



# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2009-10



Towards a New Dawn

**Ministry of Women and Child Development  
Government of India**







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**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 w.e.f. 30th January 2006. It is the nodal Ministry for all matters pertaining to development of women and children who constitute 71.14% of the country's population, as per the 2001 Census.

## Vision

1.2 The vision of the Ministry of Women and Child Development is to have empowered women living with dignity and contributing as equal partners towards the development of the country in an environment free from violence

and well nurtured children with full opportunities for their growth and development in an environment free from exploitation.

## Mission

1.3 In pursuance of the vision, the Mission of the Ministry of Women and Child Development is to:

- (i) promote social and economic empowerment of **women** through cross-cutting policies and programmes, mainstream gender concerns, create awareness about their rights and facilitate institutional and legislative support for enabling them to develop to their full potential.



Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil presenting Stree Shakti Puraskars for 2008-09 on International Women's Day on 08th March, 2010. Also present are, Smt. Krishna Tirath, Hon'ble MOS(I/C), MWCD, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Smt. Girija Vyas, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW and Shri D.K. Sikri, Secretary, MWCD



Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, Chief Justice of India (middle), Dr. M. Veerappa Moily, Hon'ble Minister of Law and Justice (right), Smt. Krishna Tirath, Hon'ble MOS (I/C), MWCD (left) in a National Consultation on Access to Justice, Relief and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims held on 7th March, 2010 at Vigyan Bhawan, Delhi

- (ii) ensure holistic development and protection of **children** through cross-cutting policies and programmes, spread awareness about their rights, facilitate access to learning and supplementary nutrition for targeted groups and institutional and legislative support for enabling them to grow and develop to their full potential.

### Constitutional and Legal Provisions

1.4 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 interest 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

1.5 Within this framework, the list of subjects allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development is at **Annexure III**.

1.6 The Ministry of Women and Child Development prepares its policies and programmes in accordance with the priorities outlined in the Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) for inclusive growth and development of women and children.

#### Box - 1

##### Specific Targets for Women and Children in the Eleventh Plan Document (2007-2012)

Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 from 927 in 2001 to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17.

Ensure that at least 33% of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children.

Reduce IMR from 57 to 28 and MMR from 3.01 to 1 per 1000 live births.

Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to half its present level.

Reduce anaemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of 2011-12.

Reduce dropout rate for primary and secondary schooling by 10% for both girls as well as boys.

(Source: Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012 (Volume II) Document)

The Ministry has successfully 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, other Government and Non-Government Organisations for achieving its mandate.

### **Organisational Structure of the Ministry**

1.7 The Ministry of Women and Child Development is headed by Minister of State (Independent Charge). Smt. Krishna Tirath, took charge as the Minister of State (Independent Charge) with effect from 30th May 2009. Shri. D.K. Sikri took charge as the Secretary of the Ministry with effect from 3rd November, 2009 succeeding Shri Anil Kumar. The Secretary is assisted by the Additional Secretary, Financial Advisor, three Joint Secretaries, Economic Adviser and the Statistical Adviser.

### **1.8 The Ministry has the following five Bureaus :**

**Women Welfare Bureau** dealing mainly with National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, legislations like Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and schemes like

Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Scheme of Assistance for Construction / Expansion of Hostels for Working Women, Swadhar, Short Stay Homes, Priyadarshini IFAD assisted project. This Bureau also looks after the personnel and general administration and the Media activities in the Ministry as well as administration of **National Commission for Women (NCW)** and **Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)**.

**Gender Budgeting and Girl Child Bureau** dealing mainly with Gender Budgeting in Government, issues related to prevention of trafficking in women and children, female foeticide and schemes such as Ujjawala and Dhanalaxmi. The Bureau also deals with the Child Marriage Act and Prevention of Immoral Trafficking Act and is in-charge of the administration of **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)**.

**Child Development Bureau** dealing mainly with the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, its policy matters, budget, training requirements, monitoring & evaluation activities, programme on Early Childhood Care and Education, World Bank assisted ICDS IV project, Kishori Shakti





Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister, accompanied by Smt. Meira Kumar, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Krishna Tirath, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C), MWCD, inaugurating "Women's Leadership Summit" on 06 March, 2010 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

Yojana (KSY) and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) Schemes. The Bureau is also handling the administration of the **Food and Nutrition Board (FNB)** and **National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)**.

**Child Welfare Bureau** dealing with the National Policy for Children, the National Plan of Action, Juvenile Justice Act and programmes such as Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme, Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection, National Child Awards, Child Helpline. Three erstwhile schemes, namely Integrated Programme for Street Children, Scheme for Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) for children for promoting In country adoption and Programme for Juvenile Justice have been merged with ICPS from 2009-10. The Bureau is also in charge of the administration of **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)** and **Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)**.

**Plan, Research, Monitoring & Evaluation and Statistics Bureau** dealing with Planning, Grant in aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring

Scheme and Statistics related to women and children. Preparation of the Annual Plan, Annual Report, Statistical Publications on women and children and monitoring indicators regarding development of women and children are also handled by this Bureau.

The organizational chart of the Ministry is at **Annexure-IV**.

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

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

## A. Major Achievements during 2009-10

### Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

During the year 2009 -2010, an amount of Rs. 8200 crore is expected to be spent on ICDS against the expenditure of Rs. 6376 crore during 2008-09. As a result, there has been a sizeable increase in operationalisation of Projects from 6120 to 6705 and Anganwadi Centre/ Mini-Anganwadi Centre from 10.4 lakh to 11.5 lakh, representing a significant step forward towards universalization of ICDS.

State Governments/ UTs have committed to implement the revised nutritional feeding norms issued on 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2009, including serving of morning snack and hot cooked meal to children between 3 to 6 years of age. In addition, severely malnourished children are to be provided with additional food supplement as Take Home Ration [THR]. 25 States/UTs have reportedly switched over to providing hot cooked meal and 21 States have started serving morning snack. The other States are in the process of switching over to the revised feeding norms.

For effective convergence envisaged under ICDS, a joint letter with Department of Water and Sanitation has been issued to the States/UTs for providing child friendly toilets in Anganwadi Centres under the Total Sanitation Campaign. The States have also been advised to develop joint IEC material and activities on health and hygiene issues. A joint Mother and Child Protection Card has also been finalized in consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for use in both ICDS and NRHM for convergence of mother and child related indicators/services. For effective roll out of WHO growth standards, training of field functionaries is in progress. 1000 Master Trainers have been trained during the year.

### Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

A new centrally sponsored scheme aiming at creating safe and secure environment for children in need of care and protection, children in conflict with law and other vulnerable children, was launched during the year. The Scheme would provide assistance to the State/UTs in an integrated manner by bringing in several existing schemes of the Ministry under one umbrella, with revised norms and expanded scope. By doing so, it will facilitate implementation of the provisions of the Juvenile Justice



Act. The scheme has a number of new interventions and provides for dedicated service delivery structures and monitoring mechanisms at various levels so that proper implementation is ensured. So far, 14 states namely, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, Goa, Tripura and Gujarat have agreed to implement the scheme by signing Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry. Consequent to that, funds have been released to 4 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Madhya Pradesh.

The ICPS also provides for expansion of the Childline Service through the Childline India Foundation. 34 new units have been sanctioned during the year, covering 2 new cities & 5 new districts bringing the total coverage to 85 cities/districts.

### **National Mission for Empowerment of Women**

To achieve inter-sectoral convergence of all pro-women/women centric programmes across Ministries, the Government has approved setting up of the National Mission for Socio Economic Empowerment of Women on March 6, 2010. The Mission was formally launched by the Hon'ble President of India on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2010 on the occasion of International Women's Day. The National Mission will strive to achieve social, economic and legal empowerment of women by identifying gaps in developmental goals and setting up of an appropriate institutional framework to overcome bottlenecks in the process of ensuring coordinated and effective service delivery to women at the grassroots level. The Mission will focus on :

- (i) economic empowerment of women
- (ii) progressive elimination of violence against women.
- (iii) social empowerment of women with particular emphasis on health and education.
- (iv) gender mainstreaming of programmes, policies, institutional arrangements and processes of participating Ministries, institutions and organizations.
- (v) awareness generation as well as advocacy activities to fuel the demand for benefits under various schemes and programmes at the grassroots level.

### **New Initiatives**

In order to meet the challenges of inter-generational cycle of malnutrition, following two new Schemes have been formulated by the Ministry.

- [a] Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA would target girls in the age group pf 11-18 years, with an objective to improve their nutritional and health status and empower them by providing life skill education, health and nutrition education etc., The Scheme would be implemented using the existing Anganwadi Centres in the States/UTs under ICDS. The Scheme is of an advanced stage of consideration and approval.
- [b] Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana [IGMSY] under which conditional cash transfer is required to be made to pregnant and lactating mothers in order to improve their health and nutritional status. The Scheme has been considered for implementation on a pilot basis in 96 districts in the country. The design and contour of the scheme including pilot districts have been decided. The scheme is presently under consideration by Expenditure Finance Committee.

