115
 लॉग ऑन करें www.pmsma.nhp.gov.in

www.mohfw.nic.in | www.pmindia.gov.in | www.mygov.in | www.nhp.gov.in

Amar Ujala, November 4, 2016, P. 5
(PMSMA / Women Health / NHM)

Where a pregnancy costs mother her life

CYCLE OF DEATH In India, 55,000 pregnant women die every year due to preventable causes such as lack of access to healthcare services, corruption and caste prejudices

Sanchita Sharma

sanchitasharma@hindustantimes.com

SHIVPURI, SHEOPUR (MADHYA PRADESH): Earlier this month, Banbari Adivasi's unnamed granddaughter died of malnutrition, starving for days after her 19-year-old mother, Jasoda, died at childbirth.

"My son Sajjan works as a labourer in Rajasthan and after his wife's death, went back and left the baby girl with us," said Banbari, a 42-year-old resident of Shivpuri in northern Madhya Pradesh's rural hinterlands. He has tuberculosis and is too ill to continue working as a labourer.

As his wife Ramkumari, 35, now supports the family by going to the forest to forage for fruits, roots and honey to sell, Banbari's job is to stay home with his five other children and newborn grandchild. "When her mother died, there was no one to feed her."

In desperation, Banbari even considered giving away the little baby to another family, but then she fell ill. "I tried, but I did not know how to look after the baby," he says. Admitting the baby to the SNCU (special newborn care unit) at the district hospital in Shivpuri could not save her life.

Jasoda and her daughter aren't the only ones. Each year, 55,000 women die in India from preventable pregnancy-related causes. In most cases, infections and disease are compounded by chronic hunger and malnutrition — and a lack of access to affordable pre-birth healthcare services because of corruption or caste bias.

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) — deaths per 100,000 live births — fell from 212 in 2007 to 167 in 2013 but too many women are dying still.

And as the maternal death rates remain the highest in the populous states of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the total number of women dying is also high.

To tackle this, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Pradhan Mantri

Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan two weeks ago to provide free antenatal — before childbirth — care to pregnant women on the 9th of every month at government health centres and hospitals across India's 687 districts.

Building on the National Health Mission's flagship Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), all pregnant women must be given a physical and abdominal examination, a tetanus shot and 100 iron-folic acid tablets.

They must also be tested for anaemia, high blood pressure, high blood sugar (gestational diabetes) and other problems linked with pregnancy to lower India's MMR and infant mortality rate (deaths of children under five years of age per 1,000 live births).

MOTHERLESS CHILD

Women in the lowest socio-economic sections in India are two-and-a-half times more likely to die of childbirth, largely because they don't get the medical support they need to deliver a healthy baby. Jasoda's death is a case in point.

"Maternal deaths are not just about a woman dying, it also adversely affects the health of newborn and surviving children, who get trapped in a vicious cycle of malnutrition, stunting and wasting," says Ajay Yadav, founder of the NGO Badlav (Change), who has been working on health and nutrition in Madhya Pradesh.

Incomplete antenatal care also lowers the chances of the mother's and child's survival. Malti Adivasi, 19, wife of Ram Lakhan, 25, lost her nine-month-old daughter Lakshmi to malnutrition earlier this year. She had delivered in a hospital but was not given iron-and-folic acid tablets or advice on feeding her baby after delivery. Lakshmi was given the BCG vaccine against tuberculosis and polio vaccine at birth, after which she got no vaccinations.

"Malnutrition begins after six months when the baby needs additional nutri-

tion, which the mother is not able to provide. That's when weight drops and wasting sets in, making the baby susceptible to infections such as pneumonia and diarrhoea," said Pramod Tiwari from the Manav Foundation, Sheopur.

STATE OF CARE

Frequent infections aggravate chronic hunger with most severe acute malnutrition deaths taking place between nine months and five years.

Apart from saving mothers, antenatal care and institutional deliveries boost chances of newborn survival. The mother gets a tetanus toxoid shot to lower risk of infection during delivery, iron and folic acid to boost blood haemoglobin levels, and nutritional advice on feeding the newborn within the first hour of birth.

Breast milk contains all the nutrients a baby needs in the first six months of life and nursing a newborn within one hour of birth delivers highly nutritious colostrum (first milk) that protects against common childhood infections such as diarrhoea and pneumonia and boosts mental and physical development.

Under the JSY, all services for the mother and her newborn are free and incentives are given to families to opt for institutional deliveries, yet corruption and apathy in the public health system make the poor hesitant in accepting services.

"Hospital staff sometimes demand a bribe up to ₹500 for a delivery because they know mothers get ₹1,400 for an institutional delivery. But since that money is transferred directly to the parents' bank account, villagers have no money to give hospital and clinic and so they opt for home deliveries," says Yadav.

"Caste plays a role in the exclusion from health services, with marginalised tribes like the Saharias losing out both nutritionally, socially and economically," says Yadav. "Unless delivery becomes inclusive, children will continue to be orphaned."

Hindustan Times, November 22, 2016, P. 15 (Contd...)

Continue from Pre Page



• Unnamed granddaughter of Banbari Adivasi (left) died of malnutrition after the mother, Jasoda, died in childbirth. VIRENDRA SINGH GOSSAIN/HT PHOTO

case study

HALKI ADIVASI, 25

LIVING BEYOND REACH OF MIDWIVES, MEDICAL BENEFITS, VACCINATIONS

Halki Adivasi delivered a baby boy last month and grieved for her 18-month-old baby girl Parvati three weeks later. Three of her six children died between the ages of six months and one year over the past five years and now she lives in her one-room mud and thatch hut with her newborn, her husband Vishnu, 30, and two surviving children, son Radhay-Shyam, 8, and daughter Anjani, 7. The family is clueless about what killed their children. "They fell ill and died," is all he knows. None of the children have ever been vaccinated, including her month-old son Anand. Since no government health worker has ever visited their home, Halki missed all three of the antenatal screening benefits she is supposed to get free under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for mother and newborn health. Halki delivered at home at 2am "the day before Dussehra" and lay with her baby with the umbilical cord attached all night till a birthing assistant reached her the next morning at 11 am and cut the cord. "I went looking for a midwife at night but she couldn't come till the next morning, so we had to wait," said her husband Vishnu Adivasi, 30, who works as a daily labourer. Like it happened to many other women living in Bhairapura village in Madhya Pradesh's Shivpuri district, Halki's pregnancy slipped between the cracks and she did not get iron and folic acid supplementation and tetanus toxoid vaccination. The family will also not get the ₹1,400 given to every mother who delivers in a government institution.



Hindustan Times, November 22, 2016, P. 15
 (Maternal Mortality/ Women Health)



1.8 करोड़ लोगों तक पहुंचा एचआइवी का इलाज

दुनियाभर में तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग एचआइवी से संक्रमित हैं। इनमें से आधे से ज्यादा लोगों तक इसका इलाज पहुंच चुका है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने सोमवार को एक ताजा रिपोर्ट जारी की। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 1980 से लेकर अब तक सात करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग एचआइवी से संक्रमित हुए। वहीं तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों की एड्स से मौत हुई। पर अब हालात काबू में हैं। दुनियाभर में 1.8 करोड़ एचआइवी पीड़ितों तक इसका उपचार पहुंच चुका है।

35 वर्षों में

7.8 करोड़ एचआइवी से ग्रस्त हुए लोगों की संख्या

3.5 करोड़ एड्स से हुई मौतें

2015 में

3.67 करोड़ दुनियाभर में एचआइवी से संक्रमित लोग

21 लाख इस साल हुए नए संक्रमण

18 लाख 15 वर्ष से कम उम्र के संक्रमित बच्चों की संख्या

11 लाख एड्स से मरने वाले

उपचार से झिंझा जीवन

2005 में तकरीबन 20 लाख लोगों की एड्स से मौत हुई। मेडिकल साइंस की बढौलत 2015 तक इससे होने वाली मौतों में 45 फीसद कमी आई।

गरीब व मध्यम आय वाले देशों में संक्रमित लोगों की संख्या ज्यादा है।

अफ्रीका के सहारा रेगिस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा एचआइवी संक्रमित रहते हैं।

भारत की स्थिति (2015 में)

21 लाख : एचआइवी संक्रमित लोगों की संख्या
86,000 : नए संक्रमण
68,000 : एड्स से मौतों की संख्या
43 फीसद : इलाज करा रहे वयस्कों की संख्या

एचआइवी का टीका विकसित करने की उम्मीद बड़ी

मेलबर्न, प्रेट्रू : एचआइवी संक्रमण से निपटने के लिए टीका इंजाद करने की दिशा में वैज्ञानिकों को बड़ी कामयाबी मिली है। आस्ट्रेलियाई शोधकर्ताओं ने इम्यून सिस्टम मजबूत करने का तरीका विकसित करने का दावा किया है। एचआइवी-एड्स में इम्यून सिस्टम बेहद कमजोर हो जाता है। यूएन के मुताबिक, दुनिया भर में इस समय 1.80 करोड़ एचआइवी पीड़ितों का इलाज चल रहा है। यह आंकड़ा पिछले साल के मुकाबले 10 लाख ज्यादा है।

वैज्ञानिकों ने पहली बार सर्दी-जुकाम के लिए जिम्मेदार एक वायरस (कोल्ड वायरस) और डीएनए आधारित टीके (इंजेक्शन) की मदद से नया तरीका विकसित किया है। इससे आंत और शरीर के अन्य हिस्सों को एचआइवी संक्रमण से सुरक्षित किया जा सकता है। एडिलेड यूनिवर्सिटी की ब्रैका ग्युबर बॉक ने बताया कि प्रारंभिक तौर पर खतरनाक एचआइवी का प्रसार शारीरिक संबंध से होता है। ऐसे में सबसे पहले वायरस की चपेट में आने वाले अंगों को बचाना जरूरी होता है। नए तरीके का चूहों पर परीक्षण किया गया है।

आस्ट्रेलियाई शोधकर्ताओं ने पाई वेहद अहम सफलता

ऐसे करेगा काम

ब्रैका के अनुसार, चूहों में जाक के माध्यम से कोल्ड वायरस पहुंचाया गया। वायरस में स्वतः बदलाव आया और उसमें एचआइवी प्रोटीन शामिल हो गया। उसी वक्त चूहों को इंजेक्शन से डीएनए आधारित टीका भी दिया गया। इम्यून सिस्टम में विशेष बदलाव देखा गया। इससे प्रतिरक्षा तंत्र दो तरीकों से प्रभावित हुआ। पहला, श्वेत रक्त कोशिकाएं एचआइवी पर हमला करने में सक्षम हो गईं और विशेष एंटीबॉडीज एचआइवी संक्रमित सेल्स की पहचान कर उसे निष्क्रिय करने लगी। एक अन्य शोधकर्ता एरिक गोवांस ने बताया कि एचआइवी में 'टैट' नामक विशेष तत्व पाया जाता है। यह खतरनाक वायरस के दोहराव की रफ्तार को बढ़ा देता है। एंटीबॉडीज टैट को निष्क्रिय करने में सक्षम है। ऐसे में वायरस का फैलाव धम जाता है।

Dainik Jagran (H), November 22, 2016, P. 14/ Rashtriya Sanskaran
(HIV/ AIDS/ Vaccine)

'India sees dip in HIV infections but stigma remains'

Sanchita Sharma

sanchita.sharma@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: New HIV infections have declined by 66% in India since 2000, said a new UNAIDS report released ahead of World AIDS Day on Monday.

As many as 36.7 million people suffer from HIV worldwide, and 1.1 million AIDS-related deaths were recorded the previous year, the report stated. India, the world's second-most populous country, accounts for an estimated 89,000 of the 2.1 million people newly infected with the virus.

The total number of newly infected people in 2015 remained the same as the year before, mostly because fewer people were contracting the virus.

Human casualties dipped because people were now availing of free anti-retroviral therapy (ART), which stunts the growth of the virus and prevents its proliferation, the report said.

ART helps people live longer, and also lowers the chances of the virus being transmitted

AIDS IN NUMBERS

	ACROSS THE WORLD	IN INDIA
People living with HIV	36.7 mn	2.1mn
New HIV infections	2.1 mn	89,000
AIDS-related deaths	1.1 mn.	67,600
People on treatment	8.2 mn	847,219

to others. The National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO), which tracks the infection across India, rolled out its free ART programme in April 2004. This was less than two decades after Dr Suniti Solomon in Chennai first identified HIV in six of 100 blood samples tested in 1986.

At present, 847,219 people avail of ART in India — with the scale-up saving around 4.5 lakh lives from 2004 to 2014. HIV prevalence in India is 0.26%, down from 0.41% in 2001. NACO's budget outlay was raised to ₹1,700 crore in 2016-17, from ₹1,397 crore the year before.

"While India has made significant progress in preventing new infections and extending treatment to people who need it, HIV-related stigma continues to

affect the lives of those affected by the virus. All key populations — injecting drug users, men who have sex with men, transgenders

and sex workers — continue to suffer criminalisation under the national law," said Prasada Rao, special envoy of the UN secretary general on AIDS.

"There is very little progress on legal reforms to decriminalise them, and ensure proper access to prevention and treatment programmes in India," he added.

The report also warned of the dangers posed by drug resistance, and the need to reduce the costs of second and third-line treatments.

Hindustan Times, November 22, 2016, P. 8
(World AIDS Day/ HIV/ AIDS)

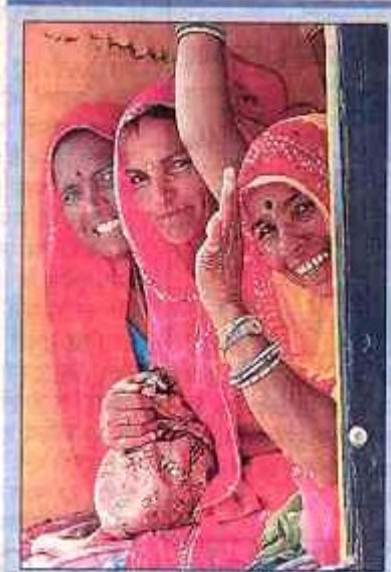
मातृत्व अभियान से उम्मीद

मुद्दा

■ अलका आर्य

रोजाना ऐसी खबरें पढ़ने-सुनने को मिलती हैं कि समय पर एंबुलेस नहीं मिलने या अस्पताल की लापरवाही के चलते गर्भवती महिला की प्रसूति के दौरान मौत हो गई। दुनिया में गर्भावस्था और शिशु जन्म के दौरान होने वाली मौतों में से 15 प्रतिशत भारत में होती हैं। 55 हजार से ज्यादा गर्भवती महिलाएं हर साल प्रसूति के दौरान अपनी जिंदगी गवां बैठती हैं जबकि समय पर चिकित्सा सुविधा मुहैया करा कर इन मौतों को रोका जा सकता है। यह सरकार के लिए चिंता और प्राथमिकता का विषय है। हाल ही में केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जेपी नड्डा ने 'प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान' की शुरुआत करते हुए कहा, आइए सुरक्षित गर्भावस्था को एक सामाजिक मुहिम का रूप दें। मैं सभी साझेदारों को इस राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में शामिल होने तथा जच्चा-बच्चा मृत्यु दर को कम करने में योगदान देने के लिए आमंत्रित करता हूँ।

दरअसल, देश के सामने एक मुख्य चुनौती जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य में सुधार संबंधी सतत विकास लक्ष्य को हासिल करने की है। भारत मातृत्व मृत्यु दर को कम करने वाले अपने सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्य को पहले भी दो बार गवां चुका है। ऐसे में भारत पर सुरक्षित गर्भावस्था एवं सुरक्षित प्रसव के माध्यम से जच्चा-बच्चा मृत्यु दर को कम करने का बहुत दबाव है। लिहाजा, केंद्र सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान की शुरुआत कर दुनियाभर में यह संदेश देने की कोशिश की है कि भारत केवल जलवायु परिवर्तन, अंतकवाद का खाल्पा करने सरीखे मुद्दों पर ही गंभीर नहीं है बल्कि जच्चा-बच्चा को मरने से बचाना भी उसकी प्राथमिकताओं में शामिल है। सरकार की उम्मीद है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर का यह कार्यक्रम उच्च जोखिम वाली गर्भावस्था की पहचान एवं रोकथाम करने और तकरीबन 3 करोड़ गर्भवती महिलाओं को निःशुल्क प्रसव पूर्व देखभाल सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा। यह राष्ट्रव्यापी कार्यक्रम हर महीने की नौ तारीख को गर्भवती महिलाओं को मुफ्त, व्यापक एवं गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रसव पूर्व देखभाल सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराएगा। गर्भवती महिलाएं गर्भाधारण की दूसरी या तीसरी तिमाही में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञों से विशेष प्रसव पूर्व जांच सेवाओं का लाभ उठा सकेंगी। इन सेवाओं में अल्ट्रासाउंड, रक्त और मूत्र जांच, रक्तचाप जांच आदि शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में नियमित प्रसव पूर्व स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी। मातृत्व मृत्यु एवं



दुनिया भर में गर्भावस्था और शिशु जन्म के दौरान होने वाली मौतों में से 15 प्रतिशत भारत में होती हैं, नए कार्यक्रम से इस पर रोक लगेगी

नवजात मृत्यु दर को कम करने के लिए उच्च जोखिम की गर्भावस्था की समय पर पहचान करना तथा महिलाओं को उचित स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराना इस मुहिम का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। इसमें उन महिलाओं को खासतौर पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा जो प्रसव देखभाल संबंधी जरूरी सेवाओं से बाहर हैं। ऐसी महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं जिन्हें न्यूनतम जांच एवं चिकित्सा सेवाएं भी मयस्सर नहीं हो पातीं। जैसे एनसी जांच व दवाएं आईएफए एवं कैल्शियम सप्लीमेंट्स आदि। प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान के तहत क्लीनिकों में गर्भवती महिलाओं को ये जरूरी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी।

निदान एवं उपचार के अलावा काउंसलिंग भी गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होती है। खासतौर पर उच्च जोखिम के मामलों में। स्वास्थ्य सचिव सी.के. मिश्रा का कहना है कि जच्चा-बच्चा मृत्यु दर में कमी लाने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री मातृत्व सुरक्षित अभियान कार्यक्रम इस तथ्य पर आधारित है कि अगर भारत में हर गर्भवती महिला की टीक से जांच की जाए और उसे जरूरी चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए तो गर्भवती महिलाओं एवं नवजात शिशुओं की मौतों को रोका जा सकता है। इसी मंशा को कारगर बनाने और लक्ष्य को हासिल करने की दृष्टि से स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने इस कार्यक्रम के तहत निजी डॉक्टरों, रेडियोलॉजिस्ट, नर्सों आदि से योगदान की अपील की है। सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री मातृत्व सुरक्षित अभियान एप भी लांच किया है। इसमें साफ कहा गया है कि निजी डॉक्टरों की भागीदारी से गर्भवती

महिलाओं की प्रसव पूर्व मुफ्त जांच होगी। इसमें ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण की भी अपील की गई है। दरअसल, प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान का राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल प्रत्येक महीने की 9 तारीख को सरकारी स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों पर गर्भवती महिलाओं को प्रसव पूर्व मुफ्त सेवाएं प्रदान करने के इच्छुक निजी क्षेत्रों, स्वयंसेवी, सेवानिवृत्त दाइयां और डॉक्टरों को ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराता है। यह पोर्टल कार्यक्रम के तहत उपलब्ध कराई गई सेवाओं के बारे में जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए एक मंच भी प्रदान करता है। इससे अभियान की ऑनलाइन निगरानी की सुविधा मिलती है। स्वयंसेवियों की प्रतिक्रियाओं, सुझावों के लिए परस्पर संवादात्मक मंच प्रदान करता है। एक डॉक्टर जो निरंतर एक आभासी हॉल ऑफ फेम के जरिए कार्यक्रम के तहत अपनी सेवाएं देते हैं, उनके योगदान को मान्यता देता है।

अहम सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सरकारी कवायद मातृत्व मृत्यु दर में कमी लाने में अहम कदम साबित होगी। क्या निजी डॉक्टर, दाइया सरकारी अपील पर स्वयंसेवा के लिए स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों पर हर महीने की 9 तारीख को आएंगे। वैसे भारत में इसकी दरकार है क्योंकि भारत में मौजूदा मातृत्व मृत्यु दर 174 है और लक्ष्य 103 है। ओडिशा, झारखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान और असम में यह दर ज्यादा है। लैसट की बोले दिनों जारी एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक ग्रामीण एवं शहरी इलाकों में ऐसी मौतों की संख्या में अंतर है। इस रिपोर्ट में मातृत्व स्वास्थ्य के विभिन्न पहलुओं व मुद्दों का आकलन किया गया है। भारत में संस्थागत डिलीवरी व रिकलड बर्थ में सुधार तो हुआ है। मगर इसके बावजूद सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान की जरूरत है। जच्चा-बच्चा को मरने से बचाया जा सकता है। गांव हो या शहर, दूरदराज हो या पर्वतीय इलाका, जरूरत ऐसे कार्यक्रमों की गंभीरता से अमल में लाने की भी है। जननी सुरक्षा योजना नामक कार्यक्रम के तहत भी गर्भवती महिलाएं सरकारी स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों में सेवाएं ले सकती हैं। आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर तबके की अधिकांश महिलाएं गरीबी, जागरूकता की कमी के कारण समय पर चिकित्सा केंद्रों पर देखभाल के लिए नहीं पहुंच पाती हैं। मगर प्रधानमंत्री मातृत्व सुरक्षित अभियान यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि अब देशभर में गर्भवती महिलाएं हर महीने की 9 तारीख को सरकारी स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों पर निःशुल्क अपनी जांच करा पाएंगी। यदि इसका नियमित पालन होता है तो मातृत्व मृत्युदर व नवजात मृत्यु दर में उल्लेखनीय कमी हो सकती है। असामान्य बच्चों के जन्म में भी कमी आ सकती है। प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व अभियान को राष्ट्रीय, सामाजिक आंदोलन में तब्दील करने के लिए जो प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, उनका जारी रहना जरूरी है। तभी अपने देश में प्रसव के दौरान होने वाली मौतों पर रोक संभव हो पाएगी।

(लेखिका स्वतंत्र टिप्पणीकार हैं)

Dainik Jagran (H), November 25, 2016, P. 9/ Rashtriya Sanskaran

(Maternal Health/ Women Health)

WHO calls for health system to avoid strokes

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■ NEW DELHI

As the world observed World Stroke Day on Saturday, the World Health Organisation (WHO) urged member countries, including India, to have a well-prepared health system to prevent strokes. India has much higher incidences of brain strokes than western countries.

