

4/28/2017 - PKP

1

Agenda No. ---

National Human Rights Commission
Director (A) Unit

Sub: Report of Smt. S. Jalaja, Special Rapporteur on her visit to Union Territory of Diu on 9th and 10th October, 2017.

Smt. S. Jalaja, Special Rapporteur, NHRC visited Union Territory of Diu on 9th and 10th October, 2017 to ascertain status of Human Rights. The visit report of the Special Rapporteur may kindly be seen at **F/A**.

In Diu District the special rapporteur had a meeting with DM, DSP and other senior officials of the district. With a small area and low population, Diu does not have any serious issues to be tackled. However, it was stated that something akin to "Khap Panchayats", locally called 'Samaj' has emerged in Diu society, especially within a particular community wherein some of the dominant members of the community ostracize other members of the community and create considerable tension. Despite notices issued and intervention of the district administration, those who practice it refuse to change their stand. District Administration in its report has pointed out the Maharashtra has recently enacted the Maharashtra Protection of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2016. Diu could also enact the same to empower the local administration to deal with such instances.

'Vatsalya' a Day Care Home for mentally challenged children established in 1998, registered under the Disability Act. 35 children of 0-18 age are enrolled here. They are kept in groups - those with mild illness, moderate, severe and profound. Children were attending to their classes. Some were found making candle moulds with the help of trainers. No support is provided by the UT Govt. No donations are received either. However, assistance was reportedly received from the National Trust for 05 years. Now no assistance is being received from the Trust. A project proposal has been submitted to the UT Govt.

Average **literacy** reported in the district is 83.06%. UT Govt. supplies text books to all students from standard 1 to 8th. Also uniforms, rain coats and sweaters to all girl students. Mid Day Meal scheme for students of classes 1-8 is being implemented. Scholarships are also given to all eligible students. As far as higher education is concerned, college facilities in Diu, though available for girls, have only some fixed subjects in Arts and Commerce. For studies in other subjects they are forced to go to the nearest facility in Gujarat. This facility needs to be provided locally. It was

also pointed out that there is no nursing college in Diu. A Nursing College could be an opening for girls from Diu to find employment. Polytechnics both for boys and girls, especially on the basis of PPP would be very useful.

Diu appears to have adequate **health facilities**. Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Matru Samrudhi Yojana are under implementation benefitting 193 women to the tune of 9,65,000/- credited though PFMS. Sanjivani Swasthya Bima Yojana benefitted 355 new beneficiaries with 3119 renewals. Dikri Development Scheme to improve child sex ratio, reduce maternal mortality, IMR, promote institutional delivery and discourage early marriages has also been taken up.

Special Rapporteur visited PHC Vanakbara. Originally set up as a Rural Health Dispensary under the Portuguese with only one Medical Officer, it was covered to a PHC by constructing additional buildings. All three posts are seen filled up and another MO, 05 staff Nurses, 01 Pharmacists, 01 Lab Technician, 01 X-ray Technician, one MPW under NHM are working on deputation basis. 07 new posts have also been sanctioned. It was stated that a renovation proposal for the PHC is under consideration.

A health insurance scheme called Sanjeevani Suraksha Yojana is under implementation, under which 5950 families have been enrolled. Under the scheme upto Rs. 3 lakhs is provided as assistance to APL / BPL families, part of the insurance premium is met by the Govt. School health Program is conducted by a full medical team in all schools.

No information is available on what assistance is being given to **physically and mentally challenged persons** by the UT Government. NGOs or private agencies like Vatsalya with good track record could be involved in teaching students of this category and training them in vocational skills. Access in all public places should be made disable - friendly. Various provisions of the Disability Act ought to be implemented.

It was stated that due to condition of soil, and lack of other related factors agriculture productivity is very low in Diu. As such, over the years, the traditional agriculture has become an un-economic and un-sustainable activity. The farmers are, therefore, stated to be diverting their agricultural land for industrial / commercial purposes. SC/ST do not hold any land. People of Diu are therefore dependent on Public Distribution System for getting their quota of rice and wheat.

It is learned that the National **Food Security Act**, 2013 is being implemented in Diu since 2015. Under NFSA eligible households are entitled to receive 5 Kg of food grains per person per month at subsidized rates of

3

Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively. The District has 13 fair price shops. All shops have been provided with e-POS machines. End to end computerization of TPDS is stated to have been achieved. On field visits it was confirmed that ration is by and large available to the population.

Diu District has 40 **Anganwadi Centers** and all were reported to be operational. 1075 children of 6 months to 03 years of age are being provided SNP services. 627 children of 03-06 years are also covered, besides 297 pregnant women and 238 lactating mothers. At Vanakbara Jalram Society Anganwadi Center 51 children of 0-03 age group and 29 of 03-06 are stated to be enrolled. 25 pregnant women and lactating mothers are also enrolled. Around 30 children were present in the class room at the time of visit. These appear to be too large number for a single center to handle. The number of children, lactating mothers and pregnant women enrolled need to be physically verified to ensure that no fictitious names are added to the list. If found genuine, bifurcation of the Center could be thought of.

Menu and Calori Charts were on display. ASHA was not present. ASHA ought to verify the status of children suffering malnutrition in villages and AWW ought to reconcile the numbers. Women members are provided packed food. Food quality and variety need to be improved. UT administration ought to devise a strategy whereby communities are involved in better management of AWCs.

According to administration although sincere efforts were made to implement the **MNREGA** scheme, very few persons came in for registration. Considering the number of industrial units in the UT and availability of permanent nature of jobs, response for the scheme was poor. Hence MGNREGA is not being implemented in Diu.

Vanakbara panchayat is the largest panchayat in Diu. The panchayat has a population of 10,000 members. The panchayat is assigned functions of maintenance of roads, street lighting and other routine functions. District Panchayat is in charge of education. Health matters are directly dealt with by the Govt. The Sarpanch also raised the issue of Panchayat members not getting any honorarium. Unemployment is a problem in the panchayat. It was mentioned that population in the panchayat is mixed, with no separate basti for SC community. No atrocities are reported against SCs.

It was reported that Diu Municipal Council got constructed 373 IHHL in the municipal area and has declared the area as ODF as well. It may

however be pointed out that construction of toilets and declaration of an area as ODF are only one part of cleanliness drive. Keeping the Municipalities / Panchayats clean and pollution free, collection and disposal of garbage are often ignored. Involving the community, educating it about the procedures involved and the advantage of having clean and pollution free surroundings are equally important. To make the whole Mission sustainable, women-centric models like Kudumbshree in Kerala could be thought of. This will ensure community participation and provide employment opportunities to women.

Suggestions / observations of the special rapporteur from a human rights point of view are:-

1. **Criminal Justice System** – Focus on crime prevention – providing adequate manpower and material resources to district police, involve community – enlist support of panchayats, women's Groups – vigilance on Human and drug trafficking – enactment of a legislation similar to Maharashtra Protection of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2016 to effectively deal with social boycott by interested groups within communities.
2. **Sex ratio** – Monitor closely panchayat –wise disaggregated data.
3. Literacy & Education – Attain 100 % literacy for both men and women – improve quality of education-provide for innocation-promote sport activities-have full facilities for higher education of women.
4. Health Care – Focus on preventive health-efficient utilization of services of ASHAs-track maternal / children's anemia, stunting / malnutrition / social audit of maternal and children's death.
5. ICDS – Improve food security by improving of soil condition and scientific agriculture production – monitor food security and malnutrition-linkage between FSA and ICDS promote kitchen gardens.
6. Food Security – Improve food security by improving of soil condition and scientific agriculture production-monitor food security and malnutrition –linkage between FSA and ICDS promote kitchen gardens.

7. Swachh Bharat Mission – Focus on all aspects of cleanliness – create awareness-organize women’s Groups.
8. Career Opportunities – Create employment opportunities-start facilities like Nursing education, para medical training services, polytechnics for boys and girls
9. Peoples’ institutions – Good governance entails decentralization and delegation. More items of work, could be transferred to the panchayats, especially relating to health, education and social sector.

The report and recommendations are placed before the Full Commission for consideration and directions please.



(Dr. Ranjit Singh)
Joint Secretary (P&A)

Dated:
File No. 4/28/2017-PRP&P

4/28/2017 - JRRSP

1

NOTE

I visited the Union Territory of Diu on 9th and 10th October, 2017. Enclosed herewith is the report on status of human rights in the UT. I shall be grateful if the same is placed before the Commission early.

Secretary General, NHRC

S. Jalaja,

Special Rapporteur, NHRC

09-11-2017

REPORT ON VISIT TO UNION TERRITORY OF DIU ON 9th AND 10th OCTOBER, 2017

--S. Jalaja, Spl. Rapporteur, NHRC

Profile of the district

With an area of 112 km² the Union Territory of **Daman and Diu** is the smallest federal division of India on the mainland. It comprises two distinct regions Daman and Diu located at a distance of 700 kms, geographically separated by the Gulf of Khambhat. Originally Portuguese Colonies, the territories were amalgamated in India in 1961 through military action. Thereafter, Goa, Daman and Diu were together administered as a single Union Territory (UT) until 1987, when Goa was granted statehood, leaving Daman and Diu as a separate UT.

The economy of Diu is primarily based on fishery and agriculture, but increasing tourism of late is significantly contributing to the economy. As the large area of Diu district is rocky, agricultural production is confined only to about 20 percent of the total geographical area. Fishing forms an important economic activity of this district, with about 40 percent of the population engaged in it. Industrially, Diu is relatively backward.

2. Area and Population

Diu district is an island on the southern portion of Gujarat peninsula with an area of 40 sq.kms. It is joined with Una district of Gujarat state by two bridges over a sea creek.

Details regarding area, population and literacy in Diu district as per Census 2011 are given in Table-1.

Table-1 Area and Population of Diu (2011 Census)

District	Area-sq.km	Population			Literacy (%)		
		T	M	F	T	M	F
Diu	40	52,074	25,642	26,432	83.46	91.21	76.06

According to 2011 Census, community-wise the population of Diu comprised of 93% Hindus, 6.13% Muslims, 0.39% Christians. Although 242 Christians were reported to be residing here as per Census 2011, it was stated that now only a few families are left. Due to a liberal visa policy of Portugal with regard to people from its erstwhile colony, many, especially the young, have reportedly migrated to Portugal and there onwards to London, in search of new pastures.

Administrative Set up

Administrator, common to Diu, Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, is the head of the administration, assisted by District Collector, Diu. Details regarding the administrative set up in Diu provided by the district administration are given in Table-2 below.

Table-2

Distri ct	Taluka/T ehsils	Blocks	Dist rict Pan.	Village Pancha yats	villages	Municipal Councils
Diu	01	01	01	04	04	01

Sex ratio

As per Census 2011, Diu district reported an average sex ratio of 1031, compared to Daman at 534. It is well above the average of 940 for the country as a whole. According to Census 2011 Diu district has a child sex ratio of 929, which is higher than that of Daman at 897 and India at 914.

It is reported that Diu district has no private maternity homes or genetic counseling centers or ultra sound clinics. Only one ultra sound clinic is attached to Diu hospital, which is yet to be registered. IEC activities are stated to have been taken up to create awareness among the public, including distribution of pamphlets and display of hoardings. It is learned that UT Government has taken up Dikri Development Scheme (DDS) inter-alia to improve child sex ratio. Impact of this scheme on Child sex ratio in Diu needs to be assessed.

Field visits

In Diu district I had a meeting with DM, DSP and other senior officials of the district. SP, Diu was away. With a small area and low population, Diu does not have any serious issues to be tackled. However, it was stated that something akin to "Khap Panchayats", locally called 'Samaj' has emerged in Diu society, especially within a particular community wherein some of the dominant members of the community ostracize other members of the community and create considerable tension. Despite notices issued and intervention of the district administration, those who practice it refuse to change their stand. A complainant, Ms. Diwaliben and her family members met me. They wanted the accused to openly declare before the community that she was no longer an out caste. It was stated that the accused in turn wanted her to apologize to them for her 'mistake'. The police have reported that three of the accused had or have criminal cases against them. The underlying cause appears to be that the complainant refused to depose before the court in their favor in a criminal case. Perhaps taking the plea that she is a foreigner now, they have ex-communicated her from their community.

It is seen that the Commission has already called for a report from the district administration in a complaint registered as case No.8/29/2/2016 dated 6-6-2016. A report has already been submitted by Diu administration to the Commission. I have also submitted a note on this subject to the Commission in this regard. District Administration in its report has pointed out the Maharashtra has recently enacted the Maharashtra Protection of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2016. Diu could also enact the same to empower the local administration to deal with such instances. Commission may like to pass appropriate orders in the matter.

Crime profile**Police administration**

The UT police is headed by an IG/DIG common for all three UTs of Diu, Daman and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Diu Police administration is headed by a Superintendent of Police, supported by a SDPO, SHO, Diu PS and other junior officials.

Diu has only one police district and 02 police stations . Only one police station ie. Diu PS is operational at present; the other, the Coastal PS is yet to be commissioned. In Diu against a sanctioned strength of 130, 96 personnel are in position, although shortage police personnel is pointed out as a problem in the district. It was confirmed that both have toilets in police custody.

Crime Profile

As per crime data published by NCRB in 2013, **246** crimes were reported in Daman and Diu. Daman and Diu together have a crime rate of **101.13** compared to the National crime rate of **218.67** in 2013. UT of **Daman and Diu** stands **34th** in all crime records in **2013**. **32nd** in no of Murders, **33rd** in no of Rapes, **31st** in no of Robberies, **33rd** in no of Thefts, **25th** in no of Dacoities, **32nd** in no of kidnappings, **29th** in no of riots. *Cognizable crime rate in Diu -Daman (94.1) in 2015- is reportedly the second lowest in India, after Lakshadweep (62.5).* Category-wise Year-wise details of crimes in Diu are given in table-3 below.

Table-3 Category-wise Year-wise details of crimes in Diu

Category	No. of Crimes regd.		
	2014	2015	2016
Murder	01	01	--
Attempt to Murder	02	01	01
Hurt	02	04	05
Rape	-	01	01
Robbery	-	01	-
Kidnapping&Abduction	-	03	01
Riot	01	-	04
Theft	01	04	04
Dacoity	-	-	-

HBT	-	03	02
Other IPC crimes	07	06	05
Total IPC	31	51	55
IPC+ SLL	322	56	59

(source: District Police, Diu)

The number of crimes reported in Diu is very few when compared to other States/UTs. Keeping in view its geographical area and population, Diu ought to be crime free, especially of the heinous category. It is reported that three cases in 2014 ended in conviction; 06 cases in 2015 and 03 cases in 2016. With very few crimes reported, Diu could endeavor to become a crime-free zone by focusing more on crime prevention. The visibility of the police should be high. Community policing and enlisting support of the Panchayats could help in better detection and prevention of crimes.

Guidelines on Arrest It was reported that the Guidelines on Arrest (Ref.DK Basu Vs the State of West Bengal) have been prominently displayed in Diu P.S. The Guidelines, however, need to be displayed in the local language and in a prominent part of the P.S. There is need to create greater awareness among the ordinary people through IEC.

Death in police custody

No death in custody was reported in the district so far.

Crimes against women

Very few crimes against women were reported in the district. Among the cognizable crimes under IPC no dowry deaths or dowry related cases were reported in Diu district in the last three years. Only one case of cruelty by husband was reported in 2015 and 02 cases in 2016.

Keeping in view of the trends in other parts of the country, the police administration ought to take preventive action, especially through creating awareness among the public. Only one case of Rape each was reported in 2015 and

2016.01 case of molestation was reported in 2014 and 2016. Further, 01 case of kidnapping and Abduction were reported in 2015 and 2016.

As per data made available by District police on missing women in Diu district, 01 case each was reported in 2014 and 2015. In both cases women are reported to be still missing.

It was pointed out by the police administration that a number of steps have been taken up for prevention/ dealing with crimes against women that include

- setting up a desk for dealing with crimes against women.
- Posting and deployment of 06 new women constables
- organizing *Sampark Sabha* for discussing issues relating to crimes against women
- Quick action, including arrests after reporting crimes
- quick investigation and speedy trial
- Ensuring implementation of various directions by courts
- Timely payment of victim compensation

Both general and police administration ought to set up Committees on Sexual Harassment of Women in Work places.

Child rights

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1979 and Child Labor Prevention Act, 1986 are the chief legislations brought out for protection of the rights of the child in India.

According to police administration Diu no crime against children was reported in the district.

It is learned that the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) is established in Diu as well. 04 cases have been received by the Unit. Cases are referred to CJM Diu Court. No observation Home is set up in DIU. Apparently, no Juvenile Justice Board has also been established, perhaps due to the fact that there are few crimes against children reported in Diu.

Child Marriages

As per data furnished by DLHS-3- mean age of marriage reported for girls in Daman & Diu was 20.8 years (Rural-19.6 years ; Urban 22.5 years). No case of child marriage has been reported in the district so far.

Juveniles in conflict with law

Incidence of crimes committed by juveniles too is reported as nil.

Crimes against SC/ST

According to data provided by the police administration no case of atrocity on SC/ST was reported in the district.

Extremist activities

Extremist activities were reported as nil in the district.

Encounter deaths

No case of encounter death was reported in Diu district.

NDPS

No case relating to NDPS was reported. However keeping in view that Diu is a tourist destination, the police needs to be vigilant.

Complaints received from NHRC

It was stated that three complaints received from NHRC are under process.

Complaints against the police

It was stated that no complaints have been received against the police so far.

Grievances of the police personnel

While complaints against the police receive attention of the authorities, it is equally important to attend to the grievances of the police personnel. It was learned that a regular system of complaints management called is in position. *Sampark Sabha* is organized for hearing complaints from the police personnel, relating to their housing/posting etc.

Diu Prison

I visited District Sub Jail, Diu which was established within the Diu Fort by the Portuguese during their rule. Only 02 male and female prisoners are lodged in separate cells at the time of my visit. A detailed report has already been submitted to the Commission on the visit to the jail. The need for having limited sub jail facility in a suitable location, with scope for future expansion has been proposed in the report.

Day Care Home for mentally challenged children

I visited ' Vatsalya' a Day Care Home for mentally challenged children located in the heart of Diu. Established in 1998, it is registered under the Disability Act. It was started at the initiative of Shri Usman Bora, who is the Secretary of the institution. He stated that his own son is mentally challenged and that was the chief motivation for starting this institution. Shri Kishore Kapadia is the Joint Secretary. District Collector Diu is the Chairperson and Dr. S. Kamalia the Vice President.

The building belongs to District Disability Rehabilitation Center, Diu located in 400 sq. meters of land allotted by the UT Government. 35 children of 0-18 age are enrolled here. Only 30 children were present at the time of visit. Students are picked up by the institution daily from their homes. An attendant accompanies them. Their IQ certificates are obtained from the Diu Hospital. Children are kept in groups- those with mild illness (IQ 60+), moderate (IQ 40-60), severe (21-40) and profound (20 and below). Two children were with cerebral palsy and autism. Children were attending to their classes. Some were found making candle moulds with the help of trainers.

The institution is run with the help of 13 staff members. The staff comprises of 3 Attendants, 02 Office Assistants, 02 vocational trainers and 03 teachers besides 02 kitchen attendants and one sweeper. Nearly Rs.1 lakh per month. is spent on the upkeep of the institution, including payment of staff salary of Rs.70,000/-. Total expenditure comes to Rs 12 lakhs/per year. No support is provided by the UT Government. No donations are received either. However, assistance was reportedly received from the National Trust for 05 years. Now no assistance is being received from the Trust. A project proposal has been submitted to the UT Government.

This is one of the better managed Children's Home which I have visited so far.

11. Socio-Economic and cultural Rights

Given below is the data on availability of basic facilities to people in Diu district reported under DLHS-3

Table-5: DLHS-3 District-wise data on basic facilities

District	% of HHs with Basic Facilities available					
	with pucca houses	with drinking water	With electricity	With toilets	With LPG	With BPL cards
	56.2 (R-43.7; U- 76.3)	98.3 (R-97.4; U-99.8)	99.7 (R-99.7; U-100)	83.1 (R-54.4; U 65.4)	NA	56.6

U-Urban :R-Rural

It is reported that Diu has made much progress after the above survey.

Education

As per data published by Daman & Diu Administration 2015-16, the district has 51 government schools, 02 aided (private) schools, and 11 non- aided private schools, besides a Central School and Navodaya Vidyalaya.. It was reported that as of 30-9-2015 **9638** students (4855 boys; 4783 girls) are enrolled in schools. Out of these 347 are SC students (196 boys; 151girls); 79 are ST students (49 boys; 30 girls) and 675 are minority students (378 boys; 297 girls). 388 teachers are teaching in these schools.

As already mentioned, average literacy reported in the district is 83.06 % while male literacy reported was 91.21 and female literacy at 76.05, as per 2011 Census. There were no drop out from schools. UT government supplies text books to all students from standard 1 to 8th, also uniforms, rain coats and sweaters to all girl students. Bicycles are also provided to all students of class 8.

Mid day meal (MDM) scheme for students of classes 1-8 is being implemented. Scholarships are also given to all eligible students. It was claimed by the UT administration that Cook –cum-Helpers in all schools have been trained, CCTV

camera installed in 10 Schools and RO plants have been installed in all schools . Further, the Cook – cum- Helpers were given aprons, hand gloves and caps. Variety in menu has been introduced in kitchens in all schools.

In Diu I visited Government Primary School (GPSNo.1), Bhausarwada. 161 students (67 boys and 94 girls) are enrolled in the school. Majority of students ie. 72% belong to fishing community. 07 students belong to BPL category. It was stated that there were no drop-outs in this school. 06 teachers, including the Head Mistress, were reported to be working in the school on regular basis.

1-8 classes are held here. As stated above free books and uniforms, shoes, rain coats and cardigans are distributed to students. Besides free scholarships are sanctioned to SC/ST and meritorious students. This year's scholarship distribution is stated to be up to date. All children go for higher classes. There is 100% of Aadhar coverage of students.

It was stated that MDM is being implemented in the schools. 05 cooks work for the scheme. A separate kitchen is available for cooking food. Children are provided food as per fixed menu. LPG is available for cooking. Students stated that the food quality was satisfactory.

School Health Program is taken up in the school. Sports activities are also taken up. Facilities for playing chess, badminton and cricket are available. Music and handicrafts are also taught in school. Separate toilets are available for boys and girls. Pipe water supply is available in school. The condition of toilet was satisfactory. It appeared that this is one of the better schools in the district as far as infrastructure and other facilities are concerned. However, there is every need to improve the quality of education as it was noted that the children of higher classes were not able to answer some of the general questions put to them. Teacher's training is very important.

As far as higher education is concerned, I was told that there is reservation for girls in Gujarat colleges, though seats are stated to be less for engineering stream. College facilities in Diu, though available for girls, have only some fixed subjects in Arts and Commerce. This was stated by the Sarpanch of Vanakbara Panchayat during my interactions with him. Further, for studies in other subjects they are forced to go to the nearest facility in Gujarat. This facility therefore needs to be provided locally. It was also pointed out that there is no nursing college in Diu. A Nursing college could be an opening for girls from Diu to find employment. Poly

technics both for boys and girls, especially on the basis of PPP would be very useful.

Healthcare Diu appears to have adequate health facilities having a 40 bedded Government hospital, a 30 bedded CHC, and 06 bedded PHC. It also has 06 Sub Centers, 03 AYUSH Units, 03 Dental units, 01 ICTC and 01 RTI/STI Clinic, with a total bed strength of 96. The Diu Hospital has all modern facilities, except perhaps MRI. AYUSH OPD is run with the help of visiting doctors. Total Medical staff in Diu comprises of 21 medical officers and specialists, 71 Staff Nurses, 08 Health workers (F), 04 Health workers (M) and 03 Ward Sisters. However, it was reported that against 43 posts of medical officers and health staff, 25 posts are vacant in Diu hospital. But 14 are engaged on contract basis.

Diu also has a CHC at Ghoghla. It also has a multi-speciality OPD and other services. Against 88 posts sanctioned 55 are filled up and 23 posts are vacant. 10 staff are engaged on contractual basis. The only sub center in Diu has apart from OPD facilities, MCH and family planning services. It also has lab testing facilities.

The key Health indicators relating to Diu are given below.

Table-6 Health Indicators (source: (Source: Diu Govt.)

Indicator	Diu	Damen & Diu	India
Infant Mortality Rate	9.80 (HMIS)	18	39
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	NA	NA	167 (2011-13)
Total Fertility Rate ((NFHS-4)	-	1.7	2.3

Diu had already achieved better health indicators than many States/UTs, under NRHM. Institutional delivery in Diu was reported as 99.52% which is a very good achievement. It may however be noted that child and maternal deaths are still taking place here. According to district administration 08 cases of infant deaths were reported in Diu in 2015-6; 07 in 2016-17 and 01 in 2017-18 up to now. 01 maternal death each was reported in 2015-16 and 2016-17. One maternal death was also reported in April 2017-18 from Veraval (Gujarat) who apparently had her

ANC in Diu. *These deaths ought to be audited and reasons ascertained. Preventive action, thereafter, needs to be taken.*

Data published under NFHS-4 in 2015-16 show that 73.8% of the children who are 6-59 months old in Daman And Diu were anemic. Anemia in women of all age groups reported was 58.9%. Children under five who were stunted form 23.4% of the population; children under 5 wasted were 24.1%; severely wasted form 11.9% and children below 5 who were under weight are 26.7% of the population. Of course these data relate to Daman and Diu together. Figures for Diu alone could be much less. present status needs to be verified. Since 08 ASHAs are already functional in Diu they could give a more realistic picture of health indicators concerning women and children.

As far as Family Welfare Program is concerned 334 cases, including 60 sterilizations, were reported in 2016-17 and 334 with 18 sterilizations in 2017-18.

Only 16 patients are under treatment and only 06 new cases detected under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program (RNTCP); under Filarial Control Program although 8962 samples were collected no case was detected. No case was detected under the National Leprosy Eradication program. As far as Malaria is concerned only 2-4 cases were reported this year. 46 HIV/AIDS cases were detected so far. 347 children were stated to have been immunized this year from April to September.

Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Matru Samrudhi Yojana (MSY) are under implementation benefitting 193 women to the tune of 965000/- credited through PFMS. Sanjivani Swasthya Bima Yojana benefitted 355 new beneficiaries with 3119 renewals. Dikri Development Scheme (DDS) to improve child sex ratio, reduce maternal mortality, IMR, promote institutional delivery and discourage early marriages has also been taken up. An amount of Rs. 98,1000/- credited through PFMS to 109 beneficiaries. AYUSH Services are provided by visiting doctors, with no financial human resources for support.

I visited PHC, Vanakbara. Originally set up as a Rural Health Dispensary under the Portuguese with only one Medical Officer, it was converted to a PHC by constructing additional buildings. All three posts, including that of a Medical Officer, Pharmacists, MTS are seen filled up. It is learned that another MO, 05 Staff Nurses, 01 Pharmacist, 01 Lab Technician, 01 X-ray Technician, one MPW

under NHM are working on deputation basis. 07 new posts have also been sanctioned. No specialist visits the PHC. As regards AYUSH Homeopathy and Ayurveda OPDS are conducted by visiting doctors. One Dental Unit with modern equipment is seen set up. Visiting Dentists attend to it. Other specialists, including a pediatrician, visit the PHC on fixed days.

OPD attendance reported was between 175-200 per day. As far as indoor facility is concerned 06 beds were available in the PHC. Male wards had no patients. Emergency services are available all 24 hours.

The PHC conducts normal deliveries. Complicated cases are referred to higher facilities. A separate labor room and maternity ward are available. Female ward is planned to be renovated soon. Institutional delivery was stated to be around 90%; 09-10 deliveries take place daily. Last year 20 women who had deliveries in the PHC were assisted under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) through DBT 02 Gynecologists visit the PHC twice a week. A Radiologist and Anesthetist also visit the PHC from Diu Hospital. 08 ASHAs are engaged under the PHC.

Family planning services are also offered by the PHC. Being a new PHC, Rogi Kalyan Samiti is yet to be set up.

A modern lab is seen set up in the PHC manned by a regular Technician. Other hospitals in Diu also have lab facilities. The lab has a semi automatic analyzer and Blood Cell Counter each. Different tests are done free of charge. X-ray unit is available. A 24 hour *108 Dial Free Medical Ambulance Service free for all citizens* is available.

As far as Disease Control Programs are concerned, 02 cases of Malaria are reported. 05 old HIV cases are reported. Counseling facility is available for HIV/AIDs. Financial assistance is offered by DIU Government to patients living with HIV/AIDs. Treatment is going on in 05 cases of TB . No case of Leprosy is reported. No outbreak of epidemic is reported.

A health insurance scheme called Sanjeevani Suraksha Yojana is under implementation, under which 5950 families have been enrolled. Under the scheme up to Rs.3 lakhs is provided as assistance to APL/BPL families, part of the insurance premium is met by the Government. School Health Program is conducted by a full medical team in all schools .

It was stated that a renovation proposal for the PHC is under consideration.

Disability

As per data published by the UT Administration of Daman and Diu 2015-16, out of a population of 22658 in rural areas in Diu, 309 persons are suffering from various forms of physical disability, 55 persons from mental retardation, 15 persons have mental illnesses, 13 having other forms of disabilities and 17 with multiple disability. No information is available on what assistance is being given to physically and mentally challenged persons by the UT Government. NGOs or private agencies like Vatsalya with good track record (even Gujarat based) could be involved in teaching students of this category and training them in vocational skills. Access in all public places should be made disable- friendly. Various provisions of the Disability Act ought to be implemented.

Food Security

Statistics 2015-16 published by the UT Government show that out of a total geographical area of 3667 ha, area under cultivation is only 705 ha. It was stated that due to condition of soil, and lack of other related factors agriculture productivity is very low in Diu. While In Daman, farmers are cultivating mainly paddy, in Diu, *bajara* is sown as the chief crop in the *kharif* season.

As per UT Government data only 273 ha are irrigated. 586 Ha are left fallow. There are only two land holdings above 10 ha in the district. Out of 1338 land holdings 1209 are marginal holdings below 01 ha. As such, over the years, the traditional agriculture has become an un- economic and un- sustainable activity. The farmers are, therefore, stated to be diverting their agricultural land for industrial/ commercial purposes. SC /ST do not hold any land. People of Diu are therefore dependent on Public Distribution System for getting their quota of rice and wheat.

It is learned that the National Food Security Act, 2013 is being implemented in Diu since 2015. Under NFSA eligible households are entitled to receive 5 kg of food grains per person per month at subsidized rates of Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively. 33659 beneficiaries are reported of which 33295 belong to Priority Households (PHH) and 364 under *Antyodaya*. It was mentioned that 99.94% *Aadhar* seeding has been achieved. A budget allocation of Rs 01 crore was made for 2016-17

The district has 13 fair price shops. All shops have been provided with e-POS machines. End to end computerization of TPDS is stated to have been achieved. As per report of district administration Rs 39.45 crores were sanctioned for 2015-16 as allocation and the entire fund was reportedly utilized. It is reported that to weed out possession of ration cards by non-entitled persons a house to house survey was conducted. 4428 were issued notices for cancellation of ration cards. On field visits it was confirmed that ration is by and large available to the population.

ICDS

As per Census 2011 the population of children of age 0-6 years in Diu district is reported was 6476 (3357 boys and 3119 girls) which is roughly 12% of the total population. Diu district has 40 Anganwadi Centers and all were reported to be operational. 1075 children of 6 months to 03 years of age are being provided SNP services. 627 children of 03-06 years are also covered, besides 297 pregnant women and 238 lactating mothers.

It was reported that in Diu as per WHO norms out of 1702 children covered under ICDS, 1708 are stated to be normal; 232 are moderately under weight. No child of severely underweight category has been identified.

In Diu district I visited Vanakbara Jalram Society Anganwadi Center. The building is around 05 years old but was in good condition. All children belonged to families of fishing community (OBC category).

51 children of 0-03 age group and 29 of 03-06 are stated to be enrolled here. 25 pregnant women and lactating mothers are also enrolled. Around 30 children were present in the class room during my visit. ***These appear to be too large a number for a single center to handle.*** The number of children, lactating mothers and pregnant women enrolled need to be physically verified to ensure that no fictitious names are added to the list. If found genuine, bifurcation of the Center could be thought of. At the time of visit children were singing to the tune of a song over a TV set installed in the main hall.

Menu and Calorie Charts were on display. No severe malnutrition was reported. Extra nutrition is stated to be provided to these children. ASHA was not present. ASHA ought to verify the status of children suffering malnutrition in villages and AWW ought to reconcile the numbers.

Women members are provided packed food. On the day of visit *Moog (green gram) soup and boiled Mung were being served*. It is not clear how the same stuff is given to children twice. Food quality and variety need to be improved. Pregnant women are provided dry ration; this in many ways deprives them of a visit to the Anganwadi center, meeting with other women and participating in discussions etc.

Vaccination is stated to be 100% but the data needs to be confirmed. Health cards are maintained. A medical team is said to visit the Center on Mamta Divas.

A kitchen is attached to the main room. It had a window for ventilation. LPG connection is available. A separate store room is available. Pipe water supply is available. RO system is installed. Power supply is available all 24 hours. One toilet is available inside the building and another outside. Attention needs to be paid to the cleanliness of the toilets.

It was mentioned that Sevikas are paid Rs 4000/-month It was mentioned that a *hartal* of Anganwadi workers was going on in Diu. Their demand was to increase the honorarium from Rs 4000/-paid at present.

No community participation is noted, as in Gujarat . It was stated that no donation /sponsorship was received from the public. UT administration ought to devise a strategy whereby communities are involved in better management of AWCs.

MNREGA

As per BPL Survey in 2002, only 141 families (134 general and 07 SC; ST nil) were identified as BPL families by DRDA Daman. According to administration although sincere efforts were made to implement the scheme, very few persons came in for registration under MGNREGA. Considering the number of industrial units in the UT and availability of permanent nature of jobs , response for the scheme was poor. Hence MGNREGA is not being implemented in DIU.

Vanakbara Panchayat

Vanakbara panchayat is the largest panchayat in Diu. Shri Veerji Laxman is the Sarpanch of the village. He was elected around 2 years ago. He is educated and has a BA degree. Apart from him the panchayat has 14 members of which 03 are District Panchayat members. Services of 7 staff members including a LDC, Data Entry Operator and Engineer are available to the panchayat.

The panchayat has a population of 10000 members. 58 persons belong to SC community. 95% of the population is engaged in fishing. Many in the new generation are doctors and engineers. Agriculture productivity is reported to be low. Only brinjals are cultivated.

70-80% of male and 85-89% females in the panchayat are stated to be literate. Medical and educational facilities are available. The panchayat has a primary school with 70-80 children. It was however pointed out that there was shortage of class rooms and furniture in the local High School for girls.

While discussing social issues it was stated that no child marriage was reported. Girls get married at the age of 18 and boys 21. *Civil registration of marriages take place in camps where girls get married in groups.* This is indeed a good system. It is stated that no PNDT case was reported. Drinking alcohol within limits is permitted in the community. No drug trafficking or consumption is prevalent.

The Panchayat budget has 23 heads. Non- plan head is merged with Plan head. Tax collection is around Rs.20 lakhs per annum. Building tax is transferred to Town Planning. Only Rs 1 crore is available for works; rest goes as salary. 29 works are taken up. It was mentioned that the panchayat gets a grant of Rs.1.2 crores. The Sarpanch stressed the need for transferring amount earmarked for agriculture to fisheries head in the budget as agriculture is only a minor activity in the panchayat.

The panchayat is assigned functions of maintenance of roads, street lighting and other routine functions. District Panchayat is in charge of education. Health matters are directly dealt with by the Government. ICDS is under district administration. The Sarpanch also raised the issue of Panchayat members not getting any honorarium.

Pipe water supply is available in the panchayat. 24 hour power supply is also available.

Unemployment is a problem in the panchayat. Some of the youth go to London. As far as employment opportunities in Diu are concerned, a complaint was made by the Sarpanch that vacancies of constables are filled by those from Gujarat. No consideration was given to those who were on daily wages against the posts and no marks were assigned for their qualification. Movement in fishing contracts also are also given to those from Gujarat.

It was mentioned that population in the panchayat is mixed, with no separate *basti* for SC community. No atrocities are reported against SCs.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

As per Census 2011 Scheduled Castes form 4.01% of the population (Total-1862 ; male-927 Female-935). The different categories of Scheduled Castes reported in Diu are Mahyavanshi, Bhangi, Chambhar,, Mahar and Mang. Out of the five SCs, Mahyavanshi and Bhangi together constitute 92 per cent of the SC population of the UT. Scheduled Tribes constitute only 0.24% of the population. Number of ST reported in Diu is only 123 (Male 69 and Female-54).Dubla, Dhodia, Varli, Nayaka and Siddi are the main tribes found here.

Welfare schemes include provision for Pre- SSC Scholarships/ Post- Metric Scholarships/ cash incentives for meritorious SC/ST students, scholarships for technical and professional courses / uniforms to students, bicycles to girl students, food bill assistance.

Minorities

As mentioned Muslims (6.31%) and Christians (0.39%) are the two important minority communities living in Diu. Welfare schemes for minorities include provision for Pre- SSC Scholarships/ Post- Metric Scholarships/ cash incentives for meritorious students. No violence against any of the members of the two communities has been reported.

Social security

According to Daman and Diu Administration, Social Security Pension Schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana & Atal Pension Yojana were launched on 9th May 2015 under which more than 5138 beneficiaries are covered. Rs 1000 per month pension is being paid to old age people, widows and the disabled having income Rs up to 1 lakh per annum. All benefits re transferred through NEFT to the account of beneficiaries. It has taken up implementation of Sanjivane Swasth Bima Yojana, with coverage of Rs 2,00,000/- to the family having income up to 1 lakh per annum – insurance premium of Rs. 603 paid by UT Administration. The family of girl student are also covered under the scheme . Others in the family can also be covered under the scheme by paying premium amount of Rs 603/-

Forests There is no natural forest cover in Diu. The areas earmarked as forests are manmade-sandy soil planted with trees. It was reported that an area of 516.70 ha are proposed as reserve forests. Diu also has an area of 218.568 ha known as Fudam Bird Sanctuary. The land is basically a creek with marshy banks covered with mangrove vegetation

Child Labor/Bonded labor

It was stated that no incidence of bonded or child labor was reported the district.

Swachh Bharat Mission

In the rural areas of Diu 429 IHHLs were constructed under the Mission. All village panchayats in Diu ie. Vanakbara, Saudwadi, Buchawada and Zolawadi) have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). It was also reported that Diu Municipal Council got constructed 373 IHHL in the municipal area and has declared the area as ODF as well.

It may however be pointed out that construction of toilets and declaration of an area as ODF are only one part of cleanliness drive. Keeping the Municipalities/Panchayats clean and pollution free, collection and disposal of garbage are often ignored. Involving the community, educating it about the procedures involved and the advantage of having clean and pollution free surroundings are equally important. To make the whole Mission sustainable, women-centric models like Kudumbshree in Kerala could be thought of. This will ensure community participation and provide employment opportunities to women.

Manual scavenging

Manual scavenging is reported as nil in this district.

Farmer's suicide

No case of farmer's suicide was reported in this district so far.

Delivery of services

According to UT administration several measures have been introduced for efficient delivery of services to people, and simplification of government procedures, which include implementation of the National Food Security Act 2013, Samay Sudhini Seva for time bound delivery of 125 public services,

proposal for online e-Services for 150 Services, electronic fund transfer in all beneficiary oriented schemes, third party monitoring of all works above Rs. 1.00 crore. e-Tender for all Works / Procurement above Rs. 5.00 Lakh, interview free recruitments, replacement of attested documents by self - attestation, replacement of Affidavit by Self - certified undertaking and rebate on registration fee for women on property registration.

Although routine complaint management exists in the system it is necessary to have Panchayat- wise camps organized so that administration could reach out to people, create awareness about social problems, provide information on government schemes and most important-listen to complaints from the public directly.

Observations and Suggestions

Diu with a small geographical area and limited population is one of those places which do not face any serious issues that confront rest of the country. All villages are connected by all-weather roads and are electrified. Over 80% population is literate. Better health care facilities are available to the population. Life is generally peaceful for inhabitants of this island. However a few suggestions are given below for improving the system from a human rights point of view.

1.Criminal Justice system

Focus on crime prevention- Providing adequate manpower and material resources to district police, involve community -enlist support of panchayats, women's Groups- vigilance on Human and drug trafficking- *enactment of a legislation similar to Maharashtra Protection of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, prohibition and Redressal) Act of 2016 to effectively deal with social boycott by interested groups within communities.*

2. Sex ratio

Monitor closely panchayat-wise disaggregated data.

3. Literacy & Education

Attain 100% literacy for both men and women- improve quality of education- provide for innovation-promote sport activities- have full facilities for higher education of women

4. Health care

Focus on preventive health-efficient utilization of services of ASHAs- track maternal/children's anemia, stunting/ malnutrition/ -social audit of maternal and children's death-

5. ICDS

Improve quality and variety of food- to assess need for more centers-involve community- improve quality of teaching

6. Food Security

Improve food security by improving of soil condition and scientific agriculture production- monitor food security and malnutrition-linkage between FSA and ICDS- promote kitchen gardens.

7. Swachh Bharat Mission

Focus on all aspects of cleanliness -create awareness-Organize women's Groups

8. Career opportunities

Create employment opportunities- Start facilities like Nursing education, Para medical training services, polytechnics for boys and girls,

9. Peoples' institutions

Good governance entails decentralization and delegation. More items of work, could be transferred to the panchayats, especially relating to health, education and social sector.
