

REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENT AND DESTITUTE CHILD

The care of ~~accident~~^{delinquent} and destitute child is challenging. These children should be handled with utmost care, love, understanding & in gentle way. Depending upon the nature & severity of problem, the child may require different kinds of treatments & rehabilitation measures.

The aim of rehabilitation is to help these children to achieve optimal potential. Parents should be vigilant about the nature of the friends & extra-curricular activities of their child. When there is excessive absenteeism from school or fall in academic grades, the parents should assess the situation & take corrective action.

The child needs compassionate handling and taught about strategies for anger management, peer coping & problem solving skills to tackle interpersonal conflict.

The child should be trained in the art of cooperation, mutual respect & ability to view the intent of others in a true perspective by avoiding any hostility & malice against others. Active participation in competitive individual & group sports (tennis, football, cricket, athletics) is useful to release anger, tension and stress. It diverts the attention of the

child from hostile, violent & unproductive activities.

Private and public agencies should devote their team work through seminars and media. Some guidance offices should be established to inspire the disturbed and maladjusted children. The problems of poverty, unemployment & beggary should be controlled. Provocative channels and serials should be banned by the state. Government should pay extra attention to the slums area, busy market places, gambling centres to prevent the children from pollution. The severely affected children may need de-addiction & care in a foster home.

ADOLESCENT SAFETY PROGRAMME

The government has introduced a number of programmes for the betterment of the young children of country. These are,

* Women & Child Development:

- Balika Samridhi Yojana
- Kishori Shakti Yojana
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme For empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA).

* Human Resource Development

- Adolescence Education Programme
- National Population Education Project (NPEP).

* Youth Affairs & Sports.

- Adolescent Empowerment Scheme.
- National Service Scheme.
- National Programme For Youth and Adolescent Development.

* Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual health Programme.

* Adolescent Health Programme.

- National AIDS Control Programme.
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme.
- National Nutritional Anemia Prophylaxis Programme.

Objectives

The programmes aim at all adolescents, both boys & girls who live in urban and rural areas. All these programmes aim at enabling them to make informed & responsible decisions related to their health & growth as a whole, and they are able to realize their full potential. Other components of the programme aim at providing comprehensive knowledge of sexual & reproductive health issues, anemia, injuries, malnutrition, violence, other diseases, 'along with' information on rapes and other crimes.

NATIONAL NUTRITIONAL ANEMIA PROPHYLAXIS PROGRAM (NNAPP)

National nutritional anemia prophylaxis program is a centrally sponsored scheme started in the year 1970.

→ Objectives

- To assess the baseline prevalence of

Nutritional anemia in mothers and young children through estimation of hemoglobin levels.

- To place anemic mothers & children with low Hb levels on antianemia treatment.
- To start prophylaxis program for mothers with Hb level $>10\text{ g/dl}$ & children with Hb $>8\text{ g/dl}$ and assess their Hb levels periodically.
- Health educate and encourage the mothers to consume the tablets.

→ Beneficiaries

- Children in the age group of 1-5 years.
- Pregnant & nursing mothers.
- Female acceptor of terminal methods of family planning & IUDs.

→ Strategies

- Promoting the regular inclusion and consumption of foods rich in iron.
- Iron & folic acid supplementation to the target group.
- Identifying and treating of severely anemic cases.

→ The recommended daily dosages of iron & folic acid (IFA) tablets:

- Adult women: 60 mg elemental iron + 0.5 mg folic acid.
- Children (1-5 years): 20 mg elemental iron + 0.1 mg folic acid.

This program activities are carried out in subcenters and PHCs by utilizing multipurpose health workers - females & males.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM.

Sexually transmitted disease control is now linked with AIDS Control program activities. This program was launched in the year 1949. The clinics named as 'Suraksha Clinics' provide sexual & reproductive health ~~and~~ services.

→ Objectives

- Standardized training to the medical & paramedical personnel based on the syndromic case management approach.
- Counseling services from trained counselors in Suraksha Clinics.
- Color coded syndromic drug kits and rapid plasma reagin (RPR) test kits

are being centrally procured and supplied to these clinics.

→ Strategies

- Manage Sexually Transmitted Activities through accurate diagnosis, treatment at first encounter, rapid cure with effective drugs, condom promotion, Partner notification, Education/Counseling.
- Create awareness among general population specifically to youth and women on safe sexual behavior.
- Enhance behavioral change in the population.
- To generate awareness to opt for care and support services.
- Conduct adolescence education program in secondary & senior secondary schools.
- Sixteen hours session planned for 9th & 11th standard students.
- Red ribbon club activities include:
 - * To encourage peer to peer message on HIV prevention.
 - * To provide safe space for young people to clarify their doubts on HIV/AIDS.
 - * Promotion of blood donation ~~among~~

NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME

- National AIDS control programme was launched in the year 1987.
- The ministry of Health & Family welfare has set up National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) as a separate wing to implement and closely monitor the components of the programme.

→ Vision

NACO envisions an India where every person living with HIV has access to quality care and is treated with dignity. Effective prevention, care & support for HIV/AIDS is possible in an environment where human rights are respected & where those infected or affected by HIV/AIDS live a life without stigma & discrimination.

→ Objective

The aim of the programme is to prevent further transmission of HIV infection & to minimize the socioeconomic impact resulting from HIV infection.

→ Strategy

- Establishment of Surveillance Centres in the country.

- Identification of high risk groups and their screenings.
- Issuing specific guidelines for the management of detected cases.
- Formulation of guidelines for blood bank, blood product manufacturers, blood donors, & dialysis units.
- IEC activities involving mass media.
- Research for reduction of personal and social impact of the disease.
- Control of sexually transmitted diseases.
- Condom programme.

→ National AIDS prevention & Control Policy

Prevention of New Infections.

1. Saturation of coverage of high risk group through targeted interventions
2. Scaling up interventions among the general population