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ANNUAL REPORT 2015-16



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 After the formation of 16th Lok Sabha, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, has taken over the charge as Cabinet Minister of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Shri V. Somasundaran, took charge of the Secretary of the Ministry with effect from 5th June, 2015, on the transfer of Shri Vinay Sheel Oberoi from the Ministry to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Shri V. Somasundaran is assisted by two Additional Secretaries, a Financial Adviser, four Joint Secretaries, an Economic Adviser and a Statistical Adviser. 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 (NCPNR). 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 (NCPNR) was set up on 5th March, 2007 as envisaged in the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

Achievements of the Ministry during 2015-16

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 2015-16 are discussed in the succeeding chapters.

2



Women Empowerment & Protection



Towards a New Dawn

Women Empowerment & Protection

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 1210.19 million comprising 586.47 million (i.e. about 48.5%) 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 an empowerment module and now to recognizing women as agents of change. While in the Sixth and in the 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 through 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 the 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 governance, inclusiveness of all categories of vulnerable women, engendering national policies/programmes and mainstreaming gender through gender budgeting.

II. NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE 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 mechanisms.
- 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 (HLC) on the Status of Women was re-constituted by Government of India in 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 has submitted its report in June 2015.

2.7 Following the recommendations of the Committee, a Task Force was set up by MWCD under the Chairpersonship of Smt. Neela Gangadharan to take the recommendations of the HLC forward. The Task Force was entrusted with two tasks: preparation of action points for empowerment of women and redrafting of the National Policy for Empowerment of Women. An inter-ministerial matrix of action points for empowerment of women has since been prepared. A Draft Policy document will be shared with line Ministries and will be put in the public domain for comments and suggestions.

III. LEGISLATIVE INTERVENTIONS

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

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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 than 10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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 Committees, penal consequences of sexual harassment etc.

2.13 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

2.14 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 (PWDVA), 2005

2.15 Violence against women takes various forms, including physical, economic, social, and psychological. The PWDVA came into force on 26th October, 2006 and provides immediate support to women victims of domestic violence in the form of shelter, medical facility and relief 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 provide a woman's right to reside in the shared household.

The Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986

2.16 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, which 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

2.17 The National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted on 31st January, 1992 as a 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 the Government to take measures for their effective implementation. The Commission also reviews the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommends amendments to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such laws. It looks into complaints and takes suo – moto cognizance on matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, etc. and take up issues with appropriate authorities. The commission is also empowered to participates and advises in the planning process for socio-economic development of women, inspects jails, remand / shelter homes etc. where women are kept under custody and seeks remedial action wherever necessary.

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

IV. SCHEMES FOR WOMEN

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

2.18 Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for pregnant and lactating women introduced in October 2010 in 53 selected districts on pilot basis using the platform of ICDS. In the Scheme, the pregnant and lactating women who are 19 years and above, for first two live births, are paid Rs. 6000/- in two instalments upon fulfilling specific health and nutrition conditions. As per the schematic norms, cash benefit is provided in the bank/post office accounts of the beneficiaries by the State Governments/UT Administrations wherein distributing maternity benefit in cash/cheque is not permissible. The scheme has an annual budget of Rs.438 crores. IGMSY has promoted financial inclusion, among 6 lakh women annually, thereby promoting economic empowerment process. From 2015-16, the scheme has cost sharing of

60:40 between centre and general category states, 90:10 between centre and special category states (8 northern states and 3 hilly states of Himalayan region) and 100% support for UTs.

2.19 In 2013, IGMSY was selected for inclusion under DBT scheme. The purpose of Direct Benefits Transfer is to ensure that benefits go to individuals' bank accounts electronically, minimising tiers involved in fund flow thereby reducing delay in payment, ensuring accurate targeting of the beneficiary and curbing pilferage and duplication. DBT in IGMSY was implemented in phased manner. The Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Expenditure) made use of Public Management System (PFMS) mandatory for schemes/programs of all Ministries/Departments, which involve component of cash transfers to individual beneficiaries. For making payment to the beneficiaries' accounts under IGMSY with PFMS, the portal has been customised as per the scheme contours. In collaboration with the PFMS Cell, two rounds of trainings on usage of PFMS portal for States/UTs have been conducted.

2.20 The proposal for continuation and expansion of IGMSY from 53 pilot districts to all the districts of the country as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 is under consideration in the Ministry. The scheme will be expanded to cover all the districts of the country after obtaining approval of Competent Authority.

2.21 The Budget Estimate for 2015-16 is Rs. 438.00 crore and Revised Estimate is Rs. 233.50 crore. Funds amounting to Rs. 232.99 crore have been released to the States/UTs upto March, 2016. The Budget estimate for 2016-17 is Rs. 400.00 crore as Central Government share for implementing the scheme in accordance with the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013. The financial and physical progress under the scheme is at **Annexure-V & VI**.

National Mission for Empowerment of Women

2.22 National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) aims to bring about inter-sectoral convergence towards achieving holistic empowerment of women. NMEW Scheme was appraised and approved for continuation during the 12th Plan period as a sub-component of the

Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Development of Women. NMEW is currently involved in the implementation and monitoring of new initiatives of MWCD like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP Scheme), One Stop Centres, Women Helpline etc. and also facilitates convergence of schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments with focus on women.

2.23 At the State level the institutional mechanism to take forward the objective of NMEW rests with the State Mission Authority (SMA) and State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) established under the respective State Government/UT Administration. SRCW has been notified in 32 States/UTs namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh. 24 SRCWs are currently functional with designated staff.

2.24 In order to facilitate convergence of schemes/programs at the ground level, Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) project was conceived in a pilot mode in selected districts. The first pilot project to demonstrate convergence of programmes and schemes was launched in District Pali, Rajasthan on Sep 16, 2011. The project entails setting up of convergence centres at the district, block and Gram Panchayat (GP) level. The convergence centres are meant to facilitate greater access for women to government schemes/ programs, create awareness on gender issues and facilitate/ hand holding of women in need/affected by violence. Each kendra at GP level has two Mahila Gram Samanvaks (Village Coordinators) who act as motivators for the women in the area and are also responsible for providing support/ facilitation on various issues that affect women's empowerment. 16 PSK projects are currently operational.

2.25 With the learnings from the pilot PSK project, a new component namely Village Convergence and Facilitation Service (VCFS) has been envisaged for implementation in convergence with Gram Panchayats (GPs) at the village level. VCFS aims to create awareness through Village Coordinators on issues related to women and facilitate convergence & coordination on ground in close coordination with the Gram Panchayats. VCFS is currently being implemented in 100 Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao (BBBP) districts to address issues pertaining to education, health, nutritional needs, legal rights and safety and security of women.

Swadhar- A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances

2.26 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.

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

2.27 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 | Expenditure (Rs. in crore) |
|--------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | 2010-11 | 34.21 | 34.21 |
| 2. | 2011-12 | 30.00 | 24.59 |
| 3. | 2012-13 | 100.00 | 52.23 |
| 4. | 2013-14 | 75.00 | 53.74 |
| 5 | 2014-15 | 115.00 | 28.60 |
| 6. | 2015-16 (as on 25-1-2016) | 54.00 | 38.6 |

Including grant release to CSWB for running Short Stay Homes, as there is no separate budget provisions for SSH.

2.28 The Short Stay Home (SSH) 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 2012-2013. Now, the Scheme Swadhar and

Women Empowerment & Protection

Short Stay Homes have been merged and revised as "Swadhar Greh" Scheme. The revised financial norms will be effective from 1-1-2016 and funds are to be channelized to implementing agencies through State Governments. Details of the Grants released to the NGOs in the States are at

Annexure-VII.

Assistance to Vrindavan Home for Widows:

Presently, at Vrindavan, 4 Swadhar Homes and 1 Short Stay Home are functioning with support of the Ministry. Under these shelter homes free shelter, food, medical care, clothing, counseling etc. are provided to the beneficiaries. Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Order dated 20.2.2015 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.659 of 2007 (Environment & Consumer Protection Foundation Vs. Union of India and Others) appointed the Principal Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh as the Nodal Officer to look into various reports and take necessary measures to formulate a plan of action to ameliorate the problems and difficulties of the widows in Vrindavan. The decision is being reviewed by the State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. Funds for repair of existing Homes by HUDCO under their CSR has already been earmarked. One installment for the purpose has also been released by them. Simultaneously structural Audit through IIT is also being undertaken by HUDCO. Further funds will be released by HUDCO after identification of the building by the State Government. Considering the dilapidated condition of the earmarked building. The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has provided a land to build shelter home at Vrindavan and construction of a new home for the widows through NBCC with an estimated cost of Rs. 57 crores (including Rs. 1.99 crores as the cost of land) has begun. The cost of land has already been released by the Ministry.

Support To Training And Employment Programme (STEP)

2.29 The Ministry has been administering 'Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for Women' since 1986-87 as a 'Central Sector Scheme'. The STEP Scheme aims to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skill 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 across the country. The assistance under STEP Scheme will be available in any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship, including but not limited to the Agriculture, Horticulture, Food Processing, Handlooms, Tailoring, Stitching, Embroidery, Zari etc, Handicrafts, Computer & IT enable services along with soft skills and skills for the work place such as spoken English, Gems & Jewellery, Travel & Tourism, Hospitality. The details of the Revised STEP Scheme guidelines-2014 is available at Ministry's website www.wcd.nic.in.

2.30 During 2014-15 against a target of 30,000 beneficiaries 30,953 beneficiaries were covered. During 2015-16, total number of 11608 beneficiaries have been covered upto 15.01.2016. An amount of Rs. 740.22 lakhs and Rs.1032.95 lakhs has been released during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (up to 15.01.2016) respectively. The details of funds released (State-wise) during last 3 years and current year 2015-16 (15.01.2016) is at **Annexure-VIII**.

Working Women Hostel (WWH)

2.31 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 June, 2015. As per revised guidelines, Working Women are entitled to hostel facilities provided their gross income does not exceed Rs. 50,000/- consolidated (gross) per month in metropolitan cities, or Rs. 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.

2.32 Since its inception in 1972-73, 921 hostels have been sanctioned under the scheme all over the country benefitting about 69,051 working women. State wise details are given at **Annexure-IX**.

2.33 In the financial year 2015-16, a budgetary allocation of Rs. 28.00 Crore was made for the construction of working women's hostel across the country, out of which, Rs. 5.56 crore have been released upto 31st December, 2015. Details are at **Annexure-X**.

Prevention of Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation

2.34 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.

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;
 - (c) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and
 - (d) Convention on the Rights of the Child.

2.35 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.

2.36 The Ministry 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

2.37 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

2.38 “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 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.

2.39 Under the Ujjawala scheme, assistance is provided to eligible organisations for undertaking the above activities. During 2015-16, 286 Projects including 162 Protective & Rehabilitative Homes have been sanctioned under the scheme. An outlay of Rs.20.00 crores has been provided for the scheme and out of this, Rs.13.99 crores was released till 31.12.2015 in the current financial year 2015-16. Standing Finance Committee (SFC) on Ujjawala scheme under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD has approved continuation of the scheme with revised norms in the 12th Plan period w.e.f. 01.04.2016.

2.40 The statement showing details of funds released under Ujjawala Scheme during 2015-16 (01.04.15 to 31.12.2015) is at **Annexure-XI**.

Scheme for Setting up One Stop Centre

2.41 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has approved the scheme for setting up One Stop Centre to support women-affected by violence on 4th March, 2015. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psychosocial counseling and temporary support services to women affected by violence. The scheme is being implemented since 1st April 2015. The project cost for the

remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan i.e. 2015-16 and 2016-17 is Rs. 18.58 crore including construction cost.



[One Stop Centre , Raipur, Chhattisgarh]

2.42 An amount of Rs. 10.71 crore has been sanctioned to 31 States/UTs for establishment of One Stop Centre namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and



[The premier One Stop Centre inaugurated by Smt Maneka Gandhi, Minister, MWCD at Raipur, Chhattisgarh on 16th July, 2015]

Manipur. Till date 6 One Stop Centre have been made operational in Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Vijayawada City (Andhra Pradesh), Karnal (Haryana), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jaipur (Rajasthan) and Chandigarh.



[Sakhi (One Stop Centre), Bhubaneshwar, Odisha]

Universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme

2.43 The Ministry has approved the Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline on 19th February, 2015 and is being implemented from 1st April, 2015. The project cost for remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan i.e. 2015-16 and 2016-17 is Rs.69.49 crore. The Scheme will be implemented by States/UTs.

2.44 An amount of Rs.14.89 crore has been sanctioned to 31 States/UTs for setting up Women Helpline namely Odisha, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Delhi, Telangana, Andaman & Nicobar, Gujarat, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Karnataka, Haryana, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Daman & Diu.

New Initiatives

Gender sensitization of police force including 33% reservation to women in police force:

2.45 In continuation of its commitment towards creating a violence free society, the Government of India is building gender responsive police force through training programs, performance appraisal and by providing 33% reservation to women in police force.

Gender Champions:

2.46 In order to move towards a gender just society that treats women equally, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) in collaboration with the

[Badge to be worn by
Human Gender Champions]

Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), have Gender Champions as responsible leaders who will facilitate an enabling environment within their schools/colleges/academic institutions where girls are treated with dignity and respect. They will strengthen the potential of young girls and boys to advocate for gender equality and monitor progress towards gender justice.

2.47 As a first step towards the roll out of the Gender Champion initiative, University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued the Guidelines of Gender Champions developed by MWCD through a circular dated 3rd August, 2015 requesting all Universities and their affiliated colleges to implement the said guidelines. Further, Universities are requested to treat the matter as urgent and report to UGC regarding action taken by 31st August, 2015.

Village Convergence and Facilitation

Service Centres:

2.48 Village Convergence and Facilitation Service Centres (VCFCs) in all districts covered under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao program which will serve as a single window for information on Government programmes, schemes, laws and services impacting women and be the forum for addressing women's issues in the village. These forums will give women an opportunity to discuss the gender dimension of their issues focusing on their education, health, nutritional needs, occupational status, skill levels and legal rights and facilitate women's access to government programmes.

Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs):

2.49 The Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs has envisaged



engagements of Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and facilitate women in distress. The Ministry has developed a Guideline for operationalization of Mahila Police Volunteer which has been sent to Ministry of Home Affairs for adoption.

Training and Capacity Building

2.50 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

Stree Shakti Puruskar/Nari Shakti Puruskar

2.51 Every year, on the occasion of International Women's Day on 8th March, six National Awards (Stree Shakti Puruskar) are conferred by the Government of India to individuals who have made exceptional contribution towards empowerment of women. The Stree Shakti Puruskar are named after eminent personalities in Indian History, who are famous for their courage and integrity. They are namely; Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar, Kannagi, Mata Jija Bai, Rani Gaidinliu Zeliang, Rani Lakshmi Bai and Rani Rudramma Devi. During the year 2015-16, the Government further recognize the singular contribution of women in specific areas by way of Nari Shakti Puruskar and eight women were conferred with this award.

2.52 On 8th March, 2015, Six Stree Shakti Puruskar, which carries a cash prize of Rs. 3 lakh each and a certificate and 8 Nari Shakti Puruskar, which carries a cash prize of Rs. one lakh each, was awarded. In addition to this, Ministry also initiated the following awards:

| | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Zila Mahila Samman | One woman in each District of the Country | A cash prize of Rs. 20,000/- and a scroll/citation |
| Rajya Mahila Samman | One woman in each State/Union Territory | A cash prize of Rs. 40,000/- and a scroll/citation |

2.53 The award ceremonies for district level award were held at each district headquarter on International women's day (8th March, 2015). The State Level awards were presented at a function held in State Head quarter.

2.54 In the year 2015-16, to recognize the efforts made by women & institutions in rendering distinguished services for the cause of women, especially vulnerable and marginalized women, Ministry announced 20 national level awards (11 institutional + 9 Individual) for conferring on eminent women,

organizations and institutions. These awards are called “**Nari Shakti Puruskars**”. **The award shall be applicable to institutions and individuals from any part of the country who have rendered distinguished services to the cause of women.** The institutional Award carries a cash prize of Rs. Two lakhs each and a certificate whereas Individual awards carries a cash prize of Rs. One lakh each and a certificate. Nari Shakti Puruskar, 2015 have been conferred on 8th March, 2016 on the occasion of International Women's Day (IWD) in a function held at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.



Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India and Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Union Minister of Women and Child Development with the recipients of Nari Shakti Puraskar, 2015 at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi at a function on the occasion of International Women's Day on 8-3-2016

VI. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1st Meeting of SAARC Gender Policy Advocacy Group (SAARC-GPAG) and 7th Meeting of SAARC Technical Committee on Women, Youth and Children (TC-WYC)

2.55 Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the 1st Meeting of SAARC Gender Policy Advocacy Group (SAARC-GPAG) and 7th Meeting of SAARC Technical Committee on Women, Youth and Children (TC-WYC) held on 26-27 July 2015 and 28-29 July 2015 respectively in Islamabad (Pakistan).

5th Meeting of Task Force of India and Bangladesh on Bilateral Cooperation on Human Trafficking

2.56 The Ministry participated in the 5th Meeting of Task Force of India and Bangladesh on Bilateral Cooperation on Human Trafficking held on 17-18 August 2015 in Dhaka (Bangladesh).

'Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)' Women Economic Empowerment event

2.57 An Indian delegation led by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the 'Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)' Women Economic Empowerment event co-hosted by Australia and Seychelles held on 24-25 August 2015.

Women-20 Summit

2.58 The Ministry participated in the 'Women-20 Summit' held in Istanbul (Turkey) on 16-17 October 2015.

1st Gender Focal Point Conference

2.59 Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the 1st Gender Focal Point Conference held on 26-27 November 2015.

60th Session of Commission on the Status of Women (CSW60)

2.60 Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the Ministerial segment of 60th session of Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) held in New York (USA) on 14-16 March 2016.

6th SAIEVAC Governing Board Meeting

2.61 The Ministry participated in the 6th South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC) Governing Board Meeting held in Colombo (Sri Lanka) on 16-17 March 2016.

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. Since many States were not providing adequate funds 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. Government of India modified the sharing pattern of the ICDS Scheme between the Centre and States in 2009-10. The funding pattern has been further revised from the year 2015-16. The cost sharing ratio between Centre and States for ICDS Scheme in 2009-10 and 2015-16 has been illustrated as below:

| Item | Cost sharing pattern between Centre and State | |
|---|---|--|
| | 2009-10 | 2015-16 |
| Supplementary Nutrition | 50:50 (90:10 for NER States) | 50:50 (90:10 for NER and 3 Himalayan States) |
| ICDS General | 90:10 | 60:40 (90:10 for NER and 3 Himalayan States) <i>including new components under restructured ICDS</i> |
| New components approved under restructured ICDS | 75:25 (90:10 for NER States) | 60:40 |

For Union Territories, the ICDS Scheme will be funded 100% by the Central Government.

Population Norms for Setting up 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 |
| For Tribal/Riverine/Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/Projects | |
| 300-800 | 1 AWC |
| For Mini-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 24 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 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-mix/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 micro nutrient 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 to avail the services under the ICDS Scheme at the AWC. Below Poverty Line (BPL) is not a criterion for registration of beneficiaries under ICDS. The Scheme is universal but self-selecting for all categories of beneficiaries.