Over 1.10 crore strokes occur every year in low and middle income countries of WHO South East Asia Region. India reports 16 lakh cases of stroke every year with health experts here blaming at least one third of such to lifestyle changes and deteriorating air quality.

Dr Poonam Khetrapal Singh, WHO Regional Director for South-East Asia said, in low-and middle-income countries, which include those of the WHO South-East Asia Region, over 11 million strokes occur every year. This causes 40 lakh deaths annually, leaving approximately 30 per cent of survivors seriously disabled. For the 70 per cent of survivors who recover, the likelihood of suffering further strokes is greatly increased.

A 'brain stroke' or a 'brain attack' is an event and condition that many of us know little about, but each one of us has the capacity to prevent and detect, she said.

People with high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, diabetes or a high blood-sugar level are vulnerable to brain stroke, she added. A recent study

PREVENTIVE STEPS

Quit smoking: Those who drink heavily should stop it; consume diet high in vegetables and fruit and low in salt; regular exercise. **Key signs to watch out for stroke:** Is the face drooping on one side? Is there weakness in one arm? Is the speech slurred? If the answer is yes to one or all of these, the person may be having a stroke and needs urgent medical care.

by the Delhi-based Fortis Escorts Heart Institute too reveals that lifestyle problems such as depression, chronic anxiety and job stress trigger the brain and heart strokes among people, including youth.

"Pollution in the air thickens the blood and hardens arteries, known as atherosclerosis. Once this process starts, the plaque is built up in the arteries, narrowing them down and causing strokes," said PN Renjen, Senior Consultant Neurologist at Indraprastha Apollo.

Dr Sanjay Kalra, vice president, South Asian Federation of Endocrine Societies said people with diabetes need to take steps to ensure that their heart and blood vessels are healthy. These will also reduce the chances of getting a stroke.

Stroke can cause lasting vision problems, seizures, fatigue, loss of speech, memory loss, and paralysis among other adverse effects. If severe enough, it can also cause death.

The Pioneer, November 1, 2016, P. 5
(World Strokes Day / WHO)

Long working hours bad for heart

Study says work-related stress is a major cause of cardiac arrest among young professionals

BINDU SHAIAN PERAPPADAN

NEW DELHI: Here is why you should not feel bad about taking a few days off from work: a recently released study has suggested that longer working hours and work-related stress are the major causes of cardiac stroke.

The study was conducted by Fortis Escorts Heart Institute to find the "sources of stress and responses to stress in executives".

Of 2,000 respondents in the age group of 30-45 years, 48 per cent were found to have suffered from a heart stroke due to work-related stress.

'Common occurrence'

The author of the research paper, senior clinical psychologist Dr. Bhawna Barani, said: "Cases of young people fainting due to exhaustion are not unknown in the current times. Several youngsters aren't able to

TIPS TO REMAIN STRESS-FREE

Here are some ways to restore your work life balance

 Make a plan and stick to it	 Change one behaviour at a time	 Put your personal health first
 Learn to manage time well	 Prioritise your family, then work	 Ask for support

maintain a career and a personal life balance. This is especially true in developing nations, where professionals frequently work overtime, neglect to take paid time off, and are locked into cycles of workaholism."

He added that the trend was most prevalent among entrepreneurs. "It's really not surprising that stress from working too much causes so many illnesses and disorders, with strokes topping the list.

"If you happen to interact with an executive, you will find a constant undertone of anxiety/worry/job insecurity, psychosomatic pains, depression, substance abuse and insomnia in him/her," he added.

Jobs have emotional, cognitive and behavioural components. The most widely accepted explanation of job satisfaction was given by Locke (1976), who defined it as "a pleasurable or positive emotional state resulting from the appraisal of one's job or job

experiences".

During the study, it was revealed that long work hours (48 per cent), work pressure (40 per cent), work life imbalance (32 per cent) were the top three cause of work-related stress. The other reasons included lack of role clarity, personal and professional relationship conflict, inability to recognise stress and managers' inability to fight stress.

Importance of mental health

"We've known for years that diet and exercise can help people maintain their health and live longer, but maintaining mental health is just as important. To cope with work stress, you have to bring in lifestyle changes. Once you're ready to make a change, the difficult part is committing yourself to it. Careful planning means setting small goals and taking things one step at a time," read the study.

The Hindu, November 2, 2016, P. 2
(Health Issues / Cardiac Arrest)

Vitamin tablets seized by drug department found spurious

Anonna Dutt

anonna.dutt@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Tests conducted on a sample of calcium and vitamin tablets confiscated by the Delhi health department from city's famous Bhagirath Palace in October, have confirmed that the supplements being sold by the wholesalers were fake.

The Delhi drug control department held a batch of the samples of Shelcal 500mg – an oral calcium and vitamin tablet – following information received by the intelligence department.

The medicine is given to treat low blood calcium levels and conditions that it might lead to ailments such as osteoporosis, osteomalacia and hypoparathyroidism. Vitamin D in the tablet helps in absorption of the calcium.

"This raid was conducted on the basis of market intelligence. We came to know that a consignment of spurious drugs was coming to the market and we just waited for it to land," said Dr Mrinalini Darswal, Delhi's drug commissioner.

A total of 100 boxes of tablets were picked up in the first week of October, but report from the

THE DRUG HAUL

- The Delhi drug control department held a batch of the samples of Shelcal 500mg – an oral calcium and vitamin tablet – following information received by the intelligence department
- The medicine is given to treat low blood calcium levels and conditions that it might lead to ailments such as osteoporosis, osteomalacia and hypoparathyroidism
- Vitamin D in the tablet helps in absorption of the calcium
- A total of 100 boxes of tablets were picked up in the first week of October, but report from the government lab proving the medicines to be fake, came in this week
- A sample of the medicine was also sent to the drug manufacturer in Uttarakhand to verify its authenticity

government lab proving the medicines to be fake, came in this week. "The government lab report showed that the medicine had zero content of Vitamin D3, which is one of the active components of the medicine," said Darswal.

A sample of the medicine was also sent to the drug manufacturer in Uttarakhand to verify its authenticity.

"The company checked the sample provided by us for both chemical composition and physical appearance against a control sample that they are mandated to keep. The manufacturers concluded that the

drug was not made by it," said AK Nasa, assistant drug controller.

The department is investigating who was the manufacturer of the fake medicines and whether there is more of the spurious drug in the market.

"Whoever manufactured the drug, copied one batch of the original medicines completely. Action against the manufacturer will be taken in the court of law under the drugs and cosmetics act," said Nasa.

He also asked people to purchase medicines only on a receipt to protect themselves from such counterfeit medicines.

Hindustan Times, November 11, 2016, P. 6
(Medicines / Fake Supplements / Health)



EXERCISE KEEPS ARTERIES HEALTHY

Regular brisk walking or cycling, can improve artery health in people with Type 2 diabetes, and prevent heart disease says a study in the journal Current Diabetes Reviews. Compromised arterial health is an underlying mechanism that promotes the progression of heart disease, which is the leading cause of death in people with T2D. While it has been consistently shown that exercise helps manage heart disease, blood pressure medication is the main treatment for arterial health disorders.

Hindustan Times, November 13, 2016, P. 21
(Heart Diseases / Study Report)

Avoid AIIMS rush, consult doc via web

Video-Clinic Facility For OPD

DurgeshNandan.Jha
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Getting a second opinion from specialists at AIIMS or seeking their suggestions on post-operative care is now just a click away.

Patients can log in to the institute's website and put a request for video consultation, a feature added recently to the online OPD consultation system.



The video-clinic facility is expected to help reduce patient burden, apart from easing the hardship faced by patients travelling from other states for treatment

Officials told **TOI** that the dry run of AIIMS video clinic has been completed successfully. Specialists from 20 departments, including medicine, gastroenterology and cardiology, have consented to taking out a couple of hours daily for the job, they added.

Dr Deepak Agrawal, who heads the IT division, said that this consultation will not be valid for medico-legal purposes as it will be given without the physical presence of the patient.

"The AIIMS video clinic has been developed by Natio-

nal Informatics Centre. It allows uploading of discharge summary and investigation reports. We will be deputing nurses trained in IT to coordinate with the doctors for video calls in the time allotted for each patient," Agrawal added.

The video-clinic facility is expected to help reduce patient burden, apart from easing the hardship and financial impact suffered by patients travelling from other states for a second opinion or treatment without prior appointment.

On an average, doctors said, close to 10,000 patients visit AIIMS daily. Of this, 50% are follow-up cases and 40% come for a second opinion. Only 10% are new cases. "Today, majority of specialist doctors are concentrated in metro cities. The use of such technology can help reduce the gap of specialists in small cities and villages as even the local doctors can use it to treat local patients," said another doctor.

AIIMS video clinic is also going to be a highlight of the health pavilion at India International Trade Fair, which is scheduled to open on Monday. "Those visiting the fair can book an appointment for video consultation," said a senior doctor.

Despite infrastructure growth, which includes opening of six new AIIMS across states, the one in the capital witnesses a huge crowd of patients daily.

The waiting period for neurosurgery or cancer treatment is up to a year. Experts say that telemedicine and video clinic can be an additional help, but focus is needed to improving existing public health facilities.

The Times of India, November 14, 2016, P. 4
(Video Clinic Facility / OPD Consultation / Health)

**Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Government of India**

स्वच्छ भारत
स्वस्थ भारत

WORLD DIABETES DAY

14th November 2016

DO YOU HAVE?

- Sedentary Lifestyle
- Family History of Diabetes
- High Blood Pressure
- High Cholesterol
- Excess Body weight

**You May Be At Risk of Diabetes
Consult a Doctor**

PREVENT DIABETES

- Adopt Healthy Eating Habits
- Maintain Normal Body Weight
- Do Regular Physical Activity
- Quit Tobacco use and Avoid Alcohol

Swasthya Chetna Abhiyan | Awareness and Screening Campaign at India International Trade Fair, New Delhi, 14th-27th November, 2016
www.mohfw.nic.in | For more information, visit our facebook page "www.facebook.com/swachhbharatwasthbharat"

The Statesman, November 14, 2016, P. 12
(World Diabetes Day / MoHFW)

'20 करोड़ भारतीय हाई ब्लड प्रेशर से पीड़ित'

■ पीटीआई, लंदन : भारत के करीब 20 करोड़ वयस्क को उच्च रक्तचाप यानी हाई ब्लड प्रेशर है और दुनिया भर में इससे पीड़ित लोगों की तादाद बढ़कर 1.13 अरब तक पहुंच गई है। लंदन स्थित इंपीरियल कॉलेज के वैज्ञानिकों की अगुवाई में किए गए अध्ययन में देखा गया कि दुनिया भर में पिछले 40 वर्षों में हाई ब्लड प्रेशर के मरीजों की संख्या लगभग दोगुनी हो गई है। 'द लैंसेट' जर्नल में प्रकाशित अध्ययन के अनुसार, वर्ष 2015 के आंकड़े को देखे तो पता चलता है कि दुनिया भर में ब्लड प्रेशर से पीड़ित कुल लोगों में से आधे एशिया में रहते हैं। भारत के पड़ोसी देश चीन में करीब 22.6 करोड़ लोगों को हाई ब्लड प्रेशर है। गौरतलब है कि अध्ययन में करीब 2 करोड़ लोगों के ब्लड प्रेशर के आंकड़ों को शामिल किया गया है।

Nav Bharat Times (H), November 18, 2016, P. 11
(High Blood Pressure/ Health Issues)

कैंसर के रोगियों के लिए फायदेमंद है ग्रीन टी

जागरण संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली : कैंसर के मरीजों के लिए ग्रीन टी को माध्यम है जिसके उपयोग से किडनी खराब होने के खतरे से बच सकते हैं। एम्स के फार्माकोलॉजी विभाग के शोधकर्ताओं ने एक अध्ययन में साफ किया है कि ग्रीन टी के इस्तेमाल से कैंसर में दी जाने वाली सिसप्लाटिन नामक दवा के दुष्परिणामों को खत्म किया जा सकता है।

शोधकर्तियों की माने तो ग्रीन टी में एपिगैलॉजिन गैलेट नामक ऐसा तत्व होता है जो सिसप्लाटिन दवा के

दुष्परिणामों को खत्म कर देता है। एम्स के फार्माकोलॉजी विभाग के प्रमुख डॉ. वाई.के.गुप्ता ने बताया कि आमतौर पर हेड एंड नेक, गर्भाशय कैंसर सहित कई अन्य अंगों के कैंसर के उपचार में सिसप्लाटिन दवा का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। रिसर्च में यह देखा गया कि कैंसर के जितने मरीजों के उपचार में इस दवा का प्रयोग होता है उनमें से करीब 30 फीसद मरीजों को किडनी को इस दवा के दुष्परिणाम के चलते खराब होने का खतरा रहता है। एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय जर्नल में प्रकाशित हुए इस अध्ययन में

शोधकर्ताओं ने पाया कि ग्रीन टी के उपयोग से इस परेशानी का हल हो सकता है। अपने शोध के दौरान चूतों पर इस तत्व का इस्तेमाल कर सफलता की पट्टा भी की गई। एम्स के इस शोध परिणाम को अंतरराष्ट्रीय जर्नल लेबोरेट्री इन्विस्टिगेशन में जगह मिली है। डॉ. गुप्ता ने बताया कि भविष्य में इस तत्व का इस्तेमाल करके ऐसी दवा तैयार की जा सकती है जिसका इस्तेमाल कैंसर के इलाज में दी जाने वाली दवा से होने वाले साइड इफेक्ट्स से बचाने में किया जा सकता है।

Dainik Jagran (H), November 24, 2016, P. 2
(Cancer Remedies/ Health Issues)

पहल तकनीक के इस्तेमाल से लोगों में बढ़ रहा मानसिक विकार

एम्स में अब होगा मोबाइल व इंटरनेट के बीमारों का इलाज

जनसत्ता संवाददाता
नई दिल्ली, 28 नवंबर।

मोबाइल और इंटरनेट का बढ़ता इस्तेमाल जहाँ लोगों को सहूलियत दे रहा है वहीं इसके कारण लोगों में मानसिक विकार, अनिद्रा व बेचैनी भी बढ़ रही है। इंटरनेट एडिक्शन के कारण लोगों का लोगों से आत्मीय रिश्ता कमजोर हो रहा है, जो समाज को और बीमार बना रहा है। ये बातें अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (एम्स) के मानसिक रोग विभाग के डॉक्टरों ने कहीं।

हाल ही में एम्स में एक खास ओपीडी शुरू किया गया है, जिसमें इंटरनेट की लत या मोबाइल के प्रयोग के कारण बीमार हो रहे लोगों का इलाज किया जा रहा है। इनमें सबसे ज्यादा युवा हैं। विशेषज्ञों ने यह भी बताया कि मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का सामाजिक परिवेश से गहरा रिश्ता है। मानसिक रोग विशेषज्ञ डॉ रमेश चड्ढा ने बताया कि 21वीं सदी के तकनीकी विकास ने मानव जीवन को आसान तो किया है, लेकिन इसके परोक्ष प्रभाव का आकलन करने से पता चलता है इसके काफी नुकसान भी हैं जो धीरे-धीरे सामने आने लगे हैं। मसलन

मोबाइल व इंटरनेट के बढ़ते चलन ने लोगों की एकाग्रता, गहरी नींद, सुकून व आत्मीयता को बुरी तरह से प्रभावित किया है। दुनिया भर में मानसिक रोगियों की तादाद बढ़ रही है। इसके बख़ूब मनोरोग को आज भी छुपाया जाता है। मानसिक रोग का दावरा कितना बढ़ा है इसका अंदाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि ग्लोबल बर्डन ऑफ डिजीज की 2010 की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक मानसिक रोगियों की संख्या एक अरब 83 करोड़ 90 लाख रोजाना है। यह आंकड़ा एचआइवी व तपेदिक से अधिक है। इनका आकलन करने के लिए मरीजों के सामाजिक परिवेश को समझना अहम है। मानसिक रोगियों के मनोवैज्ञानिक पहलु पर तो कुछ शोध हुए हैं, लेकिन सामाजिक पहलु के अध्ययन पर अभी काफी काम किए जाने की दरकार है।

उन्होंने आगे कहा कि मानसिक रोगियों की तादाद व इलाज के उपलब्ध संसाधनों में भारी अंतर, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, नौकरी की अनुरक्ष व दफ्तरों में उत्पीड़न सहित बदलता सामाजिक परिवेश लोगों को बहुत बीमार बना रहा है। बढ़ता शहरीकरण, एकाकी जीवन, मोबाइल व वचुंअल जगत पर निर्भरता और लोगों से मेलजोल में कमी इन बीमारियों को और बढ़ा रहा है।

Jansatta (H), November 29, 2016, P. 3
(Internet Based Diseases/ Health Issues)

WHAT THEY DO



UNBORN BABIES

IF MOTHER IS EXPOSED TO POLLUTANTS
4 weeks or more
Reduced weight gain: Foetus doesn't grow adequately
Preterm birth: Birth before the due delivery date
Heart defects: Heart or blood vessels near the heart don't develop normally, hole in the heart
Restricted foetal growth: Underdeveloped organs and limbs, difficulties in normal delivery



KIDS OF 0-3 MONTHS

INFANTS
Short term (1-2 weeks)
Cough phlegm discharge:
Eye allergy: Watery eyes, redness
Ear infection: Ear feels itchy, hurts on touch
Skin allergy: Skin rashes or skin becoming flaky

Long-term (One month or more)
Bronchitis: Caused due to inflamed passages in the lungs
Pneumonia: Lung inflammation, in which the air sacs fill with pus and may become solid
Cognitive impairment: Affects brain functions such as memory, IQ
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS): Death due to severe exposure



KIDS/ STUDENTS OF AGE 2-18

PRE-TEENS TO TEENAGERS
Short term (4 weeks to 6 months)
Eye infection: Teary eyes, itchininess and redness
Sore throat: Pain in throat, scratchy feeling
Nasal allergy: Runny nose

Long-term (6 months or more)
Chronic cough and bronchitis: Pale yellow or greenish phlegm discharge, inflamed bronchial passages in the lungs
Wheezing and asthma attacks: Breathe with a whistling sound in the chest, tightening of muscles around airways
Reduced lung function: Lungs can't move as much air in and out as they should
Weak bones: Bone and joint pain, brittle bones
Low IQ: Brain functions affected, low intelligence

HOW TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM POLLUTION

- Keep potted plants inside the house to reduce indoor pollution levels
- Ask people around your child to not smoke or move the child away
- Buy lead-free toys
- Install an air purifier at home
- Always keep windows of your car rolled up when travelling; keep car AC in a closed circuit
- Limit the time your child spends outside

Hindustan Times, November 30, 2016, P. 4
 (Pollution/ Health Issues)

doctor's advice

DR ANANT MOHAN,
 pulmonologist, All India Institute of Medical Sciences

'CHILDREN BREATHE IN MORE POLLUTANTS'

Why children are more susceptible to pollution?
 The immune system is not fully developed in very young children. So their resistance to diseases and infections is weak. Also, children breathe faster than adults, corresponding to their lung size. The breathing rate goes further up when the children are playing. The more the air they take in, the more pollutants reach their respiratory system.