### **Gender Specific Activities**

Due to persistent efforts of MWCD, allocation for women by different Ministries / Departments

as reflected in the Gender Budgeting Statement of the Government of India, increased from 3.68% of the total BE in 2008-09 to 5.57% of the total BE in 2009-10.

The Ministry has brought out for the first time the Report on “Gendering Human Development Indices: Recasting Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Development Measure (GEM) for India” giving State-wise GDI and GEM values for 1996 and 2006 on the lines of Human Development Index (HDI). Both GDI and GEM figures show improvement in the indices during this period.

## B. Major Events

- Smt. Krishna Tirath, MOS(IC), Women and Child Development attended the 4<sup>th</sup> SAARC Ministerial Conference on Children held in Colombo on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2009.
- An exhibition on Nutrition was organized on the theme “Nutrition: The Foundation for Healthy Life” on 5th -6th September, 2009 at Rajiv Gandhi Sports Stadium, Bawana.
- Regional Conference on UN 'Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)' was held in New Delhi on 22<sup>nd</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2009.
- On 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2009 which is celebrated as the International Day of Non –Violence, a National Campaign on Prevention of Violence Against Women was launched.
- A Conference of State Ministers/State Secretaries In-charge of Women and Child Development was organized on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 in New Delhi to discuss, issues related to ICPS and ICDS.
- 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2009 was celebrated as a 'Day Against Violence and Terrorism through the network of Anaganwadi Centers all over the country.
- Ms Melanne Verveer, US Ambassador-at-large for Global Women's Issues had interaction with Secretary and Minister of State for Women and Child Development on 9.11.2009. The meeting identified the areas of common interest for bilateral cooperation. Subsequently the Indo-US Women's Empowerment Forum was formed which will provide an opportunity to both Governments to share ideas and best practices in promoting women's leadership role is key aspect of socio-economic development.
- National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievements for the year 2009 were presented to Awardees on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2009, the Children's Day.
- ICDS week was celebrated during 14<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 throughout the country. Besides propagating the services of ICDS, Anganwadi Workers and Helpers acted as Ahimsa Messengers. Exhibition was held at Tikri Khud Narela on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 to spread the Nutrition Message.
- The National Girl Child Day was celebrated on January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2010 wherein a panel discussion on 'Valuing the Girl Child: Meeting the Challenges of Sex Selective Abortion and Child Marriage' was held. The function was presided over by Hon'ble MOS(IC) Smt. Krishna Tirath. Report entitled “Gender HDI: Recasting the GDI and GEM for India” was released on the occasion of the Girl Child Day.
- The Ministry of Women and Child Development organized a series of events during 6<sup>th</sup> March to 8<sup>th</sup> March 2010 to commemorate the occasion of International Women's Day on 8<sup>th</sup> March.

- (a). On 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2010, Women's Leadership Summit was organized to showcase achievements of women who have excelled in different fields. This event, the first of its kind, was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh in the presence of Smt. Meira Kumar, the Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The theme of the event was 'Inclusive Growth and Empowering Women of Rural India'. Two panel discussions were held. Women achievers from diverse fields such as corporate sector, financial services, science, media, panchayati raj, sports, culture, education and law participated and shared their experiences.
- (b). On 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2010, a National Consultation on Access to Justice, Relief and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims was organized. The Consultation was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Justice, Shri K.G. Balakrishnan. Hon'ble Minister for Law and Justice Dr. M. Veerappa Moily and Hon'ble Minister of State (IC) for Women and Child Development Smt. Krishna Tirath were also present. Chief Justices of States and Judges of different High Courts together with eminent legal practitioners as well as civil society organizations participated in the deliberations.

Two panel discussions were organized to discuss draft amendments to the Rape Laws and the Scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims of Rape.

- (c) On the occasion of International Women's Day celebrated on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2010, the Hon'ble President of India presented the Stree Shakti Puraskars to the awardees for 2008 and 2009. The award, a measure of recognition of achievements of individual women in the field of social development, carries cash prize of Rs.3.00 lakhs and a citation. On this occasion, the Hon'ble President of India also launched the National Mission for Socio Economic Empowerment of Women.



