

Child Welfare Programme

2375. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific programmes which focus on "the child and children" formulated or are under implementation since 1st January, 1991;

(b) whether Government propose to involve voluntary agencies in the protection of children;

(c) what steps have been taken to create awareness amongst the public on child abuse;

(d) whether Government are considering any proposals to protect children in areas and population sectors with high risks of AIDS infection; and

(e) if so, the details of measures under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE): (a) Names of child welfare schemes being implemented in various States is given in the statement attached. (See below).

(b) and (c) Under the centrally sponsored scheme for the welfare of children in need of care and Protection, the voluntary organisations are given assistance for the rehabilitation of the orphaned and destitute children. Assistance is also given for

Projects for the Welfare of Child Labour. Raising of Public awareness through the media is encouraged.

(d) and (e) It has been reported that in North-eastern States the children have been found to be drug addicts and may run risk of HIV infection which is prevalent amongst the drug addicts in the North-eastern states. The Government of India in association with the State Governments of North Eastern States have prepared a work plan where adequate emphasis have been given on information, education, communication for creating awareness amongst the drug addicts to the effect that drugs should not be used at all and in case they use drugs then not to share the need- less.

In other places like Maharashtra, Tamilnadu etc. where HIV infection has been reported amongst the prostitutes, the Government of India in association with the State Governments have taken adequate precautions and measures to promote health education thereby creating awareness for safer sex to avoid the perinatal HIV transmission.

The Government of India has also established 29 Zonal Blood Testing Centres in the 4 metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and 37 Zonal Blood Testing Centres in 31 state capitals/larger cities having more than 5 lakhs population. The existing 62 surveillance centres have also been identified as Zonal Blood Testing Centres for screening pooled plasma received from the blood banks.

Statement

The Child Welfare Programme under implementation in various States.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	States where implemented
1	Wheat-Based Nutrition Programme	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
2	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme.	All States.
3	World Bank assisted ICDS-I Project.	Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.
4	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children, and Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency among children.	All States.
5	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA).	All States.
6	Universal Immunization Programme	All States.
7	Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT).	All States.
8	Scheme for the welfare of children in Need of Care and Protection.	All States.
9	Scheme for Prevention and control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment.	All States except Jammu & Kashmir.
10	Scheme for welfare of Prisoners.	All States.

Fee hike by Delhi University

2376. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi University has recently increased the examination fee cent per cent;

(b) whether it is a fact that the students have registered their protest by demonstrations etc. against the fee hike; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) Section 30 of the Delhi University Act, 1922 states that the Ordinances may provide for fees to be charged for admission to examinations of the University. Section 31(1) of the Act empowers the Executive Council to amend the Ordinances at any time.

According to information furnished by the University of Delhi, a Joint Committee of the Academic Council and Executive Council had been constituted sometime back to explore the possibility of generating resources to meet the increasing cost of conducting examinations. On the recommendations of the Joint Committee, the Executive Council of the University in its meeting held on 9-11-91 decided to amend the Schedule to Ordinance X to increase the examination fees by 100 per cent with effect from the annual examinations of 1992.

Some office bearers of the Delhi University Students' Union (DUSU) have protested against the revision of examination fees. University officials have met different groups of students and explained that while the increase in examination fees would result in a negligible financial burden on individual students, it would enable the University to meet the increasing cost of conducting examinations.