How children are affected by pollution?
 Pollution can affect the development of children's lungs adversely. There are studies which show that children who grew up in highly polluted areas had less developed lungs. So, if you take 1,000 children in Delhi and compare their lung capacity to 1,000 children in a city that does not have as much air pollution, our children will definitely have less lung capacity. In addition to this, children are also susceptible to all the problems that affects adults. Therefore, problems such as upper airways infection, aggravation of asthma are also affecting children. In long run, on sustained exposure, the young also run the risk of contracting cardiovascular diseases. Skin and eye problems are also common.

What precautions can parents take to ensure that their children stay safe?
 This is really difficult. You cannot really avoid going out, or to school. One thing that can be done is if the air quality is really bad, like it was post Diwali in Delhi, children should not be allowed to play outside. They should also wear N95 masks, especially when travelling. If they take the school bus, or auto to school, insist on masks. Air purifiers should be used at home. Masks and air purifiers are not meant to be long term solutions, but for the now, they are the only answers.

Hindustan Times, November 30, 2016, P. 4
 (Child Safety/ Pollution/ Health Issues)

3. Women/Gender issues

3.1 Women Empowerment

आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन में महिलाओं की भागीदारी भी बढ़ाई जाए : मोदी

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवंबर।

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने आपदा जोखिम कटौती के प्रयासों के नवीकरण की 10 सूत्री कार्यसूची रेखांकित करते हुए गुरुवार को महिला वालंटियर्स की शिरकत को बढ़ावा देने पर जोर दिया। साथ ही सभी तरह की आपदाओं से निबटने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रिया में वृहद सामंजस्य लाने का आह्वान भी किया। मोदी ने यहां 'आपदा जोखिम कटौती पर एशियाई मंत्रीस्तरीय सम्मेलन' (एएमसीडीआरआर) का उद्घाटन करते हुए गरीब परिवारों से लेकर छोटे और मध्यम उपक्रमों व बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों से लेकर राष्ट्र राज्यों तक सभी के लिए जोखिम कवरेज के लिए काम करने पर जोर दिया।

प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि सभी विकास सेक्टरों को आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन के उसूलों को आत्मसात करना चाहिए और महिलाओं की शिरकत व नेतृत्व को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए क्योंकि वे किसी आपदा में सबसे ज्यादा शिकार होती हैं। आबादी के अनुपात में महिलाएं आपदाओं से बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित होती हैं। उनके पास अनूठी

ताकत और अंतर्दृष्टि होती है। हमें आपदा से प्रभावित महिलाओं की विशेष आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अवश्य ही बड़ी संख्या में महिला वालंटियर्स को प्रशिक्षित करना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा- हमें पुनर्निर्माण को समर्थन देने वाली महिला इंजीनियर्स, राजमिस्त्रियों और भवन-निर्माण कारीगरों और आजीविका बहाली के लिए महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों की जरूरत है। वैश्विक स्तर पर जोखिम आकलन, आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रयासों की प्रभाव-क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग और सोशल मीडिया व मोबाइल प्रौद्योगिकी से मिले अवसरों के उपयोग पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिए।

मोदी ने स्थानीय क्षमता और पहल को आगे बढ़ाने, आपदाओं पर अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रिया में वृहद सामंजस्य लाने और यह सुनिश्चित करने पर जोर दिया कि किसी आपदा से सीख लेने का मौका नहीं गंवाया जाए। उन्होंने कहा कि हिंद महासागर सुनामी पूर्वसूचना प्रणाली सक्रिय हो गई है और अपने ऑस्ट्रेलियाई व इंडोनेशियाई समकक्षों के साथ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय महासागर सूचना सेवा केंद्र के लिए क्षेत्रीय सुनामी बुलेटिन जारी करना अनिवार्य हो गया है।

दिल्ली में गुरुवार को आपदा जोखिम कटौती पर एशियाई मंत्री-स्तरीय सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के दौरान गुफ्तगू करते प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और गृहमंत्री राजनाथ सिंह।

उन्होंने कहा कि चक्रवातों की पूर्व सूचना प्रणाली में सुधार को लेकर भी यही स्थिति है। भारत में यदि हम 1999 और 2013 के चक्रवातों के प्रभाव की तुलना करें तो हम अब तक की गई

प्रगति को देख सकते हैं। इससे चक्रवातों के कारण होने वाली मौतों में पर्याप्त कमी आई है। इसे एक उत्कृष्ट वैश्विक कार्य माना जाता है। प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि आपदा के जोखिम में कमी

की जलवायु परिवर्तन के अनुकूलन को बढ़ावा देने और सतत विकास में एक अहम भूमिका है। इसलिए यह सम्मेलन प्रासंगिक हो गया है और उचित समय पर हो रहा है।

इस तीन दिवसीय सम्मेलन में एशिया और प्रशांत क्षेत्र के 61 देशों के 1100 प्रतिनिधि व 2900 घरेलू प्रतिनिधि शिरकत कर रहे हैं। यह बैठक एशियाई क्षेत्र में आपदा जोखिम को कम करने के लिए सैद्धांतिक को लागू करने का मार्ग प्रशस्त करेगी और इसकी प्रगति का निरीक्षण करने के लिए एक पूरी प्रक्रिया भी तय करेगी। मोदी ने कहा कि पिछले दो दशकों में, विश्व खासतौर पर एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में कई बदलाव हुए हैं और उनमें से अधिकतर सकारात्मक हैं।

उन्होंने कहा- हमारे क्षेत्र में कई देशों ने अपनी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं का रूपांतरण किया है और वे वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास के इंजन बन गए हैं। हमारे करोड़ों लोग गरीबी से बाहर लाए जा चुके हैं। एशिया-प्रशांत क्षेत्र एक से ज्यादा तरीकों से वैश्विक नेतृत्वकर्ता रहा है। लेकिन हमें इस प्रगति को हमेशा के लिए तय नहीं मानना चाहिए। इसमें चुनौतियां भी हैं।

Jansatta (H), November 3, 2016, P. 7

(Women Empowerment/ Disaster Management)

On their journey to real empowerment in Himachal

archana phull

SHIMLA, 26 NOV: Wrinkles on her face tell the tale of her empowerment, as she calls visitors to have a taste of the 'saag aur makki ki roti' at a health fair on Saturday.

Seventy-five-year-old, illiterate Kaushalya Devi of Neri village near Shimla is here as a part of the Self Help Group (SHG) under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to sell traditional food along with other village women.

She is happy earning few bucks by using her culinary skills. "I have been associated with village 'mahila mandal' for long for social activities. But since I became member in SHG under NRLM a couple of years ago, I don't have to look to others for financial needs," Kaushalya shared with The Statesman. "True. It has helped us stand on our own feet, while giving us confidence to move out," added Neena, a matriculate, from nearby village Basantpur, who was selling dried Curry leaves.

Silently, the rural women in HP have started witnessing a gradual but revolutionary change in their social and financial status, thanks to the NRLM, launched in 2013 with focus on women. A rural state, Himachal Pradesh has around 8000 SHGs of women (including some vulnerable groups) under NRLM in all the 12 districts. Around 2000



Kaushalya Devi selling makki ki roti and saag at a stall at a local fair in Shimla. **lalit thakur**

more groups were merged in it, which were functioning under Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SJGSY). Each group has 5-20 members depending on topography. "We have taken off well. We hope for a bigger success in the years to come," said Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Himachal Pradesh, Onkar Sharma.

On ground, not only that the illiterate women are at advantage, the NRLM has helped even educated unemployed women in villages join this journey towards self-reliance.

Shanta Sharma of Mashobra near Shimla is an example. She has done Master of Arts in Hindi language and Political Science. "I am married and have three daughters to take care of. Since it was difficult for me to look for job all these years, I joined village SHG and am now earning Rs 1,000- 1500 a month,

which supplements my husband's income from a tea shop to an extent." She along with other women knit sweaters, make pickles of local fruits, stitch bags and earn profits by selling them locally and at fairs. The women save Rs 50-100 per month and use this money either for some venture or for inter-lending at 2% interest rate, which gives them a lot of social security. The activity may have made a little-little difference in their income, but has turned out to be a big leap for them individually, in terms of exposure, confidence, and collectively in terms of entrepreneurship through Gram Sangathans.

The Sangathans are given Community Investment loan of Rs 75,000-one lakh on regular repayment basis at 4% interest. In three years, the banks have disbursed Rs 100 crore under the NRLM to targeted groups.

The Statesman, November 27, 2016, P. 1
(Women Empowerment/ SHG)

Polygamy survivors walk the ramp

Rahul Karmakar

© rahul.karmakar@hindustantimes.com

GUWAHATI: The Mrs Arunachal crown eluded Gyamar Yal but becoming the second runner-up at a contest for bruised beauties is "better than being an abused second wife".

Yal, a Nyishi tribal, revolted when her husband married her younger sister some time ago. Her rebellion invited physical and psychological abuse. "It was getting a bit too much," she said.

Yal, 36, had the financial cushion of a government job to chart her own path unlike Yami Nayam, a Tagin tribal, who has been struggling to survive alone after walking out on her husband for bringing home another woman.

Nayam, 32, became the first runner-up at the first Mrs Arunachal beauty pageant held



Contestants during the Mrs Arunachal beauty pageant held in Itanagar on Saturday.

HT PHOTO

in Arunachal Pradesh's capital Itanagar on Saturday.

Pageant organiser Ngurang Meena said it was the first-of-its-kind event for victims of polygamy, besides other crimes

such as domestic violence, child marriage, forced marriage, rape and sexual harassment.

The winner was Hage Tado Nanya, a 59-year-old social activist from the Apatani tribe. Nanya

was forced into marriage when she was three years old.

"But unlike most girls, I was lucky to have a supportive husband who has encouraged me to help other women in distress," she said.

"Fourteen of 18 finalists, shortlisted from 30 contestants, suffered in polygamous marriages. They have been bold to voice their problems and take to the ramp for their fight for laws that make polygamy a criminal offence across all religious and ethnic communities," Meena said on Sunday.

The statement, she added, has attained significance when the country is debating the applicability of uniform civil code.

Arunachal Pradesh has 140 tribes and sub-tribes. Polygamy is practised by some of these tribesmen with political, administrative and financial clout.

The Hindustan Times, November 28, 2016, P. 10

(Polygamy Services / Services)

आईआईटी...

महिलाओं को देगा
सफल उद्यमी
बनाने का फॉर्मूला

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क

rajasthanpatrika.com

नई दिल्ली @ पत्रिका. आईआईटी दिल्ली ने महिलाओं व युवतियों को कामयाब उद्यमी बनाने के लिए बड़ी पहल की है। स्टार्टअप कैसे शुरू किया जाए, स्टार्टअप शुरू हो गया है तो उसे कैसे आगे ले जाया जाए, रेवेन्यू मॉडल कैसा हो, इन तमाम पहलुओं पर संस्थान ने तीन माह के दो कोर्स शुरू किए हैं। कोर्स निशुल्क हैं।

कोर्स का नाम बिंग एन एंटरप्रन्योर है। पढ़ाई को योग्यता का आधार नहीं बनाया गया है। कोई भी दाखिला ले सकता है। आइडिया में संभावना नजर आने पर दाखिला दिया जाता है।

Rajasthan Patrika, November 28, 2016, P. 2

(Woman Entrepreneurs / Startup)

Women artisans to entrepreneurs ~ kudos to NGO

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, 28 November

With an aim to empower rural women, the India wing of a Netherlands-based NGO is facilitating interactions and exchanges of self-help groups with corporates, who can bring in a sustainable income by creating jobs for them.

Women on Wings (WoW) aims to bring together Dutch and Indian experts to curate an "innovative and flexible" plan to make women independent entrepreneurs.

"By creating sustainable income, we create sustainable change. It becomes fertile soil for other social causes to take root and help the women and their families," says Ronald van het Hof, Joint Managing Director, (WoW).

The NGO has reached out to women from the remotest areas in the country and seeks to train and educate them about the latest tools of trade to help them run their business and enable them to support their families financially.

"WoW's mission is to co-create one million jobs for women in rural India and till today, almost 2 lakh jobs have been co-created through their efforts," says Maria van der Heijden, Co-

founder, WoW.

Talking about the transformation their lives have undergone, Durga Yadav from Rajasthan says that with women contributing to run the household, the perspective of the society towards working women has changed over time.

"There was a time when we weren't even allowed to move out of the house, let alone work. But, once some of us started joining self-help groups and found work, gradually other women and families saw the benefit in it.

"Men have also stopped drinking. Women can now engage themselves in work and save up for family needs. We can stand on our own feet.

"There has been a lot of progress and we want to make a name for ourselves in the world," she says.

To take their initiative forward, WoW recently held a 'Silent Auction' to get corporates and individuals to auction their time and expertise to help advance entrepreneurship programs for rural women.

"Through the silent auction, we are looking to put both the corporates and the social enterprises in one place so both can engage and understand each other.

**The Statesman, November 29, 2016, P. 2
(Woman Entrepreneurs / Working Women)**

रिपोर्ट...

महिलाओं के लिए सूबे की राजधानी सुरक्षित नहीं

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क
up.patrika.com

लखनऊ. सीएम अखिलेश यादव सूबे में विकास का चाहे जितना डिंडोर पीटें, लेकिन उनके कार्यकाल में अपराध का ग्राफ कम होने का नाम नहीं ले रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षित नहीं है। तहजीब के इस शहर में आए दिन महिलाओं के साथ घटनाएं घटती हैं। आज तहजीब का अपना शहर लखनऊ महिलाओं के लिए सेफ नहीं है।

यह बात वीमिन पावर लाइन की रिपोर्ट में सामने आई है। वीमिन पावर लाइन (1090) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, इस साल महिलाओं के



साथ होने वाले अपराधों में लखनऊ प्रदेश में सबसे आगे है। वीमिन पावर लाइन में इस साल जनवरी से अक्टूबर तक प्रदेशभर से 6,15,606 शिकायतें आईं। इनमें 1,23,547 मामले केवल लखनऊ के हैं। इनमें से 1,21,774 मामलों का निस्तारण किया जा चुका है। सबसे ज्यादा

मामले मोबाइल फोन पर अश्लील मेसेज, फोटो या वीडियो भेजने के हैं। सीओ बबिता सिंह के मुताबिक, पीड़ितों की काउंसलिंग से पता चला है कि घरेलू महिलाओं के साथ होने वाली ज्यादातर घटनाओं में आरोपित रिश्तेदार या परिवार के परिचित ही थे।

मनचले छात्राओं या महिलाओं का नंबर हासिल कर उनका शोषण कर रहे हैं। उनको 1090 का सहारा लेना पड़ा। 1355 शिकायतें घरेलू हिंसा की थीं। सोशल साइट्स के जरिए भी 2162 महिलाओं को मनचलों ने अपना शिकार बनाया है। मनचलों के खिलाफ महिलाओं को भी आवाज उठानी चाहिए ताकि उनको पकड़ा जा सके।

संकोच करती हैं

सीओ, वीमिन पावर लाइन बबिता सिंह के मुताबिक महिलाएं अपने साथ होने वाले ऐसे अपराधों की जानकारी परिवारियों को देने में संकोच करती हैं। इससे बदमाशों का हौसला बढ़ जाता है। ऐसी घटनाएं होने पर तत्काल कड़ा विरोध करना चाहिए। उन्हें घरवालों को बताने के साथ ही पुलिस में शिकायत करनी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ में सबसे अधिक 1,23,547 शिकायतें दर्ज की गईं। वहीं काजपुर में 30,790, बनारस में 23,851 और इलाहाबाद में 23,547 शिकायतें दर्ज की गईं।

ऐसी घटनाओं की तत्काल करें शिकायत

अक्सर सुनने में आता है कि महिलाएं या युवतियां ऐसे घटनाओं को नजरअंजाब कर देती हैं, उन्हें ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। जब भी किसी के साथ ऐसी घटना घटती है तो उसकी तत्काल पुलिस से शिकायत करें। आपके चुप बैठ जाने या शिकायत नहीं करने से ऐसे शरारती तत्वों का हौसला बढ़ता जाएगा। जब महिलाएं ऐसे अपराधियों के खिलाफ स्वयं खड़ी हो जाएंगी तो ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने में पुलिस भी आपके साथ खड़ी रहेगी। अगर आप शिकायत ही नहीं करेंगी तो पुलिस तक मामला पहुंचेगा ही नहीं तो आगे पुलिस क्या कार्रवाई करेगी। आपके चुप बैठने से ऐसे अपराधियों के हौसले बढ़ते जाएंगे। अगर आप हिम्मत दिखते हुए ऐसे तत्वों के खिलाफ शिकायत करेंगी तो उनके हौसले पस्त होंगे। आज महिलाएं हर क्षेत्र में पुरुषों के साथ कंधा से कंधा मिलाकर चल रही हैं तो अपराध और अपराधियों को सबक सीखाने में क्यों पीछे रहे। अपराध से हमारे शहर का माहौल तो खराब होता है।

अधिक जानकारी के लिए लॉगऑन करें... up.patrika.com

Rajasthan Patrika (H), November 2, 2016, P. 9
(Women Powerline Report/ Violence against Women)

दूसरे राज्यों के मुकाबले...
राजस्थान में महिलाओं की अनुमानित आयु कम

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क
 rajasthanpatrika.com

जयपुर राज्य सरकार महिलाओं को बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं देने व सशक्तिकरण के तमाम वादे करे, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि प्रदेश में महिलाओं की स्थिति आज भी अच्छी नहीं है। राज्य में महिलाओं की अनुमानित आयु, अन्य राज्यों के मुकाबले आज भी काफी कम है। हाल ही में जारी हुई एसआरएस लाइफ वेस्ट टेबल 2010-14 में इसका खुलासा हुआ। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार प्रदेश में महिलाओं का अनुमानित जीवन काल केवल 70.2 वर्ष है। जबकि राजस्थान के पड़ोसी राज्य कहीं आगे हैं। प्रदेश देश में नीचे से सातवें स्थान पर है। वहीं केरल इस मामले में सबसे आगे है। समाजशास्त्रीयों के अनुसार महिला हो या पुरुष जीवन प्रत्याशा का सीधा संबंध उस क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं से होता है। प्रदेश में महिलाएं आज भी अपने स्वास्थ्य को लेकर सचेत नहीं हैं।

अनुमानित जीवन काल

राज्य	महिला	पुरुष
केरल	77.8	72.0
जम्मू-कश्मीर	74.9	70.9
दिल्ली	74.7	72.0
उत्तराखंड	74.5	69.1
हिमाचल प्रदेश	74.1	69.3
पंजाब	73.8	69.7
महाराष्ट्र	73.6	69.9
तमिलनाडु	72.7	68.6
बंगाल	71.6	68.9
हरियाणा	71.3	66.3
गुजरात	71.0	66.6
राजस्थान	70.2	65.5
आंध्रप्रदेश	70.8	66.3
ओडिशा	67.1	64.7
झारखंड	66.9	66.2
छत्तीसगढ़	66.3	63.3
बिहार	65.5	62.7
मध्यप्रदेश	68.0	62.5
उत्तरप्रदेश	65.4	62.9

जिम्मेदार कारण
 बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं न होना
 स्वास्थ्य के प्रति लापरवाही
 खराब खान-पान
 व्यायाम, योगा आदि से दूरी

Rajasthan Patrika (H), November 2, 2016, P. 3
 (Women Longevity/ SRS Report)

41% of Indian women face violence before 19: Survey

26% Say They Were Groped In The Last One Month

Himanshi Dhawan
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: More than four in 10 women (41%) in India experience harassment or violence before the age of 19, according to a new ActionAid research. The four-nation survey conducted by the international women and child rights NGO also revealed that women experience harassment for the first time at a very young age with 6% of them experiencing it before the age of 10 in India. The figure for Brazil is 16%, while it is 12% in UK and 8% in Thailand. The survey will be released on Friday.