Smt. Krishna Tirath, Hon'ble MOS (I/C) and Dr. Karan Singh, Hon'ble Member of Parliament during presentation of National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievement, 2009 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

2



## Women Development



Towards a New Dawn



# Women Development

2.1 It has been widely accepted that the goals of human development are closely intertwined with development and empowerment of women, who, as an independent group constitute about 496 million (2001 Census), representing 48.2 percent of the total population of India. They constitute a valuable human resource of the country and their socio-economic development is imperative for sustainable growth of the economy. Our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have all aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. The principles of gender equality are enshrined in the Indian Constitution, in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles.

2.2 Drawing strength from the constitutional provisions, the Government of India has been continuously striving towards all round well-being, development and empowerment of women. The upgradation of the Department of Women and Child Development to a Ministry under the independent charge of Minister of State for Women and Child Development with effect from 30.01.2006, is an important step in that direction. The Ministry has been striving for empowerment of women by reviewing laws to remove gender bias, bringing new legal measures aimed at gender justice and implementing schemes/programmes to achieve social and economic empowerment of women.

## Box No.1

### Towards Empowerment of Women

Setting up of the National Commission for Women by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlement of women.

The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments (1993) to provide for reservation of seats for women in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities.

India's ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993 to secure equal rights to women.

### Planning Process and Women Empowerment

2.3 The planning process has evolved over the years from purely 'welfare' oriented approach to the development approach and, currently, to the 'empowerment' approach. The Eleventh Plan, 2007-12 seeks to reduce disparities across regions and communities by

ensuring access to basic physical infrastructure as well as health and education services to all and recognises gender as a crosscutting theme across all the sectors. The Approach Paper to the Eleventh Plan specifically states that to promote 'gender equity', adequate provisions need to be made in policies and schemes across Ministries and Departments. It also entails strict adherence to gender budgeting across the board.

## **Box No.2**

### **Five fold Agenda in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for Gender Equity**

Ensuring economic empowerment  
Engineering social empowerment  
Enabling political empowerment  
Effective implementation of women related legislation  
Creating Constitutional mechanisms for gender mainstreaming & strengthening delivery mechanism.

Source: Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007 -12, Vol.II.

2.4 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken several initiatives for bringing about gender equality, empowerment, development and protection of women.

#### **I. Laws on Women**

2.5 The Ministry of Women and Child Development is concerned with the legislative aspects of the following Acts:

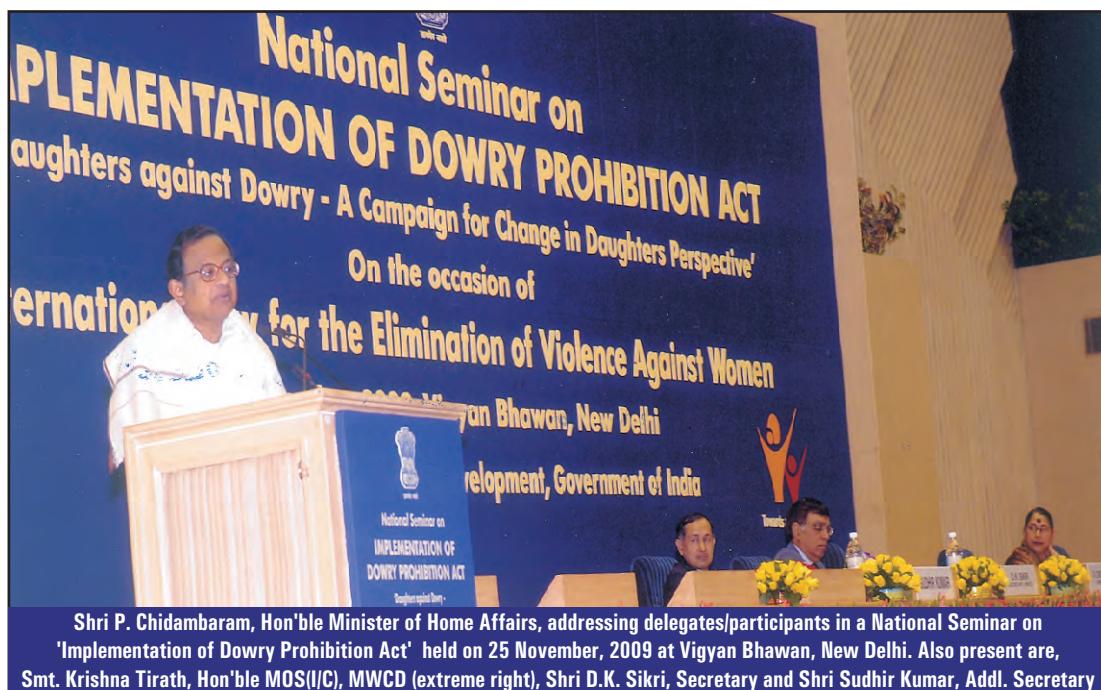
#### **The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.**

2.6 A proposal to amend the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 in order to widen its scope and to make its

implementation more effective was considered by the Cabinet which directed wider consultations to be held for the amendment of the Act. The National Commission for Women, after holding wide ranging consultations at Regional and National levels, has recommended enactment of a comprehensive legislation to replace the existing Act. The recommendations are under examination in the Ministry.

