

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------|---------------|----------|-------|---|--------|-------|---|
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 37,994 | - | - | 16,785 | 1,416 | - |
| 32. | Telangana | 3,574 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 33. | Tripura | 1,549 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 19,624 | 267 | - | 4,923 | 951 | - |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 1,041 | - | - | 48 | 88 | - |
| 36. | West Bengal | 49,614 | - | - | 6,032 | 89 | - |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 3,06,394 | 7,730 | - | 84,051 | 9,310 | - |

Lack of facilities in Juvenile Correctional Homes of Delhi

*143. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi, the Juvenile Correctional Homes lack the required reform facilities that help delinquent children revert to normal life;

(b) the details of such juvenile delinquent homes in Delhi and how far have they been equipped with the required reform facilities in the matter; and

(c) the action plan of Government to further improve such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility of effective functioning of the Child Care Institutions including homes for children in conflict with law vests with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. As per the information provided by Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi, there are seven homes for children in conflict with law including four Observation Homes (three for boys and one for girls), One Special Home and two Place of Safety (one each for boys and girls). The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that these homes are equipped with the reform facilities such as vocational training, counselling, non-formal education, computer education, health facilities, referral to drug-de addiction centre, legal aid services, sports facilities, referral facilities etc. A Management Committee has also been formed in every Child Care Institution.

(c) The Government of India has recently enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which has come into effect from 15th January, 2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. This Act is to be implemented by State Government/UT Administrations. Under Section 41 of the new Act, registration of institutions including Homes for children in

conflict with law has been made mandatory with penalty in case of non-compliance. Section 53 of the Act provides for several rehabilitation and re-integration services in institutions such as education, vocational training, mental health interventions, counseling, etc. Under Section 8 of the Act, the Juvenile Justice Board is required to conduct at least one inspection visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government. Under Section 54, the State Governments are required to appoint inspection Committees for the State and district for mandatory inspection of all facilities housing children, at least once in three months.

Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme the financial norms were revised with effect from 1st April, 2014. Some of the key features of the revised Scheme are increased maintenance grant for children in homes, from existing ₹ 750 to ₹ 2000 per child per month; enhanced cost of construction from existing provision of ₹ 600 per sq. feet to ₹ 1000 per sq. feet and flexibility in the staffing pattern in service delivery structures, depending on the size and need of the State/UT.

Meeting with Vice-Chancellors over discrimination

*144. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that she had a meeting with the Vice-Chancellors of all Central Universities to discuss ending possible discrimination of socially disadvantaged students; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A meeting with Vice Chancellors of Central Universities was convened on 18th February, 2016. Matters related to promotion of equity in Higher Educational Institutions, strengthening of grievance redressal system, sensitization of University Administrators towards handling issues faced by students of disadvantaged sections, need of counseling of youth, implementation of 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan', adequate representation of women and weaker sections in the statutory bodies and prevention of sexual harassment, were discussed. The Vice Chancellors and Senior Officers of the Central Universities were requested to be more vigilant and put a proper system in place to ensure that the students from these categories are not put to any disadvantage/hardship.