The research also found that around 73% of women in India have experienced some form of violence or harassment in the past month. The figure is higher in other countries with 87% of women polled in Brazil and 67% in Thailand having

DAILY HAZARD

41% women in India experienced harassment or violence before 18 years	26% women have been groped in the past month
73% have experienced some form of violence or harassment in the past month	6% experienced harassment before they are 10

been subjected to harassment or violence in the past month. In UK, it was 57%.

More than one in four (26%) women in India said they were groped in the past month. This compared with one in five women in Brazil (20%), one in four women in Thailand (26%) and one in six in UK (16%), according to the YouGov poll of over 2,500 women aged 18 and above. The poll was commissioned to mark International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women and was conducted online with 2,518 participants.

The findings also show how women are increasingly taking steps in their daily lives to guard against such threats. More than 82% women in India said they had taken steps to protect themselves against harassment.

This figure was 91% for women between 25 and 34 years. The measures they take include avoiding parks and poorly lit areas (35%) and changing a travel route (36%) to using objects like keys as a weapon (23%) or carrying a device like a rape alarm or pepper spray (18%). Speaking about the sur-

The findings also show how women are increasingly taking several steps in their daily lives to guard against such threats

vey, ActionAid India executive director Sandeep Chachra said, "Cross country findings suggest immediate action is needed to curb harassment and violence against women. While awareness on rights of women, women's abilities and potential has increased over decades, we are still a long way off from realizing the promise of a just and equal world for half of our humanity. Threats to safety of women are directly related to patriarchal mindsets that manifest itself on streets, at the workplace and at homes".

The Times of India, November 25, 2016, P. 19

(Violence Against Women/ Survey Report)

19 की उम्र तक 40 फीसदी महिलाएं प्रताड़ना की शिकार

नई दिल्ली | वरिष्ठ संवाददाता

सर्वे

भारत में 10 में से चार महिलाएं हिंसा और प्रताड़ना की शिकार 19 साल से पहले ही हो जाती हैं। एक्शन एड संस्था के एक सर्वे में यह खुलासा हुआ है।

संस्था ने चार देशों की 2500 से अधिक महिलाओं (जिनकी उम्र 18 साल से ऊपर है) को शामिल किया। सर्वे के मुताबिक भारत में 73 फीसदी महिलाएं पिछले एक महीने में किसी न किसी तरीके की हिंसा की शिकार हुई हैं। वहीं थाईलैंड में 67 फीसदी तो ब्राजील में 87 फीसदी महिलाएं एक महीने में प्रताड़ना की शिकार हुई हैं। वहीं इंग्लैंड में यह आंकड़ा 57 फीसदी है। हालांकि

- एक्शन एड संस्था के एक सर्वे में यह खुलासा हुआ
- संस्था ने चार देशों की 2500 से अधिक महिलाओं को शामिल किया

शोध में एक बात और सामने आई कि भारत में 10 में से 8 महिलाओं ने माना है कि यह प्रताड़ना और शोषण के खिलाफ आवाज उठा रही है। यह आंकड़ा 25 साल से 34 साल की उम्र वाली महिलाओं में 91 फीसदी है। इस ब्रावत संस्था के एग्जीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर ने कहा कि इस तरह की घटनाएं रोकने के लिए जागरूकता की जरूरत है।

Hindustan (H), November 26, 2016, P. 17

(Domestic Violence/ Survey Report)

3.4 Women in difficult Circumstances/ Women in distress

Marriage registration a boon for trafficked Assam girls in Haryana

SANJOY RAY

DHAKLA (Haryana), Nov 10: Often in the midst of controversies for their "absurd and illogical" prejudices against women, Khap Panchayats' latest set of "diktats", however, may just prove to be a blessing in disguise for the distressed victims of bride

chayat (an assembly of some of the controversial and influential Khaps in Haryana) said, "I do not see any problem in Haryana men marrying girls from Assam. It has been the tradition since the days of *The Mahabharata*. They (Assamese girls) are poor and here they get good food to eat."

"However, it is hurting our



trafficking from Assam.

The Khap Panchayats of Haryana have now prescribed that its male population must get their marriages registered, especially those involving brides from Assam.

This comes in the wake of the increased frequency in the raids and rescue operations in different villages, which they believe have taken a serious toll on the "status" and "pride" quotient of the male population in Haryana.

Speaking to *The Assam Tribune* at his residence in Jhajjar district, OP Dhankar, coordinator, Sarv Khap Pan-

pride now, especially when the police enters and questions villagers about this. We, in our Khap Panchayats, have pressed for registration of marriages, especially involving the brides from Assam and West Bengal," said Dhankar, who is also the president of Haryana Dhankar Sabha.

Reacting to this, Rishi Kant of Shakti Vahini, an NGO working relentlessly against bride trafficking, who also has petitioned in the Supreme Court against honour killing and against legal validity of the killings ordered by Khap Panchayats, said, "There is nothing

(See page 4)

Marriage registration ...

(Contd from page 1)

illegal about marrying girls from other States. All we want to ensure is that girls are not subjected to torture or sexual violence in the name of marriage, which has been the case all these years. The marriages have to be legally valid."

Haryana, thanks to the situation it is in due to the skewed sex ratio caused by rampant acts of foeticide, is a major destination for bride trafficking and forced marriages, especially involving girls from Assam and West Bengal.

"We still do not know how many girls are in need of help. We have been conducting rescue operations from time to time to rescue girls from Assam," Rishi Kant said.

"Governments both in Haryana and Assam must take some concrete steps to save the distressed girls from Assam, who continue to remain at the receiving end of torture inflicted by men in Haryana," he pointed out. He added that the nexus of human trafficking is very well-oiled and stakes too are very high, which is why a multi-pronged approach is needed.

"The sooner it is, the better," Rishi added.

A couple of Assamese girls who were interviewed by this correspondent in Jhajjar district confessed that they were brought to Haryana from Assam by a middlemen who later vanished and they were left with no choice. Activists feel that registration of marriages should give a better insight to the dreadful and flourishing trend of 'bride trafficking' to Haryana, which the governments both in Assam and Haryana had chosen to overlook over the years.

The Assam Tribune, November 11, 2016, P. 1
(Trafficking/ Marriage Registration)

3.5 Women Safety/Support Services



**The Assam Tribune, November 13, 2016, P. 8
(Sfurti Cluster/ Skill Development/ Support Services)**

DCW, NGO hold mahila panchayat

statesman news service

NEW DELHI, 19 NOV: The Delhi Commission for Women (DCW) and NGO Shape India today organised a mahila panchayat jan sunwai at Mithapur in Badarpur area of the capital.

The objective of the panchayat was to provide a platform for women and girls to raise their issues in front of officials and ensure their solution on the spot.

"Complaints of these women and girls were discussed and the same were immediately referred to

the police and administration for redressal.

Majorly the complaints were regarding the sale of illicit liquor, eve-teasing, molestation and missing children," said the DCW.

The programme was convened by DCW chairperson Swati Maliwal with the entire DCW team members. The panchayat was attended by MIA Badarpur, senior officials of Delhi Police, Delhi government and South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC). "The Commission has taken cognizance of all the complaints received and will follow up with the concerned officials," added DCW.

The Statesman, November 20, 2016, P. 3
(DCW/ Mahila Panchayat/ Support Services)

Free self-defence training camp for girls held

CORRESPONDENT

JALUKBARI, Nov 17: A three-day free self-defence training camp under the Prime Minister's 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme, was organised at St Vivekananda English Academy, Maligaon by the Woman's Self-Defence Training Institute from November 15 to 17.

The institution aims at serving society by conducting free self-defence training camps for the fairer sex at schools, colleges, places of work etc., under the Prime Minister 'Beti

Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme with a vision and mission to build a safer tomorrow for all members of the fairer sex.

The Assam Tribune, 18 November, 2016, P.7
(Training Camp/ Self-Defence/Women Safety)

महिला हेल्पलाइन पर 20 माह में सिर्फ 700 शिकायतें

नई दिल्ली | एजेंसी

केंद्र सरकार की 24 घंटे चलने वाली महिलाओं की हेल्पलाइन योजना को उत्साहजनक प्रतिक्रिया नहीं मिली है। 20 महीने पहले शुरू हुई इस योजना को सिर्फ पांच राज्यों में 694 शिकायतें ही प्राप्त हुई हैं।

लोकसभा में एक प्रश्न के लिखित उत्तर में महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री मेनका गांधी ने कहा कि केवल पांच राज्यों ने आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराए हैं जो उन्हें हेल्पलाइन पर प्राप्त हुए हैं। हेल्पलाइन नंबर 181 को संकट एवं परेशानी में पड़ी महिलाओं की

सहूलियतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए शुरू किया गया था। यह एक अप्रैल 2015 से प्रभाव में आई थी।

मेनका ने कहा कि महिला हेल्पलाइन के परिचालन में आने के बाद केवल छत्तीसगढ़, नगालैंड, मिजोरम, उत्तराखंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश से पंजीकृत शिकायतों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हुए।

इन पांच राज्यों में सबसे अधिक शिकायतें छत्तीसगढ़ से प्राप्त हुई हैं और पिछले छह महीने में इस संबंध में 561 कॉल आए। केंद्र सरकार ने निर्भया कोष के तहत 69.49 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए थे।

Hindustan (H), 26 November, 2016, P. 17
(Women Helpline/ Support Services)

'Govt intervention needed in fight against gender violence'

STAFF REPORTER

GUWAHATI, Nov 27: As the 16-day international campaign to stop gender-based violence is under way, activists involved in the field-level work for creating awareness on the issue feel the need of a stronger government intervention for resource mobilisation in this field.

From November 25, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, to December 10, Human Rights Day, the '16 days of activism against gender-based violence' campaign will highlight the need for resource mobilisation to prevent and end violence against women and create awareness in different lev-

els of society, including the administration.

NGO North East Network (NEN), is undertaking awareness programmes as part of the campaign in four districts of the State - Kamrup, Darrang, Chirang and Golaghat. "During our field-level work carried out so far on the issue, we strongly feel the need to link gender campaign with the National Health Mission (NHM), considering the widespread health implications of gender-based violence. Other than causing overall health hazards for the victims, it can also lead to disability and death," said Anurita P Hazarika, programme manager of NEN.

"Moreover, though we have the Domestic Violence Act and

protection officers, necessary resources to prevent and end such violence are still lacking, without which proper implementation of the law is not possible," she added.

Events highlighting the role of government and NGOs in mitigating violence against women are being organised by NEN.

"We have trained barefoot counsellors, who reach out to the community to create awareness on the issue in a more effective way. The counsellors do door-to-door mobilisation and also work on several cases of violence. The work started in April this year and we are presently covering four blocks in four districts," she added.

The Assam Tribune, 28 November, 2016, P.5

(International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women/ Women Safety)

Maneka: India ranks among lowest 4 nations in rape cases

'I Showed Crime Data At Sweden Meet'

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Concerns raised over cases of rape and violence against women prompted Union minister Maneka Gandhi on Monday to come up with a response that took a gathering of women journalists by surprise. The women and child development minister said India "ranked among the lowest four countries in the world" in terms of rape cases.



Maneka Gandhi

Speaking at a workshop for women journalists, Maneka recollected how she had held out data before a person in a "position of authority" in Sweden to show him how "India ranked among the lowest four countries in the world in terms of rape cases and

Sweden was at the top".

"I went to Sweden two years ago when because of the Nirbhaya incident, cases were being reported every day. Someone said to me that no one wanted to travel to India. I had data with me and I took a look at it and then showed it to him. As per that data in the world, we ranked among the lowest four countries in terms of rape cases. Sweden was number one," she said.

She said she also told him that "in those countries it does not become big news as their newspapers don't report these cases like we do. We have zero tolerance towards rape and our newspapers will write

about it everyday".

Maneka's remarks on Monday stood out as it is felt that in India, sexually-violated women do not come out to report crimes out of fear of further exploitation and the stigma whereas in countries like Sweden there is greater reporting of such crimes and also rape laws are very stringent.

Responding to a concern raised by a journalist about cases of abuse in her state, Maneka first told her that in terms of data her state was not one of the worst in terms of rapes, while asserting she was undermining the situation but only putting it in perspective.

The Statesman, 20 November, 2016, P.3
(DCW/ Mahila Panchayat / Support Services)

150TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Oxford remembers Cornelia Sorabji, first Indian woman student in Britain

Prasun Sonwalkar
letters@hindustantimes.com

LONDON: Rare details of how Cornelia Sorabji overcame gender bias emerged as leading members of the University of Oxford and others commemorated the 150th birth anniversary of India's first woman lawyer and first Indian woman student in Britain on Tuesday.

Born in Nashik, Sorabji (November 15, 1866 - July 6, 1954) became the first Indian woman student at Oxford when she arrived at Somerville College in the autumn of 1889.

She had already broken the glass ceiling by becoming the first woman matriculate in erstwhile Bombay in 1883.

Somerville College, which launched a postgraduate scholarship for Indian women in Sorabji's memory in September, and the Indian high commission will hold a special celebration on Thursday to mark the birth anniversary.

Richard Sorabji, Sorabji's 82-year-old England-based nephew, told HT that after gaining a first class



• Cornelia Sorabji

degree from Bombay University in 1887, she was denied government scholarship to study in Britain. But some leading women, including Florence Nightingale, put

together a scholarship for her. There were more hurdles at Oxford, which for centuries was considered a bastion of male privilege.

"(On arriving) at Somerville College in autumn 1889, she was denied permission to study law, again because she was a woman. But England's leading academic, Benjamin Jowett, came to see her, and by February 1890, he had got permission for her to study law," Richard Sorabji said.

"In 1892, the external examiner from London refused, with a week's notice, to exam-

ine a woman. But Jowett, with a day to spare, had Oxford University's Council override him, under the motion 'Oxford University shall examine Cornelia Sorabji.' Knighted in 2014 for his academic study of philosophy, Richard Sorabji said his aunt would have been "very pleased" to know that law scholarships for Indian women were now being offered by her college, 129 years after her own struggles.

On return to India, it took a 10-year campaign from 1894 for Sorabji to persuade anyone to give her full-time employ-

ment in law. In Allahabad in 1899, she was refused, by one casting vote, a call to the bar, despite passing all the examinations asked of her.

"So she invented her own desired job description, and obtained the role she wanted of adviser to the government of India on women in purdah," Richard Sorabji said.

"She gained the trust of both sides, of the Indian Civil Service and of widows, and love of widows, since she transformed not only their legal rights, but their health and the education of their children".

Hindustan Times, 16 November, 2016, P.16
(Gender Issues/ First Women Lawyer)

महिलाओं और बच्चों को दिलाइये अधिकार

केंद्रीय महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री मेनका गांधी ने महिला पत्रकारों से किया आह्वान

नवम्बर
नई दिल्ली।

केंद्रीय महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय की ओर से सोमवार को विज्ञान भवन में आल इंडिया वीमेंस जर्नलिस्ट्स वर्कशॉप का आयोजन किया गया। देश भर से आई महिला पत्रकारों को मंत्रालय की ओर से महिला एवं बाल कल्याण के लिए चलाई जा रही वर्तमान और भावी योजनाओं के बारे में बताया गया।

केंद्रीय मंत्री मेनका गांधी ने मुख्य अतिथि के तौर पर महिला पत्रकारों से आह्वान किया कि वे महिलाओं एवं बच्चों के लिए उनकी आर्मी के तौर पर कार्य करें। कहीं महिलाएं कुछ अच्छा और सराहनीय कार्य कर रही हैं, तो उन्हें हमसे साझा करिए। इस दौरान कार्यशाला में महिलाओं और बच्चों के अधिकारों पर खुलकर चर्चा हुई। लिंग-अनुपात, कन्या भ्रूण हत्या, बालिका शिक्षा, महिलाओं के शोषण के मुद्दों पर भी सभी ने

अहम मुद्दा है। अगर कोई बच्चा कहीं खो गया है तो उसकी फोटो के साथ उसका व्योरा khoya-paya.gov.in पर अपलोड कर सकते हैं। पिछले एक साल में इस वेबसाइट की मदद से 2486 बच्चों को उनके घर तक पहुंचाया गया है। बच्चों के साथ यौन शोषण की घटनाएं भी आम बात हैं। मंत्रालय ने कोमल नाम से फिल्म बनाई है। फिल्म के जरिये स्कूल कूल में गुड टच और बाद टच के बारे में बताया जाता है। यही नहीं, बच्चे इसकी शिकायत कहाँ करें किससे करें? इसके लिए POSCO ई-बॉक्स प्रोग्राम अगस्त में लांच किया गया है और अब तक 81 बच्चों की शिकायतें आ चुकी हैं।

केंद्रीय मंत्री ने माना कि आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों पर मिलने वाले कुकड़ फूड के मानक के अनुरूप न होने की शिकायत तत्करीबन हर प्रदेश में है। इसलिए हम कुपोषण को अब तक खत्म नहीं कर पाए हैं। अब इसके लिए हम पैकड माइक्रो न्यूट्रिएंट्स देने पर काम कर रहे हैं।

अपने सुझाव और मत रखे। मेनका ने बताया, इसके लिए हम महिला पुलिस वालंटियर तैयार कर रहे हैं। ये वालंटियर हमारे लिए खबरों बनेंगी। जिस किसी के घर में किसी महिला का उल्टाडुन हो रहा हो, बच्चों को स्कूल जाने से रोका जा रहा हो, ये वालंटियर्स हमें जानकारी देंगी और हमारा मंत्रालय इस पर कानून के मुताबिक काम करेगा। इसको शुरुआत मध्य प्रदेश और हरियाणा से की जा चुकी है। बताया कि देश में बच्चों और महिलाओं की तत्करी

Amar Ujala (H), 22 November, 2016, P.11
(Women Journalist/ Workshop/WCD)

4. Demography and Vital Statistics

4.1 Census Data/Evaluation/Survey Reports/ Other Monitoring Reports/ Audit

6.5cr Indians never attended school: Census

AGE CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, OCT. 31

The latest Census data released by the Registrar General of India (RGI) has revealed that nearly 6.54 crore people in the age group of 5-19 years never attended any school and another 4.49 crore dropped out of schools in the last decade.

As per Census data, compiled till 2011, 38.01 crore people in the country were in the age group of 5-19 years, out of which 26.98 crore (71 per cent) were attending educational institutions, 4.49 crore (11.8 per cent) had attended schools and 6.54 crore (17.2 per cent) had never been to a school.

Similarly, there were 65.7 lakh disabled people in the age group of 5-19 years, out of which 17.5 lakh (26.7 per cent) never attended any school and 8 lakh (12.1 per cent) had dropped out of schools and 40.2 lakh people (61.2 per cent) were attending schools.

The ratio of disabled persons who never attended any educational institution in 2011, was found to be the highest among persons with 'multiple disability' (54.4 per cent). This was followed by those with 'mental illness' (50.3 per cent) and 'mental retardation' (41.2 per cent), whereas persons with 'any other disability' (17.7 per cent) showed the least percentage. Similarly, out of 40.2 lakh disabled persons attending schools, 22.8 lakh (56.7 per cent) were males and 17.4 lakh (43.3 per cent) were females. There was an improvement of about 11 percentage in disabled persons in the age-group 5-19 years attending schools in the decade 2001-2011.

Differently abled people with 'any other disability' showed the highest percentage (71.2 per cent) in attending schools. This was followed by those having disabilities related to 'seeing' (68 per cent), 'hearing' (67 per cent), 'movement' (59.6 per cent), 'speech' (58.9 per cent), 'mental retardation' (47.2 per cent), 'multiple disability' (37.2 per cent) and 'mental illness' (34.1 per cent).

More than 38.01 crore people were in the age group of 5-19 years till 2011

26.98 crore (71 per cent) attend schools

4.49 crore (11.8 per cent) had attended schools

6.54 crore (17.2 per cent) never been to a school



The Asian Age, November 1, 2016, P. 3
(School Drop-outs/ Census Data)

CAMPAIGN TO PROTECT OUR CHILDREN

The Ministry of Home Affairs had launched a country-wide one-month long campaign called 'Operation Smile' in January 2015 to rescue and rehabilitate missing children. Another dedicated campaign, Operation Muskaan, was launched across the country in July 2015.

MUSKAAN GROUND RULES

Once the child was rescued by the police/childline/voluntary organization/citizen following steps were to be taken

- 1 Registration of FIR in under sections of kidnapping and abduction, considering it a cognizable offence
- 2 Child should be produced before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC)
- 3 If parents not found or during the pendency of inquiry, the CWC should place the child in a children's home/shelter home
- 4 CWC should generate a report over the vulnerability of the family to the inquiry
- 5 All efforts must be made to restore the child to his/her family
- 6 Rehabilitate the child

POLICE DENIES CHARGES

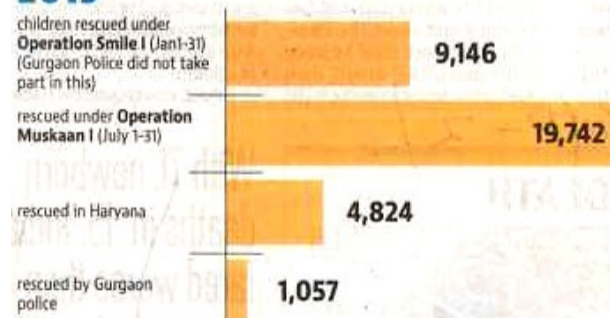
■ We were not aware of the objectives of the exercise in the first year (2015), so we also picked up child labour. But, this year we only targeted children who went missing or were abducted.

■ How is this possible, how can we do that (pick up children playing near their houses)? These are baseless allegations against us.

—ACP ANIL KUMAR
Nodal officer of Operation Muskaan

'SUCCESS' STORY

2015



2016

Operation Smile II (Jan 1-31) 146 children rescued by Gurgaon police

Operation Muskaan II (July 1-31) 524 children rescued by Gurgaon police


(*Govt yet to compile all-India data for 2016)



Hindustan Times, 25 November, 2016, P.1
(Child Rescue Operation/ Statistics)

4. Demography and Vital Statistics

4.2 Birth Rate / Mortality Rate / Morbidity Rate / IMR / MMR



A woman who was trafficked to Haryana covers her face. In areas with poor sex ratio, trafficking of brides from other states is common. SUBRATA BISMA/S/ HT FILE

SKewed CHILD SEX RATIO

Child sex ratio is the number of girls per 1,000 boys at 0-6 years.

Falling: Census data

Year	Child sex ratio per 1,000 boys
1951	983
1961	976
1971	964
1981	962
1991	945
2001	927
2011	919

Top 10 states/UTs with lowest child sex ratio (Census 2011)

Punjab	Jammu & Kashmir
Chandigarh	Uttarakhand
Haryana	Delhi
Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
Gujarat	Maharashtra

25 million Births per year

A CRIME NO ONE COMMITTED

25.49 million Missing girls in (1991-2011)

2,021 Cases under PC&PNDT Act (1994-2014)	Ratio of cases: 1/12,614 missing girls
206 Convictions (1994-2014)	Convictions: 1/1,23,755 missing girls

Source: Census 2011; SRS 2013; ministry of health and family welfare; Asian Centre for Human Rights (ACHR)

Hindustan Times, November 11, 2016, P. 17
(CSR /Skewed CSR / SRS)

खतरे में मासूम

ग्राफिक @ पत्रिका

हर साल सात लाख नवजातों की मौत

यूनिसेफ की रिपोर्ट

26% दुनिया भर की नवजातों की मौतें अकेले भारत में हर साल

1000 में से 29 नवजात औसतन मर जाते हैं | **29** दिन के भीतर ये सही इलाज के अभाव में मर जाते हैं

कम वजन बढ़ा कारण

2.2 करोड़ बच्चों का जन्म के दौरान वजन कम दुनिया में	16% संख्या है ऐसे कम वजन वाले नवजातों को विश्व में	2.5 किग्रा से भी कम वजन पाया गया ऐसे बच्चों का
---	--	--

कम वजन वाले नवजात

35	32	32	28	27	22	18	17	14	10
मॉरिटानिया	पाकिस्तान	यमन	भारत	नाइजीरिया	बांग्लादेश	नेपाल	श्रीलंका	अल्बानिया	भारत

आंकड़े फ्रीसदी में

प्री म्योचर बेबी भारत में ज्यादा

भारत	3,519,100
चीन	1,172,300
नाइजीरिया	773,600
पाकिस्तान	748,100
इंडोनेशिया	675,700
अमेरिका	517,400

Rajasthan Patrika, November 3, 2016, P. 14
(Pre-mature Child / Low Birth Child / UNICEF)

SOMETHING IN THE AIR

India reported 3,283 deaths due to pollution in 2015, taking over China where 3,233 people died of causes related to pollution.

ARVIND VADWA / HT Photo

SOURCES OF PM10 POLLUTANTS IN DELHI

Source	Percentage
Gensets & domestic	15%
Construction & dust	44%
Waste burning	10%
Vehicles	20%
Industry	11%

Gensets & domestic
Heavy use of ACs, cooking gas and other appliances, along with high diesel generator use due to frequent power cuts

Construction & dust
Pollutants are released during drilling, demolition and transportation of materials, and due to improper road sweeping

Waste burning
Waste that does not make it to landfills is burnt by residents across the city

Vehicles
Delhi's 8.8mn vehicles are more than the vehicles in Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata combined

Industry
Plants and factories in certain manufacturing pockets of the city

Organs affected

How pollutants impact you

Pollutant	Health Impact
Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) Particles that are invisible to the naked eye are the focus of anti-pollution efforts worldwide. The particles hang in the air and have become the new benchmark of measuring pollution levels and determining health risks. Sources: Fuel combustion, wood burning	Health impact Eyes: irritation Nose: irritation Throat: sore throat Lungs: asthma, chronic bronchitis, damage to tissue Kidney: damage to the organ Liver: damage to tissue Heart: cardiovascular disease Also, heavy metal poisoning and cancer
Nitrogen oxides (NOx) A group of highly reactive gases that including nitrogen dioxide (NO2) that forms a reddish brown haze in the environment Sources: Fuel combustion, wood burning	Health impact Lungs: Damage to tissues, reduced capacity Skin: cancer also Airways: inflammation Nerves: Nerve damage
Carbon monoxide (CO) Colourless and odourless gas Sources: Fuel combustion from vehicles and engines	Health impact Eyes: blurry vision Ears: hearing loss Blood: dizziness, headache Airways: Chest pain
Sulphur dioxide (SO2) Colourless gas that dissolves in water vapour to form acid Sources: Fuel combustion, electric utilities and industrial processes	Health impact Lungs: coughing, wheezing Airways: shortness of breath
Ozone (O3) Pale blue gas with a distinctively pungent smell, which is a secondary pollutant formed when other pollutants react under the sunlight Sources: Areas where scavenging happens	Health impact Eyes: watery eyes Throat: irritation Lungs: asthma, dry cough, reduced capacity, chronic pulmonary disease Airways: infection, chest tightness

Understanding particulate matter (PM)

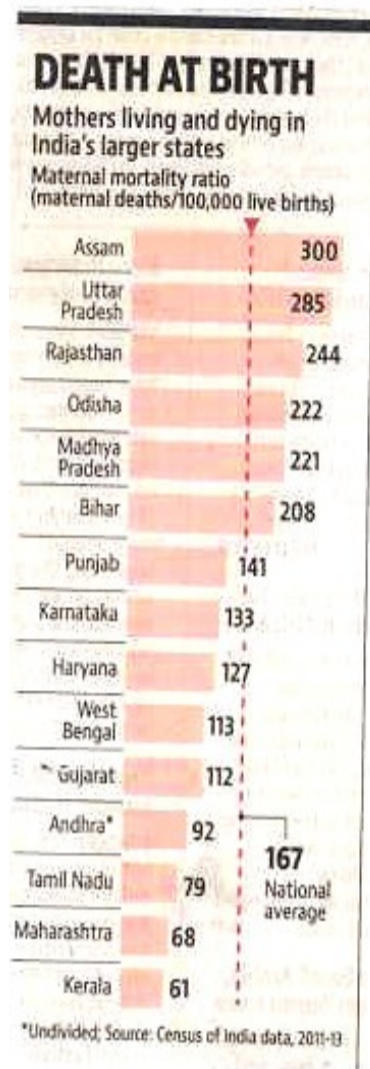
Particles less than 10 microns in size. They penetrate the respiratory tract

HAIR
Size of a hair is 50-70µm

PM 10
Particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns. Safe limit is 100 micrograms per cubic metres of air

PM 2.5
Particles with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less. Safe limit is 60 micrograms per cubic metres of air

Hindustan Times, 29 November, 2016, P. 2
(Pollution Impact/ Statistics)



Hindustan Times, 22 November, 2016, P.15
(MMR/ Census Data)

Sex ratio at birth on the decline

SAMARTH BANSAL

NEW DELHI: Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) continues to worsen in India, falling from 898 in 2013 to 887 in 2014, new data from Civil Registration System (CRS) released by the Office of the Registrar General of India show. The ratio has been declining since 2011 when the figure was 909.

The SRB based on CRS figures indicate the gap between 'registered' male and female births, calculated as the number of females per thousand males.

Manipur (684), Rajasthan (799) and Tamil Nadu (834)

fare the worst. The highest SRB has been reported by Lakshadweep (1043), followed by Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1031) and Arunachal Pradesh (993).

Data from the Sample Registration System is considered to be a more reliable source for demographic statistics because of inadequate coverage of CRS. The level of registration of births with CRS, however, has been improving. In 2014, it is estimated that 88.8 per cent births were registered, up from 85.6 per cent in 2013. Plus, 16 States or UTs recorded all births, 14 out of 20 major States crossed the 90 per cent level of registration of births in 2014.

MAJORITY OF BIRTHS AT INSTITUTIONS | PAGE 12

Majority of births took place in an institution

SAMARTH BANSAL

NEW DELHI: New data on Sex Ratio at Birth from the Civil Registration System released by the Office of the Registrar General of India show that the majority of births in 2014 occurred in an institution — government or private hospital.

Institutional delivery accounted for 72 per cent of all births, data show. Another 14.1 per cent births were attended by physicians/nurse/midwife. However, around 3.8 per cent of the cases were still attended by an untrained midwife.

While 38.7 per cent of the total registered deaths had occurred in institution, 23.3 per cent did not receive any medical attention at the time of death. Only about 8.0 per cent of the deceased received medical attention from qualified allopathic professional.

The Hindu, 30 November, 2016, P.12
(Sex Ratio/ IMR/ Statistics)

'Preterm birth complications main cause of death among U-5 kids'

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
Hyderabad, 17 November

World Prematurity Day is a key moment to focus global attention on the leading cause of deaths amongst children below five, which is the complications from preterm birth, that accounts for over 1 million deaths each year, Dr Yaron Wolman, Chief of Health, UNICEF-India said here today.

Addressing a symposium organised by Telangana Government in partnership with UNICEF here on the importance of focusing on preterm births, Wolman said, "Without a major push to reduce these deaths, we will not reach the goal of sustainable development that is endorsed by 193 countries including India, to end all preventable newborn and child deaths by 2030." Superintendent of state-run Niloufer Hospital,

Globally, around 15 million babies are born prematurely each year. Of these, around 1 million babies die from complications due to prematurity. Globally, prematurity is the leading cause of death in newborns

Dr Suresh Kumar, speaking at the symposium 'Saving the Preterm Newborn', organised to mark the World Prematurity Day, said, "Niloufer Hospital is the state nodal centre for newborn care and we have trained SNCU staff of all districts on intervention like Kangaroo Mother Care and CPAP (Continuous Positive Airway Pressure) ventilation." "If these interventions are implemented effectively, we can save about 30 per cent

of preterm newborns," he said.

According to the release, preterm/prematurity is defined as newborns delivered before 37 weeks of pregnancy are completed.

Globally, around 15 million babies are born prematurely each year. Of these, around 1 million babies die from complications due to prematurity. Globally, prematurity is the leading cause of death in newborns, it said.

The Statesman, 18 November, 2016, P.6
(World Prematurity Day/ IMR Data)

4. Demography and Vital Statistics

4.3 Demography/Vital statistical/Birth Registration/NCRB Statistics

Delhi pollution a wake-up call: UNICEF

Press Trust of India
<http://porters@hindustantimes.com>

UNITED NATIONS: The "record-high" air pollution in New Delhi is a "wake-up call" for the world that unless decisive actions are taken to reduce air pollution, the smog in India's capital and its adverse impact on the daily lives of its citizens will become a commonplace phenomenon, the United Nations children's agency has said.

"With every breath, children in Delhi are suffering. Delhi is a wake up call to the world on air pollution. It is a wake up call to all countries and cities where air pollution levels resulted in death and illness among children.

"It is a wake up a call that very clearly tells us: unless decisive actions are taken to reduce air pollution, the events we are witnessing in Delhi over the past week are likely to be increasingly common," UNICEF said in a statement.

Air pollution level hit record high in New Delhi following Diwali celebrations.

The smog, said to be its worst in 17 years, lead to the closure of the city's over 5,000 schools to minimise the risk for children to be exposed to the polluted air and resulted in an estimated 4.41 million children missing three days of school, the United Nations Children's Fund said.

According to estimates, air pollution levels hit 999 micrograms of particulate matter per cubic metre in some areas of the national capital, more than 15-16 times the limit considered safe.

The agency underscored that the alarming level of air pollution, a major contributing factor to some of the most deadly diseases children face, is not just a challenge in Delhi but for many cities around the world.

Sounding an alarming note, the agency said almost a million children under five die from pneumonia per year -- and about half of those cases are directly linked with air pollution.

AIR QUALITY REMAINS POOR
 Air Quality Index at 8 pm on Saturday
 The AQI is an index for reporting daily air quality

■ Good 0-50
 ■ Satisfactory 51-100
 ■ Moderate 101-200
■ Poor 201-300
 ■ Very Poor 300-400
 ■ Severe 401-500

Location	AQI
Anand Vihar	648
RK Puram	565
ITO	220
Mandir Marg	207
Shadipur	205

Hindustan Times, November 13, 2016, P. 17
 (Air-Pollution / Child Mortality / UNICEF)

Heart diseases, stroke major killers in India

Rhythmia Kaul
rhythmia.kaul@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Heart diseases such as blocked artery, pulmonary hypertension and stroke are the leading killers in India, shows government data released on Thursday, highlighting the growing epidemic of non-communicable diseases.

The registrar general of India released the medical certification of cause of death report, 2014, which is based on the cause of death certificate issued by the medical practitioner who has attended to the deceased.

According to the report, 31.6% people died of diseases of the circulatory system that include heart diseases and stroke, which saw a jump of nearly 3% since the last report came out in 2015.

More than 13% deaths were attributed to abnormal clinical findings not classified elsewhere; infections and parasitic diseases that include tuberculosis and septicæmia killed 11.9%, followed by diseases of the respiratory system (7.8%) among others.

Deaths due to cancer are also on the rise, with 5.4% people succumbing to it. Cancer of the digestive organs accounts for 24.9% of all deaths. The report also says that every tenth reported medically certified death in India has been of infants (age less than 1 year).

Reliable, cause-specific mortality statistics are required on a regular basis by administrators, policy planners, researchers and other professionals for evidence-based decision making with regard to resource allocation, monitoring of indicators, identifying the priorities for programmes and other related activities in the area of public health.

KEY FINDINGS
Eight leading cause-groups of deaths

- 31.6%** Diseases of circulatory system
- 13.2%** Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical findings not classified elsewhere
- 11.9%** Certain infectious and parasitic diseases
- 7.8%** Diseases of respiratory system
- 7.2%** Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
- 7.1%** Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
- 5.4%** Neoplasm (cancer)
- 4.4%** Digestive system diseases

Hindustan Times, November 11, 2016, P. 17
(Death Reports / Heart Disease / Vital Statistics)

CHILDREN IN DANGER

Days before the 22nd Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change opens in Morocco, Unicef's Clear the Air for Children Report raises a big red flag on how polluted air in India's smaller cities is hurting our children

When small towns mean big risks
Many of the most polluted places in the world are no longer megacities & Capitals, but medium-sized cities and manufacturing centres.

NEARLY ONE IN 10 UNDER-5 DEATHS IS LINKED TO AIR POLLUTION

MAXIMUM IMPACT

Western Pacific	3,358,000
South-East Asia	2,628,000
Africa	757,000
Europe	599,000
Eastern Mediterranean region	451,000
Americas	233,000

SOURCE: Unicef's Clear the Air for Children Report, 2016

Top 10 cities by PM2.5 pollution
WHO safe limit for PM2.5: 10ug/m3 annual mean; 25ug/m3 24-hour mean

- 1 Zabol, Iran
- 2 Gwalior, India
- 3 Allahabad, India
- 4 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- 5 Al Jubail, Saudi Arabia
- 6 Patna, India
- 7 Raipur, India
- 8 Bamenda, Cameroon
- 9 Xingtai, China
- 10 Baoding, China

Top 10 cities by PM10 pollution
WHO safe limit: 20ug/m3 annual mean; 50ug/m3 24-hour mean

- 1 Onitsha, Nigeria
- 2 Peshawar, Pakistan
- 3 Zabol, Iran
- 4 Rawalpindi, Pakistan
- 5 Kaduna, Nigeria
- 6 Aba, Nigeria
- 7 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- 8 Al Jubail, Saudi Arabia
- 9 Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan
- 10 Gwalior, India

Hindustan Times, November 1, 2016, P. 1
(Air Pollution / UNICEF Report / Statistics)

Undiagnosed diabetes a ticking bomb

AT RISK One in 2 diabetics worldwide remains untreated as the person stays asymptomatic till complications set in

Sanchita Sharma
 sanchita.sharma@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: India has screened close to 20 lakh people for diabetes, hypertension, oral, breast and cervical cancers in the current financial year under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). These diseases account for 55% of premature deaths in India.

One in two adults with diabetes worldwide is undiagnosed and untreated because he/she stays asymptomatic till complications set in.

"Of the 129 lakh people screened at district hospitals and community health centres for NCDs last year, 10.68 lakh had undiagnosed diabetes and 14.93 lakh had undiagnosed high blood pressure," said Dr Damodar Bachani, deputy commissioner, NCD, ministry of health and family welfare.

Undiagnosed disease was also high among the general public in villages (see box), where the screening is done by ASHAs (accredited social health activists) and ANMs (auxiliary nurse midwife) using hand-held testing machines and equipment that can be easily carried to camps or door-to-door.

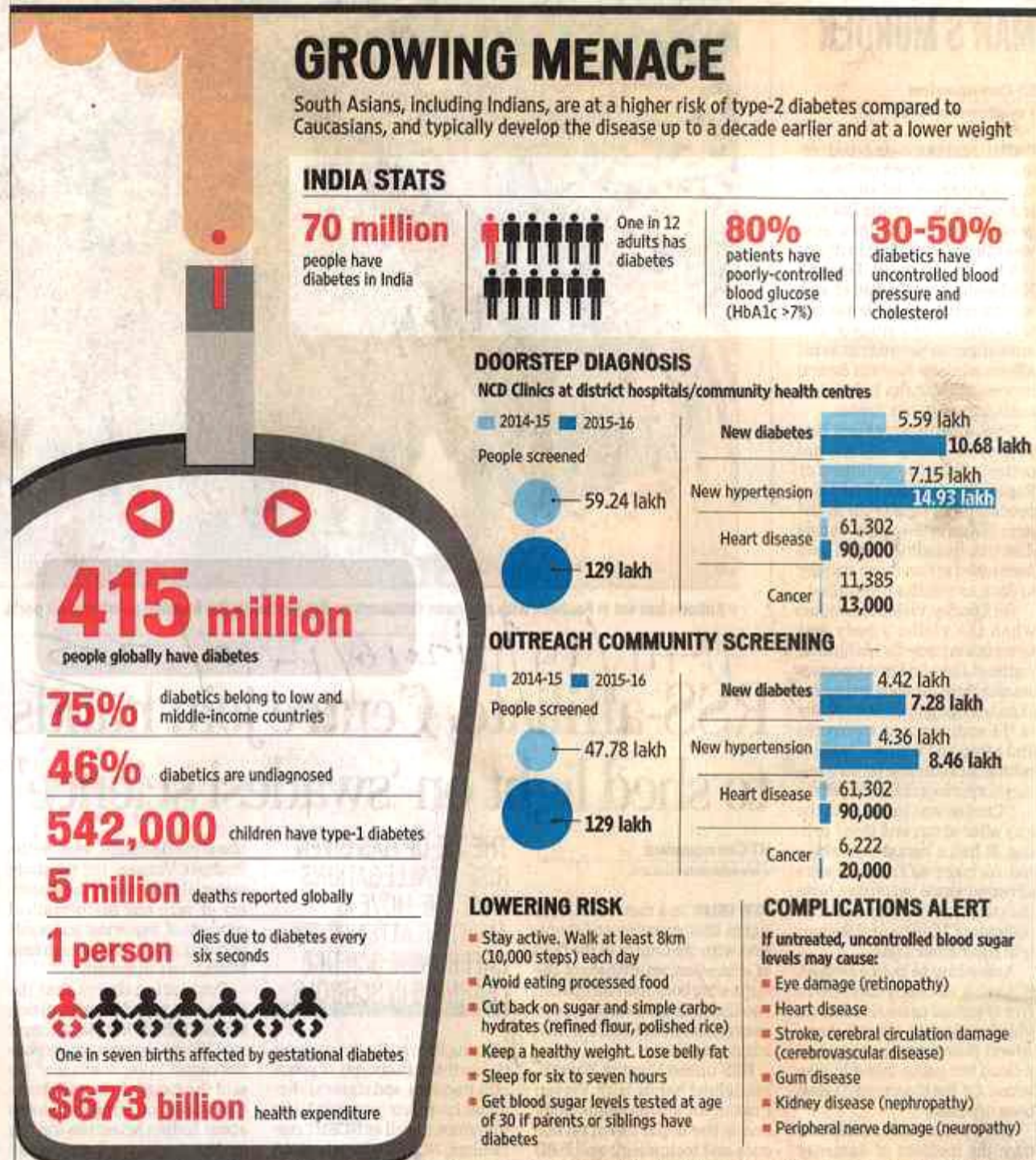
"Targeted screening, diagnosis and management, along with lifestyles advice on nutrition, enhanced physical activity and reducing tobacco and alcohol will help India meet its target of reducing premature death from NCDs by one-third," says Dr Bachani.