Expansion of ICDS

- Launched in 1975 in 33 Blocks (Projects) with 4891 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> 16.10.08) | Revised cost norms per beneficiary per day (as per phased roll-out) |
|---|---|---|
| Children (6 months to 72 months) | Rs. 4.00 | Rs. 6.00 |
| Severely Malnourished Children (6 months-72 months) | Rs. 6.00 | Rs. 9.00 |
| Pregnant Women and Lactating mothers | Rs. 5.00 | Rs. 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:

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 |

| Year ending | No. of operational projects | No. of operational AWCs | No. of Supplementary nutrition beneficiaries | No. of pre-school education beneficiaries |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 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 |
| 31.03.2014 | 7,067 | 13,42,146 | 1,045.09 lakh | 370.71 lakh |
| 31.03.2015 | 7,072 | 13,46,186 | 1,022.33 lakh | 365.44 lakh |
| 30.09.2015 | 7,072 | 13,47,890 | 1,015.45 lakh | 358.79 lakh |

- The number of operational AWCs/ Mini-AWCs has increased from 13,04,611 in March 2012 to 13,47,890 in September 2015.
- Number of beneficiaries [Children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers] for supplementary nutrition has increased from to 972.49 lakh to 1,015.45 lakh during the same period.
- Number of beneficiaries (Children 3-6 years) for pre-school education have increased from 358.22 lakh to 358.79 lakh during the same period.

3.9 As on 30th September 2015, 7072 **crores** for the Twelfth Plan. For the 3rd year of the Twelfth Plan i.e. for 2014-15, an amount of Rs.16,581.82 crore was released to States/UTs against Original Budget allocation (BE) of Rs.18,195.00 crore. However, the allocation for ICDS for 2014-15 at Revised Estimate (RE) stage has been pegged at Rs.16,561.60 crores. Thus, the utilization as on 31.03.2015 under ICDS against RE is 100.12 %. This includes an amount of Rs.9,869.91 crore for ICDS General & Training and Rs. 6,711.91 crore for Supplementary Nutrition component under ICDS Scheme. An amount of Rs.10142.66 crore has been released to various States/UTs during 2015-16 as on 31.12.2015 as detailed at **Annexure-XIII**.

Financial progress during the XI and XII Plan Period

3.10 . With wider spread of the Scheme, Plan Allocation, which stood at **Rs.44,400 crore** for the Eleventh Plan has increased to **Rs.1,23,580**

Table: 3.4 Budget Allocation and Expenditure under ICDS Scheme during the Eleventh Plan and that for the first 4 years of the XII Plan

| S.No. | Year | Budget Allocation (BE) | Budget Allocation (RE) | Expenditure | Percentage w.r.t RE |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| (Rs. in Crores) | | | | | |
| 1 | 2007-08 | 5293.00 | 5396.30 | 5257.09 | 97.42% |
| 2 | 2008-09 | 6300.00 | 6300.00 | 6379.36 | 101.25% |
| 3 | 2009-10 | 6705.00 | 8162.00 | 8157.76 | 99.94% |
| 4 | 2010-11 | 8700.00 | 9280.00 | 9763.11 | 105.20% |
| 5 | 2011-12 | 10,000.00 | 14048.40 | 14272.21 | 101.59% |
| Total XI Plan | | 36998.00 | 43,186.70 | 43829.53 | 101.49% |
| 12th Plan | | | | | |
| 6 | 2012-13 | 15,850.00 | 15,850.00 | 15701.50 | 99.06% |
| 7. | 2013-14 | 17,700.00 | 16,312.00 | 16267.49 | 99.73% |
| 8 | 2014-15 | 18,195.00 | 16,561.60 | 16581.82 | 100.12 % |
| 9 | 2015-16 | 8,335.77 | 15,483.77 | 10142.66 (as on 31.12.15) | 65.51 % |

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 Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. Administrative approval in this regard has been issued to the States/UTs on 22 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) Re-positioning the AWC as a “Vibrant 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 Pragramme 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 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 others.
 - 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 voluntary action, local innovations, Anganwadi-cum-creche, addl worker and link worker, provision for children in special needs etc).
- 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 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

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

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 Rs.750, Rs.3000 and Rs.5000 per month per unit for Rural/Tribal, Urban and Metropolitan cities respectively, revised norms for pre-school education (PSE) kits @ Rs.3000 per AWC p.a and Rs.1500 per mini-AWC p.a.; revised cost norms for two uniforms @ Rs.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 F&PD), 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 2015-16, the Ministry of Women & Child Development has allocated 9,38,958 MTs of wheat; 8,73,904 MTs of rice, 22,072 MTs of maize and 18,836 MTs of Ragi to 30 States/UTs during 2015-16.

Welfare Measures for the Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers

a. Enhanced Honoraria

3.15 Honorarium of AWWs has been

enhanced by Rs.1,500/- per month on the last honorarium drawn by them and that of AWHs and AWWs of Mini-Anganwadi Centres by Rs. 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 Rs. 750/- per month, on the last honorarium drawn by them w.e.f. 04.07.2013.

Promotion of Anganwadi Workers

New guidelines for reservation of 50% of vacant posts of Supervisors for Anganwadi Workers have been issued on 15.9.2016

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 Karyakatri Bima Yojana* with effect from 1.4.2004. The premium under the scheme is Rs. 280/- per annum per member out of which Rs.100/- is paid by LIC from Social Security Fund, Rs.100/- by the Government of India and Rs. 80/- by the Anganwadi Worker/Helper (insured member). The premium of Rs. 80/- payable by these workers have been waived off until 31.3.2017. The salient features of this Bima Yojana are as under:-

| | |
|---|------------|
| ➤Natural death | Rs. 30,000 |
| ➤Accidental benefit Death/ Total permanent disability | Rs. 75,000 |
| ➤Partial permanent disability | Rs. 37,500 |

c. Female Critical Illness (FCI) Benefits

3.17 An amount of Rs. 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, (vi) Vina/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 Karanyakartri 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 80/- as premium payable towards critical illness by the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Helpers are covered for all the benefits under the Scheme. During the financial year 2015-16 (upto 30.06.2015), the following number of claims have been settled and scholarships paid by LIC:

| Natural | | | Accidental | | | Critical illness claim settled up to 30.06.2015 | | Scholarships settled up to 30.06.2015 | |
|-----------|---------|---------------------------|------------|---------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Intimated | Settled | Amount Disbursed (in Rs.) | Intimated | Settled | Amount Disbursed (in Rs.) | Number | Amount Disbursed (in Rs.) | Number | Amount Disbursed (in Rs.) |
| 212 | 212 | 63,60,000 | 8 | 8 | 6,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 29712 | 1,85,91,600 |

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 Administrations 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. The AWWs award at the national level comprises of Rs.25,000/- and a citation and state level award carry cash award of Rs.5,000/- and citation.

3.20 The Ministry of Women and Child Development organized a one day function on **1st December, 2015 in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi** to confer National Awards on 118 Anganwadi Workers, selected for their exceptional achievement for the years 2011-12,

2012-13 and 2013-14. Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister for Women & Child Development, has given the Awards to the awardees during the function.



AWC Infrastructure

3.21 It is necessary that AWC is consolidated as the first village/ habitation post for health, nutrition and early learning centre from which two other Schemes i.e. SABLA and IGMSY are



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister for Women & Child Development, conferring National Awards to the Anganwadi Workers on 1st December, 2015 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi

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 @ Rs. 4.50 lakh per AWC building during the XII Plan period in a phased manner.

3.22 As per the information available as on 31st October, 2015 from 12.49 lakh AWCs/ mini-AWCs, about 89.91% AWCs are running from the *pucca* buildings and remaining 10.09% from *kutcha* buildings; 34.22% running from Government owned buildings; 21.18% running from school premises; 5.78% running from Panchayat buildings; 28.86% running from rented including 7.72% from AWWs/ AWHs house; 9.14% running from others; 0.82% running from open space. 69.60% AWCs are having drinking water facilities within the premises and 49.38% AWCs have toilet facilities.

Convergence with Ministry of Rural Development for construction of AWCs and Ministry of Panchayati Raj for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities in AWCs:

3.23. Under the restructured Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a

provision for construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre (AWC) buildings @ Rs.4.50 lakh per unit has been made during the XII Five Year Plan. As per the guidelines, the AWC building should be child friendly with all relevant infrastructure, sitting room for children/women, kitchen, store, child friendly toilets, space for playing of children. The total area of the building should beat least 600 sq.ft.

3.24. Separately, 2 lakh AWC buildings are planned to be constructed in 2,534 most backward Blocks of 8 World Bank assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Program (ISSNIP) States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) besides Assam, Odisha & Telangana in convergence with Ministry of Rural Development under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) @ 50,000 AWC buildings per year during the next four years. Construction of AWC buildings has been included as an approved activity under the MGNREGS Act. 'Guidelines for construction of Aanganwadi Centers' under MGNREGS have been issued jointly by the Ministries of Women and Child Development and Rural Development, on 13th August, 2015.



The Union Minister for Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi interacting with the children at an Anganwadi Centre, in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh on August 27, 2015.

3.25. Under MGNREGS, expenditure up to Rs.5 lakh per AWC building for construction will be allowed. Expenditure beyond Rs.5 lakh per AWC (upto Rs.2 lakh per AWC) including finishing, flooring, painting, plumbing, electrification, wood work, etc. will be met from the ICDS funds in the ration 60:40 between Centre and State.

3.26. Under 14th Finance Commission Award, extensive powers have been vested with Panchayati Raj Institutions for making provisions of drinking water and sanitation facilities. Construction of toilets and provision of drinking water in Anganwadi Centres (without toilets and drinking water facilities) are being taken up in convergence with Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

Construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in CSR by Vedanta Foundation:

3.27. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between MWCD and Vedanta on 21st September, 2015 for a period of three years for construction of 4000 AWC buildings through its own resources under Corporate Social Responsibility primarily in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar,

Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and U.P. The model would be approved by the concerned State Governments and the entire cost of the new construction/upgradation of the AWC is to be borne by Vedanta. The MWCD in consultation with the respective State Governments is identifying the locations where the AWC buildings are to be constructed/upgraded in clusters of 25-30 AWCs in a particular district for effective impact.

3.28 The first such Model AWC constructed by Vedanta at Sonepat,Haryana was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister, WCD on 24.06.2015.



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

3.29 13th Finance Commission had also awarded State Specific Grants to the States of West Bengal (Rs. 300.00 Crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs.400.00 Crores), Maharashtra (Rs.300.00 Crores), Odisha (Rs.400.00 Crores), Jharkhand (Rs.432.0 Crores) and Chhattisgarh (Rs . 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, 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Grant in aid for construction of AWC Building under restructured ICDS:

3.30. Under Restructured ICDS Scheme, Grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs.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 Rs.723.59 crores was released for construction of 44,709 AWC Buildings in 2013-14. During 2014-15, 2nd and final instalment of grant for construction AWC building were released to Chhattisgarh (Rs . 3504 . 00 lakh), Madhya Pradesh (Rs.6422.81 lakhs), Tamilnadu (Rs.3788.82 lakhs), Arunachal Pradesh (Rs.1570.13 lakhs) and Uttarakhand (Rs.128.68 lakhs).

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

3.31 The budgetary allocation for some of the Centrally sponsored scheme including ICDS were rationalized by the Government. In view of the decision to give a substantially higher devolution of taxes i.e.42% to States by the 14th Finance Commission in expectation that States shall contribute higher share from the additional untied resources available to them. Initially an amount of Rs.8,335.77 crore have been allocated under ICDS. The matter

was taken up with the Ministry of Finance and allocation have been increased from Rs.8,335.77 crore to Rs.15,483.77 crore. Due to delay in finalization of cost sharing ratio between Centre and States/UTs for ICDS Scheme by the Ministry of Finance, Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) meetings for consideration of APIPs of all 36 States/UTs for the year 2015-16 have been held in December, 2015 and Administrative Approval amounting to Rs.7,998.36 crore for ICDS General and Training, Rs.6,874.25 crore for Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Rs.171.71 crore for construction of 28,619 AWC buildings in convergence with MNREGA have been conveyed to States/UTs.

Training & Capacity Building

3.32 Achievement of the ICDS programme goals depends largely on the capacity of the frontline workers in their day to day delivery of services ensuring desired quality and effectiveness. Recognizing this, since its inception ICDS Scheme provides for regular training of all the functionaries to enhance their capacity. Three types of training are provided to Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), Anganwadi Head persons (AW H s) , Superisors and CDPOs/ACDPOs viz. induction training (on initial appointment/placement), job training (one-time, full course) and refresher training (short duration, once in 2 years). A separate training unit within the MWCD, viz. ICDS Training Unit, is responsible for processing and approval of the annual training action plans along with release of grants to States/UTs and periodic review of the progress.

State Training Action Plans (STRAPs)

3.33 Under the ICDS Training programme, all States/UTs are required to submit 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. In the current FY 2015-16, STRAPs have been received from 32

States/UTs and the same are under process of approval. In the meantime, an amount of Rs.5, 636.48 Lakh has been released to various States/UTs on ad hoc basis as shown at

Annexure-XIV.

Training centres: Training programmes for various field functionaries in ICDS are organized through the following:

- 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;
- State Training Institute for the training of Instructors of MLTCs and CDPOs/ACDPOs in Tamil Nadu; and
- National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and its four Regional Centres (in Guwahati, Lucknow, Bengaluru and Indore) for training of CDPOs/ACDPOs and Instructors of MLTCs.

As on 31 December 2015, a total of 498 AWTCs and 30 MLTCs were operational across the States/UTs. State-wise operational AWTCs and MLTCs are shown at **Annexure-XV.**

Joint Training Programmes for frontline workers of National Health Mission and ICDS: In a recent initiative, a committee comprising of the following members has been constituted for planning and implementation of Joint Training Programmes for frontline workers of National Health Mission and the ICDS:

- (i) Additional Secretary, MWCD - Chairperson
- (ii) Joint Secretary (ICDS), MWCD- Member
- (iii) Representative from MoH&FW- calls Member

- (iv) Director, NIPCCD- Member
- (v) Representatives of Department of Health & Family Welfare and Department of Women and Child Development from the following states as member:
 - Western Region- Maharashtra
 - Northern Region- Uttar Pradesh
 - Southern Region- Telangana
 - Eastern Region- Odisha
 - North-Eastern Region- Assam

National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy

3.34 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 recognizes 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.

3.35 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:

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 attention to the common principles and developmental tasks, at the same time, respecting

the diversity in the child rearing practices and contextual ECCE needs

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 programmes, 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.

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.

3.36. The National ECCE Curriculum Framework, the Quality Standards for ECCE and Age Appropriate Assessment Cards have been prepared, notified and circulated to all States and UTs and also uploaded on the MWCD website.

National ECCE Council and ECCE Cell

3.37 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.

3.38 As per the mandate of the National ECCE Policy, 16 States have initiated action and have taken steps to constitute their State ECCE Council.

3.39 ECCE Cell has been operationalized within MWCD. The cell is currently headed by Joint Secretary, who is assisted by Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary and Section Officer. 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

3.40 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 .

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

Pre-school Education Kit (PSE) Kit and Activity Book

3.41 Pre-school Education (PSE) Kits are being provided to all AWCs and Mini AWCs @ of Rs.3000/- per Anganwadi Centre per annum across the country for effective implementation of ECCE in all Anganwadis. 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

3.42 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 Rs.1,000/- per AWC/Mini AWC per annum on the basis of 60:40 between Centre and State for meeting the expenses of ECCE Day. Most of the States/UTs have fixed a day in every month to organize activities for the parents and community on the guidelines provided by the Ministry. The same has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry and also circulated to all States/UTs for planning and implementation.

3.43 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.

3.44 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

3.45 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.

➤ 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 have conducted the SLMT training and sensitization programme for State Officials



on ECCE Policy and Curriculum Roll out most of the states. Ministry of Women and Child Development has released an amount of Rs. 6946.74 lakhs as 1st instalment of grant to the States/UTs for conducting Level- 2 (Supervisors) Training of District Level Master Trainers (DLMTs) and Level- 1 Training of Anganwadi Workers under ECCE Policy.

Resources and Documentation

3.46 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.

3.47 A Design Framework of innovative design options with the concept of BaLA (Building as Learning Aid) for Anganwadi/ 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.

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

World Bank assisted “ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)” (formerly called ICDS-IV Project)

3.49 The Ministry has formulated a specific project on ICDS called, “ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project” (originally called as ‘ICDS-IV’ Project) run with financial assistance from the International Development Association (IDA). 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. The Department of Economic Affairs has earmarked an amount of US \$450 million of IDA assistance to the proposed project. The project has been designed to strengthen the ICDS systems for effective programme implementation in selected States/districts through techno-managerial support and decentralized district based ICDS planning. It has been positioned as a separate but integral intervention in the overall ICDS strengthening and restructuring proposal of the Ministry. The project will undertake operations research and conduct pilots of potentially more effective approaches for ICDS to achieve programme outcomes.

3.50 The Phase -I of the project was to be concluded on 31st December 2015. The project however could not achieve its target within the stipulated timeframe, due to various administrative reasons. The project has been therefore restructured with certain modifications in activities and extension of timeframe by two years, i.e. up to 30th December 2017. The Amended and Restated Financing Agreement has been signed between Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and International Development Association (IDA) on 29th September 2015. The Restructured ISSNIP, beside focussing on thematic incremental learning of front-line ICDS functionaries and activities on Behaviour Change

Communication (BCC), also envisages to include ICT-enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM) of ICDS as a core activity.

Cooperation with Development Partners

3.51 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

3.52 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 10 May 1949 and was amended on 5 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 for 2013-17 has been signed between the Ministry of Women & Child Development and UNICEF.

3 . 53 . 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. A Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2015-18 has been signed between Government of India and UN

World Food Programme in August

2015. A Sub-group of Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Director General, Central Statistics Office (CSO) to guide the technical matters and other processes relating to strategic priority. Director (ICDS), Ministry of Women & Child Development has been nominated as a member of the said committee.

➤ **CARE India:** Supporting the Ministry in strengthening ICDS MIS.

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

3.54 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.

3.55. The scheme **Sabla** is a centrally sponsored scheme and is being implemented through the State Governments/UTs. Anganwadi Centre is the focal point for the delivery of the services. The scheme has two major components: (i) **Nutrition** and (ii) **Non Nutrition**. **Nutrition** containing 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients @ Rs. 5/- 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 Folic Acid (IFA)supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Counseling/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, @Rs.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)

Funding pattern

3.56 The cost sharing ratio between the centre and the state will be same as that for ICDS in the ratio of 50:50 for nutrition and 60:40 for rest of the components, as decided by Ministry of Finance for the scheme ICDS including Sabla. For eight North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim) and three special category Himalayan States (H.P., J&K and Uttrakhand), the share of Centre and State/UT will be in the ratio of 90:10 and Union Territories will be funded 100% of the financial norms or the actual expenditure incurred whichever is less.

3.57 Under Sabla, during 2015-16, a sum of Rs. 475.5 crore were earmarked for the scheme, against which, a sum of Rs. 461.95 crore have been released to States (as on 14.03.2016). 92.7 lakh beneficiaries have been covered for nutrition and 24,791 adolescent girls provided vocational training as per physical progress reported by States as on 31.12.2015. State-wise funds released and beneficiaries covered under Sabla during 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) is at

Annexure-XVI.

Kishori Shakti Yojna (KSY)

3.58 The scheme KSY is being implemented using the infrastructure of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). The objectives of the Scheme are to improve the nutritional and health status of girls in the age group of 11-18 years as well as to equip them to improve and upgrade their home-based and vocational skills; and to promote their overall development including awareness about their health, personal hygiene, nutrition, family welfare and management. Two/Three AGs per Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) are targeted under this scheme who are also provided supplementary nutrition by the State Governments/UTs. With the launch of the scheme Sabla, KSY continues to operate (where operational) in the remaining districts. The scheme provided for Rs.1.1 lakh per project per annum. The cost share between centre and state for KSY is same as for the non-nutrition component of *Sabla*. During the year 2015-16, Rs. 545.56 lakh have been released to States/UTs under KSY.

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.

I. 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 knowledge base; provision of adequate resources; and sensitization and capacity development of all those who work for and with children. The National Plan of Action for children is under preparation.

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 such as "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. The National Conference on effective implementation of the provision of POCSO Act, 2012 was held in New Delhi on 14th January, 2016.

1. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

4.7 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 (JJ Act, 2015) has come into force from 15th January, 2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The JJ Act, 2015 is a comprehensive law with strengthened provisions for children in conflict with law and those in need of care and protection. For the first time, offences have been clearly defined and classified as petty, serious and heinous based on provisions of IPC. Under Section 15, special provisions have been made to tackle child offenders committing heinous offences in the age group of 16-18 years. The Juvenile Justice Board has been given the option to transfer cases of heinous offences by such children to a Children's Court (Court of Session) after conducting preliminary assessment. The provisions provide for placing children in a 'place of safety' both during and after the trial till they attain the age of 21 years after which an evaluation of the child shall be conducted by the Children's Court. After the evaluation, the child is either released on probation and if the child is not reformed then the child will be sent to a jail for remaining term. The enactment of this law will act as a

deterrent for child offenders committing heinous offences such as rape and murder and will protect the rights of victim.

4.8 Further, to streamline adoption procedures for orphan, abandoned and surrendered children, the existing Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has been given the status of a statutory body to enable it to perform its function more effectively. Processes have been streamlined with timelines for both in-country and inter-country adoption including declaring a child legally free for adoption. Several rehabilitation and social reintegration measures have been provided for institutionalization and non-institutionalization of children. The variety of non-institutional options include: sponsorship and foster care including group foster care for placing children in a family environment which is other than child's biological family, which is to be selected, qualified, approved and supervised for providing care to children.

4.9 Several new offences committed against children, which are so far not adequately covered under any other law, have also been made part of this law. These include: sale and procurement of children for any purpose including illegal adoption, corporal punishment in child care institutions, use of child by militant groups, offences against disabled children and, kidnapping and abduction of children.

II. SCHEME FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

4.10 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 wellbeing 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.

4.11 The Scheme provides financial support to State Governments/UT Administrations for running services for children either by themselves or through suitable NGOs. These services include (a) Homes of various types for children; (b) Emergency Outreach services through Childline India Foundation; (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.

4.12 Statutory Services & Delivery Structures: Financial assistance under the Scheme is also provided for setting up of statutory bodies under the JJ Act namely; Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs). As reported by State Governments/UT Administrations, 644 CWCs and 647 JJBs have so far been set up across the country. The Scheme provides for dedicated structures to ensure that proper focus is

maintained for the protection of children at national, state and district level and quality of services is up to the mark. The service delivery structures are namely; State Child Protection Societies (35), State Adoption Resource Agencies (32) and District Child Protection Units (640).

4.13 In 2015-16, i.e. up to 31.12.2015 under the Scheme, 313 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and 1448 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 around 78,463 children. For improving the quality of infrastructure in the Homes, assistance has been provided this year for up gradation of 86 Homes. Grants for construction of 08 new Homes have been released for uncovered areas. Further 318 open shelters have also been funded under ICPS which provide; inter alia, bridge education, vocational training, food, etc. to children living on the streets.

Table 4.1 : Status of Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS]

| Year | No. of States that have signed MOUs | Budget Allocation (Rs. in Cr.) | Amount sanctioned (Rs. 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-450.00 | 448.43 | 91,769 |
| 2015-16 | 36 | BE-402.23 RE-402.23 | 362.12 (as on 31st December, 2015) | 78,463 |

4.14 Utilization of Budget: 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 Rs. 3000.33 crores, including a central share of Rs. 2350.00 crores and a state share of Rs. 650.33 crores. In the financial year, 2015-16 proposals of 35 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. The budget allocation for the year 2015 -16 under ICPS is Rs. 402.00 crores. An amount of Rs. 362.23 crores has been released till 31st December, 2015 under the Scheme as against the previous year's expenditure of 448.43 crores. Year and state-wise details of expenditure are at **Annexure-XVII**.

4.15 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 1800 functionaries under ICPS at the State and District levels have been trained by the end of third quarter of 2015-16.

4.16 Track Child: Track Child portal has been developed to track missing children and to monitor the progress of children residing and availing various services in different Child Care Institutions (CCIs) for children under ICPS and JJ Act. Track Child portal has been functional since 2012. It is a networking and interactive platform for various Stake holders such as Police, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), Child Care Institutions (CCIs), Department of WCD, National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB), NGOs and Citizens etc. During the year refresher training programmes were organised for various stake holders. A revised and user friendly version i.e. 2.0 Track Child was launched for better connectivity and with enhanced features such as Mobile Application

during 2015-16. The URL of Track Child is www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in

4.17 Progress of Track Child: As on 18.01.2016, out of 17215 Police stations, 10352 have started making entries of missing/ recovered children in Track Child. Out of 617 CWCs, 399 are updating records of children and out of 607 JJBs, 304 are entering data of children on Track Child portal. Out of 5613 CCIs, 4167 are making entries of children in their care. Since January 2012, a total of 1,07,317 children have been matched through the system. 10,352 Police stations have entered the information of 1,90,501 missing children.

4.18 Khoya-Paya: In the case of missing child, information is extremely important, and so is speed. Therefore, it was felt that the use of social media can play a pivotal role in searching missing children. The Ministry of Women and Child Development launched Khoya-Paya on 2nd June 2015. Khoya-Paya, is an enabling platform, where citizens can report missing children as well as sightings of their whereabouts without loosing much time. Found children can also be reported. Any citizen can register on Khoya-Paya by using an Indian Mobile number. Objectives of Khoya-Paya are as follows:-

- Speedy reporting of missing and found children.
- Locating missing children through site based interaction.
- Citizens encouraged to provide information of sightings of abandoned, lost children and those accompanied by suspicious persons.
- Citizens can upload information on found children.

4.19 As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of WP (C) 75/2012 Bachpan Bachao Andolan Vs Union of India and Others, Khoya Paya has been integrated as a module under the citizen corner of Track Child portal for reporting of missing and found children. Mobile Application of Khoya-Paya is also available. Till 18-01-2016 around 564 cases of missing/sighted children have been closed on the portal.



The Union Minister for Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi and the Union Minister for Communications & Information Technology, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad launched the Khoya Paya Website-Citizen based website to exchange information on missing & found children, at a press conference, in New Delhi on June 02, 2015.

4.20 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 2015-16 Rs. 56.73 crores have been sanctioned to Childline India Foundation (CIF) for running the service. Childline India Foundation is working in 366 locations as indicated below in the table. Childline India Foundation is partnering with 607 organizations for running

these Childline projects in 34 States/UTs. For 2015-16 there is a proposed expansion plan to take the services to another 68 locations. MWCD has approved 15 out of these 68 locations till date.

4.21 Between the period April, 2015 to September, 2015, Childline India Foundation have received more than 42,93,137 lakhs 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.

Table 4.2 : Status of Childline Services

| Year | No. of Cities/ districts covered | No. of partner organisations | Grants released (Rs. in Crores) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 83 | 188 | 9.33 |
| 2010-11 | 125 | 298 | 17.89 |
| 2011-12 | 205 | 449 | 23.16 |
| 2012-13 | 269 | 547 | 30.83 |
| 2013-14 | 278 | 544 | 30.04 |
| 2014-15 | 283 | 543 | 53.62 |
| 2015-16 | 366 | 607 | 56.73 |

Railway Childline- A joint initiative of Ministries of WCD and Railways

4.22 The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) in collaboration with the Ministry of Railways has launched a unique programme for the children who come in contact with railways with the objective to respond to the children who are vulnerable and in need of care and protection with an emphasis on preventive measures that children can be reintegrated and unified with the family.

4.23 The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Railways on 19 May 2015, to further the association and cooperation in the implementation of jointly prepared Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and to ensure the care and protection, security, well being of run away, unaccompanied and trafficked children who come in contact with the railways and children in other difficult circumstances in a systematic and institutionalized manner.

4.24 The Ministry through Childline India Foundation (CIF) & its NGO partners has established Child Help desk/Kiosks/Booth in 20 major railway stations initially. For such an initiative to be successful, citizen participation is of utmost importance. In order to get ordinary citizens to participate, it has been decided to put posters in all bogies of all trains and on the railway stations. The posters advise the public to be cautious and conscious of children who may need protection and also advise to what to do in case they come across such a child.



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

The Scheme for Welfare of Working

Children in need of Care & Protection has been subsumed as one of the new component of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) w.e.f. the Financial Year 2015-16. The Proposal of implementing organizations will be scrutinized in the respective State/UTs Government for the approval of the Project Approval Board (PAB) for consideration. The budget allocation for the financial year 2015-16 under this Scheme was Rs.3.00 crores which was increased to Rs.7.00 crores at RE Stage.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers

4.26 **Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS) was launched as a Central Sector Scheme with effect from 1st January, 2006 to** provide day care facilities to children of age group (0-6 years) of working mothers & other deserving women belonging to families whose monthly income is not more than Rs. 12,000/- . The Scheme provides supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic health monitoring, sleeping facilities, pre-school education (03-06 years), emergency medicine and contingencies. The scheme is being implemented presently through Central Social Welfare Board, an autonomous organization and Indian Council for Child Welfare, a National level non-government organization.

4.27 The scheme has been revised for its continuation during the remaining part of the 12th Five year Plan. The revised norms are effective from 01.01.2016. As per revised scheme, the crèche facility is provided to the children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women who are employed for a minimum period of 15 days in a month or 6 month in a year. The Government assistant is limited to 90% of the schematic pattern or actual expenditure whichever is less and the remaining 10% expenditure is borne by the Institution/Organizations actually running the creches, The Government grant provided is Rs.1,36,440/- per annum per crèche for 25

children. Honorarium of crèche worker & crèche helper is now Rs. 3000/- per month & Rs . 1500/ - per month respectively. Supplementary nutrition has been increased to Rs.12.00 per day per child. Provision of pre-school education (PSE) kit @ Rs. 2000/- per annum has also been made.

Functional Creches:

4.28 As on November 2015 the functional crèches reported by implementing Agencies are:-

| S. No | Name of agency | Number of functional Crèches |
|-------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | C SWB | 13573 |
| 2. | C SWB(BAJSS) | 3392 |
| 3 | ICCW | 4056 |
| | Total | 21021 |

The State-wise details of functional creches are at **Annexure-XVIII**.

Details of funds allocated and sanctioned are as under :

(Rs. In crores)

| Year | Allocation | Sanctioned |
|---------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 2012-13 | 110.00 | 106.00 |
| 2013-14 | 110.00 | 100.06 |
| 2014-15 | 125.00 | 97.68 |
| 2015-16 | 205.94 | 125.77 (upto 31.12.2015) |

III. GIRL CHILD

4.29 The Child Sex Ratio (CSR), an indicator of gender discrimination towards girl child, stands at 918 girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years, much lower than the figure of 927 in 2001 Census. The unabated decline in CSR since 1961 is a matter of grave concern as it reflects the low status of women in our society and indicates her disempowerment. It points at a life-cycle continuum of inequity and multiple deprivations faced by women and girls throughout their lives. Declining CSR reflects pre-birth discrimination manifested

through gender biased sex selection and post birth discrimination against girls (in terms of health care, nutrition and education opportunities). Prevalent social constructs that discriminate against girls on the one hand, and the availability and misuse of diagnostic tools that enable sex determination on the other hand posed serious challenges related to survival, protection and empowerment of girl child. To address the issue of declining CSR, the Government has introduced Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include enforcement of PC&PNDT Act; nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action in select 100 districts (low on CSR) in the first phase. There is a strong emphasis on mindset change through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization on ground.

4.30 **Achievements under BBBP** are as follows

- The Multi-sectoral District Action Plans have been operationalized in 98 districts of 34 State/UTs.
- Capacity-building programmes and trainings have been imparted to Master Trainers to further strengthen capacities of district level officials and frontline workers. Nine set of such trainings have been organized covering all States/UTs by NIPCCD, MWCD from April-October, 2015.
- As a part of branding exercise, BBBP logo is a part of all Government of India newspaper advertisements issued by different Ministries/Departments bringing greater visibility to the issue in the public domain
- Advocacy and Media Campaign for 2015-16 is exhaustive with a 360 degree approach and includes Radio and TV campaign, Cinema Halls, IVR based 139 (the universal railway enquiry number), community engagement through Song &

Drama Division, and online digital media.

4.31 Engagement and Collaboration on BBBP:

- Logo support given to Focus news Network for a women-centric TV series comprising of 365 capsules named “Abke Baras Mohe Bitiya Hi Dijo” for a set of 365 motivating and inspirational stories of women.
- Collaboration with *Girl Rising* formalized for a campaign aligned with BBBP. The 2013 Girl Rising film, translated in Hindi with popular actors from the film industry lending their voice was premiered in India on 29th August 2015 through Star Plus to mark the occasion of Raksha Bandhan.
- Celctic Mobile Media has collaborated with WCD to run a campaign through cellphone broadcast, reaching out to 400 million subscribers.
- Logo support given to Ganga Avahan Initiative for the 35 day long expedition, through which the message of BBBP and awareness about empowerment of the girl child in India was promoted during all the halts and events on passing through various states.
- Girls Count, a national-level coalition of civil society organizations, has collaborated and aligned with WCD on its campaign on 'Intensifying Coordinated Response to Address Gender-Biased Sex Selection and all forms of Discrimination against Women and Girls' in five critical states of the country namely Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- Break through has collaborated with WCD on “Share Your Story with Your Son”, a digital media campaign on Sexual Harassment, which will run from November-December, 2015.

• Logo support has been given to Panorama Television Private Limited for a media campaign called 'Beti Bachao-Dadi Poti' to promote the value of the girl child in India.

Best Practices under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Jalgaon, Maharashtra : Digital Guddi Gudda Board- a medium for advocacy

4.32 Under the BBBP initiative, in order to update, monitor and give visibility to birth statistics, district of Jalgaon in Maharashtra has come up with a digital “Guddi Gudda Board”. Apart from displaying disaggregated birth statistics, this Board acts as a medium for advocacy and information. It displays audio video IEC material related to the initiative. The board is placed in the offices of Chief Minister, Chief Secretary, DC, Jalgaon, Zilla Parishad and every Gram Panchayat in Jalgaon District, Maharashtra.



The digital Beti Bachao BetiPadhao (BBBP) Guddi Gudda Board is being showcased at the Centre of e-governance under Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), Government of India.

4.33 Mansa, Punjab - Project Udaan

Mansa district in Punjab has launched an initiative to inspire its girls to be educated. Under its 'Udaan - Sapneya Di Duniya De Rubaru (Udaan- Live your Dream For One Day)' scheme, the Mansa administration invites proposals from girls belonging to classes VI-XII. These girls have the opportunity to spend one day with a professional



they aspire to be — doctor, police official, engineer, IAS and PPS officers, among others. A Face book page has been created for the same where activities and student experience of the day are regularly updated.

4.34 Celebration of Kanjaka Pooja in



District Patiala, Punjab : Celebration of Kanjaka Pooja

The District Administration of Patiala with the help of an NGO organized Kanjaka Pooja where all the lady officers were honoured by the District Administration. The Pooja was performed on 121 Kanjaka girls and Prasad was distributed.

4.35 Certification of Appreciation

On the birth of a girl child, a certificate of appreciation from Deputy Commissioner is given to mothers. 211 mothers have been honoured through this event.



4.36 Adoption Scheme of Villages with Low Child Sex Ratio

District Administration is encouraging the NGOs to adopt such villages and work sincerely to bring a change in mind set. Adoption of two villages Sular and Pasiana identified with low girl child ratio by an NGO named **Loving Adorable Daughters of Our Organisation (LADOO)**. Tree Plantation was organized in the campus of Mata Kaushalya Hospital, Patiala with the message "**Planting a Tree on Birth of a Girl Child**".

4.37 Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand

Rallies

The District Authorities are organizing various Rallies with core participation from schools, Army schools, employees of government departments, etc

4.38 Street plays for generating awareness on BBBP



Street plays are organized at the villages and in markets to reach out to larger population. Through story visualization, people are getting sensitized towards the problems of sex-selective elimination and issues related to the girl child through a lifecycle approach.

Through a **Signature Campaign, Pledge and Oath Ceremony**, message of BBBP has reached out to 700 students from PG colleges and several Army Personnel.



4.39 Kamrup Metropolitan, Assam

The program was launched on 24th of Jan' 15 (National Girl Child Day) at Sonapur block with plantation of trees in Dimoria high school, procession and street plays on the themes of BBBP. Various programs are being organized for creating awareness amongst the community for education, care and protection of the girl child. The Task Force Committees at various levels with representatives from various line departments have been formed and notified.

child are being felicitated with a token gift for encouragement and welcome of the child. 24th of every month is observed as a Girl Child day and various activities such as plantation of trees, felicitation of mothers of girl children are organized.

4.40 Enrollment of girls has been initiated in Government schools in the district and steps are being undertaken to ensure retention of girls in schools. Schools have been requested to organize awareness programs amongst the community for need of survival, care, education and protection of



the girl child.

Child Marriage

4.41 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 :

4.42 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 whose conducting/abetting/ promoting/permitting/ solemnizing child marriage. It provides powers to the State Governments to appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPO) and makes child



The logo of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao has been painted on Anganwadi centre's Follow-up and handholding of pregnant women is done for safe and healthy delivery through programs like "*Panchaamrit*" on completion of five months of pregnancy. Mothers giving birth to a girl

marriages voidable at the discretion of the child concerned on attaining legally marriageable age. So far 32 States/UTs have framed Rules under the Act and another set of 36 states have appointed CMPOs. Meghalaya and Nagaland informed that the Child Marriage is not in prevalence however they have adopted the PCMA, 2006.

IV. CONFERMENT OF AWARDS

4.43 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.

National child Award for Exceptional Achievement

4.44 The Award was instituted in 1996 to give recognition to children with exceptional abilities who have outstanding achievement in various fields. The guidelines were revised in March, 2015. These awards are given to outstanding achievements in the field including (i) Innovation in any field including design, (ii) Scholastic achievements (e.g. first position in mathematics in two successive years on National Level, (iii) Sports, (iv) Arts, (v) culture, (vi) Social Service, (vii) Music, (viii) Any other field which deserve recognition as per the decision of Central Selection Committee. Children residing in India of or



Winners of the National child Award for Exceptional Achievement

above the age of 9 years and not exceeding 16 years (as on 31st July of respective years) are eligible. The Award consist of:

One Gold Medal, books voucher of Rs. 10,000/- and a cash prize of Rs. 20,000/-.

- (b) Thirty Five Silver medals, books voucher of Rs. 3,000/- and a cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- for each awardees.

4.45 The Awards for the year 2015 were presented by the Hon'ble President of India at a function organized on 14th November, 2015 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. During the year 30 children were awarded with silver medal. The list of Awardees is enclosed at **Annexure-XVIX**.

National Award for Child Welfare

4.46 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 Rs.3/- lakh and a certificate for each institution and Rs.1/- lakh and a scroll for each individual. The Awards for the year 2014 were presented by the Hon'ble President of India at a function organized on 14th November, 2015 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. The list of Awardees is enclosed at **Annexure-XX**.



Winners of the National Award for Child Welfare for the year 2014 at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 14.11.2015

Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award

4.47 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 outstanding work in the fields of child development, child welfare and child protection. The award carries a cash prize of Rs. 1/- lakh, a

silver plaque and a citation. The Awards for the year 2015 were presented by the Hon'ble President of India at a function organized on 14th November, 2015 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. The list of Awardees is enclosed at **Annexure-XXI.**

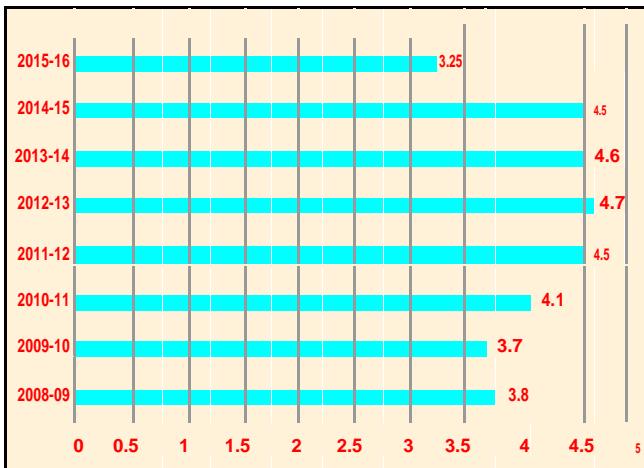
V. Child Budgeting

4.48 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.