#### **The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.**

2.7 The National Commission for Women (NCW) has suggested a number of amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to make its implementation more effective. These





**Violence against Women campaign on the eve of International Day for Non-Violence (2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2009) - A Women's Rally**

recommendations have been considered in the Ministry and thereafter discussed by an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted for this purpose. The proposed amendments to the Act are currently with the Ministry of Law & Justice for their views.

#### **The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005**

2.8 The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is a comprehensive legislation to protect women from all forms of domestic violence. The Act also covers women who have been/are in a relationship with the abuser and are subjected to violence of any kind - physical, sexual, mental, verbal or emotional. The Act has come into force with effect from 26-10-2006.

2.9 The Ministry has notified the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Rules, 2006 laying down the rules for implementation of the Act. Both the Act and the Rules have been circulated to the States / UTs to appoint Protection Officers, register service providers, notify medical and shelter facilities and give wide publicity to the Act for creating awareness of its provisions among the public. The State Governments and UT administrations have also been advised to send quarterly reports on the implementation of the Act.

#### **Bill for Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace**

2.10 A Bill seeking to confer upon women the right to protection against sexual harassment at workplace has been drafted in consultation with the National Commission for Women and prominent women civil society organisations working in the area. The proposed new legislation seeks to cover women working in organised, unorganised and informal sectors and would have all essential provisions about the employers' obligations to prevent and redress sexual harassment at the workplace. The Bill has been discussed by an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) and their recommendations are under finalisation.

#### **Prevention of Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation**

2.11 Trafficking in human beings is an organized crime violating all basic human rights. India has emerged as a source, transit and destination country. It is estimated that there are 3 million sex workers in India, of which 40 percent constitute children. Most often these victims are trafficked through means like duping, luring, fake marriages, abducting, kidnapping and manipulating social and economic vulnerabilities. The issue of trafficking in the country is a matter of serious concern. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has adopted a multi pronged

approach to prevent and combat trafficking which includes legislative measures for prevention of trafficking for commercial and sexual exploitation, programmes/ schemes for

prevention, rescue and rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking, training capacity building and awareness generation.

### **Box No.3**

#### **India's Commitment towards Prevention of Trafficking**

Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits trafficking in human beings and begar.

“Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956” lays down provisions for stringent punishment to the perpetrators of the crime.

Indian Penal Code also provides provisions for preventing crimes related to trafficking.

India is also signatory to various International and Regional Conventions such as UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children.

India has ratified

- (a) the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children in Prostitution;
- (b) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and
- (c) Convention on the Rights of the Child.

#### **The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956**

2.12 The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 [ITPA] is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Certain amendments are being proposed to Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 to widen its scope, to make the implementation more effective by providing stringent punishment to the traffickers and other perpetrators of the crime and by preventing re-victimization of the victims.

#### **Central Advisory Committee**

2.13 To advise the Government on various aspects of trafficking, the Ministry constituted a Central Advisory Committee (CAC) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development. Representatives of Central Ministries, concerned State Governments, National Commission for Women, National Human

Rights Commission, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, autonomous institutions such as Central Social Welfare Board, National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development, NGOs and International Organizations such as UNIFEM, UNICEF and UNODC participate in the meetings. The last meeting of the CAC was held on 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2009.

#### **Public Private Partnerships**

2.14 The need for involving corporate sector and civil society organizations to tackle trafficking has led to the formation of a “Think-Tank on Public Private Partnership to Prevent and Combat Trafficking of Women and Children”, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development. The objectives of this have been to develop strategies to prevent exploitation and trafficking of human beings especially women and children and to explore the possibility of training and skill building of women in vulnerable areas.

2.15 The “Think Tank” comprises representatives of Ministries such as Home Affairs, Labour and Employment and Commerce; business houses such as Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

As a follow-up to the meetings held by the Think Tank, two projects were initiated:

**i. Vocational Training and Skill Up Gradation for Adolescent Boys and Girls of Vulnerable Groups by Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)**

AEPC in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, United Nations Office of Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) and two NGOs-Joint Women's Programme and STOP, provided vocational training and skill upgradation to 30 young men and women, in the age group of 22 to 25, belonging to the vulnerable zone of trafficking.

**ii. Vocational Training and Skill Up Gradation for Women Self-Help Groups from Vulnerable Communities in Mewat Region, Haryana by Impulse and Gap. Inc.**

Impulse International Pvt. Ltd. and Gap Inc in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM) [an NGO working with women's Self Help Groups in the region] have been providing vocational training and skill upgradation leading to sustainable employment for women from vulnerable communities in the region.

### Cross Border Trafficking

2.16 The third meeting of the SAARC Regional Task Force was held in May, 2009 in Shimla and finalised the Standard Operating Procedures for implementing the provisions of

the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children in Prostitution were finalised. It was also agreed that India will develop a concept note for a common toll free helpline for children across the SAARC region.

## II. Schemes for Women

2.17 At present, there are two Schemes for Adolescent Girls viz. **Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)**

**Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY):** It is being implemented using the infrastructure of ICDS. The scheme targets adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years and addresses their needs of self development, nutrition and health status, literacy and numerical skills, vocational skills etc. KSY is being implemented in 6118 ICDS projects.

Grant- in-aid @ of Rs.1.10 lakh only per block per annum is released to the States / UTs for the implementation of the scheme. A sum of Rs. 24.51 crore has so far been released to States /UTs under KSY in 2009-10.

**Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG):**

The Government approved continuation of Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) in the year 2009-10, on a pilot project basis. The project is being implemented in 51 identified districts comprising of 2 backward districts each, from the in major States (identified on the basis of ranking developed by the Rural Development Division of the Planning Commission) and the most populous district (excluding the capital district) of each of the smaller States/ UTs.

2.18 Undernourished Adolescent Girls in the age group 11-19 years with body weight less than 30 kg in the age group of 11 below 15 years and 35 kg in the age group of 15 19 years are covered under the scheme. Free food grains @ 6 kg. per beneficiary per month, are provided to the undernourished adolescent girls. The programme is being implemented through the administrative set up of ICDS scheme at the state, district, block and Anganwadi Center level.

## **Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women (STEP)**

2.19 STEP Scheme, launched in 1986-87, seeks to provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor and assetless women in ten traditional sectors i.e. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi & Village Industries, Sericulture, Social Forestry and Wasteland Development for enhancing their productivity and income generation. The scope and coverage of the scheme has been enlarged with the introduction of locally appropriate sectors. This has helped to enhance and broaden the employment opportunities, including self-employment and entrepreneurial skills. Besides access to credit, under support services, the implementing agencies provide a comprehensive package of services such as health care, elementary education, crèche facility, market linkages etc. are provided under the scheme.

2.20 The achievement of scheme is as under:-

Year	Women Beneficiaries	
	Target	Achievement
9 <sup>th</sup> Plan		255635
10 <sup>th</sup> Plan		231133
2007-08	40000	39055
2008-09	70000	31865
2009-10	30000	13986*

\*figures up to 18.1.2010

2.21 During 2009-10 there are 118 projects in operation including 11 new projects sanctioned during the year. The total number of beneficiaries that the schemes could reach out to during 2009-10 was 13986 women. The State-wise release of funds during 2009-10 and organization-wise details of funds released in 2009-10 are at **Annexure -V and VI** respectively.

## **Hostels for Working Women with day care center for children**

2.22 The Scheme of assistance for construction or expansion of hostel buildings for working women with day care center for children has been under implementation since 1972-73. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to non governmental organizations engaged in the field of women's welfare or women's education. Financial assistance is also provided to women's development corporations, local bodies, universities etc. for construction of hostel buildings for working women. The scheme envisages provision of safe and affordable hostel accommodation to working women (single working women, women working at places away from their home-towns, working but husband is out of town, widows, divorcees, separated women etc.), women being trained for employment and girl students studying in post school professional courses. Trainees are permitted to stay for a period of one year and girl students for a period of five years. First preference is however, to be given to working women and that women being trained for employment with the stipulation that girl students together should not exceed 30% of the capacity of the hostel.

2.23 Under the scheme, so far 887 hostels have been sanctioned throughout the country to benefit approximately 65,000 women. In 2008-09, 11 new hostels were sanctioned to benefit approximately 1000 working women. No new Hostels have been sanctioned in the year 2009-2010 as the scheme is under revision.

2.24 State-wise funds released under the scheme during 2009-2010 are at **Annexure- VII** and funds released to different organizations during 2009-2010 are at **Annexure-VIII**. State-wise distribution of Working Women's Hostel having 'Day Care Centres' (DCC) for children during the current year are listed at **Annexure-IX**.

## **Swadhar : A scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances**

2.25 Swadhar scheme was launched by the

Ministry in 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 counseling to such women;

To rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill up gradation and personality development through behavioral training etc.

To arrange specific clinical, legal and other support for women / girls in need interventions by linking and networking with other organization in both government and Non-Government Sectors on case basis;

To provide Help-line (24 hour telephone facility) or other facilities to such women in distress; and

To provide such other services as will be required for support and rehabilitation of such women in distress.

2.26 The target group / beneficiaries under Swadhar include :

Widows deserted by their families and relatives and left uncared at religious places where they are victims of exploitation;

Women prisoners released from jail and without family support;

Women survivors of natural disaster, who have been rendered homeless and are without any social and economic support;

Trafficked women / girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places or women / girls victims of sexual crimes, who are disowned by family or who do not want to go back to respective family for various reasons;

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 requiring specialised care) who are without any support of family or relatives;

Women with HIV / AIDS deserted by their family or women who have lost their husband due to HIV/AIDS and are without any social and economic support;

2.27 The implementing agencies have been Social Welfare / Women and Child Welfare Department of State Governments / Women's Development Corporations / Urban Local Bodies and reputed Public / Private Trust or Voluntary Organisations, who are willing to take the responsibility of rehabilitating such women. The organizations must, however, have adequate experience / expertise for taking up the work of rehabilitation.

2.28 The budget allocated for Swadhar Scheme for 2009-10 is Rs. 15.00 crores. During the year, 33 new Swadhar Shelter Homes and 10 new Women Helplines have been sanctioned up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009. Funds have also been released for 159 ongoing cases.

2.29 At present, about 318 Swadhar Shelter Homes and 238 Women Helplines are functional across the country. Statewise funds released to different organizations up to 31.12.2009 are at **Annexure-X**.

#### **Scheme for Combating Trafficking (Ujjawala)**

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

Some of the provisions under the Scheme are:-

Formation of community vigilance groups, adolescents groups, awareness creation and preparation of IEC material, organising workshops.

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 the country of origin.

2.31 An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores was approved for the Scheme in 2009-10. So far, 17 projects have been sanctioned during the current year taking the total number of sanctioned projects to 96. Details of State-wise funds sanctioned/released to different organisations during 2009-10 are at **Annexure -XI**.

### **III. New Initiatives**

#### **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) Scheme**

2.32 The Ministry has formulated a centrally sponsored scheme - "**Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)**"- a Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) scheme. It will be a pilot intervention in selected districts using the platform of existing ICDS programme. IGMSY would envisage cash transfers directly to P&L women in response to the individual, fulfilling the specific conditions. The scheme seeks to address the issues regarding the woman's compulsions to work right up to the last stage of pregnancy and resumption of work soon after child birth. Therefore, it is a mitigating measure to provide part compensation of wage loss as maternity benefit to women during pregnancy and lactation period.

2.33 The objectives of the proposed scheme IGMSY are to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant, lactating women and infants by:

- i. Promoting appropriate practices, care and service utilisation during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation;
- ii. Encouraging the women to follow (optimal) IYCF practices including early and exclusive breast feeding for the first six months;
- iii. Contributing to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.

The Scheme is awaiting approval of competent authority in the Government of India.

#### **SABLA- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls [RGSEAG]**

2.34 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - 'SABLA' is a scheme proposed by the Ministry for adolescent girls (11-18 Years) whereby Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) are merged with content enrichment. Therefore, RGSEAG will replace the two existing schemes viz. KSY and NPAG being implemented by the Ministry. The scheme is proposed to be implemented using the platform of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. Anganwadi Centre will be the focal point for the delivery of the services.

2.35 'SABLA' will be a centrally sponsored scheme, implemented through the State Governments/UTs with cent percent financial assistance from the Central Government for all inputs, except for the nutrition component for which there will be sharing on 50:50 basis with the State Governments/UT administrations.

2.36 The objectives of the Scheme are to-

- i. Enable the AGs for self-development and empowerment
- ii. Improve their nutrition and health status.
- iii. Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) and family and child care.

- iv. Upgrade their home-based skills, life skills and vocational skills
- v. Mainstream out of school AGs into formal/non formal education
- vi. Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.