HIGH RISK

South Asians, including Indians, are at a higher risk of type 2 diabetes compared with Caucasians, and typically develop the disease up to a decade earlier and at a lower weight.

"South Asians are more insulin resistant and experience beta-cell (cells in the pancreas that produce, store and release insulin) degeneration at a younger age because of several factors, including higher body fat; deep subcutaneous and visceral fat (adiposity) and lower lean mass," says Dr Anoop Misra, chairman, Fortis Centre for Diabetes, Obesity and Cholesterol, New Delhi.

There is no clear evidence to show genetic factors raise risk of diabetes in south Asians, but epige-



netic factors—environmental influences on gene expression—may have a role, reported researchers in *The Lancet* ([http://www.thelancet.com/journals/landia/article/PIIS2213-8587\(15\)00326-5/abstract](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/landia/article/PIIS2213-8587(15)00326-5/abstract)). The study recommended south Asians should lower weight and be highly active to prevent diabetes.

Smokers are 30-40% more likely to develop type-2 diabetes than non-smokers. Smoking more than 25 cigarettes a day doubles the risk.

TREATMENT SHORTFALL
 Only 31.1% of people with diabetes in urban areas and 30.8% in rural areas have well-controlled

diabetes, reported researchers in the journal, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4135327/>).

A new study of more than 1,100 patients across 10 centres—nine in India and one in Pakistan—over five years and published in

Annals of Internal Medicine this year showed low-cost software in the hands of a non-physician worker optimises treatment and lowers complications in diabetes patients by doubling blood glucose-control and lowering blood pressure and 'bad' LDL cholesterol without added cost.

Source: International Diabetes Federation Diabetes Atlas, 2015; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2016

Hindustan Times, November 14, 2016, P. 10
 (Health Statistics / MoHFW)

City getting more unsafe for women, kids: Report

Sexual offenses on rise, police say stats reflect better efforts on their part

• DIWAKAR SHARMA
Mumbai

In its annual report on policing and law and order in Mumbai, a non-government organisation Praja Foundation has analysed that Mumbai is increasingly becoming 'more unsafe for women and children'.

"The total number of rape cases registered in 2014, were 609 of which 56 per cent were against minor girls, below 18 years. In 2015, the number of rapes increased to 712, of which increasingly girls below 18 years were raped, with 63 per cent cases," stated the NGO.

Definitely an alarming increase in sexual offences against girls and women, however the police stepping up defence against criticism said this report is not based on real facts or figures. "It is absolutely incorrect to say that Mumbai is unsafe for women and children. These days the detection and conviction rates of all cases have increased. Incidents like street crimes like chain snatching too have reduced," the officer told The Free Press Journal requesting anonymity.

Meanwhile, the spokesperson of Mumbai police DCP Ashok Dudhe said, "It is premature to comment on the analysis report at present. I will speak after analysing the annual report of Praja."

The usual argument when such statistics are published, the police and activists say the figures reflect on the higher registration of crime cases. The police refute allegations that their city has become unsafe for women.

The former Director General of Maharashtra Police Pravin Dixit said, "It is a good thing that crimes against women are being registered. It shows that the oppressed women have now become courageous to report crimes against them, knowing that police will help them in appropriate manner."

Refuting claims that Mumbai has become an unsafe, Dixit added, "It should not be viewed as Mumbai has become unsafe. We should welcome these statistics as the registration of crimes against women in the city

that in such cases never reach their finality. The special counsel for the Maharashtra government (ED and CBI) Hiten Vengaoonkar, said, "The legal position of punishments regarding the offences against women is proportional to the grievousness of the crime. As per our legal system we call an 'accused' as an 'innocent' until the prosecution proves its case against him/her." The usual lament of police and investigating authorities has been that the courts are too stringent on placing emphasis on direct evidence. Often in cases of rapes

rate was as low as 7 per cent, but in the last one year the rate has improved from 9 per cent to 18 percent," according to the report.

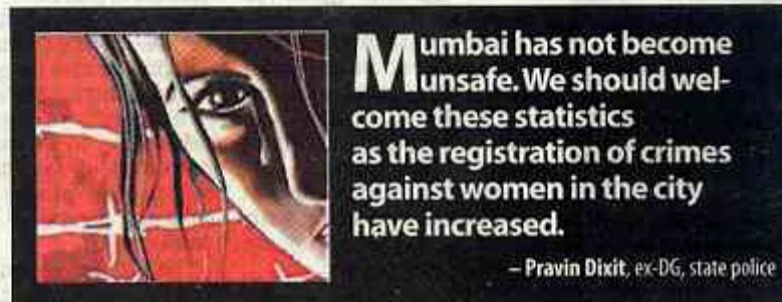
Talking about the conviction rate Dixit said, "Praja is reporting out of their hat. The conviction rate has indeed gone up. In fact it is the highest since the last 30 years. This year the conviction rate is 52 per cent. I am not talking about any particular crime or instances, it is about overall cases."

Dixit highlighted the changing scenario of crime pattern in the city of Mumbai. "Chain snatching cases have been remarkably reduced by 42 per cent but the Cyber crime has gone considerably up these days because a lot of educated yet unemployed youngsters including boys and girls are involved in this."

Meanwhile, another former DGP KP Raghuvanshi said, "Increase in registration of cases does not indicate that the crime has skyrocketed indeed it proves that people repose faith in police now." He added, "The statistics of the analysis report of Praja might be correct but I would say that Mumbai is the safest city for women and children."

Speaking of rapes and the reasons for witnesses or victims turning hostile, Raghuvanshi said, "The accused in most of the rapes and molestation cases are mostly relatives or acquaintances. There is devaluation in the value system of society." He added, "The quantum of punishment should be severe and quick to reduce crimes against women and children."

Inputs by Narsi Benwal



have increased," Dixit told The Free Press Journal.

Responding to a question if population explosion could be the reason behind high number of cases registered these days in the city, Dixit said that the people 'by and large are law abiding'. "I would not say that the number of cases have gone up because of increase in population. It is just because people have become more aware now," he added.

While the argument of safety of the metropolis versus registration of crimes will continue, it is often seen

witnesses and victims turn hostile due to fear and lengthy period of court cases (In case of Shiney Ahuja, the victim turned hostile). Vengaoonkar admitted, "It is the responsibility of the investigating agencies to come up with strong evidence against the accused but in most cases the situation is not the same and many such cases do not meet their logical end."

Praja in its annual report has mentioned that the 'conviction rates in the last few years had been consistently dropping.' "In year 2012, the

Free Press Journal, 15 November, 2016, P. 4
(Rape Cases/ Data)

'13% rise in rape cases'

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
New Delhi, 23 November

The increase in crime in Delhi may be a result of lack of implementation of police reforms and the absence of any state mechanism that includes various stakeholders in policing, said Praja in its annual report: 'State of Policing and Law and Order in Delhi' in an event today.

Praja is a non-partisan organisation started in Mumbai in 1997 whose umbrella organisations are involved in working for good governance and increasing people's participation in governance. This is their second annual report on the state of policing in Delhi.

According to the report, the reporting of heinous crimes like rape and murder has increased to 13 and 16 per cent respectively. "Total numbers of rape cases reported in 2014 was 2075; in 2015, the number of reported rape case increased to 2338," the report stated.

It said the maximum number of cases of heinous crimes like rape, murder, molestation, and kidnapping, etc., were reported from Outer and North East districts respectively. The maximum number of rape cases were reported from North East Delhi with 370 cases. The district also led the categories in kidnapping, 1338, and riots, 62 cases.

South District reported the maximum number of molesta-



tion cases at 862 in the previous year compared to 743 in North East district.

The most jarring data was related to crime against children as a total of 2338 cases of rape against children (below 18) was reported in 2015 compared to 2075 in the previous year. In cases relating to incest rape the number stood at 52 cases from 84 in the previous year, other rape cases stood at 876 compared to 924 in the previous year.

The report added, "An alarming number of burglary cases

were reported in 2015, a total of 13,577 cases followed by robbery and dacoity complaints registered at 8067. Burglary cases have increased to 31 per cent, whereas robbery and dacoity cases have increased to 33 per cent.

The reasons given by the panelists converged at a single point - lack of implementation of police reforms and the absence of any state mechanism to tackle these issues.

The Central government which is in charge of policing

in Delhi had promised along with the state government to take steps to protect the citizens of Delhi but most of the promises remain unfulfilled, the report said. The recommended State Security Commission (SSC) mechanism, which would consist of the Lt. Governor, Chief Minister of Delhi, Commissioner of Police, Leader of Opposition and other functionaries, for the smooth functioning of the Delhi Police, it is yet to be formed, the report added.

Nitai Mehta, Founder and Managing Trustee of Praja Foundation said, "We need to pressurise the Government to implement policy changes. The Supreme Court has already set a list of police reforms to improve the state of law and policing in Delhi. There should be action taken on those recommendations. We also need to see our elected representatives taking active and constant interest in issues of law and order in Delhi."

Mehta stressed that strict compliance of regulations and improving the image of police in the minds of common citizens through activities between community based organisations and citizen groups and police, will positively affect the sense of security and safety. Effective monitoring, feedback and implementation of law and order and various other consultative mechanisms in police reforms are the key to better governance and policing in Delhi, he added.

The Statesman, 24 November, 2016, P. 2
(Crime Against Women/ Statistics)

60% Delhiites feel unsafe in city, 26% don't trust cops, shows study

PERCEPTION Of 29,950 respondents, 67% did not feel secure for women, kids, senior citizens in neighbourhood

HT Correspondent
 • hreporters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Residents of the national capital do not feel as safe in their city as Mumbaikars do in the financial capital. Delhiites also have less faith in their police compared to what Mumbaikars have in theirs.

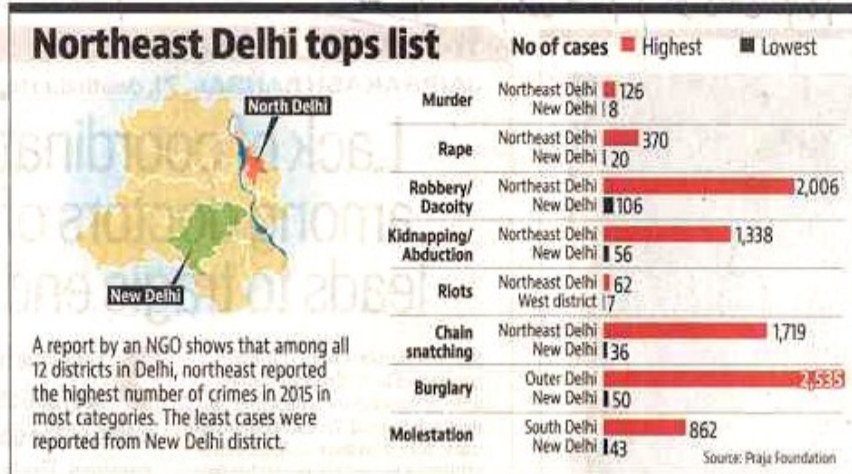
Praja Foundation, a Mumbai-based non-partisan organisation, released the findings on Wednesday.

For its second annual report on crime in Delhi, the foundation surveyed 29,950 respondents.

60% participants said they did not feel secure in Delhi, compared to 29% in Mumbai. The sample size in Mumbai was 25,250 people.

Delhi's population is 1.87 crore and Mumbai's 1.83 crore, according to the 2011 Census.

67% Delhi respondents said they did not feel secure for women, children and senior citizens in their neighbourhood. In Mumbai, 33% felt their neighbourhood was unsafe.



A report by an NGO shows that among all 12 districts in Delhi, northeast reported the highest number of crimes in 2015 in most categories. The least cases were reported from New Delhi district.

The survey, claimed to have been conducted in seven of out 12 police districts in Delhi, showed that the number of people feeling unsafe was the highest in the south district.

At least 26% respondents in Delhi claimed to have witnessed crime in the city, but did not

inform the police. In Mumbai, only 13% respondents said they did not have faith in the police.

The report pointed out that in the 12, 913 complaints against Delhi Police personnel in 2015, chargesheet was filed only in 7 cases. Praja managing trustee, Nital Mehta, said crimes against

women continued to increase in 2015 over 2014.

Joint commissioner of police (south west), Dependra Pathak, said official records show heinous street crimes declined. "Perception is different from reality. An organisation taking a small size of people and asking

questions does not show the real picture," he said.

Foundation director Milind Mhaske said the findings were based on replies to Right to Information Act pleas.

FINDINGS ON DELHI MPS

The report mentioned that west Delhi Lok Sabha constituency MP Parvesh Singh Sahib reportedly raised only one question on crime in Parliament, despite his constituency reporting over 22,679 cases. "Only 20 questions are selected for each MP. I have always sent questions about the crimes in my area. I do not think only one was selected. I will have to check," Singh told HT.

The report also mentioned northeast constituency MP Manoj Tiwari. While northeast registered the highest number of crimes in 2015, Tiwari asked no question about crime in his constituency, Praja officials said.

"Yes, it is a matter of worry and I have asked four questions. We are also working hard to reduce crime rates," said Tiwari.

Hindustan Times, 24 November, 2016, P.3
 (Women Safety/ Crime Rate)

5. Schemes/Programmes relating to Women and Children

5.1 Schemes/Programmes/ICDS/Mid-Day Meal (Smart Gram Initiative/ Pehchan Web Portal/ Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Yojana/ BBBP/ Ujjwala)



The Asian Age, 12 November, 2016, P.14

(Smart Gram Initiative/ Schemes)

एसएमएस, जनाना, महिला अस्पताल में नहीं बनेंगे जन्म-मृत्यु प्रमाण पत्र

जयपुर @ पत्रिका . नगर निगम सवाई मानसिंह, जनाना व महिला चिकित्सालय से जन्म-मृत्यु प्रमाण पत्र के काउंटर 13 नवम्बर से हटा लेगा। फिर अस्पताल प्रशासन अपने स्तर पर प्रमाण पत्र जारी करेगा। निगम ने तीनों अस्पताल प्रशासन को सूचना भेज दी है। प्रमाण पत्र में संशोधन व एक से ज्यादा प्रतियां लेने के लिए आवेदक को नगर

निगम कार्यालय आना होगा। तीनों अस्पताल में एक चर्च में करीब 6.25 लाख रु. का खर्चा था। निगम अधिकारियों के मुताबिक सरकार के वेब पोर्टल 'पहचान' के जरिए 2014 से जन्म-मृत्यु प्रमाण पत्र जारी हो किंर जा रहे हैं। इसके बाद जयपुरिया, कांवटिया, पुलिस चिकित्सालय, पुरानी चस्ती चिकित्सालय, सेंटैलाइट सेठे

कॉलोनी व केंद्रीय कारागृह में अस्पताल प्रशासन की ओर से स्टाफ व कम्प्यूटर लगा रखे हैं। इसी का तर्क देकर निगम तीनों अस्पताल से संसाधन हटा रहा है। बताया जा रहा है कि एसएमएस ने करीब दो माह पहले निगम को पत्र भेजकर काउंटर हटाने के लिए कहा। कारण, काउंटर के कारण हमेशा भीड़ रहती है, जिससे कार्य प्रभावित हो रहा।

Rajasthan Patrika (H), 11 November, 2016, P.3

(Pehchan Web Portal/ Schemes)

अब एप पर गर्भवती का रिकॉर्ड देख घर-घर पहुंचेंगे डॉक्टर

केंद्र सरकार ने लॉन्च किया एप व पोर्टल

प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षित मातृत्व योजना में महिलाओं का रिकॉर्ड ऑनलाइन

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क
rajasthanpatrika.com

नई दिल्ली. गर्भावस्था में भारी भरकम इलाज खर्च से परेशान महिलाओं के लिए अच्छी खबर है। अब देशभर में हर गर्भवती महिला के उपचार का रिकॉर्ड ऑनलाइन

किया जाएगा। डॉक्टर इस मेडिकल रिकॉर्ड को देख हर महीने की नौ तारीख को जांच के लिए खुद घर-घर जाएंगे। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा लॉन्च मोबाइल एप व पोर्टल से ऐसा संभव होगा। इससे गंभीर बीमारियों का पता लगाकर कई महिलाओं की जानें बचाई जा सकेंगी। इस योजना की शुरुआत इस साल जून में की गई थी, लेकिन अब इसे डिजिटलाइज्ड किया गया है।



एप से ऐसे मिलेगी मदद

केंद्र सरकार ने <http://prmsma.nhp.gov.in/> पोर्टल और एप लॉन्च किया है। इस पोर्टल पर एप डाउनलोड करने का लिंक दिया गया है। यहां गर्भवती महिला का रिकॉर्ड दर्ज करेंगे, जिसे देखकर डॉक्टर खुद घर-घर पहुंचेंगे।

हरियाणा में प्रयोग रहा सफल

हरियाणा के करनाल में प्रयोग सफल होता दिख रहा है। करनाल के डिप्टी सीएमओ सतबीर सिंह के अनुसार, जिले की गर्भवती महिलाओं का निर्यात इलाज किया जा रहा है। हर महीने डॉक्टरों के जाने से ऐसे हाई रिस्क मामले पकड़ में आ रहे हैं, जो अब तक बहुत कम संख्या में सामने आते थे। अहम बात यह है कि करनाल जिले में मर्युदर में कमी आई है।


ऐसे मिलेगा फायदा

यूनिसेफ इस कार्यक्रम में केंद्र सरकार का सहयोग कर रहा है। एप व पोर्टल पर रिकॉर्ड देख महिला को जरूरत पड़ने पर इलाके के नजदीकी सरकारी अस्पताल में भर्ती कराए जाने का प्रावधान है। सरकारी अस्पतालों ने काउंसलर भी नियुक्त किए हैं, जो आशा वर्कर्स की मदद से महिलाओं की काउंसिलिंग करते हैं। हर महीने की नौ तारीख को गर्भवती महिलाओं को निर्यात एवं गुणवत्तापूर्ण प्रसवपूर्व देखभाल उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

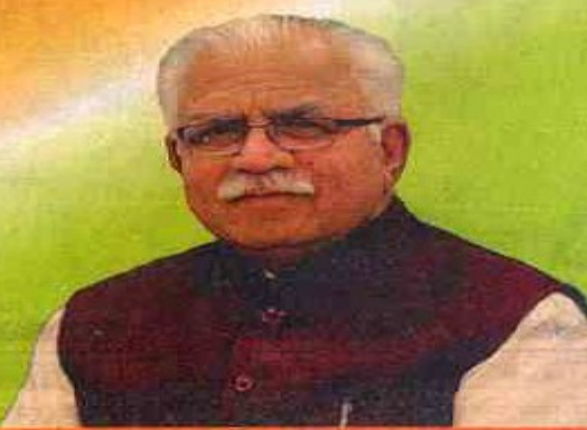
Rajasthan Patrika (H), 11 November, 2016, P.2

(Pradhanmantri Surakshit Matritva Yojana/ Schemes)

॥ बदलता हरियाणा-बढ़ता हरियाणा ॥



हरियाणा स्वर्ण जयन्ती
NOV. 2016-31 DECEMBER, 2017



खुशहाल श्रमिक - प्रगतिशील प्रदेश

हरियाणा दिवस व स्वर्ण जयन्ती समारोह के पावन पर्व पर मैं समस्त श्रमिक वर्ग का हार्दिक अभिनन्दन करता हूँ जो अपना परीना बहाकर राष्ट्र के उत्थान तथा विकास में उल्लेखनीय योगदान दे रहे हैं। श्रमिक वर्ग के हितों की रक्षा हेतु हम दृढ़-संकल्प हैं।