4.49 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 Scheme 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, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 Government of India

4.50 Marginally reduced contribution by the Union Government in BE 2015-16 vis-à-vis RE 2014-15 is on account of enhanced devolution of Union Taxes to States as recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC). Consequent to the acceptance of the FFC award, Plan outlay of the Union has come down. However, to keep the budget for such programmes unchanged, It is estimated that any shortfall in the schemes for the welfare of children on account of FFC award will be made up by the States from their enhanced resources. Therefore, the total resources available for the schemes for the welfare of Children will be remain unaffected.

VI. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

4th Meeting of the Special Commission on the 1993 Hague Inter-country Adoption Convention

4.51 The Ministry participated in the 4th Meeting of the Special Commission on the 1993 Hague Inter-country Adoption Convention held from 8-12 June 2015 in The Hague, The Netherlands.

Expert Group Meeting to Review and Finalize the Regional Plan of Action to End Child Labour

4.52 The Ministry participated in the participated in the 'Expert Group Meeting to Review and Finalize the Regional Plan of Action to End Child Labour' organized by the S A I E V A C R e g i o n a l S e c r e t a r i a t in collaboration with the SACG, supported by ILO and WINROCK International, Hosted by the SAIEVAC National Mechanism, Government of Sri Lanka on 8-9 December

2015. The Expert Group meeting was convened with the objectives to (i) review, refine and finalize the Regional Action Plan to End Child Labour in South Asia; (ii) assess existing initiative in addressing/ combating child labour in South Asia; and (iii) map out potential partners/ collaboration to operationalise the Regional Action Plan.

'Global Summit on Food Fortification'

4.53 Ministry of Women and Child Development in 'Global Summit on Food Fortification' held in Arusha (Tanzania) from 9-11 September 2015.

5



Gender Budgeting



Towards a New Dawn

Gender Budgeting

5.1 The Government of India is committed to promote gender equality in all sectors and at all levels of governance. This is conspicuous in gender responsive legal and policy frameworks, policies and programmes as well as establishment of different relevant institutions to advance gender equality and women's empowerment. In order to advance the agenda of promoting gender equality and mainstreaming gender across sectors, Government of India adopted Gender Budgeting as a budgetary strategy at the national level in 2005-06 with the introduction of the Gender Budget Statement as part of our National Budget.

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 is concerned not only with public expenditures but also with the gender differentiated impact of revenue mobilization by the Government. In fact, Gender Budgeting, as an approach, is not confined to budgets alone; rather it covers analysing various economic policies from the gender perspective. 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 For Gender Budgeting in India, 2015 is a significant year, as India completes ten years of commencement of Gender Budgeting as well

as marking the deadline for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the past ten years, the Ministry of Women and Child Development and its various affiliates as well as the training institutes across the country have earnestly pursued the goal of achieving gender equality and women's empowerment through Gender Budgeting. The focus has been on the dynamic process of building awareness among the government and non-government representatives on tools of gender analysis, planning and monitoring because the critical activities that constitutes the gender budgeting exercise include:

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

5.4 The Ministry of Women and Child Development as the nodal agency for Gender Budgeting, has been following a three pronged strategy to pursue the process of Gender Budgeting in the country:

- i) Placing emphasis on institutional mechanisms and practices in all Ministries / Departments of the Government;
- ii) 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.

I. Institutional mechanisms and practices for Gender Budgeting

i) Gender Budgeting Cells – Focal Point at Ministry/Department level

5.5 In order to mainstream gender across Ministries and Departments and its various affiliates and the State Government Departments, the Ministry of Finance mandated setting up of Gender Budgeting Cells in each Ministry/Department in 2004-05. As mandated, the Gender Budgeting 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 Gender Budgeting initiatives may be reviewed at least once a quarter at the level of Secretary/Additional Secretary of the Department. These Cells set up in 57 Ministries and Departments (see **Annexure-XXII**), serve as focal points for coordinating Gender Budgeting initiatives, both intra and inter-ministerial.

ii) Gender Budget Statement - Reporting Allocations

5.6 A Gender Budget Statement (popularly known as Statement-20) was introduced in Union Budget 2005-06. It is a reporting mechanism that can be used by Ministries/Departments to review their programmes from a gender lens and is an important tool for presenting information on the allocations for women. The Gender Budgetary allocations are reflected in two parts. 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.

iii) Gender Awareness- Policy Appraisal through EFC/PIB Memorandum

5.7 The revised format of EFC / PIB Memorandum for original cost estimates and revised cost estimates issued by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance on 31st March 2014 marks an important landmark in this process. All new programmes, projects and schemes (PPS) for which funds are requested are to be viewed through a gender lens. Use of this format will encourage gender sensitivity and women's participation in all new PPSs from the start. It will also ensure that the implementation modality of the PPS is gender-sensitive and that gender impact assessment is built into the design of the PPS. Item 5 of the revised format seeks information on Gender Analysis of the proposal. The specific questions are given below:

- Briefly explain the specific objectives of the proposal relating only to women.

In case the proposal has gender components, please provide the following information in tabular form as shown below.

| Gender Component | % of total expenditure on this component |
|-------------------------|--|
| Component 1,2,3 & so on | |

iv) Using Gender-sensitive Checklists

5.8 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated specific guidelines in the form of **Checklists I and II**. Checklist-I is for programmes that are beneficiary-oriented and consciously target women. Checklist-II covers other “mainstream” sectors and programmes. These guidelines help in reviewing public expenditure and policy from a gender perspective to enable identification of constraints in outreach of programmes and policies to cover women and introduction of suitable corrective action.

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

- vi. 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.)
- vii. 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.
- viii. Compiling a trend analysis of expenditure and output indicators and impact indicators.

Future Planning and Corrective Action

- ix. **Addressing constraints** identified from step (vi) above.
- x. Establishing requirement of Resources in terms of population of targeted beneficiaries/ magnitude of perceived problems like IMR, MMR, literacy ratio etc.
- xi. Reviewing **adequacy of resources** available – financial and physical like trained manpower etc.
- xii. Planning for **modification in policies and/or programmes/schemes** based on results of review.

Checklist-II 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 conducted 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.

v) Annual Action Plan of the Gender Budgeting Cells.

5.9 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 achieve the desired change, the Ministry has been pursuing with all the Gender Budgeting Cells (GBCs) of the Central Ministries / Departments to prepare an Action Plan for the year 2015-16 indicating areas of gender concern that requires focussed attention of the Ministry. In order to

systematically mainstream gender and strengthen the GBCs, Ministries/Departments of Home Affairs, Tribal Affairs, Drinking Water and Sanitation, External Affairs, Heavy Industries, Water Resources, River Development and **Ganga Rejuvenation**, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Department of Consumer Affairs, Department of Telecommunications, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Posts and Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) have prepared their annual action plan for the year 2015-16.

II. Capacity Building for Gender conducted Budgeting

i) Organising/supporting GB trainings /Workshops

5.10 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 strengthening internal and external capacities and building expertise of GBCs to undertake gender mainstreaming of policies/ schemes/

programmes at the National level and also at the State Level. For this, the MWCD has been engaged in conducting a number of trainings, workshops, one to one interactions/discussions and development of resource material. The second edition of the Gender Budgeting Handbook has been developed by the Ministry to facilitate such interaction with both the Government and Non-Government stakeholders. Over the last few years, in view of the growing gender budgeting awareness in both the Central Ministries as well as State Governments, the demand for capacity building and technical support is rising.

5.11 While a number of trainings have been conducted in the past, still there is a need for covering a large number of stakeholders who are involved in various stages of governance, i.e. policy making, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

5.12 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. This scheme is being continued in the Twelfth Plan.



5.13 An outlay of Rs. 2.00 crore was allocated for the Scheme in the year 2015-16, for conducting various training programmes and workshops on Gender Budgeting. Out of which an amount of Rs. 1.45 crore have been incurred till December, 2015. During the year 2015-16, (up to 31st December, 2015) a total of 30 training programmes /workshops on the subject were organized by the Ministry against a target of 20 in collaboration with training institutes of repute, both at the National and State Level. These included trainings for officers of various Ministries/Departments of Central Government as well as State level functionaries.

ii) One-to-one interactions

5.14 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.

III. Gender Audit Initiatives

5.15 The third important aspect of Gender Budgeting is undertaking gender audit of specific schemes. With this in view the Ministry developed a draft Gender Audit Guidelines in and 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 was sent to Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India and Ministry of Finance for consideration for its adoption. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India observed that it was not feasible to create a Gender Audit Cell in the



State Level Post-Budget Consultation on Gender Budgeting, VAMNICOM, Pune, 8-9 June, 2015



Gender Budgeting workshop in Rural Development for Master Trainers, 19-21 August 2015, NIRD, Hyderabad



Gender Budgeting Workshop for State Level Officers, Himachal Pradesh, 28-30 September 2015



Gender Budgeting Workshop for State Level Officers, Sikkim, 19-21 November 2015

| | |
|---|---|
|  |  |
| <p>Ms. Lopamudra Mohanty, Director, MWCD referring to the new Gender Budgeting Handbook in a Gender Budgeting Workshop at IIPA, New Delhi, 4-6 Nov. 2015</p> | <p>Ms. Preeti Sudan, Additional Secretary, distributing certificate to a participant in a Gender Budgeting Workshop at IIPA New Delhi, 4-6 November 2015</p> |

CAG office and would rather prefer to mainstream gender audit aspects in regular performance audits. On the other hand, the Controller General of Accounts, Internal Audit Division, Ministry of Finance has constituted a Group of Officers to examine the draft Gender Audit Guidelines and recommend framework for conduct of gender audit of schemes of the Government of India. The first meeting of the Group of Officers was held on 7th January 2016 and it was decided to undertake gender audit on pilot basis for the two schemes namely Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) of MWCD and Indira AwasYojana (IAY) of MoRD. Six Ministries were also identified to undertake gender specific studies in 2nd -4th Quarters of 2016-17.

State Initiatives on Gender Budgeting

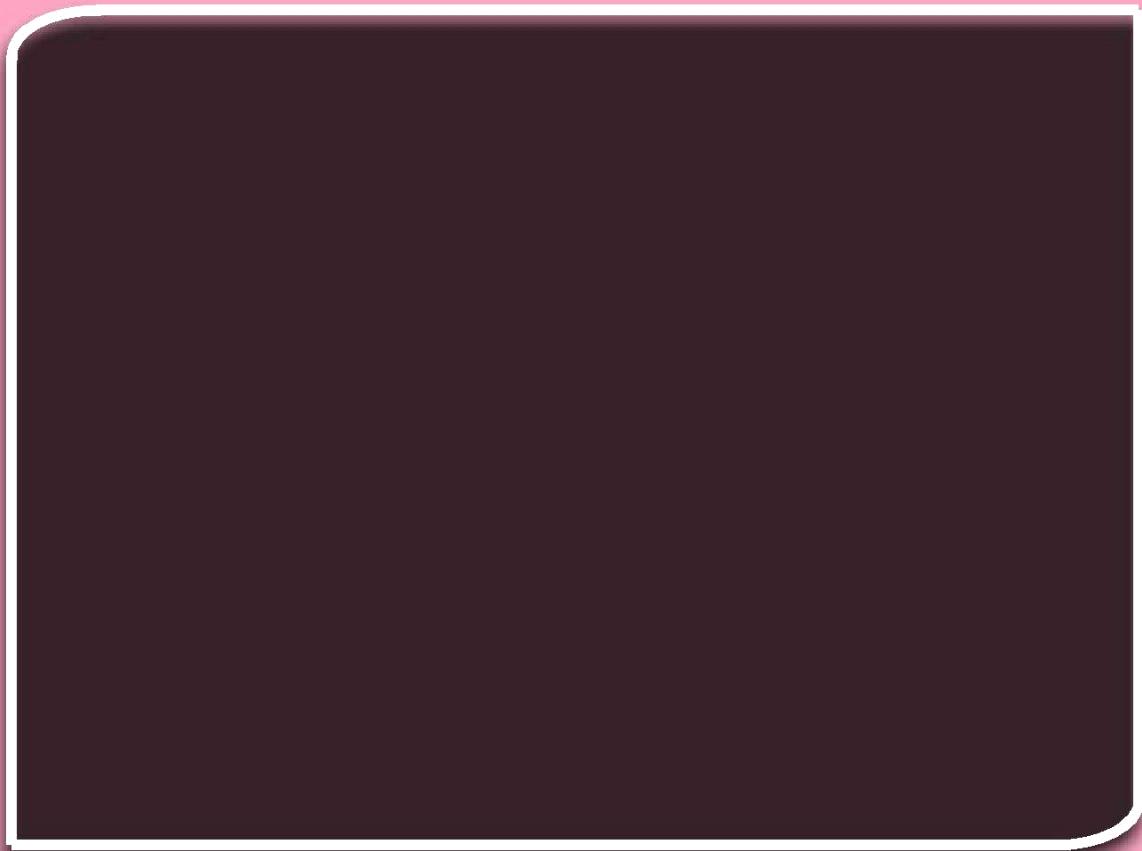
5.16 The training programmes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development have also facilitated adoption of Gender Budgeting by many State Governments.

State Governments have used a range of mechanisms to implement Gender Budgeting. These include the identification of a Nodal Department for Gender Budgeting; constitution of Gender Budgeting Cells; formulation of a State Policy for Gender; setting up Committees for Oversight; creating a Gender Data Bank; making checklists; including a Gender Budget Statement in the State Budget; Capacity Building; preparation of a Brochure and Handbook; and conducting Performance Audit and linkages with the RFD.

Gender Budgeting in States – year of adoption

| Early Adopters | Subsequent Adopters | Recent Adopters |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odisha (2004-05) • Tripura (2005-06) • UttarPradesh (2005) • Karnataka (2006-07) • Gujarat (2006) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madhya Pradesh (2007-08) • Jammu & Kashmir (2007-08) • Arunachal Pradesh (2007-08) • Chhattisgarh(2007-08) • Uttarakhand(2007-08) • Himachal Pradesh (2008) • Bihar (2008-09) • Kerala (2008-09) • Nagaland (2009) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andaman & Nicobar Islands(2012) • Rajasthan (August 2011) • Maharashtra (January 2013) • Dadra and Nagar Haveli (2011-12) |

6



Plan, Statistics, Research and Other Activities



Towards a New Dawn

Plan, Statistics, Research and Other Activities

6.1 The need for an efficient statistical system in the Ministry for compiling and collating quality and credible statistics related to the issue of women and children, facilitates planning and policy making, has been well recognised. For better planning and implementing development schemes/programmes, a thorough understanding of the multifaceted interactions between a programme and its social, cultural and economic conditions is required. Therefore, research of ongoing programmes and certain situational analysis also very crucial, in order to sustain the efficient progress and attain goals mandates under the Ministry. As, the development programmes are channelized through a huge bureaucratic setup (Centre and State Governments), it is likely that there would arise some public grievances related to implementation of schemes. The policy makers are required to listen to these grievances raised at the ground level and redress them as the schemes get implemented for the benefit of the people as a whole and to speed up the development process. With the knowledge of the grievances at the grass root level, some corrective measures may also be taken in implementing these schemes/programmes.

6.2 The Statistics Bureau in the Ministry has been entrusted to look after the collection and compilation of statistics, sponsoring meaningful research in the fields of welfare and development of women & children, and, to handle the mechanism of redressal of public grievances.

6.3 During the Financial Year 2015-16, this division has developed various statistical

indicators along with the established indicators related to the welfare of women, and to assess the status of women empowerment. The Bureau has arranged frequent meetings with the various line Ministries which has yielded into commitment and assured cooperation from them in this saga.

6.4 The Bureau has discussed and conducted several meetings with the concerned stakeholders to develop required indicators for SDGs related to gender issues and especially for Goal-5 which says “**Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls**”. It has represented the Ministry in the National Level Consultation Workshop for Health & Education; SDGs conducted by NITI Ayog. The Bureau will further represent the Ministry in various consultation processes related to the development of suitable indicators for this purpose. The Ministry has collaborated with the MoSPI for conducting National Consultation workshop on data Gaps in Gender Statistics. The Bureau collects information for the Ministry with regard to function on 'Statistics Day' held on 29th June 2015 to bring in focus the subject of development of women for the theme “Social Development”. The statistical advisor has also represented the Ministry in the



Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSO).-

Grant-in-Aid for Research & Publications Scheme

6.5 The Ministry of Women & Child Development sponsor the projects in the fields of welfare and development of women and children including Food and Nutrition aspects. However, priorities within these broad areas are given to research projects of applied nature keeping in consideration plan policies and programmes, and social problems requiring urgent public intervention. The research on various issues of women and children are very important to understand multifaceted factors responsible for success and failures of the projects of MWCD at the ground level.

6.6 The grants covers (i) research including action research for the development of innovative programmes or for testing the feasibility and efficacy of programmes and services; (ii) workshops/seminars/conferences which will be helpful in formulating research proposal, disseminating research findings or in social situational analysis likely to be helpful in planning, programming and review of implementation, (iii) monitoring of programmes (iv) training of personnel and (v) promotion of innovative activities. Grant under this category can be made to an institution or a group of institutions for carrying out a specific research project with one or more scholars directing it. The institutions will conduct research study which is universities, research institutes, and voluntary organizations, professional associations in the field of women and child development and similar organizations/agencies which have the capacity to do research. Institutions set up and fully funded by Central Government/State Governments/ Public Sector Undertakings also eligible. The voluntary organization should have 3 (three) years' experience after registration.

6.7 Against the budget allocation of Rs. 2.00 crores for the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 1.42 crores has been released to different

organisations. Details of funds sanctioned/ released during 2015-16 to different organisations for new / old projects are at **Annexure – XXIII.**

Public Grievances

6.8 The Grievance redressal mechanism is a part and parcel of an accountability machinery of any administration. Government of India attaches top priority to the Public Grievances (PGs) and their redressal. To make the Ministry responsive and friendly to the people, and effective grievance redressal mechanism has been established in the Ministry. Public Grievances received in the Ministry are attended on top priority. A Joint Director of the Ministry has been designated as Public Grievance Officer. For strong and effective internal grievances redressal mechanism in the Ministry, all Divisional Heads in the Ministry and one officer each from all the attached/subordinate offices have been appointed as Nodal Officers for public grievances in respect of their Division/ Office. The disposal of public grievances is monitored on weekly basis by Secretary (WCD).

6.9 At present, the following mechanisms for handling public grievances concerning the Ministry of Women and Child Development received from National Portal (directly from public), Prime Minister's Office, President's Secretariat and the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances are being followed;

➤On daily basis, Public Grievance Officer accesses to the National web Portal online and sorts out the grievance relating to different Bureaus for necessary action. The hard copies of the grievances received are also sent to the concerned officers in the Ministry.

➤Acknowledgments are sent to those applicants who do not have the e-mail address or mobile number. Those persons having grievances are also informed about the details of the officers who will redress their grievances. In some cases, applicants are advised to contact the concerned Central Ministry/Department/Agency where the subject matters of the grievances pertain.

➤ Records of the action taken report furnished by the concerned officers in the Ministry being maintained in this Bureau.

