

Welfare & Support Services:

9. Construction of Hostel Buildings for Working Women.
10. Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls.
11. Creches/Day-Care Centres for Children of Working/Ailing Mother.
12. Integrated Child Development Services.

Gender Sensitisation and Awareness Generation Programmes

13. Balika Smriddhi Yojana
14. Awareness Generation Programme
15. Education Work for Prevention of Atrocities on Women.

A part from the Scheme being implemented by the Departments of Elementary Education and Secondary Education & Higher Education for elementary and Secondary Education, and following Schemes focus on women:—

1. Mahila Samkhaya Programme
2. Adult Literacy Programme
3. Non-formal Education for Girls

UN Report on Childabuse

3760. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UN report reveals that nearly two million children are being abused globally every year and the largest number for them are from South and South-East Asia:

(b) if so, the state-wise breake-up of the number of children being abused in India during 1997-98 and 1999; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to prevent children from being abused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) The latest Report titled. 'The State of World's Children 2000' released by UNICEF at New Delhi on 13th December, 1999 mentions that there is no way to calculate the exact

number of children whose lives are endangered by their sale and trafficking, by debt bondage, serfdom, forced or compulsory labour, forced or compulsory recruitment into armed conflict, prostitution, pornography or by the production and trafficking of drugs. However, the report titled "The Progress of Nations for the year, 1997," published by UNICEF, states that more than one million children are forced into prostitution every year, the majority in Asia.

(b) the number of children in India against whom crimes like, rape, sale exposure and abandonment etc. have been committed during the years 1997, 1998 and 1999 is 5980, 5788 and 1143 (excluding child rape) as per records maintained by National Crime Records Bureau. The State-wise details is given in Statement-I.

(c) Requisite information is enclosed as statement-II (See below)

STATEMENT-I

| S. No. | States/U. Ts. | Number of Incidence during the years | | |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|
| | | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 365 | 340 | 47 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 29 | 10 | 1 |
| 3. | Assam | 195 | 223 | 19 |
| 4. | Bihar | 368 | 368 | 0 |
| 5. | Goa | 16 | 14 | 5 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 389 | 389 | 164 |
| 7. | Haryana | 184 | 227 | 95 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 70 | 51 | 14 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 6 | 24 | 8 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 124 | 141 | 70 |
| 11. | Kerala | 184 | 191 | 13 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 1243 | 1034 | 160 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 916 | 888 | 213 |
| 14. | Manipur | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 11 | 49 | 1 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 18. | Orissa | 155 | 153 | 8 |
| 19. | Punjab | 89 | 109 | 25 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 201 | 208 | 38 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 116 | 113 | 8 |
| 23. | Tripura | 23 | 16 | 0 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 528 | 536 | 19 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 390 | 303 | 68 |

| S. No. | States/U. Ts. | Number of Incidence during the years | | |
|--------|---------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|
| | | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| 26. | A & N Islands | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 30. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Pondicherry | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 5980 | 5788 | 1143 |

STATEMENT-II

The Government has taken a number of measures both administrative and legal to prevent children from being abused. Some of which are as follows:-

(I) LEGAL:

The following are important specific legislations to protect the children from the clutches of violence and abuse meted out to them:—

(i) Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.

The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 has provisions for protection from cruelty and has elaborate provisions for the care, protection and rehabilitation of neglected and abused children. The Immoral Prevention Act, 1956 (as amended) deals with the punitive as also preventive aspects of prostitution including child prostitution.

(ii) Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

(iii) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

(iv) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1996.

(v) The Factories Act (Amended) 1954.

(vi) The Child Marriage Restraint Act (Amended) 1979.

(vii) The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervisions & Control) Act, 1960.

(viii) Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.

(ix) The Infant Milk Substitute, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production Supply & Offenders) Act, 1992.

- (x) The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation, Prevention and Misuse) Act, 1994.**
- (xi) Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.**
- (2) Indian Penal Code considers the following as serious offences:—**
 - (i) Kidnapping or maiming a child for begging (Section 363-A-IPC).**
 - (ii) Selling or buying of girls for purposes of prostitution (Section 372 and 373 IPC).**
 - (iii) Exposure and Abandonment of children under 12 years by parents or guardians (Section 317 IPC).**
 - (iv) Sexual harassment (Section 509), child prostitution and child rape are also covered.**

(II) POLICIES AND PROVISIONS

- (i) The National Policy for Children's 1974 states that "children shall be protected against neglect, cruelty and exploitation".**
- (ii) The National Decadal Plan of Action for the Girl Child 1991-2000 recognises the rights of the girl child to protection from exploitation, assault and physical abuse.**
- (iii) The National Policy on Education recommends firm exclusion of corporal punishment to children in schools.**

(III) ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

- (i) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has also been implementing a scheme for welfare of street children, which has been reviewed and revised and renamed as An Integrated Programme for Street Children. The basic aim of the programme is to protect a children from all types of abuse, including rape and induction into prostitution etc. which they are exposed to when on the street unprotected.**
- (ii) One of the important initiatives taken under the revised scheme was the establishment of Child Helpline Service in a number of cities. The Child Helpline is a 24 hour free phone service which can be accessed by children in distress by dialing the number 1098 on the telephone. The service is currently available at Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Bangalore and Patna.**

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RAJYA SABHA

- (iii) Government of India has constituted a Central Advisory Committee to suggest measures to be taken for eradicating child prostitution. The Plan of Action prepared by this Committee has been finalised and the Implementation Machinery is being set up.
- (iv) In order to protect children from illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances, a scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for prohibition and drug abuse prevention is also being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Drop-out rate of SC and ST Students

3761. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increase in the drop-out rates of SC/ST students at all stages of education;

(b) if so, the State-wise position at present; and

(c) the details of steps taken to reduce the rate of drop-out at primary state in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir. In fact there has been an overall decrease in drop-out rates of SC and ST students at all stages of school education.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have taken a large number of measures to reduce drop-out rates amongst all students of primary classes including SC/ST students. These include District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), community mobilization, improvement of school infrastructure through annual and five year plans and through Operation Blackboard Scheme, National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meals), various incentive schemes such as free text books, uniforms, scholarships etc., establishing and strengthening of institutions of teacher education, free education etc.

National Commission for Children

3762. SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: