



Annual Report 2014-15



Towards a New Dawn

Ministry of Women and Child Development
Government of India



Empowering
Women
India



BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO

Joint Initiative of Min. of Women & Child Development,
Min. of Health & FW, Min. of HRD





ANNUAL REPORT

2014-15



Towards a New Dawn

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Government of India

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1



Introduction



Towards a New Dawn

Introduction

1.1 The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, came into existence as a separate Ministry with effect from 30th January, 2006. It has the nodal responsibility to advance the rights and concerns of women and children who together constitute 67.7% of the country's population, as per 2011 Census. The Ministry was constituted with the prime intention of addressing gaps in State action for women and children and for promoting inter-Ministerial and inter-sectoral convergence to create gender equitable and child-centred legislation, policies and programmes. The functions of the Ministry include promoting the survival, protection, development and participation of women and children in a holistic manner.

The Ministry has the following Vision and Mission:

Vision

1.2 Empowered women living with dignity and contributing as equal partners in development in an environment free from violence and discrimination. And, well-nurtured children with full opportunities for growth and development in a safe and protective environment.

Mission - Women

1.3 Promoting social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes, mainstreaming gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them to realise their human rights and develop to their full potential.

Mission - Children

1.4 Ensuring development, care and protection of children through cross-cutting policies and programmes, spreading awareness about their rights and facilitating access to learning, nutrition, institutional and legislative support for enabling them to grow and develop to their full potential.

Constitutional and Legal Provisions

1.5 The concern of the makers of our Constitution for equality to women on the one side and for assuring the rights of children, promoting their well being and ensuring a better future for them on the other, are enshrined in constitutional provisions which are listed at **Annexure - I**. For furthering the interests of the women and the children of the country, the Government has also enacted a number of laws which are listed at **Annexure - II**.

Subjects allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development

1.6 The subjects allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development are listed at **Annexure - III**.

1.7 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been preparing its policies and programmes in accordance with the priorities outlined in the Five Year and Annual Plans for inclusive growth and development of women and children.

1.8 The Ministry has evolved policies, plans of action, legislations, programmes and schemes for advancement of women and children and has been implementing them with the support of State Governments/UTs, Government and Non-Government Organisations for achieving its mandate.

Organisational Structure of the Ministry

1.9 The Ministry of Women and Child Development is headed by Minister, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, who took charge of the Ministry as a Cabinet Minister after the formation of 16th Lok Sabha. Shri Vinay Sheel Oberoi took charge of the Secretary of the Ministry with effect from 22nd July, 2014, succeeding Shri Shankar Agarwal. He is assisted by two Additional Secretaries, a Senior Economic Adviser, a Financial Adviser, four Joint Secretaries, an Economic Adviser and a Statistical Adviser. The posts of one Additional Secretary, Senior Economic Adviser and One Joint Secretary are lying vacant at present (as on 31.12.2014). Organizational chart of the Ministry is at **Annexure – IV**.

Organisations under the aegis of the Ministry

1.10 The Ministry has four (4) autonomous organizations viz. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), and Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) working under its aegis, besides two (2)

Statutory Commissions namely, National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). NIPCCD, RMK and CARA are societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. CSWB is a charitable company registered under section 25 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956. These organizations are funded by the Government of India and they assist the Ministry in its functions including implementation of programmes/schemes. The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) is an attached office of the Ministry.

1.11 The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a national apex statutory body set up in 1992 for protecting and safeguarding the rights of women. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up on 5th March, 2007 as envisaged in the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

Achievements of the Ministry during 2014-15

1.12 The Policy initiatives and Plan interventions for the development, welfare and protection of women and children and other major achievements of the Ministry during 2014-15 are discussed in the succeeding chapters.



2



Women Empowerment & Protection



Towards a New Dawn

Women Empowerment & Protection

2.1 Gender equality is guaranteed under the Constitution of India which not only prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex but goes beyond that and permits positive discrimination in favour of women. Further, our country is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) under which we have an obligation to work towards ensuring gender equality. Several constitutional provisions reiterate India's commitment towards the socio-economic development of women and uphold their right of participation in political and decision making processes. As per Census 2011, the population of India is 1,210.19 million comprising 586.47 million (i.e. about 48%) females. India has taken several measures to secure gender parity in all walks of social, economic and political life.

I. Planning Process And Women Empowerment

2.2 To realize the above constitutional goal, the focus of our planning process has evolved from a purely welfare oriented approach to recognizing women's centrality in the developmental framework, to empowerment module and now to recognising women as agents of change. While in the Sixth and Seventh Five year Plans, the emphasis was primarily on health, education and employment of women, a marked shift could be seen in the approach of Eighth Plan where 'empowerment' of women was recognized and accepted as a distinct strategy. This was further taken forward in the Ninth plan with the

introduction of the concept of Women's Component Plan whereby identified ministries were required to indicate the flow of funds to the women's programmes and schemes. The Ninth Plan approach was to access women living in poverty and to guide them to help themselves thorough initiative like Self-Help Groups (SHG). In the Tenth Plan, for the first time, monitorable targets were set for a few key indicators of human development, which include reduction in gender gaps in literacy, wage rates and reduction in maternal mortality rate.

2.3 The Twelfth Plan has identified the key elements for gender equity to be addressed in the next five years as economic empowerment, social and physical infrastructure, enabling legislations, women's participation in governance, inclusiveness of all categories of vulnerable women, engendering national policies/programmes and mainstreaming gender through gender budgeting.

II. National Policy For Empowerment of Women

2.4 The National Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2001 (NPEW) was formulated as the blueprint for the future, with the express goal of addressing women's felt needs and bringing about their advancement, development and empowerment.

Highlights of National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001

- The advancement, development and empowerment of women in all spheres of life;

- Introduction of more responsive judicial legal systems that is sensitive to women's needs;
- Ensuring women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making;
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in development process;
- Strengthening and formation of relevant institutional mechanism;
- Partnership with community based organizations; and
- Implementation of international obligations, commitments and cooperation at the international, regional and sub-regional level.

2.5 The NPEW was envisaged as a comprehensive framework which is progressive and forward looking in nature. The policies/programmes of the Government are already directed towards achieving inclusive growth with special focus on women in line with the objective of the National Policy for Empowerment of Women.

High Level Committee on the Status of Women

2.6 A High Level Committee on the Status of Women has been re-constituted by Government of India vide notification dated 24th May, 2013 to undertake comprehensive study to understand the status of women since 1989 as well as to evolve appropriate policy interventions based on a contemporary assessment of women's need. The Committee is in the midst of finalizing its report. The Committee is to present its report within two years of its re-constitution.

III. Legislative Interventions

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013

2.7 The constitutional guarantee of gender equality includes protection from sexual harassment and the right to work with dignity. With more and more women joining the workforce, both in organised and un-organised sectors, ensuring an enabling working environment through legislation is imperative. Besides, women in educational and medical institutions and women who may enter a workplace in various capacities such as clients and customers are also vulnerable and need protection from sexual harassment at the workplace.

2.8 The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 seeks to provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace. The Act came into force on 9th December, 2013. The Rules under this Act have been notified as well. The Act seeks to cover all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized.

2.9 Section 4 and Section 6 of the Act provide for a redressal mechanism in the form of Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) and Local Complaints Committee (LCC). All workplaces employing 10 or more workers are mandated under the Act to constitute an ICC. Complaints from workplaces employing less than 10 workers or when the complaint is against the employer will be looked into by the LCC. A District Officer notified under the Act will constitute the LCC at the district level.

2.10 The Act mandates that the Committee shall complete the inquiry within a time period of ninety days. On completion of the inquiry, the report will be sent to the employer or the District Officer, as the case may be and they are mandated to take action on the report within 60 days.

2.11 Section 19 of the Act casts a responsibility on every employer to create an environment which is free from sexual harassment. Under this Act, employers are required to organize workshops and awareness programmes at regular intervals for

sensitizing the employees about the provision of this legislation and display notices regarding the constitution of Internal Committee, penal consequences of sexual harassment etc.

2.12 All Internal Complaints Committees are required to submit Annual reports to the employer who in turn will submit it to the District Officer. All Local Complaints Committees shall submit their annual report to the District Officer. The District Officers will submit the report annually to the State Governments.

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

2.13 Recognizing the need to address the social evil of dowry, the Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in 1961. The Act defines "dowry" and penalizes the giving, taking or abetting the giving and taking of dowry with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years, and with the fine which shall not be less than fifteen thousand rupees. It also lays down a built-in implementation mechanism in the form of Dowry Prohibition Officers to ensure effective and efficacious enforcement of the law.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

2.14 Violence against women takes various forms, including physical, economic, social, and psychological. The PWDVA which came into force on 26th October, 2006 to provide immediate support to women victim of domestic violence in the form of shelter, medical facility and reliefs in the nature of protection, residence, compensation, maintenance orders as well as orders for temporary custody of children. It entitles victim to support services like shelter, medical relief, legal assistance and counselling. The law also widens the meaning of the word 'aggrieved woman' by including women who face domestic violence in relationships other than matrimonial relationships like daughters, mothers, sisters and those involved in marriage

like relationships and providing a woman's right to reside in the shared household.

The Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986

2.15 The Act was enacted with the specific objective of prohibiting indecent representation of women in advertisement, publication, writing and painting or in any other manner and references that are derogatory to the dignity of women. Contravention of relevant provisions of the Act is punishable with imprisonment, of either description, for a term which may extend upto two years and with fine which may extend to Two thousand rupees on first conviction and in the event of a second or subsequent conviction imprisonment for a term not less than six months, but may extend upto five years and with fine not less than ten thousand rupees, which may extend upto one lakh rupees.

National Commission for Women

2.16 The National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted in 1992 as an apex statutory body at the National level under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of women. It has a wide mandate covering almost all aspects of women's development. The Commission investigates and examines the legal safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws and recommends to Government measures for their effective implementation. The Commission is also authorized to review the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such laws; look into complaints and take suo-moto notice of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, etc. and take up the issues with appropriate authorities. The Commission is also empowered to participate and advise Government in the planning process for socio-economic development of women.

(More details and activities undertaken during the year are given in a separate chapter 10 on 'National Commission for Women')

IV. SCHEMES FOR WOMEN

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA

2.17 A comprehensive scheme for the holistic development of adolescent girls called 'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – Sabla' is being implemented in 205 selected districts across the country, using the ICDS platform. Sabla aims at an all-round development of adolescent girls (AGs) of 11-18 years by making them self-reliant by facilitating access to learning, health and nutrition through various interventions such as health, education, vocational training etc.

2.18 The scheme Sabla is a centrally sponsored scheme and is being implemented through the State Governments/UTs with 100 percent financial assistance from the Central Government for all inputs other than nutrition provision, for which 50% Central assistance is provided to States. Anganwadi Centre is the focal point for the delivery of the services. The scheme has two major components: (i) Nutrition and (ii) Non-Nutrition Component. Nutrition containing 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year is being given in the form of Take Home Ration or Hot Cooked Meal to 11-14 years out-of-school girls and all girls of 14-18 years age (out of school and in school girls). While the nutrition component aims at improving the health & nutrition status of the adolescent girls the non-nutrition component addresses the developmental needs. In the Non-Nutrition Component, the Out of School Adolescent Girls (11-18) years are being provided Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Counselling/Guidance on family welfare, Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health (ARSH), child care practices and Life Skill Education and accessing public services. 16-18 year old AGs are also given vocational training.

The integrated package of services being provided to adolescent girls under Sabla is as under:

Services

- i) Nutrition provision (600 calories and 18-20 gm of protein and micronutrients, @ ~ 5 per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year)
- ii) **Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation**
- iii) **Health check-up and Referral services**
- iv) **Nutrition & Health Education (NHE)**
- v) Counselling/Guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices and home management
- vi) Life Skill Education and accessing public services

Vocational training for girls aged 16 and above under National Skill Development Program (NSDP)

Under Sabla, during 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014), 98.15 lakh beneficiaries have been covered for nutrition and 0.42 lakh adolescent girls provided vocational training.

State-wise funds released and beneficiaries covered under Sabla during 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014) is at **Annexure-V**.

2.19 States/UTs have come across the best practices and success stories while implementing the schemes. Few selected success stories are as under:

Success stories: West Bengal - Finding the Courage (District: Malda)

2.20 It took Kajal Bhagat, *Saheli* at the SABLA adolescent's group in English Bazar, Malda, a couple of weeks to approach her mother with her decision: she did not want to leave school and marry the young boy her parents had chosen for her. *"It was not easy. But I thought of my teachers and how they live their lives. I also want to live independently like them"*.

Her biggest ally turned out to be her grandmother, who had attended some of her group meetings, and who had listened keenly when the angandwadi worker spoke to her family about the dangers of letting Kajal get married so early. “*If there had been such opportunities to learn in my time, I wouldn't have got married so early and lost four children*”, says her grandmother. Today, Kajal continues her studies with the full support of her parents, and in the meanwhile, two of her friends, Basanti and Lakhi have also spoken up and convinced their parents to delay their marriages.

Tamil Nadu: Vocational Training

2.21 In Cuddalore district, because of Thane Cyclone, large scale devastation took place. The adolescent girls, who were given vocational training under Sabla on Basic Electrical Home Appliances, helped in the interventions related to electrical work in the

households. These Adolescent Girls got appropriate employment opportunities.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) – Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) Scheme.

2.22 **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)**, a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. It is being implemented initially on pilot basis in 53 selected districts using the platform of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

2.23 IGMSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced in the FY 2010-11, under which the grant-in-aid is released to States/UTs. The Scheme envisages providing cash directly to P&L women during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions. It would



address short term income support objectives with long term objective of behaviour and attitudinal change. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to Pregnant & Lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child.

2.24 Pregnant Women of 19 years of age and above for first two live births are entitled for benefits under the scheme. All Government/ PSUs (Central & State) employees are excluded from the scheme as they are entitled for paid maternity leave. The beneficiaries are paid ` 6000/ in two equal instalments per P&L women during pregnancy and period of lactation. The cash incentives through provision of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) would, not only, contribute to better enabling environment but also encourage and promote health and nutrition seeking behaviour. The scheme is now covered under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) programme and under which 16 districts have been included under Phase-I and Phase-II of the implementation.

2.25 As per the provision of the National Food Security Act (NFS), 2013, the Ministry has reviewed the entitlement of maternity benefits of IGMSY beneficiaries in 53 districts from ` 4,000 to ` 6,000 which is effective from 5th July, 2013 and accordingly letter has been issued to all States/UTs on 27.09.2013.

2.26 The proposal for continuation and expansion of IGMSY has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held on 9th September, 2014. The existing IGMSY shall be renamed as **Matritva Sahyog Yojana (MSY), 2014**. The MSY, 2014 scheme will be expanded in phased manner to cover all the districts of the country by the end of the XII Plan. In financial year 2014-15, Phase-I, the scheme will continue in existing 53

districts with revised norms. In 2015-16, Phase-II, the scheme will be expanded to an additional 200 high burden districts identified under ICDS Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme. In 2016-17, Phase-III, the scheme shall be expanded to all the districts of the country, depending on the availability of the financial resources. Pregnant and lactating mothers for first two live births, from "eligible households" as defined under the NFS, 2013 irrespective of their age, shall be covered under the scheme. The beneficiaries will exclude those mothers, who are in regular employment with the Central Government/ State Governments Public Sector Undertakings or who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law currently in force. The CCEA Note is under process and approval of the Cabinet shall be obtained in due course.

2.27 The Budget Estimate for 2014-15 is ` 400.00 crore. Funds amounting to ` 311.54 crore have been released to the States/UTs till 31st December, 2014. The Budget estimate for 2015-16 is calculated to be ` 1,497 crore as Central Government Share for implementing the scheme in accordance with the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013. State/UT-wise details of funds released under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) during the year 2014-15 (up to 05.02.2015) is at **Annexure-VI**.

National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)

2.28 National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) approved by the Planning Commission. It was launched by Government of India on 8th March, 2010 with a view to empowering women holistically. The Mission aims to achieve empowerment of women by securing inter sectoral convergence of schemes/ programmes of different Ministries/ Department of Government of India as well as State Governments.

It has the mandate to strengthen and facilitate the process of co-ordinating all the women's welfare and socio-economic development programmes.

Swadhar- A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances

2.29 Swadhar Scheme was launched by the Ministry during the year 2001-02 for the benefit of women in difficult circumstances with the following objectives:

- To provide primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support;
- To provide emotional support and counselling to rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness etc.;
- To arrange for specific clinical, legal and other support for women/girls in need; and
- To provide for help line or other facilities to such women in distress.

2.30 Target Group/Beneficiaries

- Widows deserted by their families and relatives;
- Women prisoners released from jail and without family support;
- Women survivors of natural disaster who have been rendered homeless;
- Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels;
- Women victims of terrorist/extremist violence who are without any family support and without any economic means for survival;

➤ Mentally challenged women(*except for the psychotic categories who require care in specialized environment in mental hospitals*) who are without any support of family or relatives;

➤ Women with HIV/AIDS deserted by their family and without social/economic support.

Implementing Agencies

2.31 The Scheme is being **implemented** through Social Welfare/Women and Child Welfare Department of State Government, Women's Development Corporations, Urban Local Bodies, reputed Public/Private Trust or Voluntary Organizations. At present, 311 Swadhar Homes are functioning across the country. Under Swadhar Scheme, financial allocations and actual expenditure for the last five years and current year are as under:

S. No.	Year	Budget Estimates (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (' in crore)
1	2009-10	15.00	14.97
2	2010-11	34.21	34.21
3	2011-12	30.00	24.59
4	2012-13	100.00	52.23
5	2013-14	75.00	53.74
6	2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)	115.00	17.38

State-wise details of Grants released to Swadhar Homes during 2014-2015 is at **Annexure-VII**.

2.32 The Short Stay Home scheme which is similar in nature as Swadhar scheme is being implemented through Central Social Welfare Board. Funds for the scheme are being made available by the Ministry from the funds allocated for the Swadhar scheme since 2012-13.

2.33 The Ministry is in the process of formulating a new scheme viz. 'Swadhar Greh' merging the existing Swadhar and Short Stay schemes which is to be implemented as a sub

scheme/component of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme i.e. 'National Mission for Empowerment of Women'. The Standing Finance Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary(WCD) recommended merger of these two schemes and operate the new scheme 'Swadhar Greh' as a component of the Umbrella Scheme.

SUPPORT TO TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME(STEP)

2.34 Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for Women was launched as a Central Sector Scheme in 1986-87. The Scheme's guidelines have been revised. The revised Scheme aims to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skills that enable women to become self-employed/ entrepreneurs. The Scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above. The Scheme covers any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship, including but not limited to Agriculture, Horticulture, Food Processing, Handlooms, Tailoring, Stitching, Embroidery, Zari etc. Handicraft, Computers and IT enables services along with soft skills and skills for the work place such as spoken English, Gems and Jewellery, Travel and Tourism and Hospitality.

2.35 During 2014-15 a total of 20,827 beneficiaries have been covered up to December, 2014.

2.36 The released funds (State-wise) during last 3 years and the current year (upto 31.12.2014) is at **Annexure-VIII**.

Working Women Hostel (WWH)

2.37 Under the Scheme of Working Women Hostel, financial assistance is provided for construction/ running of Hostel in rented

premises for those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for those women who are under training for job. Provision of day care centre for children of the inmates of the Hostel is an important aspect of the scheme. The Scheme has been revised in 2014-15. As per revised guidelines, Working Women are entitled to hostel facilities provided their gross income does not exceed ` 50,000/- consolidated (gross) per month in metropolitan cities, or ` 35,000/- consolidated (gross) per month, in any other place. When the income of any working women already residing in a hostel exceeds the prescribed limits, she will be required to vacate the hostel within a period of six months of crossing the income limit. Implementing Agencies will be provided financial assistance for installing Solar Water Heating System/ Geyser and providing Washing Machines for the use of inmates of the Hostel.

2.38 Since its inception in 1972-73, 916 hostels have been sanctioned under the scheme all over the country benefitting about 68,656 working women. State wise details are given at **Annexure-IX**.

2.39 In the financial year 2014-15, a budgetary allocation of ` 25.00 crore was made for the construction of working women's hostel across the country, out of which, ` 5.48 crore have been released upto 31st December, 2014. Details are at **Annexure-X**.

Prevention of Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation

2.40 Trafficking of human beings, especially of women and children, is an organized crime violating all basic human rights. **Poverty, illiteracy, lack of livelihood options, natural / man-made disasters are some of the factors that make a person vulnerable to trafficking.** The Ministry of Women and Child Development is

primarily concerned with trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

2.41 The magnitude of trafficking is difficult to estimate due to the clandestine nature of the crime. The stigma attached to prostitution makes it even more difficult to collect the authentic numbers. However, based on studies conducted by the Ministry from time to time, number of women and children in sex work in India is estimated to be 3 million. Most often, the victims are trafficked through means like duping, luring, fake marriages, abduction, kidnapping and through manipulation of social and economic vulnerabilities.

India's Commitment towards Prevention of Trafficking

- Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits trafficking in human beings and beggar.
- "Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956" lays down provisions for stringent punishment to the perpetrators of the crime.
- Indian Penal Code also has provisions for preventing crimes related to trafficking.
- India has ratified the:
 - (a) UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children
 - (b) SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children in Prostitution;
 - (b) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and Convention on the Rights of the Child.

2.42 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has adopted a multi-pronged approach to prevent and combat trafficking which includes legislative measures; programmes and schemes for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation,

reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking; training, capacity building; awareness generation; and empowerment of vulnerable groups.

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

2.43 The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 [ITPA] is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. It lays down stringent punishment for the perpetrators of the crime, such as, for keeping a brothel, living on the earnings of prostitution, procuring, inducing or taking persons for the sake of prostitution, detaining a person where prostitution is carried on etc. The Act also provides for setting up of Protective Homes by the State Governments.

Scheme for Combating Trafficking

2.44 "Ujjawala", a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking was launched by the Ministry on 4th December, 2007 and is being implemented mainly through NGOs. The Scheme has five components—Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of trafficked victims for commercial sexual exploitation.

Some of the activities envisaged under the Scheme are:

- Formation of community vigilance groups, adolescents groups, awareness creation and preparation of Information Education & Communication (IEC) material, holding workshops, etc.
- Safe withdrawal of victims from the place of exploitation.
- Rehabilitation of victims by providing them safe shelter, basic amenities, medical care, legal aid, vocational training and income generation activities.
- Re-integration of victims into society.

- Provide support to cross-border victims for their safe repatriation to their country of origin.

2.45 Under the Scheme, assistance is provided to eligible organizations for undertaking the above activities. During 2014-15, 289 projects including 165 Protective and Rehabilitative Homes have been sanctioned under the Scheme. An outlay of ` 16.00 crores has been provided for the Scheme in 2014-15. ` 7.53 crores was released till 31-12-2014 during the year 2014-15. Details of funds released during 2014-15 are given at **Annexure-XI**.

Training and Capacity Building

2.46 The Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child

Development (NIPCCD) organizes trainings and workshops on issues related to trafficking for NGOs and other stakeholders.

V. RECOGNITION OF WOMEN

2.47 Stree Shakti Puraskar

Six National Awards (Stree Shakti Puraskar) in the area of women's endeavour and exceptional contribution are conferred each year by the Government of India in the names of Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar, Kannagi, Mata Jija Bai, Gaidinliu Zeliang, Rani Lakshmi Bai and Rani Rudramma Devi, iconic and legendary figures from country's history.

The Stree Shakti Puraskar are awarded for outstanding work preferably in exceptional circumstances to – individual men or women/ groups of women/ academic institutions/ NGOs/



The Hon'ble President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee presenting "Stree Shakti & Naari Shakti Awards" to the recipient on the occasion of International Women's Day, at Rashtrapati Bhavan, in New Delhi on March 08, 2015

State Commission for Women etc. in the broad/ disaggregated areas/ activities coming under the promotion of economic empowerment, social empowerment, effective implementation of women related legislations (including ones on women's safety and protection) and gender mainstreaming.

Five of these awards given in the names of Rani Lakshmi Bai, Jijabai, Kannagi, Rani Gaidinliu Zeliang and Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar were instituted in 1999. Another sub-category of these awards named after Rani Rudramma Devi was added from 2007. Each award carries a cash prize of ` 3 lakhs and a citation. Guidelines of this award were revised in the months of October, 2014.

Stree Shakti Puraskars are presented on 8th March every year on the occasion of celebration of International Women's Day.

2.48 Rajya Mahila Samman and Zila Mahila Samman

The Ministry has instituted from this year two awards viz. 'Rajya Mahila Samman' (one in each State / UT) and 'Zila Mahila Samman'(one in each district). 'Rajya Mahila Samman' will carry a cash prize of ` 40,000/- and a scroll / citation. 'Zila Mahila Samman' will carry a cash prize of ` 20,000/- and a scroll / citation.

The awardee should be above 21 years of age on 1st January, 2014. She would be a resident, or have worked in that district for at least two years, and not have received the award earlier. Awardee should not be recommended for both District and State Level awards in the same year.

Award ceremonies for the district level award will be held at each district headquarter on

International Women Day (8th March every year). The State level awards would be presented at a function to be organized by the Government of India in New Delhi on 8th March.

VI. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

2.49 Dialogue with the UN Committee on Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

An Indian delegation led by Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the Dialogue on consideration of India's Fourth and Fifth Combined Periodic Report on Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 58th Session of the UN Committee held in Geneva, Switzerland from 29th June to 2nd July, 2014.

2.50 3rd Session of Committee on Social Development and Economic Social Council for Asia Pacific (ESCAP)

The Ministry participated in the third Session of Committee on Social Development and Economic Social Council for Asia Pacific (ESCAP), one of the eight ESCAP thematic Committees, held in Bangkok from 18th-20th August, 2014.

2.51 Asian and Pacific Conference on “Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing +20 Review”

The Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development participated in the Ministerial segment and a delegation led by Smt. Preeti Sudan, Additional Secretary, MWCD participated in the official segment of Asian and Pacific Conference on “Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing +20 Review” held from 17th -20th November, 2014 in Bangkok (Thailand).



The Union Minister for Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi and the Minister for Social Development and Human Security, Thailand, Mr. Adul Saengsingkaew, at a bilateral meeting, during the "Asia and Pacific Conference on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Beijing +20 Review", at Bangkok on November 19, 2014.

2.52 18th SAARC Summit and its preceding meetings

The Ministry participated in 18th SAARC Summit and its preceding meetings, held on 25th November, 2014 in Kathmandu (Nepal) for discussion of matters relating to constitution of a Gender Policy Advocacy Group (SAARC-GPAG).

2.53 National Consultation on One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and ICDS held under the

Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister, MWCD on 5th August, 2014 in New Delhi

The National Consultation was held under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister WCD, Ms. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi on 5th August, 2014 in New Delhi with the objective to discuss with States and UTs on the implementation challenges as well as good practices of the existing ICDS scheme and solicit inputs on the new initiatives of the Ministry namely One Stop Centre, Women's Helpline and 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' campaign.

3



Child Development



Towards a New Dawn

Child Development

3.1 Children in the age group 0–6 years constitute around 158 million of the population of India (2011 census). These children are the future human resource of the country. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for welfare, development and protection of children. The details of the schemes and programmes undertaken for children are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

3.2 The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India and represents one of the world's largest and unique programmes for early childhood care and development. It is the foremost symbol of country's commitment to its children and nursing mothers, as a response to the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education

on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

Objectives of the Scheme are:

- i. to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years;
- ii. to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- iii. to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
- iv. to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
- v. to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

Box: 3.1 – Package of services under ICDS

The ICDS Scheme offers a package of six services, viz.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i) supplementary nutrition | ii) pre-school non-formal education |
| iii) nutrition & health education | iv) immunization |
| v) health check-up and | vi) referral services |

The last three services are related to health and are provided by Ministry/Department of Health and Family Welfare through NRHM & Health system.

The perception of providing a package of services is based primarily on the consideration that the overall impact will be much larger if the different services develop in an integrated manner as the efficacy of a particular service depends upon the support it receives from the related services.

For better governance in the delivery of the Scheme, convergence is, therefore, one of the key features of the ICDS Scheme. This convergence is in-built in the Scheme which provides a platform in the form of Anganwadi Centres for providing all services under the Scheme.

Funding Pattern

3.3 Prior to 2005-06, providing of supplementary nutrition was the responsibility of the States and administrative cost was provided by the Government of India as 100% central assistance. The nutrition costs were meagre and coverage of the programme in all villages/habitations was also limited and not universal. Since many States were not providing adequately for supplementary nutrition in view of resource constraints, it was decided in 2005-06 to support the States/UTs up to 50% of the financial norms or to support 50% of expenditure incurred by them on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less. Since 2009-10, Government of India has modified the sharing pattern of the ICDS Scheme between the Centre and States. The sharing pattern of supplementary nutrition in respect of North-Eastern States between Centre and States has been changed from 50:50 to 90:10 ratios. In respect of other States/UTs, the existing sharing pattern in respect of supplementary nutrition i.e., 50:50 continues. Under recently approved Strengthened and restructured ICDS Scheme, the cost ratio for some existing and new components have been kept at 90:10 and 75:25 respectively.

Population Norms for Setting up of AWCs/ Mini-AWCs

3.4 Population norms for setting up of AWCs and Mini-AWCs have been revised to cover all habitations, particularly keeping in view those inhabited by SC/ST/Minorities. The revised population norms of the ICDS

Scheme are as under:

Box 3.2: Population Norms under ICDS For AWCs in Rural/Urban Projects

400-800	1 AWC
800-1600	2 AWCs
1600-2400	3 AWCs
Thereafter in multiples of 800	1 AWC

For Mini-AWC

150-400	1 Mini-AWC
150-300	1 Mini-AWC

For Tribal/Riverine/Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/Projects

300-800	1 AWC
150-300	1 Mini-AWC

Anganwadi on Demand (AOD)

Where a settlement has at least 40 children under 6 but no AWC

Revised Nutrition and Feeding Norms under Supplementary Nutrition Component of ICDS (revised w.e.f 24th February, 2009)

3.5 Provision of supplementary nutrition under the ICDS Scheme is primarily made to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI) of children and pregnant and lactating women. Under the revised Nutritional and Feeding norms which have been made effective from February 2009, State Governments/UTs have been directed to provide 300 days of supplementary food to the beneficiaries in a year which would entail giving more than one meal to the children from 3-6 years of age who come to AWCs. This includes morning snacks in the form of milk/banana/ egg/seasonal fruits/micro-nutrient fortified food followed by a hot cooked meal

(HCM). For children below 3 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers, age appropriate Take Home Rations (THRs) in the form of pre-mixes/ready-to-eat food are provided. Besides, for severely underweight children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, additional food items in the form of micronutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food as THR have been recommended. These norms have also been endorsed by the Supreme Court in order dated 22.04.2009. The extent of nutritional supplements to different types of beneficiaries is indicated below:

Table 3.1: Revised Nutritional Norms in ICDS

Beneficiaries	Calories (cal)	Protein (g)
Children (6 months to 72 months)	500	12-15
Severely malnourished Children (6 months-72 months)	800	20-25
Pregnant women and lactating mothers	600	18-20

Registration of Beneficiaries

3.6 All children below 6 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers are eligible for availing of services under the ICDS Scheme. Below Poverty Line (BPL) is not a criterion for registration of beneficiaries under ICDS. The Scheme is universal for all categories of beneficiaries and in coverage.

Expansion of ICDS

- Launched in 1975 in 33 Blocks (Projects) with 4,891 AWCs.
- Gradually expanded to 5,652 Projects with nearly 6 lakh AWCs by the end of 9th Plan.
- Currently 7,076 Projects and 14 lakh AWCs have been approved. This also includes a provision of 20,000 AWCs 'on demand'.

- All 14 lakh AWCs have been sanctioned to the States/UTs.

Revised Financial Norms

3.7 Financial Norms of Supplementary Nutrition have been revised *w.e.f.* 22.10.2012 to be rolled out in phased manner under the Restructured ICDS.

Table 3.2: Revised Financial Norms for Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS

Category	Existing norms per beneficiary per day (<i>w.e.f</i> 16.10.2008)	Revised cost norms per beneficiary per day (as per phased roll-out)
Children (6 months to 72 months)	` 4.00	` 6.00
Severely malnourished Children (6 months-72 months)	` 6.00	` 9.00
Pregnant women and lactating mothers	` 5.00	` 7.00

The revised rates followed the phasing of the programme in selected 200 high burden districts in 2012-13 and subsequently in 200 districts in 2013-14 and remaining districts in 2014-15 on the existing cost sharing ratio of 50:50 between the centre and the State other than NE States where it will continue to be on 90:10 basis.

Coverage under ICDS - Trends since March 2002

3.8 There has been significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme both during X and XI Plans in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries as indicated below:

Table 3.3: Trends in coverage during X and XI Plans

Year ending	No. of operational projects	No. of operational AWCs	No. of Supplementary nutrition beneficiaries	No. of pre-school education beneficiaries
31.03.2002	4,608	5,45,714	375.10 lakh	166.56 lakh
31.03.2003	4,903	6,00,391	387.84 lakh	188.02 lakh
31.03.2004	5,267	6,49,307	415.08 lakh	204.38 lakh
31.03.2005	5,422	7,06,872	484.42 lakh	218.41 lakh
31.03.2006	5,659	7,48,229	562.18 lakh	244.92 lakh
31.03.2007	5,829	8,44,743	705.43 lakh	300.81 lakh
Achievement during X Plan	1,221	2,99,029	330.33 lakh (88.06%)	134.25 lakh (80.60%)
31.03.2008	6,070	10,13,337	843.26 lakh	339.11 lakh
31.03.2009	6,120	10,44,269	873.43 lakh	340.60 lakh
31.03.2010	6,509	11,42,029	884.34 lakh	354.93 lakh
31.03.2011	6,722	12,62267	959.47 lakh	366.23 lakh
31.03.2012	6,908	13,04,611	972.49 lakh	358.22 lakh
Achievement during XI Plan	1,079	4,59,868	267.06 lakh (37.85%)	57.41 lakh (19.09%)
31.03.2013	7,025	13,38,732	956.12 lakh	353.29 lakh
31.03.2014	7,067	13,42,146	1,045.09 lakh	370.70 lakh
31.12.2014	7,067	13,42,285	1,041.00 lakh	349.82 lakh

- 4.59 lakh new AWCs/mini-AWCs became operational during XI Plan as compared to 2.99 lakh AWCs/ mini-AWCs during X Plan. The number of operational AWCs/ mini-AWCs increased from 13,04,611 in March, 2012 to 13,42,285 in December, 2014.
- Number of beneficiaries [Children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers] for supplementary nutrition increased from 705.43 lakh at the end of X Plan to 972.49 lakh at the end of XI Plan meaning thereby an increase of 37.85% and further increased to 1041.11 lakh till December, 2014.

- Number of beneficiaries [Children (3-6 years)] for pre-school education increased from 300.81 lakh at the end of X Plan to 358.22 lakh at the end of XI meaning thereby an increase of 19.09%.

3.9 As on 31st December, 2014, 7,067 projects and 13,42,285 AWCs are operational across 36 States/UTs, covering 1,041.11 lakh beneficiaries under supplementary nutrition and 349.82 lakh 3-6 years children under pre-school component. State-wise details of number of sanctioned/operational projects and AWCs and number of beneficiaries under both supplementary nutrition and pre-school education components as 31st December, 2014 are placed at **Annexure-XII**.

Financial progress during the XI and XII Plan Period

3.10 With wider spread of the Scheme, Plan

Allocation, which stood at ` 44,400 crore for the Eleventh Plan has now been increased to ` 1,03,003 crores for the Twelfth Plan. For the 2nd year of the Twelfth Plan i.e. for 2013-14, an amount of ` 16,267.49 crores has been released to States/UTs as on 31.03.2014 against Originally Budget allocation (BE) of ` 17,700.00 crore. However, the allocation for ICDS at Revised Estimate (RE) stage has been pegged at ` 16,312.00 crores. Thus, the utilization as on 31.03.2014 under ICDS against RE is 99.73%. This includes an amount of ` 10,400.80 crore for ICDS (General & Training) and ` 5,866.69 crore for Supplementary Nutrition component under ICDS Scheme released during 2013-14. An amount of ` 12,86,233.71 lakhs has been released to various States/UTs during 2014-15 as on 31.12.2014 as detailed at **Annexure-XIII**.

Table 3.4 : Budget Allocation and Expenditure under ICDS Scheme during the Eleventh Plan and the first 3 years of the XII Plan:

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Allocation (BE)	Budget Allocation (RE)	Expenditure	Percentage w.r.t RE
		(₹ in Crores)			
1	2007-08	5,293.00	5,396.30	5,257.09	97.42%
2	2008-09	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,379.36	101.25%
3	2009-10	6,705.00	8,162.00	8,157.76	99.94%
4	2010-11	8,700.00	9,280.00	9,763.11	105.20%
5	2011-12	10,000.00	14,048.40	14,272.21	101.59%
Total During XI Plan		36,998.00	43,186.70	43,829.53	101.49%
6	2012-13	15,850.00	15,850.00	15,701.50	99.06%
7.	2013-14	17,700.00	16,312.00	16,267.49	99.73%
8	2014-15	18,195.00	16,553.60	12,862.34 (As on 31.12.2014)	77.70%

Approval of Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS in the 12th Five Year Plan

3.11 In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government has approved the Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme with an allocation of ` 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. Administrative approval in this regard has been issued to the States/UTs on 22nd October, 2012.

3.12 Restructured and Strengthened ICDS has been rolled out in 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13); in additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013) including districts from special category States and NER; and in remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2014).

3.13 Key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS, *inter-alia*, include addressing the gaps and challenges with:

A Programmatic Reforms

- i) Repositioning the AWC as a “vibrant Early Childhood Development (ECD) centre” to become the first village outpost for health, nutrition and early learning – minimum of six hours of working, etc.
- ii) Construction of AWC Building and revision of rent including up-gradation, maintenance, improvement and repair.
- iii) Strengthening Package of Services – strengthening ECCE, focus on under-3s, Care and Nutrition Counselling service for mothers of under-3s and Management of severe and moderate underweight.
- iv) Improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme with revision of cost norms
- v) Management of severe and moderate underweight – identification and management of severe and moderate underweight through community based interventions, Sneha Shivirs, etc.

- vi) Strengthening training and capacity as well as technical human resource, etc.

B. Management Reforms

- i) Decentralized planning, management and flexible architecture introduction of Annual Programme of Implementation Plan (APIP) and flexibility to States for innovations.
- ii) Ensuring convergence at all the levels including the grassroots level.
- iii) Strengthening governance – including PRIs, civil society & institutional partnerships with proposed norm of up to 10% projects to be implemented in collaboration with such agencies.
- iv) Strengthening of ICDS Management Information System (MIS).
- v) Using Information, Communication Technology (ICT) – web enabled MIS and use of mobile telephony and othe`
- vi) Deploying adequate human and Financial Resources with revision of some of the existing norms in components, training, etc. introducing new items–pool of untied/flexi fund (for promoting voluntay action, local innovations, Anganwadi-cum-creche, addl worker and link worker, provision for children in special needs etc).

C. Institutional Reforms

- i) ICDS in Mission Mode with missions at National, State and District levels.
- ii) Introducing APIPs and MoUs with States/UTs.
- iii) Technical and management support for ICDS at various levels hitherto not available.
- iv) Delivery of quality services with measured inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes.
- v) Mission to report to the PM's Council at National and to the CMs at the State level on nutrition, child development including early learning, etc. State Child Development Society will be set up at the

- State level with powers to set up its District Units and fund transfer of the ICDS Mission will be channeled through the Consolidated Fund of the State. However, in the event the State fails to transfer the funds within 15 days, it will be liable to pay interest on the amount on the pattern of releases for the Finance Commission funds;
- vi) Nutrition Counsellor cum Additional Worker in 200 high burden districts and link workers in others district will be on demand by State Government approved through APIPs by EPC. Incentives proposed for link workers including ASHA workers under NRHM will be linked to outcomes;
 - vii) District Mission Unit would be set up as per the phasing plan of the ICDS Mission. Besides, District ICDS Cells to continue to operate as per existing norms and District Cells to be set up in those districts where the Cell is not there;
 - viii) Constitution of a National Mission Steering Group (NMSG) and Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) at national and state levels for effective planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision of ICDS Mission;
 - ix) Creation of a separate ICDS Mission Budget head to allow flexibility and integration within the child development and nutrition sectors and for convergent action with wider determinants of maternal and child under-nutrition.
 - x) The ICDS Mission targets would be to attain three main outcomes namely; i) Prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage point; (ii) Enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age; and (iii) Improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anaemia prevalence in

young children, girls and women by one fifth. Annual Health Survey (AHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) to be used as baseline for measuring the outcomes of ICDS mission.

- xi) To strengthen training and capacity building with the Broad Framework as part of the EFC.
- xii) To revise the rent for AWC building up to ` 750, ` 3,000 and ` 5,000 per month per unit for Rural/Tribal, Urban and Metropolitan cities respectively, revised norms for pre-school education (PSE) kits @ ` 3,000 per AWC p.a and ` 1,500 per mini-AWC p.a.; revised cost norms for two uniforms @ ` 300 each per annum per worker subject to overall budgetary allocations and piloting of Crèche services in 5% of the AWCs.

Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP)

3.14 Under the Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), food grains viz., wheat, rice and other coarse grains are allocated at Below Poverty Line (BPL) rates to the States/UTs through the Department of Food & Public Distribution (D/o Food & Public Distribution), for preparation of supplementary food in ICDS. The Ministry is responsible for processing and approval of the proposals from the States/UTs for allocation of food grains in coordination with the D/o F&PD. During 2014-15, the Department of Food & Public Distribution has allocated **9,64,000 MTs** of wheat; **8,03,000 MTs** of rice and **19,887 MTs** of maize; out of which **9,62,959 MTs of wheat; 6,99,811 MTs of rice and 12,075 MTs of maize** have been allocated to 31 States/UTs during 2014-15.

Welfare Measures for the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs)

a. Enhanced Honoraria

3.15 Honorarium of AWWs has been enhanced by ` 1,500/- per month on the last honorarium drawn by them and that of AWHs and AWWs of Mini-Anganwadi Centres by ` 750/- per month on the last honorarium drawn by them with effect from 1st April, 2011. The honorarium to AWWs of Mini-AWCs is further enhanced by ` 750/- per month, on the last honorarium drawn by them w.e.f. 04.07.2013.

b. Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (AKBY)

3.16 The ICDS Scheme envisages Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as honorary workers who are paid a monthly honorarium. AKBY under the LIC's Social Security Scheme is one of the welfare measures extended to the grassroots functionaries of the ICDS Scheme. The Government of India has introduced the *Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana* with effect from 1.4.2004. The premium under the scheme is ` 280/- per annum per member out of which ` 100/- is paid by LIC from Social Security Fund, ` 100/- by the Government of India and ` 80/- by the Anganwadi Worker/Helper (insured member). The premium of ` 80/- payable by these workers have been waived off until 31.3.2015. The salient features of this Bima Yojana are as under:

- Natural death ` 30,000
- Accidental benefit Death/Total permanent disability ` 75,000
- Partial permanent disability ` 37,500

Natural			Accidental			Critical illness Claimsettled up to 31.10.2014		Scholarships Settled up to 31.10.2014	
Intimated	Settled	Amount Disbursed (in `)	Intimated	Settled	Amount Disbursed (in `)	Number	Amount Disbursed (in `)	Number	Amount Disbursed (in `)
567	566	1,69,55,000	33	33	24,15,000	26	5,20,000	62,521	4,28,21,800

c. Female Critical Illness (FCI) Benefits

3.17 An amount of ` 20,000/- is payable on the diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumour) manifest in the organs (i) Breast, (ii) Cervix Uteri, (iii) Corpus Uteri, (iv) Ovaries, (v) Fallopian Tubes, and (vi) Vagina/Vulva (subject to proof of affliction satisfactory to Corporation). A malignant tumour characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells and invasion of tissue that originates in one of the above anatomical sites is covered under the Scheme.

Shiksha Sahayog through Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana(AKBY-LIC)

3.18 A free add-on scholarship benefit is available for the children of Anganwadi Workers covered under the AKBY Scheme. Scholarship of ` 300/- per quarter for students in 9th to 12th standard (including ITI courses) is provided. Scholarship is limited to two children per family. With the waiver of ` 80/- as premium payable towards critical illness by the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Helpers (AWHs) w.e.f. 1.4.2007, all AWWs and AWHs are covered for all the benefits under the Scheme. During the financial year 2014-15 (upto 31.10.2014), the following number of claims have been settled and scholarships paid by LIC:

Awards to Anganwadi Workers under ICDS Scheme

3.19 The Government of India first formulated a scheme of award for Anganwadi Workers at the National Level and State Level for the year 2000-2001. The Scheme is being continued on a year to year basis. At the National level, the State Governments/UT Administration nominate AWWs for National level awards out of the awardees of the State/UT level award. The number of nominations of AWWs depend on the size of the State/UT and number of operational ICDS projects. A total of 155 AWWs have been selected for National level awards during 2006-07 to 2010-11. The AWWs award at the National level comprises of ` 25,000/- and a citation and State level award carry cash award of ` 5,000/- and citation.

3.20 The Ministry of Women and Child Development organized a one day function on 27th February, 2014 in Rajiv Gandhi Sports Stadium, Bawana, New Delhi to confer National Awards to 155 Anganwadi selected for their exceptional achievement for the years 2006-07 to 2010-11. States/ UTs have been asked to send nominations for National Level Awards to AWW for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.

AWC Infrastructure

3.21 It is necessary that AWC is consolidated as the first village/ habitation post for health, nutrition and early learning centre or platform on which the two new Schemes of SABLA and IGMSY are also implemented. The ICDS Scheme did not provide for construction of AWC buildings except in the North Eastern (NE) states. As part of Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme, Government of India has approved provision for construction of 2 lakh AWC buildings @ ` 4.50 lakh per AWC building during the XII Plan period in a phased manner with cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between Centre and States other than the NE States, where it will be at the existing ratio of 90:10.

3.22 As per the information available as on 31st March, 2014 from 12.07 lakh AWCs/ mini-AWCs, about 84.04% AWCs are running from the *pucca* buildings and remaining 15.95% from *kutcha* buildings; 30.52% running from Government owned buildings; 22.22% running from school premises; 3.47% running from Panchayat buildings; 32.88% running from rented including 5.48% from AWWs/ AWHs house; 9.72% running from others; 1.18% running from open space. 70.94% AWCs are having drinking water facilities within the premises and 51.57% AWCs have toilet facilities.

Convergence with other programmes:

3.23 States/UTs have been requested to tap the funds for construction of AWC buildings from various schemes such as MPLADs, MLALADS, BRGF, RIDF, Panchayati Raj Institutions, MGNREGA and Tribal Affairs, Multi-Sectoral Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA), under SSA, Finance Commission, Additional Central Assistance under State Plan, Integrated Action Plan for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts, etc. **Construction of AWC building has also been included in the list of permissible works in Schedule-I under MGNREGA, 2005 vide notification dated 22.11.2012.**

Grants awarded by 13th Finance Commission for construction of AWC Buildings

3.24 The 13th Finance Commission had also awarded State Specific Grants to the States of West Bengal (` 300.00 Crores), Madhya Pradesh (` 400.00 Crores), Maharashtra (` 300.00 Crores), Odisha (` 400.00 Crores), Jharkhand (` 432.0 Crores) and Chhattisgarh (` 150.00 Crores) for construction of Anganwadi Centres. On the basis of recommendations of the Ministry of WCD, the Ministry of Finance have already released three instalments of grant to these States for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. Recommendation for the year 2014-15 for

release of fourth instalment of grant is under process. The States have been requested to send physical progress report.

Grant in aid for construction of AWC Building under restructured ICDS

3.25 Under restructured ICDS Scheme, Grant-in-aid at the rate of ` 4.5 lakhs per AWC Building construction in the cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and States has also been allowed from the year 2013-14 and first instalment of ` 723.59 crores has been released for construction of 44,709 AWC Buildings in 2013-14. During 2014-15, Funds for AWCs construction for the Chhattisgarh (3,504.00 lakh), Madhya Pradesh (6,422.81 lakhs), Tamilnadu (` 3,788.82 lakhs), Arunachal Pradesh (` 1,570.13 lakhs) and Uttarakhand (` 128.68 lakhs) have been released.

Implementation of ICDS Scheme as per State Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP)

3.26 The meeting of the Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) for approving 33 States/UT's APIPs for the year 2014-15 have been held and Administrative approval have been issued. APIP for Telengana have been approved alongwith Andhra Pradesh. APIP for Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have not been received. The total financial ceiling given in the administrative approval for 2014-15 is ` 23,273.11 crores.

Training & Capacity Building

3.27 Achievement of the ICDS programme goals depend largely on the capacity of the front line workers in their day-to-day service delivery ensuring the desired quality and effectiveness. Recognizing this, since its inception, the ICDS Scheme provides for regular training to the field functionaries in order to build and enhance their skills and capacity. Three types of training courses are organized for the AWWs/AWHs, Supervisors and CDPOs/ACDPOs viz. (i) short-duration induction training (on initial appointment/placement), (ii) job training (one-time, full course) and (iii) refresher training (short

duration, once in 2 years). A separate Training Unit within the Ministry of WCD is responsible for processing and approval of the State annual training action plans along with release of grants to States/UTs and monitoring and review of implementation.

State Training Action Plans (STRAPs)

3.28 Under the ICDS Training programme, all States/UTs are required to submit the annual State Training Action Plans (STRAPs) delineating details of various types of training programmes for ICDS field level functionaries, which are proposed to be undertaken during the financial year. During 2014-15, STRAPs were received from 31 major States/UTs and the same were approved for an estimated cost of ` 221.11 crore.

Physical and Financial Progress during 2014-15

3.29 As per the quarterly progress reports received from the States/UTs for the quarter ending 30th September 2014, a total of 18,848 newly recruited AWWs (26% of STRAP target), 728 Supervisors (24% of target) and 20,224 AWHs (18% of target) were reported to have received job training. An amount of ` 77.38 crore was released to the States/UTs till 31st December, 2014. State-wise approval of STRAPs and funds released is shown at Annexure-XIV.

Training Infrastructure

3.30 Training programmes for various field functionaries under the ICDS Scheme are organized through the following institutions:

- **Anganwadi Workers Training Centres (AWTCs) for the training of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers;**
- **Middle Level Training Centres (MLTCs) for the training of Supervisors and Instructors of AWTCs;**

The above two types of training centres are opened by the State Governments as per the laid down criteria of Govt. of India and mostly run by the NGOs.

- **National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)** and its four Regional Centres (Guwahati, Lucknow, Bengaluru and Indore) for training of CDPOs/ACDPOs and Instructors of MLTCs.

Note: Tamil Nadu conducts training of Instructors of MLTCs and CDPOs/ACDPOs through its own State Training Institute.

During 2014-15, a total of 498 AWTCs and 30 MLTCs were operational across the States/UTs. State-wise number of operational AWTCs and MLTCs are shown at **Annexure-XV**.

3.31 Under the restructured ICDS, the training needs of the ICDS functionaries have increased multi-fold due to proposed recruitment of over 4-7 lakh new AWWs/link worker. In view of such massive training needs, MWCD proposes to strengthen training infrastructure by increasing the number of AWTCs and MLTCs to 1,200 and 120 respectively. States have been requested to identify new training institutes, including collaboration with Home Science Colleges and State Administrative Colleges etc. to cater to the increasing training needs. States have also been impressed upon to maintain name-wise HR data of all ICDS functionaries to monitor their training needs. It is also envisaged to introduce accreditation of training centres with a view to improving the training standards.

Early Childhood Care and Education

3.32 The purpose of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) in ICDS is to ensure responsive care, early learning and development which includes physical and motor; language; cognitive; socio-personal; emotional and creative and aesthetic appreciation. **It encompasses the inseparable elements of care, health, nutrition, play and early learning within a protective and enabling environment.**

3.33 Government of India has reaffirmed its commitment to promoting ECCE by

formulating and notifying the National Early Childhood Care and Education Policy. Following the same the National ECCE Curriculum Framework, Quality Standards and Child Assessment Cards have been notified and circulated to all States/UTs.

3.34 Keeping in mind the furtherance of the objectives of National ECCE Policy, Govt. has approved and notified the Resolution for National ECCE Council. The ECCE Cell has also been operationalized within MWCD.

3.35 Under the restructured Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS) scheme, an Anganwadi Centre (AWC) is to be repositioned as a “vibrant ECD centre” to become the first village outpost for health, nutrition and early learning with adequate infrastructure and human resources for ensuring care to early childhood care and development.

3.36 Thus keeping in line with the objective of access, equity and quality in ECCE, Govt. of India has successfully created a strong policy based foundation and brought together resource institutions along with NIPCCD and International Development Partners to work collaboratively towards furtherance of the objectives of ECCE.

National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy

3.37 Ministry has formulated the **National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy** and the same has been approved and notified by the Government of India in the gazette on 12.10.2013. The Policy lays down the way forward for a comprehensive approach towards ensuring a sound foundation for survival, growth and development of child with **focus on care and early learning** for every child. It recognises the synergistic and interdependent relationship between the health, nutrition, psycho-social and emotional needs of the child. This would add impetus to the ECCE activities mentioned in the revised service package of ICDS.

3.38 In view of the furtherance of the

objectives of the National ECCE Policy the following have been formulated and circulated to all states and UTs.

i. **National ECCE Curriculum Framework:**

The purpose of the framework is to promote quality and excellence in early childhood education by providing guidelines for practices that would promote optimum learning and development of all young children and set out the broad arrangement of approaches and experiences rather than detailed defining of the content. A cautious approach is being adopted to not provide a detailed curriculum/syllabus which would be prescriptive and 'delivered' to the young children in a 'straight jacketed manner'. The Curriculum Framework calls attention to the common principles and developmental tasks, at the same time, respecting the diversity in the child rearing practices and contextual ECCE needs.

ii. **Quality Standards for ECCE:** The main purpose of this document is to provide a framework that will assess the implementation of the ECCE programmes across the country and assist the ECCE centres and service providers in developing and maintaining dynamic quality programmes that reflect the objectives, the programme standards and practices of the ECCE policy. It provides an opportunity for the authorities to ensure on a regular basis that the standards and practices of the programmes are being maintained.

iii. **Age Appropriate Child Assessment Cards:** Age appropriate child assessment Cards have been developed for use for formative assessment of children in the age bracket of 3-6 years

3.39 The National ECCE Curriculum Framework, the Quality Standards for ECCE and Age Appropriate Assessment Cards have been circulated to all States and UTs and have been uploaded on the MWCD website. The Nutrition Resource Platform also provides several resources on ECCE.

National ECCE Council and ECCE Cell

3.40 Government of India has notified the resolution for National ECCE Council and the same has been circulated to all states. **The National ECCE Council will lay the national vision and strategy for ECCE in India. It will be a national level organization under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, providing systems of training, curriculum framework, standards and related activities; and promoting action research with an aim to improve the field of early childhood care and education.** The main objective of the National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Council is to embed the concept and practice for holistic and integrated development with requisite quality for the young children in the age group of 0-6 years. The Council would promote ECCE policies and advance evidence-based practices in families, communities and society at large. It also will lay down the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the early childhood care and education system and for matters connected therewith.

3.41 As per the mandate of the National ECCE Policy, States have initiated action and have taken steps to constitute their State ECCE Council. In this regard few States have already notified their resolution for State ECCE Council.

3.42 ECCE Cell has been operationalized within MWCD. The cell is currently headed by Economic Advisor, who is assisted by Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary and Section Officer. The technical support to the ECCE cell is provided by consultants who are supported by International Development Partners like The World Bank and UNICEF.

3.43 ECCE Cell has been active in developing guidelines, framework and practices in the area of Curriculum and Training to facilitate the roll out of the ECCE policy at the AWC level.

Annual Curriculum Contextualization

3.44 All the States/Union Territories have carried out Annual ECCE Curriculum Development and contextualization as per the National ECCE Curriculum Framework. In this regard NIPCCD (National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development), Delhi and 4 other Regional Centres of NIPCCD (Guwahati, Bangalore, Indore and Lucknow) have coordinated with the respective States from their region to enable development and contextualization of the state specific ECCE curriculum, related activity books for children and PSE kits for transaction of the Annual Curriculum. The following process has been adopted towards this:

- At State/UT level the respective department has taken up the task of engaging technical resource agencies and experts and developed Annual Curriculum which details out a theme based learning experiences and activities for children. It provides theme based monthly, weekly and daily plans of what kind of learning experiences and activities to be transacted in the AWCs. The Annual Curriculum embeds all the principles and practices laid out in the National Curriculum Framework for ECCE.
- At Regional level, each Regional Centre, NIPCCD has formed a Regional Resource Group (RRG) comprising of the representative from State departments, experts who have helped the States to develop and contextualize the curriculum.
- The RRGs in all regions have held several meetings and provided continuous process of technical guidance to all States and UTs to develop their respective Annual Contextualized Curriculum.
- 28 States/UTs have completed their respective Annual Contextualized Curriculum and sent it to NIPCCD and MWCD. Rest of the States/UTs are in the process of completing it so that training on ECCE can be initiated.

- States/UTs will roll out the Annual Curriculum in their AWCs after training the different functionaries.

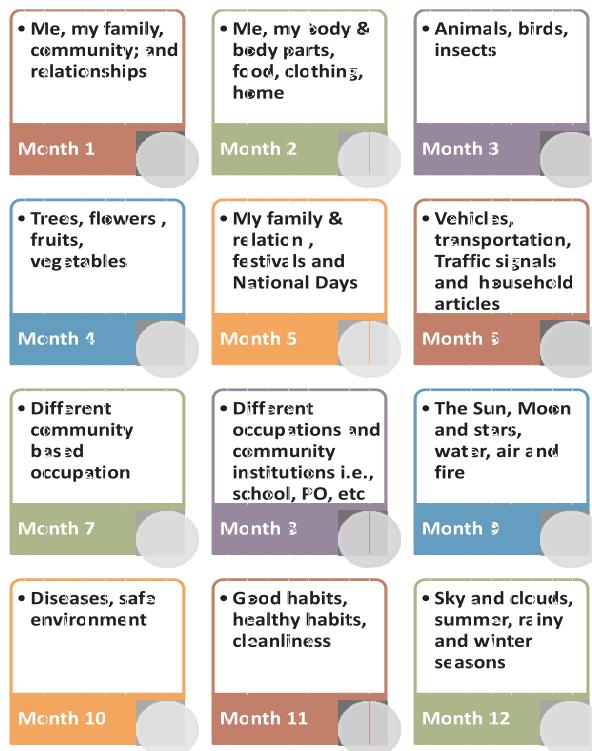


Fig 1: Sample Themes of Annual Contextualised Curriculum for ECE

Pre-school Education (PSE) Kit and Activity Book

3.45 The transaction of the Annual curriculum will be supported by the use of PSE Kit containing local and culturally relevant play and learning materials. As per the restructured ICDS, norms for PSE kit have been revised from ₹ 1000 per AWC per annum to ₹ 3,000 per AWC per annum. Most States/UTs have already finalized their PSE kits with consultation of ECCE experts in their States/UTs and many States/UTs have distributed the PSE kits to the AWCs.

3.46 States/UTs are developing age appropriate Activity Books for 3-6 years (3-4 years, 4-5 and 5-6 years) in conjunction with the Annual Curriculum. Activity Books will be kept in the AWCs and will be displayed during the ECCE Day for parents and family members.

ECCE Day

3.47 A critical initiative of ECCE is the Fixed Monthly ECCE Day, to be organized once every month at the AWCs. Minimum grant in aid for ECCE day celebration is ` 1,000 per AWC/ Mini AWC per annum on 75:25 as Centre and State ratio for meeting expenses of ECCE Day. Most States/UTs have fixed a day in the month to organize activities for the parents and community based on the guidelines provided by the Ministry. The same has been uploaded on the website and circulated to the States/UTs for planning and implementation.

3.48 The Fixed Monthly ECCE Day is a platform for interface between the Anganwadi Worker and the parents/community. The ICDS functionaries would organize activities for advocacy, awareness generation and involvement of parents and community. Further, it is an opportunity to inform parents about the progress of their child on growth, development and learning milestones.

3.49 Currently **Fixed Monthly Village ECCE Day** is being organized in Anganwadis with local community participation for parent/community involvement and awareness generation.

Training of ICDS Functionaries on ECCE

3.50 With the development of Annual Contextualized Curriculum, Assessment Cards, Activity Books for children it has

become imperative to conduct ECCE training for different functionaries for implementing the ECCE curriculum in the AWCs. Several initiatives have been taken up by MWCD and NIPCCD to that effect.

- An Indicative Action plan for Roll out of Curriculum has been circulated to the States/UTs for action on 21.04.2014.
- A Guideline for Roll out of the Annual Contextualized Curriculum and Training of ECCE in Anganwadi centres was circulated to States/UTs for action on 24.07.2014. This document describes the details of training required for different ICDS functionaries at different levels, preparation for roll out of the Annual Curriculum in the AWCs and recommended steps to be taken by State officials to facilitate the roll out process.
- A detailed training module for State Level Master Trainers (SLMT) has been developed by MWCD has been sent to NIPCCD for them to carry out training of SLMTs in all the 5 regional centres of NIPCCD.
- NIPCCD and the Regional Centres are presently conducting the SLMT trainings and sensitization programme for State Officials on ECCE Policy and Curriculum Roll out.



Conducting of ECCE Training for ICDS Functionaries in contacts to the Annual Curriculum and Activity Books for children



State Level Master Trainers in training session and transacting ECE Curriculum in AWCs

3.51 Resources and Documentation

- i. A Design Framework of innovative design options for reconstructing and creating new AWCs with Building as a Learning Aid (BaLA) concept: The National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy and the Broad Framework for Implementation envisions the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) as a “vibrant child friendly ECD centre” with adequate infrastructure, financial and human resources for ensuring a continuum of ECCE in a lifecycle approach and attaining child development outcomes. The vision of “vibrant child friendly ECD centre” calls for strong interconnection between the goals of the programme, the objectives of the services provided, the quality standards and non-negotiable criteria to achieve quality and how the adaptation of existing built environment or design of new infrastructure can help proactively in achieving them through sensitive design of spaces and settings.

A Design Framework of innovative design options with the concept of BaLA (Building as Learning Aid) for Aanganwadi/ECCE Centres

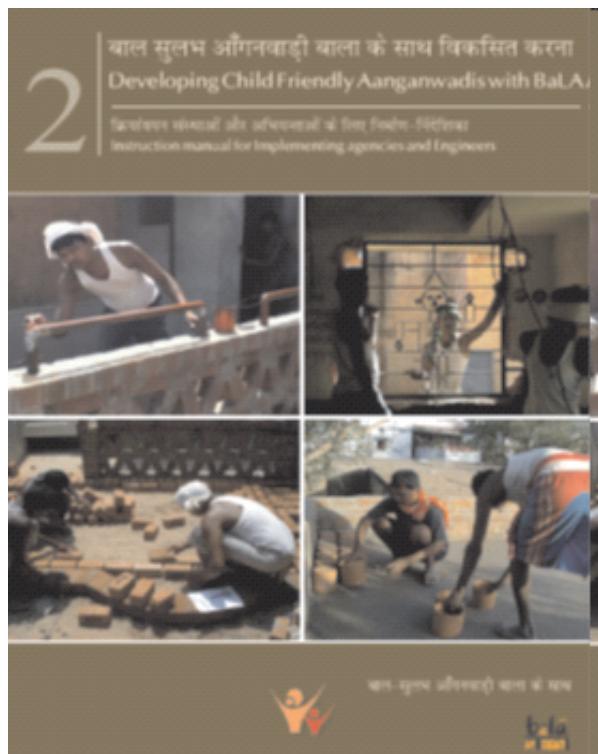
addresses these issues intrinsically. In this context a comprehensive design framework for AWCs have been developed for different target groups which are (a) Administrators and Planners (b) Implementing Agencies and (C) Supervisors and Anganwadi Workers/ECCE Teachers.

This has been comprehensively developed by an experienced interdisciplinary team at VINYĀS, Centre for Architectural Research & Design and printed by the World Bank.

- ii. **SABER Study:** The aim of the SABER-ECD (Systems Approach for Better Education Results-Early Childhood Development) initiative is to collect, analyze, and disseminate comparable data about national and sub-national early childhood development policies across states in the country.

SABER-ECD is based on the conceptual framework that better systems lead to improved education results. Following this framework, the SABER tool probes into availability and functioning of systems in ECD from policy to practice.

SABER-ECD has been conducted across 31 States/ Union Territories in India and the policy tool (policy tool has questions on policy



provisions for ECD in the state) has been administered at the level of state governments. The data has been collected from ICDS across states, as this is the single largest provider of ECD services.

Based on the ECCE and Nutrition data from SABER-ECD and data from MWCD, ICDS Data Tables (2007-2014), Census, 2011 and 2001 and NFHS Round-3 (2005-06) snapshots on ECCE and Nutrition have been prepared for National level and States. The purpose of these snapshots on ECCE and nutrition is to provide information on status of ECCE and nutrition in States and country, which can inform programme planning and implementation.

3.52 Consultations and Conferences

- National Thematic Workshop on Best Practices for Women and Child Development:
- Ending of gender based inequities, discrimination and violence is an overriding priority in the Twelfth Plan, and improvement in the adverse and steeply declining child sex ratio, is recognized as an

overarching monitorable target of the Twelfth Plan for Women and Children. Another key monitorable target of the Twelfth Plan is the reduction in the levels of child under-nutrition by half.

- A major comprehensive initiative to improve the Child Sex Ratio and ensure girls' education towards ensuring gender equality- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**- is now being launched. This focuses on multi-sectoral interventions in 100 gender critical districts, where the Child Sex Ratio is very low.
- In this context, a **National Thematic Workshop on Best Practices in Women and Child Development** was organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, in Panipat, Haryana on 20-21 January, 2015.
- The National Thematic Workshop seeks to evolve focused strategy recommendations for Women and Child Development, informed by best practices and innovative approaches on key themes that have worked well in different states and districts. The workshop provided a theme based platform for presenting and discussing these innovative models, through dialogue (*chintan*) with other States/UTs, sectors, experts and voluntary agencies- enabling interstate sharing and learning.
- Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) was the 4th session on the theme, “Child Development and Protection”. **There were two speakers for this occasion.** The 1st speaker, **Mr. Saswat Mishra**, Secretary-cum-Commissioner, WCD, Odisha, presented on, **“Nua Arunima: A new methodology for Pre-School Education”**. He spoke about the ECCE Curriculum developed in Odisha (Nua Arunima) for 3-6 year old that is being implemented in all the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) of Odisha. The 2nd speaker, **Ms. K. Lakshmi**, Director, Andhra Mahila Sabha, Andhra Pradesh, presented on **“Nurturing the Roots, Building the Future: Quality Initiatives for Young Children”**.

- The Co-Chair, Prof. Venita Kaul, Director, Center for Early Childhood Education and Development, Ambedkar University, Delhi emphasised that during this stage the brain development is at its most rapid pace and vulnerable to the environmental experiences. Almost 80-90% percent of the child's core brain structure is already complete by 3 years. Hence, good investment and equal opportunities for development, particularly for children in disadvantaged situation is required as it leads to better education, health, economic and social outcomes for children and their families and even compensates for early disadvantages.
- The Chairperson, Smt. Umashree, Minister for Women and Child Development, Empowerment of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens and Kannada and Culture, Karnataka acknowledged and appreciated how the speakers and the Co-Chair brought about the criticality of this stage, and that it needs to be given due importance by one and all.
- Major learning and key recommendations for ECCE implementation were noted and documented.

ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)

3.53 The International Development Association (World Bank) assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) is a two-phased, 7-year project with an overarching goal of supporting Government of India's efforts to improve nutritional and early childhood development outcomes of children, with a focus on 162 districts across eight States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh), most of which have higher proportion of child under-nutrition. Total allocation of the project is ` 2,893 crore with 70% IDA share of ` 2,025 crore (US\$ 450 million, @ ` 45 per 1 US\$ as on Sept, 2011) over a period of 7 year Estimated cost of phase 1 of the project is about US\$ 151.50 million (₹ 682 crore) of which US\$ 106 million has been committed by the World Bank initially. States will be bearing 10% of their project costs. Upon signing of the financing agreement between the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) and the World Bank on 5th November, 2012, the project was made effective since 26th November, 2012. During the reporting year following major actions were taken:

Table 3.5: Annual Action Plans and Release of Funds to 8 Project States

S. No.	State	Estimated budget in the Project Annual Action Plans	Unspent balances as on 01.04.2014	Funds released during 2014-15 (till 31.12.2014)			(₹ Lakh)
				1 st instalment	2 nd instalment	Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,885.79	892.79	645.73	645.73	1,291.46	
2	Bihar	4,221.93	2,693.83	276.48	276.48	552.96	
3	Chhattisgarh	1,766.00	782.35	201.76	201.76	403.52	
4	Jharkhand	3,198.23	1,712.73	291.42		291.42	
5	Madhya Pradesh	5,359.49	940.95	1,048.06	1,048.06	2,096.12	
6	Maharashtra	6,147.99	1,421.66	671.51		671.51	
7	Rajasthan	3,219.59	518.40	594.81		594.81	
8	Uttar Pradesh	1,777.65	2,060.52	753.04		753.04	
TOTAL		29,576.67	11,023.23	4,482.81	2,172.02	6,654.83	

- Project Annual Action Plans for 2014-15 of the 8 project States for an estimated amount of ` 295.77 crore were approved and funds to the tune of 25-50% of the approved annual plans after adjusting with the unspent balances as on 1st April, 2014 were released to the States (*See Table 3.5*). As on 31 December 2014, total expenditure under the project is ` 69.68 crore against BE of ` 196.00 crore.
- The 3rd Implementation Support Mission under ISSNIP was held during 19th August – 3rd September, 2014, during which joint visits by the MWCD and World Bank Teams were made to each of the eight project States to review implementation progress and address the bottlenecks. During the mission, reviews at the central level with the CPMU and the Technical Assistance Agency hired under the project, were also held. During the Mission, it was observed that implementation progress is varied across the States and some of the States with large project allocations such as UP, Rajasthan and Maharashtra were lagging behind.
- In view of the slow progress and large unspent IDA allocations, the Bank has suggested a 'restructuring' of the project to revise its scope, on which the preliminary exercise has since been initiated by the Ministry and is expected to be finalized during the Mid-Term Review (MTR) Mission of the World Bank.
- The Ministry participated in the Tripartite Portfolio Review Meeting (TPRM) on 26th November, 2014 organized by the DEA and the World Bank wherein it was suggested to achieve the disbursement target of US\$ 6.5 million in the current FY and also to complete the restructuring process-including an extension of Phase-I of the project.
- The Technical Assistance Agency hired at the central level has initiated development/ design of guidelines /framework/tools on the identified issues including that for urban ICDS pilots and convergence nutrition actions. Guidelines on organization of community base events, Incremental Learning Approach (ILA) and designing of innovations and pilots under the project were finalized and issued to the States. A two days training of State Level Master Trainers (SLMTs) on roll out of the incremental learning approach was organized for the eight project States during 13th-14th August, 2014 at IIHMR, Jaipur. Following the same, training of the District Resource Groups (DRGs) was initiated in Jharkhand, MP, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.
- In view of Govt. of India's 'Digital India' Mission, the Ministry has initiated design and implementation of IT/ICT based pilots focusing on timely tracking of malnourished children, in selected districts in some of the States under ISSNIP. Also, in Uttar Pradesh, a district based pilot using GIS linked computerized weighing machines is under consideration for implementation.

Cooperation with Development Partners

3.54 Several international agencies/development partners including UNICEF provide technical assistance to ICDS programme both at the central and State level. Some of them are given below:

GoI-UNICEF Programme of Cooperation

3.55 The partnership between UNICEF and the Government of India (GoI) spans over more than 60 years. UNICEF has continued its support to Government in enhancing systems and improving delivery of services to women and children especially from the vulnerable and marginalized sections. The Basic Agreement that provides basis of the relationship between the GoI and UNICEF dates from 10th May 1949 and was amended on 5th April, 1978. Over the last 60 years, a succession

of Country Programmes has been implemented in conformity with the Basic Agreement. Currently the Govt. of India collaborates with UNICEF based on an agreed five year Country Programme Action Plans (CPAP). The current CPAP 2013-17 was signed between the Ministry of Women and Child Development and UNICEF on 21stJanuary, 2013 with an estimated budget US\$ 750 million.

3.56 Besides UNICEF, following Development Partners also support the ICDS Scheme:

- **DFID** (Department for International Development, Govt. of United Kingdom): Provides technical assistance to ICDS in three States (Odisha, MP and Bihar) and also at the central level to support roll-out of the revised MIS in ICDS.
- **WFP** (World Food Programme): Provides technical assistance to the Ministry at the central level and also provides technical support in ICDS implementation.
- **CARE India:** Supporting the Ministry in strengthening ICDS MIS.

4



Child Protection and Welfare



Towards a New Dawn

Child Protection and Welfare

4.1 India is home to almost 19% of the world's children. More than one third of the country's population, around 440 million, is below 18 years. The strength of the nation lies in having healthy, protected, educated and well-developed children who may grow up to be productive citizens of the country. It is estimated that around 170 million or 40 per cent of India's children are vulnerable or experiencing difficult circumstances characterized by their specific social, economic and geo-political situations. All these children need special attention.

1. LAWS, POLICY AND PROGRAMMES FOR CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

National Policy for Children (NPC), 2013

4.2 The Government has adopted a new National Policy for Children (NPC), 2013 on 26th April, 2013. The Policy reaffirms the Government commitment to the realization of the rights of all children in the country. It recognizes every person below the age of eighteen years as a child and that childhood is an integral part of life with a value of its own, and a long term, sustainable, multispectral, integrated and inclusive approach is necessary for the harmonious development and protection of children.

4.3 The Policy lays down the guiding principles that must be respected by the National, State and local Governments in their actions and initiatives affecting children. The Policy has identified survival, health, nutrition, education, development, protection and

participation as the undeniable rights of every child, and has also declared these as key priority areas.

4.4 As children's needs are multispectral, interconnected and require collective action, the Policy aims at purposeful convergence and strong coordination across different sectors and levels of governance; active engagement and partnership with all stakeholders; setting up of a comprehensive and reliable knowledgebase; provision of adequate resources; and sensitization and capacity development of all those who work for and with children.

National Commission for Protection of the Child Rights (NCPCR)

4.5 The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights(NCPCR) , a statutory body, was set up in March 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, an Act of Parliament (December, 2005). The Commission's mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. (*For more details on NCPCR, please refer to chapter-12 of the report*)

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO)Act, 2012:

4.6 To deal with child abuse cases, the Government has brought in a special law. "The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012". The Act has come into force with effect from 14th November, 2012 along with the rules framed there under. The Act defines a

child as any person below the age of 18 years and provides protection to all the children from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. An offence is treated as "aggravated" when committed by a person in a position of trust or authority of child such as a member of security forces, public officer, public servant etc. The Act provides for the establishment of Special Courts for trial of offences under the Act, keeping the best interest of the child as of paramount importance at every stage of the judicial process. The Act incorporates child friendly procedures for reporting/recording of evidence, investigation and trial of offences.

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014

4.7 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, (JJ Act) adopted in 2000 is the primary law for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. The Act was amended twice in 2006 and 2011 to address gaps in its implementation and make the legislation more child-friendly. During the course of the implementation of the JJ Act, 2000 several issues have arisen which have highlighted the need to review the legislation. These include: heinous offences committed by children in the age group of 16-18 years, increasing incidents of abuse of children in Child Care Institutions(CCI), inadequate facilities in Homes, high pendency of cases with Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards, delays in adoption due to faulty and incomplete processing, lack of clarity regarding roles, responsibilities and accountability of institutions, inadequate provisions to counter offences against children such as corporal punishment, sale of children for adoption purposes, etc.

4.8 The revised Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014, to repeal and re-enact the existing JJ Act, 2000 was thereafter drafted and further revised based on comments received from individuals and organizations working on the child protection issues, State

Governments/UT Administrations and institutions. The Bill was thereafter introduced in the Parliament. The Meeting with Parliamentary Standing Committee on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 is scheduled.

II. SCHEME FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

4.9 In order to provide financial support to State Governments and UT Administrations for effective implementation of the JJ Act, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely the 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)', was introduced in 2009. ICPS aims to create a safety net of dedicated structures, services and personnel for protection of children, especially those in difficult circumstances. The objective is to contribute to improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from their families.

4.10 The Scheme provides for dedicated structures for the protection of children at National, State and District level. It provides financial support to State Governments/UT Administrations for running services for children either themselves or through suitable NGOs. These services include (a) Homes of various types for children; (b) Emergency Outreach services through Childline; (c) Open Shelters for children in need of care and protection in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas; (d) Family Based Non-Institutional Care through Sponsorship, Foster Care and Adoptions. During the current financial year, 2014-15, Ministry assisted 1,501 Homes, 317 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and 298 Open Shelters through State Governments/UT Administrations.

4.11 Financial assistance under the Scheme is also provided for setting up of statutory bodies under the JJ Act namely, (a) Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs). As reported by State Governments/UT Administrations, 636 CWCs and 635 JJBs have so far been set up across the country.

4.12 Continuation of the ICPS in the XII Plan has been approved with revised norms and structures from 1st April, 2014, with a cumulative budget of ` 3,000.33 crores, including a Central share of ` 2,350.00 crores and a State share of ` 650.33 crores for the 12th five year plan.

4.13 Statutory Services & Delivery Structures : Considerable progress has been made under ICPS in establishing statutory bodies. 636 Child Welfare Committees (240

before introduction of the Scheme) and 635 Juvenile Justice Boards (211 before introduction of ICPS) have so far been established all over the country. To ensure that proper focus is maintained on child protection, and quality of services is up to the mark, the Scheme envisages creating a service delivery network, exclusively for child protection, which has been provided with setting up and maintenance of 34 State Child Protection Societies, 32 State Project Support Units, 32 State Adoption Resource Agencies and 636 District Child Protection Units.

Status of Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS]

Year	No. of States that have signed MOUs	Budget Allocation (₹ in Cr.)	Amount sanctioned (₹ in Cr.)	Number of Beneficiaries
2009-10	17	BE – 60.00 RE – 50.00	42.63	36,780
2010-11	34	BE – 300.00 RE - 100.00	115.13	92,379
2011-12	34	BE – 270.00 RE – 180.00	177.54	50,118
2012-13	34	BE- 400.00 RE- 273.20	253.84	75,052
2013-14	35	BE-300.00 RE-270.00	265.78	74,983
2014-15	36	BE-400.00 RE-460.00	329.50 (as on 31-12-2014)	91,769

4.14 Rehabilitation & Reintegration Services: In 2014-15, i.e. upto 31.12.2014 under the Scheme, 317 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and 1,501 Homes of various types have been funded. These provide comprehensive rehabilitation services to children including food, clothing, day and night shelter, education, medical facilities, etc. to 91,769 children. For improving the quality of infrastructure in the Homes, assistance has been provided this year for upgradation of 81 Homes. Grants for construction of 15 new Homes have

been released for uncovered areas. Further, 298 open shelters have also been funded under ICPS which provide; inter alia, bridge education, vocational training, food, etc. to children living on the streets.

4.15 Utilization of Budget: In the financial year, 2014-15 proposals of 33 States/UTs and Childline India Foundation have been considered by the inter-ministerial Project Approval Board (PAB), set up for appraisal and approval of the financial proposals received under the Scheme. In 2014-15, 329.50

crores have been sanctioned and released upto 31-12-2014 under the Scheme as against the previous year's expenditure of ` 265.38 crores. State-wise details of expenditure are at **Annexure - XVI**. The budget allocation for the year 2014-15 was ` 400.00 crores which has been revised to ` 450.00 Crores at RE stage.

4.16 Sensitisation of State Functionaries : NIPCCD is the nodal agency for trainings and capacity building of functionaries under the ICPS. Efforts have been made this year to involve the States in imparting trainings to the ICPS functionaries including the members of two statutory bodies set up under the JJ ACT 2000, the CWCs and JJBs. More than 1595 functionaries under ICPS at the State and District levels have been trained.

4.17 Implementation of Track Child : To fast track the implementation of the software all over the country, the Ministry alongwith National Informatics Centre (NIC) has launched a country-wide training programme for Police Official's and Child Protection Personnel. Training has already been conducted in 36 States/UTs and it is seen that 8,605 Police Stations have uploaded the data of missing and recovered children and 3,463 Child Care Institutions have uploaded the data of

children in their areas as on 4th February, 2015. This has resulted in an increase in the number of children recovered and returned to their families. While providing support for training and handholding of the State Government in implementation of Track Child, the Government is also urging them for speedy data entry through regular interactions and advisories.

4.18 Childline services : Under ICPS, the Ministry has undertaken expansion of the service to other parts of the country, with the final objective of covering all the districts in the XII five year Plan period. In the year 2014-15, ` 53 crores have been sanctioned to Childline India Foundation (CIF)- a mother NGO for running the service. The Ministry has approved partner organisations for 291 locations. Childlines have started functioning in 5 new locations during 2014-15 and with this, the service is now available in 283 cities. CIF is partnering with 544 organizations for running these Childline projects in 33 States/UTs.

4.19 Between the periods April, 2014 to September, 2014, Childline has received more than 21 lakh calls. A majority of these have been for shelter, medical assistance, protection from abuse, emotional support and guidance, information regarding referral services and missing children.

Status of Childline Services

Year	No. of Cities/ districts covered	No. of partner organisations	Grants sanctioned (₹ in Crores)
2009-10	83	188	9.33
2010-11	125	298	17.89
2011-12	205	449	23.16
2012-13	269	547	30.06
2013-14	278	544	30.15
2014-15 (As on 3 rd February, 2015)	283	543	53.00

The Scheme for welfare of working children in need of care and protection

4.20 This scheme is operated through the voluntary sector and Non-Governmental Organizations who are eligible for financial assistance to set up composite centers under this scheme. The Ministry provides 90 percent

financial assistance and the concerned organization is required to bear 10 percent of the expenditure on the project as per the norms of the scheme. The budget allocation for the financial year 2014-15 under this scheme was ` 10.00 crore which was reduced to ` 5.00 crores at RE stage and have been sanctioned for 32 projects, benefiting 3,200 children.

Status - Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Budget Allocation ₹ in crores	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00 RE – 5.00
No. of Projects supported	98	104	89	32
No. of Beneficiaries	9,800	10,400	8,900	3,200
Total amount sanctioned (₹ in crore)	9.65	8.34	7.76	252.1

4.21 An evaluation of the scheme was conducted by NIPCCD during the year 2009-10. The Scheme was largely found to be achieving desired results of mainstreaming the beneficiary children. However, subsequent to the evaluation, a Committee was set up in the Ministry to suggest changes in the scheme, based on the outcomes on the evaluation. The Committee has recommended that, as the Open Shelter component of the Ministry's newly introduced scheme, Integrated Child Protection Scheme provides similar services under its Open Shelter component, albeit with better norms and procedures, the projects under the Scheme for Welfare of Working Children be covered under ICPS and this scheme be phased out. No new projects are, therefore, being considered under the Scheme.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers

4.22 Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working and other deserving women provides day care facilities to children (age group of 0-6 years) belonging to families

whose monthly income is not more than ` 12,000/- . The Scheme provides development services, i.e. supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic health monitoring, recreation, pre-school education (3-6 years), emergency medicine and contingencies.

4.23 This scheme is being implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW), and Bhartiya AdimJati Sevak Sangh (BAJSS). The crèches being run by BAJSS have been temporarily transferred to CSWB. The scheme is being structurally revamped with enhanced financial norms, revised sharing pattern between Government of India and the implementing agencies/NGOs.

4.24 **Financial Norms:** The Scheme provides grant of ` 3532.00 per month for a crèche, limited to 90% of the schematic pattern or actual expenditure, whichever is less, and the remaining expenditure is borne by the implementing agencies. Honorarium to Creche Workers is fully funded under the scheme. The details for grant admissible are as under:

Recurring grant

Components	Ceiling of expenditure (in ₹)	Grant (in ₹)
Honorarium to two Crèche workers per Crèche @ ₹ 1,000.00 per crèche	2,000.00 per month	2,000.00 (100%)
Supplementary nutrition per crèche for 25 children for 26 days @ ₹ 2.08 per child	1,352.00 per month	1,217.00 (90%)
Emergency medicines and contingencies per crèche	350.00 per month	315.00 (90%)

Non-recurring grant

Components	Ceiling of expenditure(in ₹)	Grant (in ₹)
Purchase of consumable stores once at the time of opening of new creche@ ₹ 10,000.00 per crèche	10,000.00 per creche	10,000.00 per creche
Replacement of old consumable stores at an interval of five years @ ₹ 5,000.00 per ceche.	5,000.00 per creche	3,000.00 per creche

Functional crèches

4.25 During 2014-15 the functional crèches reported by Implementing Agencies are:

Sl. No	Name of agency	Number of functional Crèches
1.	CSWB	14,965
2.	BAJSS (Temporarily transferred to CSWB)	3,167
3.	ICCW	5,161
	Total	23,293

The State-wise details of functional crèches is at Annexure-XVII.

Details of funds allocation and utilization thereof under Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme are as under:

Year	Allocation (₹ In crore)	Sanctioned (₹ In crore)
2011-12	95.00	73.84
2012-13	110.00	106.00
2013-14	110.00	100.06
2014-15	125.00	74.04 (upto 31.12.2014)

Total number of beneficiaries is approx 5.88 lakhs.

III. GIRL CHILD

4.26 The Girl Child continues to be the most vulnerable member of the society in India. The Census (2011) data showed a significant declining trend in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR), calculated as number of girls for every 1000 boys between age group of 0-6 years, with an all time low of 918. The sharp decline as pointed by Census 2011 data is a call for urgent action, as it highlights that the girl child is increasingly being excluded from life itself. Coordinated & convergent efforts are needed to



The Union Minister for Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi addressing at the two-day National Thematic Workshop on the 'Best Practices for Women and Child Development', at Panipat, in Haryana on January 20, 2015.

ensure survival, protection and education of the girl child. The Government has introduced Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme to address the issue of decline in CSR through a mass campaign across the country, and focused intervention & multi-sectoral action in 100 gender critical districts.

4.27 The Overall Goal of the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is to celebrate the girl child & enable her education. However the objectives of the Scheme are as under:

- Prevent gender biased sex selective elimination
- Ensure survival & protection of the girl child
- Ensure education of the girl child

Major components

4.28 The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) initiative has two major components. i) Mass

Communication Campaign and ii) Multi-sectoral action in 100 selected districts (as a pilot) with adverse CSR, covering all States and UTs.

(a) Mass Communication Campaign on *Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao*

The programme has been initiated with the launch of '*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*' a nation-wide campaign to increase awareness on celebrating the Girl Child & enabling her education. The campaign is aimed at ensuring girls are born, nurtured and educated without discrimination to become empowered citizens of this country with equal rights. The Campaign will interlink National, State and District level interventions with community level action in 100 districts, bringing together different stakeholders for accelerated impact.

(b) Multi-Sectoral interventions in 100 Gender Critical Districts covering all States/UTs low on CSR

At present there is no inter-ministerial, multi-sectoral scheme similar to the *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*. Coordinated & convergent efforts shall be undertaken in close coordination with MoHFW and MoHRD to ensure survival, protection and education of the girl child. The District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners (DCs) will lead and coordinate action of all departments for implementation of BBBP at the District level. Sectoral interventions include;

- i) Ministry of WCD: Promote registration of pregnancies in first trimester in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs); Undertake Training of stakeholders; Community Mobilization & Sensitization; Involvement of Gender Champions; Reward & recognition of institutions & frontline workers.
- ii) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare: Monitor implementation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCP & DT) Act, 1994; Increased institutional deliveries; Registration of births; Strengthening PNDT Cells; Setting up Monitoring Committees
- iii) Ministry of Human Resource Development: Universal enrolment of girls; Decreased drop-out rate; Girl Child friendly standards in schools; strict implementation of Right to Education (RTE); construction of functional toilets for girls.

Criteria for Districts selection under the Scheme

4.29 The 100 districts have been identified on the basis of low Child Sex Ratio as per Census 2011 covering all States/UTs as a pilot with at least one district in each state. The criteria/norms for selection/identification of 100 districts under the *Beti Bachao Beti Padao* programme are as under:

- i) 87 Districts have been selected from 23 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio below the National average of 918.
- ii) 8 Districts have been selected from 8

States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio above National average of 918 but showing declining trend

- iii) 5 Districts have been selected from 5 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio above National average of 918 and showing improving trend so that other parts of country can learn from them.

List of 100 districts low on CSR is placed at **Annexure-XVIII**.

Steps undertaken to operationalize BBBP on ground



- i) Logo for BBBP was launched on 17th September, 2014 by Ministry of WCD selected through a logo design competition which attracted over 3000 entries across the nation. The winner was awarded with certificate & cash prize of ` 50,000/-.
- ii) To supplement media efforts, YouTube channel on BBBP has been launched where audio visual content for easy dissemination and sensitization is being shared on a regular basis. This channel is being maintained in-house. The link for the channel is: <http://www.youtube.com/user/betibachaobetipadhao>.
- iii) On the occasion of International Girl Child Day on 11th October, 2014, a mailer containing the message from the Minister, WCD has been sent to over 40 lakh users (including NIC & GOV

Email Id users) registered on the portal using *Sampark*. BBBP group has been launched in the MyGov portal (<http://mygov.in>). First discussion thread on “Communication Strategy” has received over 1400 comments and inputs from registered users. Second discussion thread initiated recently invites positive stories of commitment, courage and fortitude related to empowerment of girls.

Regional consultations with the State/UT Governments/ District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners to discuss the District Action Plan of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Programme

4.30 As part of the rolling out strategy, series of regional consultations with the State/UT Governments/ District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners are being organized. The first regional consultation was held on 31st October, 2014 in Chandigarh covering the selected districts from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal



Hon'ble Minister, Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi addressing the 1st Regional Consultation was held on 31st October, 2014 in Chandigarh covering the selected districts from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Chandigarh UT

Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Chandigarh UT. 2nd Regional consultation was held on 6th December, 2014 in Delhi with District Collectors/Deputy Commissioner of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and NCT of Delhi Government to discuss the District Action Plan of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Programme. The 3rd Regional Consultation was held on 13.12.2014 at

Guwahati with District Collectors/Deputy Commissioner of Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

Child Marriage

4.31 Child marriage is a violation of child rights. According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), it was estimated that around 47% of married women in the age group of 20-24 years were married before attaining the age of 18 years. In particular, child marriage has serious health repercussion on girls, such as frequent pregnancies, miscarriages and early motherhood.

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006

4.32 The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006 was enacted repealing the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929, and the Act came into force on 1st November, 2007. PCMA, 2006 makes child marriage an offence and prescribes punishment for those conducting/ abetting/ promoting/ permitting/ solemnizing child marriage. It provides powers to the State Governments to appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPO) and makes child marriages voidable at the discretion of the child concerned on attaining legally marriageable age. So far, 34 states/UTs have framed rules under the Act and another set of 32 states have appointed CMPOs. List of the States/UTs who have modified the Rules of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and States/UTs where Child Marriage Prohibition Officer have been appointed are at Annexure-XIX & XX.

IV. CONFERMENT OF AWARDS

4.33 The Government of India instituted three awards namely; (i) National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievement, (ii) National Award for Child Welfare and (iii) Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award.

1. National child Award for Exceptional Achievement

4.34 The Award was instituted in 1996 to give recognition to children with exceptional abilities in the age group of 4-15 years of age for their



Hon'ble Minister, Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi addressing the 2nd

Regional Consultation was held on 6th December, 2014 in Delhi with District Collectors/Deputy

Commissioner of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and NCT of Delhi

outstanding achievement in various fields including academics, arts, culture and sports etc. One Gold Medal and 35 silver Medals are to be given annually. The Award consist of One Gold Medal and a cash prize of ` 20,000/-. Thirty Five children (one from each State/UT) are given Silver Medals with a cash prize of ` 10,000/- for each awardee. The Awards for the year 2014 were presented by the Hon'ble President of India at a function organized on 14th November, 2014 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. The list of Awardees is enclosed at Annexure-XXI.

2. National Award for Child Welfare

4.35 The Award was instituted in 1979 to

honour five institutions and three individuals for their outstanding performance in the field of Child Welfare. The National Award for Child Welfare includes a cash prize of ` 3/- lakh and a certificate for each institution and ` 1/- lakh and a scroll for each individual. The Awards for the year 2013 were presented by the Hon'ble President of India at a function organized on 14th November, 2014 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. The list of Awardees is enclosed at Annexure-XXII.

3. Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award

4.36 The Award was instituted in 1994 to honour individuals who made outstanding contribution towards service for children. The Award is given to three individuals who have done



Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee presenting National Child Award for exceptional achievement on 14 Nov. 2014 at Rashtrapati Bhawan

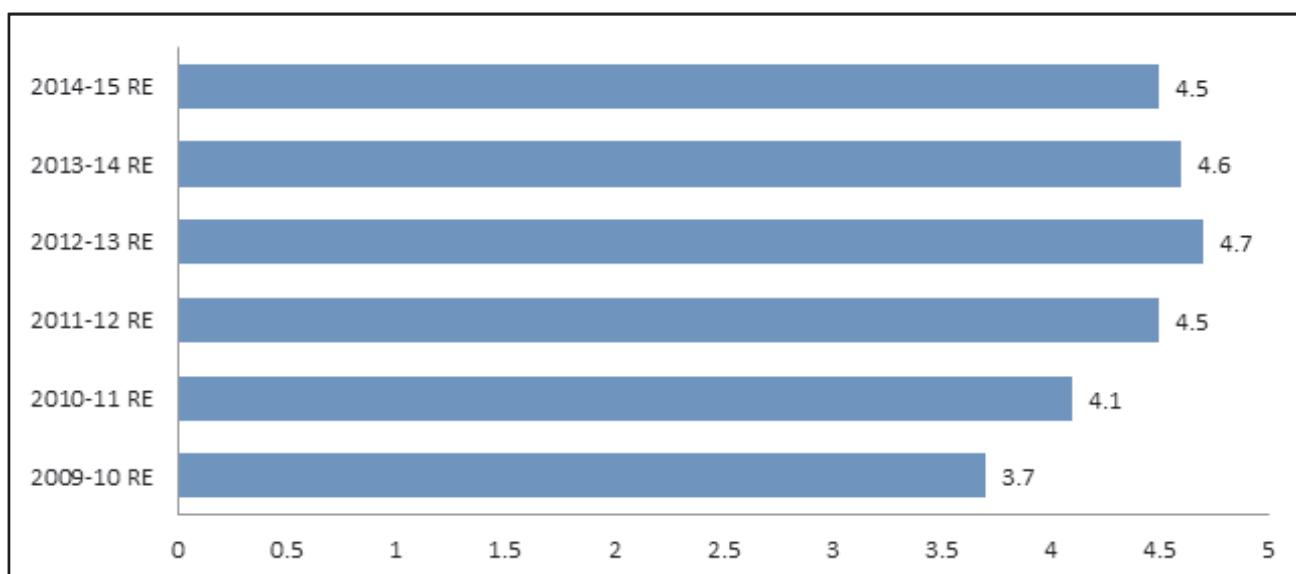
outstanding work in the fields of child development, child welfare and child protection. The award carries a cash prize of ` 1/- lakh, a silver plaque and a citation. The Awards for the year 2014 were presented by the Hon'ble President of India at a function organized on 14th November, 2014 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. The list of Awardees is enclosed at **Annexure-XXIII**.

V. Child Budgeting

4.37 Public expenditure meant for the development of the general population can be expected to have some benefits for children as well. However, since children comprise one of the largest disadvantaged sections of Indian Society, there is strong case for identifying the protection of public expenditure meant for addressing the needs of children in particular. This requires the segregation of schemes meant specifically for addressing the needs of children, from other development schemes. The total magnitude of budget outlays on child specific schemes is referred to as the "Child Budget". Thus the "Child Budget" is not a separate budget but a part of the total Government Budget.

4.38 A statement of 'Child Budgeting' was introduced in the Union Budget for 2008-09(i.e. Budget Provisions for Schemes for the Welfare of Children, Statement 22, Expenditure Budget Vol. I, Union Budget 2008-09). This statement has been carried over in subsequent Union Budgets, and captures all child specific schemes in the Union Budget. In 2008-09, when the 'Child Budgeting' statement was introduced in the Union Budget, the 'Demands for Grants' with child specific schemes included those of the Ministries of Women and Child Development, Human Resource Development, Health and Family Welfare, Labour and Employment, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Minority Affairs and Youth Affairs and Sports. The 'Child Budgeting' statement now covers 18 'Demands for Grants'(including Union Ministries/Departments of Atomic Energy, Industrial Policy and Promotion, Posts, Telecommunication and Information and Broadcasting among others), marking a significant increase from an initial eight 'Demands for Grants' in 2008-09. The following diagram shows total outlays for child specific schemes as percentage of total Union Budget.

Total outlays for child specific schemes as percentage of total Union Budget



Source: Budget Provisions for Scheme for the Welfare of Children, Statement 22, Expenditure Budget Vol. 2011-12, Union Budget, 2009-10, 2011, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 Government of India

VI. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Dialogue with UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

4.39 An Indian delegation led by Secretary Ministry of Women and Child Development attended the Dialogue on review of India's 3rd and 4th Combined Periodic Report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and India's initial reports on the two Optional Protocols on Sale of Children, Child

Prostitution, Child Pornography and Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict with the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in its 66th Session on 2nd-3rd June, 2014 in Geneva, Switzerland.

5th Governing Board Meeting of SAIEVA

4.40 The Ministry participated in 5th Governing Board Meeting of the South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC) held on 19th-21st August, 2014 in Dhaka, Bangladesh.



The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi launching the Sukanya Samridhi Account Scheme at the launch of the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' Programme, at Panipat, in Haryana on January 22, 2015.

The Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Manohar Lal Khattar and the Union Minister for Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi are also seen.

5



Gender Budgeting



Towards a New Dawn

Gender Budgeting

5.1 The rationale for gender budgeting arises from recognition of the fact that national budgets impact men and women differently through the pattern of resource allocation and priority accorded to competing sectors. Women constitute 48% of India's population, but they lag behind men on many social indicators like health, education, economic opportunities, etc. Hence, they warrant special attention due to their vulnerability and lack of access to resources. The way Government budgets allocate resources has the potential to transform gender inequalities. Looking to the huge potential of Government budgets to make positive changes in gender dimensions of society, in recent years, Gender Budgeting has been propagated at national and international levels as a tool.

5.2 Gender Budgeting is not an accounting exercise but an ongoing process to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. Gender Budgeting entails maintaining a gender perspective at various stages like programme/ policy formulation, assessment of needs of target groups, review of existing policies and guidelines, allocation of resources, implementation of programmes, impact assessment, reprioritization of resources, etc. *A gender responsive budget is the culmination of this process.*

5.3 Gender Budgeting involves dissection of the Government budget to establish its gender-differential impacts and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments. It does not seek to create a separate budget but to provide affirmative action to address the specific needs of women.

It goes beyond allocation of resources for women, to cover tracking the utilization of allocated resources, impact analysis and beneficiary incidence analysis of public expenditure and policy from a gender perspective.

5.4 Critical activities constituting the gender budgeting exercise thus include:

- Addressing gap between policy commitment and allocation for women through adequate resource allocation and gender sensitive programme formulation and implementation.
- Mainstreaming gender concerns in public expenditure and policy.
- Gender audit of public expenditure, programme implementation and policies.

Mandate for Gender Budgeting in India

5.5 In 2004-05, the Ministry of Women and Child Development adopted "**Budgeting for Gender Equity**" as a Mission Statement. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) as the nodal agency for gender budgeting has been undertaking several initiatives for taking it forward at the National and State levels. The Ministry has been following a three pronged strategy to pursue the process of Gender Budgeting in the country:

- Placing emphasis on and advocating for setting up of gender budgeting structures/ mechanisms in all Ministries/Departments of the Government;
- Strengthening internal and external capacities and building expertise to undertake gender mainstreaming of policies/schemes/ programmes; and

III. Initiating the exercise of **gender auditing** of existing programmes, which would then feed into addressing gaps and strengthening service delivery mechanisms.

5.6 The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) reiterated the commitment to Gender Budgeting and clearly stated that, '*gender equity requires adequate provisions to be made in policies and schemes across Ministries and Departments. It also entails strict adherence to Gender Budgeting across the board*'.

5.7. Over the years, focus has been

particularly laid on institutionalizing the process by creation of systems and mechanisms and capacity building of key personnel for mainstreaming gender through the process of Gender Budgeting.

5.8 The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012- 2017) also emphasized that the process of Gender Budgeting will be further strengthened during the Twelfth Plan and its reach extended to all Ministries, Departments and State Governments. The following Box-1 illustrates the vision for mainstreaming gender through Gender Budgeting in future.

Box-1. Mainstreaming gender through Gender Budgeting (GB)

- ✓ The process of GB will be further strengthened
- ✓ Reach extended to all Ministries, Departments and State Governments.
- ✓ Steps to further institutionalise the Gender Budgeting processes by strengthening and empowering the Gender Budgeting Cells (GBC)s.
- ✓ The suggested area of work in the Charter for GBCs will be included in the quarterly/half yearly/annual plan of action.
- ✓ Scope of the Gender Budgeting Statement (GBS) to be expanded to cover all Union Ministries/ Depts.
- ✓ Format and the methodology of the Gender Budget Statement to be reviewed.
- ✓ Make gender clearance and specific approvals of GBCs mandatory for new Programmes, Projects and Schemes(PPS)
- ✓ Modify EFC formats to include confirmation that the scheme has been examined by the Gender Budgeting Cell (GBC) of the Ministry.
- ✓ Functioning of Gender Budget Cells to be reviewed by Gender Task Force.

I. SETTING UP STRUCTURES AND MECHANISMS FOR GENDER BUDGETING

Creating Structures at Ministry/ Department level

5.9 It has been prescribed since 2004-05 that Gender Budgeting Cells (GBC) should be set up in all Ministries/Departments. The Ministry of Finance in consultation with Ministry of Women and Child Development had issued a Gender Budget Charter on 8th March, 2007. The Charter laid down guidelines for composition and functions of the Gender Budgeting Cells which is at **Annexure - XXIV**.

5.10. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been continuously and actively pursuing with Ministries for setting up of Gender Budgeting Cells (GBCs). So far, 57 Ministries/ Departments have set up Gender Budgeting Cells and are expected to serve as focal points for coordinating Gender Budgeting initiatives. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is working towards building their skills and competence to enable them to play a more proactive role in gender mainstreaming of policies, programmes and budgets of their Departments. During 2014-15, sector specific meetings have been held with the Ministries/Departments of

Urban Development and Power to identify possible areas of gender intervention. The list of 57 Ministries/Departments is at **Annexure-XXV**.

Gender Budget Statement 20

5.11. An important step taken in the direction of Gender Budgeting in the country was the incorporation of the Gender Budget Statement (popularly known as Statement 20) as a part of

the Expenditure Budget, Volume 1. Herein, the Gender Budgetary allocations are reflected in a two-way classified Gender Budgeting Statement. The first part of the Statement, Part A, includes Schemes with 100% allocation for women while Part B of the Statement includes Schemes/Programmes with 30% to 99% allocation for women. Box 2 shows the allocations for women as reflected in the Gender Budget Statement over the years.

Box: 2 Allocations for women as reflected in Gender Budget Statement

Year	No. of Ministries/ Departments (No. of Demands)	Total Magnitude of Gender Budget (BE) (in ₹ crore) (Percentage in terms of total budget)
2005-06	9 (10)	14,378.68 (2.79%)
2006-07	18 (24)	28,736.53 (5.09%)
2007-08	27 (33)	31,177.96 (4.5%)
2008-09	27 (33)	27,661.67 (3.68%)
2009-10	28 (33)	56,857.61 (5.57%)
2010-11	28 (33)	67,749.80 (6.11%)
2011-12	29 (34)	78,251.02 (6.22%)
2012-13	29 (34)	88,142.80 (5.91%)
2013-14	30 (35)	97,133.70 (5.83%)
2014-15	36 (39)	98,029.84 (5.45%)

II. CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES

Workshops and Trainings

5.12 While the Ministry of Finance has been instrumental in institutionalizing the GB process in central Ministries/Departments, the MWCD as the nodal agency for women, has been supporting the process. One of the key focus areas of the MWCD has been advocating for setting up of GBCs in all Ministries/Departments; strengthening internal and external capacities and building expertise of GBCs to undertake gender mainstreaming of policies/schemes/programmes. For this, the MWCD has been engaged in conducting a

number of trainings, workshops, one to one interactions/discussions and development of resource material.

5.13. A **Plan Scheme for Gender Budgeting** was launched in the year 2008 during the Eleventh Plan period, for conducting trainings/workshops, capacity building, research surveys, etc. Under the Scheme, inter alia, the Ministry undertakes many programmes as well as provides financial support to Central/ State Government agencies for the purpose.

5.14. An outlay of ` 1.30 crore (at RE stage) was allocated for the Scheme in the year 2014-15, for conducting various training programmes and workshops on Gender Budgeting. Out of which, an



Gender Budgeting training programme organized by the Ministry for the Officers of Gender Budgeting Cells of Central Ministries/Departments from 3rd-5th September, 2014 at IIPA, Delhi.

amount of ` 1.07 crore have been incurred till January, 2015. During the year 2014-15 (up to 31st December, 2014), 21 training programmes/ workshops on the subject were organized by the Ministry against a target of 20 in collaboration with Institutes such as Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi; National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad; Lal Bahadur Shastrti National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie; Rajasthan Police Academy (RPA), Jaipur; the State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs); the Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) and the State Governments for different groups of stakeholders. These included trainings for officers of various Ministries/Departments of Central Government as well as State level functionaries. The new focus area has been on training the police officers for addressing the issue of combating violence against women.

5.15 The training programmes are focused on increasing awareness about the need and

importance of Gender Responsive Budgeting along with the framework and tools to undertake Gender Budgeting. A participatory methodology is followed using a variety of case studies and group exercises which can enable the participants to take forward the process in their respective areas of work. A list containing details of training activities undertaken by the Ministry during 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) is at **Annexure- XXVI**.

Interaction with Ministries

5.16 The Ministry has been focusing on mainstream Ministries/Departments which have large budgetary allocations but are perceived as “gender neutral” due to the constitution of their programmes/schemes which are not beneficiary focused. Apart from training programmes, the Ministry organizes one- to- one discussion with senior officials of such Ministries to provide orientation on gender issues within their sectors. This orientation serves as the first step to introduce the concept of Gender Budgeting in these Ministries/Departments.

5.17 Some initiatives and outcome due to activities of the Gender Budget Cells at the various Central Ministries/Departments are outlined in the succeeding paragraphs.

- The Gender Budgeting Cell of Department of Telecommunications has come up with an innovative project for empowerment of women using ICT as a tool. The “Sanchar Shakti” Scheme brings together the combined efforts and contributions of Department of Telecommunication (DoT), Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), Mobile and Mobile Value Added Service Providers, Telecom Equipment Manufacturers and their partner NGOs. It aims to use ICT to empower rural women through provision of Mobile Value Added Services on issues of concern to women like health, social issues, and government schemes, as also livelihood related inputs over their mobile phones. The Gender Budgeting Cell of the Department of Telecommunications is in the process of creating Gender Budgeting Cells at its subordinate offices and also in its PSUs like BSNL, MTNL, and TCIL with the objective of mainstreaming gender.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs is a key mainstream Department which has undertaken focused initiatives under Gender Budgeting. This includes focused interventions like introduction of women's battalions, specific efforts to improve facilities for women employed in various forces through day care centres, crèches, etc. Major initiatives in this regard are to include facilities of separate rest rooms, recreation rooms, mobile toilets for women in CRPF. During deployment, separate toilets even in the unit vehicles are made available to women personnel. Current efforts of MHA include the announcement of the National Mission for Safety of Women and setting up of a Gender Studies Centre at the Rajasthan Police Academy.
- The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have come out with scheme on Women Safety on Public Road Transport from Nirbhaya Fund and has allocated ` 50 crore in budget 2014-15 and has reported the same in the Gender Budget Statement 2014-15. The proposal is to install cameras and global positioning system (GPS) in buses and other modes of public transport in cities with population over one million.
- The Gender Budgeting Cell of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has launched a scholarship scheme for women's scientists and technologists aged 30-50 years to facilitate them re-enter the mainstream science work after break in their careers due to motherhood and family responsibilities.
- The 12 member Gender Budget Cell of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture has taken a step forward, by designating nodal officers/ gender coordinators in each division like the seeds, horticulture, crops, cooperation, and machinery and technology to identify issues related to gender and to suggest strategies to promote gender mainstreaming. The gender coordinators have also been sensitized about the concept of gender budgeting. Besides promoting mainstreaming of gender issues, the GBC has also taken other initiatives, which include:
 - Undertaking macro/micro level and action research studies in critical thrust areas including assessment of gender content and impact of various on-going programmes of the DAC and giving recommendations, if required, on appropriate improvements in strategy and design of schemes to incorporate gender perspective.
 - Collecting, analyzing and documenting success stories of Women farmers.
 - Assessing gender contents and generating gender disaggregated data in respect of various schemes and programmes of different divisions of DAC.

- Reviewing the GB Statement for better reporting.
- Gender Audit of the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) scheme.
- The Gender Budgeting Cell of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has made provisions for nominating five elected women panchayat representatives from among the best performing panchayats in the Central Steering Committee and also in the Central Executive Committee to oversee Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA). The Ministry has also issued guidelines to States for having special Mahila Sabhas before the meeting of the Gram Sabhas to promote women's participation in the planning process.
- The Gender Budgeting Cell of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has taken significant steps to address the issue of distressed/deserted women by their NRI husbands and have prepared a scheme to address the issue. The Ministry has also initiated the process of reviewing the Emigration Policy Division or the Emigration Services Division, the Diaspora Services Division of the Ministry with an objective to suggest specific schemes/programmes benefitting women. The Ministry has initiated the collection of sex disaggregated data relating to women speakers in Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas, the women recipients of Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards for the last 10 years, participation of girl candidates in the Know India Programme (KIP) and Scholarship Programmes for Diaspora Children (SPDC) programmes women emigrants (housemaids) under the Emigration Check Required (ECR) category during the last 5 years.
- The Gender Budgeting Cell of Ministry of Corporate Affairs as a first step towards mainstreaming gender, has collected sex disaggregated data regarding the number of women Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries and Cost Accountants, and is in the process of collecting the number of women Directors in the companies registered under the Companies Act.
- The Gender Budgeting Cell of the Ministry of Rural Development has set up an advisory group on Gender Budgeting for mainstreaming gender in rural development programmes. It has commissioned field level research and micro studies with regard to MGNREGS, PMGSY to study the impact of the schemes on empowerment of women and girls. The purpose is to review the operational guidelines and design of the scheme to strengthen gender equality and go beyond the Gender Budget Statement. It has also prepared a roadmap for strengthening the capacities of NIRD and SIRDS.
- The Gender Budgeting Cell of the Department of Posts initiated action to identify schemes for women specific facilities to introduce in all post offices as a large number of women employees work in the post offices. These comprise of construction of ladies recreation room/rest room/toilets and crèche facilities. The Training Wing of the Department of Posts proposes to organize workshops, seminars and talks on women related issues besides organising Special Training Modules for ladies at G.D.S & lower levels on the social and economic issues in various fields. Construction of ladies hostels within the training centres has already been started by them. The Department is also proposing to publish 'Mini books'/ Philately Stamps on famous women and efforts will be undertaken towards opening "Philately Accounts" for girl students. The Department also proposed to create Savings Bank Account for the girl child and planning to conduct Special Drives on Girl Child Day and Women's Day by 'School visits' (in rural areas) in the coming year. The Department is also envisaged to open All Women Post Offices in all Circles.

Action Plan of the Gender Budgeting Cells

5.18 Achieving change requires policy and programme actions to improve women's access to scarce and valued resources and remove various impediments to their participation in public sphere, raising awareness and so on. In order to develop stronger accountability mechanisms towards gender budgeting, and to achieve the desired change, the Ministry has been pursuing with all the Gender Budgeting Cells of the Central Ministries/Departments to prepare an Action Plan for the year 2014-15 indicating areas of gender concern that requires focused attention of the Ministry. In order to systematically mainstream gender and strengthen the GBCs, Ministries/Departments of Biotechnology, Overseas Indian Affairs, Scientific and Industrial Research, Agriculture and Cooperation, Labour and Employment, Information Technology, Rural Development

and Tribal Affairs have prepared their annual Action Plan for the year 2014-15.

State Initiatives on Gender Budgeting

5.19 The training programmes of the Ministry have also facilitated adoption of Gender Budgeting by many State Governments. States like Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi and A&N Islands have undertaken various Gender Budgeting initiatives. A summary of initiatives taken by the States is given in **Annexure - XXVII**.

III. GENDER AUDIT INITIATIVES

5.20 The third important aspect of Gender Budgeting is undertaking a gender analysis/ audit of specific schemes. With this in view, the Ministry has developed a draft ***Gender Audit Guidelines and has*** pilot tested the same on the Dairy



Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHDF), Ministry of Agriculture to identify critical gaps and challenges in mainstreaming gender within the DEDS. The draft Gender Audit Guidelines is under consideration for its adoption.

5.21 The Ministry plans to take up Gender Audit of a few critical schemes with focus on the analysis of the programme/scheme guidelines; actual allocations, the beneficiary incidence/impact analysis, and on the delivery mechanisms. The results would then feed into addressing gaps and strengthening service delivery mechanisms of the schemes.

Box 3 : Checklist I for Gender Specific Expenditure

Conventionally, gender budget analysis, by way of isolation of women related expenditure, has been carried out for Ministries/Departments like Health and Family Welfare, Rural Development, Human Resource Development, Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Youth and Sports Affairs, Labour, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Drinking Water, Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries, Science and Technology, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Textiles and Agriculture.

Suggested steps that may be undertaken by these various Ministries/Departments who are running programmes/schemes of a gender specific nature i.e. where the targeted beneficiaries are primarily women are as follows:

Planning and Budgeting

- i. **List of schemes and programmes** which are **gender specific**
- ii. Briefly indicating **activities undertaken** under the programme for women.
- iii. Indicating expected **output indicators** like number of women beneficiaries, increase in employment of women, post project increase in resources/income/skills etc.
- iv. **Quantifying allocation of resources** in annual budget and physical targets thereof.
- v. Assessing **adequacy of resource** allocation in terms of population of targeted beneficiaries that need the concerned schematic intervention, the trend of past expenditure etc.

Performance Audit

- i. Reviewing actual performance- physical and financial vis a vis the annual targets and **identifying constraints** in achieving targets (like need for strengthening delivery infrastructure, capacity building etc.)
- ii. Carrying out **reality check- Evaluation of programme intervention**, incidence of benefit, identifying impact indicators like comparative status of women before and after the programme, etc.
- iii. Compiling a trend analysis of expenditure and output indicators and impact indicators.

Future Planning and Corrective Action

Addressing constraints identified from step 1 above.

- ii. Establishing requirement of Resources in terms of population of targeted beneficiaries/ magnitude of perceived problems like IMR, MMR, literacy ratio etc.
- iii. Reviewing adequacy of resources available – financial and physical like trained manpower etc.
- iv. Planning for modification in policies and/or programmes/schemes based on results of review.

Box: 4 Checklist II Gender Analysis for Mainstream Sectors

Mainstream sectors like Defence, Power, Telecom, Communications, Transport, Industry, Commerce etc. may consider adopting the following check list to determine the gender impact of their expenditure.

- i. List of all programmes entailing public expenditure with a brief description of activities entailed.
- ii. Identifying target group of beneficiaries/users.
- iii. Establishing whether users/beneficiaries are being categorized by sex (male/female) at present and if not to what extent would it be feasible.
- iv. Identify possibility of undertaking special measures to facilitate access of services for women- either through affirmative action like quotas, priority lists etc. or through expansion of services that are women specific like all women police stations, women's special buses etc.
- v. Analysing the employment pattern in rendering of these services/programmes from a gender perspective and examining avenues to enhance women's recruitment.
- vi. Focus on special initiatives to promote participation of women either in employment force or as users.
- vii. Indicating the extent to which women are engaged in decision-making processes at various levels within the sector and in the organizations and initiating action to correct gender biases and imbalances.

These exercises can be commenced by each Ministry/Department of the Government, to start with, for a few select programmes/schemes which may be selected either in terms of their perceived gender impact, or the selection can be based on considerations of heaviest budget allocation. Based on the result of carrying out the above steps, the gender budgeting exercise may be institutionalized in the manner detailed in checklist.

6



Other Programmes and activities



Towards a New Dawn

Other Programmes and Activities

6.1 Apart from the schemes and programmes that have a direct bearing on the welfare and well-being of the women and children, the Ministry implements a few schemes that help in further understanding of the issues of women and children, promote innovative ideas and, thus, indirectly help their cause. They are, therefore, considered as schemes for the benefit of the women and children. These are discussed in the following paras:

Grant-in-aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring

6.2 The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the scheme of Grant-in-Aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring since 1986-87 with the objectives to promote:

- (i) Research studies on emerging issues in the field of women and child development;
- (ii) Workshops/seminars which help in promoting awareness, discuss the problems and strategies to resolve the problems of women and children; and
- (iii) Publications on women and child related topics for wider dissemination of results.

6.3 Priority is given to research projects of an applied nature keeping in view the policy requirements of the Ministry, social problems requiring urgent public interventions and evaluation of the ongoing programmes.

6.4 Against the budget allocation of ` 2.00 crores for the year 2014-15, an amount of ` 0.67 crores has been released to different organisations. Details of funds sanctioned during 2014-15 to different organisations for new/ old projects are at **Annexure – XXVIII**.

General Grant-in-aid scheme for Innovative Work on Women and Children

6.5 Under this Scheme, project proposals of following nature related to women and children, are approved for execution by voluntary organisations/ institutions, universities and research institutes, including those set up and funded by Central Government/ State Government/ Public Sector Undertakings/ Local authority/ Corporations/ Institutions:

- i. Projects to tackle problem areas which are relatively un-serviced but where need is urgent;
- ii. Projects, which fill in essential gaps in existing services and complement them so as to maximize the impact;
- iii. Projects which provide integrated services, where all the components need not be financially supported by one source;
- iv. Projects which build the capacity of the individual to be self-reliant rather than dependent;
- v. Projects located in backward, rural and tribal areas and urban slums which are poorly serviced by existing services;

- vi. Projects which are community based and render non-institutional services, in certain cases where the nature of the problem so demands, Institutional programmes are also supported;
- vii. Projects to mobilize public opinion and support to tackle the pressing social problems;
- viii. Projects to tackle problems which require coverage of more than one State;
- ix. Projects not covered by any of the existing schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development including the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB).

6.6 During the financial year 2014-15, budget allocation was ` 50.00 lakhs [RE], out of which the amount of ` 2,61,948/- has been released. Details of funds sanctioned during 2014-15 to different organisations for the projects are at **Annexure – XXIX**.

Information Technology

6.7 National Informatics Centre (NIC) is managing the Computer Centre of the Ministry of Women and Child Development which has a 200 nodes Local Area Network. NIC continued to provide software, hardware and consultancy support to Ministry in developing computer based Management Information System. A team of officers of NIC works in close coordination with the officials of the Ministry to maintain existing software and develop new programmes as per the requirement of the ministry.

A brief description of some of the programmes introduced in 2014-15 by the Ministry with the help of NIC is as follows:

I. Trackchild – an overview (<http://trackthemissingchild.gov.in/>)

6.8 The number of children 'missing' every year is a great concern for the country. Also, the proper development, care, protection and monitoring of 'vulnerable' children living in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) are other important issues. To tackle the problem,

Ministry of Women and Child Development entrusted NIC to develop a system to track the 'missing' as well as 'vulnerable children' of the country. This Initiative of MWCD also tracks the progress of children of every CCI in the country.

6.9 'Track CHILD' portal has been designed and developed adhering to the guidelines provided in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Model Rules 2007 and the provisions laid down in the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). This is a comprehensive ICT based virtual work space for Police and ICPS bodies. It includes all Police Stations, District & State Crime Record Bureaux, CID/Crime Branch, Central Project Support Unit (CPSU), State Child Protection Society/Units and District Child Protection Units (DCPU), Child Care Institutions (CCIs), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), etc. in the 36 State/UTs. It also provides a networking system amongst all the stakeholders and citizens to facilitate tracking of a "Child in distress". It requires data entry and updating at various levels such as Police stations, Child Care Institutions (CCIs)/Homes, Shelters, Child Welfare Committees, and Juvenile Justice Boards etc.

6.10 Objectives of TRACKCHILD

- To ensure timely tracking of "Missing Children"
- To ensure ultimate repatriation and rehabilitation of the missing children
- To ensure proper care and development of the children of the Child Care Institutions (CCIs)
- To increase participation of Citizen.
- To increase people interest, trust and cooperation
- To verification of message from citizen's corner
- To spread Awareness using Social Media
- To increase NGO Participation

6.11 Features of TRACKCHILD

- Online Reporting for "Missing/Found" children

- Online Matching for “Found” children with “Missing” children
 - Tracking of every CCI children
 - Citizen participation through Mobile App & Mobile version of the software
 - Advanced searching mechanism
 - Maintenance & monitoring of “Individual Care Plan” for every CCI Children
 - “e-Alerts” from Citizens & all Stakeholders
 - Online MIS
 - Online Child Protection Resource Directory
 - Online tracking system for Children living in Child Care Institutions
 - Citizen Alert System for Police & other important stakeholders
 - Mobile App & mobile version for Citizen Alerts
 - Intelligent Matching Technology
 - Investigation Checklist
 - AHTU networking & child trafficking syndicate information system
 - Advanced MIS including Graphs
 - Online monitoring System for District Administration
 - Supreme Court Guideline Checklist
 - Online Adoption Module
 - Instant Messenger Service for stakeholders
- Citizen information receiving & alert tracking system on Mobile application and mobile version of Trackchild
- Missing/Found alert to police(CWO) and alert mechanism for all child protection service provider
- “e-Alerts” from Citizens & all Stakeholders
- CWO registration and Automatic Alert System
- ICPS monitoring system
- SMS Alert System.

6.13 Important Points in detail

- **Single Data Base for Missing & vulnerable Children:** TrackChild is only one data base in the country where Missing, Recovered and Vulnerable children data are maintained.
- **Common Platform for Child Protection :** It is a common platform for Citizen, Police, ICPS bodies like CWC, JJB, CCI, DCPU, SCPS etc. and different Govt. bodies like DWCD, NALSA, SLSA, MLE etc. to upload the details of Missing, Recovered and Vulnerable children and their monitoring process.
- **Easy Data Sharing System:** As it is a common platform, data can be shared very easily amongst its all users. As a result, the desired goal of ICPS can be achieved within the target time frame. Our country will become more enriched, if we can get back all those vulnerable children in main stream of life.
- **Platform of Citizen Participation:** Any initiative must be successful when common citizen be a part of that initiative. TrackChild portal is that kind of initiative where common citizen can take part. They can share the information of Missing and Sighting children to the concern authority using Citizen's Corner. They can also search about the missing children. They can also access all those facilities using their smart phone as now Smart Phone version of Citizen's Corner

of TrackChild portal is available with the apps.

- **Automated Matching System**

- i. **Concise Match of Missing Children-**

Each and every CCI and Police Station can make probable matches against each missing children uploaded by them through Concise Match. It is a system generated automated matching mechanism. This system provides a short list of Recovered Children whose details matching maximum with a particular missing child uploaded by the concern PS or CCI.

- ii. **Suggestive Match of Missing Children-**

TrackChild portal provides a unique feature of Suggestive Match. This feature suggests some probable matches from recovered data base at the time of submitting a missing data (Form M) in this online system. Using this feature a missing child can be traced and get back to his/her family.

- iii. **Search Agent-** Now user can create search agent against the missing children. This feature works like an agent. After generating this agent user will get messages of probable matches against those missing children in a certain interval.

- **Resource Directory:** Citizen and different stakeholders can get information like contact number along with contact person name, Location, email ID of PS, CCIs, CWCs, JJBs etc. using the resource directory of TrackChild portal of this country very easily.

- **Reduction of Efforts:** The root level users like Police Stations, CWCs, JJBs, CCIs can reduce their child related paper work by using this portal properly and regularly as all order formats of JJ Act are available in TrackChild and those can be filled up with very minimum efforts.

They can also prepare various types of reports to provide their higher authority very easily using this portal.

- **Easy Monitoring:** Level wise higher authority can monitor the work very easily using this portal.
- **Preparing Action Plan and Future Road Map:** Different ICPS bodies can prepare the action plan for proper implementation of ICPS using this portal and following its MIS Reports. Future road map also may be prepared through it.
- **Social media Participation:** Social media enables more rapid sharing of information. Through social media TrackChild quickly spread the information about Missing & Recovered child to thousand of citizen within a minute.
- **Current Status of Data entry by different Stake Holders :**
 - Registered CCIs on the portal are 5,048. Of which 3,431 are entering data and volume of data is 2,19,456.
 - Out of 16,970 Police Stations, 8,365 are entering data. The number of missing children is 1,15,218, number of recovered children is 58,486 and number of matching done for recovered children is 39,786 till January, 2015.

In addition, an informal system for fastening the process of missing children by actively involving citizens is being introduced, which will be announced shortly by the ministry.

II. CARINGS: An online adoption system (<http://cara.nic.in>)

6.14 International Portal on Child Adoption (CARINGS) for Intra & Inter Country , a portal on child adoption linking with aspirations of prospective adoptive parents, has been developed and launched for agencies handling child adoptions across the country and online registration of Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs). The entire process work flow of child adoption viz. PAPs seeking to adopt a child, child reaching adoption

agency, various clearances, medical tests, child getting adopted and monitoring of child in the new found adopted home have been covered in the portal application.

Current Updates for CARINGS portal:

- a) More than 400 adoption agencies are registered online through this portal.
- b) Tracking of a large pool of PAPs online
- c) Fast- tracking and rehabilitation of Special Needs Children through Special Need Module
- d) Establish a linkage between Recognised Indian Placement Agencies (RIPA) and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAA)
- e) NOC from CARA for Inter Country adoption is now issued online
- f) Online Inter country Post Adoption Follow up reports
- g) Checking the Eligibility Criteria of parents online
- h) Inter State Adoption Module to facilitate parents to adopt a child from the state other than they are residing
- i) Uploading of Parents HSR by Agencies
- j) Document uploading facility by parents at the time of registration
- k) Monitoring modules for State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARA) and District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)
- l) Inspection modules of agencies
- m) FAQs for parents

6.15 A new set of guidelines are being introduced by the ministry to improve the adoptions of children in India and also to make the process more transparent and efficient. The provision has been made to meet the requirements as per the new guidelines, and is expected to be launched soon.

III. National Portal on Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):

6.16 ICDS is a flagship programme of Government of India for the provision of

essential services like provision of supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, immunization etc. and timely interventions of referral medical services, for the targeted population of children of 0 to 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers. To meet the challenges involved in the provision of effective, efficient and better managed services, an MIS system has been developed and introduced from the inception of the scheme. Various versions of the MIS software application has been designed and introduced in different periods as per the State of Art of ICT.

6.17 Ministry has now entrusted NIC to develop and roll out of web based portal for monitoring of the ICDS scheme from the grass root level (i.e. about 14 Lakhs Anganwadis). Software has been developed and is being rolled out. Training has been provided to the various States Users. The effort is being made to integrate ICDS with the Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) project of Ministry of Health & FW so as to use the same target beneficiaries for nutritional support purposes.

IV. Loan Monitoring System for Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK): (<http://rmk.nic.in>)

6.18 The system proposes to receive online proposals from NGOs for grant of loan by RMK. The NGOs provide technical support to the self help groups of women. The complete process flow has been automated in the system and is being planned for launched in February, 2015.

6.19 Technical consultancy and guidance to various organizations under the control of the Ministry like National Commission for Women (NCW), NIPCCD, RMK, CSWB, CARA, NCPCR and NMEW is provided by NIC. The Ministry has a website which is maintained by the NIC and updated regularly.

6.20 NIC provided assistance to the Parliament Section for regular on line transmission of Parliament Questions to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats.

Information, Education & Communication (IEC)

6.21 The vision of the Ministry is empowering women and nurturing children. In order to meet these objectives of the Ministry, the target population needs to be informed about policies / programmes of the Ministry and they need to understand the details of various schemes to avail them. Accordingly, the Ministry plans its annual strategy considering the target audience for spreading awareness about its schemes and programmes. The strategy is based on using print, electronic, outdoor, publication of booklet, and other forms of media for dissemination of information.

6.22 During 2014-15, against a budget allocation of ` 42 crores (RE), an expenditure of ` 32.06 crore has been incurred on the media activities of the Ministry till 31.12.2014. The physical activities during 2014-15 are as under:

- (i) **Print Media:** 3 advertisements were released in prominent newspapers in Hindi, English and regional languages during 2014-15 (till 31.12.2014) highlighting schemes and programmes of the Ministry.
- (ii) **Outdoor Publicity:** Awareness campaign by spreading social messages through Railway Tickets was run across the country.
- (iii) **Women of India:** This year, 'Women of India' exhibition was organized in Dilli Haat, INA from 11th to 19th November, 2014. The exhibition was held for the first time to celebrate the efforts and initiatives of women of India. It was dedicated to Women of India. The exhibition was an opportunity to the women to exhibit and sell their products. The exhibition gave much needed window to all such women who were working incognito in the vast width and breadth of our country. The exhibition also served as platform to educate the people about the programmes,

schemes and Acts of the Ministry relating to women and children. 206 stalls were set up during the Exhibition. The Exhibition has got an overwhelming response. During the period of Exhibition, entry for visitors into Dilli Haat was free of cost.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

6.23 Reservation Policy of the Government of India in the services is being followed in the Ministry and the organizations under its control. As a cadre authority, the Ministry has duly reported the reserved vacancies to Department of Personnel & Training. The attached office i.e. Food and Nutrition Board and all the autonomous bodies under Ministry of Women and Child Development are advised to fill up the vacancies reserved for Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes by making special efforts. Annual Statements showing the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs and Persons with Disabilities during the 2014-15 is at **Annexure – XXX** and **XXXI** respectively.

Public Grievances:

6.24 Public Grievances received in the Ministry by post as well as online through Centralized Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) are attended on top priority. A Joint Director in the Ministry has been nominated as Public Grievance Officer of Ministry. For strong and effective internal grievances redressal mechanism in the Ministry, all Divisional Heads in the Ministry and one officer have been appointed as Nodal Officers for public grievances in respect of their Division/Office. User ID and Password have been provided to them for accessing the system. The disposal of public grievances is monitored regularly by senior officers.

Citizen's / Client's Charter

6.25 The Ministry has prepared a Citizen's/ Client's Charter, which has been placed on the website of the Ministry (www.wcd.nic.in). The Charter has been distributed among stake holders. It has also been circulated to all the officers in the Ministry for compliance.

INFORMATION FACILITATION CENTER (IFC)

6.26 Information and Facilitation Center (IFC) WCD, has been functioning as a single window of this Ministry for public relations. The Centre provides information on different programs and schemes of the Ministry to the visitors. It also functions as Right to Information (RTI) Cell, i.e. nodal unit for receiving RTI applications.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

6.27 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act 2005, the Information and Facilitation Centre (IFC) acts as nodal agency for RTI matters. The IFC Section receives and thereafter forwards RTI applications to the Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs)/Public Authorities concerned. It also coordinates follow up action on the Appeals/Orders received from the Central Information Commission (CIC) etc. The IFC is also responsible for submission of quarterly returns on RTI applications/appeals to the CIC. RTI Applications/Appeals received online on RTI Web Portal are also being forwarded online to the concerned CPIO-Public Authority and Appellate Authority.

6.28 The Ministry has presently 12 CPIOs (at the level of Directors, Deputy Secretaries and equivalent Officers) and 06 Appellate Authorities (at level of Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and equivalent Officers).

6.29 Details of the Ministry's functions along with its functionaries and the list of CPIOs and Appellate Authorities are available on Ministry's website i.e. www.wcd.nic.in. During the year 2014-15 (upto 30.01.2015), 868 number of applications were received online in the Ministry and forwarded to the concerned CPIOs/Public Authorities for providing information requested for. 101 Appeals received online against the decisions of the CPIOs.

6.30 This Ministry has taken various steps in pursuance of the commitment of disclosure

under Section 4 of the RTI Act. The details about grants made to organisations/State Government have been uploaded on the website of the Ministry. A Transparency Officer, JS (IFC/RTI) has been appointed to ensure commitments of transparency and suo-moto disclosures in time bound manner.

Parliamentary Committees

6.31 The Department related Parliament Standing Committee of the Ministry on Human Resource Development has been constituted with Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya as the Chairman of the Committee.

Results Framework Document (RFD)

6.32 The Government of India instituted the "Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) for Government Departments" under the guidance of the Cabinet Secretariat and with the approval of the Prime Minister. Under PMES, each Department / Ministry is required to prepare in the beginning of each financial year, a Results-Framework Document (RFD) which provides a summary of the most important targets that it expects to achieve during the financial year. As part of this framework, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, has been involved in developing its RFDs since the last quarter of 2009-2010.

6.33 The Ministry's RFD for the year 2014-15 is in the Ministry's website www.wcd.nic.in. The finalization of Ministry's RFD for the year 2015-16 is under process.

Five Year Strategy Plan (FYSP) (2011-2016)

6.34 The development of an implementable Five Year Strategy Plan (FYSP) (2011-16) is a component of RFD mandated requirements. The Ministry of Women and Child Development initiated the strategic planning process by putting together an 'Action Plan' for the development of the FYSP by end of 2010, with implementation slated to begin in 2011. The Ministry conducted a series of stakeholder consultations between June-November, 2010 to seek the views of civil society as well as international development partners (including UN Bodies) and independent experts. The FYSP was finalized as an implementable

overall strategy to achieve the short-term and long-term goals of this Ministry, linked to specific measurable milestones.

Use of Hindi in Official Work

6.35 During the period under report, efforts were made to maximize the use of Hindi in day-to-day official work of the Ministry. The officers and employees of the Ministry have working knowledge of Hindi. Entries in the Service Books were also made in Hindi. Letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 is being complied with in the Ministry.

6.36 Hindi month was organized in the Ministry from 1st - 30th September, 2014. On pilot basis, a practical approach was made in organizing competitions and prizes were distributed purely on the basis of execution of day-to-day official work in Hindi. An independent committee was constituted for the purpose. Nine officials were given prizes in the meeting of Department related Official Language Implementation Committee.

6.37 During the year under the report, three meetings of Department related Official Language Implementation Committee were held on 04th June, 2014, 27th August, 2014 and 2nd December, 2014 respectively. During these meetings, Annual Programme for the year 2014-15 for the use of Hindi issued by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs was discussed and Quarterly Progress Reports for the progressive use of Hindi of the Ministry for the quarter ending 31st March, 2014, 30th June, 2014, 30th September, 2014 and 31st December, 2014 were reviewed and remedial measures were suggested to maximize the use of Hindi in day-to-day official work in the Ministry.

Status of ATNs on CAG Paras

6.38 The summary of important audit observations, appearing in the most recent audit reports of the year ending March, 2014 and details of action taken on audit observations received from Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) are at Annexure – XXXII.

Annual Plan and Action Plan

6.39 The Plan outlay for the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2014-15 was fixed at ` 21,100.00 crores and has been revised at ` 18,500.00 crores at RE Stage. Scheme-wise details are given at Annexure – XXXIII.

Plan for the North-East Region

6.40 As per the guidelines of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry has allocated 10% of the Annual Plan outlay for the implementation of its programme in the seven North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. During the year, efforts were made to involve social organizations of North-Eastern Areas with the existing support available under various Grant-in-aid Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

6.41 The schemes and programmes of the Ministry are directly impacting the lives of women and children belonging to the most disadvantaged sections of the society. Most of the programmes are located in the areas where the women and children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC & ST) have easy access. While selecting the location for the project, preference is given to those areas which are predominately inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of the society. The Ministry has been earmarking budget allocation separately for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan to the tune of 20% and 8.2% respectively.

6.42 The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) made the following stipulations under their grant-in-aid rules to encourage voluntary action in tribal areas:

- i) Normally, only institutions engaged in social welfare activities for a minimum period of three years are eligible for grant-in-aid from the Board. This condition is relaxed in the case of institutions located in tribal areas.

- ii) Institutions are normally given assistance under the grant-in-aid programme on an equal matching basis (50% grant from the Board and other 50% raised by the institutions). For institutions in tribal areas, the Board may contribute up to 75% of the approved expenditure.
- iii) Under the scheme of Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women, the institutions are required to make efforts to enroll Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women for the course. In the case of SC and ST candidates, conditions regarding educational qualifications for admission to the courses are relaxed wherever necessary.

6.43 The Scheme of Hostels for Working Women implemented by the Ministry provides for seats upto 15% and 7.5% for women

belonging to SC and ST communities, respectively.

6.44 The schemes of Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) are aimed at improving nutritional status of people in general and of the vulnerable sections of the population including SCs and STs in particular. Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) of FNB organize training courses in the fields in fruit and vegetable preservations only for SC/ST adolescent girls and women under accelerated programmes for the development of SC/ST community. The major thrust of the programmes of the Board is on the rural and tribal areas.

6.45 The statements showing schemes for the Development of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and North Eastern Region (NER) in Ministry of Women and Child Development are shown at **Annexure-XXXIV**.



Food and Nutrition Board



Towards a New Dawn

Food And Nutrition Board

7.1 The Food & Nutrition Board (FNB) is a technical wing of Ministry of Women and Child Development with all powers of a Central Government Department. It has a countrywide set up comprising of a Technical Wing at the Centre, 4 Regional Offices, 4 Quality Control Laboratories at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai and 43 Community Food & Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) located in 29 States/ UTs (details are at **Annexure-XXXV**). FNB provides a wide range of Nutrition Education & Extension services, with the stated objectives of building up a systematic campaign to overcome the difficult barrier of ignorance, prejudice and superstition in food and dietary habits.

7.2 Malnutrition is a complex phenomenon. It is both the cause and effect of poverty and ill health, and follows a cyclical, inter-generational pattern. Lack of adequate information on nutritional needs has been identified as a major factor for the prevailing nutritional situation in the country. Nutrition education and extension has been recognized as one of the long-term sustainable interventions essential to tackle the problem of malnutrition, to generate awareness and to promote the nutrition status of the country. Major task of FNB is to address this major challenge.

7.3 The Food & Nutrition Board is engaged in the following activities:

- Nutrition Education and Training, both for the masses and for ICDS functionaries
- Mass Nutrition Awareness Campaigns
- Development, production and distribution of nutrition education/training material
- Food Analysis and Standardization
- Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition
- Providing Fruits & Vegetable Processing facilities at CFNEUs
- Development and Promotion of low cost nutritious recipes using locally available Foods
- Inter-Sectoral coordination and follow up action on the National Nutrition Policy and National Plan of Action on Nutrition, policy matters related to nutrition
- Development, production and distribution/ dissemination of nutrition education/training material
- Test checking the quality of supplementary nutrition under ICDS
- Setting up and management of Nutrition Resource Platform and Centres
- Implementation of Infant Milk Substitutes (Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods) Act
- Technical support to Mid -Day Meal programme, Army Purchase of Ministry of Defence, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses and food fortification.



The Union Minister for Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi at the inaugural session of "Consultation on National Nutrition Mission in India: Accelerating Essential Nutrition Actions", in New Delhi on September 22, 2014.

Important functions of FNB

7.4 The important functions of FNB are as under:

- To oversee implementation of various nutrition oriented sectoral interventions and issue policy guidelines on critical nutrition issues
- To promote and coordinate activities with regard to bringing nutritional issues centre stage through advocacy and sensitization of policy planners and implementers
- To campaign on prevention and control of malnutrition at all levels including infant and young child nutrition issues
- To focus on reduction in micronutrient malnutrition
- To improve content and delivery of existing nutrition related interventions enlisting cooperation of professional

institutions and social organizations in the area of nutrition and health.

Nationwide Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign against malnutrition

7.5 The Nationwide Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign against malnutrition which comprises of four stages namely (1) Create Awareness, (2) Clarion Call, (3) Action Points and (4) Community using Tools/Services was launched by the Hon'ble President of India. The first cycle was undertaken during the year 2013-14 and the second cycle is being undertaken during 2014-15.

National Nutrition Mission

7.6 The policy commitment for preventing and reducing under-nutrition through a more comprehensive strategy with monitorable targets in a time-bound manner was reaffirmed in the Budget speech, 2014-15 by the Finance Minister which stated that:

“A national programme in Mission Mode is urgently required to halt the deteriorating malnutrition situation in India, as present interventions are not adequate. A comprehensive strategy including detailed methodology, costing, time lines and monitorable targets will be put in place within six months.”

7.7 In follow up to this, the Ministry of Women and Child Development led an intensive process of consultation at the National level involving States, other sectors, ministries, experts, institutions and voluntary agencies in order to formulate the contours and contents of the new invigorated National Nutrition Mission (NNM).

7.8 A two days' Consultation was organized on 22nd and 23rd September, 2014, at New Delhi, under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister, WCD, to develop the draft framework of National Nutrition Mission.

Nutrition Education and Training

7.9 Advocacy and sensitization of policy makers, nutrition orientation training for programme managers and capacity building of field functionaries are the important activities of the Food & Nutrition Board. Different activities are carried out for different target groups for disseminating nutrition related information. Nutrition Education of the community, one of the prime activities of the Food & Nutrition Board, is undertaken through its 43 Community Food & Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs), by organizing nutrition education and demonstration programmes in rural, urban and tribal areas in different States/UTs of the country. FNB Headquarters, through its four Regional Offices, provides the technical as well as logistic support for the functioning of these Units and conducts the following training programmes in the field Units.

Training of Trainers (TOT) Programme in Nutrition

7.10 Each CFNEU organizes five days “Training of Trainers” programme for 20 Master Trainers comprising of Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), Assistant Child Development Project Officers (ACDPOs), Medical Officers, Senior Supervisors of ICDS, Teachers, reputed NGOs, VDO, Gram Sevak etc. who, in turn, act as trainers for the grass-root level functionaries of ICDS, such as Anganwadi workers and the community at large.

Orientation Training Courses (OTCs)

7.11 Each CFNEU organizes training for two days for 30 participants comprising of grass root level workers from ICDS and Health such as AWWs, Helpers, and ASHAs, adolescent girls, pregnant, newly married, communities and PRIs etc. The topics for OTC are: (i) Infant and Young Child Feeding, (ii) Health and Nutrition and (iii) Management of Severe Malnutrition.

Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition Education

7.12 Each CFNEU organizes 5 days training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition education for 30 participants including housewives, adolescent girls and unemployed youths, to encourage them to preserve fruits and vegetables at the household level. This increases the consumption of fruits & vegetables and also develops skills which could be useful for income generation. A Ready Reckoner on fruits and vegetable preservation and nutrition is distributed to the trainees on completion of the training.

7.13 Each CFNEU also organizes special training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition education exclusively for SC/ST including adolescent girls and women. A stipend of ` 100/- is given to each participant.

7.14 **Nutrition Education Programmes** are organized in rural, tribal areas and urban slums. Training programmes conducted up to

December, 2014 during the year 2014-15 are as below:

S. No.	Training Programme	No. of Training	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Training of Trainers (TOT)	16	320
2	Orientation Training Courses (OTCs)	295	8,850
3	Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition	156	5,015
4	Nutrition Education programmes	3,011	82,827

Monitoring of the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

7.15 Anganwadis under different ICDS projects are being visited to monitor the supplementary nutrition and to facilitate the nutrition and health components of the ICDS. During the visit, the FNB staff provides technical support on nutrition and health education at the AWC by organizing various nutrition extension activities. During the year 2014-15, up to the month of December 2014, a total no. of 2,853 Anganwadi Centres have been inspected.

Food Analysis

7.16 Food & Nutrition Board has four Regional Quality Control Laboratories at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, which analyses samples of various supplementary foods provided under the ICDS scheme. The samples are received from the State Governments as well as drawn by field units of FNB during the visit to AWCs. The region-wise number of samples analysed during 2014-15,

up to December 2014, are as under:

S. No.	Region	Total Samples analyzed
1	Eastern	64
2	Southern	17
3	Western	815
4	Northern	1,806
Total		2,702

7.17 Keeping in view the requirement and need for strict watch on quality and anticipated increase in the volume of samples for analysis after the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS, sample analysis has been outsourced on pilot basis to reputed NABL accredited not-for-profit food testing laboratories as registered entities to check food quality and generate additional data on physiochemical and microbial analysis of SNP.

7.18 During the year 2014-15, up to the month of December 2014, a total of 46,118 numbers of

samples have been analyzed through the outsourced laboratory.

Mass Nutrition Awareness Campaigns

7.19 Various events on specific themes were organized with the active cooperation of respective State Governments, Educational Institutions, NGOs and media. Some of the programmes conducted are Workshops/Symposia and special programmes on nutrition.

7.20 **The World Breastfeeding Week (WBW)** was observed from 1st –7th August, 2014 on the theme of “Breast Feeding: A Winning Goal for Life” by CFNEUs throughout the country. The FNB headquarters supported the celebration by providing background information and necessary guidance to all the field units and Regional offices with a view to disseminate the importance of breast-feeding. State level symposia in 29 States/UTs, orientation training on infant and young child feeding, awareness generation camps and community meetings were organized by the FNB field units throughout the country.



Inaugural function of World Breastfeeding Week Celebration organized by Food and Nutrition Board Unit at Mandi, H.P.



7.21 Also, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued D.O. letter addressed to Secretaries of the WCD in the States/UTs to mobilize the concerned Departments on the WBW theme through the following activities:

- Breastfeeding promotion through ICDS
- Role of Anganwadi Workers in Breast Feeding Promotion
- Effective implementation and promotion of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (IMS Act) etc.

7.22 **National Nutrition Week (NNW)** is celebrated from 1st -7th September every year since 1982 to intensify nutrition awareness through various modes and interventions to reach the masses in the far flung areas of the

country. This year, the theme for the National Nutrition Week was "**Poshak Aahar, Desh Ka Aadhar**". Field units of Food and Nutrition Board celebrated the week in collaboration with the State Governments/UTs.

7.23 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also addressed to the Chief Secretary/Secretary of the WCD in the State Governments/UT Administration to mobilize the concerned Departments on the NNW 2014 theme during celebrations.

7.24 The Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) of Food and Nutrition Board also celebrated **Universal Children's Day** on 14th November, 2014 and **ICDS Week** from 14th-19th November, 2014 with various activities related to nutrition.



View of school children during painting/drawing competition on the occasion of Universal Children's Day

Exhibitions

7.25 Northern Region of FNB participated in **Women of India, 2014** exhibition held on 13th to 19th November, 2014 at Dilli Haat, INA,

by displaying posters, panels and charts, counselling on nutrition to the visitors and distributing IEC material developed by FNB to the public.



Nutrition Exhibition by Food and Nutrition Board at 'Women of India' organized from 13th-19th November, 2014, at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi

7.26 Food and Nutrition Board participated in nutrition related IEC activities in the rural and urban areas of Ballabgarh in Faridabad on 9th-10th and 16th-17th December, 2014 and Dakshinpuri Extension in New Delhi on 26th-27th December, 2014 in collaboration with All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS),

New Delhi. The activities included nutrition awareness programmes like nutrition exhibitions, demonstrations, video shows, poster shows, lectures and discussions. These activities were conducted as a pilot for the “Walk of Hope, 2015-16” to be organized by AIIMS, New Delhi, during 2015-16.



Hon'ble Minister WCD Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi delivering speech at pilot event of Walk of Hope 2015-16, on 27th December, 2014 at Community Park, Dakshinpuri Extension, New Delhi

7.27 The Community Food & Nutrition Extension Unit, of Food and Nutrition Board (Eastern Region), Kolkata, participated in **26th Krishi Shilpa 'O' Banijya Mela** held from 11th to 15th December, 2014 at Binoy Krishna Samiti

Football Ground,P.O. Math Chandipur, Purba Medinipur, West Bengal. During the event, various nutritious recipes were demonstrated. Nutrition messages in the form of panel and posters were displayed and leaflets were distributed. The stall of FNB was awarded the best stall.



Visitors at Food and Nutrition Board stall during 26th Krishi Shilpa 'O' Banijya Mela held from 11th to 15th December, 2014, at Purba Medinipur, West Bengal.

7.28 The Community Food & Nutrition Extension Unit of Food and Nutrition Board (Eastern Region), Kolkata, participated in 20th Agriculture Industry Tourism & Science Festival from 6th- 12th January, 2015 at Baruipur Science Fair Campus, Purba Medinipur, West Bengal. The exhibition stall of Food and Nutrition Board was inaugurated by Mr. Patal Kumar Adak, Member of Zila Parishad, and

Mr. Mashiur Rahman, Karmadhyia, Patashpur-I, Purba Medinipur and visited by Prof. Jyotirmoy Kar, Hon'ble Minister In-Charge, Dept. of Co-operation, Govt. of West Bengal. During the event, variuos nutritious recipes were demonstrated. Nutrition messages in the form of panel and posters were displayed and leaflets were distributed. The stall of FNB was awarded as the best stall.



1st Prize awarded to Food and Nutrition Board (ER) stall at 20th Agriculture Industry Tourism & Science Festival from 6th to 12th January, 2015, at Purba Medinipur, West Bengal



Visitors at Food and Nutrition Board (ER) stall at 20th Agriculture Industry Tourism & Science Festival from 6th to 12th January, 2015, at Purba Medinipur, West Bengal

Nutrition Resource Platform (NRP)

7.29 **Nutrition Resource Platform (NRP)**, which is an initiative of the Ministry, functions as part of Food and Nutrition Board and set up at National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), New Delhi, with National Informatics Centre (NIC) providing technical and logistic support. The NRP has three domains:

- **Domain I: An electronic library & document management system** which provides an online database of child & nutrition related resource & reference material accessible to all. At present, the portal contains more than 6,000 documents in the form of print, audio visuals, and IEC material which can be accessed by various policy makers, students, ICDS functionaries, etc.
- **Domain II: A web-based knowledge management e-forum** for discussion and exchange of ideas.

- **Domain III: End user Mobile telephony based services** which offers the possibility of services like Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) to collect real time monthly data from Anganwadi Workers, voice blast, SMS blast including potential for using it as a virtual classroom, information dissemination centre and nutrition surveillance to connect with the grass root level workers.

7.30 Information on monthly basis from Anganwadi Centers on selected 15 indicators through mobile telephone using Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) is generated. A pilot is in progress for real time data collection through IVRS in about 8,331 Anganwadi Centers from 62 projects in 27 districts of 21 States/ UTs in the country. At present, 80% of the pilot States have started sending 100% data.

7.31 NRP has its Facebook page **created to help popularize the website. IEC tab** created on NRP website to help make the campaign accessible to every one. The Web address is www.poshan.nic.in/ www.akshayaposhan.gov.in.

8



National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development



Towards a New Dawn

National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

8.1 National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) is a premier organization devoted to promotion of voluntary action, research, training and documentation in the overall domain of women and child development. It was established in New Delhi in the year 1966, as an autonomous institution under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, and functions under the aegis of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India with its Headquarters in New Delhi and four Regional Centres at Guwahati, Bengaluru, Lucknow and Indore to cater to region-specific requirements.

8.2 The Institute focuses on essential and need-based programmes for the holistic development of the child & child protection and for creating awareness regarding women's empowerment and gender issues, especially women's rights – political, social and economic. The current thrust areas of the Institute relating to child development are maternal and child health and nutrition, early childhood care and education, childhood disabilities, positive mental health in children and child care support services. The activities of the Institute in the area of women development are geared to support national policies and programmes for women's

empowerment through training, research and documentation. The Institute is also focusing on gender planning and mainstreaming, gender budgeting, economic and political empowerment of women, prevention of sexual harassment at work place, prevention of gender related violence such as female foeticide, female infanticide, trafficking of women and children, child marriage, etc.

8.3 The objectives of the Institute are to:

- develop and promote voluntary action in social development;
- take a comprehensive view of child development and to promote and develop relevant need-based programmes in pursuance of the National Policy for Children;
- develop measures for coordination between Government and voluntary action in social development;
- evolve framework and perspective for organising children's programmes through Government and voluntary efforts; and
- establish liaison with international and regional agencies, research institutions, universities and technical bodies engaged in activities similar to those of the Institute.

Vision

8.4 The vision of the NIPCCD is to be seen as an Institute of global repute in child rights, child protection and child development by developing partnerships and linkages with National and International agencies and making its training and research activities relevant to the needs of its varying client groups. The Institute has been consistently invigorating its efforts towards accomplishment of its vision, which is evident in numerous programmes and activities conducted by the Institute.

8.5 The Institute has a **General Body** and an **Executive Council**. While the General Body is responsible for formulating overall policies of the Institute, the Executive Council is responsible for management and administration of the Institute. Both these bodies have representation of government and voluntary organisations. The Minister of Women and Child Development is the President of the General Body and Chairperson of the Executive Council.

8.6 There are two Departments, each being headed by an Additional Director, under which six divisions are functioning:

Department of Mother Care and Child Development

- Child Development
- Public Cooperation & Child Protection
- Women's Development

Department of Training and Common Services

- Training
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Common Services

Important Activities

- **Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counselling** is being organised by Headquarters from August, 2014 - July, 2015 with the main objectives to: explore and evolve attitudes, values and beliefs that facilitates work with children as mental health professionals; acquire knowledge and understanding of theoretical constructs and socio-cultural perspectives in the context of counselling; develop skills to plan, provide and monitor-counselling interventions for children and child-related systems; and develop skills of mobilizing resources and networking and collaborating with stakeholders. Nineteen students have enrolled for the year 2014-15.
- **A National Consultation on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** was organised by Headquarters to finalise the training module and modalities of training and implementation of BBBP initiatives and take final comments and feedback from the State Government Officials working in districts having adverse child sex ratio and experts in the field of education, law, gender, health etc. The programme was inaugurated by Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Union Minister for Women & Child Development.



National consultation on finalisation of Module for Master Trainers of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme held on 29th October, 2014 at NIPCCD, Delhi.

- **Two Workshops on Child Rights for Chairpersons and Members of State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR)** were organised by Headquarters and Regional Centre, Bengaluru with the main objectives to: sensitize the Chairpersons and Members towards child rights, developmental policies and programmes for children; discuss roles of SCPCRs in protection of child rights and enhancing their access to child rights; and orient the participants towards provisions of law to protect children and prevent child abuse. The Central and State Governments are charged with the responsibility to create awareness about POCSO Act 2012. Keeping this in view, the Headquarters

Regional Centre, Bengaluru, Guwahati, Lucknow and Indore organised seventeen Sensitisation Programme/Orientation Workshop/ Awareness Generation Camp on POCSO Act, 2012 and its Rules for Law Enforcement Agencies/ICPS Personnel/ Police Personnel/ Medical Officer/School Principals & Teachers/NGOs.

- Besides this, the Institute Headquarters also organised two Workshops on Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 and Law to Streamline the Procedure in Offences against Children for Police Officers (Uttarakhand Police Service) in collaboration with Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy (UJALA). The main objectives of these workshops were to: sensitize the participants about the sexual

offences being committed against children and consequent trauma faced by them; apprise the Judicial and Police Officers about the salient features of the 'Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012; and orient them about their roles and responsibilities in protecting rights of children while dealing with them under various circumstances under the Act.

- In addition to this, the Institute's Headquarters and Regional Centre, Bengaluru, Guwahati, Lucknow and Indore organised several Orientation Workshops on Child Rights and Child Protection for Magistrates/Chairperson and Members of CWCs/JJBs with the objectives to: develop understanding among the participants on the situation of children in India and challenges faced by children for their holistic development; sensitise and orient them to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and its Amendment Act 2006; orient them about the functioning of CWCs and the role and responsibilities of Chairperson and Members of CWCs; create an understanding of the concept of rehabilitation and social reintegration and to enable effective assessment of options; discuss relevance of non-institutional services under the Act to facilitate effective rehabilitation and social reintegration of children including difficulties faced by them; and learn the role of different stakeholders as provided in the Act and to understand the mechanisms for speedy disposal of cases.
- Malnutrition remains among the most devastating problems being faced by a large section of population including infants, children, adolescents, adults and the elderly. Keeping this in view, the Institute Headquarters' organised two Trainings on Ensuring Food Safety and Maintaining Food Standards in Supplementary Nutrition in ICDS with the main objectives to: enable the participants to develop an understanding of safe food handling practices highlighting its importance in health and nutrition wellbeing; orient the participants to the food safety measures for SNP of ICDS; get an insight into food adulteration and the laws regulating the food safety; and discuss the role of ICDS functionaries in ensuring food safety at AWCs.
- The Institute is also a nodal agency for training and capacity building under the schemes of Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) and use of MCP Card. During the period under report, the Institute Headquarters and its four Regional Centres conducted eight training programmes on these schemes. The main objectives of these trainings were to: orient the Instructors of AWTCs/MLTCs about the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – SABLA & Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) of the Ministry. Apprise them of their role and responsibility in creating the awareness among the AWWs and Supervisors; and impart skills in assessment, interpretation of growth curves and counselling of mothers using MCP Card effectively for promotion of optimal growth and development of the child; and enable them to impart meaningful trainings to the Supervisors and AWWs in plotting and using the new Growth Chart.
- During the period under report the Institute Headquarters also organised five Orientation of State Level Officials on Implementation of the Annual Contextualised ECCE Curriculum with the main objectives to: orient the senior officials/ Nodal Officers-In-charge of ECCE of State in rolling out the Annual Contextualised ECCE Curriculum and four Training Programmes of State Level Master Trainers (SLMTs) on Implementation of the Annual Contextualised ECCE Curriculum. The main objectives of these

training programmes were to familiarizes the participants on the concept, significance, principles and domains of child development; orient participants on the National ECCE Policy including Curriculum Framework and Quality Standards; develop knowledge, understanding and skills of participants in rolling out contextualised ECCE Curriculum at AWCs and preparing Plan of Action; develop the required training skills in participants in training Trainers of District Level Master Trainers on rolling out contextualized ECCE Curriculum at AWCs; develop proper understanding and skills of participants on supportive supervision, formative and continuous assessment of implementation of ECCE as well as progress of children at AWCs.

- Apart from this, Regional Centre, Bengaluru organised Training of Trainers on Implementation of Revised ECE Curriculum for ICDS Functionaries for the State of Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Puducherry.
- Several Skill Training Programmes on Community Mobilisation, Advocacy, Awareness and IEC Campaign on the issues relating to Child Development were organised by Headquarters and its Regional Centres with the main objectives to: orient the participants to the concept and importance of community mobilization, participation; advocacy, awareness and IEC campaign for implementing ICDS programme effectively.
- Consultation Meet on Safety and Security of Women and Girls in Public Places was organised by Headquarters with the main objectives to: sensitize participants towards gender and related issues; discuss the legal issues partnering to police and judiciaries for high conviction rate;

discuss the mechanisms in practice to address the perceived threats at public places; discuss and delineate preventive, procedural and management issues of safety and security interventions by Government bodies; police official and civil society; discuss the role of various stakeholders such as parents/family, police/law enforcement agencies and others in prevention of crime against women and girls and; develop an action plan for ensuring safety and security of women and girls at public places.

- During the period under report the Institute Headquarters and Regional Centre organised several Training Programmes on Gender Issues & Mainstreaming Gender in Development Programmes with the main objectives to: enhance understanding of participants about basic gender concepts and gender differentiation; develop clear perspective about gender mainstreaming gender analysis and its importance in development programmes; develop skills in planning and management of development programmes with gendered approach and undertake gender diagnosis of existing programmes; and evolve an action plan to mainstream gender in development programmes.
- The Institute provided technical and logistic support to the Ministry to organize Exhibition on the theme "**Women of India**" from 12th - 19th November, 2014 at INA, Dilli Haat, New Delhi.

Programmes and Activities

8.7 Training and research are the core activities of the Institute. Besides these, the Institute also runs Field Demonstration Services at its Headquarters and Regional Centres and also brings out various publications in the areas of its interest.

A. Training Programmes

8.8 Broad categories of training programmes of the Institute are:

S.No.	Training Programmes
I	Regular Training Programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training Programmes on Issues relating to Women and Child Development b. Training on Child Protection and Juvenile Justice Act
II.	Training Programmes under ICDS

8.9 During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), NIPCCD organised total of 267 training programmes. The Summary of Programmes

organised by NIPCCD during April – December, 2014 are as under:

Category of Programmes	2013-14				2014-15 (upto December, 2014)			
	Regular		ICDS		Regular		ICDS	
	No. of Programmes organised	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes organised	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes organised	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes organised	No. of Participants
Headquarters	89	2,548	38	1,404	72	1,958	36	980
Regional Centre (Bengaluru)	29	1,018	37	975	19	640	27	718
Category of Programmes	2013-14				2014-15 (upto December, 2014)			
	Regular		ICDS		Regular		ICDS	
Regional Centre (Guwahati)	32	1,512	23	642	19	1,091	14	383
Regional Centre (Lucknow)	28	745	23	639	22	727	17	474
Regional Centre (Indore)	29	954	22	498	25	900	16	457
Total	207	6777	143	4,158	157	5,316	110	3,012
Research/ Documentation Completed	18				11 (upto December, 2014)			

I. Regular Training Programmes

8.10 Under regular training programmes, NIPCCD organizes orientation/training courses and workshops/seminars for representatives of voluntary organisations and officials of government departments engaged in implementation of programmes of mother care, child development, child rights and

protection and women's empowerment. The Institute also conducts programmes on subjects of topical interest in these fields to highlight the role of voluntary organisations and government departments in tackling emerging social problems including those having a bearing on welfare and development of children and women and strengthening the service delivery system.

II. Training under ICDS Programme

8.11 As an apex Institution for training of functionaries of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, NIPCCD organized job training courses and refresher courses for CDPOs/ACDPOs and trainers, Vertical Training Programme for ICDS functionaries at block level, Sensitization Programmes on Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Programme, training on SABLA & IGMSY and several Workshops/ Consultation Meets during the year. For building up the capabilities of ICDS functionaries, it organized several orientation, refresher and skill training of trainers.

Strengthening of Monitoring and Supervision System in ICDS Scheme – Through Central Monitoring Unit of NIPCCD

8.12 Ministry of Women and Child Development has set up a monitoring and supervision mechanism for the ICDS scheme through NIPCCD in addition to the existing Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The new monitoring set up has a three tier system – monitoring at Community, State and National level. At the National level, a Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) has been set up at NIPCCD HQs. New Delhi, wherein data received from selected Institutions from States is analyzed, interpreted and reports are generated. The performance of the scheme has been evaluated for quantitative and qualitative outcomes of the scheme on pre-determined set of indicators and for taking corrective steps. At the State level, various tasks relating to

supervision and monitoring of the scheme were undertaken with the help of selected academic institutions viz. Medical Colleges, Home Science Colleges and Schools of Social Work.

8.13 The project was operationalised in the project mode from February, 2008 after signing of MOUs between NIPCCD and 42 selected institutions. As per audit recommendations, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had reviewed the functioning of CMU in 2012 and after review it was decided that CMU activities will continue as ICDS plan activity of NIPCCD. The same was also approved by the Executive Council of the Institute in its meeting held on 12th March, 2013.

8.14 During the year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) 176 Consultants/Faculty Members/Project Staff from 52 Institutions (including NIPCCD HQs. and RCs) have furnished data of 1,367 ICDS Projects; 4,579 AWCs; 304 AWTCs and 24 MLTCs.

B. Research / Evaluation Studies, Documentation/Compilations

8.15 The Headquarters and its Regional Centre undertake research on areas falling within its mandate. Evaluation studies are also conducted to assess the impact of ongoing schemes or projects on Women and Child Development, as an independent initiative, or at the request of sponsoring Department/agency. In addition, documentation of the research work in the form of reports, compilations and manuals is done for wider dissemination. During the year (upto December, 2014) eleven research studies were completed. Besides, seven research studies are near to completion.



Central Social Welfare Board



Towards a New Dawn

Central Social Welfare Board

9.1 The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) was set up by a Resolution of Government of India on 12th August, 1953 with the objective of promoting social welfare activities and implementing welfare programmes for women & children through voluntary organizations. In order to give it a legal status, the Board was registered as a charitable company in 1969. The State Social Welfare Boards were set up in 1954 in all 33 States and Union Territories to work together with Central Social Welfare Board in implementing programmes of the Board across the country. The Board is functioning as an interface between Government and the voluntary sector. The Board has been making concerted efforts for empowerment of women through Family Counselling Programme, Short Stay Homes, Awareness Generation Programme, **and Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women** and other support services. The Board has a long experience of almost six decades, a country-wide infrastructure to monitor implementation of programmes and a network of approximately 6000 voluntary organizations. The outreach of the programmes of the Board ranges from remote areas of the country from Leh to Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep as well as North-Eastern States.

VISION

9.2 To be the leading organization for promotion of dedicated voluntary action for social and economic empowerment of women and care and support of children.

MISSION

9.3 To support voluntary organizations financially and technically for socio- economic empowerment of women and nurture of children; to create enabling environment of empowered women to live with dignity and participate as equal partners in development.

MAJOR INITIATIVES DURING 2014-15

● **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

A National level campaign, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Campaign to clean India) was officially launched on the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi i.e. on 2nd October, 2014 at Rajghat where the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi himself wielded the broom. Swacch Bharat Campaign was also started in the office of Central Social Welfare Board on 2nd October, 2014. All the officers and staff members participated in this drive of cleanliness with full enthusiasm and swept inside and outside area of the office premises.

India's biggest drive of cleanliness was conducted in all the State Boards with the pledge that this drive keep on going in our surroundings, workplace, mohallas and streets. All the voluntary organisations, old age homes, self help groups associated with the Board also joined hands to keep the environment clean.

- **Award to Nagaland State Social Welfare Board**

National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India has adjudged Nagaland State Social Welfare Board as best performing State channelizing agency of NMDFC for the period 2009 to 2014. Dr. Najma A. Heptulla, Hon'ble Minister of Minority Affairs presented first rank to the Nagaland State Board on 8th October, 2014 in a function in New Delhi.

- **Awareness Camps for Differently abled persons**

To sensitize the awareness towards differently abled persons, the Chandigarh Social Welfare Board in collaboration with Department of Social Welfare and Chandigarh Administration organised various awareness and medical camps so that the facilities and services could be available to differently abled people closer to their doorstep. The Board extended a helping hand and organised camps in colonies around Chandigarh. A free Eye check up was also organised for the women and elderly in which 325 poor patients were examined by the doctors and cataract surgeries were also conducted.

- **Birth-anniversary of Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh**

On the birth anniversary of Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh, the founder Chairperson of the Board, the Central Board organised an event on 15th July, 2014 in its office premises to pay tribute to Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh.

PROGRAMMES OF THE BOARD

Family Counselling Centers (FCCs)

9.4 The Family Counselling Centre (FCC) programme provides counselling, referral and rehabilitative services to women and girls who are victim of atrocities, family maladjustments and social ostracism. Through the centres, crisis intervention and trauma counselling is also provided in case of natural or manmade disasters. Public opinion on social issues affecting status of women is mobilized through this programme and awareness is created on welfare and development schemes being implemented by the Government. The counselling centres work in close collaboration with the local administration, police, courts, free legal aids cells, medical and psychiatric institutions, vocational training centers, short stay homes etc.

9.5 The FCCs have a three dimensional approach aimed at strengthening family life and to safeguard the interests of women i.e. preventive, curative and rehabilitative. The Statement showing Physical and Financial achievement during the year 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014) is enclosed at Annexure- XXXVI.

Short Stay Home (SSH) Programme

9.6 The objective of the Scheme of Short Stay Homes (SSH) programme is to rehabilitate women and girls who are facing social, economic and emotional setback due to family problem, exploitations, violence or being forced into prostitution. Under SSH programme temporary shelter to women and girls, medical care, counselling, occupational therapy, education and vocational training is provided according to requirement of the inmates. The period of stay normally extends from 6 months to 3 years. Under the scheme, meetings have been held all over India with the functionaries of the voluntary organizations and rehabilitation officers for capacity building and improved networking so that the inmates are made self-reliant and can join the

main stream. Physical and Financial Achievements during the year 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014) are enclosed at **Annexure-XXXVII**.

Awareness Generation Programme (AGP)

9.7 The Awareness Generation Programme (AGP) aims to empower women by providing knowledge on issues ranging from health/nutrition to constitutional rights by providing information through organizing awareness generation camp and to ensure their participation in development process and decision making. Under the Scheme, camps are organized throughout the country which provide a platform to women to come together and exchange their experiences/ideas. Its main aim is to identify the needs of rural and poor women and to increase women's active participation in development and other allied programmes. Issues such as status of women, women & law, women & health, community health and hygiene, technology for women, environment and economy are being taken up in the camps with special focus on local burning issues/problems like, female feticide, domestic violence, trafficking, drug addiction and low sex ratio etc. An allocation of ` 700.00 lakhs has been made under the Scheme during 2014-15.

Condensed Courses of Education (CCE) for Adult Women

9.8 The Scheme of Condensed Courses of Education (CCE) for Adult Women was initiated by CSWB to cater to the needs of adult girls/women who were drop outs from formal schools. The main focus of the scheme is to ensure that contents of the course are need based and modified according to local requirement and simultaneously targeting various stages of educational levels for adult girls/women above the age of 15 years who could not join main stream education. The scheme is under evaluation by an independent

agency for better implementation of the scheme and for revision in the schematic budget. During 2014-15, an allocation of ` 300.00 lakhs has been made under the Scheme.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS)

9.9 With the increased phenomenon of nuclear families and increased opportunities for employment for women, working women need support in terms of quality substitute care for their young children while they are at work. Creche and day Care Services are not only required by working mothers but also women belonging to poor families, who require support and relief for childcare as they struggle to cope with burden of activities, within and outside the home. Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme provides assistance to NGOs for running crèches for infants (0-6 years) and assistance is provided for sleeping facilities, health-care, supplementary nutrition, immunization etc. for running a creche for 25 infants for eight hours.

9.10 The scheme is being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board on behalf of Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India. It is under revision by the Ministry and the revised norms are expected to be implemented from 2013-14 onwards. Following the decision of the Ministry, CSWB has taken over the control of crèches run by Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh (BAJSS) temporarily. The statements showing Physical and Financial achievements under RGNCS and RGNCS (BAJSS) during the year 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014) are enclosed at **Annexure- XXXVIII and XXXIX** respectively.

JOURNALS OF THE BOARD : SOCIAL WELFARE & SAMAJ KALYAN

9.11 In order to sensitize the public about social problems, issues and concerns, it was decided that a monthly magazine on Social Welfare should be published. The magazine was also envisioned as a platform for highlighting the activities of voluntary

organizations working for the welfare of women, children and other disadvantaged groups.

9.12 The Central Board publishes two magazines, Social Welfare and Samaj Kalyan both in English and Hindi. The magazines are planned and edited independently to cater to the needs of their individual readership. Both magazines have the most extensively documented material on all the social problems in Indian society and they are referred to as resource material by students of social work.

Both magazines have subscribers in almost all the States of the country and abroad also.

9.13 During the year 2014-15 'Social Welfare' and 'Samaj Kalyan' came out with issues related to women's concern like Health of women, working women and their challenges, Women and the Environment, Population and Family Planning, Social evils, Independent women of India, freedom fighters, empowerment of women, Girl's education, Old Age, Child abuse and Protection of Human Rights .

10



National Commission for Women



Towards a New Dawn

National Commission for Women (NCW)

10.1 In pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted on 31st January, 1992 as a statutory body at the National level, to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of women. It has a wide mandate covering almost all aspects of women's development. The Commission investigates and examines the legal safeguards provided to women under the Constitution and other laws; and recommends to Government, the measures for their effective implementation. The Commission is also authorized to review the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such laws; look into complaints and take suo-moto notice on matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, etc. and take up the issues with appropriate authorities; take up studies/research on issues of relevance to women, participate and advise in the planning process for socio-economic development of women, evaluate the progress made thereof; inspect Jails, remand homes etc. where women are kept under custody and seek remedial action wherever necessary.

10.2 In keeping with its mandate, the Commission initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their economic empowerment during the year under report. Legal reviews were conducted and policy recommendations suggested. The Commission's Chairperson, Members and

Officers have visited various parts of the country to attend meetings/ seminars/ workshops/ public hearings/legal awareness camp organized by it and in collaboration with Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). Steps have been taken to investigate various cases of atrocities committed against women. Besides, visits have been made to Custodial Institutions such as jail, remand home etc. Visits have also been made to gain first hand knowledge about the problems faced by women in various parts of the country in order to suggest remedial measures and to take up the issues with the concerned authorities. The Commission also constituted Expert Committees to study various relevant issues such as "the Prevention Protection of Women from (Publicly Dehumanizing and Stigmatizing) Atrocities Bill, 2014, "Violence against Women of Minority Communities in India", "Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States" and "Discrimination faced by Dalit Women and Suggested Action Plan".

10.3 The Commission received a large number of complaints and also took suo-moto cognizance in several cases to provide speedy justice. It sponsored gender awareness programmes, Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats etc. and organized Seminars/ Workshops/ Consultations. Publicity was also made through advertisements in print media and television channels, Nukkad Nataks etc. to propagate messages so as to create awareness against female foeticide, violence against women, child marriages, anti-dowry and other women related issues.

Composition

10.4 As per NCW Act, the present composition of the Commission consists of Ms. Lalitha Kumarmangalam as Chairperson, three Members and a Member Secretary. The functioning of the Commission is mainly divided into following six Cells: (i) Complaint & Investigation Cell, (ii) Research & Studies Cell, (iii) Legal Cell, (iv) NRI Cell, (v) Public Relations Cell and (vi) North East Cell.

Commission's News Letter: Rashtra Mahila

10.5 Rashtra Mahila, a monthly newsletter of the Commission, published in English and Hindi continues to disseminate information about the Commission's programmes among all stakeholders as well as other citizens of the Country. The newsletter highlights the activities of the Commission and success stories with regard to complaints lodged before the Commission. It also includes important Court and Government decisions affecting women. The monthly newsletter is available on the website of the Commission i.e. www.ncw.nic.in

Initiatives taken by the Commission during 2014-15

I. Thrust on Public Awareness

10.6 To increase Public Awareness regarding laws and schemes relating to women, the commission has produced/ advertised the following:

(i) Publicity through Electronic and Print Media

10.7 NCW produced radio Jingles on subjects of Law against Domestic Violence, Law against Dowry, Sexual Harassment, NRI Marriages and Women Empowerment. To commemorate 16th December, 2014 as Nirbhaya Day, a 15 days' radio campaign was launched through private FM radios in all Hindi speaking States. Radio jingles and audio spots for North-East States on the subjects of "Domestic Violence against women", "Trafficking of women & girl child" and

"Educating /sensitizing boys to respect women" were also produced during this period. These jingles and spots were broadcasted through All India Radio Stations in North-East States as a one month long radio campaign starting from 16th December, 2014. As an intensive publicity campaign, NCW also telecasted video spots on "Women Empowerment" and "Domestic Violence" through all the Doordarshan Regional Channels all over the North- East during the Special New Year's programmes on the eve of New Year, 2015.

10.8 NCW released an advertisement in newspapers covering all over India to Commemorate "Nirbhaya Day" on 16th December, 2014. The theme of the Advertisement was "Nirbhay Nari, Sashkt Nari".

(ii) Publicity through Mela/ Programmes and Out-Door Publicity

10.9 NCW participated in various Melas (Fairs) to give wide publicity to women's issues and distributed awareness material to sensitize the masses on the same. During the period from 1st April to 31st December, 2014; NCW participated in the Jagan Nath Mela at Puri, Orissa. A publicity kiosk was set up at Puri Mela premises where NCW displayed and showcased the publicity material. The mela was organized from 29th June to 8th July, 2014. The stall set up on behalf of NCW drew many interested visitors. A good number of publicity materials were distributed during the Mela to educate and sensitize the people on Women's issues. Two posters have been designed on the subjects of "Sexual Harassment at Workplace" and "Laws against Domestic Violence" for a country-wide out-door publicity campaign to be launched shortly.

(iii) NCW Calendar and Diary

10.10 NCW brought out its Calendar & Diary for the year 2015 which contained information on various safeguards available to women and was meant to create awareness on various women's issues. These Calendars & Diaries were distributed among State Commissions for Women, NGOs and individuals working for the cause of women, different Ministries/ Departments dealing with

NCW, among the Media and Central & State Police Offices to give wide publicity and to spread awareness regarding women's issues.

(iv) Press Conference and other publicity

10.11 NCW organizes Press conferences and issues Press releases and notes on various occasions to inform and update the Media on issues dealt with by NCW. During 2014-15, the NCW organized various press conferences and issued press releases/press notes about its' achievements and point of view on different cases/issues dealt with by the Commission. Individual meetings and interviews by media with Chairperson and members were also organized frequently by NCW during this period.

II. Visit of Foreign and other Delegates to the Commission

10.12 During this period, a number of

delegations from within and outside of the country visited the Commission to have an insight about its working and its role in safeguarding the interests of women. During 2014-15 foreign delegations from Australia and South Africa visited the Commission. Delegations from within the country from the States of West Bengal, Gujarat and Haryana visited NCW for interactive sessions to know about the role and functional modalities of the Commission.

Legal Cell

10.13 In accordance with the mandate of NCW Act, 1990, the Commission reviews laws, undertakes specific studies relating to laws, conducts seminars/conferences/workshops etc. and makes recommendations on enacting fresh legislations as well as the amendments to the existing laws, affecting and concerning women. During the year 2014-15, following activities were undertaken by the Legal Cell of the NCW;



- (i) Proposals on amendments to NCW Act, 1990, with the view to make the Commission more strong and effective, in particular to powers, were sent to the MWCD.
- (ii) The Recommendations of Expert Committee constituted by NCW on 'Gender and Land Rights' were sent to the MWCD.
- (iii) In the amendments to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, NCW recommended to harmonize it with Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005. The Commission had also offered its comments/suggestions on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014.
- (iv) Amendments to the 'Guardians and Wards Act', 'The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908', 'The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973' and 'the Passport Act, 1967' was sent to Ministry in relation to the Laws Relating to NRI Marriages and their Impact on Women".
- (v) The minutes of the Expert committee meeting to draft a central legislation "The Prevention and Protection of Women from (Publicly Dehumanization and Stigmatization) Atrocities Bill, 2014" and draft Bill were sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- (vi) A copy of the report of the National Consultation held on 23rd July, 2014 on "Ways and Means to Safeguard Women from Cyber Crimes in India" was sent to Ministry of Women & Child Development for further necessary action.
- (vii) NCW sponsored a Research Study to Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi to empirically study the Discriminative and Derogatory Practices against Women by *Khap Panchayats*, Shalishi Adalats and

Kangaroo Courts in India in the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh (West), West, Bengal & Rajasthan.

- (viii) The Commission sponsored nationwide outreach activities through Legal Programmes in order to generate widespread awareness on issues/problems of women and legal remedies available for protection of their rights. Special emphasis was given to generate awareness in the backward and underdeveloped rural areas.

Other Initiatives

10.14 NCW and NTPC Ltd. have signed an MOU on 21st July, 2014. Both the organizations have reached an understanding to co-operate and work together by utilizing their respective strengths for sensitizing the staff of NTPC Ltd. throughout the country about gender issues and appropriate behavior at workplace, explaining sexual harassment and distinction between acceptable and non-acceptable behavior etc. It was agreed that National Commission for Women shall provide/recommend experts/resource persons to sensitize the large staff of NTPC Ltd. throughout the country in various workshops. The Commission would also provide content/input for development of resource material for design and development of relevant posters.

10.15 The Commission has drafted following two new schemes for the consideration under Nirbhaya Fund and sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development during the year 2014:

- As per the guidelines of Department of Economic Affairs, NCW in collaboration with Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie has drafted the "**Scheme for Developing a Standardized Training Module on Gender Sensitization under Nirbhaya Fund**" with the objective to develop standardized training modules on Gender Sensitization so as to mainstream gender into different departments/institutions. These training modules will focus on knowledge building on relevant legislations and policies as well as attitudinal and behavioral change.

- The proposal for another scheme i.e. “**scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation for Victims of Rape and Acid attack under Nirbhaya Fund**” was sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development on 21st August, 2014.

10.16 The National Commission for Women has been interacting with the State Commissions from time to time by holding National Seminars/Workshops etc. to fulfill their mutual mandates. Both NCW and SCWs benefit from these interactions. Frequent interactive meetings also help both NCW and SCWs to react faster to issues and complaints.

Research & Studies Cell

10.17 Under section 10(1) (h) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Commission is required to undertake promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres and identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement. In compliance with this mandate, the Commission has promoted several Seminars, Public Hearings, Workshops and Research Studies in order to obtain relevant inputs on subjects considered of highest priority on issues related to gender equality and empowerment.

10.18 In its pursuit to get work done in those fields of women related issues which are timely and require special attention of the Commission, during the year 2014-15, the National Commission for Women identified some specific issues/ topics for conducting Research/ Studies like exploitation of women in the name of tradition culture and religion e.g. devdasi, harassment of women at workplace, hindrances in nutrition of women etc. and sponsored some studies on these issues. The Commission also identified some relevant and specific issues for undertaking Seminars/ Conferences/ Workshops during 2014-15 like empowerment of women through property rights, safety and security of women in public spaces, challenges faced by women entrepreneurs, challenges faced by sports women at various levels etc.

10.19 During the period under the report i.e. 1st April, 2014 to 31st December, 2014, Commission sanctioned 10 studies, one public hearing and 43 seminars/consultations on identified subjects.

Violence Free Home - A Women's Right

10.20 NCW had initiated a pilot project '*Save Home, Save Family*' with Delhi police in May, 2008. This project is intended to support police personnel at the Thana/ Police Station level in order to enable them to deal with women issues effectively. Phase II of the project has been initiated in March, 2009 for setting up three special cells for women and children in Delhi. The major function of the cell is to handle cases of violence against women (VAW), provision of police assistance on criminal complaints, referral to family service agencies, counselling, legal aid and generating awareness on VAW. The premise of the project is to provide social service within the police system in order to assist women through counselling, home study etc. in redressal of their complaints. The salary of the project staff is funded by NCW and is functioning in association with Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS). Considering the success of the project, its term has been extended for another year upto 31st March, 2015. The project was renamed as '*Violence Free Home- a Women's Right*' on 14th March, 2012.

Constitution of Expert Committees

10.21 As per the Section 8 of the NCW Act, 1990 the Commission may appoint such Committee as may be necessary for dealing with some special issues as may be taken up by the Commission from time to time. In pursuance of the same, Commission constituted the following Expert Committees during 2014-15:

- I. Expert Committee on Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States to deal with the issues of North East Region. The tenure of the Expert Committee is up to 30th June, 2015.
- II. Expert Committee on “Discrimination faced by Dalit Women and Suggested Action Plan” to deal with the issues of Dalit Women.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson NCW addressing the participants of the Meeting of the "Expert Committee on Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States" held on 27th – 28th November, 2014 in New Delhi

Complaints and Investigation Cell

10.22 The Complaints and Investigation Cell (C&I Cell) is an important component of the Commission. It deals with the complaints received from all over the country including those relating to deprivation of women's rights and those involving injustice to women. The C&I Cell processes the complaints received orally, in writing or online through its website i.e., www.ncw.nic.in or on email at ncw@nic.in. In addition, it also takes **suo-moto** cognizance of incidents related to committing of heinous crimes against women under Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

10.23 The Complaints & Investigation Cell processes complaints with the objective of providing adequate and expeditious relief by ensuring suitable redressal of grievances to these women. Complainants may check the progress of their case, by simply logging in to the website of the Commission by using their unique user-id and password provided to them at the time of registration.

Complaints not ordinarily entertainable

10.24 The complaints/cases of the following nature are ordinarily non-entertainable:

- a. Complaints illegible or vague, anonymous or pseudonymous;
- b. When the issue raised relates to civil dispute, between the parties such as contractual rights obligations and the like;
- c. When the issues raised relates to service matters not involving any deprivation of women's rights;
- d. When the issue raised relates to Labour/Industrial Disputes not involving any deprivation of women's rights;
- e. When the matter is sub-judice before a Court/Tribunal;
- f. The Commission shall not inquire into any matter which is pending before a State Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force;
- g. When the matter has already been decided by

- the Commission;
- h. When the matter is outside the purview of the Commission on any other ground;
- i. When the issues raised relates to property dispute.

Heads under which complaints are registered

10.25 Since 1st November, 2014 the complaints received and registered at the Commission are under the following mandated categories:

1. Violence against women:-
 - (i) Attempt to rape
 - (ii) Rape
 - (iii) Sexual assault
 - (iv) Acid attack
2. Sex selective abortion; female foeticide/ amniocentesis
3. Sexual harassment including sexual harassment at workplace
4. Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting
5. Indecent representation of women
6. Dowry harassment/dowry death
7. Trafficking/Prostitution of women
8. Outraging modesty of women
9. Stalking/voyeurism
10. Cyber crimes against women
11. Bigamy/Polygamy
12. Right to exercise choice in marriage
13. Right to live with dignity

- (i) Domestic violence
- (ii) Cruelty
- (iii) Harassment
- 14. Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce
- 15. Gender discrimination including equal right to education & work
- 16. Free legal aid for women
- 17. Privacy of women and rights thereof
- 18. Police apathy against women
- 19. Reproductive health rights of women

Analysis of complaints registered during the year 2014-15 (Nature wise and State wise)

10.26 During the year (as on 08th January, 2015), **28,637** numbers of complaints/cases were registered at the C&I Cell. The largest number of complaints numbering 5,741 received by NCW was regarding Police Apathy against Women, followed by 3,977 complaints of Domestic Violence. 2,286 complaints were of Outraging modesty of Women. The complaint relating to Right to live with Dignity numbered 1,493, followed by 1,338 complaints of Dowry Harassment/ Cruelty to Married Women. The complaints regarding Property Dispute were 1,319 and 1,041 were of Rape. 863 complaints were made by in-laws. The complaints of Attempt to Rape were 709 followed by 668 of Dowry Harassment/Dowry Death. The complaints of Harassment at Workplace were 536 and related to Service matter were 494. The complaints of sexual harassment at work place were 318. 145 complaints of Cyber Crime and 21 complaints of Acid Attack were also registered by the Commission. 2,626 complaints were registered in miscellaneous category.

The list of Top Ten Categories (In Descending Order) under which complaints have been registered

S. No.	Category	No. of Complaints
1.	Police Apathy against Women	5,741
2.	Domestic Violence	3,977
3.	Outraging modesty of Women	2,286
4.	Right to live with Dignity	1,493
5.	Dowry Harassment/ Cruelty to Married Women	1,338
6.	Property Dispute	1,319
7.	Rape	1,041
8.	Complaint by In-Laws	863
9.	Attempt to Rape	709
10.	Dowry Harassment/Dowry Death	668

Note: In the above table, complaints registered under the Miscellaneous/Non Mandate categories have not been included.

10.27 The Commission has received 17,326 number of complaints/cases from Uttar Pradesh, 3,254 complaints from Delhi, 1,538 complaints from Haryana, 1,298 from Rajasthan and 975 were from Madhya Pradesh.

688 complaints were from Bihar. 672 were from Maharashtra, 467 from Uttarakhand. 353 complaints from Punjab and 318 from Jharkhand. 301 complaints were received from West Bengal, 137 from Chhattisgarh and 136 from Gujarat.

The list of Top Ten States (In Descending Order) on the basis of number of complaints registered

S.No.	Name of the State	Number of Complaints
1.	Uttar Pradesh	17,326
2.	Delhi	3,254
3.	Haryana	1,538
4.	Rajasthan	1,298
5.	Madhya Pradesh	975
6.	Bihar	688
7.	Maharashtra	672
8.	Uttarakhand	467
9.	Punjab	353
10.	Jharkhand	318

10.28 Under Section 10(1) and 10(4) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, NCW takes suo-moto cognizance of cases on the basis of media reports and complaints relating to deprivation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women. Generally, report is sought from concerned authorities. In cases of serious heinous nature, inquiry committees are also constituted by the Commission which submits recommendations to the Commission for taking such action as deemed fit against those allegedly involved in the crime. During 2014-15, various Inquiry Committees were constituted to look into different cases.

Non- Resident Indian (NRI) Cell

10.29 The Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Woman (14th Lok Sabha)

took up the subject "Plight of Indian Woman deserted by NRI husbands". National Commission for Woman was nominated as the Coordinating Agency at the National level for dealing with issues pertaining to Non-Resident Indian marriages vide Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs Letter No. OI-19021/3/2006-SS dated 28th April, 2009. The NRI Cell was formally started in NCW on the 24th September, 2009 to deal with complaints received from India and abroad resulting from cross country marriages involving any deprivation of women's rights or any issue causing grave injustice to women.

10.30 Since its inception, around 2,028 complaints have been registered till 31st December, 2014 in the NRI Cell of the Commission. During the year 2014-15 (till 31st December, 2014), 346 cases have been registered.

11



Rashtriya Mahila Kosh



Towards a New Dawn

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women)

11.1 The National Credit Fund for Women known as Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up by the Government of India in 1993 as a national-level organization under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, initially with a corpus of ` 31 crore to meet the credit needs of poor and asset-less women in the informal sector. The initial corpus of ` 31 crore has grown over to ` 227 crore (including reserves and surplus etc.) due to additional budgetary allocation of ` 69 crore and credit, investment and recovery management.

Administrative Set Up

11.2 A Governing Board which administers RMK consists of 16 members representing various Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments, Specialists and Representatives of Organizations active in the field of micro credit. The Hon'ble Minister for Women and Child Development is the Chairperson of the Governing Board and the Executive Director of RMK acts as Member Secretary. RMK meets all its administrative and establishment expenditure from internal resources.

Objectives

11.3 RMK extends micro-finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women. RMK has also taken a number of promotional measures to popularize the concept of women empowerment by way of micro financing, thrift and credit, capacity building and marketing linkages through SHGs

format and also enterprise development for poor women.

Credit – delivery Mechanism

11.4 Credit is provided to the poor women beneficiaries through Intermediary Micro financing Organizations (IMOs) working at grass root level such as NGOs, Women Federations, Co-operatives, not for profit companies registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act and other Voluntary/Civil society organizations, etc. by following a client friendly, simple, without collateral for livelihood and income generation activities, housing, micro-enterprises etc.

11.5 Loan Schemes of RMK

- i) **Loan Promotion Scheme:** RMK provides smaller loan maximum upto ` 10 lakh to promote the activity of thrift and credit among newer and smaller but potentially capable organizations having at-least six months experience in formation of SHGs, thrift, credit and recovery management.
- ii) **Main Loan Scheme:** IMOs having minimum 3 years' experience in thrift and credit activities are considered for loan under the scheme to a maximum upto ` 6 crore, ` 2 crore per State at a time.
- iii) **Refinance Scheme:** RMK provides 100% refinance assistance to Mahila Urban Co-operative Bank on finances provided by them to poor women either directly or through SHGs within the norms of the RMK Main Loan Scheme.

iv) **Franchisee Scheme:** Smaller NGOs of the State can avail loan directly from franchisee appointed by RMK for that particular State without sending their proposal to RMK office at New Delhi. RMK gives the Credit Limit upto ` 5 crore to the Franchisee who in turn extend to smaller & potential NGOs in the State.

v) **Gold Credit Pass Book Scheme:** This Scheme of providing hassle free finance has been designed for medium and large NGOs so as to revolve the fund sanctioned by RMK for 3 years. Maximum credit limit under this scheme is ` 5 crore.

vi) **Housing Loan Scheme:** Through its partner organizations RMK provides loans upto a maximum ` 1,00,000/- per beneficiary to SHG members for construction of low cost house and repairs.

11.6 Eligibility Norms

- i. The organization applying for loan should have broad based objectives, serving the social and economic needs of the poor women. It must not work for profit.
- ii. The organization should have necessary professional competence, basic financial management capability and organizational skills to implement the lending programme.
- iii. The office bearers of the organization should not be elected representatives of any political party.
- iv. The organization should have proper system of maintaining accounts, which should have been audited and

published every year and there should not have been any serious irregularities.

- v. The organization should be registered for more than 3 years on the date of application to RMK.
- vi. The organization should have experience in thrift and credit management for 3 years or more. (Six months for applying under the Loan Promotion Scheme).
- vii. The application should clearly reflect the source of funds utilized earlier for credit.
- viii. Recoveries for the loans given to its members earlier should be at least 90%.
- ix. There should be proper and specific clause/provision in the Bye-laws/ Memorandum of Association of the organization having power to borrow or raise loans from any outside agency.
- x. There should be appropriate reflection in the organization's audited accounts and balance sheet in respect of its experience in providing credit and recoveries etc. Audited accounts should reflect sound financial management/ health.
- xi. Loan limit per beneficiary (a) first loan – upto ` 35,000/-, (b) **Repeat loan(s)** ` 50,000/- taken together the existing plus new loan.

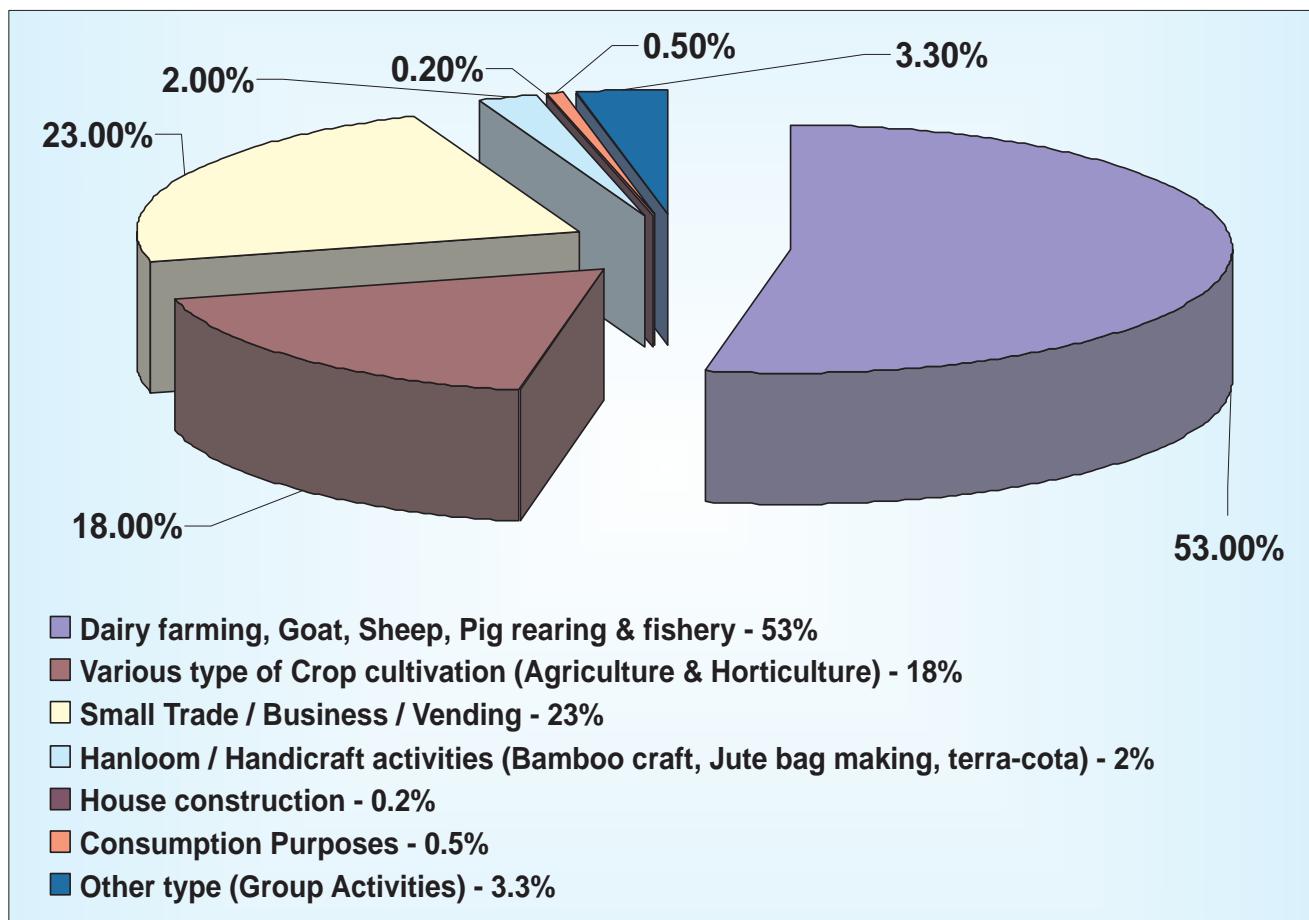
Activities

A) Micro-Credit Performance

11.7 The RMK has extended its IMOs network across the country including the Andaman & Nicobar Island and the border areas of Jammu & Kashmir. As on 31.12.2014, RMK has sanctioned cumulative loans of ` 360.24 crore benefiting 7,35,239 women. Out of this a sum of ` 302.38 crore was disbursed. The following states are major receivers of micro-credit from RMK:

S. No.	State Name	Loan (₹ In lakh)		Beneficiaries (Numbers)
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,138.41	7,153.48	197,760
2.	Tamil Nadu	8,013.84	6,495.77	169,274
3.	West Bengal	2,477.29	1,968.79	54,072
4.	Orissa	2,299.45	2,186.05	39,097
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2,207.30	1,987.40	21,866
6.	Rajasthan	1,963.90	1,819.74	30,285
7.	Maharashtra	1,671.90	1,420.05	35,672

11.8 The following presentation depicts the activity-wise coverage of micro-credit from RMK.



11.9 As per the information furnished by the NGO partners, the loan provided by RMK has served all section of society. The coverage has been as under:

- i) SCs 30%
- ii) STs 5%

- iii) OBC 31%
- iv) Minorities 7%
- v) Disabled Negligible
- vi) General 27%

11.10 Details of loans sanctioned, released and number of beneficiaries covered since inception upto 31.12.2014 are given at **Annexure-XXXX**. During the first three quarter of current financial year due to non-constitution of Governing Board no fresh loan sanction could be made. However, during the given period 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014 an amount of ` 3.34 crore was disbursed to States as shown at **Annexure- XXXXI**. Similar information for the calendar year 2014 is at **Annexure- XXXXII**. NGO wise Loan disbursed from 1.4.2014 to 31.12.2014 are given in **Annexure- XXXXIII**.

B) Capacity Building & other Support Services

i) Partnership

11.11 RMK has a network of large number of IMOs in the country, which helps in creating awareness among the partner organizations to integrate micro-finance activities into their social sector interventions. During 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, RMK has organized 3 trainings, awareness-cum-capacity building programmes to nurture and support the intermediary organizations. Details of such programmes are given at **Annexure- XXXXIV**.

(ii) Supporting Intermediary Micro financing Organizations (IMOs)

11.12 The micro finance programme of RMK for the socio-economic upliftment of poor women through the SHGs is most successful one in the country. Apart from giving micro-credit to the women beneficiaries, RMK also builds capacity of SHG/ women groups and partner NGOs in micro-finance and income generation activities to empower them and with a view to enable them to train their fellow members and prospective beneficiaries. The partner organizations that take loans from RMK are directed to, *inter alia*, impart literacy education, health awareness etc. to the women SHG members. As a part of the developmental initiatives for the future growth of micro finance, RMK has launched a Nodal Agency

Scheme for credit linkages with potential NGOs with a view to expand its outreach in a most cost effective manner in the less or uncovered areas of the country. The performance of these Nodal Agencies is reviewed from time to time.

11.13 RMK extends bulk finance to Franchisees who in turn on-lend it to smaller NGOs of the State/ District with similar terms and conditions as prescribed by RMK. These IMOs then lend to the ultimate women beneficiaries.

Revamping/ Strengthening of RMK

11.14 A Committee was constituted by the Government vide letter No. 19-13/2014-CSWB/RMK dated the 5th August, 2014 with the following composition to suggest ways and means for strengthening of RMK:

- (i) Ms. Naina Lal Kidwai, Chairperson, HSBC
- (ii) Ms. Nandini Azad, President, Indian Cooperative Network for Women, Chennai
- (iii) Shri P.C. Chaudhri, GM, NABARD, New Delhi
- (iv) Shri Anuj Bhargava, GM, ICICI Bank, New Delhi
- (v) Smt. Sarada Ali Khan, Joint Secretary, MWCD

The Committee gave various suggestions with main recommendations mentioned as under :

- Ministry of WCD should take a conscious decision on whether it would like to continue to work in the area of micro financing directly.
- RMK should avoid duplication of services by moving away from areas where other players are already working.
- RMK should aim at achieving a deeper impact by picking up right partners having requisite expertise to target the intended beneficiaries.
- Instead of directly funding IMOs, it would be ideal for RMK to engage with selected 10-15 Institutions viz. Bandhan in West Bengal working with similar concerns in



The Union Minister for Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi meeting the Bankers on Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, in New Delhi on July 31, 2014.

- Micro-finance who in turn shall lend to IMOs as per their due diligence.
- Despite many players in the field, there is still a lot of room for RMK to play as an arm of MWCD with right orientation towards women empowerment. It should expand its activities through selected partners. The corpus of RMK should be enhanced to ` 500 crores immediately as provided in the 12th Plan so as to attract more intense partners.
- 11.15 During the period, RMK convened its 52nd Governing Board (GB) on 3rd December, 2014. Long pending vacancies in the GB were filled up by inducting five new non-official members. Simultaneously, two States namely Sikkim and Gujarat were also nominated to GB of RMK. Thus RMK's GB was reconstituted by nominating five dynamic and specialised non-officials members and two vibrant State Secretaries.
- The reconstituted GB took the following crucial decisions in its GB meet and review meets:
- a) Skill Development Centers should be established with RMK funds. A minimum of one such Centers should be established in each State with coverage of a minimum 50 District Centers to start with.
 - b) A target of reaching one million women during the next 3 years should be envisaged.
 - c) **Women of India'** Outlets for display and marketing of products produced by women artisans needs to be set up. A pilot of this may be soon established in New Delhi.
 - d) The GB took a serious view of high rental of RMK hence directed that RMK should make immediate arrangements for shifting to some Government owned buildings viz. NIPCCD, CSWB, NCW and NCPCR. RMK has started taking concrete steps in this direction.
- 11.16 Workshop, Training, Exposure Visit and Seminars**
1. Orientation programmes were organized on Micro Finance and Income Generation

- issues by RMK at NIPCCD, Delhi for its NGO partners for Northern region (31st March, 2014 to 4th April, 2014) and North Eastern Region (from and 21st - 25th July, 2014). For Southern Region, the orientation programmes were organized (from 1st - 5th September, 2014) at NIPCCD, Bangalore and NIPCCD, Indore (from 13th - 17th October, 2014) respectively. The programme was attended by grass-root level functionaries of partner NGOs from each of the region.
2. RMK and its NGO partners from across the country participated in the "Govt. Achievements & Schemes Expo-2014" at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi during 25th -27th July, 2014 and "Vibrant India 2014 - Meri Dilli Utsav" at Dilli Haat, Janakpuri during 17th - 19th October, 2014 organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for marketing cum exhibition of SHG products. These NGO partners reported having received many enquiries/ orders for supply of their SHG/ Artisan products. This provided them an excellent opportunity for marketing linkage and expanding the employment avenues for the SHG members.
3. RMK and its more than 15 NGO partners from across the country participated in the "Women of India" organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development at Dilli Haat, INA during 11th -19th November, 2014 for marketing cum exhibition of SHG products. These NGO partners reported having received many enquiries/ orders for supply of their SHG/ Artisan products. This provided them an excellent opportunity for marketing linkage and expanding the employment avenues for the SHG members.

Some Success Stories of the Women Benefited from RMK - SHG beneficiaries through Micro Finance

A. Rajasthan

LUPIN Human Welfare and Research Foundation is a grass root NGO working in the selected villages for their economic development. Nagala Harchand in Block Kama of Bharatpur district is one of the selected villages. The villagers in the village are generally agricultural labourers and are not only backward but also very poor. The NGO formed a number of SHGs of men and women and found that



The Union Minister for Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi chairing the 52th meeting of the Governing Board of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, in New Delhi on December 03, 2014.



The Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Shri V.S. Oberoi lighting the lamp to inaugurate the Women of India Exhibition, in New Delhi on November 13, 2014.

women were more enthusiastic than men. Therefore, they took active part in formation of several groups. Proper training was given to the groups by the NGO for different trades. Women preferred Tulsi Mala making and animal husbandry. A request for micro credit assistance was made to RMK through the local NGO. Loan from RMK was provided to these groups by the NGO. The business of Mala making picked up and the sale increased. Similarly income from the sale of milk was increased. The economic condition of the village improved to a great extent. The social status of the villagers rose to a great extent. The women of the village joined the mainstream of development. It helped in raising the educational standard of the villagers. All the evil activities prevalent in the village being backward reduced substantially and the village achieved its economic development. The micro credit assistance given by RMK to the SHG members through the NGO – Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation made all the economic and social development of the village possible.

B. Tamil Nadu

Mrs. Parvathi (age 38), W/o Mr. Ramadoss (age 40) was living in a Kutcha house located in a river side Government land. She has one boy and two girl children, studying irregularly in a government school. She did not have any proper regular work. Occasionally she earns some money from wage from house servant work in nearby street. Her husband was an alcoholic addict and regularly quarrelling with the family members. Parvathi family was in a very difficult situation to manage the poverty and struggled with various social and economic problems.

In this situation, Bharathi Women Development Center (BWDC) has organized SHGs in that area. Mrs. Parvathi was one among the members in a SHG called ANNAPOORANIAMMAM.

In a continues motivation and various capacity training programmes to the SHGs, they started thinking to overcome their problems, mainly alcohol related issues where their husbands are mainly affected and that is also the root cause for many of their problems.

They gave number of petitions to the District Collector and other authorities and stopped the illicit alcohol sales in their area. Also, by the co-operation of members, Parvathi admitted her husband in the de-addiction hospital run by BWDC. After a proper care, her husband was recovered from the habit and changed his behavior. Through BWDC intervention, Parvathi availed a sum of ` 15,000/- under RMK loan facility with lower rate of interest (18%) and started a small flower vending shop on a four wheel cycle cart. Her husband also co-operated with her and started working hard.

The family income gradually increased and they improved the flower vending business to little larger level.

C Uttarakhand

Women's Development Organization (WDO) is a registered organization under Societies Registration Act 1860 since 1990. WDO is working as an "Apex Body" for marketing of products manufactured/ produced by rural folk/ women. WDO is working with 4-tier system i.e. WDO-head office on all India basis- State projects office-related registered Societies – at grass root level and – Self Help Groups.

Generally, Self – Help Groups (SHGs) consist of 10 to 20 members. But the area where WDO is working, formation of large group is difficult.

Therefore, SHGs formed by WDO consist of 5-15 members at grass root level in the villages, remote and backward areas. These groups are mobilized after providing necessary training for capacity building apart from facilities available through training for woollen & cotton articles.

WDO organized 10 groups with 15 members each for making Barrack Blankets. Thus, 150 members were grouped for barrack blankets making. Separately, there are 450 family members associated with these groups in different villages. Thus, 600 members of traditional weaver families were associated.

Similarly, 300 women members in 20 groups with 15 members in each group were formed by WDO. In these groups, about 900 family members were associated from traditional weavers' families. Thus, WDO was able to add 1,200 more families' members in their SHGs. Another 20 groups, consisting of 15 members each, were formed in the subsequent years. These groups nominated 10 members from their groups to form a Federation and registered it in a Society. All the members of these 50 SHGs consisting of 900 families indirectly became member of the Federation so that all the 3,000 members jointly can work at their convenience. In the beginning the WDO representative viz, the Secretary guided the Federation till it become independent and self-sustainable.

12



National Commission for Protection of Child Rights



Towards a New Dawn

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

12.1 The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was constituted by the Government of India, Ministry of Women & Child Development as a statutory body in March, 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, to protect, promote and defend child rights in the country.

Mandate

12.2 The Commission has been mandated to perform the following functions:

Under Section 13(1) of the CPCR Act, 2005

- (i) To examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law, for the time being, in force for the protection of child rights and to recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- (ii) To present to the Central Government, annually and at such other intervals, as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- (iii) To enquire into violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases;
- (iv) To examine all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of rights of children affected by terrorism, communal violence, riots, natural disaster, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, trafficking, maltreatment,

torture and exploitation, pornography and prostitution and recommend appropriate remedial measures;

- (v) To look into the matters relating to children in need of special care and protection including children in distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children, children in conflict with law, juveniles, children without family and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
- (vi) To study treaties and other international instruments and undertake periodical review of existing policies, programmes and other activities on child rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation in the best interest of children;
- (vii) To undertake and promote research in the field of child rights;
- (viii) To spread child rights literacy among various sections of the society and to promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights through publications, media, seminars and other available means;
- (ix) To inspect or cause to be inspected any juvenile custodial home, or any other place of residence or institution meant for children, under the control of the Central Government or any State Government or

- any other authority, including any institution run by a social organization, where children are detained or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection and take up with these authorities for remedial action, if found necessary;
- (x) To inquire into complaints and take *suo moto* notice of matters relating to:
- deprivation and violation of child rights;
 - non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children;
 - non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to and ensuring welfare of the children and to provide relief to such children, or take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities; and
- (xi) Such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of child rights and any other matter incidental to the above functions.

Under Rule 17 of the NCPCR Rules, 2006:

- To analyse existing law, policy and practice to assess compliance with Convention on the Rights of the Child, to undertake inquiries and to produce reports on any aspect of policy or practice affecting children and to comment on proposed new legislation from a child rights perspective;
- To present to the Central Government annually and at such other intervals as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- To undertake formal investigations where concern has been expressed either by children themselves or by concerned person on their behalf;
- To ensure that the work of the

Commission is directly informed by the views of children in order to reflect priorities and perspective;

- To promote, respect and serious consideration of the views of children in its work and in that of all Government Departments and Organizations dealing with child;
- To produce and disseminate information about child rights;
- To compile and analyze data on children;
- To promote the incorporation of child rights into the school curriculum, teachers training and training of personnel dealing with children.

Under Section 31 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009:

- To examine and review the safeguards for rights provided by or under this Act and to recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- To inquire into complaints relating to child's right to free and compulsory education;
- To take necessary steps as provided under sections 15 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.

Under Section 44 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO)Act and Rule 6 of POCSO Rules, 2012:

- To monitor in the implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012;
- To monitor the designation of Special Courts by State Governments;
- To monitor the appointment of Public Prosecutors by State Governments;
- To monitor the formulation of the guidelines described in section 39 of the Act by the State Governments, for the use of

- non-governmental organisations, professionals and experts or persons having knowledge of psychology, social work, physical health, mental health and child development to be associated with the pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child, and to monitor the application of these guidelines;
- (v) To monitor the designing and implementation of modules for training police personnel and other concerned persons, including officers of the Central and State Governments, for the effective discharge of their functions under the Act;
- (vi) To monitor and support the Central Government and State Governments for the dissemination of information relating to the provisions of the Act through media including the television, radio and print media at regular intervals, so as to make the general public, children as well as their parents and guardians aware of the provisions of the Act;
- (vii) To call for a report on any specific case of child sexual abuse falling within the jurisdiction of a CWC;
- (viii) To collect information and data on its own or from the relevant agencies regarding reported cases of sexual abuse and their disposal under the processes established under the Act, including information on the following:
 - (a) number and details of offences reported under the Act;
 - (b) whether the procedures prescribed under the Act and rules were followed, including those regarding timeframes;
 - (c) details of arrangements for care and protection of victims of offences under this Act, including arrangements for emergency medical care and medical examination; and

- (d) details regarding assessment of the need for care and protection of a child by the concerned CWC in any specific case.

Composition of the NCPCR

- 12.3 The Commission comprises of:
 - (i) Chairperson who is a person of eminence and has done outstanding work for promoting the welfare of children; and
 - (ii) six Members (out of which at least two shall be women) from the following fields to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability, integrity, standing and experience in: (a) Education; (b) Child health, care, welfare or child development; (c) juvenile justice or care of neglected or marginalized children or children with disabilities; (d) elimination of child labour or children in distress; (e) child psychology or sociology; and (f) laws relating to children

Activities

- 12.4 The Commission looked into various areas and made interventions in the areas of right of children to education, child labour, sexual exploitation of children, trafficking, interstate migration, unregulated children homes, orphanages, HIV/AIDS, health/nutrition, rights of children in area of civil unrest. The intervention made by the Commission extended to most States. Five essential core management principles viz: decentralization, flexibility, institution building processes, convergence and listening to children and their voices guided formulation of policies and delivery of services.

Policy Level and other Interventions

- 12.5 NCPCR made a comprehensive review of the proposed re-appeal and re-enactment of the existing Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 in consultations with the Civil Society Groups, NGOs, Individuals, etc. and furnished comments/suggestions to the Ministry of Women & Child Development. NCPCR addressed to Ministry of Corporate Affairs recommending

that issues relating to rescue, protection and rehabilitation of children should also be brought within the purview of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds. The Commission requested the Minister for Women & Child Development, Govt. of India, to set up the regulatory framework for ECCE referred to in the National Policy as it would look at both the development and protection rights of children in day care centres/nurseries as these are running all over the country without any standards or guidelines. The Commission gave its comments to the Ministry of Women & Child Development on the recommendations of Maharashtra State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (MSCPCR) pertaining to 'Safeguarding the rights of children working in T.V. serials, fashion shows, ramps etc.'

Monitoring Child's Right to Education

12.6 NCPHR has been mandated to monitor 'Right of Children to Education' under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

- i) To sensitize School Management Committee (SMC) Members/School Teachers and other functionaries through SCPCRs and State Education Departments, NCPHR prepared guidelines for conducting of teachers training workshops. The Workshops were organized at Puducherry, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Tripura, Odisha, Manipur, Chandigarh, Assam, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. The Workshops were attended by about 1,200 participants who were trained on issues relating to child rights.
- ii) The Commission, in the meeting held with the SCPCRs on 21st May, 2014 discussed the need to assess the performance of schools for monitoring the infrastructural facilities with reference to RTE in collaboration with SCPCRs. For the purpose, a school

monitoring format was developed by the Commission. Sanction has been accorded for monitoring of 770 schools in 77 districts of 6 States.

- iii) NCPHR undertook an initiative to verify the field situation in four Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) in four States, in terms of RTE Compliance, as per District Information System of Education (DISE) data, 2012-13. The four Educationally Backward Blocks were Pupri (Bihar), Lingasugur (Karnataka), Dharur (Maharashtra) and Lanjigarh (Odisha). The assessment covered 38 schools.

It was found that in comparison to the DISE data, slight improvement was observed in respect to provisions related to Boys Toilets, Playgrounds, Libraries, and Boundary Walls. On the other hand, the situation had deteriorated or maintained a status quo in respect to provisions related to Girls Toilets, Ramps, Drinking Water, Student Classroom Ratio, Pupil Teacher Ratio and Teacher Classroom Ratio. It was also seen that the DISE indicators do not capture some critical aspects of functionality and usage.
- iv) To provide a platform to Children with disabilities, NCPHR organized a daylong Conclave on 3rd September, 2014 which was attended by 30 children with disabilities associated with six non-government organizations. All the children were school going children and an attempt was made to hear each child's views and recommendations. What emerged were important insights into the world of the children, which provided vital inputs for structuring the National Convention on Inclusive Education of Children with Special Needs/Disabilities.
- v) A National Convention on Inclusive Education for children with special needs/disabilities was held on 23rd September, 2014 in New Delhi. The



Daylong Conclave on 3rd September, 2014 attended by children with disabilities associated with six non-government organizations.

Convention was participated by over 800 persons in various sessions. The invitees were consisted of persons with disabilities, organizations working with persons and children with disabilities as well as Government functionaries and NGOs in the field. During the deliberations, the gaps and recommendations were shared by presenters as well as participants.

- vi) The Commission monitored the status of setting up of Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) in States through State Education Departments and sought information on the notification of GRM and its current status; and details of Local Authority as notified by the appropriate authority and its linkage with GRM; initiatives undertaken to strengthen GRM; and appointment of nodal officer.

Complaints of RTE Act Violations

12.7 During the period 1st April, 2014 to 31st December, 2014, the Commission has received 99 new complaints and disposed off 1,249 complaints which include complaints of previous years. The State-wise details are at **Annexure- XXXXV**.

Children in Contact with Railways

12.8 NCPCCR constituted a Working Group for developing guidelines on National Policy towards safeguarding the rights of children in contact with Railways. The Working Group comprised of experts from Government, Institutions, Organizations and Individuals met twice and during its second meeting held on 13th-14th, June, 2014, deliberated on the recommendations for framing the guidelines towards 'National Policy Framework for safeguarding the rights of Children in contact with Railway'.



Speakers at National Convention on Inclusive Education for children with special needs/disabilities was held on 23rd September, 2014 in New Delhi.

12.9 The Group suggested for a separate policy for children coming in contact with Railways in line with 'The National Policy for Children, 2013', as the said children are a heterogeneous group, have different needs, which require contextually appropriate responses in view of the multi-dimensional vulnerabilities experienced by them in variable circumstances.

State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs)

12.10 State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) need to be constituted under section-17 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 for protection of child rights at State level. The SCPCRs have also been mandated to monitor 'Children's Rights to Education' of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE), Act, 2009 and POCSO Act, 2012. SCPCRs have been constituted in 30 States/UTs with the efforts of NCPCR.

12.11 The NCPCR initiated series of meetings with Chairpersons and Members of

all the SCPCRs with the objective to create a common platform for NCPCR and SCPCRs to deliberate on various issues pertaining to child rights including RTE Act, 2009; to share information, challenges and best practices; and to collectively suggest strategies to strengthen the monitoring process as mandated to the Commissions. The NCPCR organized a meeting with the Chairpersons of State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) in May, 2014 at New Delhi with the purpose to synergize the efforts of NCPCR and SCPCRs. The main objectives of the workshop were to sensitise the Chairpersons and Members towards child rights; developmental policies and programmes for children; discuss role of SCPCRs in protection of child rights and enhancing their access to child rights; and orient the participants towards provisions of law to protect and care of children and prevent child abuse.

12.12 Information Education and Communications activities

- i) The Commission organized six Regional Conventions of Child Welfare Committees

- (CWCs) in collaboration with the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights/State Governments to understand the key issues and challenges faced by them and to share their experiences and views with NCPCR/SCPCRs.
- ii) NCPCR in collaboration with Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences (IHBAS), organized three Performance Development Workshops of Counsellors and social workers working in Child Care Institutions in July-August, 2014. Based on the decisions taken in these Workshops a meeting was organized in collaboration with IHBAS on 7th October, 2014 at New Delhi to develop a handbook for counsellors working in Child Care Institutions. The Report is being prepared.
- iii) The Commission commemorated the World Day against Child Labour in collaboration with UNICEF & ILO on the theme of 'Extend Social Protection: Combat Child Labour'. Four Regional Conferences were organized in North, East, West and South Zones of the country through the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) which was followed by the National Convention at New Delhi on 12th June, 2014 organized by NCPCR. The participatory processes brought together the experiences of Government, International Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and concerned duty bearers and stakeholders.
- iv) A two-day training session on 'Role of NCPCR in Implementation of POCSO Act' was conducted for Superintendents of Child Care Institutions in Pune district of Maharashtra on 29th – 30th September, 2014 by Technical Expert of NCPCR.
- v) At the instance of ADG, Human Rights, Police Headquarters, U.P., NCPCR officials participated in training programmes organized in the districts of Agra (15th July, 2014), Varanasi (20th August, 2014) and Allahabad (26th August, 2014). The Zonal Level Training Programmes were organized for the U.P. Police Personnel. The training programmes were organized to sensitize the police personnel towards crime against women and children, applicable acts and rules for protection of child rights and their implementation.
- vi) A Brochure on Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Children Mental Health was prepared and distributed during stakeholder's consultative meeting on 7th October, 2014.

Complaints relating to child rights violations/deprivation

12.13 During the period 1st April, 2014 to 31st December, 2014, the Commission has received 706 new complaints and disposed off 969 complaints which include complaints of previous years. The state-wise details are at **Annexure- XXXXVI**.

12.14 Inquiries into violation of child rights

- i) Summon hearings were conducted on 30th May, 2014 in respect of a complaint received in January, 2014 wherein it was alleged that a class-VII girl was molested by four men who also tried to kidnap her. The local police was showing complete apathy to the case. The Commission summoned Supt. of Police, Palwal, Haryana to appear before the Commission. The Commission enquired into the matter and gave directions to take action against the erring police officials and a complete report on the re-investigation to be submitted to the Commission.
- ii) NCPCR during the period under report collected information from the DGP's of States and UTs regarding number of FIRs registered, charge-sheets filed &

- investigations completed under POCSO Act and regarding completion of trial and number of Conviction and Acquittal for the period November, 2012 to June, 2013.
- iii) *NCPCR took stock of children affected and displaced by the instances of instability and violence in the areas of civil unrest in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts of Assam. A status report on children affected by riots in Assam was sought from the State Government officials and SCPCR.*
- iv) The Chairperson, NCPCR addressed to the Chief Minister, Government of Assam on 15th May, 2014 on the situation of children affected and displaced by violence in those two districts of the State alongwith specific recommendations to ascertain the rights of children affected and displaced in the aftermath of such civil strife.
- v) The Commission deputed its team of technical experts to the different villages of East & West Champaran districts of Bihar from 6th to 10th July, 2014 to assess the condition of the 18 repatriated children who were trafficked from Bihar to Delhi. NCPCR had adopted a multi-sectoral approach through dialogues with Assistant Commissioner of Police (Anti-Human Trafficking), Delhi and simultaneously with the child-line, Delhi to liberate and repatriate these children to their parents.
- vi) As part of the monitoring the implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, the Commission has collected district-wise information on number of cases in which compensation has been awarded to the victims of child sexual abuse since enactment of the POCSO Act; and on trials of cases of child sexual abuse pending before the Session Courts/Special Courts for more than one year (from the date of taking cognizance) through the respective High Courts. The NCPCR also sought information from the States/UTs towards:
a) Setting up of Special Courts;
b) Appointment of Special Public Prosecutor;
and c) Formulation of Guidelines by all the State Governments for Professionals towards monitoring of the POCSO Act.

13



Central Adoption
Resource Authority (CARA)



Towards a New Dawn

Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)

- 13.1 Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is an autonomous body of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India. It functions as a nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions. CARA is designated as the Central Authority to deal with inter-country adoption in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, 1993, ratified by Government of India in 2003. CARA primarily deals with adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children through its associated/recognized adoption agencies.
- 13.2 The vision of CARA is to find a loving and caring family for every orphan, abandoned and surrendered child. Its mission is to work for expeditious rehabilitation of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children in a loving and caring family through adoption. CARA advocates for children without parental care for their expeditious placement with alternate families.
- 13.3 The main aim of CARA is to facilitate the adoption of as many Indian children as possible who would benefit from adoption and to ensure that number of eligible children are available for

adoption without prospective adoptive parents having to endure unnecessary onerous requirements, unreasonable delays and illegal demands. CARA is also required to act as a clearing house for information about children eligible for adoption; develop public awareness campaigns; undertake research and evaluation; monitor and regulate the work of recognised and associated agencies; liaison with the other central authorities and foreign missions and ensure post-adoption follow-up and care for the adopted children.

- 13.4 At present, there are 70 Indian Adoption Agencies recognised by CARA for placing children in inter-country adoption. In addition, there are around 333 adoption agencies recognised by State Governments to place children in adoption within the country. CARA grants recognition to Indian placement agencies and authorises foreign agencies engaged in sponsoring applications, which are recognised under the appropriate laws of their own country and are recommended by Indian Missions abroad. There are 77 foreign adoption agencies which have been authorised by CARA to process applications of the prospective foreign adoptive parents for adoption of Indian children. In addition, there are a number of Government departments, called Central Authorities, from 22 countries involved in the process.

Organizational structure

13.5 CARA Management Committee comprising of official members representing concerned Central Government, Ministries and State Government as well as non-official members representing civil societies. The day-to-day matters are looked after by the Secretary, CARA. It has sanctioned strength of 27 Officers and Staff.

Functions

13.6 The major functions of CARA are:

- To act as a nodal body at national level on matters related to adoption in the country.
- To issue a “No Objection Certificate” for inter-country adoption.
- To monitor the status of children placed in inter-country adoption.
- To frame rules and guidelines for adoption of Indian children.
- To arrange for the capacity building programmes for adoption agencies, and other stakeholders engaged in child welfare activities.

- To carry out advocacy, awareness and publicity activities for promoting in-country adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children.
- To act as the Central Authority under the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption, 1993.
- To authorise foreign adoption agencies to sponsor applications of prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs)) for Inter-country Adoption of Indian children.
- To recognise Indian adoption agencies for processing inter-country adoption cases and monitoring their working in this area.
- To maintain a database on adoptions done in the country.

Related Authorities and Agencies

13.7 The Authorities and Agencies associated with CARA are as follows:

- Concerned Department of the State Governments and UT Administrations dealing with adoption (Dept. of Women & Child Development, Social Welfare or Social Justice, as the case may be),



- State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARAs),
- Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), which declare orphan, abandoned and surrendered children as *legally free for adoption* under section 41(4) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), 2000,
- Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and Recognised Indian Placement Agencies (RIPAs),
- The Central Authority or the concerned Department dealing with inter-country adoption in the Receiving (foreign) Countries,
- Authorised Foreign Adoption Agencies (AFAAs), which sponsor the applications of adoptive parents living abroad (NRI/OCI/PIO and foreign parents).

Adoption Database

Year	In-country	Inter-country	Total
2011	5,964	629	6,593
2012-2013	4,694	308	5,002
2013-2014	3,924	430	4,354
2014-2015 (April'14 to Dec'14)	2,492*	271	2,763*

(*Data likely to increase)

Activities undertaken by CARA during 2014-15 (up to 23.1.2015)

13.8 CARA is mandated to work for the sensitization of the stakeholders involved directly or indirectly for the protection and rehabilitation of children without parental care in alternate families. A number of capacity building programmes have been conducted for various stakeholders at the State level to sensitise them on the advantages of early rehabilitation and integration of the child into a family environment and to update data on CARINGS (Child Adoption Resource

Information & Guidance System), an IT application introduced by CARA for greater transparency in the adoption system. Continuous promotional efforts and enhanced coordination between Government and adoption agencies have led to a better reporting system. In order to orient the functionaries of adoption agencies and stakeholders on new adoption guidelines (2011), CARA has organized several training and development activities. Such programmes enabled CARA to map the expectations of the stakeholders of the adoption programme and identify areas which needed special intervention.



Secretary CARA, Shri Veerendra Mishra with Mr. Rajiv Chavan, Commissioner, Women and Child Development Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, SARA Officials, District Child Protection officers and adoption agencies during State Orientation Programme held in Pune, Maharashtra on 19th December, 2014

Annual Meet on Adoption

13.9 National Meet on Adoption is scheduled to be organised in New Delhi to give orientation to all adoption agencies and the State Government officials on new adoption guidelines and the revamped version of CARINGS. The Meet would also highlight Guidelines related issues concerned with involvement of other Ministries – MEA, Home/Legal/Registerar General.

New Initiatives

13.10 The Central Adoption Authority (CARA) has taken the following initiatives for bringing greater transparency in the adoption system:

- Child Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System (CARINGS) is an e- governance initiative on adoption, was launched by the Government in February 2011. CARINGS is Government of India's dynamic response for a systematic, transparent and friendly adoption process. It facilitates expeditious and smooth adoption,
 - ensures transparency in the adoption process,
 - increases accountability of implementing agencies,
 - creates a network of stakeholders towards improved synergy, and
 - maintains a national database to enable effective policy making and research.
- Placement of differently able children, difficult to place in in-country adoption is a special initiative undertaken by CARA which has helped finding family for many children. From April, 2014 till December, 2014; CARA has placed 271 children in inter-country adoption out of which 154 children have got special needs.
- Through SAA-RIPA linkage, a number of children have been placed in adoption during the period.
- DCPU Module;a monitoring tool for district level child protection officers and SARA is functional. So far 295 DCPUs have already registered in CARINGS.
- Secretary, CARA held meetings with Hon'ble Chief Justice and Family Court

Judges, Principal Secretaries and Commissioners of the State Departments to address the State issues including delays in the adoption petitions filed in the various courts/CWC through visits to Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

- Besides the above, one review meeting for SARA/State Government officials on Adoption was held at ICMR (AIMS), New Delhi on 27th and 28th August, 2014.
- One day orientation training on 19th January, 2015 was held at CARA to orient Consultants, CARINGS staff & Contractual staff on revamped CARINGS and the new adoption procedure.



Participants in State Orientation Programme on Adoption held in Aizawl, Mizoram on 21st November, 2014 in Mizoram

13.11 Inspections/visits of Adoption Agencies

S. No.	RIPA/SAA	Date of Inspection
1.	5 adoption agencies in Andhra Pradesh	18 th -20 th May, 2014
2.	7 adoption agencies in Maharashtra	26 th -27 th May, 2014
3.	3 adoption agencies in Agra & Mathura, UP	24.06.2014
4.	2 Adoption Agencies in Lucknow, UP	19.09.2014
5.	3 Adoption agencies in Delhi	11.11.2014 & 18.11.2014
6.	2 adoption agencies in Banaras	27 th -29 th January, 2015
7.	2 Adoption agencies in Aizawl & Mizoram	20.11.2014



Secretary CARA, Shri Veerendra Mishra during the visit to one of the adoption agencies in Hyderabad on 4th December, 2014

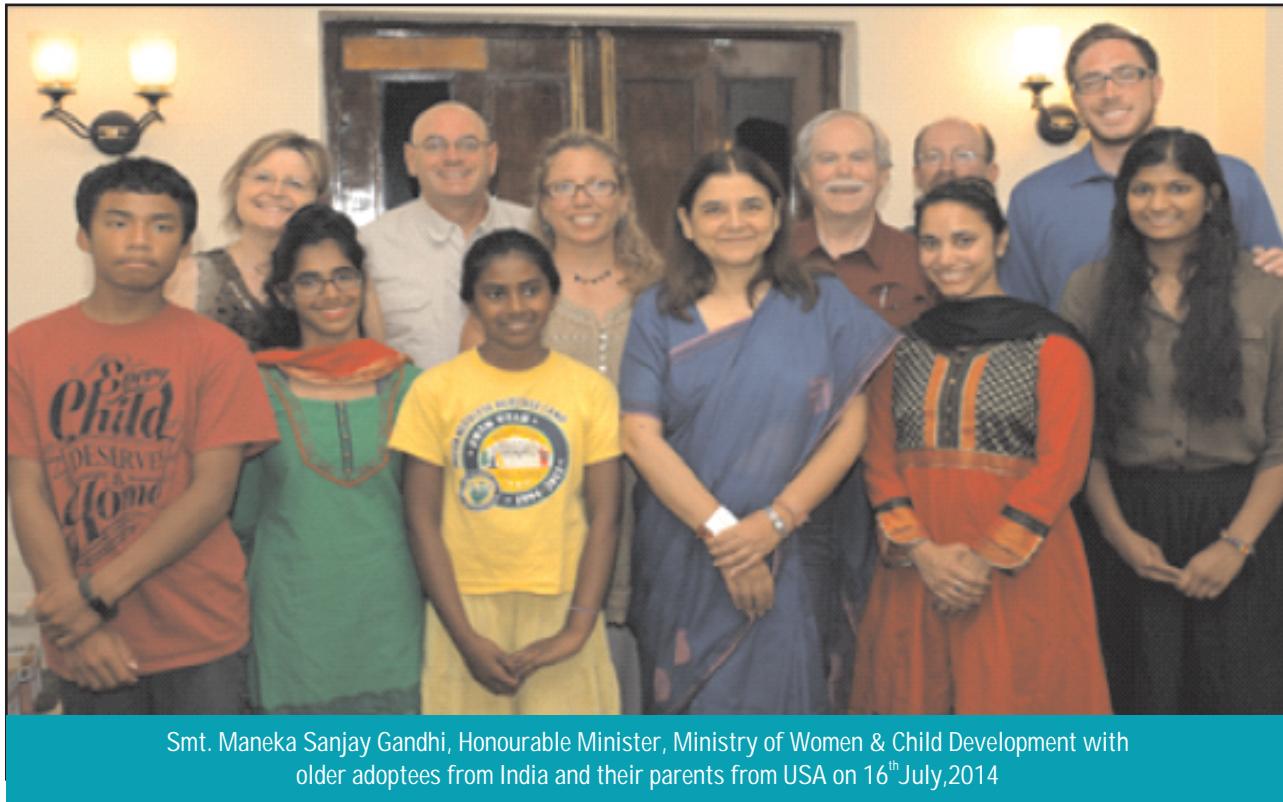
13.12 Hands on Sessions with adoption agencies through orientation on CARINGS. DCPU/SARA officials also undertook training.

S.No	Name of State Govt.	No. of Agencies covered
1.	Odisha	17
2.	Jharkhand	6
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3 at Agra & 25 at Lucknow
4.	West Bengal	20
5.	Manipur	20
6.	Mizoram	5
7.	Maharashtra	64 agencies and 36 DCPUs
8.	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	28 agencies and 20 DCPUs
9.	Bihar	8
10.	Chandigarh	1 agency & 1 SARA
11.	Delhi	13
12.	Punjab	5
13.	Haryana	3
14.	Kerala	18 agencies/govt. homes

Heritage Tour

13.13 Older adoptees and their adopted parents visit India from time to time. During the

period of their visit, they share their experiences with the adoption agencies and Child Care Institutions



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Honourable Minister, Ministry of Women & Child Development with older adoptees from India and their parents from USA on 16th July, 2014

13.14 Publicity & Awareness

- Public Notice issued to prospective adoptive parents (PAPs) for online registration on CARINGS.
- Public Notice for hospitals, nursing homes, unauthorised institutions was issued to curb informal adoptions in the country.
- Four video spots and four audio spots are in the process of production which would be used in multi-media campaign during February and March, 2015.

Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2015

13.15 While implementing 2011 adoption guidelines, CARA has encountered several constraints particularly in implementing the

time line, as delay has been reported in various stages in the adoption process. The new guidelines, framed by the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), are aimed at streamlining the adoption process further, facilitating expeditious adoption of children and ensuring that the source of each child is verified prior to placement for adoption. The vision is to promote ethical, transparent and expeditious adoption in the country and simplification of adoption procedure.

Achievements

13.16 While achievement cannot be quantified, some of the major accomplishments during the year 2014-15 can be classified as under:

- More than 400 adoption agencies are now registered online through CARINGS Module

- Tracking of a large pool of prospective adoptive parents online
- Special Needs children through Special Needs Module.
- Fast-tracking and rehabilitation of children
- Mandatory online adoption process

Budget and expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate		Revised Estimate		Actual Expenditure	
	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2014-15	10.00	1.97	5.17	1.72	2.38	1.01

Annexures

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Constitutional Provisions for Women and Children

Article 15 – The State shall not discriminate against any citizen Nothing in this article prevents the State from making any special provision for women and children.

Article 15(1) – Prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex etc.

Article 15(3)– Special provision enabling the State to make affirmative discriminations in favour of women.

Article 21A -The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age 6-14 years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.

Article 24 –No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

Article 39(a) – The State shall direct its policy towards securing all citizens men and women, equally, the right to means of livelihood.

Article 39(d) – Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

Article 39(e) enjoins the State to ensure that the health and strength of workers, men and women and the tender age of children are not abused and that the citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength.

Article 39(f) enjoins the State to ensure that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that the childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Article 42 – The State to make provision for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

Article 45 -The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

Article 51 (A)(e) – To renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Article 243 G read with Schedule 11- provides for institutionalization of child care by seeking to entrust programmes of women and child development to Panchayat (item 25 of Schedule 11), apart from education (item 17), family welfare (item 25), health and sanitation (item 23) and other items with a bearing on the welfare of children.

Legal Provisions for Women and Children

I. Laws related to women

- Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 (PNDT) amended in year 2003
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- Crimes identified under IPC
- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition &Redressal) Act, 2013

II. Laws related to children

- The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890.
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
- The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956.
- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
- The Pre-Conception and Pre- Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of sex selection) Act, 1994.
- The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and distribution) Act, 1992 and its amendment Act in 2003.
- The Commissions For Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005
- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and its Amendment Act, 2006
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012

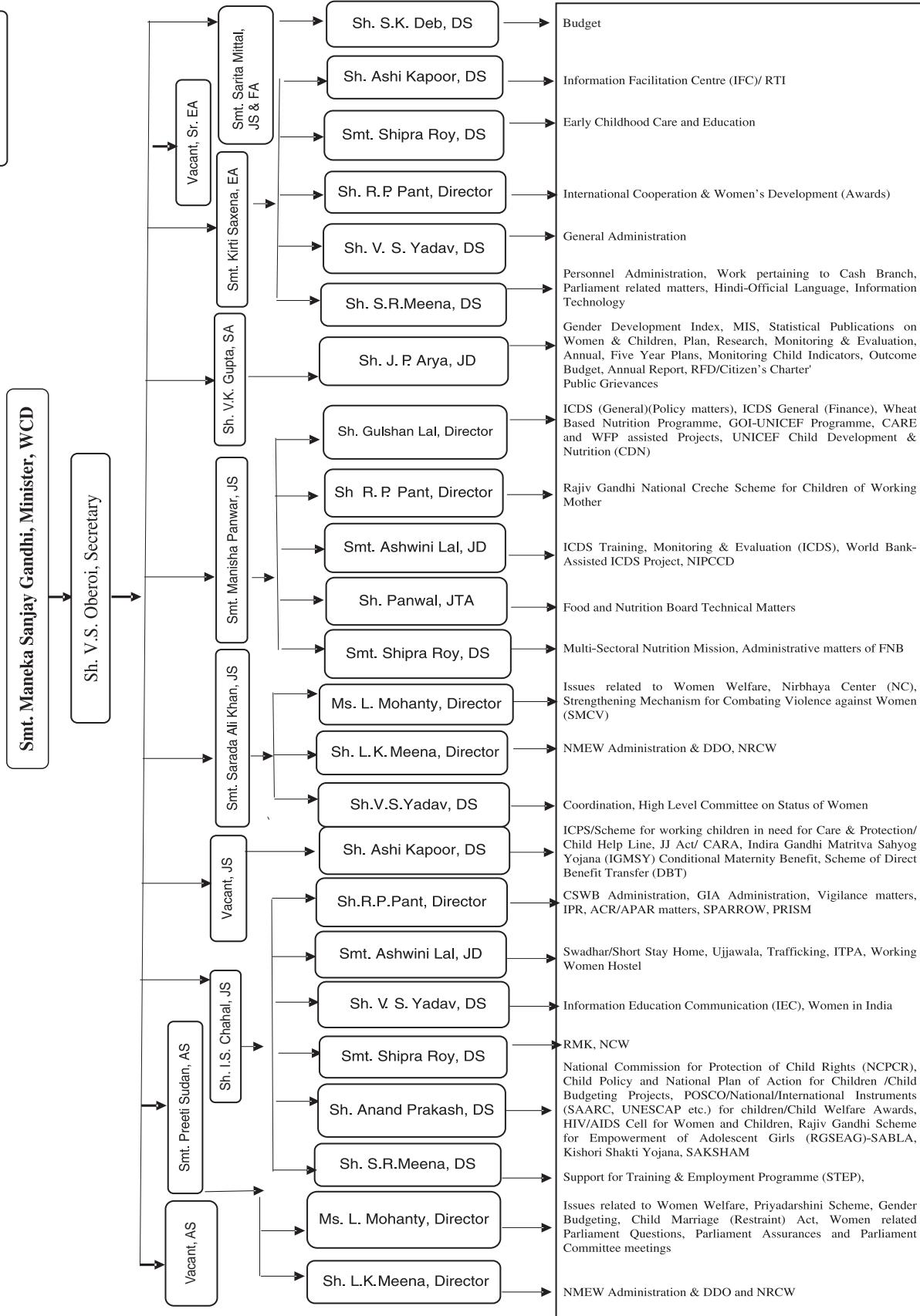
**Subject allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development
(Mahila Aur Bal Vikas Mantralaya) vide Government notification
dated 16.2.2006**

1. Welfare of the family.
2. Women and Child welfare and co-ordination of activities of other Ministries and Organisations in connection with this subject.
3. Reference from the United Nations Organisations relating to traffic in women and children.
4. Care of pre-school children including pre-primary education.
5. National Nutrition Policy, National Plan of Action for Nutrition and National Nutrition Mission.
6. Charitable and religious endowments pertaining to subjects allocated to this Department.
7. Promotion and development of voluntary effort on subjects allocated to this Department.
8. Implementation of-
 - (a) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (as amended upto 1986);
 - (b) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act, 1986 (60 of 1986);
 - (c) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (as amended upto 1986);
 - (d) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (3 of 1988), excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under these Acts.
9. Implementation of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 (41 of 1992).
10. Coordination of activities and programmes of Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE).
11. Planning, Research, Evaluation, Monitoring, Project Formulations, Statistics and Training relating to the welfare and development of women and Children, including of gender sensitive data base.
12. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
13. Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB).

14. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD).
15. Food and Nutrition Board.
16. (i) Development and popularization of subsidiary and protective foods.
(ii) Nutrition extension.
17. Women's Empowerment and Gender Equity.
18. National Commission for Women.
19. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.
20. Juvenile delinquency and vagrancy.
21. Probation of Juvenile offenders.
22. Issues relating to adoption, Central Adoption Resource Agency and Child Help Line (Childline).
23. The Children Act, 1960 (60 of 1960).
24. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (56 of 2000).
25. The Child Marriage- Restraint Act, 1929 (19 of 1929).
26. Institutional and non-institutional services for the care and development of children in need including orphans and orphanages.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT (as on 01.01.2015)

Annexure IV



Annexure-V

**State-wise details of financial progress and beneficiaries covered under SABLA
in 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014)**

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	States/UTs	Total unspent available as on 1.4.2014	Total released in 2014-15 as on 31.12.2014	Total funds available (Nutrition +Non- nutrition)	Total funds utilised (Nutrition + Non-nutrition) (as reported by States/UTs as on 19.12.2014)	Nutrition beneficiaries (as reported by States/UTs as on 31.12.2014)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,457.17	805.48	2,262.65	1,058.67	6,44,407
2	Arunachal Pradesh	49.20	46.49	95.69	53.2	10,754
3	Assam	636.60	866.91	1,503.51	0	
4	Bihar	80.61	6,458.23	6,538.84	2,810.58	1,81,8073
5	Chhattisgarh	-1,263.87	3,721.68	2,457.81	2,073.47	3,88,513
6	Goa	56.74	225.68	282.42	225.68	33,634
7	Gujarat	323.07	2,270.30	2,593.37	0	
8	Haryana	100.43	792.09	892.52	410.34	1,59,397
9	Himachal Pradesh	95.22	583.71	678.93	430.52	1,02,979
10	Jammu & Kashmir	65.46	292.12	357.58	16.05	66537
11	Jharkhand	673.57	944.50	1,618.07	0	
12	Karnataka	-1,543.23	4,345.49	2,802.26	1743	3,98,225
13	Kerala	339.90	684.86	1,024.76	117.59	2,16,931
14	Madhya Pradesh	-1,239.25	6,579.54	5,340.29	4,606.42	9,46000
15	Maharashtra	1,891.20	0.00	1,891.20	0	77,1487
16	Manipur	150.48	21.15	171.63	0	
17	Meghalaya	41.82	197.93	239.75	0	56,406
18	Mizoram	31.65	71.91	103.56	78.13	50,067
19	Nagaland	-0.01	111.91	111.90	74.61	27,890
20	Odisha	250.80	3,528.36	3,779.16	2,352.24	6,27,265
21	Punjab	1,115.97	0.00	1,115.97	418.11	1,73,554
22	Rajasthan	-692.71	4,301.48	3,608.77	4,141.56	6,25,423
23	Sikkim	-0.13	13.00	12.87	13	0
24	Tamil Nadu	-886.20	3,423.28	2,537.08	3,231.96	4,04,521
25	Telangana	0.00	1,226.48	1,279.68	0	
26	Tripura	59.51	622.77	1,437.14	238.25	73,305
27	Uttar Pradesh	-1,240.33	12,696.52	10,537.94	10,483.57	20,82,000
28	Uttarakhand	638.83	243.19	1,559.58	0	
29	West Bengal	5,282.45	0.00	4,721.76	0	
30	Andaman & Nicobar	-23.64	93.11	75.45	20.41	11,285
31	Chandigarh	12.67	7.78	15.93	3.86	1,908
32	Daman & Diu	21.20	0.00	22.27	0	2,325
33	D & N Haveli	19.80	0.00	68.31	0	
34	Delhi	145.31	472.14	565.43	0	11,9,556
35	Lakshadweep	9.22	0.00	3.72	0	
36	Pondicherry	0.45	18.33	3,502.62	0	3,165
	Total	6,659.96	55,666.41	65,810.41	34,601.22	98,15,607

Annexure -VI

State/UT-wise details of funds released under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) during the year 2014-15 (up to 05.02.2015)

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	No of districts covered	Funds released (₹ in lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	3,004.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	41.49
3	Assam	2	1,744.74
4	Bihar	2	4,862.81
5	Chhattisgarh	2	859.86
6	Goa	1	72.33
7	Gujarat	2	1,404.88
8	Haryana	1	NR
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	153.43
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2	522.38
11	Jharkhand	2	NR
12	Karnataka	2	NR
13	Kerala	1	934.59
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	3,627.44
15	Maharashtra	2	2,838.51
16	Manipur	1	NR
17	Meghalaya	1	NR
18	Mizoram	1	19.39
19	Nagaland	1	28.45
20	Odisha	2	1,248.25
21	Punjab	2	NR
22	Rajasthan	2	3,640.40
23	Sikkim	1	24.12
24	Tamil Nadu	2	2,241.40
25	Telangana	1	1,877.78
26	Tripura	1	209.70
27	Uttar Pradesh	3	NR
28	Uttarakhand	1	570.58
29	West Bengal	2	3,016.90
30	Delhi	2	NR
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	44.35
32	Puducherry	1	24.58
33	Chandigarh	1	NR
34	Daman & Diu	1	18.70
35	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	NR
36	Lakshadweep	1	NR
	Total	53	33,031.71

NR - Not Reported

Annexure-VII

Detail of Grants released to Swadhar Homes during 2014-15 upto 31stDecember, 2014

(in ₹)

S.No.	Name & address of the Organization	No. of Beneficiaries	Home/ Helpline	Amount Released
	ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	JMJ Social Service Society, Nallapadu, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh- 522005	91 Women+ 11 children	Home	5,97,730
2.	Chaitanya Bharathi, Plot No. 70, C.B.Colony, Contonment P.O., Vizianagaram- 535003, Andhra Pradesh	96 Women	Home + Helpline	13,15,402
3.	Anne Owe Memorial Orphanage Eluru, West Godavari Andhra Pradesh	50 women	Home+ helpline	9,17,608
4.	Shanti Educational Society, H. No. 15-81, Shareen Nagar, Kurnool-518002, Andhra Pradesh	100 women	Home	38,02,500
			Total	66,33,240
	ASSAM			
1.	North Eastern Buddhist Cultural Association, Kodomoni, P.O.- Boiragimath, Dibrugarh, Assam - 786003	50Women + 20s Children	Home	4,26,650
2.	Sankalpa, Village Kathpar, P.O. Banmukh, District Sivasagar, Assam	49 Women +13 Children	Home	7,63,618
3.	Rogurtook Club & Library Karimganj, Assam	50 women+13 children	Home+Helpline	9,93,940
4.	Global Organizaation for Life Development (GOLD) Guwahati, Assam	48 women + children	Home	7,63,596
5.	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development, Assam	50 women + 20 children	Home	2,13,325
6.	Gramin Vikas Parishad Nagaon, Assam	50 women + 25 children	Home + Helpline	8,18,203
			Total	39,79,332
	CHHATISGARH			
1.	BalajiMahila Mandal Samiti, Kedarpur,TrikonChowk, Ambikapur, Sarguja, Chhattisgarh	44 Women	Home	7,00,320
			Total	7,00,320
	GUJARAT			
1.	SubhagMahilaUtkarsh Trust, Plot No 2234-E, Nr. Fulvadi, Hill drive, Bhavnagar- 364002, Gujarat	41 Women + 11 Children	Home + Helpline	3,99,577
2.	Navjeevan Education & Charitable Trust, Gujarat		Helpline	92,172
3.	JunagadhDistriceMahila Mandal, Collector Office Road, KadriManjil, JindaChowk, Junagadh- 362001, Gujarat		Helpline	96,135
			Total	5,87,884

S.No.	Name & address of the Organization	No. of Beneficiaries	Home/ Helpline	Amount Released
	JAMMU & KASHMIR			
1.	J & K State Social Welfare Board, Poonch	23 Women + 3 Children	Home	4,38,775
	Guild of Service, New Delhi (J&K project)	Home (23+12)		5,99,907
			Total	10,38,682
	JHARKHAND			
1.	Society for Environment & Social Awareness, Daltonganj, Palamu, Jharkhand	50 women +23 children	Home+Helpline	10,81,705
2.	Mahila Janswasthya Shishu Kalyan Kendra, Bokora, Jharkhand	Home (47+19)	Home	8,27,780
			Total	19,09,485
	KARNATAKA			
1.	Sanjeevani Swayam Samsthe, Bagalkot, Karnataka	49 Women	Home	7,21,527
2.	Centre for Urban Dev. Society, No.-47, 3rd Cross, 20th Main, Hosahalli, Vijayanagar, Bangalore, Karnataka-560040	50 Women + 15 Children	Home	8,30,100
3.	Samruddhi Service Society, 27 Belgaum, Karnataka	50women+31 children	Home+ Helpline	10,56,728
4.	Sri Shiv Kumar Swamijees Ekta Charitable Trust, Bangalore, Karnataka	50 women +15 children	Home	8,30,100
5.	Surabee Mahila Mandli Devangere, Karnataka	50 women + 20 children	Home	3,55,475
6.	Tirumala Education and Social Welfare Society, Karnataka	50 women + 13 children	Home	13,39,728
7.	Sri Shakti Association Devanagare, Karnataka	50 women +19 children	Home+ Helpline	7,84,801
8.	Sneha Bharathi Education Society, Shivaji Nagar, Karnataka	50 women + 18 children	Home	3,48,001
9.	Samruddhi Service Society, Belgaum, Karnataka	50 women + 24 children	Home + Helpline	8,10,625
	Total			70,57,085
	KERALA			
1.	Dharmagiri Vikas Society Ernakulam, Kerala	59 women + 42 children	Home	10,89,520
			TOTAL	10,89,520
	MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	Bhartiya Shaikshik Sansthan, B/M, 35 Nehru Nagar, Bhopal, MP	46 Women + 16 Children	Home	7,99,700

S.No.	Name & address of the Organization	No. of Beneficiaries	Home/ Helpline	Amount Released
2.	Parivar Paramarsh Kendra, Office at Campus of Office of Superintendent of Police, Dist. Dhar- 454001, Madhya Pradesh		Helpline	1,31,238
3.	Madhya Pradesh Bal Kalyan Prishad, Lal Bagh Jaiswal Bhawan, Chhindwar, Madhya Pradesh- 480002		Helpline	1,72,667
4.	Parivar Paramarsh Kendra Jabalpur, M.P.	54 women+10 childrens	Helpline	8,18,504
5.	Sarvangeen Vikas Sansthan, Nanda, P.O.- Amarpur, Distt.- Dindori- 418666, M.P.	50 Women + 10 Children	Home + Helpline	18,03,160
6.	Vama Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti, 59- A, Vashali Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.	36 Women +36 children	Home	7,77,089
7.	Parivar Paramarsh Kendra, Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh		Helpline	3,76,500
8.	Rao Madhav Seva Samithi Ashoknagar, M.P.		Helpline	2,08,000
9.	Parivar Paramarsh Kendra, T.T. Nagar, M.P.		Helpline	3,11,318
10.	Parivar Paramarsh Kendra Jabalpur, M.P.		Helpline	1,92,219
			Total	53,98,176
MAHARASHTRA				
1.	Sh. Sai Sevabhavi Sanstha,"BalajiSadan" Vishal Nagar, Latur Distt., Maharashtra	50 Women + 20 Children	Home	3,55,542+ 2,84,433
2.	Lokmanya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Balaji Niwas, Harkare Nagar, NandedRoad,Udgir- 413517. Tq Udagir, District Latur, Maharashtra	13 Women +2 Children	Home	5,11,910
3.	Ujval Gondvana Mahila Mandal, Adawasi Nagar, Byramji Town, Gandwana Chowk, Near Over Bridge, Distt. Nagpur- 440013, Maharashtra	43 women +5 children	Home + Helpline	7,32,730
4.	Sh. Chhatrapati Shivaji Education & Welfare Society, State Bank Colony, Station Area, Murtizapur, District Akola- 444107, Maharashtra	50 Women + 20 children	Home	8,53,300
5.	Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Shikshan Sanstha, Vidyanagar, Brahkapuri, Dist. Chabdrapur- 441206, Maharashtra		Helpline	1,87,007
6.	Sur Mandir Art Institute, H. No.13, Deora Nagar, Hingoli, Maharashtra- 431513	48 Women + 16 children	Home	7,97,780
7.	Vidrabh Gram Vikas Shikshan Mandal, Vatsalya Bhawan, Balveer Ward, Chanderpur, Maharashtra- 442402	47 Women	Home	9,18,489
8.	Shivam Mahila Shikshak Prasarak Mandal, Kabadi Mohella, Opp. Udasimath, Jalna- 431203, Maharashtra	50 women +25 children	Home + Helpline	8,54,000
9.	Shri Jyotiba Bhakta Mandal Samajik Vikas Sanstha, Modnimb Tal Madha, District Solapur, Maharashtra	46 women +20 children	Home	8,01,001

S.No.	Name & address of the Organization	No. of Beneficiaries	Home/ Helpline	Amount Released
10.	Annapurna Shikshan Sansthan, C/o Annapurana Comm. Inst., Hingoli- 431513, District, Hingoli, Maharashtra	47 Women + 13 Children	Home	8,20,820
11.	Madhumati Mahila Mandal, Latur, Maharashtra	50 women	Home	3,55,542
12.	Shri Sai Sevabhakti Sanstha, Latur, Maharashtra	50 Women + 20 Children	Home	3,55,542
13.	Mata Jaji Bahuddesha Vikas Mahila Mandal, Maharashtra	50 Women + 18 Children	Home	4,22,010+ 2,11,005
14.	Patel Bahuddesha Shikshan Sanstha, Nagpur, Maharashtra	49 Women	Home	7,46,520
15.	Swayamsidha Mahila Mandal Latur, Maharashtra	29 women + children	Home	5,61,292
16.	Bhavana Education Society Maharashtra	50 women + 18 children	Home	3,51,674
17.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sansthan, Nanded Maharashtra	41 women	Home	5,23,395
18.	Jijamata Bahuddeshiya Mahila Mandal, Latur, Maharashtra	50 women + 22 children	Home	6,46,922
			TOTAL	1,13,43,852
	MANIPUR			
1.	Rural Voluntary Services Thoubal, Manipur	50 Women + 28 Children	Home	5,49,710
2.	Shri Radha Madan Nam Pala, Khagempalli Panthak, Imphal West, Manipur- 795001	50Women + 30 Children	Home	8,25,390
3.	All Backward Classes & Economic Development Organization, Samaram Bazar, P.O. Wanging, Dist. Thoubal Manipur- 795148.	50 Women + 32 Children	Home	4,45,490
4.	Universal Caring Mission (UNICAM), Imphal East, Manipur	50 women + 25 children	Home	4,51,334
			Total	22,71,924
	ODHISHA			
1.	Society for Weaker Community, Seetal Colony, Post/Distt.-Bhadrak, Orissa-756100	46 Women +11 Children	Home + Helpline	9,76,806
2.	Jayanti Pathagar, At- Sahapada, PO- Brahmabarada, District - Jajpur, Orissa-755005	49 Women + 22 children	Home	10,18,285
3.	Women Association for Benevolence and Community Development, Angul Odisha	48Women+ 20 children	Home	8,39,380
4.	Parkalapa, Gourtota Sahi (Behind Telephone Exchange), P.O. Keonjargarh, District Keonjhar, Orissa	50 Women	Home	10,00,988
5.	Centre for Integrated Development and Research(CIDR), Sahadev Khunta, Baleswar, Orissa	43 women+12 children	Home	7,11,078

S.No.	Name & address of the Organization	No. of Beneficiaries	Home/ Helpline	Amount Released
6.	VIJAYA Bhubaneswar, Odisha	144 women+11 children	Home	17,33,753
7.	Gangadhar Yubak Sangha Kalahandi, Odisha		Helpline	1,81,80
			Total	64,61,970
RAJASTHAN				
1.	Gurukul Seva Samiti, 51-52, Vidhan Sabha Nagar, Dholai, Opp. VT. Road Mansarovar, Jaipur, Rajasthan-302020	49 Women + 13 Children	Home	3,93,451
2.	Saibab Sansthan, Jaipur, Rajasmand Rajasthan	49 women+28 Children	Home	4,60,480
3.	Mahila Udyog Prashikshan Samiti, Baran, Rajasthan	50 women	Home	3,80,202
			Total	12,34,133
TAMILNADU				
1.	Mass Action Network (Man) India Trust, No. 14, 1st Floor, West Sivan Kovil Street, Vadapalani, Chennai- 600026, Tamilnadu		Helpline	1,65,585
			TOTAL	1,65,585
TELANGANA				
1.	Chaitanya Mahila Mandali, H. No. 10-3-202/1, Mamillagudem, Khammam, Telangana.- 507001	50 Women + 24 Children	Home + Helpline	10, 17,997
2.	Urban Development Society Mehaboob Nagar	45 women + 5 children	Home	7,20,700
			TOTAL	17,38,97
UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	Annusham Janhitkari Samiti, H. No 630, Mohalla Bharamnagar (Bal Sanik School ke Bagal Mein), District Oraiya, U.P 206122	40 women	Home	7,18,740
2.	Aisha Gramodyog Samiti, H. O. Mahala- Lohani, Pilhani, District - Hardoi- 241304, Uttar Pradesh.		Helpline	1,83,265
3.	Lohia Public School Samiti, Patel Nagar, Star Nagar Colony, Indira Nagar, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh- 226016	44 Women + 12 Children	Home + Helpline	7,46,295
4.	Mahila Utthan Sansthan, Village + P.O. Masauli, District Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh- 226005	48 Women+ 18 children	Home	9,88,444
5.	MANASI, 14/5, Indira Nagar, Lucknow- 216016, Uttar Pradesh	49 Women + 15 Children	Home	8,19,664
6.	Sahas Foundation, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	50 Women + 21 Children	Home	8,35,400
7.	Chitrakoot Jan Kalyan Samiti, Banda, Uttar Pradesh	50 women+ 24 children	Home	9,04,225
8.	Shri Devi Charan Lok Kalyan Samiti, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh		Helpline	1,67,509
9.	Gramin Vikas Sansthan Sultanpur, U.P.	25 women+9 children	Home	5,72,010

S.No.	Name & address of the Organization	No. of Beneficiaries	Home/ Helpline	Amount Released
10.	Pragati Pathagamini, Lucknow, U.P.	49 women+23 children	Home	8,36,220
11.	Panchsheel Thinkers Samiti Sidharthnagar, U.P.		Helpline	1,84,532/-
12.	Sarvodaya Gram Vikas Parishad, Allahabad, U.P.	46 women+12 children	Home	7,88,340
13.	Sankalp Vikas Samiti Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh	50 women+8 children	Home+Helpline	13,11,198
14.	Bhaiji Swasthya Evam Jankalyan Sansthan, Sant Ram Das Nagar, U.P.	50 women+20 children	Home	8,31,690
15.	Swami Vivekanand Bal Gyan Mandir, Mirzapur, U.P.		Helpline	1,67,639
16.	Navyug Gramodyog Samiti Allahabad, U.P.	50 women	Home	7,60,500
17.	Kisan Sewa Sansthan, Basti, U.P.	50 women +25 children	Home	8,76,500
18.	Moti Lal Memorial Shikshan Sansthan, Kanpur, U.P.	97 women + 39 children	Home	7,05,217
			TOTAL	1,23,97,388
UTTRAKHAND				
1.	Mahila Bal Uthan Avam Kala Manch, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttranchal	50 women + 15 children	Home+ Helpline	10,20,976
2.	Mahila Bal Uthan Avam Kala Munch, Almora, Uttarakhand	50 women + 15 children	Home + Helpline	10,14,523
			Total	20,35,499
WEST BENGAL				
1.	Saujatya, 112, Ashutosh Colony, Kolkata- 700078	50 Women	Home	6,97,860
2.	Garden Reach Slum Development, P-229/A, Tilakpara, 1st Lane, Garden Reach, Kolkata-700025, West Bengal	18 women	Home + Helpline	5,08,710+ 1,99,009
3.	Jaya Prakash Institute of Social Change, DD 18/4/1/Salt Lake City, Kolkata-700064, West Bengal	36 Women + 8 Children	Home	6,95,680
4.	Vivekan and Lokshiksha Niketan, At- Faridpur, P.O. Dakshin Dauki, District - Purba Midinipur, West Bengal- 721464	27 Women + 7 Children	Home	6,08,758
			Total	27,10,017
	CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD		Grand Total	10,66,69,000

**State-wise details of funds sanctioned under Support to Training and Employment
Programme for Women (STEP) during last three years and the current year
(upto 15.12.2015)**

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Funds released			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto 15.12.14)
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.49	82.82025	86.58256	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	29.63820	-	-
3	Assam	18.29	40.91433	20.01907	30.36892
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
6	Gujarat	3.37	-	-	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	24.07	13.86883	-	-
9	Jammu & Kashmir	30.44	15.90409	67.44328	-
10	Kerala	265.28	19.93500	-	-
11	Karnataka	290.67	242.20000	159.19850	19.76850
12	Madhya Pradesh	10.94	3.48030	120.14167	85.61564
13	Maharashtra	25.11	19.54020	48.11850	-
14	Manipur	42.41	62.82990	55.32214	127.12620
15	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17	Nagaland	36.31	47.54625	21.77000	19.71050
18	Orissa	-	3.36065	-	-
19	Punjab	-	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	2.20	0.96935	-	-
21	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
22	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
23	Tripura	-	-	-	-
24	Uttaranchal	6.52	99.73141	53.96000	-
25	Uttar Pradesh	36.24	151.91037	51.39660	-
26	West Bengal	9.92	-	5.41125	-
27	Delhi	-	-	-	-
	Evaluation Study	-	-	-	7.58000
	Total	833.07	883.29878	701.85819	290.16976

Annexure -IX

**State-wise distribution of Working Women's Hostels with Day Care Centre
(As on 31.12.2014)**

S. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Hostels	No. of Working Women	No. of Day Care Centres	No. of Children
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	2,755	18	610
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	591	4	95
3.	Assam	14	799	5	79
4.	Bihar	6	266	3	75
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	486	3	60
6.	Goa	2	120	0	0
7.	Gujarat	26	1,218	6	180
8.	Haryana	20	1,561	9	265
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	477	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	360	2	35
11.	Jharkhand	2	214	1	30
12.	Karnataka	52	4,753	19	470
13.	Kerala	154	14,750	88	2,431
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62	3,438	12	371
15.	Maharashtra	137	10,317	47	1,140
16.	Manipur	19	1,072	10	280
17.	Meghalaya	3	214	1	15
18.	Mizoram	4	149	0	0
19.	Nagaland	18	1,048	3	65
20.	Orissa	29	1,825	8	140
21.	Punjab	14	1,417	4	110
22.	Rajasthan	39	1,868	13	320
23.	Sikkim	2	144	1	30
24.	Tamil Nadu	96	6,900	40	1,052
25.	Telangana	21	1,427	5	220
26.	Tripura	1	50	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41	3,190	16	494
28.	Uttarakhand	7	538	2	90
29.	West Bengal	38	2,639	16	406
	Total States	884	64,588	336	8,963

S. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Hostels	No. of Working Women	No. of Day Care Centres	No. of Children
Union Territories					
1.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-
2.	Chandigarh	7	736	2	55
3.	Delhi	20	3,086	6	179
4.	Pondicherry	4	221	0	0
	Total UTs	31	4,043	8	234
	All India Total	915	68,631	344	9,297
Hostels in rented premises					
1.	Rajasthan	1	25	-	-

Annexure - X**Grant in aid released under Working Women's Hostel Scheme during 2014-15
(actual upto 31.12.2014)**

S. No.	Name of the Organization	Amount Released (in `)
1.	Sri Jagadguru Gurushiddeshwar Co-operative Hospital & Research Institute Ltd. Ghatprabha, Belgaum, Karnataka	1,56,630/-
2.	Topo Pori Society, Arunachal Pradesh	1,10,59,875/-
3.	Kerala State Housing Board, Santhi Nagar, Trichur, Kerala	20,66,829/-
4.	Telangana State Women's Co-operative Development Corporation, Hyderabad	64,50,000/-
5.	Sharon Welfare Agency, Chumukedima, Dimapur, Nagaland	58,53,241/-
6.	Telangana State Women's Co-operative Development Corporation, Hyderabad	93,37,500/-
7.	Telangana State Women's Co-operative Development Corporation, Hyderabad	99,00,000/-
8.	Leirik Memorial Charitable Society	5,31,958/-
9.	NBCC	6,05,222/-
10.	Telangana State Women's Co-operative Development Corporation, Hyderabad	66,00,000/-
11.	Ashraya Samajika Seva Samsthe, Karnataka	45,00,000/-
	TOTAL	5,48,49,280/-

Annexure -XI

State-wise and Organisation-wise funds released under UJJAWALA Scheme during 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014)

(in ₹)

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Funds Released
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	J.M.J. Social Service Society”, Nallapadu-522005, Distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh	7,54,154
2.	Sri Siwaa Priya Academy, H.No.5-4-191/1, B.S Complex Opp. Old Collectorate, Prakasham Bazar, District Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh	7,04,025
3.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Hydershokote Langerhouse Rajendranagar, Ranga Reddy Distt., Andhra Pradesh	6,38,550
4.	Sai Lakitha Education Development Society, Door No. 3/81, Near CMI Degree College, behind M.P.D.O office, Parvathinagar Area, Kalyandurg, Anantapur, A.P	6,76,125
5.	Centre for Rural Action (CERA), 4-1133-1, Bhramaramba Colony, Opp Postal Colony, Kalyanadurgam Road, Anantpur, A.P	7,04,025
	ASSAM	
6.	Assam Centre for Rural Development, 29, P.B. Road, P.O. Rehabari, Guwahati-781008	16,58,513
7.	Barak Valley Welfare Development Society, Ramkrishna Mission Road, Cachar, Assam-788007	9,06,597
8.	Assam Centre for Rural Development, 29, P.B. Road, P.O. Rehabari, Guwahati-781008	8,28,058
9.	North East Rural Welfare Society At Doboka, Ward No.10, P.O. Doboka, Distt. Nagaon (ASSAM)-782440	8,39,925
10.	WODWICHEE, P.O. Lakshirbond,District - Hailakandi, Assam	7,18,425
11.	North East Rural Welfare Society, Doboka Town (Chowdhary Nagar), PO Doboka - 782440, Distt. Nagaon, Assam 782440	8,39,925
12.	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD) Life line Clinical Hospital & Research Centre, P.O. Kahilipara, Dakhingian,Guwahati, Distt. Kamrup, Assam	6,28,425
13.	Guwahati Youth Society (GYS) Dakhingaon Tiniali, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19, Kamrup Distt. Assam	8,39,925
14.	Guwahati Youth Society, Dahingaon, PO Kahilipara (Power House) distt. Kamrup, Assam	74,925
15.	Women and Child Development Organization (WACDO), P.O. Maimaichandpur,Haikandi, Assam	6,17,850
16.	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development, Life Line Clinical Hospital & Research Centre, PO Kahilipar, Dakhingaon, Guwahati-19, Assam	16,56,405
17.	Guwahati Youth Society, Dahingaon, PO Kahilipara (Power House) distt. Kamrup, Assam	7,16,625
18.	Eight Brothers Social Welfare Society, Vill. Bamparbatia, Bhupen Deka Path, Block Gabharu PS/PO Tezpur, Distt. Sonitpur, Assam	5,68,742
19.	Jaluguti Agragami Mahila Samiti, Vill. & PO Jaluguti, Morigaon,	8,80,769

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Funds Released
	Assam	
20.	North Eastern Buddhist Cultural Association (NEBCA), Niz Kodomani, P.O. Boiragimah, Dibrugarh District, Assam-786003	6,43,500
21.	North Eastern Budhist Cultural Association, Niz Kodomoni P.O. Boiragimath, Dibrugarh, Assam	72,945
22.	North Eastern Budhist Cultural Association, Niz Kodomoni P.O. Boiragimath, Dibrugarh, Assam	7,64,901
23.	Gram Vikas Parishad, Rangaloo, P.O. Jumarmug, Distt. Nagaon, Assam-782427	6,16,588
24.	Integrated Development Association”, Vill. Chamatapathar, PO Chamatapathar (Sonapur), PS Khetri, Distt. Kamrup (Metro), (Assam)	8,79,489
25.	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development (NEVARD) Life line Clinical Hospital & Research Centre, P.O. Kahilipara, Dakhingan, Guwahati, Distt. Kamrup, Assam	6,28,425
26.	North East Rural Welfare Society, Doboka Town (Chowdhary Nagar), PO Doboka-782440, Distt. Nagaon, Assam 782440	8,39,925
	BIHAR	
27.	Indian Institute of Rural Reconstruction & Social Change, Gorakshani, Near Gandhi maidan, Jehanabad Distt. Bihar	7,18,425
	CHHATTISGARH	
28.	Shiv Mangal Shikshan Samiti, D/3, Shiv Managal Bhavan, Son Ganga Colony, Seepat Road, Distt. Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	4,64,784
29.	Chhattisgarh Prachar Evam Vikas Sansthan, Behind Civil Court, Near I.T.I Colony, Ambikapur, Distt. Surajpur, (Chhattisgarh)	9,64,350
30.	Shiv Mangal Shikshan Samiti, D/3, Shiv Managal Bhavan, Son Ganga Colony, Seepat Road, Distt. Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	5,42,823
	DELHI	
31.	Registar, Delhi University, Delhi-7	1,89,221
	GUJARAT	
32.	Shramik Seva Samiti, “Pagdandi” 19 Madhavamangal Complex, First Floor, Radio Mirchi –Times of India Press Road Satellite, Ahmadabad-380015	7,18,425
	KARNATAKA	
33.	Jnana Vikasa Education Trust, Chinakurali, Pandavapura Taluk, Distt. Mandya, Karnataka	5,32,125
34.	Sri Maitri Association®, No. 242, Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi - 577566, Distt. Davangere, Karnataka	16,30,800
35.	Annapurna Associaition, Chinthamani Colony, Harihar-577601, Distt. Davangere, Karnataka	6,73,304
36.	Jnana Vikasa Education Trust, Chinakurali, Pandavapura Taluk, Distt. Mandya, Karnataka	10,83,150

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Funds Released
37.	Shwetha Vidya Samsthe, Sri Majunatheshwara ITI Building, Dasara Koppalu, Salgame Road, Distt. Hassan, Karnataka	6,22,814
38.	Nandadeepa Education and Rehabilitation for Disabled® No.3005, 2 nd Cross, Canara Bank, ATM Road, PC Extention, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	6,43,500
39.	The Women's Welfare Society, No.146, Sector No.2 Shivabasav Nagar, Distt. Belgaum, Karnataka	12,15,810
40.	Paraspara Trust, No.17/3, first Floor, 7 th Cross Bandappa Road, Yeshwanthapura, Bangalore Urban, Karnataka	5,03,550
41.	Sahana Rural Development Society, Soppadlaa, No.64, 8 th Sector, Near Shri Dattamandir Anjaneyanagar, Belgaum, Karnataka	74,925
42.	Annapurna Association, Chinthamani Colony, Harihar-577601, Distt. Davangere, Karnataka	6,79,673
43.	Nandadeepa Education and Rehabilitation Society for Disabled, Doddapet, Near Vasavikalyana Mantapa Malur, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka	1,33,764
44.	Ashakiran Education and Rehabilitation Society, Helath Colony, behind Railway station, Post Office Road, Siddalaghatta, District-Chikkaballapur, Karnataka-562 105	11,06,550
45.	Sarvodaya Service Society (R), Devanhali Taluk, Bangalore rural, Distt., Karnataka	13,57,155
46.	Vidyaranya”, Mandur, Virgonagar, Bangalore East Distt., Karnataka	16,33,050
47.	Jnana Vikasa Education Trust, Chinakurali, Pandavapura Taluk, Distt. Mandya, Karnataka.	10,61,918
48.	Sri Maitri Association®, No.242, Sugar Factory Road, Doddabathi-577566, Distt. Davangere, Karnataka	16,33,050
KERALA		
49.	St. Bernadette Home for Women C/o St. Vincent Home, Distt. Kojhikode, Kerala	4,18,012
MAHARASHTRA		
50.	Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust, 7, Laxminarayan Apartment, Vadia Factory Area, Shivaji Nagar, Nanded-431602, Maharashtra	8,26,110
51.	New Energy Bahuudeshiya Sanstha, C/o Gondane Binaki, Nagpur, Maharashtra	6,15,749
52.	Mother Teressa Magasvargiya Mahaila Vikas Mandal, At Post Tiruka, Tq. Jalkot, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra.	8,21,250
53.	Rubi Social Welfare Society, 7, Taj Bagh Complex, Azad Colony Road, Bada Taj Bagh, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra	1,59,112
54.	Bhartiya Bahuddeshiya Lok Shikshan Sanstha, Macchi Lay out, Near Matoshri Wayamshala, Ward No. 20, Distt. Buldana, (Maharashtra)	7,18,425
55.	Dyanada Shikshan Sanstha, Bhiwapur Ward, R.K. Chowk, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	85,500
56.	Shree Sai Sevabhavi Sanstha, Vishal Nagar, Balaji Sadan, Tq. Distt. Latur, Maharashtra	5,42,925

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Funds Released
57.	Mother Teressa Magasvargiya Mahaila Vikas Mandal, At Post Tiruka, Tq. Jalkot, Distt. Latur, Maharashtra	8,29,350
58.	Srawasti Bahuudeshiya Sanstha, Srawasthi Hospital, Main Road, Manorea, Tq. mampra, Distt. Washim, Maharashtra	1,71,000
59.	Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust, 7, Laxminarayan Apartment, Vadia Factory Area, Shivaji Nagar, Nanded-431602, Maharashtra	8,23,932
MANIPUR		
60.	Biswanath Mahila Kalyan Samiti (BMKS), Smt. Ibeyaima Devi, Palace Compond, Distt. Imphal East, Manipur	6,28,425
61.	Human Empowerment for Social Integration (HESI), Khurai Nandeibam Leikai, P.O. Lamlong, Imphal East Distt. Manipur-795010	8,39,925
62.	Centre for Development Activities, (C-DAC), Wangjing, Near Indo-Myanmar Road, Distt. Thobal, Manipur	9,07,200
63.	Integrated People's Development Society, Paomei Colony, PO Lamlong, Chingmerirong, Imphal East Distt., Manipur	6,28,425
64.	Universal Caring Mission (UNICAM), Khurai Chairenthong Bazar Imphal East Distt., Manipur-785010	8,39,925
65.	Zingsho Rural Development Society (ZRDS), Phungerithang Ukhrul, Ukhrul District - 795142, Manipur	6,28,425
66.	"Rural Voluntary Services Wangbal Mayaileikai, P.O. Thoubal District-795138, Manipur	6,17,571
67.	Integrated Rural Advancement Centre, (CVTC Complex) Palace Compound, Imphal East 795010, Manipur	6,20,325
68.	Biswanath Mahila Kalyan Samiti (BMKS), Smt. Ibeyaima Devi, Palace Compond, Distt. Imphal East, Manipur	6,28,425
69.	Integrated People's Development Society, Paomei Colony, PO Lamlong, Chingmerirong, Imphal East Distt. Manipur	12,56,850
70.	Manipur Scheduled Caste Welfare Association (Mascwa), 20, Super Market, Lamphel 795004, Manipur	6,28,200
71.	Centre for Development Activities, (C-DAC), Wangjing, Near Indo-Myanmar Road, Distt., Thobal, Manipur	8,91,450
72.	Universal Caring Mission (UNICAM), Khurai Chairenthong Bazar Imphal East Distt., Manipur-785010	8,39,925
73.	Zingsho Rural Development Society (ZRDS), Phungerithang Ukhrul, Ukhrul District-795142, Manipur	12,50,865
74.	Human Empowerment for Social Integration (HESI), Khurai Nandeibam Leikai, P.O. LamlongImphal East Distt., Manipur-795010	8,39,925
Madhya Pradesh		
75.	Shivangi Education and Rural Development Society, Hanuman Colony, Guna, Distt. Guna, Madhya Pradesh	10,85,850
ORISSA		
76.	ADHAR", (Agriculture Development and Human ability of Rural) At Khairbhadi, PO Sureswar, Via-Udyanbandh, Distt. Nuapada, Orissa	615,622

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Funds Released
77.	People's Forum, HIG-44, Dharma Vihar, Khandagiri, Bhubanewsar, Odisha	16,15,878
78.	Indian Society for Rural Development (ISRD) At 153, Swarnamayee Nagar, PO Berhampur, Distt. Ganjam, Orissa	1,49,850
79.	Voluntary Institute for Rural Development (VIRD), At Titigaon, PO Aida, Via Thamallick, Distt. Angul, Orissa	1,49,676
80.	Nilanchal Seva Pratisthan", Daya Vihar (Kanas). Puri District, Orissa	17,82,050
81.	Kalyan (Centre for Adovacy & Counselling), At Priyadarshini Talkies Road, Kacheri Chowk, PO, Distt. Balangir, Orissa	72,322
82.	Maharishi Dayananda Service Mission, Vill-Joranda, PO/Via Mahimagadi, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa	17,70,602
83.	Kalyan (Centre for Adovacy& Counselling), At Priyadarshinin Talkies Road, Kacheri Chowk, PO Distt. Balangir, Orissa	6,67,125
84.	Jeevan Jyoti Club for Social Welfare and Rural Development, At Mahadia, PO Belapada, Via Gadasila, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa	16,21,819
85.	Prakalpa, At/P.O. Jyotipur, Distt. Keonjhar, Orissa	1,41,525
86.	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha, S/2-138, Niladri Vihar, Bhubaneswar - 751021	17,29,350
87.	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha", Saradhapur, PO Garhsanput, Distt. Khurda, Orissa	1,50,690
88.	Society for Weaker Community, Bada Shankarpur (near Masjid, Post/Distt. Bhadrak, Orissa	1,66,291
RAJASTHAN		
89.	True Work Development Society, 34/2-C, Kiran Path, mansarover, Jaipur, Rajasthan	11,94,062
90.	Shubham Kalyan Sansthan, Khandi Colony, Hatdvara Road Distt. Jaipur, Rajasthan	70,494
91.	Karam Mano Vikas Sansthan, B-Block, Budh Vihar, Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan	9,64,350
92.	Mahila Udyog Prashikshan Samiti, Krisna Colony, Hospital Road, Distt. Baran, Rajasthan	6,79,950
93.	Gurukul Sewa Samiti, 51, Vidhan Sabha Nagar, Mansarovar, Jaipur, Rajasthan	8,29,350
94.	Gurukul Sewa Samiti, 51, Vidhan Sabha Nagar, Mansarovar, Jaipur, Rajasthan	1,49,850
95.	True Work Development Society, 34/2-C, Kiran Path, mansarover, Jaipur, Rajasthan	6,17,850
96.	Gurukul Sewa Samiti, 51, Vidhan Sabha Nagar, Mansarovar, Jaipur, Rajasthan	74,925

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Funds Released
	TAMIL NADU	
97.	Madras Christian Council of Social Service, 21, VI, Main road, Jaawahar Nagar, Chennai – 6000082, Tamil Nadu	10,13,705
98.	Rural Education for Action and Development Agency, H-27, 5 th Cross, 2 nd Main Road, RM Colony, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu	7,52,003
	UTTAR PRADESH	
99.	Kishan Sewa Sansthan, Vill & Post Bankati, Distt. Basti, Uttar Pradesh	16,79,461
100.	EX- Servicemen Social Welfare Society, 82F/182 Rasulabad, Allahabad, U.P.	7,18,425
101.	Lok Sewa Evam Gramin Prodhogiki Vikas Sansthan, Vill. Ranopali Bye Pas Marg, PO sahinwa (Darshan Nagar), Distt. Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh	11,07,000

Statewise number of sanctioned, operational ICDS Projects and anganwadi centres (AWCs) under ICDS Scheme as on December 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ICDS Projects	No. of Anganwadi Centres	SNP					PSE				
				Sanc- tioned	Oper- ational	Children months - 3 (6 - years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo- 6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)
1	Andhra Pradesh	257	257	55607	55555	1346253	1001578	2347831	853357	3201188	495625	501252	996877
2	Telangana	149	149	35700	35467	1075603	617683	1693286	544905	2238191	309262	309026	618288
3	Arunachal Pradesh	98	93	6225	6028	107151	106281	213432	242579	53206	53075	106281	106281
4	Assam	231	231	62153	62153	1612832	1698053	3310885	691237	4002122	909118	892323	1801441
5	Bihar	544	544	115009	91677	5730004	5455195	11185199	1897102	13083301	1152625	122061	1274686
6	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	49651	1183978	871329	2055307	493718	2549025	435857	444376	880233
7	Goa	11	11	1262	1260	36034	19740	55774	15548	71322	9818	9922	19740
8	Gujarat	336	336	53029	52065	1834107	1420460	3254567	777423	4031990	792540	767850	1560390
9	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962	728269	379956	1108225	320070	1428295	194786	185170	379956
10	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18916	270144	182995	455139	102334	555473	73051	72138	145189
11	Jammu & Kashmir	141	141	31938	28577	366375	277396	643771	200231	844002	145712	131619	277331
12	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38167	1476479	1200126	2676605	703397	3380002	594196	679360	1273556
13	Karnataka	204	204	65911	64518	2284379	1712907	3997286	993802	4991088	879832	880421	1760253
14	Kerala	258	258	33318	33113	401252	358812	760064	154785	914849	170657	188155	356812
15	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	91797	3196164	2810461	6006625	1361591	7368216	1528894	1519458	3048352
16	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	108010	3078461	2904788	5983249	1126895	7101044	1477794	1347708	2822502
17	Manipur	43	42	11510	9883	175636	179540	355176	75010	430186	90343	89179	179522
18	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5156	211262	229594	440856	78480	519336	94291	92028	186319
19	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244	44889	28845	73734	20417	94151	434448	434555	869003
20	Nagaland	60	59	3980	3455	161333	141748	303081	62905	365986	71053	69354	140407
21	Odisha	338	338	74154	71140	1992187	1778556	3770743	809217	4579960	730332	719003	1449335
22	Punjab	155	154	27314	26656	535511	386439	921950	258383	1180333	199105	187334	386439
23	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	60068	1810222	1021295	2831517	908590	3740107	520179	514415	1034594
24	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1239	17833	12125	29958	5737	35695	6061	6064	12125
25	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439	1761420	684746	2446166	679590	312756	565847	545917	1111764
26	Tripura	56	56	10145	9911	178626	193152	371778	83753	455531	84636	84636	170035
27	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	187997	11019917	7425419	18445326	4853101	23298437	422463	3864754	8097217
28	Uttarakhand	105	105	20067	19357	395615	219139	614754	157645	772399	111610	114340	225950
29	West Bengal	576	576	119481	114434	3516016	3448644	6964660	1365956	8330256	1718952	1675095	3394047
30	A & N Islands	5	5	720	710	8898	3519	12447	3316	15763	1724	1825	3549
31	Chandigarh	3	3	500	500	26886	28982	55868	10524	66392	14925	14057	28982
32	Delhi	95	95	11150	10897	504289	352058	856347	164803	1021150	180971	171087	352058
33	Dadra & N. Haveli	2	2	302	281	9108	9818	18926	3234	22160	4956	4862	9818
34	Daman & Diu	2	2	107	107	2208	1819	4027	881	4908	865	954	1819
35	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107	2361	2291	4652	1666	6318	1140	1152	2292
36	Puducherry	5	5	855	788	24013	2016	26029	8999	35028	1056	960	2016
All India	7075	7067	1400000	1342285	4712575	37167535	84293250	19817389	104110639	18288693	16692485	34981178	

* Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/ UT Administration.

Annexure-XIII

**State/UT-wise Funds Released under ICDS Scheme for the year 2014-15 as on 31.12.2014
(For normal operating cost)**

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	ICDS (Gen.)	SNP	Training	Total Release (₹ in Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
M H 3601					
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	52,213.00	18,747.14	489.62	71,449.76
2	BIHAR	39,939.05	45,895.89	976.17	86,811.11
3	CHHATTISGARH	26,918.77	11,302.16	257.51	38,478.44
4	GOA	1,823.94	345.52	6.30	2,175.76
5	GUJRAT	30,113.17	18,445.91	327.07	48,886.15
6	HARYANA	13,530.31	7,424.01	145.78	21,100.10
7	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12,446.14	2,726.48	73.77	15,246.39
8	JAMMU & KASHMIR	14,612.60	5,141.04	167.90	19,921.54
9	JHARKHAND	23,750.10	18,293.24	317.73	42,361.07
10	KARNATAKA	37,200.78	14,813.31	349.47	52,363.56
11	KERALA	17,584.02	4,917.75	288.37	22,790.14
12	MADHYA PRADESH	54,484.73	45,306.03	401.96	1,00,192.72
13	MAHARASHTRA	52,412.65	37,860.23	509.00	90,781.88
14	ORISSA	36,622.66	22,282.91	413.34	59,318.91
15	PUNJAB	14,790.57	5,577.39	153.15	20,521.11
16	RAJASTHAN	36,045.32	19,402.04	358.08	55,805.44
17	TAMIL NADU	36,800.54	12,399.35	241.50	49,441.39
18	UTTARAKHAND	8,895.33	17,669.79	94.88	26,660.00
19	UTTAR PRADESH	95,286.28	97,957.53	522.19	1,93,766.00
20	WEST BENGAL	53,732.75	34,387.93	432.14	88,552.82
21	TELANGANA	22,573.78	11,323.73	489.61	34,387.12
	Total	6,81,776.50	4,52,219.38	7,015.54	11,41,011.42
M H 3602					
22	DELHI	6,777.93	4,851.58	72.72	11,702.23
23	PONDICHERRY	724.65	182.37	0.00	907.02
	Total	7,502.58	5,033.95	72.72	12,609.25
2235					
24	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	579.97	117.84	3.70	701.51
25	CHANDIGARH	654.19	341.99	0.00	996.18
26	D. & NAGAR HAVELI	157.83	123.48	0.00	281.31
27	DAMAN & DIU	128.43	67.34	0.00	195.77
28	LAKSHADWEEP	91.20	46.96	0.00	138.16
	Sub Total	1,611.62	697.61	3.70	2,312.93
29	LIC	451.09			451.09
	Total	451.09			451.09
N.E. STATES					
30	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	8,231.58	2,419.61	67.98	10,719.17
31	ASSAM	39,021.49	38,674.01	378.18	78,073.68
32	MANIPUR	6,027.98	3,632.78	71.14	9,731.90
33	MEGHALAYA	2,794.51	4,746.81	24.53	7,565.85
34	MIZORAM	1,830.62	1,829.62	18.00	3,678.24
35	NAGALAND	4,743.39	3,251.66	28.90	8,023.95
36	SIKKIM	1,856.65	734.59	15.86	2,607.10
37	TRIPURA	5,758.42	3,649.18	41.53	9,449.13
	Total	70,264.64	58,938.26	646.12	1,29,849.02
	GRAND-TOTAL	7,61,606.42	5,16,889.20	7,738.08	12,86,233.71

Approval of State Training Action Plans (STRAPs) and Release of Funds during 2014-15

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Approval of STRAP			Funds released (1 st instalment)
		Regular Training	Other Training	Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,953.68	1.41	1,955.09	489.62
2	Arunachal Pradesh	193.26		193.26	67.98
3	Assam	1,098.09		1,098.09	378.18
4	Bihar	2,778.45		2,778.45	976.17
5	Chhattisgarh	768.36		768.36	257.51
6	Goa	10.36		10.36	6.30
7	Gujarat	883.10	115.58	998.68	327.07
9	Haryana	454.87		454.87	145.78
8	Himachal Pradesh	215.81		215.81	73.77
10	Jammu & Kashmir	459.51		459.51	167.90
11	Jharkhand	712.90	20.89	733.79	317.73
12	Karnataka	1,025.87		1,025.87	349.47
13	Kerala	692.15	8.07	700.22	288.37
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,286.00		1,286.00	401.96
15	Maharashtra	1,075.55		1,075.55	509.00
16	Manipur	209.39	9.41	218.80	71.14
17	Meghalaya	84.07	5.50	89.57	24.53
18	Mizoram	53.53	5.21	58.74	18.00
19	Nagaland	69.09		69.09	28.90
20	Odisha	1,120.73		1,120.73	413.34
21	Punjab			0.00	153.15
22	Rajasthan	814.84	30.25	845.09	358.08
23	Sikkim	38.77		38.77	15.86
24	Tamil Nadu	950.17	70.98	1,021.15	241.50
25	Telangana	908.69		908.69	489.61
26	Tripura	140.23		140.23	41.53
27	Uttar Pradesh	2,140.64		2,140.64	522.19
28	Uttarakhand	286.67	25.98	312.65	94.88
29	West Bengal	1,128.70		1,128.70	432.14
30	A & N Islands	37.69		37.69	3.70
31	Chandigarh	9.73		9.73	
32	Daman & Diu			0.00	0.00
33	D & N Haveli			0.00	0.00
34	Delhi	186.21	30.66	216.87	72.72
35	Lakshadweep			0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	0.00		0.00	0.00
TOTAL		21,787.11	323.94	22,111.05	7,738.08

State-wise details of Anganwadi Workers' Training Centres (AWTCs) and Middle Level Training Centres (MLTCs) operational during 2014-15

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Number of operational AWTCs	Number of operational MLTCs
1	Andhra Pradesh	63	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1
3	Assam	26	1
4	Bihar	61	2
5	Chhattisgarh	16	1
6	Goa	0	0
7	Gujarat	19	1
9	Haryana	10	1
8	Himachal Pradesh	5	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9	2
11	Jharkhand	19	0
12	Karnataka	22	1
13	Kerala	15	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	26	2
15	Maharashtra	33	2
16	Manipur	4	0
17	Meghalaya	2	1
18	Mizoram	1	0
19	Nagaland	1	0
20	Odisha	26	1
21	Punjab	9	1
22	Rajasthan	20	2
23	Sikkim	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	*	1
25	Tripura	5	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	66	4
27	Uttarakhand	6	0
28	West Bengal	22	3
29	A & N Islands	1	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0
33	Delhi	5	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		498	30

*Tamil Nadu does not have any AWTC since training is conducted through CDPO/Supervisors.

Annexure-XVI

**Year-wise details of grants sanctioned under Integrated
Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)**

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Amount sanctioned [Rupees in Lakhs]		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 02.02.2015)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,689.48	1,206.50	301.62
2	Arunachal Pradesh	147.05	54.74	13.69
3	Assam	740.36	1,080.00	251.86
4	Bihar	871.78	957.56	204.75
5	Chhattisgarh	397.30	213.34	262.54
6	Goa	-	-	0
7	Gujarat	1,213.28	979.35	1,925.75
8	Haryana	748.85	1,085.51	1,526.72
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	84.96	835.71
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	0
11	Jharkhand	-	144.96	36.03
12	Karnataka	1,856.50	2,403.63	3,689.87
13	Kerala	-	718.17	175.87
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,223.10	546.03	1,889.69
15	Maharashtra	976.71	557.56	762.32
16	Manipur	311.28	658.15	138.48
17	Meghalaya	474.30	762.45	2,003.83
18	Mizoram	504.95	696.42	959.51
19	Nagaland	838.32	911.41	899.3
20	Orissa	671.33	1,227.20	1,557.6
21	Punjab	-	191.27	507.12
22	Rajasthan	2,014.93	2,347.56	3,395.82
23	Sikkim	-	15.97	390.24
24	Tamil Nadu	4,326.82	2,131.05	2,567.1
25	Telangana			2020.12
26	Tripura	190.30	124.42	31.11
27	Uttar Pradesh	1,662.48	1,109.39	1,277.35
28	Uttarakhand	-	333.92	83.48
29	West Bengal	547.06	2,373.04	545.71
30	A & N Island	-	-	145.9
31	Chandigarh*	49.84	17.58	4.4
32	D & N Haveli	12.78	2.09	0.52
33	Daman & Diu	16.53	69.28	80.61
34	Delhi	1,093.98	404.73	549.97
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	0
36	Puducherry	150.00	64.66	490.05
	other	97.36	101.09	118
	Childline India Foundation (CIF)	3,082.63	3,004.10	5300
	Total	25,909.30	26,578.09	34,942.64

Annexure-XVII

**State-wise Statement showing No. of Crèches functional under
Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme as on 31.12.2014**

S. No.	Name of State	Number of Crèches of CSWB	Number of Crèches of BAJSS	Number of Crèches of ICCW	Total number of creches
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,297	224	528	2,049
2	Andaman & Nicobar	39	0	0	39
3	Bihar	673	0	248	921
4	Chandigarh	27	0	21	48
5	Chattisgarh	622	268	365	1255
6	Delhi	218	0	30	248
7	Dadra & NH	0	0	30	30
8	Goa	32	0	0	32
9	Gujarat	683	215	247	1,145
10	Haryana	210	0	392	602
11	Himachal Pradesh	389	0	145	534
12	J&K	530	122	85	737
13	Jharkhand	332	344	126	802
14	Karnataka	765	0	155	920
15	Kerala	583	0	260	843
16	Lakshadweep	0	0	13	13
17	Madhya Pradesh	1,826	417	140	2,383
18	Maharashtra	1,173	417	330	1,920
19	Odisha	452	223	74	749
20	Pondicherry	113	0	1	114
21	Punjab	124	0	92	216

S. No.	Name of State	Number of Crèches of CSWB	Number of Crèches of BAJSS	Number of Crèches of ICCW	Total number of creches
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
22	Rajasthan	415	0	200	615
23	Tamil Nadu	970	0	93	1,063
24	Uttar Pradesh	974	605	430	2,009
25	Uttarakhand	341	162	1	504
26	West Bengal	895	85	221	1,201
Total		13,683	3,082	4,227	20,992
<u>NE States</u>					
27	Assam	275	0	385	660
28	Arunachal Pradesh	143	0	35	178
29	Manipur	318	85	139	542
30	Meghalaya	84	0	45	129
31	Mizoram	168	0	100	268
32	Nagaland	39	0	105	144
33	Tripura	138	0	125	263
34	Sikkim	117	0	0	117
Total NE States		1,282	85	934	2,301
GRAND TOTAL		14,965	3,167	5,161	23,293

Annexure –XVIII

List of Hundred Gender Critical Districts Covering All States & UTs

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Child Sex Ratio (CSR)	
			Census 2001	Census 2011
1	Andaman & Nicobar	Nicobars	937	945
2	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	951	918
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	874	889
4	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	943	946
5	Bihar	Vaishali	937	904
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	845	880
7	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	964	947
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	979	926
9	Daman & Diu	Daman	907	897
10	Goa	North Goa	938	939
11	Gujarat	Surat	859	835
12		Mahesana	801	842
13		Gandhinagar	816	847
14		Ahmadabad	835	857
15		Rajkot	854	862
16	Haryana	Mahendragarh	818	775
17		Jhajjar	801	782
18		Rewari	811	787
19		Sonipat	788	798
20		Ambala	782	810
21		Kurukshestra	771	818
22		Rohtak	799	820
23		Karnal	809	824
24		Yamunanagar	806	826
25		Kaithal	791	828
26		Bhiwani	841	832
27		Panipat	809	837
28	Himachal Pradesh	Una	837	875
29	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	819	795
30		Pulwama	1046	829
31		Kathua	847	831
32		Badgam	963	832
33		Anantnag	977	841
34	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	951	916
35	Karnataka	Bijapur	928	931
36	Kerala	Thrissur	958	950
37	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	959	911

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Child Sex Ratio (CSR)	
			Census 2001	Census 2011
38	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	837	829
39		Gwalior	853	840
40		Bhind	832	843
41		Datia	874	856
42	Maharastra	Bid	894	807
43		Jalgaon	880	842
44		Ahmadnagar	884	852
45		Buldana	908	855
46		Aurangabad	890	858
47		Washim	918	863
48		Kolhapur	839	863
49		Osmanabad	894	867
50		Sangli	851	867
51		Jalna	903	870
52	Manipur	Senapati	962	893
53	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	972	953
54	Mizoram	Saiha	950	932
55	Nagaland	Longleng	964	885
56	NCT of Delhi	South West	846	845
57		North West	857	865
58		East	865	871
59		West	859	872
60		North	886	873
61	Odisha	Nayagarh	904	855
62	Puducherry	Yanam	964	921
63	Punjab	Tarn Taran	784	820
64		Gurdaspur	789	821
65		Amritsar	792	826
66		Muktsar	811	831
67		Mansa	782	836
68		Patiala	776	837
69		Sangrur	784	840
70		SahibzadaAjit Singh Nagar	785	841
71		Fatehgarh Sahib	766	842
72		Barnala	792	843

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Child Sex Ratio (CSR)	
			Census 2001	Census 2011
73		Firozpur	822	847
74	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	863	837
75		Sikar	885	848
76		Karauli	873	852
77		Ganganagar	850	854
78		Dhaulpur	860	857
79		Jaipur	899	861
80		Dausa	906	865
81		Alwar	887	865
82		Bharatpur	879	869
83		SawaiMadhopur	902	871
84	Sikkim	North District	995	929
85	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	957	896
86	Telengana	Hyderabad	943	914
87	Tripura	South Tripura	961	951
88	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	850	841
89		Gautam Buddha Nagar	854	843
90		Ghaziabad	854	850
91		Meerut	857	852
92		Bulandshahr	867	854
93		Agra	866	861
94		Muzaffarnagar	859	863
95		Mahamaya Nagar	886	865
96		Jhansi	886	866
97		Mathura	872	870
98	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	902	816
99		Champawat	934	873
100	West Bengal	Kolkata	927	933

* As per 2011 Census, the national CSR is 918 girls per 1,000 boys

Annexure –XIX**List of States/UTs who have modified the Rules of the Prohibition of
Child Marriage Act, 2006**

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Assam
4.	Bihar
5.	Chhattisgarh
6.	Goa
7.	Gujarat
8.	Haryana
9.	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu & Kashmir
11.	Jharkhand
12.	Karnataka
13.	Kerala
14.	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Maharashtra
16.	Manipur
17.	Meghalaya
18.	Mizoram
19.	Nagaland
20.	Orissa
21.	Punjab
22.	Rajasthan
23.	Sikkim
24.	Tamil Nadu
25.	Tripura
26.	Uttar Pradesh
27.	West Bengal
	Union Territories
28.	A & N Islands
29.	Chandigarh
30.	D & N Haveli
31.	Daman & Diu
32.	Delhi
33.	Lakshadweep
34.	Puducherry

Annexure -XX

List of States/UTs who have appointed Child Marriage Prohibition Officer (CMPO) under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT
1	Andhra Pradesh
2	Arunachal Pradesh
3	Bihar
4	Chhattisgarh
5	Goa
6	Gujarat
7	Haryana
8	Himachal Pradesh
9	Jammu & Kashmir
10	Jharkhand
11	Karnataka
12	Kerala
13	Madhya Pradesh
14	Maharashtra
15	Manipur
16	Mizoram
17	Nagaland
18	Orissa
19	Punjab
20	Rajasthan
21	Sikkim
22	Tamil Nadu
23	Tripura
24	Uttar Pradesh
25	West Bengal
	Union Territories
26	A & N Islands
27	Chandigarh
28	D & N Haveli
29	Daman & Diu
30	Delhi
31	Lakshadweep
32	Puducherry

National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement 2014**LIST OF AWARDEES****Silver Medal (S.No.1 to 20=Total:20)**

S. No.	Name and Address of the Awardees
1.	Master Aaryan Balaji P30/2, New Deep Vihar, Hadoo Post, Port Blair – 744102, Andaman and Nicobar Island
2.	Master Abhishek S/o Shri Shashi Kumar, ASI/ Clerk, Road No.4, Inderapuram , Patna(Bihar)
3.	Master Gurnoor Singh S/o Shri Jaswant Singh, #1523, Sector 23, Chandigarh
4.	Kum. Aishwarya, C/o Shri N.V. Ramachandran, 403, Labh Apartments, Hirji Mistry Road, Near Haria School, Near GIDC Quarters, Jamnagar – 361004(Gujarat)
5.	Kum. Palak, 6/12-13, Ram Nagar, Karnal(Haryana)
6.	Kum Sharadhi Shetty, D/o Shri K. Bhaskar Shetty, Laxmi Nivass, Melmane, Shiriyara Village, Udupi Taluk, Udupi District, Karnataka - 576210
7.	Master Satvik Nayak C., S/o Shri Umesh Nayk C., Srirama Compound, B.S. Temple Road, Puttur(DK) – 574201, Karnataka
8.	Master Anil Kumar V., S/o Shri V. Venkate, #35, 2 nd Main, 3 rd Cros, Behind Patalamma Temple, Banashankari, 5 th Phase, Uttarahalli, Bangalore – 560061
9.	Kum. Syeda Sumaiya, Police Head Constable, Door No.222-A, Khazi Mohalla, Chitradurga (Karnataka)
10.	Kum. Parvathy Krishshna, Poornathrayeesam, Panangad P.O., Ernakulam, Kerala – 682506

S. No.	Name and Address of the Awardees
11.	Master Abeer Vasishnava, S/o Dr. Manoj Vaishnav, MIG-151, Kotra, Sultanabad, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh- 462003
12.	Kum. Masirabi Hanif Patel, D/o Hanif Ayyub Patel, Opp. Aman Ciottage, Plot No.434, S.No.12, Near Asha Complex, Laxmi Naggar, Khadka Road, Bhusawal, Distt. Jalgoan – 425201, maharashtra
13.	Kum. Saina Salonika, D/o Shri Ganeswar Jena, Qrs.No.VIB 5/2, Unit-3, Bhubaneswar - 751001
14.	Master Sanjay Vermani, S/o Shri Arun Vermani, Near Dana Mandi Banga, Bhagwan Mahaveer Public Sr. Sec. School, Happowal Road, District SBS Nagar, Punjab.
15.	Master S. Vinod Cannon, S/o Shri S. Sathasivam, 672, Periyar Nagar, Suthamali, Tamilnadu.
16.	Master S. Arjun, S/o Shri B. Santhosh Kumar, B-5, 1 st Floor, 264B/1, Sterling Lotus Apartments, 11 th Street, Korattur, Chennai- 600080. Tamilnadu.
17.	Master Rashid Baig, Village-Kushalia, P.O. Dasna, Hindon Nagar, Ghaziabad – 201302 (U.P.)
18.	Master Taksheel Buddhadeo, S/o Prafullakumar Buddhadeo, H.No.370, Ground Floor, Sector-22B, Gurgoan – 122016 (Haryana).
19.	Kum. Nishtha Jain, X-95, Gali No.13, Brahm Puri, Delhi – 110093
20.	Master L. Anjiniah, S/o Late Shri Bhadranaik, R/-#4, Hampa Sagara, Hadaghalli Taluka, Bellary District, (Karnataka)

List of National Award for Child Welfare, 2013

A. Institution Category (04 Awards)

Name and addresses of Awardees

- (i) **Shri Sirajuddin Ahmed,**
General Secretary,
Gram Vikas Parishad
Village Rangaloo, P.O. Jumarmur,
Distt. Nagaon, State, Assam-782427.

- (ii) **Shri Kanubhai Tailor,**
President,
Disable Welfare Trust of India
Near Sai Samarth Society,
B/h. Sardayatan School, Umara Surat-395007,
Gujarat.

- (iii) **Shri G.K. Mahantesh,**
Founder Managing Trustee,
Samarthanam Trust for the Disabled
C.A- 39, 15th Cross, 16th Main,
Sector – 4, H.S.R. Layout,
Bengaluru – 560 102.

- (iv) **Rev. N.S. Phawa,**
Senior Administrative Secretary,
A.W. Thomas Girls Home
K.J.P. Assembly, Church House,
Mission Compound, Shillong-793002,
Meghalaya.

B. Individuals Category (03 Awards)

- (i) **Shri Mahesh Kumar**
Shree Balaji, 7-68/1,
Behind Garodi Temple Nagori,
Mangalore – 575 002.

- (ii) **Shri K. Pramod**
Bright Villa, P.O.Talap,
Kannur – 670 002,
Kerala.

- (iii) **Dr. Sunkara Venkata Adinarayana Rao**
Director General, PREMA Hospitals,
Maharanipeta, Visakhapatnam – 530 002,
Andhra Pradesh.

List of Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award for the year 2014

Name and addresses of Awardees

- (i) **Mrs. Ganga Changappa**
PB No. 39, Madapur Road,
Sunticoppa, Somwarpet Taluk,
Kodagu - 571 237, Karnataka.
Phone No. 08276–262502 (O) 09449983003 (M)
- (ii) **Shri Vajinder Singh,**
Karam Kutia, 559-Ihata Sher Jung,
Ludhiana – 141008.
Phone No. 0161-2725241 (O) 09417870734 (M)
- (iii) **Mrs. Priyo Lall**
5 Nemi Road,
Dehradun- 248001,
Uttarakhand.
Phone No. 9897297027 (M)

CHARTER OF GENDER BUDGET CELLS

Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance

8th March 2007

Gender Budget Cells in various Ministries were set up with the intention of implementation and committing to various Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) initiatives with the objective of influencing and effecting a change in the Ministry's policies, programmes in a way that could tackle gender imbalances, promote gender equality and development and ensure that public resources through the Ministry budget are allocated and managed accordingly.

Gender Responsive Budgeting or Gender Budgeting as it is more commonly known, is a means of ensuring that public resources are allocated in an equitable way so that the most pressing needs of specific gender groups are satisfied. GRB initiatives do not seek to create separate budgets to address women's gender concerns. Instead they seek to view the Government Budget from a gender perspective in order to assess how it will address the different needs of women.

With the objective of facilitating the integration of gender analysis into the Government budget, this charter for the Gender Budgeting Cells is being drawn up for guidance and implementation by all Ministries/ Departments.

Composition of Gender Budget Cells

The Gender Budget Cell should comprise a cohesive group of senior/ middle level officers from the Plan, Policy, Coordination, Budget and Accounts Division of the Ministry concerned. This group should be headed by an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary. The functions and working of the GRB may be reviewed at least once a quarter at the level of Secretary/ Additional Secretary of the Department.

Functions of Gender Budget Cells

The GBC may set for itself, specific quarterly / half yearly/ annual targets to be achieved in terms of the following suggested areas of work.

- (1) Identification of a minimum of 3 and maximum of 6 largest programmes (in terms of budget allocation) implementation by the Ministry and the major Sub –Programmes there under, with a view to conducting an analysis of the gender issues addressed by them.
 - This is to be facilitated by describing the current situation with respect to the Sub- Programme (using disaggregated data in terms of beneficiaries as much as possible) and describing the activities for achieving the given output.
 - Output indicators may be identified for measurement against performance in the coming year.
 - Activities targeted at improving the situation of women under these programmes may be highlighted. In this regard, an assessment may be made of the extent to which sectoral policies address the situation of women, whether budget allocation are adequate to implement the gender responsive policy; monitoring whether the money was actually spent as planned, what was delivered and to whom; and whether

the policy as implemented changed the situation described, in the direction of promoting/achieving greater gender equality.

- Results of this analysis may be included as an annex titled “Gender Responsive Budgeting Initiative” in the Ministry's Outcome/ Performance Budget for the year.
 - GBCs of such Ministries/ Departments which have identified programmes where 100% of the budgetary allocation for the scheme is earmarked to benefit women, may undertake a similar analysis as described above. Results of this analysis may also be included in the Ministry's Department's Outcome/ Performance budget for the year.
- (2) Conducting/Commissioning Performance audit (at the field level wherever possible) for reviewing the actual physical/ financial targets of the programme, the constraints if any, in implementation, the need for strengthening delivery systems, infrastructure/ capacity building etc.
- (3) Organizing meetings/ discussions/ consultations with GBCs of related departments within the Ministry, field level organization/ civil society groups/ NGOs working in the sector for exchanging ideas and getting feedback on the efficacy of sectoral policies and programmes.
- (4) Suggesting further policy interventions based on findings of the above.
- (5) Participating in and organizing Training/ Sensitization/ Capacity Building workshops for officials, concerned with formulation of policy/ programme implementation & budget and accounts at the Ministerial level and also in the implementing agencies/ attached/ subordinate offices and organizations under the administrative control of the Ministry.
- (6) Apparently “gender neutral” programmes are not necessarily gender neutral in the impact they have, when seen through gender lens. Hence, in sectors like Defence, Power, Telecom, Communications, Transport and Industry, etc. GBCs may undertake an exercise to identify the possibility of undertaking initiatives/ special measures to facilitate/ improve access to services for women and their active participation in the decision making process at various levels.
- (7) Disseminate best practices followed by those Divisions of the Department/ Ministry implementing schemes, which have done good work in analyzing the schemes/ programmes from gender perspective which have brought about changes in policy/ operational guidelines.
- (8) Prepare a Chapter on Gender perspective related to the Sector / Service covered by the Ministry and the impact of the existing policies/ programmes and resources employed in meeting the specific needs of women for reflection in the Ministry's Outcome/ Performance Budget.

List of 57 GOI Ministries/Departments which have set up GBCs

S. No.	GBCs set up by Ministries/Departments
1.	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
2.	Department of Biotechnology
3.	Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals
4.	Department of Civil Aviation
5.	Department of Coal
6.	Department of Commerce
7.	Ministry of Culture
8.	Department of Consumer Affairs
9.	Department of Development of North-Eastern Region
10.	Ministry of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
11.	Ministry of External Affairs
12.	Department of Elementary Education & Literacy
13.	Ministry of Environment and Forests
14.	Department of Fertilizers
15.	Department of Food & Public Distribution
16.	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
17.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
18.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
19.	Department of Heavy Industry
20.	Department of Health and Family Welfare
21.	Ministry of Home Affairs
22.	Department of Justice
23.	Legislative Department
24.	Ministry of Labour & Employment

S. No.	GBCs set up by Ministries/Departments
25.	Department of Legal Affairs
26.	Department of Mines
27.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
28.	Ministry of Earth Sciences
29.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs
30.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
31.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
32.	Department of Posts
33.	Ministry of Power
34.	Ministry of Rural Development
35.	Department of Science and Technology
36.	Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education
37.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
38.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
39.	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research
40.	Department of Shipping
41.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
42.	Department of Telecommunications
43.	Ministry of Textiles
44.	Ministry of Tourism
45.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
46.	Department of Urban Development
47.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
48.	Ministry of Women and Child Development

S . No.	GBCs set up by Ministries/Departments
49.	Ministry of Water Resources
50.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports
51.	Ministry of Defence (DRDO)
52.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
53.	Ministry of Steel
54.	Ministry of Minority Affairs
55.	Ministry of Food Processing
56.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries
57.	Department of Revenue

Annexure -XXVI

**Gender Budgeting Training Programmes/workshops organized
during 2014-15 (up to December, 2014)**

S. No.	Details of Programme	Date	Sanctioned Expenditure (in ₹)
1	Workshop for the officials of Panchayati Raj Institutions in collaboration with DDU State Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow.	4 th – 6 th August, 2014	1,91,600
2	Workshop for the officials of Panchayati Raj Institutions in collaboration with DDU State Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow.	11 th – 13 th August, 2014	1,91,600
3	Workshop for the officers of the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Departments of State Governments at Jaipur in collaboration with NIRD, Hyderabad.	20 th – 22 nd August, 2014	6,30,960
4	Workshop for the officers of Gender Budgeting Cell (GBCs) of Central Ministries / Departments in collaboration with the Indian Institution of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi.	3 rd – 5 th September, 2014	2,12,000
5	Workshop for the officers of Mission for Alleviation of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) of Telangana in collaboration with the Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Hyderabad.	14 th – 16 th October, 2014	3,53,200
6	Workshop in collaboration with the State Institute of Panchayats & Rural Development, Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal.	29 th – 31 st October, 2014	1,89,400
7	Workshop for the officers of Mission for Alleviation of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) of Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with the Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Hyderabad	29 th – 31 st October, 2014	3,53,200
8	Workshop for the Municipal officers in collaboration with the Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES), Lucknow.	6 th - 8 th November, 2014	3,48,920
9	Workshop for the officials of the State Departments of Finance, Planning and WCD/Social Welfare in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi.	10 th – 12 th November, 2014	2,71,450
10	Workshop on Rural Development for the Master Trainers in collaboration with NIRD, Hyderabad at Hyderabad.	10 th – 12 th November, 2014	4,98,600
11	Workshop for the District level officers in collaboration with the AMR-Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development, Hyderabad.	20 th – 22 nd November, 2014	3,52,296
12	Workshop for the PRI officials in collaboration with the State Institute of Rural Development, Kerala at Palakkad.	24 th - 26 th November, 2014	3,51,650

S. No.	Details of Programme	Date	Sanctioned Expenditure (in ₹)
13	Workshop for the officers of the Government of Maharashtra in collaboration with Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-Operative Management, (VAMNICOM), Pune.	24 th - 26 th November, 2014	3,32,600
14	Workshop for the Officers of State Departments in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Manipur.	26 th – 27 th November, 2014	1,39,000
15	Workshop for the Officers of State Departments in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Manipur.	28 th – 29 th November, 2014	1,39,000
16	Workshop for the officers of various Departments of Government of Meghalaya in collaboration with the Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Meghalaya.	9 th December, 2014	1,10,750
17	Workshop for the elected representatives, PRIs and Government functionaries in collaboration with the Uttarakhand Institute of Rural Development, (UIRD), Rudrapur.	9 th – 11 th December, 2014	2,27,000
18	Workshop for the State Government officials in collaboration with the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Tamil Nadu.	10 th - 12 th December, 2014	1,55,950
19	Workshop for the State Government officials in collaboration with the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Tamil Nadu.	17 th - 19 th December, 2014	1,55,950
20	Workshop on violence against women for the officers of the Departments of WCD, Home, Finance, Planning, and Health from the States of Punjab, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Manipur, Bihar, Delhi and Rajasthan in collaboration with the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie.	17 th - 19 th December, 2014	5,66,225
21	Workshop for the Officials of the State Government of Tamil Nadu in collaboration with Anna Institute of Management, Chennai.	18 th – 20 th December, 2014	1,25,750

State Initiatives on Gender Budgeting

State	Initiatives on Gender Budgeting
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Officially adopted in November 2012. ✓ Department of Social Welfare is the nodal Department. ✓ 12 Departments have constituted Gender Budgeting Cells.
Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gender Budgeting system was adopted from the year 2007-08. ✓ Efforts for constitution of Gender Budget Cells in all departments of State, has been initiated. ✓ Gender Budget Statement is placed before the Legislative Assembly every year by the State Government. ✓ Planning Department has also issued instruction to all departments in the Annual Plan Statement asking them to adopt Gender Budgeting and provide adequate plan resources to address the development of women.
Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gender Budgeting started in 2008- 09. ✓ Finance Department is the nodal Department ✓ Introduced Gender Budget Statement as part of the state budget ✓ 23 Departments reflecting allocations in the GB Statement.
Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Officially adopted Gender Budgeting in 2007-08 ✓ Women and Child Development is the nodal Department ✓ Introduced Gender Budget Statement as part of State Budget in 2007-08. ✓ Finance Department undertakes monitoring of Gender Budget Statement. ✓ The State Planning Board and Women and Child Development Department are focusing on capacity building on Gender Budgeting.
Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Gender Budgeting system is in place. ✓ The budgetary allocations are made in the plan budget heads. ✓ The Government of NCT of Delhi has prepared a Gender Budget Statement for the current financial year with respect to State Plan Schemes.
Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adopted the Gender Budgeting System from financial year 2014-15. ✓ For the first time a separate Gender Budget Statement was placed before the State Assembly along with the modified budget in the month of July, 2014.
Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Officially adopted Gender Budgeting 2007-08 ✓ State Level Gender Budgeting Cell constituted in the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment with representation from Planning and Finance Departments. ✓ Departmental Gender Budget Cell has also been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Joint Director (SJ&E), Health and Family Welfare, Horticulture. ✓ Gender Budget Cells have been constituted in 52 departments of the state.

State	Initiatives on Gender Budgeting
Jammu & Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ General Administration Department of the State has notified Social Welfare Department as the Nodal agency for addressing issues/initiatives on gender budgeting. ✓ Gender Budgeting Cell on the lines of the Charter of Gender Budget Cells has been constituted in the State Finance Department under the Chairpersonship of the Principal Secretary, Finance Department.
Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Officially adopted Gender Budgeting in 2006-07 ✓ Constituted a Gender Budget Cell in the Fiscal Policy and Analysis Cell, Finance Department in 2007. ✓ Introduced Gender Budget Statement as part of State Budget in 2007-08. ✓ As a first step to Gender Budgeting, strength of male and female employees working in State Government was captured. ✓ Detailed Circular seeking information on Gender Budgeting is issued every year. ✓ The Department of Planning monitors the progress using Monthly Programme Implementation Calendar. ✓ Gender Budgeting Cell in the Finance Department, Women & Child Department, Department of Economics and Statistics, ATI and SIRD Mysore are promoting capacity building on Gender Budgeting. ✓ Constituted an 11 member Task Force headed by Chief Secretary in June 2013 to monitor and suggest improvements in the implementation of GB. The Terms of Reference has also been framed. ✓ The State has been implementing the <i>Karnataka Mahila Abhivruddhi Yojane</i> (KMAY) as part of Women Component Plan. KMAY is an institutional arrangement for focussed monitoring of schemes. The schemes implemented by twenty five departments form a part of the KMAY. The Nodal Officers for KMAY in these departments are also expected to monitor the performance of schemes shown in the Gender Budget document. Women & Child Development Department is the nodal agency for reporting of progress every quarter for review under the KMAY. ✓ The State is promoting capacity building on monitoring of Gender Budget Schemes using Monthly Programme Implementation Calendar (MPIC) which is both a planning and expenditure monitoring tool for programme/scheme implementation. ✓ A separate monitoring cell is being proposed in the Planning Department to enhance focus on implementation and realize the outcomes of Gender Budgeting.
Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Officially adopted GB in 2008. ✓ Gender Budgeting was made part of local government process in 1998. A Gender Budgeting exercise of State Budget was also conducted in 2008-09. ✓ Set up a Gender Advisory Committee in 2008. The reconstituted committee is headed by Minister Social Welfare. ✓ Introduced two Flagship programmes for Gender with various Departments on board in 2008. Undertook Gender audit of the two schemes and thereby increased fund allocation. ✓ Introduced Gender Budget Statement with reflection of allocations separately for infrastructure and programmes.
Lakshadweep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adopted the Gender Budgeting system, specifically Women Specific Programmes under Plan Schemes. ✓ The details of the schemes being implemented in Union Territory Administration of Lakshadweep is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Grants-in-aid to Lakshadweep Council for Child Development for providing accommodation for Anganwadi and Crèche etc. ii) Grants-in-aid to District Panchayat for additional honorarium to Anganwadi workers, helpers etc.

State	Initiatives on Gender Budgeting
	<p>iii) Grants-in-aid to Panchayati Raj Institutions for training programme for promoting women welfare activities.</p> <p>iv) Women welfare/organizing awareness programmes in the islands (NSAP etc.)</p> <p>v) Special Nutrition Programme Mid-day meals NPAG.</p> <p>vi) Pension for old destitute widows.</p>
Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Officially introduced Gender Budgeting in 2007-08 ✓ Introduced Gender Budgeting at the macro-level (state) in 13 Departments. ✓ In 2010-11, the coverage increased to 24 Departments. ✓ In 2014-15, 25 out of 53 departments are working on Gender Budgeting. ✓ Finance Department is the nodal agency for Gender Budgeting. ✓ Gender Budget Cell constituted within the Finance Department ✓ Gender Budget Statement is submitted each year since 2007-08. ✓ An Inter-Department Committee was constituted on 30th January, 2014 for monitoring and evaluation of the Gender Budget Cell. ✓ The first and second meeting of the State Level Inter-Department Committee was organized on 12th March and 17th October, 2014 respectively. ✓ Intensive budget consultations with women's groups, civil society and legislators in DPC (at district level) and at State Planning Commission; mandatory inclusion of a gender perspective in 'Detailed Project Reports' for every work
Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Officially adopted Gender Budgeting in 2011-12. ✓ A Gender Budgeting Cell has also been formed under the Planning Department. ✓ The Women and Child Development Department of Maharashtra set up a committee under the Chairpersonship of Member Secretary of Maharashtra State Women's Commission. ✓ Gender Budget Cell has been set up in the office of Women and Child Development Department, Commissionarate of Pune and is operational. ✓ During November, 2013, the Committee organized a meeting to take follow up from all concerned departments implementing women's schemes and the details of beneficiaries, grants and expenditures.
Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gender Budgeting is yet to be implemented in the Social Welfare Department. However, the Department does have a "Women Component" Budget with an Annual Budget of ₹ 245 lakhs. ✓ Although Gender Budgeting Cell is yet to be set up, a Nodal Officer for gender budgeting has been nominated. ✓ The Department has started laying the ground work by organizing workshops for its own officials holding various schemes and its district level staff. ✓ The Women & Child Development Department has initiated the process of collection of necessary information such as sex-disaggregated data for the various welfare schemes that it is implementing to ensure that an accurate fund allocation for the women beneficiaries could be worked out.
Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Officially adopted Gender Budgeting in 2009 ✓ Set up a Task Force for "Engendering State and District Plans" headed by Additional Chief Secretary in 2009 with members from Departments of Health and Family Welfare, Finance, Rural Development, Development Commissioner, SIRD, ATI, Nagaland University and Additional Director, Women Development is member secretary. ✓ Constituted a Gender Budgeting Cell under Planning and Coordination Department. ✓ Gender Budgeting is a subject of training calendar of ATI (Administrative Training Institute) and SIRD (State Institute of Rural Development). The Task force also

State	Initiatives on Gender Budgeting
	<p>developed a Gender Budgeting manual customized to local requirement in collaboration with UNDP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In 2011, with the support of Government of India, Planning Commission and UNDP, the Government of Nagaland brought out a Gender Budgeting Manual customized to local requirement. ✓ As a follow-up, a Gender Budgeting Cell was also constituted in the Planning Department in November, 2012 to analyze and ascertain the gender responsive status of the Department's Annual Plans. ✓ To widen the scope of government sector, the State Government constituted a Gender Core Committee in 2013. ✓ To strengthen efforts to operationalise gender budgeting and to mainstream gender in plans and policies in the State, the Government of Nagaland executed an MOU with UN Women on 16th September, 2014.
Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gender Budgeting was initiated in the State in 2007-08 ✓ Women & Child Development Department is the nodal department ✓ Gender Cell started functioning in W&CD department in 2010-11 ✓ Gender Budget Cells are functioning in 16 different departments. ✓ Major initiative- Gazette notification on functioning of Gender cell and appointment of a Nodal Officer for the Gender Cell (from State Cadre); ✓ Resource Material prepared for sensitisation. ✓ Women Component Plan is being compiled by the P & C Department and published in the Annual Plan document of the State. ✓ From 2010-11, Outcome Budget document is being published by Departments which includes a section on Gender Budgeting. ✓ 100% Women Centric Programmes is being compiled by finance Department as a part of the Annual Budget. ✓ Government issued instructions regarding systematic appraisal and approval of new schemes. For Beneficiary Oriented Schemes, Women & Child Development Department is required to be appraised in order to examine it with reference to flow of funds towards Women Component.
Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Department of Social Security and Development of Women and Children is the nodal Department
Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Officially adopted Gender Budgeting in 2005-06 ✓ Set up a High Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary in 2009-10. Principal Secretary Finance, Planning and Women and Child Development are members and Commissioner, Women's Empowerment is the Secretary. ✓ Constituted a Gender Cell under the Directorate of Women Empowerment to function as the Secretariat to High Level Committee as also to undertake capacity building exercises. ✓ Gender Desks have been set up in 71 Departments to act as a focal point on gender issues. ✓ Introduced Gender Budget Statement as part of the State Budget during financial year 2012-13. ✓ Conducted gender analysis of budgets for 12 Departments. ✓ The Women & Child Development, Social Justice & Empowerment, Panchayati Raj & Rural Development, Agriculture, Education and Animal Husbandry Departments have submitted their gender budget initiatives before the High Level Committee for further analysis of their budget. ✓ Gender Budgeting Statement is being compiled based on the four category framework

State	Initiatives on Gender Budgeting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A,B,C,D for categorization of Government schemes/ projects/programmes and services ✓ The Gender Budget Statement Performa-11 has been incorporated into the Integrated Financial Management System. ✓ Gender Cell has been constituted within the Directorate of Women Empowerment.
Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Officially adopted Gender Budgeting in 2005-06 ✓ Social Welfare and Social Education Department is the nodal Department. ✓ Gender Budget Cells have been formed in the State in 18 Departments. ✓ Introduced Gender Budget Statement as part of State Budget 2005-06. ✓ The budget allocation in Gender Budget Statement has increased from ₹ 149.82 crores in 2005-06 to ₹ 337.45 crores in 2012-13.
Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Officially adopted Gender Budgeting in 2007-08 ✓ Women and Child Development is the nodal Department ✓ Introduced Gender Budget Statement as part of State Budget in 2007-08. ✓ Every year more Departments are reporting in the statement with an increase from 18 to 29 Departments between 2007-08 and 2012-13. Corresponding increase in fund allocation has been from ₹ 330 crores to ₹ 2,228 crores respectively. ✓ Department of Women Empowerment and Child Development is the nodal agency for capacity building on Gender Budgeting.
Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Officially adopted Gender Budgeting in 2005-06. ✓ Secretary, Women & Child Welfare Department is a nodal agency for promoting gender budgeting. ✓ A working group was formed under the directions of Secretary Finance, Planning and Women and Child Development for promoting Gender Budgeting. ✓ In the first phase 24 Departments were identified for Gender Budgeting. ✓ Women and Child Development Department is the nodal agency. ✓ In December 2006, the <i>Uttar Pradesh Mahila Niti</i> was implemented. Different schemes were launched in different departments for the Woman Empowerment Plan and it is running successfully. ✓ Budget provision under the Woman Empowerment Scheme is continuously provided by the Finance Department.

Annexure –XXVIII

Funds approved under Grant-in-Aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring for Old & New Research Studies/Seminar/ Conference during 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014)

S. No.	Name & Address of the Grantee	Project Title	Amount Sanctioned & instalment released (in ₹)
1.	Vision Foundation for Development Management, New Delhi.	Evaluation of impact on Income of Beneficiaries of STEP Scheme in Assam and Madhya Pradesh.	1 st – 11,76,000/-
2.	Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi.	Study project on ‘Reproductive Tourism in India: An Ethnographic Study on Surrogacy’ – Reg.	Final – 1,40,487/-
3.	M. S. Swaminathan Foundation, Chennai.	Study project on ‘Economic Empowerment of Women Farmers through Value Chain Development’ – Reg.	2 nd – 11,23,572/-
4.	CHINH India, Lajpat Nagar – IV, New Delhi.	Study project on ‘Documenting the best practices of Government and Non-Government organizations on development and participation for children for learning and wider dissemination’ – Reg.	Final – 4,51,900/-
5.	Dr. (Mrs.) S. S. Sanyal. Indirapuram, Ghaziabad, U. P.	Study project on ‘Reformation and Reintegration of Juveniles in Conflict with Law’ – Reg.	Final – 2,44,072/-
6.	SAHAAS Brotherhood Uplifting CYWO’ Society, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.	Study project on ‘Status of Women Empowerment in Panchayati Raj System in Shimla District – Exploring the problems encountered by women Panchayats while delivering their statutory responsibilities’ – Reg.	Final – 1,00,362/-
7.	National Law University, New Delhi.	All India Criminology Conference, February 2013 – Reg.	Final – 1,20,000/-
8.	Sathi for All Partnership, New Delhi.	Study on ‘Dalit Women and Resources’.	Final – 3,13,761/-
9.	Solidarity of the Nation Society, Lucknow.	Study on ‘Socio-cultural and economic aspects of victims of domestic violence.	Final – 1,14,639/-
10.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore.	Study on ‘Accessibility and utilization of basic services (Nutrition, Health, Education and work) rendered to women of SC/ST community to meet out their rights and entitlements.	Final – 2,44,595/-

S. No.	Name & Address of the Grantee	Project Title	Amount Sanctioned & instalment released (in ₹)
11.	Partners for Law in Development (PLD), New Delhi.	Study project on 'Field study on witch hunting.	Final – 1,35,425/-
11(A).	Centre for Research, Planning and Action (CERPA), New Delhi.	Study on 'Assessment of women's contribution to Indian economy.	Final – 79,800/-
12.	TINNARI, Gurgaon, Haryana.	Study on 'Intervention to save the girl child in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi.	Final – 6,74,551/-
13.	Indian Medical Association, New Delhi.	Three days conference on 'Symposium on be human stop child abuse and life style disorder' on 12 th -14 th September, 2013.	Final – 5,50,000/-
14.	Jan Vikas Kendra, Ranchi.	'Vulnerability mapping of trafficked girls/women in Jharkhand: A study of problems and rehabilitation.	Final – 97,376/-
15.	Rural Education and Action for Change (REACH), Tirupati.	Diagnostic study on prostitution in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh and impact of preventive measure.	Final – 1,48,260/-
16.	Association for Development Initiative, New Delhi.	Suicides and coping mechanisms adopted by rural women.	Final – 1,11,000/-
17.	Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust, Noida, U. P.	Situation analysis of health schemes and existing inter-sectoral convergence in Pali district in Rajasthan.	Final – 1,03,318/-
18.	Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST), New Delhi.	Learning from STEP Evaluations: How Best to Strengthen Skills.	Final – 1,56,279/-
19.	Indian Social Institute, New Delhi.	Influx of Tribal domestic workers: A study of role of placement agencies in Delhi.	Final – 1,42,981/-
20.	SATAT, New Delhi.	Migrant women workers in construction and domestic spaces in Delhi metropolitan area: An Analytical study of empowerment and challenges.	Final – 4,19,721/-
			Total - 66,48,099/-

Annexure –XXIX**Details of funds released under the scheme of General Grant-in-aid for Innovative Work on Women and Children during 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014)**

S. No.	Details	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Bal Sahyog, L-Block Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi	Rs. 42,750/-	125
2.	Environment and Social – Economic Planning, Taj Building, Opposite DC Office, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir-192101.	Rs. 2,19,198/-	40

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in Ministry of Women and Child Development

Annexure-XXX

Group	Number of Employees			Numbers of appointments made during 2014-15													
				By Direct Recruitment			By promotion			By other method			SCs			STs	
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.			
MWCD	As on 1.1.2014																
Group 'A'	60	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	96	18	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	71	27	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (Excluding Sweepers)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (Sweepers)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	227	52	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIPCCD	As on 15.12.2014																
Group 'A'	57	08	3	6	02	-	-	-	01	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	68	11	2	11	02	-	-	-	01	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	99*	21	4	10	03	01	-	-	01	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (Excluding Safai Karamchari) (upgraded to Group 'C')	48	16	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (Safai Karamchari) (upgraded to Group 'C')	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	278	62	13	31	07	01	-	-	02	08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIPCCD:	[* Including 11 incumbent holding supernumerary posts]																
C SWB	As on 31.03.2014																
Group 'A'	33	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	102	19	6	13	1	-	-	-	-	24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	111	22	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	4	1	-	-	-
Group 'D' (\$) (Excluding Safai Karamchari)																	

Group	Number of Employees				Numbers of appointments made during 2014-15									
					By Direct Recruitment			By promotion			By other method			
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs
1. (upgraded to Group 'C')	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Group 'D' (\$) (Safai Karamchari) (upgraded to Group 'C')														
Total	246	48	15	18	2	-	-	-	36	2	2	4	1	-
CSWB: \$ All Group 'D' Employees have been upgraded to grade 'C' as per Vith Pay Commission Recommendations]														
RMK	As on 31.03.2014													
Group 'A'	3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3*	-
Group 'B'	2**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (Excluding Safai Karamchari) (upgraded to Group 'C')	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (Safai Karamchari) (upgraded to Group 'C')	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
RMK: * On Deputation basis; ** On Contract basis]														
CARA	As on 31.03.2014													
Group 'A'	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	8	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (Excluding Safai Karamchari) (upgraded to Group 'C')	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (Safai Karamchari) (upgraded to Group 'C')	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Group	Number of Employees	Numbers of appointments made during 2014-15										By other method	
		By Direct Recruitment					By promotion						
		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Total	21	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.
NCW	NCW is not having regular staff and its posts are filled up on deputation basis only. Therefore, the information may be treated as 'Nil'												-
NCPCCR	The administrative posts are being filled on deputation/contract and outsourcing basis. The figures do not include contractual outsourcing employees.												-

Annexure-XXXI

Representation of the Persons with Disabilities in Ministry of Women and Child Development

Group	Number of Employees	DIRECT RECRUITMENT						Promotion											
		No. of Vacancies reserved			No of Appointment made			No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointment Made								
		Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH			
1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
MWCD	As on 1.1.2014																		
Group 'A'	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	1	1	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D'	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	1	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIPCCD	As on 15.12.2014																		
Group 'A'	57	-	-	01	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	68	-	-	01	-	01	-	02	-	-	01	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	99	-	-01	-	-	-	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (upgraded to Group 'C')	54	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	278	-	01	04	-	01	-	07	-	-	01	-	-	08	-	-	-	-	-

No person with Disability has been appointed during the year 2013-14 in respect of NCW, NCPCCR, CSWB, RMK and CARA

Status of ATNs on CAG Audit Paras

S. No.	Year	No. of Paras/ PA Reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of Paras / PA reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by Audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1.	2004	-	-	1	-
2.	2011-12	-	-	-	-
3.	2012-13	-	1	1	-
4.	2013	-	-	1	-
5.	2014	-	5 (received on 19/08/2014) 6 (received on 9/12/2014)	-	-
	Total	-	12	3	-

PENDING PARAS OF C&AG REPORT (AS ON 06.01.2015)

S. No.	Report No./ Year	PARA No.	BRIEF TEXT OF PARA	PRESENT STATUS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2 of 2004	6.1	Unfruitful Expenditure (WWH): Failure of Department of Women and Child Development to monitor the utilisation of grants totaling ₹ 39.58 crore given to NGOs and local bodies for constructions of hostels for working women rendered the expenditure in-fructuous.	Draft ATN was sent to DGACE for vetting on 11 th January, 2010, who in turn commented on 12 th February, 2010 that ATN can be accepted only when all the 223 hostels starts functioning or recovery of grant to that effect is made in case of mis-utilisation. Accordingly, State Governments were requested on 13.10.2010 and 23.12.2010 to intervene in the matter and submit the requisite documents immediately to this Ministry or recover the grant along with penal interest. The State Governments were also requested to lodge FIRs where misappropriation of funds took place. Reminder was sent to State Secretaries from the Additional Secretary on 8.11.2013, 31.3.2014 and 08.09.2014. The last reminder was sent on 31.10.2014.
2.	1 of 2011-12	3.24	Saving of entire provision (sub-head wise i.e. in respect of RMK, Rape Victims, NMEW and world Bank.	ATN was sent to DGACE for vetting on 28.02.2013 and the same was returned by them on 31.05.2013 with certain observations. A revised ATN has been sent to DGACE on 08.08.2014.
3.	1 of 2011-12	3.25	Saving of ₹ 100 crore or more under a sub-head i.e.	ATN was sent to DGACE for vetting on 03.10.2013. The same has been returned by them on 07.02.2014

S. No.	Report No./ Year	PARA No.	BRIEF TEXT OF PARA	PRESENT STATUS
1	2	3	4	5
			in respect of IGMSY, SABLA and ICPS.	with some observations. Sabla and IGNSY Division have sent the information. The revised draft ATN has been send to DGACE on 13.10.2014 for vetting.
4.	13 of 2012-13	9.2	Irregular release of Central share under the ICPS.	Draft ATN has been sent to DGACE for vetting on 19.11.2013 and also been uploaded on the APMS Portal of the CGA. The matter is being considered in the Ministry.
5.	PA 22 of 2012-13	Entire Report	Performance audit of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme.	The CAG Report was sent to all States/UTs for comments. So far comments of 23 States have been received. In the meantime, ATN/comments on the executive summary of the CAG Report was sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat/PAC in September, 2013. The PAC had a meeting with the Ministry on 24.09.2013 for preliminary discussions. Accordingly, a set of 62 questions on ICDS Scheme based on CAG Audit Report No. 22 of 2013 was received in June, 2014 duly vetted replies to the questionnaire were sent to LSS(PAC Branch). The meeting was held by PAC on 08.10.2014 for oral evidence of Secretary (WCD). The meeting proceedings were received from PAC for correction and corrected copy has been sent to LSS on 07.11.2014.
6.	1 of 2013	5.33 to 5.47	Review of selected grants	After obtaining the information from all concerned Divisions, a draft ATN has been prepared and sent to DGACE on 26.08.2014 for vetting. The draft ATN was returned by the DGACE on 22.12.2014 with some observations. The draft ATN has been sent to the divisions for comments and the file is submitted on 22.12.2014 for approval.
7.	1 of 2013	4.13	Misclassification of capital expenditure as revenue expenditure	Draft ATN was sent to DGACE for vetting by FNB on 19.12.2013. The same was returned by them with some observations on 12.05.2014. A revised draft ATYN has been sent DGACE by FNB on 26.06.2014.
8.	19 of 2013	15.1	Inordinate delay in the construction of office building for the NCW	The para was sent to the Division on 22.01.2014 for sending the ATN to DGACE. The draft ATN has been prepared and sent to DGACE on 28.11.2014 for vetting.
9.	1 of 2014	3.7	Persistent Saving of Rs. 100 crore or more for the Ministry as a whole for the last three years.	The draft ATN has been prepared by the Budget Division on 26.11.2014. The file is under submission.
10.	1 of 2014	3.9	Surrender of savings on 31 st March(Grant-wise)	The draft ATN gas been prepared by the Budget Division on 26.11.2014. The file is under submission.
11.	1 of 2014	3.16	Saving of entire provision(sub-head wise) in respect of RMK, Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims and Implementation of Protection of women from DV Act.	The para has been sent to the Division on 22.09.2014 for sending the requisite information. Inputs are awaited from concerned divisions.
12.	1 of 2014	3.17	Saving of Rs. 100crores or more under a Sub-Head in	The para has been sent to the Divisions on 22.09.2014 for sending the requisite information. Inputs are

S. No.	Report No./ Year	PARA No.	BRIEF TEXT OF PARA	PRESENT STATUS
1	2	3	4	5
			respect of NNM, IGMSY and Sabla.	awaited from concerned divisions (except Sabla).
13.	1 of 2014	3.18	Savings of ₹ 50 crores and above constituting more than 40% of Budget Provision(Minor/sub-Head wise) in respect of world Bank and IGMSY.	The para has been sent to the Divisions on 22.09.2014 for sending the requisite information. Inputs are awaited from concerned divisions.
14.	25 of 2014	1.3	Delay in submission of accounts by central autonomous bodies(CARA)	The para has been sent to the Divisions on 22.12.2014 for sending the draft ATN to DGACE for vetting.
15.	25 of 2014	1.6(a)	Results of certification of audit – internal audit not conducted for 2012-13(NCPCR/NCW)	The para has been sent to the Divisions on 22.12.2014 for sending the draft ATN to DGACE for vetting.
16.	25 of 2014	1.6(b)	Results of certification of audit – Physical verification of the Fixed Assets not conducted for 2012-13(NCPCR/NCW)	The para has been sent to the Divisions on 22.12.2014 for sending the draft ATN to DGACE for vetting.
17.	25 of 2014	1.6(c)	Results of certification of audit – Physical verification for inventories not conducted for 2012-13(NCPCR/NCW)	The para has been sent to the Divisions on 22.12.2014 for sending the draft ATN to DGACE for vetting.
18.	25 of 2014	1.6(d)	Results of certification of audit – Investment of provident fund balances did not make as per the pattern of investment prescribed by the Ministry of Finance for 2012-13(CARA)	The para has been sent to the Divisions on 22.12.2014 for sending the draft ATN to DGACE for vetting.
19.	25 of 2014	1.6(f)	Results of certification of audit – Gratuity and other retirement benefits not accounted on actuarial valuation basis(CARA)	The para has been sent to the Divisions on 22.12.2014 for sending the draft ATN to DGACE for vetting.

Annexure -XXXIII

Plan Outlays (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates) for the Programmes/ schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2014-15

S. No.	Schemes/Programmes	(₹ In crores)	
		BE	RE
A	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES		
(a1)	Child Development		
1	Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme	125.00	100.00
2	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	15.00	15.00
3	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	15.00	13.50
4	Scheme for the Welfare of Working children in need of care and Protection	10.00	5.00
5	Central Resource Adoption Authority (CARA)	10.00	4.70
6	Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for the Girl Child with Insurance Cover - Dhanlakshmi	5.00	0.00
	Total (a1)	180.00	138.20
(a2)	Women Development		
7	Working Women's Hostel (WWH)	25.00	10.00
8	Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	20.00	8.00
9	National Commission for Women (NCW)	15.00	24.00
10	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	20.00	0.00
11	Comprehensive Scheme for combating trafficking - Ujjawala	16.00	12.50
12	Gender Budgeting including training	1.00	1.30
13	GIA to Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)	57.00	47.00
14	Women Empowerment and Livelihood Programme in Mid-Gangetic Plains - Priyadarshini	15.00	5.00
	Total (a2)	169.00	107.80
(a3)	Other schemes		
15	GIA for Research, Publication & Monitoring	2.00	1.50
16	GIA for Innovative Work on Women & Child Development	3.00	0.50
17	Information, Mass Media and Publication	50.00	42.00
18	Information Technology (IT)	2.00	2.00
19	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)	23.00	9.40
	Total (a3)	80.00	55.40
	Total - A (a1+a2+a3)	429.00	301.40
B	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES		
(b1)	Child Development		
20	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	18,195.00	16,553.60
21	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)		
	a) Multisectoral Programme on Nutrition	300.00	20.00
	b) IEC Campagin against malnutrition		
22	IDA Assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)	196.00	85.00

S. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2014-15	
		BE	RE
23	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	400.00	460.00
	Total (b1)	19,091.00	17,118.60
(b2)	Women Development		
24	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - SABLA	700.00	630.00
25	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	400.00	360.00
	Total (b2)	1,100.00	990.00
(b3)	Women Protection and Empowerment		
26	National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)	90.00	8.00
27	Swadhar Greh	115.00	30.00
28	Restorative Justice for Rape Victims	30.00	0.00
29	One Stop Crisis Centre	20.00	0.00
30	Assistance to States for implementation of PWDVA, 2005	50.00	0.00
	Total (b3)	305.00	38.00
	Total B (b1+b2+b3)	20,496.00	18,146.60
C	NEW SCHEMES		
(c1)	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES		
31	Girl Child Specific District Plan of Action (CSR Reduction) Care and protection of Girl Child	15.00	0.00
32	Women's Help Line	10.00	0.00
33	High level Committee on Status of Women	5.00	2.00
34	Scheme for the holistic development of Adolescent Boys – Saksham	25.00	0.00
35	Assistance for construction of Shelter Homes for single women / destitute and widows	20.00	0.00
36	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign	100.00	50.00
37	'Strengthening Mechanism for Combating Violence against Women'(SMCV)	0.00	0.00
	Total C (c1)	175.00	52.00
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	21,100.00	18,500.00

B. Non-Plan Outlays (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates) for the Programmes/ schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2014-15

(₹ in crores)

S. No.	Schemes/Programmes	BE	RE
(A)	Child Welfare		
1	Contribution to UNICEF	3.80	3.80
2	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	19.00	18.25
3	Central Resource Adoption Authority (CARA)	1.97	1.72
4	Other Schemes	0.52	0.45
	Total (A)	25.29	24.22
(B)	Women Welfare		
5	GIA to Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)	23.91	21.99
6	National Commission for Women (NCW)	4.95	4.85
7	Other Items	0.11	0.00
	Total (B)	28.97	26.84
(C)	Other schemes		
8	Secretariat	26.61	26.21
9	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)	13.00	11.12
	Total (C)	39.61	37.33
	Total - (A+B+C)	93.87	88.39

Annexure-XXXIV

Statement Showing Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and North Eastern Region (NER) in Ministry of Women and Child Development

A. Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

Demand No. 107

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	BE 2014-15	(₹ in crores)	Expenditure upto 31/01/2015
1.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	4,020.00 (SCSP) 1,730.20 (TSP)		2,706.15 (SCSP) 1,155.82 (TSP)
2.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA	130.00 (SCSP)		106.57 (SCSP)
3.	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY) erstwhile Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme (CMBS)	70.00 (SCSP)		63.60 (SCSP)

B. Statement showing the North Eastern Region (NER) Expenditure

(₹ in crores)	
Total Allocation for 2014-15	Total Amount spent till the month of January, 2015
2,110.00	1,393.48

Infrastructure of Food and Nutrition Board (F.N.B)



CFNEU: Community Food and Nutrition Extension Unit (Field Units of FNB)

QCL: Quality Control Laboratory

Annexure- XXXVI

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

Funds sanctioned/released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Family Counselling Centre (FCCs) during the year 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Allocation	No. of Centres sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	52	48	93.96	63.57	10,575
2	A & N Island	02	2	5.28	3.84	250
3	Arunachal Pradesh	05	04	7.68	6.64	521
4	Assam	30	23	46.26	24.17	2,539
5	Bihar	51	5	9.60	4.80	1,103
6	Chandigarh	06	06	12.96	6.65	1,218
7	Chhattisgarh	14	14	26.88	17.26	4,277
8	Delhi	27	19	45.00	35.53	3,358
9	Goa	05	01	1.92	0.96	140
10	Gujarat	46	42	81.72	42.78	5,120
11	Haryana	21	13	26.40	12.48	1,625
12	Himachal Pradesh	08	07	14.88	8.64	2,683
13	Jammu & Kashmir	30	22	42.24	28.89	5,859
14	Jharkhand	39	25	49.44	27.93	3,627
15	Karnataka	47	46	94.92	50.91	6,463
16	Kerala	42	36	71.22	50.42	4,375
17	Lakshadweep	00	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	48	44	84.48	47.35	6,842
19	Maharashtra	77	68	133.44	100.94	11,152
20	Manipur	13	04	8.76	7.74	1,218
21	Meghalaya	03	2	5.28	3.32	125
22	Mizoram	09	9	18.72	15.32	2,151
23	Nagaland	03	01	3.36	0.96	1,162
24	Orissa	30	27	53.58	29.43	3,954
25	Pondicherry	09	07	15.54	8.49	1,320
26	Punjab	09	07	13.44	6.72	175
27	Rajasthan	36	28	53.76	32.13	4,312
28	Sikkim	04	2	5.28	2.94	275
29	Tamilnadu	71	58	115.32	67.99	10,393
30	Tripura	12	10	21.30	9.93	1,450
31	Uttar Pradesh	85	71	138.48	82.07	13,508
32	Uttarakhand	17	15	28.80	21.61	4,212
33	West Bengal	48	42	83.52	45.01	5,585
	Total	899	708	1,413.42	867.42	1,21,567

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD**Funds sanctioned/ released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Short Stay Home Programme for the year 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)**

Total funds received: ` 10,66,69,000/-

No. of functional Homes: 317

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Achievements up to 2014-15 (Upto 31.12.2014)			
		No. of units sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount released (including P.L.)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	60.48	50.30	1,008
2.	Assam	10	42.38	18.13	720
3.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	3	12.71	8.40	216
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	12.71	6.60	216
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	1	4.24	2.19	72
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Haryana	1	4.24	2.12	72
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	4.43	2.22	72
16.	Karnataka	16	68.77	32.27	1,152
17.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	12	50.85	38.36	864
20.	Maharashtra	3	12.91	6.45	216
21.	Manipur	4	16.95	8.48	288
22.	Mizoram	0	0	0.92	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	1	4.24	2.12	72
25.	Odisha	17	72.04	33.25	1,224
26.	West Bengal	19	82.06	38.41	1,368
27.	Punjab	1	4.43	2.22	72
28.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	1	4.43	4.07	72
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamilnadu	21	89.38	52.09	1,512
32.	Tripura	2	8.48	6.22	144
33.	Uttar Pradesh	24	102.29	51.14	1,728
34.	Uttarakhand	6	25.43	15.03	432
	Total	160	683.45	380.99	11,520

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

Funds sanctioned/ released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the year 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Allocation		Achievement for the year 2014-15 (Upto 31 st December, 2014)			
		Physical	Financial	No. of Units Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Benefici- aries
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,297	549.72	1,168	495.04	267.13	29,200
2	Andaman & Nicobar	39	16.53	39	16.53	8.26	975
3	Bihar	656	278.04	642	272.11	24.05	16,050
4	Chandigarh	27	11.44	27	11.44	7.26	675
5	Chhattisgarh	633	268.29	711	301.35	153.75	17,775
6	Delhi	240	101.72	240	101.72	52.56	6,000
7	Goa	32	13.56	32	13.56	8.92	800
8	Gujarat	690	292.45	688	291.60	131.85	17,200
9	Haryana	212	89.85	169	71.63	58.48	4,225
10	Himachal Pradesh	411	174.20	389	163.12	118.84	9,725
11	Jammu & Kashmir	530	224.63	530	224.64	119.95	13,250
12	Jharkhand	339	143.68	327	138.60	85.26	8,175
13	Karnataka	765	324.24	752	318.73	200.55	18,800
14	Kerala	587	248.79	576	244.13	137.55	14,400
15	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Madhya Pradesh	1,827	774.35	1,844	781.56	394.17	46,100
17	Maharashtra	1,207	511.57	1,189	503.94	275.60	29,725
18	Odisha	452	191.57	452	191.58	95.79	11,300
19	Pondicherry	102	43.23	102	43.23	22.57	2,550
20	Punjab	125	52.98	110	46.62	31.79	2,750
21	Rajasthan	451	191.15	439	186.07	95.57	10,975
22	Tamil Nadu	995	421.72	928	393.32	201.43	23,200
23	Uttar Pradesh	974	412.82	974	412.82	198.04	24,350
24	Uttarakhand	342	144.95	263	111.47	86.28	6,575
25	West Bengal	895	379.34	893	378.49	180.77	22,325
	Total	13,828	5,860.86	13,484	5,713.30	2,956.42	3,37,100
	NORTH EASTERN STATES						
26	Assam	275	116.57	275	116.56	58.28	6,875
27	Arunachal Pradesh	146	61.88	146	61.88	30.94	3,650
28	Manipur	318	134.78	318	134.78	65.48	7,950
29	Meghalaya	91	38.57	91	38.57	19.28	2,275
30	Mizoram	168	71.20	168	71.20	35.60	4,200
31	Nagaland	39	16.53	39	16.53	8.26	975
32	Tripura	138	58.49	138	58.49	29.24	3,450
33	Sikkim	117	49.59	117	49.59	24.79	2,925
	Total	1,292	547.60	1,292	547.60	271.87	32,300
	Grant Total	15,120	6,408.46	14,776	6,260.90	3,228.29	3,69,400

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

Funds sanctioned/released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (BAJSS) for the year 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Allocation		Achievement for the year 2014-15 (Upto 31 st December, 2014)			
		Physical	Financial	No. of Units Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Benefici- aries
1	Andhra Pradesh	350	148.34	203	86.36	51.71	5,075
2	Bihar	60	25.43	-	-	-	-
3	Chhattisgarh	275	116.56	268	113.59	46.20	6,700
4	Delhi	50	21.19	-	-	-	-
5	Gujarat	297	125.88	270	113.31	50.51	6,750
6	Haryana	45	19.07	45	19.07	14.30	1,125
7	Himachal Pradesh	60	25.43	5	2.12	1.59	125
8	Jammu & Kashmir	165	69.93	154	65.27	42.60	3,850
9	Jharkhand	415	175.89	102	43.23	11.66	2,550
10	Karnataka	146	61.88	10	4.24	6.71	250
11	Kerala	90	38.15	-	-	-	-
12	Madhya Pradesh	417	176.74	398	168.69	123.44	9,950
13	Maharashtra	417	176.74	388	164.45	123.33	9,700
14	Odisha	283	119.95	149	63.15	39.26	3,725
15	Pondicherry	65	27.55	15	6.36	2.12	375
16	Rajasthan	525	222.52	-	-	-	-
17	Tamil Nadu	74	31.36	55	23.31	3.78	1,375
18	Uttar Pradesh	605	256.42	605	256.42	113.38	15,125
19	Uttarakhand	311	131.81	199	84.34	40.73	4,975
20	West Bengal	150	63.58	117	49.59	22.57	2,925
	Total	4,800	2,034.43	2,983	1,263.50	693.89	74,575
	NORTH EASTERN STATES						
21	Assam	335	141.99	-	-	-	-
22	Arunachal Pradesh	110	46.62	21	8.90	-	525
23	Manipur	85	36.03	-	-	-	-
24	Meghalaya	52	22.04	-	-	-	-
25	Nagaland	110	46.62	-	-	-	-
26	Tripura	30	12.72	-	-	-	-
	Total	722	306.01	21	8.90	-	525
	Grant Total	5,522	2,340.44	3,004	1,272.40	693.89	75,100

RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH**Statement Showing Loan Sanctioned, Disbursed and No. of Beneficiaries
since inception to 31.12.2014**

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Amount		No. of Beneficiaries
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	
1	Andaman Nicobar	40.00	40.00	667
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,138.41	7,153.48	1,97,760
3	Arunanchal Pradesh	10.00	5.00	100
4	Assam	485.90	453.90	6,605
5	Bihar	627.25	468.83	17,156
6	Chhattisgarh	14.50	8.50	370
7	Delhi	954.72	839.62	7,742
8	Gujarat	223.50	193.50	7,173
9	Haryana	310.01	284.16	4,392
10	Himachal Pradesh	676.48	655.63	12,925
11	Jammu & Kashmir	182.00	107.00	1,986
12	Jharkhand	232.43	190.20	2,338
13	Karnataka	1,064.25	566.50	19,188
14	Kerala	866.22	682.52	34,257
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,207.30	1,987.40	21,866
16	Maharashtra	1,671.90	1,420.05	35,672
17	Manipur	284.05	216.04	8,421
18	Mizoram	4.00	2.00	70
19	Nagaland	74.00	45.50	859
20	Odisha	2,299.45	2,186.05	39,097
21	Pondicherry	51.00	16.00	300
22	Punjab	141.00	37.50	500
23	Rajasthan	1,963.90	1,819.74	30,285
24	Tamil Nadu	8,013.84	6,495.77	1,69,274
25	Telangana	1,712.40	1,442.70	32,553
26	Uttar Pradesh	937.25	620.12	26,683
27	Uttaranchal	361.24	331.89	2,928
28	West Bengal	2,477.29	1,968.79	54,072
	Total	36,024.29	30,238.38	7,35,239

RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH

Statement Showing Loan Disbursed from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014

S. No.	Name of the State	Disbursed (Rs in lakhs)
1	Bihar	25.00
2	Jammu & Kashmir	35.00
3	Jharkhand	49.50
4	Karnataka	7.50
5	Rajasthan	10.00
6	Tamil Nadu	142.00
7	West Bengal	65.00
	Total	334.00

Annexure- XXXXII

RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH

**Statement Showing Loan Sanctioned, Disbursed & No. of Beneficiaries
from 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014**

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Amount		No. of Beneficiaries
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	
1	Bihar		50.00	
2	Jammu & Kashmir	70.00	35.00	218
3	Jharkhand		99.00	
4	Karnataka	45.00	7.50	303
5	Odisha		3.65	
6	Rajasthan	20.00	10.00	177
7	Tamil Nadu	284.00	251.25	2,122
8	Uttar Pradesh		19.70	
9	West Bengal	10.00	258.00	115
	Total	429.00	734.10	2,935

RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH**NGO wise Loan Disbursed from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014**

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	Name and Address of the NGOs	Loan Disbursed
Bihar		
Composite Loan Scheme		
1	Samadhan Kendra	25.00
	Subtotal of Composite Loan Scheme	25.00
	Subtotal of Bihar	25.00
Jammu & Kashmir		
Composite Loan Scheme		
2	Gramodyog Hastkala Kendra	35.00
	Subtotal of Composite Loan Scheme	35.00
	Subtotal of Jammu & Kashmir	35.00
Jharkhand		
Composite Loan Scheme		
3	Jan Sewa Parishad	49.50
	Subtotal of Composite Loan Scheme	49.50
	Subtotal of Jharkhand	49.50
Karnataka		
Composite Loan Scheme		
4	Dhwani Institute for Rural Development for Rural Development	7.50
	Subtotal of Composite Loan Scheme	7.50
	Subtotal of Karnataka	7.50
Rajasthan		
Composite Loan Scheme		
5	Krishak Vikas Sansthan	10.00
	Subtotal of Composite Loan Scheme	10.00
	Subtotal of Rajasthan	10.00
Tamil Nadu		
Composite Loan Scheme		
6	Avvaiya Rural Development Service	25.00
7	Bharathi Women Development Centre	75.00
8	Rural Education Environment Development Multipurpose Awareness Society	42.00
	Subtotal of Composite Loan Scheme	142.00
	Subtotal of Tamil Nadu	142.00
West Bengal		
Composite Loan Scheme		
9	Badkulla Luna Silk Khadi Society	35.00
10	Belghoria Sri Jagannath Mahila Self Help Group	5.00
11	BURS	25.00
	Subtotal of Composite Loan Scheme	65.00
	Subtotal of West Bengal	65.00
	Total	334.00

IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES DURING THE CURRENT YEAR

**Workshop, Training, Exposure Visit and Seminars by
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014**

1. A five days orientation program on Micro Finance and Income Generation issues at NIPCCD, Delhi was organized by RMK for its NGO partners for northern region from 31st March, 2014 to 4th April, 2014. The programme was attended by 19 grass-root level functionaries of partner NGOs.
2. A five days orientation program on Micro Finance and Income Generation issues for NGO partners from the North Eastern Region was organized at NIPCCD, Guwahati, Assam from 21st -25th July, 2014. The programme was attended by 19 grass root level functionaries of partner NGOs from North East Region & Exhibitions.
3. RMK and its 2 NGO partners from across the country participated in the “Govt. Achievements & Schemes Expo-2014” organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi during 25th -27th July, 2014 for marketing cum exhibition of SHG products. These NGO partners reported having received many enquiries/ orders for supply of their SHG/ Artisan products. This provided them an excellent opportunity for marketing linkage and expanding the employment avenues for the SHG members.
4. Orientation on Micro Finance and Income Generation issues at NIPCCD, Bangalore and Karnataka was organized by RMK for its NGO partners for southern region from 1st -5th September, 2014. The programme was attended by 21 grass-root level functionaries of partner NGOs.
5. Orientation on Micro Finance and Income Generation issues at NIPCCD, Indore was organized by RMK for its NGO partners for southern region from 13th -17th October, 2014. The programme was attended by 15 grass-root level functionaries of partner NGOs
6. RMK and its more than 4 NGO partners from across the country participated in the “Vibrant India 2014 - Meri Dilli Utsav” organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development at Dilli Haat, Janakpuri during 17th -19th October, 2014 for marketing cum exhibition of SHG products. These NGO partners reported having received many enquiries/ orders for supply of their SHG/ Artisan products. This provided them an excellent opportunity for marketing linkage and expanding the employment avenues for the SHG members.
7. RMK and its more than 15 NGO partners from across the country participated in the “Women of India” organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development at Dilli Haat, INA during 11th -19th November, 2014 for marketing cum exhibition of SHG products. These NGO partners reported having received many enquiries/ orders for supply of their SHG/ Artisan products. This provided them an excellent opportunity for marketing linkage and expanding the employment avenues for the SHG members.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)**State-wise details of complaints relating to Right to Education (RTE) received and disposed-off by NCPCR during 2014-15 (1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014)**

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Backlog No. of Complaint as on 31.03.2014	New Complaint received during April to December 2014	Total received	Complaints Disposed Off in April to December 2014	Backlog No. of Complaints as on 31.12.2014
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	853	1	854	58	796
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	1	1
4	Assam	22	1	23	15	8
5	Bihar	62	2	64	7	57
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	6	0	6	5	1
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	636	6	642	544	98
11	Goa	1	0	1	0	1
12	Gujarat	6	2	8	4	4
13	Haryana	127	6	133	114	19
14	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	5	4	1
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1	0	1
16	Jharkhand	40	12	52	15	37
17	Karnataka	11	1	12	5	7
18	Kerala	5	0	5	0	5
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	56	1	57	13	44
21	Maharashtra	65	0	65	56	9
22	Manipur	19	0	19	6	13
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	2	0	2	1	1
25	Nagaland	1	0	1	0	1
26	Orissa	12	4	16	12	4
27	Puducherry	1	0	1	0	1
28	Punjab	6	1	7	1	6
29	Rajasthan	311	1	312	232	80
30	Sikkim	1	0	1	0	1
31	Tamil Nadu	131	3	134	37	97
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	86	51	137	58	79
34	Uttarakhand	45	6	51	41	10
35	West Bengal	28	1	29	20	9
Total		2,541	99	2,640	1,249	1,391

Annexure - XXXVII

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

State-wise details of complaints relating to Child Rights Violations/Deprivation received and disposed-off by NCPCR during 2014-15 (1.1.2014 to 31.12.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Backlog No. of Complaint as on 31.03.2014	New Cases received during April to December 2014	Total Received	Cases disposed off in April to December 2014	Backlog no. of Complaints as on 31.12.2014
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	2	2	1	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	37	12	49	32	17
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	1	0
4	Assam	16	5	21	6	15
5	Bihar	37	16	53	13	40
6	Chandigarh	4	1	5	3	2
7	Chhattisgarh	7	7	14	7	7
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	381	72	453	82	371
11	Goa	4	0	4	0	4
12	Gujarat	0	4	4	1	3
13	Haryana	165	42	207	27	180
14	Himachal Pradesh	12	2	14	3	11
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	53	15	68	21	47
17	Karnataka	28	10	38	3	35
18	Kerala	24	4	28	8	20
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	132	3	135	81	54
21	Maharashtra	81	16	97	22	75
22	Manipur	19	0	19	6	13
23	Meghalaya	9	0	9	2	7
24	Mizoram	1	0	1	0	1
25	Nagaland	3	0	3	3	0
26	Odisha	100	16	116	36	80
27	Puducherry	2	1	3	0	3
28	Punjab	19	17	36	21	15
29	Rajasthan	0	20	20	20	0
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	34	15	49	17	32
32	Telangana	0	32	32	11	21
33	Tripura	4	0	4	0	4
34	Uttar Pradesh	1,156	363	1,519	496	1,023
35	Uttarakhand	21	15	36	19	17
36	West Bengal	129	16	145	27	118
	Total	2,479	706	3,185	969	2,216

RFD

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achiev- ement	Performance Raw Score	Performance Weigh- ted Score	
						100%	90%	80%	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	60%	
1 Laying foundation for development of children below 6 years with focus on Supplementary Nutrition and pre-school, non-formal education and to enhance the awareness and capability of mothers for nutritional and health needs of the child's;	37.00	Universalization & Operationalisation of ICDS	Operationalization of projects (Cumulative)	No.	4.00	7045	7040	7035	7030	7028	7028	7026	100.0	4.0
		Opening of AWCs (Cumulative)	No.	4.00	1352000	1348000	1345000	1340000	1334000	1342612	75.22	3.01		
		Opening of AWC cum Creche, Centres opened	No.	2.00	7000	6000	5000	4000	3500		N/A	N/A		
		Sanction and release of funds for new construction of AWC.	No.	2.00	5000	4000	3000	2000	1800		N/A	N/A		
		Strengthening Monitoring and Supervision of ICDS.	Date	2.00	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	28/02/2014	31/03/2014	04/10/2013	100.0	2.0		
		Per cent Children between 0 & 6 Years weighed and plotted (weight for age) on WHO growth chart as against enrolled.	%	1.00	90	85	80	75	70	74.28	68.56	0.69		
		Children identified as severely under nourished and given additional supplementary nutrition.	%	1.00	90	85	80	75	70	99.67	100.0	1.0		
		Web-based on-line MIS in States/UTs	No.	2.00	8	6	4	3	2	6	90.0	1.8		

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score	Performance	
						100%	90%	80%	Very Good	Good	Fair				
			No.		2.00	3	2	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ECCE Implementation.		Curriculum frame work notified.	Date	2.00	31/01/2014	15/02/2014	28/02/2014	15/03/2014	31/03/2014	23/01/2014	23/01/2014	100.0	2.0		
		Revision and revamping of ICDS Training mechanism.	Date	2.00	10/03/2014	15/03/2014	20/03/2014	25/03/2014	31/03/2014	23/01/2014	23/01/2014	100.0	2.0		
		SNP delivery and Sample testing of SNP..	Date	1.00	30/09/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	31/03/2014	04/10/2013	04/10/2013	99.34	0.99		
		SNP Samples tested.	No.	2.00	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	28/02/2014	15/03/2014	31/03/2014	31/01/2014	31/01/2014	90.0	1.8		
		Multi-Sectoral Programme on Nutrition.	Date	1.00	30/09/2013	15/10/2013	31/10/2013	15/11/2013	30/11/2013	16/09/2013	16/09/2013	100.0	1.0		
		Coverage under IGMSY.	Beneficiaries covered (in Lakh)	No.	2.00	4	3.5	3	2.5	2	4.10	100.0	2.0		
		Monitoring and supervision under IGMSY.	Web-based on-line monitoring: Pilot testing in States/ UTs.	No.	3.00	5	4	3	2	1		N/A	N/A		
			National level Monitoring and Supervision Committee Meetings.	No.	1.00	2	1	0	0	0	2	100.0	1.0		
2 Empowering adolescent Girls and Boys;	10.00	Beneficiaries covered for Nutrition under SABLA.	No.	2.00	18	16	15	14	13	16.29	91.45	1.83			

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Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score		
						100%	90%	80%	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	60%		
			years (In Lakh)												
			Beneficiaries covered in the age group 14-18 years (In Lakh)	No.	2.00	72	69	65	61	57	55.83	100.0	2.0		
			Beneficiaries covered (in lakh)	No.	1.00	2	1.75	1.5	1.25	1.0	1.12	64.8	0.65		
			Monitoring and supervision under SABLA	Date	1.00	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	28/02/2014	31/03/2013	100.0	1.0		
			Web based on-line monitoring: Pilot testing in States/UTs.	No.	3.00	4	3	2	1	0	10	100.0	3.0		
			National level Monitoring and Supervision Committee Meeting.	No.	1.00	2	1	0	0	0	2	100.0	1.0		
			Institutions with functional real time MIS.	No.	1.00	600	500	450	400	350	2042	100.0	1.0		
3	8.00	Providing a safe and secure environment for overall development of children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law;	Implementation of Child Tracking System in Child Care Institutions (CIs), Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs)												
			Training of ICPS Personnel	ICFS personnel trained	No.	1.00	1200	1100	1000	900	800	1828	100.0	1.0	
			Having a best practices document on implementation of ICPS.	Finalization of document,	Date	1.00	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	28/02/2014	15/03/2014	31/03/2014		N/A	N/A	
			Revision of Juvenile Justice Act	Submission of Cabinet Note	Date	2.00	31/12/2013	15/01/2014	31/01/2014	15/02/2014	28/02/2014		N/A	N/A	
			Adoption agencies to be linked to CARINGS.	Agencies Linked to CARINGS	%	1.00	100	95	90	85	80	97	94.0	0.94	

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score
						100%	90%	80%	70%			
4 Promoting the rights based approach in the formulation of policy for children; 5 Socio-economic empowerment of marginalized women;		Preparation of Model Guidelines for support professionals under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	Finalization of Model Guidelines	Date	1.00	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	15/01/2014	18/09/2013	100.0
		Dissemination of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	Holding Regional Conferences covering all States/UTs.	Date	1.00	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	15/02/2014	28/02/2014	15/03/2014	24/09/2013	100.0
	2.00	Finalization of National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC)	Issue of NPAC	Date	2.00	28/02/2014	10/03/2014	15/03/2014	20/03/2014	31/03/2014		N/A
		Implementing Ujjawala Schemes	Projects sanctioned.	No.	1.00	5	4	3	2	1	47	1.0
	23.00	Working Women Hostels.	Sanction of new Working Women Hostels	No.	2.00	20	15	12	10	8	2	0.0
		Generating awareness regarding STEP programme.	Holding National and Regional Workshops (5 Nos) for better implementation	Date	1.00	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	15/02/2014	28/02/2014	15/03/2014	31/12/2013	100.0
		Evaluation of ongoing projects under STEP	Mid term/end of term evaluations completed	No.	1.00	12	10	8	6	4	14	100.0
		Sanction of Project proposals under STEP	Release of funds to new projects	No.	1.00	14	12	10	8	6	14	100.0
		Setting up State Resource Centres for Women (SRCW) under NMNEW	Operationalizing balance SRCWs under NMNEW in States and Union Territories.	No.	1.00	10	9	8	7	6	6	60.0
		State/UT Action Plans under NMNEW	State/UT Action Plans approved.	No.	2.00	25	22	20	17	15	20	80.0
		Convergence Projects under NMNEW: PSK &	Thematic and PSK projects approved and	No.	2.00	60	54	48	42	36	84	100.0
												2.0

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Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achievement	Performance Raw Score	Performance Weighted Score	
						100%	90%	80%	Good	Fair	Poor			
Thematic Pilot Projects, initiated.														
Establishment of the centres in the States/UTs.	No.	2.00	60	54	48	42	36					N/A	N/A	
Setting up One-Stop Crisis Centres (OSCC).														
Completed reports uploaded on the website.	No.	1.00	15	14	12	11	9	11						
Reports/ Manuals/Guidelines/Compendium, impact assessments studies by NMEW jointly or otherwise.														
Training & Capacity building programmes,	No.	1.00	10	9	8	7	6	7						
Training and Capacity Building Programs Undertaken/ Modules developed and Training in partnership with State Govts, CSOs, Urban/Rural Local Bodies etc.														
National Action Plan on Declining Child Sex Ratio	Date	2.00	31/12/2013	15/01/2014	31/01/2014	15/02/2014	28/02/2014	15/02/2014	28/02/2014	29/02/2013	100.0	2.0		
Operationalization of the Umbrella Scheme on Protection & Empowerment of Women.	Date	2.00	31/07/2013	31/08/2013	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013					N/A	N/A
Establishment of Swadhar Greh.	%	1.00	80	65	50	45	30	0						
Implementation of PWDVA.	No.	1.00	175	150	125	100	95							
Setting up of National Helpline for Women.	Date	2.00	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014					N/A	N/A	
Amendments of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	Date	1.00	30/06/2013	31/07/2013	31/08/2013	30/09/2013	31/10/2013					N/A	N/A	
6 Review of existing laws on discrimination against women;														

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Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value					Achiev- ement	Raw Score	Perform- ance Weigh- ted Score	
						100%	90%	80%	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	60%	
			Approval of the National Action Plan for prevention of Child Marriage	Date	1.00	30/07/2013	31/08/2013	30/09/2013	31/10/2013	30/11/2013			N/A	N/A
7 Mainstreaming gender concerns in the policies and programmes of Government of India and State Governments through gender budgeting.	3.00	Training programmes for Ministries/ Departments of Government of India and State Governments and other stakeholders on gender budgeting.	Training programmes organized	No.	1.00	20	18	16	14	12	32	100.0	1.0	
			Developing Gender Audit Guidelines for Policies, Programmes and Schemes of Government of India.	Date	1.00	31/10/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014	28/02/2014	28/03/2013			N/A	N/A
			Activating Gender Budgeting Cells in Ministries/Departments.	No.	1.00	45	41	36	32	27	43	95.0	0.95	
* Efficient Functioning of the RFD System	3.00	Timely submission of Draft RFD 2014-15 for Approval	On-time submission	Date	2.0	05/03/2014	06/03/2014	07/03/2014	08/03/2014	11/03/2014	20/03/2014	0.0	0.0	
		Timely submission of Results for 2012-13	On-time submission	Date	1.0	01/05/2013	02/05/2013	03/05/2013	06/05/2013	07/05/2013	26/04/2013	100.0	1.0	
* Transparency/Service delivery Ministry/Department	3.00	Independent Audit of implementation of Citizens/Clients' Charter (CCCs)	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	90	80	70	60	32	0.0	0.0	
		Independent Audit of implementation of Public Grievance Redressal System	% of implementation	%	1.0	100	90	80	70	60	58.9	0.0	0.0	

* Mandatory Objective(s)

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Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Target / Criteria Value						Achievement	Raw Score	Weighted Score	Performance					
					Excellent		Very Good		Good										
					100%	90%	90%	80%	70%	60%									
* Administrative Reforms	6.00	Implement mitigating strategies for reducing potential risk of corruption	% of implementation	%	1.0	100	95	90	85	80	100	100.0	1.0						
		Implement ISO 9001 as per the approved action plan	% of implementation	%	2.0	100	95	90	85	80	100	100.0	2.0						
		Identify, design and Implement major innovations.	Timely submission of Action Plan for enabling innovation	Date	2.0	15/05/2014	16/05/2014	19/05/2014	20/05/2014	21/05/2014	N/A	N/A							
		Identification of core and non-core activities of the Ministry/Department as per 2nd ARC recommendations	Timely submission	Date	1.0	24/03/2014	25/03/2014	26/03/2014	27/03/2014	28/03/2014	28/01/2014	100.0	1.0						
* Improving Internal Efficiency/Responsiveness,	2.00	Update departmental strategy to align with 12th Plan priorities	Timely updation of the strategy	Date	2.0	10/09/2013	17/09/2013	24/09/2013	01/10/2013	03/10/2013	27/08/2013	100.0	2.0						
* Ensuring compliance to the Financial Accountability Framework	1.00	Timely submission of ATNs on Audit paras of C&AG	Percentage of ATNs submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG .during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60	N/A	N/A							
		Timely submission of ATRs to the PAC Sectt. on PAC Reports.	Percentage of ATRS submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC .during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60	N/A	N/A							
		Early disposal of pending ATNs on Audit Paras of C&AG Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2013,	Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60	16.66	0.0	0.0						

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Performance Evaluation Report

Objective	Weight	Action	Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Value				Achiev- ement	Performance Raw- Score	Weigh- ted Score
						Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair			
			Percentage of outstanding ATRs disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100	90	80	70	60	N/A	N/A
		Early disposal of pending ATRs on PAC Reports presented to Parliament before 31.3.2013										

* Mandatory Objective(s)

Total Composite Score : 61.55