6.10 Large numbers of grievances which are received in physical mode, mostly relate to suggestions e.g. changes in the existing laws and policies of the MWCD for improving the conditions of women and children in the Country, are forwarded to the concerned officers in the Ministry. These are generally discussed among the officers of the MWCD. The possibility of inclusion of those suggestions in the implementation of schemes is taken care of after due discussion. The Progress Report of grievances received and disposed of from various sources up-to 31/12/2015 is given in the following table:

| Grievance Source | B/F Balance | Receipt during the period | Total Receipts | Cases disposed of During the period |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| DARPG | 4 | 44 | 48 | 48 |
| Local/Internet | 122 | 7,77 | 899 | 868 |
| Pension | 2 | 13 | 15 | 15 |
| PMO | 14 | 4,435 | 4,449 | 4,238 |
| President's Secretariat | 18 | 49 | 67 | 65 |
| Total | 160 | 5,318 | 5,478 | 5,234 |

6.11 A part 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 furthering 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:

Information Technology

6.12 National Informatics Centre (NIC) is managing the IT-support cell for the Ministry of

Women and Child Development which has more than 250 nodes of 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.

6.13 Brief description of some of the programmes introduced & latest development in running software in the year of 2015-16 by the Ministry with the help of NIC are as follows:

eOffice : <https://mwcd.eoffice.gov.in>

6.14 This year, NIC-WCD has implemented eOffice Premium product (includes File Management System (eFile), Knowledge Management System (KMS), Leave Management System (eLeave), Tour Management System (eTour), Personnel Information Management System (PIMS), Collaboration and Messaging Services (CAMS)), a G2E/G2G solution developed by National Informatics Centre to provide a one-stop access point to organization information and applications/services in the ministry.



The Union Minister for Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi addressing at the launch of the e-Office of WCD Ministry, in New Delhi on December 28, 2015.

Agenda Monitoring System :

6.14 This system has been developed and implemented in the Ministry for the monitoring of works assigned to all senior officers of the Ministry and is used in the weekly meeting of senior officers.

The concerned Bureau Heads are adding important issues of the ministry through their login id and password protected software. They are updating the status of the issues weekly with their decisions and action taken.

Integrated Track child – an overview: URL <http://trackthemissingchild.gov.in/>

6.15 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. The Ministry of Women and Child Development entrusted NIC to develop a software which not only have a data base of missing children but it also have a provision to track the children living in various Child Care Institutions (CCIs) under JJ Act and ICPS.

6.16 '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 Central Model JJ Rules, 2007 and the provisions laid down in the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). TrackChild portal has two modules i.e. one for the Police to enter information of missing as well as children being recovered/found. The other module is for the members of the Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and functionaries of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). 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.

6.17 The Khoya-Paya a citizen centric web portal has also been integrated as a citizen corner of TrackChild Portal. Some of the key features of the integrated TrackChild portal are as:

- Matching of missing children with recovered/found children. Monitoring of cases of missing children through system.
- Monitoring of children who are recovered/found or residing in CCIs.

Other Programme and activities

- Mobile Application (Android).
- Enhanced Searching Mechanism
- 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" for Citizens & all Stakeholders

CARINGS An online adoption system

<http://cara.nic.in>

6.18 An online portal "Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System - CARINGS" has been developed and launched for agencies handling child adoptions across the country by linking adoptable children with Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs). The entire process of child adoption viz. PAPs seeking to adopt a child, various clearances, adoption process and monitoring of child in the new found adopted home have been covered in the CARINGS portal.

Salient Features of CARINGS:

6.19 The CARINGS portal has been modified as per Guidelines governing Adoption of Children, 2015. Some of the salient features include:-

- Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) can opt from three States for adoption or anywhere from the country.
- Provision for uploading of documents by PAPs
- Provision for uploading of Home Study Report (HSR) at the level of Specialised Adoption Agency (SAA)/District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)/State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA).
- Online referral of children to PAPs.
- Online acceptance of children by PAPs.
- Monitoring of reports by SAA/DCPU/SARA/CARA
- Online approval and No Objection Certificate (NOC) process for Inter Country PAPs.
- Adoption process at SAA level.

National Portal on Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):-

6.20 ICDS is a flagship programme of Government of India for the provision of essential services like provision of supplementary nutrition, preschool 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.

6.21 In the 2015 besides the development of ICDS-MIS, we have started the work for the Integration of Database of Mother & Child Tracking System software of Ministry of Family Welfare & Health with ICDS scheme of MWCD. After the preliminary studies of the both systems, the ministry has selected one district Faridabad of Haryana state for this work of integration and consequently a field visit for the district of Faridabad was recommended for the study of the possibilities for the integration of the database of these two ministries.

6.22 Besides above some module like APIPs (Annual Programme Implementation Plans) and SOE (Statement of Expenditure) are developed as per the requirement of ICDS section of the ministry.

Information, Education & Communication (IEC)

6.23 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.

6.24 During 2015-16 against a budget allocation of Rs. 40 crores (RE), an expenditure of Rs. 37.42 crore (including LoAs) has been incurred on the media activities of the Ministry till 11.03.2016. The physical activities during 2015-16 are as under:

- (i) **Print Media:** 8 advertisements were released in prominent newspapers in Hindi, English and regional languages during 2015-16 (till 25.02.2016) on the Act and schemes / programmes of the Ministry.
- (ii) **Video Spots:** Three spots of 30 seconds duration and one spot of 40 second duration were telecast across the country through DAVP, Prasar Bharti over Pvt. TV channels and Doordarshan.
- (iii) **Audio Spot:** 11 audio spots of different duration were broadcast across the country through DAVP and Prasar Bharti over private FM channels, community radio and All India Radio.
- (iv) **Outdoor Publicity:** A awareness campaign by spreading social messages through LPG Gas Bills was run across the country.
- (v) **Women of India Exhibition – 2015:** the first of its kind Women of India Organic Exhibition was organized by the Ministry from 13th to 23rd November, 2015 at Dilli Haat, INA in New Delhi. The theme of the exhibition was “Women and Organic Products”. The exhibition was inaugurated by Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development and the Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Shri Radha Mohan Singh on 13th November, 2015.



The Union Minister for Women and Child Development, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi and the Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Shri Radha Mohan Singh lighting the lamp to inaugurate the first of its kind Women of India Exhibition with the theme 'Women and organic Products', in New Delhi on November 13, 2015.

6.25 In the exhibition, over 600 women artisans /entrepreneurs from Leh to Kanyakumari and from Kohima to Kutch participated with their organic products, including large varieties of rice, rajma, pulses, spices, honey, tea, and lemon tea, organic mushrooms, Bee wax, handicrafts, ethnic foods, pickles and preserves, vegetables and fruits, fabrics, dyes, dresses, cosmetics, organic liquid pesticides and fungicides etc.



6.26 The visitors also enjoyed 'Forgotten Foods/ Millets' such as jhongora, Ragi, Kuttu, Bajra, Amaranth etc. which were earlier

regarded as healthy foods eaten by all but have lost their popularity over time. To encourage people to come in large numbers in the Mela and to know about the benefits of organic products, the Ministry made entry of visitors free on all days of the exhibition.

6.27 The main objective of the exhibition was to support and encourage women and women-led groups and promote organic products. The Ministry has got overwhelming response to the exhibition as more women entrepreneurs / artisans got opportunity to participate and market their products. The Ministry distributed certificates of participation to the participants.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes

6.28 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 **Annexures-XXIV & XXV** respectively.

Citizen's / Client's Charter

6.29 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 stakeholders. It has also been circulated to all the officers in the Ministry for compliance.

Information Facilitation Center (IFC)

6.30 Information and Facilitation Centre (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

6.31 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.

6.32 The Ministry has presently 13 CPIOs (at the level of Directors, Deputy Secretaries and equivalent Officers) and 11 Appellate

Authorities (at level of Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and equivalent Officers).

6.20 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 2015-16 (upto 3.3.2016), 3163 number of applications were received online in the Ministry and forwarded to the concerned CPIOs/Public Authorities for providing information requested for. 221 Appeals received online against the decisions of the CPIOs.

6.33 The 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

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

Progressive Use of Hindi

6.35 During the period under report, the Ministry continued its efforts towards the maximum use of Hindi in official work. To ensure the effective implementation of the Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules 1976, official language division of the ministry has been strengthened. All the Computers (PCs) within the Ministry are equipped with bilingual facility. Efforts are being made to promote the use of Hindi in the correspondence and notings. The quarterly progress reports for the progressive use of Hindi related to the Ministry of WCD and subordinate offices were reviewed and sent regularly to the Department of Official Language. All the officers and the employees of the Ministry have working knowledge of Hindi. Various programmes have been organised for the promotion of the

progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry. Details are summarised below:-

Compliance of Section 3(3) of the Official Act 1963 and Rule 5 of the Official Language Rules 1976

6.36 In pursuance of the official language policy of the Government of India, all the documents covered under Sec 3 (3) of the Official Language Act 1963 viz. Cabinet notes, Parliament Questions, material related to Parliamentary Standing Committee, standing notes, advertisement, notifications, circulars, office memorandum, etc are being issued both in English and Hindi. Other than this, books related to various schemes of the Ministry were translated during this period. Rule 5 of official language rules 1976 is being fully complied by the Ministry.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti

6.37 For effective implementation and monitoring of official language policy of the Government, Hindi Salahkar Samiti is constituted in the ministry under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble, Minister for Women and Child Development. According to the directions of the Department of Official Language, there must be two meetings in a year. One meeting was held on June 29th June, 2015 and other is to be proposed shortly.

Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC)

6.38 The meetings of Departmental official language implementation Committee (OLIC) are being held regularly under the chairmanship of joint secretary, in-charge OL. It reviews the progress made in connection with the use of Hindi and gives appropriate suggestions and takes decision. Apart from this, the directions are being issued by Secretary for the increase of progressive use of Hindi in the official work in the weekly meetings.

Hindi workshops & inspections

6.39 To encourage the officers and employees to do their maximum official work in Hindi, workshops were organised and participants were apprised of official language policy and quarterly progress report of Hindi. Accordingly, keeping in view the inspection target of annual programme 2015-16, inspection of various divisions/sections of the Ministry and the subordinate offices of the Ministry namely; NIPCCD, NCPCR and CSWB was undertaken and feedback was taken from the officers to maximise the use of Hindi in the official work.

To Organise Hindi Diwas / Pakhwada / Maah

6.40 The Hindi month was celebrated in the Ministry from 1st to 30th September, 2015. During this period Hon'ble Minister, WCD and Secretary,





Shri V. Somasundaran, Secretary (WCD) with the awardees of certificates to the staff of Ministry for using Hindi in official work during 'Hindi month' celebration (1st - 30th September, 2015).

WCD encouraged to use Hindi in the official work by issuing an appeal amongst employees. During the month a noting -drafting competition was held to give practical knowledge of Hindi in official work. An independent committee was constituted to select the winners of this competition. Certificates and cash prizes were given to the 7 winners by the Secretary, WCD. The committee suggested that such competition should be held every year, so that officers and employees are motivated and encouraged to work in Hindi.

Hindi Work in E-office

6.41 Hon'ble Minister inaugurated the e-offices on 28th December 2015. All work in e-office is being done by Hindi section. All circulars, files, letters are being issued through e-office only and being put up on the notice board. Hindi Unicode facility is available in all computers.

10th World Hindi Conference

6.42 10th World Hindi Conference was organized by Ministry of External Affairs from 10th-12th September, 2015 at Bhopal. It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. In this conference, representatives of 39 countries participated. Conference was attended by Hindi officials of Ministry of

WCD. Officials participated in various seminars, lectures on the development of Hindi across the world. Conference was very knowledgeable and well appreciated by the officials.

Status of ATNs on CAG Paras

6.43 The summary of important audit observations, appearing in the most recent audit reports of the year ending March, 2015 and details of action taken on audit observations received from Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) are at

Annexure – XXVI.

Annual Plan and Action Plan

6.44 The Plan outlay for the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2015-16 was fixed at Rs.10,286.73 crores and has been revised at Rs17,257.00 crores at RE Stage. Scheme-wise details are given at Annexure-XXVII.

Plan for the North-East Region

6.45 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)

6.46 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.

6.47 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.

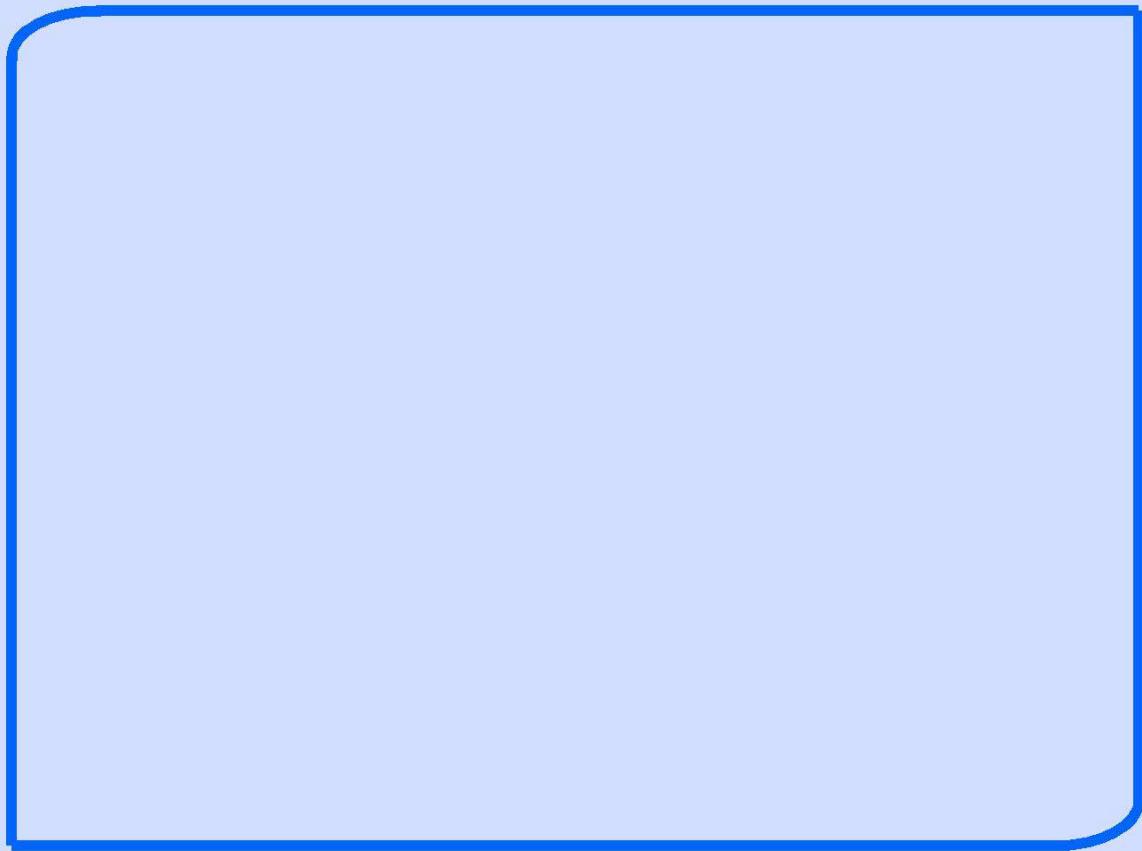
ii) Institutions are normally given assistance under the grant-in-aid programme on an equal matching basis (50% grant from the Board and other 50% raised by the institutions). For institutions in tribal areas, the Board may contribute up to 75% of the approved expenditure.

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.

6.48 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.

6.49 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 are 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.

7



Food and Nutrition Board



Towards a New Dawn

Food And Nutrition Board

7.1 The Food & Nutrition Board (FNB) set up in 1964 under the Ministry of Food was transferred to the Department of Women and Child Development in 1993 with all powers of a Central Government Department. Food and Nutrition Board 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 30 States/ UTs (details are at **Annexure-XXVIII**). 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 The Food & Nutrition Board, which is a technical wing of Ministry of Women and Child Development, have been recognized by the Planning Commission in its 12th Five Year Plan document as one of the key players to reduce the malnutrition level in the country and FNB's major task is to address this major challenge.

7.3 FNB 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 and 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 (MDM) program, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses and food fortification.

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 micro-nutrient 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.

National Nutrition Mission

7.5 As a follow up of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech 2014-15 to tackle the deteriorating malnutrition situation in India in a mission mode, 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 to formulate the contours and contents of the new invigorated National Nutrition Mission. The draft note on National Nutrition Mission for Cabinet Committee on Economic affairs has been circulated and comments are awaited.

Development of Audio-Visuals on Nutrition

7.6 In pursuance to the direction of Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development and also action point mention in Record of **Discussion of the presentation made by the Ministry to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 18th December, 2014**, Audio-visuals on "Antenatal Care & Child Nutrition" were developed in Hindi and 17 other languages (**Punjabi, Urdu, Malayalam, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya, Telugu, Kannad, Tamil, Asamese, Garo, Khasi, Mizo, Konkani, Manipuri and English**) which include 9 products i.e. 3 short films, 2 radio spots and 4 radio jingles. The Hindi Master of 8 of the AVs were shared with the participants

of State Ministers/ Principal Secretaries Conference held at New Delhi on 8th-9th October, 2015. The AVs are in process of being aired by Ministry's Media Division through Doordarshan, All India Radio, private TV channels & Private FM.

Obesity and Junk Foods:

7.7 Ministry has formulated a working group under the chairmanship of Director, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad to examine the issue of obesity and matters related to Junk Food. The committee submitted its report to the Ministry entitled "Addressing Consumption of Foods High in Fat, Salt and Sugar (HFSS) and Promotion of Healthy Snacks in Schools in India".

7.8 Recommendations of the Working Group have been shared with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Human Resource Development and all the Chief Ministers of States/UTs to issue an advisory in respect of sale of junk foods in school canteens.

7.9 As per the recommendations of the Committee to address issues related to junk food and obesity, modules for incorporating the aspect of nutrition focusing on the issue of 'Junk Food' in the school curriculum for the standard V to IX have been shared with the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Micronutrient Fortification in Food

7.10 Ministry has constituted a committee to formulate a comprehensive policy and draft legislation/ regulation on food fortification under the chairmanship of Sh. T. Longvah, Director, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad. An Inter ministerial consultation was also held with stake holders to evolve a comprehensive policy and draft legislation/regulation on micronutrient fortification under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Food & Public Distribution on 19th February, 2016.

Convergence with line Ministries

7.11 Dr. J.H. Panwal, Joint Technical Adviser, FNB, MWCD Chaired the session on 11th Aug, 2015 during National Consultation on Wheat





Dr. J.H. Panwal, Joint Technical Adviser, FNB, MWCD Chaired the session during

National Consultation on Wheat Flour Fortification on 11th August 2015

Flour Fortification organized jointly by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, WHO, UNICEF and World Food Programme held on 11th -12th Aug, 2015 at New Delhi.

Nutrition Education and Training

7.12 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:

7.13 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)

7.14 CFNEU organizes training for two days for 30 participants comprising of grassroots 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

7.15 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.

7.16 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 Rs. 200/- is given to each participant.

7.17 Nutrition Education programmes are organized in rural, tribal areas and urban slums.

Training/ programmes conducted up to December, 2015 during the year 2015-16 are as below:

| Sl. No. | Training/ Programme | No. of Training | No. of Beneficiaries |
|---------|--|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition | 63 | 2135 |
| 2 | Nutrition Education programmes | 3099 | 92904 |

Monitoring of the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

7.18 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 2015-16, up to the month of December 2015, a total no. of 1675 Anganwadi Centres have been monitored.

Food Analysis

7.19 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 2015-16 up to December, 2015 are as under:

| Sl. No. | Region | Total Samples analyzed |
|--------------|----------|------------------------|
| 1 | Eastern | 119 |
| 2 | Southern | 532 |
| 3 | Western | 639 |
| 4 | Northern | 1743 |
| Total | | 3033 |

7.20 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.

7.21 During the year 2015-16, up to the month of December, 2015, a total of 3556 numbers of samples have been analyzed through the outsourced laboratory.

Setting-up of 4 new Quality Control Laboratories of FNB:

7.22 Ministry is in the process of setting up of four new state-of-art laboratories at Faridabad, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Also, NBCC has been requested to start preparatory work and initiate process of soil testing, finalizing layout plans and structural design etc. for construction of building.