मनोहर लाल, मुख्यमंत्री, हरियाणा

औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के कल्याण हेतु कल्याणकारी योजनाएं

- मुख्यमंत्री श्रमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना के तहत 5 लाख रुपये तथा अपंगता पर 50,000 रुपये से 1,00,000 रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता।
- मृतक कामगारों की विधवाओं/आश्रितों के लिए 1,00,000 रुपये की सहायता
- मृतक कामगारों की विधवाओं/आश्रितों को दाह-संस्कार हेतु 15,000 रुपये
- मुख्यमंत्री श्रम पुरस्कार योजना के तहत 20,000 रुपये से 1 लाख रुपये
- कन्यादान योजना के तहत 51,000 रुपये
- स्कूल की वर्दी, किताबें, कापियां हेतु 2,000 रुपये से 3,000 रुपये तक
- प्रसूति योजना के तहत 7,000 रुपये
- श्रम कल्याण केन्द्र योजना के तहत कामगारों की पत्नियों व लड़कियों को श्रम केन्द्रों में निःशुल्क कपड़ों की सिलाई, कटाई, कढ़ाई तथा बुनाई आदि का प्रशिक्षण
- अपंगता योजना के तहत 20,000 रुपये से 30,000 रुपये
- सिलाई मशीन हेतु महिला श्रमिकों को 3500 रुपये

नवम्बर 1, 2016

हरियाणा दिवस

पर समस्त हरियाणावासियों को

हार्दिक बधाई

- छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत 4,000 रुपये से 15,000 रुपये तक
- चरमे हेतु 1000 रुपये
- साइकिल हेतु 3000 रुपये
- अपंग श्रमिक को कृत्रिम अंग खरीदने हेतु साकेत अस्पताल, चण्डीमन्दिर (पंचकुला) की चर से सहायता
- श्रवण मशीन हेतु 3000 रुपये
- शिपहिया साइकिल हेतु 5000 रुपये
- डैन्टल केयर सहायता के तहत 2,000 रुपये तथा पूर्ण जबड़ा लगवाने के लिए 5000 रुपये तक
- खेल-कूद प्रतियोगिताओं में विजेताओं को इनाम
- श्रमिकों के बच्चों की सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र तथा खेलों के प्रति प्रतिभा को विकसित करने वारे 1000 रुपये से 10400 रुपये
- 1000 रुपये की एल.टी.सी. सुविधा
- औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के अपंग, नेत्रहीन तथा मंदबुद्धि बच्चों को 15,000 से 20,000 रुपये तक की सहायता

- यमुनानगर, पानीपत, रोहतक, हिसार, फरीदाबाद तथा गुरुग्राम में नए श्रम कल्याण कार्यालय खोले गये हैं।
- वर्तमान सरकार के कार्यकाल के दौरान हरियाणा श्रम कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा 68,170 श्रमिकों को 5341.44 लाख रुपये की राशि की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई।

- बेटे बचाओ-बेटी पढ़ाओ अभियान :
 - + प्रसूति सहायता दो बच्चों से बढ़ाकर तीन लड़कियों तक।
 - + छात्रवृत्ति योजना का लाभ तीन बच्चों से बढ़ाकर तीन लड़कियों व दो लड़कों तक कर दिया गया है।
 - + कन्यादान योजना का लाभ दो बेटियों की शादी से बढ़ाकर तीन बेटियों तक।





Dainik Jagran (H), 1st November, 2016, P.10

(Beti Bachao Beti Padhao/ BBBP/ Schemes)

DC reviews status of welfare oriented programmes

CORRESPONDENT

HAILAKANDI, Nov 12: Deputy Commissioner Hailakandi Moloy Bora convened a meeting of all the district functionaries including DSWO, CDPOs and Supervisors of ICDS under Social Welfare department recently.

Reviewing the status of Anganwadi Centres and other social welfare programmes in the district, Deputy Commissioner Bora said the Anganwadi workers and supervisors have to play a pivotal role in reaching out to the poor families, especially children and women. He said that their roles are more crucial because they work directly with the people at ground zero.

Expressing concern over the poor status of health in the district, Bora exhorted the Anganwadi workers and supervisors to put in all their efforts to improve upon the health indices despite the challenges being faced by them.

The Deputy Commissioner instructed the CDPOs to take

immediate action including termination of appointment wherever necessary against the erring Anganwadi workers and supervisors. It has been found that many Anganwadi workers have been irregular in attending duties following which many Anganwadi centres have not been able to function fully.

Bora asked the supervisors to constantly monitor the fund flow to AWCs to detect irregularities, if any, and directed them to collect the bank passbooks of all the centres and get them updated on a regular basis. The Deputy Commissioner further instructed the supervisors to inspect the quality of food items served to the children.

The Deputy Commissioner took stock of the enrolment status of children and women in the AWCs.

Expressing dissatisfaction over the immunization status in the district, Bora directed the in-charge District Social Welfare Officer to work in tandem with the Health department to intensify the immunization drive.

Bora directed the supervi-

sors to send daily field visit report to the concerned CDPOs through SMS/Whatsapp.

The Deputy Commissioner asked the Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellow, Chihan Kashung to monitor the activities of the field functionaries and look into the implementation-related aspects of welfare oriented programmes.

30,000 cough syrup bottles seized: An Excise team led by Superintendent M Amarendra Nath and assisted by police seized a major consignment of around 30,000 bottles of cough syrups containing Codeine worth over Rs 30 lakh from a truck at Sirajpatty in Hailakandi on Saturday.

"Acting on a tip-off, we seized a truck laden with scores of cartons of cough syrup from a truck parked inside a godown owned by Eastern Cargo, and detained an employee," said Nath and added that the truck was bound for Tripura. Investigation is on to unearth from where these drugs are illegally acquired.

Nath said that as per the in-

itial information the huge stock of cough syrup containing Codeine was bound for Tripura for smuggling into Bangladesh.

"The demand for this syrup is increasing as it is consumed as an intoxicant. Due to its codeine content, it gives a high to the user. The syrup is in great demand in Bangladesh and Myanmar as well," Nath said.

"An FIR, under different sections of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, will be lodged against those involved in the racket," Nath said.

It may be mentioned that this is the third such incident of seizure of banned drugs and medicines in the district in the past one month. Cough syrups containing Codeine is banned and cannot be sold without the prescription of a registered medical practitioner.

Meanwhile, Deputy Commissioner Moloy Bora complimented Nath and his team for the good work and assured the administration's help and support, an official release stated.

The Assam Tribune, 13 November, 2016, P. 9

(Anganwadi Centres/ ICDS/ Schemes)

महिलाओं को मिला सम्मान

प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना - जिससे गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले 5 करोड़ परिवारों की महिलाओं को फायदा पहुँचेगा। इस योजना के अंतर्गत गैस कनेक्शन का वितरण पंजाब में होगा।

गरिमामयी उपस्थिति

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान
माननीय राज्यमंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार),
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय,
भारत सरकार

श्री विजय सांपला
माननीय केन्द्रीय राज्यमंत्री
समाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय,
भारत सरकार

सरदार सुखबीर सिंह बादल
माननीय उप मुख्यमंत्री,
पंजाब

सरदार आदेश प्रताप सिंह कैरों
माननीय खाद्य, नागरिक आपूर्ति एवं
उपभोक्ता मामलों के मंत्री, पंजाब

◆ दिनांक: 11 नवंबर, 2016 ◆

स्थान: गाँव कैरों, तहसील-पट्टी, जिला-तरनतारन, समय: प्रातः 10:30 बजे

स्थान: दशहरा ग्राउन्ड, गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह एवेन्यू, जालंधर, समय: दोपहर: 1:00 बजे

स्थान: गवर्मेन्ट कॉलेज ऑफ गर्ल्स, फिरोज़पुर रोड, भरत नगर चौक के पास, लुधियाना, समय: दोपहर: 3:00 बजे



स्वच्छ ईंधन. बेहतर जीवन.





book.com/petroleummin
www.twitter.com/PetroleumMin
 ग. अधिक जानकारी के लिए अपने ज़रूरी वितरक से मिलें या 1800-266-6696 पर सम्पर्क करें

Dainik Tribune (H) , 11 November, 2016, P.5

(Ujjwala Scheme/ Women related Scheme)

Health won't be fundamental right

But health check ups, screenings, drugs, OPD care, Ayush services will be free

TEENA THACKER
NEW DELHI, NOV 12

Almost two years after the BJP-led NDA government suggested making health a "fundamental right" in its draft national health policy, the Centre has taken a u-turn. The policy—whetted and approved by a specially constituted Group of Ministers (GoM)—focuses on providing comprehensive, assured health-care, but it does not recognise health as a constitutional guarantee.

However, the health ministry in their proposed policy has suggested that the country's health budget be enhanced from 1.87 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to 2.5 per cent to ensure

that its ambitious plans of providing a basic package of healthcare services—essential, comprehensive health check up, drugs, OPD care, Ayush services—can be provided free of cost to all.

The policy, likely to come to the Cabinet for its approval soon, also proposes the imposition of a health "cess", the same way education cess was imposed a decade ago.

"Health will not become a fundamental right, but people will have a right to health in terms of affordability and receiving assured services. We will assure a basic package of services like essential, comprehensive health check up, screenings, free drugs, free OPD care,

▶ The policy, likely to come to the Cabinet for its approval soon, also proposes the imposition of a health "cess", the same way education cess was imposed a decade ago

Ayush services will be provided to people free of cost irrespective of the income in all government health set ups," C.K. Mishra, Union health secretary told this newspaper.

Calling it a "crisp policy" that will ensure healthcare security to people, Mr Mishra said that the new policy is looking at providing healthcare

services free to everyone.

"It has been suggested that the tax or the cess should come back to health in the health budget. Like the sin tax should come back to health ministry so that it can be utilised in programmes like non-communicable diseases (NCDs)," Mr Mishra said. The government is looking at leveraging the strength of the private sector to provide better services to people.

Apart from the proposal to increase private participation, the policy also recommends making manufacturing of devices easy for Indian companies.

"There is a lot of stress on Make in India in the new policy. We are not saying no to imports but

indigenous production will go up," added sources.

The government has proposed that proceeds from the health cess be used by exclusively for investment in public health.

Recently, a group of ministers was constituted, including external affairs minister, defence minister, finance minister, women and child development (WCD) minister, Union health minister and Union HRD minister at the behest of PM Narendra Modi, to deliberate on the proposed policy so as to make appropriate changes. "The GoM suggested that all efforts should be made to utilise the available resources in both private and public sector," sources said.

The Asian Age, 13 November, 2016, P.4

(Health Policy/ Policy)

HRD minister Javadekar asked to speed up process PM pushing for new policy on education by end of '17

NITIN MAHAJAN
NEW DELHI, NOV. 27

Prime Minister Narendra Modi is understood to have tasked the Union human resource ministry with finalising the New National Education Policy (NEP) by the end of next year.

HRD minister Prakash Javadekar has been asked to expedite the final draft of the policy so that the government can implement it for the 2018-19 academic session, an year ahead of the next general elections scheduled for mid-2019.

The Prime Minister is understood to be keen on implementing the NEP as it has full backing and support from BJP's ideological parent Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh, sources stated.



Prakash Javadekar

It is learnt that the Prime Minister's directive has created tremendous pressure on the HRD ministry for finalising the NEP draft at the earliest. The completion and implementation of the new National Education Policy is already past the deadline as its first draft was scheduled to be completed by December last year. Sources said that with the new directive,

the HRD ministry is likely to expedite the process and meet the deadline set by the PMO.

If the HRD ministry is able to unveil the NEP, the Modi government could showcase it as one of its major achievements in the five year tenure, sources said.

It is believed that implementation of a new NEP is one of the major issues being pushed by Mr Modi himself as the NDA government wishes to leave its imprint on the important education sector of the country.

The last policy was formed almost three decades ago in 1986.

However, the finalisation of the new policy could be delayed by several months as Mr Javadekar is expected to hold further consulta-

tions with several stakeholders including members of Parliament, various educational institutes, academia and even the Sangh affiliates for further enhancement of the draft.

After these consultation sessions the government is expected to prepare a draft education policy with additional inputs and then put in the public domain for feedback from people and stakeholders.

Mr Javadekar is keen on continuing his own consultation process on the NEP while the much-touted TSR Subramian report — appointed during the tenure of the then human resource development minister Smriti Irani for making suggestions for the new policy — is understood to be on a backburner.

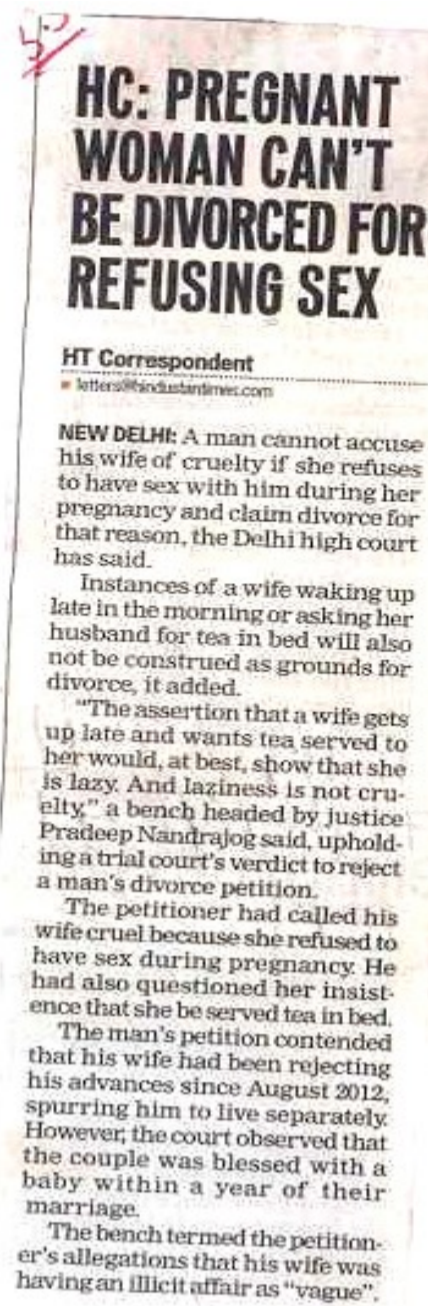
The Asian Age, 28 November, 2016, P.4

(New Education Policy/ Policy)

5.3 Legislation/Bills/Court orders/Fast Tract Court/POSCO (PCPNDT Act/ Sex-Determination/ Pregnancy/ CSR/ MTP Act/ Child Sexual Abuse/ CARA/ HIV/ AIDS/ Day Care Centres/ Declining Sex Ratio)



The Times of India, 9 November, 2016, P.11
(PCPNDT Act/ Sex-Determination/ Court Orders)



Hindustan Times, 7 November, 2016, P.11

(Pregnancy/ Divorce/ Court Orders)



Amar Ujala (H), 9 November, 2016, P.16

(CSR/ Legislation/ Court Orders)

Abortion to be legal for all women?

TEENA THACKER
NEW DELHI, NOV 14

In a move that somewhat recognises a woman's right over her own body, the BJP-led NDA government has recommended that the right to safe and legal abortion should be available to all women in India, irrespective of their marital status. The existing Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act recognises and caters only to sexually active "married" women.

In a set of proposed amendments to the MTP Bill — likely to come to the Cabinet soon — the Union health ministry has also suggested increasing the limit of abortion from 20 to 24 weeks in cases of vulnera-

To make it easier for women to seek safe abortion, the government has suggested doing away with the necessity of second opinion

ble women, including rape survivors and disabled women, and recommended that abortion beyond the stipulated time be allowed in cases where the foetus suffers from substantial abnormalities. In all other cases abortions beyond 20 weeks won't be allowed.

Recognising a woman's agency over her body and the growing reality of sexually active single, unmarried women, the

Union health ministry in their draft bill has recommended making abortion legal for "all sexually active women" in case of unplanned pregnancy or if it is the result of contraceptive failure. "While it is easier for married women to opt for abortion, single women often land in unsafe hands. It has been proposed that all sexually active women be covered under the Act. The idea is to make it women centric," sources said. The change in law is bound to free India's betis a little more, while taking the moral sting out of visits to gynecology.

Notably, the health ministry has proposed that homeopaths, midwives be allowed to carry out "non invasive" abortion proce-

dures. "As per the proposal, except unani doctors, all ANMs, nurses, midwives working in the system should be allowed to carry out non invasive abortions," sources added.

To make it easier for women to seek safe abortion, the government has also suggested doing away with the necessity of second opinion. As per the existing Act, it is mandatory to seek second opinion.

In the draft bill, the government has suggested that a "single opinion" is enough for seeking abortion in first and second trimester. "Earlier, second opinion was mandatory for abortion. The government has decided to do away with it," sources further said.

The Asian Age, 15 November, 2016, P.2

(Legal Abortion / Medical Termination/ MTP Act)

पिता ही पीड़ा देगा तो कहीं नहीं मिल सकती बच्चों को पनाह : अदालत

जागरण संवाददाता, पूर्वी दिल्ली : नाबालिग बेटे से दुष्कर्म कर उसे गर्भवती वाले पिता को अदालत ने उम्रकैद की सजा सुनाई है। अदालत ने माना कि अभियुक्त ने पीड़िता के शरीर और आत्मा को ही नहीं, बल्कि उसके जीवन को पूरी तरह से बर्बाद कर दिया। अतिरिक्त सत्र न्यायाधीश संजय शर्मा ने कहा कि दोषी ने अपने कृत्य से पिता-पुत्री के पवित्र रिश्ते को ध्वस्त कर दिया है। अगर बच्चों की रक्षा करने वाला पिता ही उन्हें पीड़ा देने लगेगा तो पृथ्वी पर ऐसी कोई जगह नहीं बचेगी जहां उन्हें पनाह दी जा सके। न्यायाधीश ने कहा कि ऐसे मामलों में मुआयजे की कोई रकम या कोई शब्द पीड़ित के घावों को भरने व सात्वना देने का काम नहीं कर सकते।

अदालत ने दिल्ली निवासी 37 वर्षीय व्यक्ति को 11 वर्षीय बेटे से दुष्कर्म कर गर्भवती करने और किसी को बताने की सूरत में उसे जान से मारने की धमकी देने के आरोपों में दोषी करार देते हुए उम्रकैद की सजा सुनाई। अदालत ने व्यक्ति को उम्रकैद की सजा सुनाते हुए कहा कि अपराध की गंभीरता के मुताबिक दोगुनी सजा भी कम है, जिस तरह पहली बार पीड़िता से 11 वर्ष

• नाबालिग बेटे से दुष्कर्म कर गर्भवती करने वाले पिता को उम्रकैद

• अदालत ने कहा, ऐसे नृशंस कृत्य को अंजाम देने वालों को दोगुनी सजा भी कम

की उम्र में दुष्कर्म किया गया और अंतिम बार 14 वर्ष की उम्र में हुआ, जिससे वह गर्भवती हो गई। न्यायाधीश ने कहा कि ऐसे नृशंस कृत्य का आरोप किसी तरह की सहानुभूति व नरमी का हकदार नहीं।

अभियोजन पक्ष के अनुसार 2012 में एक लड़की व उसकी मां की ओर से यह शिकायत दर्ज कराई गई थी, जिसमें 14 वर्षीय युवती का आरोप था कि उसके पिता ने घर में ही उससे कई बार दुष्कर्म कर किया। इसके चलते वह गर्भवती हो गई। उसने बताया कि 11 वर्ष की उम्र में मां के सामने पिता ने दुष्कर्म किया और उन्हें भी किसी को बताने पर जान से मारने की धमकी दी। इस पर जून 2012 में एफआइआर दर्ज हुई।

Dainik Jagran (H), 1 November, 2016, P.3

(Child Sexual Abuse/ Court Orders)

महाराष्ट्र में बच्चा गोद लेने के लिए नए नियम की तैयारी

मुंबई, 27 नवंबर (भाषा)।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने बंबई हाई कोर्ट को सूचित किया है कि वह बच्चा गोद लेने की बाबत अपना नियम शुरू करना चाहती है। लेकिन नए नियम की लागू किए जाने तक केंद्र के बनाए मौजूदा मॉडल नियमों का ही राज्य में अनुपालन होगा। मुख्य न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति डॉ. मंजुला चेल्लूर की अध्यक्षता वाली एक पीठ के समक्ष राज्य सरकार की ओर से 24 नवंबर को दाखिल एक हलफनामे में इसका जिक्र था। संतोष दिगंबर होकारपे व अन्य की ओर से वायंर याचिका पर पीठ सुनवाई कर रही थी।

राज्य सरकार के अनुसार बच्चा गोद लेने के मामले में केंद्र के अपने नियम हैं, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र केंद्र के नियमों में फेरबदल कर इस संबंध में अपना नियम तैयार करना चाहता है। केंद्र ने इस साल मई में बंबई हाई कोर्ट

को बताया था कि वह बच्चा गोद लेने की बाबत नए दिशानिर्देशों को लाने के लिए केंद्रीय दत्तक ग्रहण संसाधन प्राधिकरण (कारा) के समक्ष राज्यों के लिए भी दो महीनों के अंदर मॉडल नियम तैयार करेगा और यह भी कहा कि इस बीच कारा की ओर से जारी 2015 के दिशा निर्देश जारी रहेंगे। इसके बाद केंद्र ने बच्चा गोद लेने के विषय पर अपना नियम तैयार किया और हाई कोर्ट को सूचित किया जिसने इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार से पूछा था कि क्या उसे यह मंजूर है अथवा वह अपना नियम लाएगी। राज्य सरकार ने अपने हलफनामे में कहा कि अब महाराष्ट्र ने इस संबंध में अपना नियम लाने का फैसला किया है और इस प्रक्रिया पर आगे बढ़ते हुए वह दोनों सदनों में प्रस्ताव पेश करेगी। इससे पहले इसी मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देश के बाद कारा दिशा निर्देशों के साथ आया था। मामले की सुनवाई के लिए, 13 जनवरी, 2017 की तारीख तय की गई है।

Jansatta (H), 28 November, 2016, P.2

(CARA/ Adoption Guidelines)

सर्च इंजन लिंग निर्धारण के विज्ञापन हटाएं : सुप्रीम कोर्ट

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो
नई दिल्ली, 16 नवंबर।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने गूगल, याहू और माइक्रोसॉफ्ट जैसे सर्च इंजन से बृधवार को कहा कि वे 36 घंटे के भीतर अपनी साइट से भारत में प्रसव पूर्व लिंग निर्धारण संबंधी विज्ञापनों को हटाएं। अदालत ने केंद्र सरकार को निर्देश दिया कि ऐसे विज्ञापनों की वेबसाइटों की निगरानी के लिए नोडल एजेंसी नियुक्त की जाए। न्यायमूर्ति दीपक मिश्रा और



न्यायमूर्ति अमिताभ राय के पीठ ने कहा कि ये नोडल एजेंसी इन सर्च इंजनों को उनकी वेबसाइट पर ऐसे किसी भी विज्ञापन के बारे में सूचित करेगी और गूगल, माइक्रोसॉफ्ट और याहू की भारतीय शाखाएं ऐसे किसी भी विज्ञापन को 36 घंटे के भीतर हटाएं।

● सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने गूगल, याहू और माइक्रोसॉफ्ट जैसे सर्च इंजनों को 36 घंटे में ऐसे विज्ञापन हटाने के लिए कहा

● केंद्र को निर्देश दिया कि ऐसे विज्ञापनों की वेबसाइटों पर निगरानी के लिए नोडल एजेंसी नियुक्त की जाए

विज्ञापन देगी कि यदि कोई जानकारी मिलती

पीठ ने कहा कि हम केंद्र सरकार को नोडल एजेंसी गठित करने का निर्देश देते हैं। जो टीवी, रेडियो और समाचार पत्रों में किसी व्यक्ति को ऐसी बाकी पेज 8 पर

पेज 1 का बाकी

है जिसमें प्रसव पूर्व लिंग की पहचान की जाती है तो वह इसे नोडल एजेंसी के संज्ञान में लाएगा। एक बार नोडल एजेंसी के संज्ञान में आने पर वह इन सर्च इंजन को सूचित करेगा और वे ऐसी सूचना मिलने के बाद 36 घंटे के भीतर इसे अपनी वेबसाइट से हटाएंगे और नोडल एजेंसी को इसकी सूचना देने के लिए बाध्य होंगे। शीर्ष अदालत इस मामले में अब 17 फरवरी को आगे विचार करेगी।

अदालत ने कहा कि यह अंतरिम व्यवस्था प्रसव पूर्व लिंग निर्धारण से संबंधित विज्ञापनों के मामले पर उसके समक्ष पूरी बहस होने तक जारी रहेगी। इस मामले की सुनवाई के दौरान पीठ ने देश में लिंग अनुपात में हो रही गिरावट पर चिंता व्यक्त की और कहा कि

विज्ञापन को अवरुद्ध करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। अन्य सर्च इंजन की ओर से पेशावकील ने भी कहा कि उन्होंने भी कानून के प्रावधानों पर अमल के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। हालांकि उनका कहना था कि इस विषय पर और अधिक चर्चा की आवश्यकता है।

कानून के तहत प्रतिबंधित नहीं होने के अलावा सूचना की उपलब्धता के बारे में इन सर्च इंजनों की दलीलों पर पीठ ने कहा कि इस मामले पर सुनवाई के दौरान आगे बहस करनी होगी। याचिकाकर्ता साबू मैथ्यू जार्ज के वकील संजय पारिख का कहना था कि अदालत के आदेश के बावजूद इन वेबसाइट पर लिंग निर्धारण से संबंधित विज्ञापन देखे जा सकते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि ये सर्च इंजन वाणिज्यिक पहलु और सूचना की उपलब्धता की

लड़का होगा या लड़की जैसी जानकारी भारत में जरूरी नहीं है। लिंग अनुपात यहाँ गिरता जा रहा है और हम इसे लेकर चिंतित हैं।

जजों ने कहा - इस बारे में हाल ही में हमने आदेश पारित किया था। आप पैसा अर्जित कर रहे हैं या नहीं, इससे हमारा कोई सरोकार नहीं है। गर्भधारण से पहले और प्रसव पूर्व लिंग निर्धारण तकनीक कानून 1994 के अनुसार यदि कोई भी इसे बढ़ावा देता है तो इसे रोकना होगा। अदालत ने कहा कि कानून के तहत जो कुछ भी प्रतिबंधित है, उसे इन वेबसाइट के माध्यम से चलने नहीं दिया जा सकता है। गूगल इंडिया की ओर से वरिष्ठ वकील अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी ने कहा कि उन्होंने शीर्ष अदालत के पहले के आदेश पर अमल किया है और उसने ऐसे किसी भी

स्वतंत्रता का मुद्दा उठा रहे हैं।

सुनवाई के दौरान अदालत ने इस मामले में किए गए उपायों के बारे में केंद्र सरकार से भी जानकारी मांगी। केंद्र की ओर से अतिरिक्त महान्यायवादी पीएस नरसिम्हा ने कहा कि कानून की मंशा प्रसव पूर्व लिंग निर्धारण से संबंधित किसी भी विज्ञापन पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की है और सर्च इंजन को इसे रोकने के लिए अपना ही तरीका खोजना होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इस संबंध में केंद्र पहले ही अदालत में हलफनामा दाखिल कर चुका है। शीर्ष अदालत ने 19 सितंबर को कहा था कि ये सर्च इंजन भारत में प्रसव पूर्व लिंग निर्धारण के बारे में विज्ञापनों पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए बाध्य हैं और अदालत ने उन्हें ऐसे विज्ञापन रोकने के लिए अपनी ही व्यवस्था विकसित करने का निर्देश दिया था।

Jansatta (H), 17November, 2016, P.8

(Gender Biased Sex Selective Elimination/ PCPNDT Act/ Court Orders)

HIV/AIDS bill to be tabled in RS during winter session

Sushmi.Dey@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: In a move to grant stronger protection to the country's HIV community, the government plans to introduce the HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Bill in Rajya Sabha during the ongoing winter session. The bill seeks to end discrimination and ensure equality for people living with HIV.

The bill, which was approved by the Cabinet last month, seeks to bring legal accountability to prohibit discrimination against the HIV community and instead promotes equality while accessing healthcare, acquiring jobs, renting houses or in educational institutions in the public and private sectors. The bill failed to be introduced in the Upper Hou-

INFECTION ALERT

- > There are around 21 lakh people living with HIV in India
- > India recorded **86,000** new HIV cases in 2015
- > In 2015, AIDS related deaths in India stood at **67,600**
- > Currently, around **25.82%** HIV patients are receiving anti-retroviral treatment in India

se on Monday because of protests over the government's demonetisation move.

There are approximately 21 lakh persons estimated to be living with HIV in India and the percentage of patients receiving anti-retroviral therapy treatment currently stands at a

mere 25.82% as against the global percentage of 41%.

The key provisions in the bill include establishment of a formal mechanism to probe complaints against those who discriminate against such people. This will allow individuals as well as families that have faced discrimination to go to court against institutions or persons being unfair. The bill also lists various grounds on which discrimination against HIV-positive people and those living with them is prohibited. For instance, the list includes the denial, termination, discontinuation or unfair treatment with regard to employment, educational establishments, health-care services, residing or renting property, standing for public or private office, and provision of insurance.

The Times of India, 22 November, 2016, P.12

(HIV/ AIDS/ Bills)

महाराष्ट्र में डे-केयर केंद्रों के लिए बनेंगे कड़े कानून

■ राज्य ख्यो, मुंबई

बच्चों को पूरे दिन संभालने वाले डे-केयर केंद्रों (पालना घर) के लिए महाराष्ट्र में कड़े कानून बनेंगे। रविवार को मुख्यमंत्री देवेंद्र फडनवीस ने ये संकेत दिए।

पिछले दिनों नई मुंबई के एक डे-केयर केंद्र का वीडियो टेलीविजन चैनलों एवं सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल हुआ था। इसमें एक आया 10 महीने की बच्ची को बुरी तरह पीटती दिखाई दे रही है। रविवार को उस बच्ची के माता-पिता ने मुख्यमंत्री से मुलाकात कर भुकदमा फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट में चलाने की मांग की। मुख्यमंत्री ने मांग को स्वीकार करते हुए कहा कि पहले ऐसे डे-केयर केंद्र एवं प्ले ग्रुप्स कम थे। अब इनकी संख्या बढ़ी है। इसलिए इन्हें कानून के दायरे में लाने की जरूरत है। राज्य सरकार अपने महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग के साथ जल्द ही इस दिशा में कदम उठाएगी।

डे-केयर केंद्र दिनभर के लिए कामकाजी अभिभावकों के बच्चे संभालते हैं। नई मुंबई के खारघर स्थित पूर्वा डे-केयर में 21 नवंबर को रुचिता सिन्हा अपनी 10 माह की बच्ची को छोड़कर गईं। पहले ही दिन डे-केयर की 30

● पिछले दिनों सामने आया था 10 महीने की बच्ची से बर्बरता का मामला

● फडनवीस ने कहा, पालना घरों की बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुए कानूनी नकेल जरूरी

वपीया आया अफसाना शेख ने बच्ची को बुरी तरह पीटा। शाम को रुचिता को बच्ची के बेहरे पर चोट के निशान दिखाई दिए। इस बारे में पूछने पर केंद्र की मालकिन प्रियंका निकम एवं आया अफसाना ने कोई स्पष्ट जवाब नहीं दिया।

बच्ची को अस्पताल ले जाने पर पता चला कि उसके सिर में गहरी चोट आई है। तब रुचिता ने प्रियंका और अफसाना के विरुद्ध प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराई। डे-केयर केंद्र में लगे सीसीटीवी फुटेज देखने के बाद पुलिस ने दोनों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया। अगले दिन प्रियंका को जमानत मिल गई, जबकि अफसाना को 14 दिन की न्यायिक हिरासत में भेज दिया गया है। रुचिता ने मुख्यमंत्री से प्रियंका की भी जमानत रद्द करने की मांग की है।

Dainik Jagran (H), 28 November, 2016, P.7

(Day Care Centres / Legislations)

Block pages on sex tests, SC directs search engines

Obsession For Male Child Creating Social Imbalance: Court

AmitAnand.Choudhary
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The Supreme Court asked search engines like Google, Yahoo and Microsoft on Wednesday to block all pages that carried advertisements or content relating to prenatal sex determination and asked the government to monitor the sites through a nodal agency. It set a deadline of 36 hours for the search engines to block the pages after being informed by the agency.

Observing that search engines cannot act as a "catalyst" in aggravating the declining sex ratio, the apex court expressed concern over the obsession of people for male child. A bench of Justice Dipak Misra and Justice Amitava Roy said it was creating social imbalance and boys in many areas were not getting married due to lack of girls. It said action must be taken by the government and search engines to ensure that people did not get access to websites which sold sex determination kit and provided information on the issue. The court directed the



Centre to appoint a nodal agency to monitor websites so that such illegal advertisements on sex determination can be detected.

The search engines contended that they were ready to block advertisements despite it being a major source of revenue but it was not possible to block texts.

Senior advocate A M Singhvi, appearing for Google India, said only commercial advertisements were not allowed in line with the Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act and it was difficult to "auto block" all texts and literature on the subject.

"I have to search billions of pages to find out the word prenatal test to block them. The literature on the subject

is needed for the students and researchers and a blanket ban is not feasible. PCPNDT talks about only advertisements and not text," Singhvi said.

Singhvi's stand was also supported by Yahoo's counsel K V Vishwanathan and advocate Anupam Lal Das, appearing for Microsoft, who contended that people's right to receive information could not be trampled upon by blocking all information on sex determination. They contended that even the SC order on the issue would get automatically blocked and would not be accessible to people.

The bench, however, said anything that causes any kind of propagation of prenatal sex determination is not allowed and the law cannot be allowed to be violated in the name of right to receive information. "There can be no doubt that there has to be freedom of access to information, but such freedom cannot violate a law that holds the field," it said.

"Sex ratio in the country is decreasing. We are not concerned whether you are making money. The Act prohibits any

kind of propagation on sex determination test and if your corridor allows such propagation then it has to be stopped," the bench said.

Opposing the search engines' contention, the Centre told the bench that the Act was not confined to just advertisements and that all kinds of communication on the issue of sex determination was not allowed.

The court was hearing a PIL filed by activist Sabu Mathew George who alleged that the search engines had failed to comply with the SC order directing them not to advertise or sponsor any advertisement in violation of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act.

Section 22 of the Act says no person or organization shall issue, publish, distribute, communicate or advertise in any form, including internet, regarding facilities of prenatal determination of sex or sex selection.

The provision makes publication of such advertisements an offence, punishable by up to three years in jail and a fine which may extend to Rs 10,000.

The Times of India, 17 November, 2016, P.13

(Declining Sex Ratio/ Court Orders)

5.5 Schemes/Programme -Miscellaneous issues (Swachh Bharat Mission/ World Toilet Day/ Divyangs/ MGNREGA/Toilet Construction)

Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin wishes you a very happy and swachh

World Toilet Day

19th November, 2016

Let us join hands and work towards creating an Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2019

Hindustan Times, 19 November, 2016, P.11

(Swachh Bharat Mission/ World Toilet Day)

Haryana announces projects for *divyangs*

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
Chandigarh, 25 November

To aid persons with disabilities, the Haryana government would set up a Composite Regional Centre at Faridabad and a manufacturing unit of aids and appliances for physically challenged persons at Navada village in Tigaon.

This was announced by the chief minister Manohar Lal Khattar on Friday while speaking at a social empowerment



camp and free distribution of aids and appliances function organised by Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment at Faridabad.

He urged the corporate sector, non-governmental organisations and other social organisations to come forward to help the physically challenged so as to bring them in the mainstream and enable them to lead a respectable life. Besides, he urged these organisations to participate in the change that is taking place in the country.

Khattar said that there were many examples where the Divyaangs have achieved great feat. He

said that by way of channelising their energies and consciousness, such people could take lead in every field be it sports or any other. He said that four players of the country won medals in the Paralympics held recently including two gold, one silver and one bronze. Haryana's Deepa Malik won a silver medal in these games and the state government has honoured her with a cash reward of Rs 4 crore, he added.

The Statesman, 26 November, 2016, P.6

(Divyangs/ Other Schemes)

Misappropriation of MGNREGA fund alleged in tree plantation scheme

ANN Service

AZARA, Nov 11: Allegations of graft have surfaced over misappropriation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) fund in the implementation of tree plantation scheme at Rani development block in Kamrup district.

Reliable sources said that over Rs 12 lakh was allegedly misappropriated while implementing tree-plantation scheme in as many as five gaon panchayats under Rani development block in the last two-three years. Sources revealed that the tree-plantation scheme

for an amount of Rs 12 lakh was sanctioned in different areas including schools at the Gaon Panchayats of Azara, Dharapur, Garal, Kahikuchi and Mazirgaon under Rani Development block in Kamrup district. The fund was sanctioned to implement tree-plantation scheme in ten primary schools, two high schools, one public pond and on both sides of one PWD road.

It has also been learnt that Mainakhorong ME School, Barbari Primary School, under Azara GP, Pratima Baruah ME School, Dharapur-Majali Primary School under Dharapur GP, Nabaloguri ME School and Kahikuchi

GP, Lower-Mirzapur Primary School and Kendukuchi Primary school, Pub-Mazirgaon Primary School, Agchiya Primary School, Palasbari Anchalik High School under Mazirgaon GP were selected for the tree-plantation scheme. Moreover, both sides of Mazirgaon PWD roads and Mazirgaon-Thakuriapara Public Pond were also selected for the scheme. The sources also revealed that as per the scheme more than 10,000 saplings were to be planted in each school and on road-side and public pond. But practically that was not done in all the gaon panchayats, the sources said.

The local people of have alleged that the presidents and secretaries along with the responsible officials of Rani development block completed the scheme just by planting very few numbers of saplings in the areas. The people have also alleged that major portion of the sanctioned amount was misappropriated. No tree plantation is observed presently in those areas as the tree-planted areas were not properly preserved. The fund meant for tree plantation was not properly utilised, the local people alleged. They have urged the authority concerned to start a high-level probe in this regard.

The Assam Tribune, 12 November, 2016, P.8

(MGNREGA/ Other Schemes)

ARCHANA PHULL

archanaphull252@gmail.com
Shimla, 17 November

"How are you so healthy, Sonu?" "Should I tell you the secret of this? I have a toilet at home. If we use a toilet, it saves us from many diseases. That's how I keep good health," replies Sonu, as he takes his school friends to the toilet constructed at his home... The conversation in a comic at once catches the fancy of children, who can be the real messengers of 'Swachh Bharat Mission'.

Visualising so, the district administration in Sirmour in Himachal Pradesh, which is one of the most backward districts in the country, has done some forward thinking and has reached out to the primary students with the message on cleanliness through cartoon stories. Titled 'Ghar Ghar Shauchalya', the comic is initially being sent to the primary schools around district headquarter Nahan as a part of 'post ODF (Open Defecation Free)' exercise, aiming to



sustain the ODF status by educating the kids.

The hill state of Himachal is the second state after Sikkim to become ODF under Swachh Bharat Mission (rural). In bigger states, Himachal is the first state to be declared ODF last month.

"It is a small attempt.

We want to catch them young for effective results in the long run," Deputy Commissioner, Sirmour, BC Badalia told The Statesman.

Badalia got this idea of comic implemented through the District Rural Development Agency in Sirmour, which brought out 1,000 copies of the

comic recently. There are six stories in the 58-page comic, which focus on the importance of sanitation, hand wash, nail cutting, individual hygiene, garbage and solid waste management and related issues under Swachh Bharat Mission.

The stories were compiled and dialogues were written by different people and the cartoons were created by Jitendra, a Panchayat Secretary in Nageta in Paonta Sahib area in Sirmour. There is a story on Deputy Commissioner, BC Badalia, in the comic, who gave much impetus to the Mission in the district during a special drive in October in the run up to HP getting declared ODF.

In one of the villages, Badalia searched for the poorest of the poor resident and contributed physically in the construction of the toilet through 'shramdaan' for sometime to make it more convincing. He created awareness amongst the villagers that construction of a toilet doesn't cost much and its advantages are much more.

The Statesman, 18 November, 2016, P.7
(Toilet Construction/ Other Schemes)

Acknowledgement

<i>Guidance and Support</i>	:	Shri R.P. Pant Director Dr. P. Krishnamoorthy Additional Director
<i>Project Incharge/s</i>	:	Smt. Vandana Thapar Joint Director Vandana Sharma Assistant Director
<i>Compilation</i>	:	Astha Chandra Project Assistant
<i>Computer Assistance</i>	:	Sandeepa Computer Operator
<i>Assistance in Cutting and Pasting</i>	:	Chander Bhan