Mass Nutrition Awareness Campaigns

7.23 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.

7.24 The World Breastfeeding Week (WBW)

was observed from 1st – 7th August, 2015 on the theme of “Breastfeeding: Let's Make It Work!”. In this regard, the letters to Chief Secretaries in the States/ UTs have been issued to mobilize the concerned Departments on the WBW theme during celebrations.

7.25 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 “**Better Nutrition: Key to Development**”. Field units of Food and Nutrition Board celebrated the week in collaboration with the State Governments/UTs.



Smt. Anuradha Thakur, IAS, Secretary Dept. of WCD, Himachal Pradesh at “National Nutrition Week-2015”, organized by CFNEU, Shimla



Nutrition rally during NNW-2015 organised by CFNEU, Ludhiana

The Ministry has also addressed to the Chief Secretaries / Secretaries of the WCD in the State Governments/UT Administration to mobilize the concerned Departments on the NNW 2015 theme during celebrations.

7.26 The Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) of Food and Nutrition Board also celebrated **World Food Day** on 16th October, 2015 with various activities related to nutrition.



World Food Day celebrated by CFNEU Trivandrum

7.27 The Community Food and Nutrition Deficiency Disorders Prevention Day (GIDDPD) on Extension Units (CFNEUs) of Food and Nutrition Board also celebrated Global Iodine

21st October, 2015 with various activities related to nutrition.



Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders Prevention Day celebrations by CFNEU, Raipur & CFNEU, Kolkata.

Nutrition Resource Platform (NRP)

7.28 **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 6000 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 center and nutrition surveillance to connect with the grassroots level workers.

- 7.29 **NRP has its Facebook page created to help popularize the website. IEC tab** has been created on NRP website to help make the campaign accessible to everyone. 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 popularly known as 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 (1978), Bengaluru (1980), Lucknow (1982) and Indore (2001) 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 State for 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
- Highlights of the Activities
- The Institute is contributing to capacity building of stakeholders under the **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP)**

The Institute has also developed a training module and compendium to strengthen the capacity of ICDS functionaries and other related stakeholders in implementing the scheme. Module has been sent to all States/UTs. A session focusing Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme has also been incorporated in programme schedules of all training programmes of the Institute. The Institute has also been

imparting training programmes for Master Trainers implementing BBBP Scheme. The training programmes for Master Trainers on BBBP for all States were scheduled from April-August, 2015. In all, 9 training programmes were organised on the theme till now and 754 participants attended these training programmes.

● **To participate in Swachh Bharat or Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Campaign)**, the Institute with technical support of MWCD brought out a booklet on "Bal Swachhata Mission" in order to provide a healthy anganwadi environment and to develop and support appropriate health and hygiene behaviour. The booklet contains information on the following themes: Clean Anganwadi; Clean Surroundings; Clean Self (Personal Hygiene/ Child Health); Clean Drinking Water; Clean Toilets; and Clean Food. The Booklet on Bal Swachhata Mission was distributed to 1136 Principals Secretaries/Commissioners dealing with ICDS in all States/ UTs who in turn disseminate it to CDPOs in all the ICDS projects and Middle Level Training Centres. In all, 11 training programmes on "**Swachh E�am Swasth Bachpan** (Cleanliness & Healthy Childhood)" for District Level Officials were organised till now, which were attended by 282 participants.

● Since 2005-06, Institute runs **Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counselling**. During the year under reference, the Institute completed 10th Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counselling from August, 2014 - July, 2015. The main objectives were 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. A total number of 20 students attended the course during the current year.
- The Central and State Governments are charged with the responsibility to create awareness about Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012. Keeping this in view, the Headquarters and Regional Centres, Bengaluru, Guwahati, Lucknow and Indore organised thirty six 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, Institute's Headquarters and Regional Centres, 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.
 - In addition to this, a Consultation Meet on Safety and Security of Girls in Schools was organised by Headquarters at Regional Centre, Indore with the main objectives to: sensitize the participants on safety and security of school going girls; share government and non-government initiatives for safety of school girls; discuss the role of stakeholders in prevention of violence and protection of school going girls; and evolve strategies and interventions for ensuring safety of school girls.
 - Regional Consultation Meet on Strengthening Non Institutional Services for Child Protection and Institutional Mechanism for Child Protection was organised by Regional Centre, Bengaluru with the main objective to: provide forum for presenting the existing best practices in institutional and non - institutional mechanism for child protection in southern states; discuss strategies for linking non-institutional services to child protection service under ICPS; and discuss and suggest the modalities for strengthening non-institutional and institutional services under ICPS.
 - Besides, three Refresher Training Programmes on Women and Child Development were also organised by Headquarters at Haryana with the main objectives to: orient the participants regarding BBBP Programme, POCSO Act, 2012 and other Acts pertaining to women and girl child; enhance revision of participants regarding food safety measures in ICDS; give an insight about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Bal Swachta Mission; and refresh IYCF Practices among the participants.
 - Orientation Programme for Mother NGOs of Health Ministry on Growth Monitoring and Usage of Mother & Child Protection Card was organised by Headquarters with the main objectives to: orient the functionaries of MNGOs/FNGOs to the New WHO Child Growth Standards and the joint MCP Card; and equip them with

necessary skills to use new WHO growth chart and joint MCP Card in ICDS.

- During the period under report, the Institute's Headquarters and Regional Centres organised several Training Programmes on Gender Issues & Mainstreaming Gender in Development Programmes as well, 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 organised two Training Programmes on Issues Affecting Women for NCW-functionaries/staff on the request of NCW with the main objective to: develop clear perspective among participants about construction of gender with reference to violence against women; enhance the skills of participants in dealing with survivors of violence; and orient them on administrative procedures including noting, drafting and record keeping, etc.

- Apart from this, several Refresher Courses for CDPOs/ACDPOs were organised by Headquarters and Regional Centres with the main objective to: review the implementation of restructured and strengthened ICDS programme in the States with regard to various aspects; provide a forum for sharing of experiences in implementing ICDS programme; apprise CDPOs/ACDPOs about the recent developments and trends in ICDS programme; update their knowledge in the areas of early

childhood care and development including nutrition and health care; and sharpen their communication, convincing and managerial skills.

- The Regional Centre, Guwahati organised a **Skill Training on Community Mobilization, Advocacy, Awareness and IEC Campaign on the issues relating to Child Development** with the main objectives to: orient the officials of ICDS to the concept and importance of community mobilization and participation, advocacy awareness and IEC campaign; and improve their skills in adopting appropriate methods and techniques of motivating and mobilizing community for eliciting community participation for implementing ICDS programme effectively.

- The Institute also organised three training programmes for Master Trainers of One Stop Centre Scheme for Southern, Northern and Western regions of the country during the months of October to November 2015 with the objectives to: orient Master Trainers on issues related to Violence Against Women (VAW) and Constitutional and legal provisions thereof; enhance their knowledge and skills in providing medico-legal and psychological support to aggrieved women; help them to develop skills in imparting training to functionaries/ stakeholders so that the aggrieved women get support and redressal of their problems under one roof; and provide a tool for capacity building of all stakeholders to perform tasks together through convergence at various levels.

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 a. Training Programmes on Issues relating to Women and Child Development b. Training on Child Protection, Juvenile Justice Act and POCSO Act, 2012 |
| II. | Training Programmes under ICDS |

8.9 During the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015), NIPCCD organised a total of 268 training programmes. The Summary of

Programmes organised by NIPCCD during April – December, 2015 is as under:

| Category of Programmes | 2014-15 | | | | | | 2015-16 (Upto 15 th December, 2015) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| | Regular | | ICDS | | ICPS | | Regular | | ICDS | | ICPS | |
| | 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 | No. of Programmes organised | No. of Participants | No. of Programmes organised | No. of Participants |
| Headquarters | 63 | 1712 | 48 | 1252 | 27 | 770 | 51 | 2004 | 23 | 555 | 18 | 574 |
| Regional Centre (Bengaluru) | 18 | 593 | 32 | 572 | 11 | 365 | 11 | 365 | 13 | 372 | 22 | 737 |
| Regional Centre (Guwahati) | 18 | 1023 | 22 | 571 | 8 | 354 | 13 | 804 | 18 | 538 | 5 | 152 |
| Regional Centre (Lucknow) | 11 | 364 | 24 | 616 | 19 | 642 | 6 | 173 | 27 | 643 | 13 | 315 |
| Regional Centre (Indore) | 15 | 480 | 25 | 716 | 13 | 514 | 22 | 1078 | 15 | 302 | 11 | 465 |
| Total | 125 | 4172 | 151 | 4027 | 78 | 2645 | 103 | 4424 | 96 | 2410 | 69 | 2243 |
| Research/ Documentation Completed | 20 | | | | | | (upto 15 th December, 2015) | | | | | |

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.



A view of Inaugural Session of Orientation Programme on Empowerment of Adolescent Girls

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.



Dr. Dinesh Paul, Director, NIPCCD interacting with participants of Orientation Course
for Statistical Assistants on Management Information System in ICDS

8.14 During the year 2015-16 (upto 10th December, 2015), 186 Consultants/Faculty Members/Project Staff from 52 Institutions (including NIPCCD Hqrs. and RCs) have furnished data of 1565 ICDS Projects, 8688 AWCS, 452 AWTCs and 28 MLTCS.

R e s e a r c h / E v a l u a t i o n S t u d i e s , D o c u m e n t a t i o n / C o m p i l a t i o n s

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, 2015), twenty research studies were completed. Besides, seven research studies are near to completion.

9



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, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme 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 600 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.

9.4 Major Initiatives During 2015-16

- Orientation Training Programme for Field Officers

An Orientation Training Programme for the newly recruited Field Officers was conducted in the office of the Central Social Welfare Board on 20th July, 2015. The field officers were guided for maximum use of technology for quick and prompt response. It is also emphasised that the inspection reports and pre-funding appraisal reports which give complete picture of the activities being undertaken by the voluntary organizations, must be accurate and precise. The house was also appraised about e-Office and its importance.

- Interactive meet with NGOs

An interactive meeting under the Chairpersonship of Economic Adviser, MWCD with 24 NGOs representing seven States i.e. Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan was held on 29th July, 2015 to review the status of programmes i.e. Family Counselling Centre, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme and Short Stay Home being implemented through Central Social Welfare Board. The meeting was focussed on the component of the schemes and the problems and challenges being faced by the NGOs in implementing the various programmes.

- Training Programme on e-Office

A training programme on e-office was organised in the office of Central Social Welfare Board on 22nd July, 2015 for the offices working under the Ministry of Women & Child Development. The

participatory offices were Central Social Welfare Board, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and National Mission for Empowerment of Women. The training was conducted by National Informatics Centre (NIC.)

- **National Level Interactive meet with Secretaries & field officers of State Boards**

The National Level Interactive Meet with Secretaries and Field officers of the State Boards was organised on 12th-13th August, 2015 to review the role, duties and responsibilities of Secretaries as well as Field Officers and to ensure effective implementation of the schemes and better functioning of the Board. All Secretaries and field officers of the State Social Welfare Boards participated in the meet.

- **Poster competition on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**

A poster competition on the topic Beti Bachao Beti Padhao was organised in the office of Central Social Welfare Board with the motive to make people aware about the Prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination and other related aspects. The Central Board's staff members participated in the competition with great interest.

- **Campaign Against Female Foeticide in Odisha**

A campaign was organized by Subarna Nari Jagarana Kendra in collaboration with State Social Welfare Board on 26-9-2015 at DRDA Conference Hall, Dist - Subarnapur, Bhubaneswar on female foeticide. Drawing, debate and several competitions were conducted among the girl students in the local Government and private high schools, Junior college and ANM training center at Sonepur on female foeticide. A rally was organised with a gathering of 150 girl students including the members of the organization and social activists. The rally moved with slogans, placards and banners against female foeticide.

- **Campaign on 'Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO), 2012' at Puducherry**

Puducherry State Social Welfare Board organized a sensitization programme on 'Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012" on 28th October 2015 at the community hall located in the campus of community seva centre. The main objective of organizing such campaign was to consider such issues and to acknowledge women and society at large about the POCSO Act 2012 and understand the behavioral pattern of child victims and also make necessary interventions. Sixty women from SHGs and mothers of children from creche centers participated in the programme. The programme was also attended by the counselors of FCCs and several chief functionaries of NGOs. Volunteers from foreign university i.e. Italy and Germany participated in the meeting.

- **Celebration of Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh's Birth Anniversary**

On the birth anniversary of Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh, the founder Chairperson of the Central Social Welfare Board i.e. on 15th July, 2015, an event was organised in Central Board's office to pay floral tributes to Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh.

PROGRAMMES OF THE BOARD

Family Counselling Centers (FCCs)

9.5 The Family Counselling Centre programme provides counselling, referral and rehabilitative services to women and girls who are victims of atrocities, family maladjustments and social ostracism. Through the centers, 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.

9.6 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 Budget of Family Counselling Centre scheme has been revised by the Govt. of India w.e.f. 01.10.2015. As per the revised

schematic norms a budget provision of Rs. 3,20,000/- per FCC per year would be available w.e.f. 01.10.2015. CSWB would bear

90% of the revised cost and the organizations running the centres would contribute 10% of the revised cost.

Achievements

| Year | Physical | | Financial (Rs. in lakhs) | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | No. of Centres | Beneficiaries | Allocation | Expenditure |
| 2014-15 | 793 | 264409 | 1658.00 | 1645.22 |
| 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) | 767 | 288659 | 1934.00 | 1342.48 |

Physical and Financial Achievements during the year 2014-15 are enclosed at **Annexure-XXIX**. Physical and Financial Achievements during the year 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) are enclosed at **Annexure-XXX**.

Short Stay Home Programme

9.7 The objective of the scheme of Short Stay Homes 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 Short Stay Home (SSH) programme temporary shelter to women and girls, medical care, counselling, occupational therapy, education and vocational training is provided according to requirements 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.

Achievements

| Year | Physical | | Financial (Rs. in lakhs) | |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | No. of Homes | Beneficiaries | Allocation | Expenditure |
| 2014-15 | 283 | 27168 | 1563.34 | 1563.34 |
| 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) | 81 | - | 2521.26 | 1253.24 |

Physical and Financial Achievements during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) are at **Annexures-XXXI and XXXII** respectively.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

9.8 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.

9.9 The scheme is being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board on behalf of Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India. Following the decision of the Ministry, CSWB has taken over the control of crèches run by Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh (BAJSS) temporarily.

9.10 The scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS) has been revised w.e.f.01.01.2016 for strengthening the existing

programme component making the services more effective in achieving the envisaged objectives. As per revised scheme, a creche is designed to provide stimulating environment for the holistic development of children from 6 months to 6 years of age, who are away from their home during the day while their mothers are away at work. The schematic budget norms have been revised from Rs. 42,384/- per centre per year to Rs. 1, 37, 440/- per centre per year w.e.f.01.01.2016.

Achievements

| Year | Physical | | Financial (Rs. in lakhs) | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | No. of Centres | Beneficiaries | Allocation | Expenditure |
| 2014-15 | | | | |
| RGNCS - (CSWB) | 14678 | 353200 | 5985.67 | 6342.77 |
| RGNCS - (BAJSS) | 3749 | 93725 | 1570.83 | 1342.30 |
| 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) | | | | |
| RGNCS - (CSWB) | 13507 | 337275 | 5715.79 | 4314.59 |
| RGNCS - (BAJSS) | 3243 | 81075 | 1374.51 | 1077.95 |

Physical and Financial Achievements during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015) are at **Annexures-XXXIII & XXXIV** and **XXXV & XXXVI** respectively.

Journals of the Board: Social Welfare & Samaj Kalyan

9.11 In order to sensitize the public about the social issues, problems and concerns, the Central Board publishes two magazines, Social Welfare in English and Samaj Kalyan in Hindi. The inaugural issue of 'Social Welfare' was released in April 1954. This was followed by the first issue of 'Samaj Kalyan' in Hindi in August 1955. The magazines are planned and edited independently to cater to the needs of their individual readership. These magazines are 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 Both magazines have the most extensively documented material on all the social problems in Indian society which are used as resource material by students of social work. Both magazines have subscribers in almost all parts of the country and abroad also.

9.13 During the year 2015-16 'Social Welfare' and 'Samaj Kalyan' came out with issues related to women's concern like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao , 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 for women under the Constitution and other laws and recommends to the Government, measures for their effective implementation. The Commission also reviews the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommends amendments to meet any lacunae, in adequacies or shortcomings in such laws; looks into complaints and takes suo –moto cognizance on matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, etc.

10.2 The Commission takes up studies / research on issues of relevance to women, participates and advises in the planning process for socio-economic development of women, evaluates the progress made thereof; inspects jails, remand / shelter homes etc. where women are kept under custody and seeks remedial action wherever necessary.

10.3 In keeping with its mandate, the •Publicity through Electronic Media Commission initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their empowerment during the year under report. Representatives of the Commission have visited various parts of the country to attend meetings / seminars / workshops / legal

awareness programmes etc. organized by the Commission and in collaboration with State Women Commissions, NGOs and other organizations. These visits have been made to gain firsthand 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. Steps have also been taken to investigate various cases of atrocities committed against women.

10.4 The Commission received a large number of complaints and also took suo-moto cognizance of several cases to provide speedy justice to the victims. Publicity was also made through print advertisements, audio / video spots etc. to disseminate messages so as to create awareness on women empowerment and other women related laws and issues. As per NCW Act, the Commission consists of a Chairperson, five Members and a Member Secretary. The present composition of the Commission is headed by Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam as Chairperson w.e.f. 29.09.2014.

Focus (Thrust) on Public Awareness

10.5 To increase Public Awareness regarding laws and schemes relating to women, following activities were undertaken by the Commission:-

To increase Public Awareness regarding laws and schemes relating to women, The National Commission for Women telecasted Audio /Video spots on Domestic Violence and Empowerment of Women in

collaboration with Doordarshan. The National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) was hired for preparing fresh A/V spots on Dowry and Domestic Violence, Women Trafficking, NRI Marriages, Eve Teasing in rural areas and Youth Anti-Sexual Harassment. Video spots on Domestic Violence, Dowry, NRI Marriages, PNDT Act and Women Empowerment were telecasted on different Doordarshan Kendras of North East Region through Prasar Bharati, Guwahati during special programmes on Christmas and New Year including Magh Bihu in Assam

●Print Advertisement

The National Commission for Women released advertisements in the News papers of state capitals through DAVP on the services provided by the Commission to protect and promote the rights and safeguards of women on 23rd August, 2015, 19th September, 2015 and 16th December, 2015 respectively.

●Outdoor Publicity Campaign

An outdoor publicity campaign was conducted by NCW in all the State capitals of the Country during April, 2015 through DAVP. Under this campaign, posters and hoardings on the subjects "Women Safety at Workplace" and "Domestic Violence" were displayed at bus queue shelters, inside the metro rail, railway stations, bus stands and other public places in the major cities.

●Press Conference and other publicity

NCW holds Press conferences on various occasions to inform and update the Media on women related laws and issues. During the period under report the Commission organized press conferences on the issues of surrogacy, capacity building of Women Police

Officers, issues and challenges faced by Women with Disabilities etc.

10.6 Apart from the above, the National Commission for Women has frequently issued press releases / notes to update the media on its role and point of views on different cases / issues dealt with by the Commission. Individual meetings and interviews by the media with the Chairperson and members of the Commission were also organized during this period.

Commission's News Letter: Rashtra Mahila

10.7 Rashtra Mahila, a monthly bilingual newsletter published by the Commission free of cost, disseminate information about the Commission's programmes to women activists, members of legal fraternity, administrators, members of the judiciary, representatives of NGOs, scholars and students all over the country. The newsletter highlights the activities of the Commission as well as success stories with regard to complaints lodged before the Commission and also important court and Government decisions affecting women. The monthly newsletter is also available on the website of the Commission i.e. www.ncw.nic.in.

Delegation visit

10.8 A delegation comprising twenty-one social activists from Nyay Darshan, Vadodara, Gujarat, visited NCW on 9th October, 2015 to have a meeting with the officials of NCW about the role and functions of the Commission.

Functioning of the Commission

10.9 The functioning of the Commission is mainly divided into following six Cells: (i) Complaints and Investigation Cell; (ii) Policy, Programmes, Monitoring, Research and Coordination Cell (PPMRCC); (iii) Legal Cell; (iv) Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Cell; (v) North East Cell and (vi) Public Relation (PR) Cell. Activities undertaken by each of these cells during the period under report, are presented as under:

Complaints and Investigation Cell

10.10 The Complaints and Investigation Cell (C

& I Cell) deals with the complaints regarding deprivation of women's rights / non implementation of laws, received from all over the country. These complaints are received orally, in writing or online through its website i.e., www.ncw.nic.in. Online Complaint Registration System of the Commission has resulted in quicker registration and acknowledgment of the complaints. In addition, Commission also takes suo-moto cognizance of incidents related to heinous crimes committed against women.

10.11 The Complaints & Investigation Cell processes complaints to facilitate in providing adequate and expeditious relief to women ensuring suitable redressal of grievances. Wherever and whenever found necessary, complaints are forwarded to the various State Commissions for Women, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for SC / ST and their State counterparts for initiating appropriate action at their end. These complaints are the ones that are not directly related to the deprivation of women rights.

Heads under which complaints are registered

10.12 Presently the mandated complaints received in the Commission are broadly registered under the following 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, dev dasi 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 2015-16 (till 31st December 2015) (Nature wise and State wise)

10.13 During the year 2015-16(till 31st December 2015) 19088 numbers of complaints / cases were registered at the C&I Cell. The Nature-wise and State-wise distribution of the complaints registered by the Commission during the period is given at **Annexures- XXXVII & XXXVIII** respectively.

10.14 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-

The list of Top Ten Categories (In descending order) under which complaints have been registered:-

| Sl. No. | Category | No. of Complaints |
|---------|--|-------------------|
| 1. | Right to live with Dignity | 5776 |
| 2. | Police Apathy against Women | 5407 |
| 3. | Violence against Women | 2208 |
| 4. | Outraging modesty of Women | 2076 |
| 5. | Dowry harassment/Cruelty to Married Women | 1685 |
| 6. | Right to exercise choice in marriage | 493 |
| 7. | Sexual Harassment including Sexual Harassment at Workplace | 405 |
| 8. | Bigamy/Polygamy | 204 |
| 9. | Cyber crimes against women | 183 |
| 10. | Privacy of women and rights thereof | 120 |

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

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 | 11819 |
| 2. | Delhi | 2310 |
| 3. | Haryana | 1013 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | 841 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 503 |
| 6. | Bihar | 487 |
| 7. | Maharashtra | 316 |
| 8. | Uttarakhand | 275 |
| 9. | West Bengal | 210 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 196 |

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 submit recommendations to the Commission for taking such action as deemed fit against those allegedly involved in the crime.

Policy, Programme, Monitoring, Research and Coordination Cell (PPMRCC)

10.15 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 for policy review on issues related to gender equality and empowerment.

10.16 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 2015-16, the National Commission for

Women identified some specific issues/ topics for conducting Research/ Studies like review of maternity benefit act, rehabilitation of acid attack victims, sexual harassment at workplace, issues of single women etc. The Commission also identified some relevant and specific

issues for undertaking Seminars/ Conferences/ Workshops during 2015-16 like empowerment of women through property rights, constraints faced by differently abled women, smart cities with focus on inclusive gender empowerment, disaster and trafficking: impact on women etc.



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, NCW, Smt. Preeti Sudan, Addl. Secretary, MWCD, Dr. Saumya Swaminathan, Director General, ICMR, representatives of the National Commission for Women and NCPCR during National Consultation on "Surrogacy Issues" held on 15th October, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi



Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, National Commission for Women, Sh. Lov Verma, Secretary, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, representatives of the National Commission for Women and participants during Consultation on "Expanding Opportunities for Women with Disability" held on 2nd December, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi



Shri Prakash Javadekar, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Environment, Forests and Climate Change addressing the participants of National Dialogue on "An Equal Space: Gender Parity in the Media and Entertainment Sector" organized by National Commission for Women in collaboration with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and ASSOCHAM on 24th August, 2015 at Hotel Hyatt Regency, New Delhi

Legal Cell

10.17 In accordance with the mandate of the Commission, as per Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, that is, to review the existing provisions of the constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments thereto so as to suggest remedial legislative measures to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or short comings in such legislations, the commission during the year 2015-16 reviewed various laws and made recommendations thereto. The Commission is concerned about spreading awareness about the rights and laws related to women and in this regard a number of awareness programmes were organized with the help of Law colleges, universities. The Commission is also concerned about the capacity building of police officers and in furtherance of the same the Commission jointly organized with Bureau and Police Research Development Training courses for Women Police Officers in Investigation of cases involving Crime Against Women.

Legal Awareness Programmes

10.18 Legal Awareness Generation is a paramount importance for upliftment of women and, particularly, women living in rural areas. They are ignorant about their legal and other rights, their status in the society and in the family and the solutions to the problems faced by them.

10.19 National Commission for Women has revised guidelines for conducting Legal Awareness Programmes (LAPs) and developed a new comprehensive "Standardized Module for Legal Awareness Programme About Women Related Laws". Module describes the syllabus / laws including recent new legislations and amendments such as the Sexual Harassment at Work Place Act 2013 and The Criminal Amendment Laws 2013 etc.

10.20 NCW has also collaborated with National Legal Service Authority/ reputed Universities/ Law Departments/ Colleges from all over the country to implement the module and to impart Legal Awareness about women related laws.



Legal Awareness Programme, organized by the Commission in collaboration with Faculty of Law, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi on 10th-11th October, 2015

Networking with State Women Commissions

10.21 National Commission for Women (NCW) organized an interactive meeting with State Women Commissions on 4th September,

2015 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. It was organized with a view to strengthening the process of NCW's networking with State Women Commissions and to gain from each other's experiences.



Hon'ble Chairperson & Members of NCW, with the representatives of the State Women Commission during the Interactive Meeting held on 4th September, 2015

Jail and Shelter Home Visit

10.22 As per Section 10 (10) of the National Commission for Women Act, one of the functions of the National Commission for Women is to inspect or cause to be inspected jails, remand homes, women's institutions or any other place of custody, where women are kept as prisoners, or otherwise and taken up with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary. In order to assess and analyze the condition of women in custody, the Members of the Commission visited the various jails during the year.

Non-Resident Indian (NRI)Cell

10.23 During the year 2006 - 07, the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women (14th Lok Sabha) took up the subject "Plight of Indian Women deserted by NRI husbands", for deliberation. Among other recommendations, it also recommended that a well-defined/co-ordinated mechanism be evolved to deal with the issue of problematic NRI marriages so as to enable the aggrieved women to obtain a respectable solution to their problems . To implement these recommendations, National Commission for Women was nominated as the Coordinating Agency at the National level for dealing with

issues pertaining to Non-Resident Indian marriages. The NRI Cell was formally started in NCW on the 24th of 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.

10.24 NCW largely adopts a convergent approach among various Ministries and efforts are made to coordinate with others to provide assistance while taking up matters for assistance to the victims. Depending upon the nature of complaints, the complaints are acted upon. Since its inception in 2009, around 2450 complaints have been registered till 31st December 2015 in the NRI Cell of the Commission. During the year 2015-16 (till 31st December 2015), 344 cases have been registered. State-wise and Country-wise cases so registered are given at **Annexures- XXXIX & XXXX** respectively.

North East Cell

10.25 National Commission for Women has constituted a North East Cell in the Commission to address the issues related to women of North East States and to take initiatives for their development and empowerment. In addition, it also looks into matters relating to legal review of Acts and codes/practices specific to the North East States.



Smt. Laldinglani Sailo, Member, NCW addressing the participants during the consultation on issues related to "Single Mothers" organized by the Commission in collaboration with Meghalaya State Commission for Women on 20th – 21st April, 2015 at Shillong, Meghalaya

10.26 The Meghalaya State Commission for Women in association with NCW organised a National Consultation on issues related to “Single Mothers” at Shillong, Meghalaya. Delivering the keynote address Ms . Laldingiani Sailo, Member NCW said the single mothers, which included widows, divorcees, separated and deserted women often face stigmatisation and financial hardships and hence empowerment of women in socio economic and educational fields to face these challenges was the need of the hour.

10.27 During the period under report financial assistance has been sanctioned to the following

State Women Commissions of Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur for conducting Research Study on “Socio Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States.

10.28 The website of NCW has information relating to meeting/ Seminar, official visit of Hon'ble Chairperson and Members of the Commission and Press Release, inter alia suo-motu cases, various publications, annual reports, inquiry reports, advertisements of vacancies, tenders, notices etc., This information is regularly being uploaded / updated on the website of the Commission.

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 Rs. 31 crore in 1993 to meet the credit needs of poor and asset less women in the informal sector. The initial corpus of Rs. 31 crore has grown over to Rs 243 crore (including reserves and surplus etc.) due to additional budgetary allocation of Rs 69.00 crore during 2006-07 to 2009-10 and credit, investment and recovery management. It is a society registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860.

11.2 **Administrative Set Up:** 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, Ministry of Women and Child Development, is the Chairperson of the Governing Board and the Executive Director of RMK acts as Member Secretary. A sub-committee has been setup for revitalization of the organization and taking new initiative in promoting the objectives of RMK. RMK meets all its administrative and establishment expenditure from internal resources.

11.3 **Objectives:** To bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women, RMK provides micro-finance services to the needy and poor women in the informal sector through a client friendly without collateral security and third party guarantee. The loans are granted for Income Generating Activities (IGA), housing, micro-enterprises, family needs, etc. 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 Self Help Groups (SHGs) format and also enterprise development for poor women.

11.4 **Credit-delivery Mechanism** 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 loan require 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 Rs. 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 Rs 6 crore, Rs 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 Rs 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 Rs 5 crore.
- vi) **Housing Loan Scheme:** Through its partner organizations RMK provides loans upto a maximum Rs. 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 Rs 35,000/-, (b) **Repeat loan(s)** Rs 50,000/- taken together the existing plus new loan.

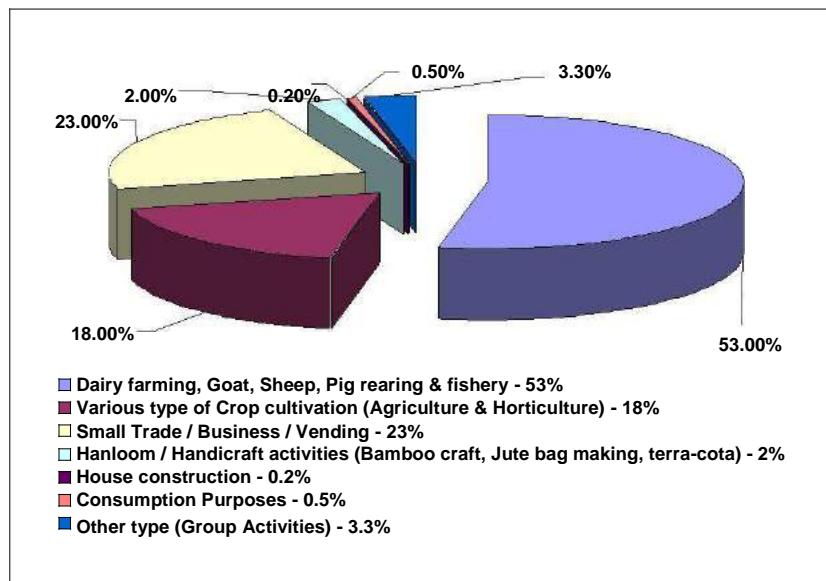
Activities

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 31.12.2015, RMK has sanctioned cumulative loans of Rs 360.24 crore benefiting 7,35,239 women. Out of this a sum of Rs 302.38 crore was disbursed. The following states are major receivers of micro-credit from RMK. A statement showing State and UT-wise loan sanctioned and beneficiaries (upto 31.12.2015) is at **Annexure-XXXXI**.

| S.No. | State Name | Sanctioned (Rs in lakh) | Disbursed (Rs in lakh) | Beneficiaries (Numbers) |
|-------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 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 percentage of coverage of different sections of society under RMK Loan is as follows:

| Sl.No. | Category | Coverage (%) |
|--------|------------|--------------|
| (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 31.12.2015 are given at Annex - I. Due to restructuring of RMK and also as the lending guidelines of RMK is under revision,

no fresh loan has been sanctioned till quarter ending 31.12.2015.

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.

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 remote 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.

C. New Initiatives

- (i) Convergence of RMK with National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) of M/o Rural Development:

11.14 A step has been initiated towards convergence of RMK with National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) of M/o Rural Development and carrying out the needful changes in the guidelines of the existing schemes of RMK, wherever required.

C. New Initiatives:

- (i) Mahila E-Haat:

11.15 The Ministry of Women and Child Development along with Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) launched 'Mahila E-Haat', an online marketing platform at RMK website, on 7th March 2016.



Mahila E-Haat, an online marketing platform to bring buyers & women entrepreneurs together, launched by Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development on 7th March, 2016 at New Delhi.



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development with the Officials of the Ministry and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh on the occasion of launching of Mahila-E-haat in New Delhi on 7th March, 2016

11.16 Mahila E-Haat is an initiative for meeting aspirations and needs of women entrepreneurs which will leverage technology for showcasing products made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs. They can even showcase their services reflecting creative potential. This unique e-platform will strengthen the socio-economic empowerment of women as it will mobilise and provide better avenues to them.

11.17 Participation in E-Haat is open to all Indian women citizens more than 18 years of age and women SHGs desiring for marketing their legal products/ services after indemnifying RMK from any or all acts of transaction. It will provide a marketing platform to women across the country in line

with 'Make in India' initiative of the Government of India. There will be no registration charges till 31.12.2016 for participation by vendors in Mahila E-Haat.

11.18 This is expected to result in a paradigm shift enabling women to exercise control over their finances and will lead to their inclusive participation in the economy.

(ii) Convergence of RMK with National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) of M/o Rural Development:

11.19 A step has been initiated towards convergence of RMK with National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) of M/o Rural development and carrying out the needful changes in the guidelines of the existing schemes of RMK, wherever required.

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 all or any of the following functions:

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

- (i) Examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the time being in force for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- (ii) 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) Inquire into violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases;
- (iv) 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) 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) 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) Undertake and promote research in the field of child rights;
- (viii) Spread child rights literacy among various sections of the society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means;
- (ix) 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) Inquire into complaints and take *suomo* to notice of matters relating to :-
 - a. deprivation and violation of child rights;
 - b. non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children;
 - c. 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:

- (i) analyse existing law, policy and practice to assess compliance with Convention on the Rights of the Child, undertake inquiries and produce reports on any aspect of policy or practice affecting children and comment on proposed new legislation from a child rights perspective;
- (ii) 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) undertake formal investigations where concern has been expressed either by children themselves or by concerned person on their behalf;
- (iv) ensure that the work of the Commission is directly informed by the views of children in order to reflect priorities and perspective;

- (v) 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;
- (vi) produce and disseminate information about child rights;
- (vii) compile and analyze data on children;
- (viii) 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:

- (i) examine and review the safeguards for rights provided by or under this Act and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- (ii) inquire into complaints relating to child's right to free and compulsory education.
- (iii) 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:

- (a) to monitor in the implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012;
- (b) to monitor the designation of Special Courts by State Governments;
- (c) to monitor the appointment of Public Prosecutors by State Governments;
- (d) 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;

- (e) 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;
- (f) 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;
- (g) to call for a report on any specific case of child sexual abuse falling within the jurisdiction of a CWC;
- (h) 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:-

 - (i) Number and details of offences reported under the Act;
 - (ii) Whether the procedures prescribed under the Act and rules were followed, including those regarding timeframes;
 - (iii) Details of arrangements for care and protection of victims of offences under this Act, including arrangements for emergency medical care and medical examination; and
 - (iv) Details regarding assessment of the need for care and protection of a child by the concerned CWC in any specific case.

12.3 Composition of the NCPCR

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 child 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.

Monitoring Child's Right to Education

12.5 NCPCR has been mandated to monitor 'right of children to education' under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

- (a) **Assessment of schools in partnership with SCPCRs/CWCs:** The Commission undertook monitoring of schools in partnership with the SCPCRs to assess the performance of schools for monitoring the infrastructural facilities with reference to RTE. The school assessment exercise was carried out in seven States i.e. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, & West Bengal. Total 1131 schools in 114 districts had been covered in the monitoring exercise. The performance of the schools was monitored

on the basis of the themes including 1) School Details, 2) Enrolment, 3) Boundary Wall, 4) Toilet, 5) Drinking Water, 6) Classrooms, 7) Playgrounds, 8) Barrier Free Access, 9) Library, 10) Mid-Day Meal, 11) Quality Learning, 12) Corporal Punishment & Grievance Redress and 13) School Management Committee. Based on the findings a report is under print.

(b) **Regional Consultations on “New Education Policy”:** National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) organized two Regional Consultations on “New Education Policy” in Goa and Tirupati on 20th February, 2016 and 24th February, 2016 respectively.

The Regional Consultation in Goa was organized at Goa University, Goa in collaboration with Goa State Commission for Protection of Child Rights and with the support of Directorate of Education, Govt. of Goa.

More than 120 stakeholders from the western region of the country including from the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Goa participated in the programme.

The Southern Region Consultation was organized in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (APSCPCR) at Sri Venkateswara University (SV), Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh (AP). In this day long consultation, about 350 participants including representatives from southern states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, & Puducherry participated in the deliberations. Children from various schools of Tirupati also participated in the deliberation. During the programme a special session for children was organized in which children actively participated & shared their views.

**(d) SUO-MOTO Action by the Commission:
i) Fake Admission under EWS category:**



- N C P C R h a s t a k e n s u o - m o t o cognizance of the news item published in the Delhi edition of Times of India dated 17th June 2016, regarding report by the Delhi Police where ineligible students got admission under the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Disadvantaged Group (DG) quota on the basis of forged income certificates and other documents. In this context, the Commission has sent a letter dated 24th June 2015 to Principal Secretaries (Education) of all States/UTs to launch a Special Drive to examine and verify the admission records of last three years.
- ii) **Suo-Moto Cognizance regarding two children drowned in swimming pool in a private school in Bhopal:** On the basis of a news report “two children drown in swimming pool in Gyan Ganga International Academy, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal”. The incident took place on 4th December, 2015. In this context, Shri Priyank Kanoongo, Member, NCPNR visited the said school on 08.12.2015. Subsequently, the District Collector has been written to submit a detailed report of the incident along with relevant documents.
- iii) **Suo-Moto Cognizance of an article published in The Indian Express titled as “Kota Suicides: Strict regulations in offing for coaching institutes” dated 5th November, 2015.** The Commission has asked the Principal Secretary, Education, Government of Rajasthan to send a detailed report on reported cases of suicides with all relevant documents as per the report received from the State Govt. necessary directions have been issued by Chief Secretary of the State.
- iv) **Advisory to the States for Earthquake:** The devastating

earthquake of 25.04.2015 in Nepal and the subsequent aftershocks resulted in the death of over 9000 people and damaged more than 5000 school classrooms. NCPNR has sent a communication on 24.06.2015 to all the Principal Secretaries and Chairpersons of all the SCPCRs advising to reassess the structural strength of school buildings, especially in the high seismic zones in the country, to ensure that the schools have sufficient open area, and to impart basic training with the help of Disaster Management Authorities to the teachers and students to handle such situation.

- v) **Advisory to Government of NCT of Delhi:** The Government of NCT of Delhi had directed all the Heads of Govt. schools to ensure the participation of the school students in the Odd Even Campaign during 1st-15th January, 2016. In this connection, the Commission sent a letter dated 31.12.2015 to the Director, Department of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi to ensure that the rights of the children during this campaign should not be violated and ensure that proper steps for safety and security of the children are taken.

Complaints status under RTE:

12.6 During the period April, 2015 to February, 2016, the Commission has received 57 new complaints and disposed off 462 complaints which include complaints of previous years.

Inspection of Juvenile Homes/ Jail Visits under JJ Act, 2000

12.7 In compliance with the Hon'ble Delhi High court's Judgment dated 11.05.2012 in the W.P. (C) 8889/ 2011, the Commission constituted a panel of lawyers to visit the Tihar Jail in order to identify any juvenile that may have been sent to an adult jail.

12.8 NCPNR conducted a meeting with the Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLSA) on 20th July, 2015 in the Commission for the constitution of a Jail visit Board and a Medical

Board comprising of officials/experts from the NCPCR, as part of the team. During the reporting period 04 such visits were conducted to Tihar Jail. Total 92 inmates identified as probable juveniles. The reports of the same were prepared and sent to the Delhi State Legal Services Authority for further action in the matter.

Complaints of violation of Child Rights violations/deprivation

12.9 The NCPCR, under section 13 of 'The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act (CPCR), 2005', is mandated to enquire into complaints related to the violation of child rights.

12.10 During the year 2015-16 (from April to February 2015), the Commission received 162 complaints pertaining to deprivation and violation of child rights (excluding RTE) and disposed off 329 including complaints of previous years. The maximum number of complaints, 57 were from the State of Uttar Pradesh, followed by Delhi with 17 complaints.

12.11 NCPCR took the cognizance of a case regarding mental and sexual abuse of minor girls in a shelter home in Hisar (Haryana) and sent a team from NCPCR for spot enquiry. Later on, Action Taken Report was submitted by the State government.

12.12 NCPCR and DCPCR inquired about two separate incidents involving abduction and sexual abuse of minor girls in Delhi. A letter was sent to Commissioner of Police, Delhi on 28th October, 2015 to provide a detailed Action Taken Report in both the cases. The ATR has been received and is being examined in the Commission.

12.13 As part of monitoring the implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012, the Commission continued to seek information from all States/UTs on designating special courts, public prosecutors, preparation of guidelines, training module for police personnel, orders of special courts on granting

interim/final compensation to the child victims and convicting the offenders.

12.14 The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India and the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), New Delhi organized 'National Conference of Implementation of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012' at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 14th January 2016. In all, 102 officers of Central Government and officers/ representatives from state Governments and Non-Government Organization participated in the Conference.

12.15 NCPCR addressed Letters to the Principal Secretaries of all States/UTs for seeking information on registered & unregistered Child Care Institutions in the State/UT. Information received was compiled for monitoring activities during period under report.

Children in contact with Railways

12.16 On the occasion of Foundation Day of NCPCR on 5th March, 2015, the Hon'ble Minister, WCD released Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for care & protection of children coming in contact with Railways, as prepared by Ministry of Railways in consultation with MWCD and NCPCR. During the year SOP has been implemented through CHILDLINE Partners of Childline India Foundation (CIF) at the 20 Railway Stations as identified in SOP.

12.17 NCPCR is monitoring the implementation of operating instructions as laid down in the SOP and also organized sensitization workshops at Lucknow, Bangalore, Ranchi and Allahabad and sensitized around 500 GRP/RPF and Railway officials.

12.18 NCPCR organized a two day workshop on 8th-9th December, 2015 in NCPCR to monitor the status of implementation of SOP at 20 selected Railway Stations. NCPCR facilitated implementation of operative instructions of SOP from Railways in respect of gaps as reported by Childline India Foundation Partners. NCPCR also monitored the data in regard to children rescued at

these Railway Stations and produced before CWC.

12.19 NCPCR decided to conduct 6 Regional Training Workshops at Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata, Guwahati, and Nagpur for Railway officials in collaboration with Railway Children India (RCI), an NGO working for Railway Children. In this regard workshops at Mumbai, Delhi and Bangalore have been organized on 19th February, 24th February and 3rd March, 2016 respectively.

State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs)

12.20 State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) have been 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 all the States/UTs except for Daman & Diu.

12.21 The NCPCR conducts meetings with 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. During the year 2015-16, a meeting with the Chairperson of SCPCRs was conducted on 7th January, 2016 wherein various issues towards monitoring the implementation of the JJ Act, POCSO Act, 2012 and RTE Act, 2009 as mandated, and developmental policies and programmes for children were discussed.

12.22 Information Education and Communications activities

i) NCPCR in collaboration with Chandigarh Judicial Academy and

Chandigarh SCPCR, organized one-day regional workshop of Chairpersons of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) of States of Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana on 18.04.2015. The issues discussed in the workshop were: efficiency of Juvenile Justice Boards; gaps in Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000; and how to improve intra and inter agency coordination. In all, 44 Judicial Officers participated in the workshop. The report of the workshop was forwarded to all concerned for implementation of recommendations.

- ii) NCPCR in collaboration with National Judicial Academy, Bhopal organized a two day National Conference of Members of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) of the States/Union Territories on 27th-28th May 2015. The objectives of the conference were:
 - a) To understand technical issues that defeat the objectives of the Juvenile Justice Act;
 - b) To learn from the judges/members about their practical procedural difficulties in administering justice to the child trapped in the Criminal Justice System.
- iii) In all, 95 Principal Magistrates and members of Juvenile Justice Boards from 25 States participated in the Conference.
- iv) NCPCR in collaboration with Department of Psychiatry of AIIMS, New Delhi conducted a workshop on 'Sensitization of Trainers / Staff and Trainers on Psychological Issues' on 21st & 22nd July, 2015 at NIS, Patiala with Sports Authority of India (SAI). About 200 participants - 100 sports persons and 100 coaches/staff selected by the SAI were sensitized separately during the two days training.
- vi) NCPCR in coordination with CHETNA, an NGO working for Railway Children, organized a one day sensitization

programme for RPF and Railway officials on implementation of SOP for care and protection of children in the vicinity of Railways on 21st August, 2015 at Allahabad. The workshop sensitized 80 participants from Allahabad, Jhansi and Agra Divisions of North Central Railway.

- vii) A workshop on 'Sensitization of Sportspersons and Trainers/Staff on Psychological Issues' was coordinated by NCPCR and organized on 15th-16th September, 2015 at SAI Centre, Bengaluru. Prof.Shesadri, Department of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, NIMHANS, Bengaluru led a team of experts from NIMHANS to conduct the workshop. About 200 participants-100 sportspersons and 100 coaches/staff selected by the SAI were sensitized separately during the two days training.

E-Governance

12.23 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has started digitization of all records and files to implement e-office. NCPCR has also started working through e-office.

Survey of Child Care Institutions (CCIs)

12.24 As directed by MWCD inspection of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) in the country is being undertaken by Childline India Foundation (CIF) in collaboration with NCPCR.



Developing of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for rehabilitation and restoration of Children in Conflict with Law

12.25 The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India vide OM no CW-II-16/42/2015-CW-II dated 30th December 2015 constituted a Committee for Developing of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for rehabilitation and restoration of Juveniles in Conflict with Law. Upto March, 2016, 8 meetings of the Committee have been held at National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR). The Committee is in advanced stage of preparing SOPs for various stakeholders in connection with rehabilitation and restoration of Children in Conflict with Law.

Consultation of Child Care Institutions (CCIs)

12.26 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) organized a Consultation of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) dealing with Children in Conflict with Law (CCL) on 8th February 2016 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. The Consultation was organized to discuss the present status of CCIs, challenges faced and initiatives taken for rehabilitation of such children. The Consultation was widely attended by Principal Secretaries/senior officials of 12 States, Superintendents of CCIs dealing with CCLs, Chairpersons of States Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR), Members of the Committee and representatives of NGOs.

Two Day's 9th Foundation Day Celebrations on 4th & 5th March, 2016

12.27 The Commission organized a programme for slum children in collaboration with Save the Children and other NGOs at Ramjas Sports Complex, Patel Nagar, New Delhi on 4th March 2016. In this programme several activities like art and craft work, puppet making and performances by children were organised.

12.28 On 5th March, 2016 the Commission organized its 9th Foundation Day at Adharshila

Observation Home for Boys, Sewa Kutir, Near Kingsway Camp, New Delhi. The theme for Foundation Day was "Naya Savera" "A Day Dedicated to Children in Conflict with Law. In this programme Shri Gautam Gambhir, Indian Cricket Player participated as Guest of Honour and motivated the 180 children of the



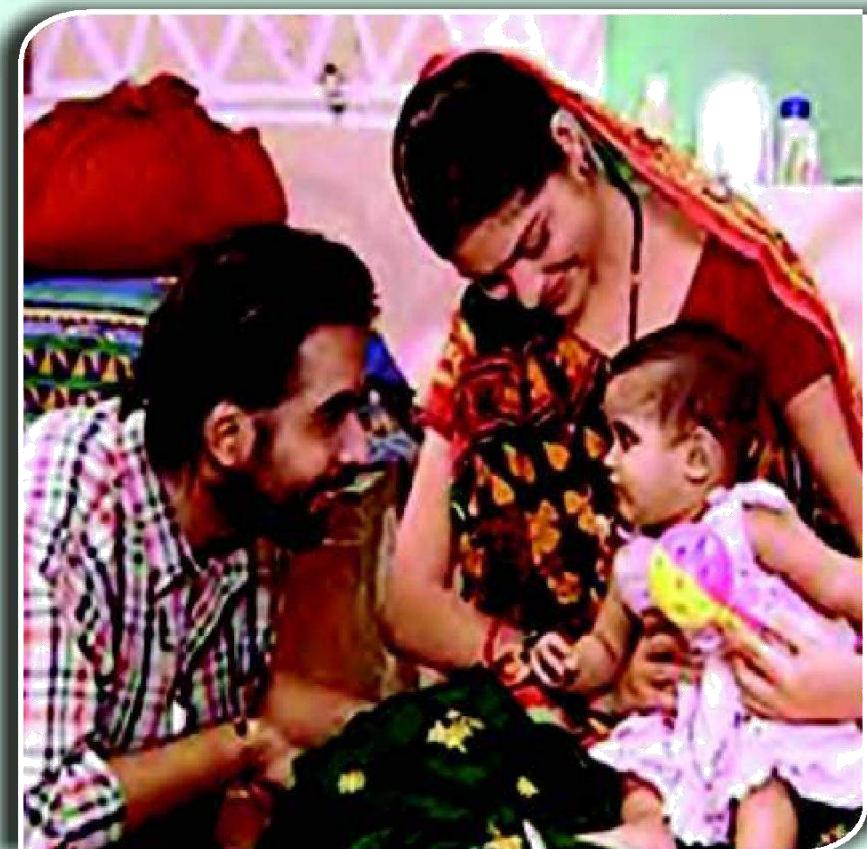
Pre-Foundation Day of NCPCR (4th March, 2016)

Observation Home. It was followed by an interactive session with Shri Gautam Gambhir. A cultural programme by the children of the Home and the Song and Drama Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was also organized.



9th Foundation Day of NCPCR (5th March, 2016)

13



Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)



Towards a New Dawn

Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)

13.1 Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), which was an Autonomous Body of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India, has now become a Statutory Body as per the provisions under Section 68 of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (Act No. 2 of 2016), which has been notified on 31/12/2015 and has come into force w.e.f. 15/01/2016. It functions as a nodal body at National level on adoption related matters of Indian children. CARA has been mandated to :

- (a) Promote in-country adoptions and to facilitate inter-State adoptions in coordination with State Agencies;
- (b) Regulate inter-country adoptions;
- (c) Frame regulations on adoption and related matters from time to time, as may be necessary;
- (d) carry out the functions of the Central Authority under the Hague Convention on Protection of Children & Cooperation in respect of inter-country adoption; and
- (e) Any other function as may be prescribed.

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. These children would thus benefit from adoption. CARA is also required to act as a clearing house for information about children available 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 410 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) recognised by State Governments / UTs concerned, for placing children in adoption. CARA has authorised 79 foreign adoption agencies in 26 countries (on the basis of the recommendation of the Central Authority and Indian Diplomatic Mission concerned, for facilitating inter-country adoption of Indian children. In addition, Central Authorities / Government Departments concerned are also involved in performing the aforesaid tasks in those countries where there are no Authorised Foreign Adoption Agencies (AFAAs).

Organizational Structure

13.5 CARA had been governed by a Management Committee comprising of official members from Central Government Ministries concerned and State Government as well as non-official members representing civil societies. However, as per the provision under Section 69 of Juvenile Justice Act (Care & Protection of

Children) 2015, the functioning of CARA is now to be guided by a Steering Committee. The Authority shall have a Steering Committee with following members:

- (a) Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, who shall be the Chairperson—ex officio;
- (b) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, dealing with Authority—ex officio;
- (c) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, dealing with Finance—ex officio;
- (d) one State Adoption Resource Agency and two Specialised Adoption Agencies;
- (e) one adoptive parent and one adoptee;
- (f) one advocate or a professor having at least ten years of experience in family law;
- (g) Member-Secretary, who shall also be Chief Executive Officer of the Organization.

The Member Secretary functions as the Chief Executive Officer of the organisation. CARA has sanctioned strength of 27 Officers and Staffs altogether.

Functions

13.6 The major functions of CARA are as follows -

- 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 monitor the work of specialised adoption agencies for processing adoption cases.
- To maintain a comprehensive database of adoptions.

Associated Authorities and Agencies

13.7 The Authorities and Agencies associated with CARA in the adoption process are as follows –

- Concerned Department of the State Governments and UT Administrations dealing with adoption (Department of Women & Child Development, Social Welfare or Social Justice, as the case may be);
- State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARAs) as the executive arm of the State Governments concerned for promoting, facilitating and regulating adoption process at the State level;
- Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), which declare orphan, abandoned and surrendered children as *legally free for adoption* under the relevant provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act;
- Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs);
- 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) and follow up the progress of Indian Children placed in inter country adoption.

Adoption Database:

| Year | In-country | Inter-country | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2012-2013 | 4694 | 308 | 5002 |
| 2013-2014 | 3924 | 430 | 4354 |
| 2014-2015 | 3988 | 374 | 4362 |
| 2015-2016 (April - December, 15) | 2167* | 455 | 2622* |

(*Data likely to increase)

Activities undertaken by CARA during 2015-2016 (upto December, 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 organised 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 (2015), 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.

National Familiarization Programme for State / Union Territories on New Adoption Guidelines

13.9 National Familiarization Programme for State / Union Territories on New Adoption Guidelines, 2015 was organised by CARA at Vigyan Bhawan Annex, New Delhi. The programme was attended by representatives from 36 states and also had representatives from



Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Overseas Affairs and Registrar General of India & Others.

13.10 The programme was inaugurated by our Hon'ble Minister, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Ministry of Women & Child Development. The programme was organised to appraise the group about new Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2015, revamped CARINGS and to discuss methods to check rampant illegal adoptions and bring more children in the pool for adoption.

13.11 Promotional / Capacity Building Programmes Organised on Adoption: CARA organized a number of consultations/orientation programmes for various stake holders for different States in the country.

Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2015:

13.12 Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children was revised in 2015 and it has brought about –

- greater transparency and clarity
- simplify adoption procedure for in/inter country and inter-state adoptions
- minimize delays in adoption process with fixed timelines
- expand adoption base by setting up linkages between SAA and CCI to reach all adoptable children
- enable PAPs to take informed decisions
- introduce e-governance in adoption system
- revision of age criteria
- streamline inter-country adoption and exclude ARC Clearance

New Initiatives

13.13 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.
- ☞ Special Needs Module is available in Child Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System (CARINGS) – This module was introduced to facilitate placement of speed needs children.. From April, 2015 till December, 2015, CARA has placed 455 children in inter-country adoption out of which 205 children have got special needs.
- ☞ DCPU Module is available in Child Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System (CARINGS) – a monitoring tool for district level child protection officers. So far 441 DCPUs are already registered in CARINGS.
- ☞ CARINGS has helped us in streamlining the adoption programme in the country bringing about transparency in the adoption programme. It has been very effective in monitoring the adoption programme in the country. The impact of CARINGS has been widely acknowledged and being appreciated as instrument of innovation on adoption system.
- ☞ 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 in various states.

Inspections / visits of Adoption Agencies

13.14 CARA officials have inspected / visited the following adoption agencies during the year 2015-2016 (upto December, 2015) :

| Sl. No. | State | Numbers of Adoption Agencies inspected/visited |
|----------------|----------------|---|
| 1. | Kerala | 01 |
| 2. | Madhya Pradesh | 03 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | 02 |
| 4. | Nagaland | 02 |
| 5. | Odisha | 04 |
| 6. | Rajasthan | 03 |
| 7. | Tamil Nadu | 05 |
| 8. | Uttarakhand | 02 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 03 |
| 10. | West Bengal | 01 |

Publicity & Awareness :

13.15 Public Notice was issued by CARA for Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) with reference to online adoption process and New Adoption Guidelines, 2015.

- Advertisement was also issued in all leading newspapers including regional newspapers on illegal adoption to curb the menace of illegal adoption.
- One of quarterly CARA Newsletter (*Adoption Connect*) released containing all the activities undertaken during the said period.
- An Article explaining the adoption process was published in Airport Authority Magazine – “Airports India”.
- Production of four video spots and audio spots for promoting adoption procedure

for Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) and the same has been used widely in multi-media campaign.

- Active use of social media like – Facebook to create awareness regarding online adoption process. These pages are regularly updated.
- Bilingual (Hindi & English) tutorials have been prepared for explaining the online process of registration on CARINGS for Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs).
- CARA is maintaining the You-Tube page for public wherein tutorials & video spots are available for promoting new adoption process and making it understandable for PAPs.

Video Conferencing on Adoption with States/UTs:

13.16 CARA has organized video conferencing with senior State Government officials under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development for streamlining the adoption programme in the States :

| S. No. | Name of the State / UT | Date of Video Conferencing |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Madhya Pradesh | 5 th Nov 2015 |
| 2. | Odisha | |
| 3. | Delhi | |
| 4. | Kerala | |
| 5. | Tripura | |
| 6. | Punjab | |
| 7. | Assam | |
| 8. | Pondicherry | 6 th Nov 2015 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | |
| 10. | Haryana | |
| 11. | Chhattisgarh | |
| 12. | West Bengal | |
| 13. | Karnataka | |
| 14. | Gujarat | |
| 15. | Andhra Pradesh | 4 th Dec 2015 |
| 16. | Telangana | |
| 17. | Bihar | |
| 18. | Mizoram | |
| 19. | Uttrakhand | |



| S. No. | Name of the State / UT | Date of Video Conferencing |
|--------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 20. | Sikkim | |
| 21. | Manipur | |
| 22. | Meghalaya | |
| 23. | Nagaland | |
| 24. | Andaman & Nicobar | |
| 25. | Goa | |
| 26. | Chandigarh | |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | |
| 28. | Rajasthan | |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | |
| 30. | Himachal Pradesh | |

Achievements

13.17 While achievement cannot be quantified, some of the major accomplishments during the

year 2015-2016 can be classified as under:

- Child Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System (CARINGS) has been upgraded;
- Notification of 'Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children – 2015' in July' 2015;
- More than 400 adoption agencies are now registered online through CARINGS;
- Now large pool of suitable prospective adoptive parents are available for adoption;
- Fast-tracking of rehabilitation of special needs children through Special Needs Module.
- Mandatory online adoption process

Budget and Expenditure:

(Rs. in crore)

| Financial Year | Budget Estimate | | Revised Estimate | | Actual Expenditure (as on 31.12.2015) | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | Plan | Non-Plan | Plan | Non-Plan | Plan | Non-Plan |
| 2015-2016 | 10.00 | 1.85 | 7.00 | 2.23 | 3.23 | 1.66 |