2.37 An integrated package of services proposed to be provided to adolescent girls (11-18 years) includes Nutrition provision (@ Rs.5 per day per beneficiary, same as P&L mothers under ICDS), IFA supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Counseling/Guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices and home management, Life Skill Education and accessing public services, Vocational training (for girls aged 16 and above).

The Scheme is awaiting approval of competent authority in the Government of India.

#### **Women's Empowerment and Livelihood Programme in the Mid Gangetic Plains - PRIYADARSHINI**

2.38 The objective of Women's Empowerment and Livelihood Programme in the Mid Gangetic Plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar or Priyadarshini Project is to empower, in an holistic and sustainable manner, vulnerable groups of women and adolescent females in the project area through promotion of improved livelihood opportunities through formation of women's Self Help Groups. Although focus of the project is on livelihood enhancement, the beneficiaries will be empowered to address their social, political, legal, health and economic problems through rigorous capacity building.

2.39 The project will cover districts of Madhubani and Sitamarhi in Bihar and Shravasti, Bahrach, Rae Bareli and Sultanpur in Uttar Pradesh. The women and adolescent girls in the project area will be mobilized to form Self Help Groups. Other SHGs existing in the project area will have the option to join

the project. Training will be given to the SHG members on SHG related topics, income generation and allied activities, marketing of products, social issues etc. Community Based Service Centers (CBSCs) will be established in the project blocks to reach out to the SHGs and provide all support and guidance and NGOs will be engaged for providing various inputs. Specialised agencies will be engaged to implement various components of the project such as financial institutions to address the credit needs of the SHG members, agricultural / dairy / fishery agencies etc. to assist women beneficiaries in livelihood enhancement, marketing agencies for marketing of products, etc. Women will be provided all support required for setting up small and medium enterprises to enhance their income. The project will develop appropriate marketing strategy for marketing SHG products.

2.40 At the Central level, the Ministry of Women & Child Development is the nodal Ministry for the project. The Lead programme agency for the implementation is National Bank for Agricultural Development.

2.41 The Loan Agreement of this Project has been signed on 11.12.2009 between IFAD and Government of India (GOI). MOU signed between NABARD and GOI has been signed on 12.8.2009. IFAD has declared the project to be effective from 4.12.2009.

2.42 The total cost under the project would be US\$ 32.73 million out of which IFAD share would be US\$ 30 million and GOI share would be US\$ 2.73 million.

#### **Scheme for Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims**

2.43 According to data available from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), there are an estimated 20,000 cases of rape reported in the year 2007. In 1994, the Supreme Court in *Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum v. UOI & Ors* had directed the National Commission for Women (NCW) to evolve a scheme to provide relief and rehabilitation to victims of rape. Pursuant to this, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the NCW has formulated a draft

scheme for Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims. A series of consultations with NGOs, eminent lawyers and other stakeholders were organized by the NCW in the process of formulating the draft Scheme.

2.44 The proposed scheme envisages providing interim relief to victims of rape on finding of prima facie case of rape as well as expenses for rehabilitation and other support services, including medical treatment, counseling, and vocational training. The scheme envisages establishment of Criminal Injuries Compensation Boards at the Central, State and District levels for its effective implementation. While the District level Board will be responsible for grant of compensation, a District Monitoring Committee will facilitate access to rehabilitation and support services. Recognizing the need for speedy disposal of applications, the scheme proposes to lay down the time limit within which the relief would be available to the victim.

#### **National Mission for Empowerment of Women**

2.45 Recognising the need for a sustained effort to ensure women's empowerment, a National Mission for Empowerment of Women to ensure women's holistic empowerment and all-round development has been envisaged. The idea is to reach the benefits of all pro-women and women-centric interventions of the Government to intended beneficiaries in a coordinated and convergent manner. Based on the recommendations of the Committee of Governors and the Group of Ministers, the announcement for the setting up of the National Mission was made by H-E the President of India in her address to the First Joint Session of the 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha.

2.46 The National Mission for Empowerment of Women is proposed to be an umbrella Mission which would work to achieve coordination, synergy and convergence in the activities of participating Ministries / Departments in respect of schemes / programmes meant for women.

#### **IV. Stree Shakti Puraskar**

2.47 Indian women have taken on different roles after Independence and excelled in many fields. The fact that in most cases, success has been achieved in the face of adversity and difficulties and with the strength of courage, initiative and determination makes them special.

2.48 It is important that such success stories are publicly recognized so that these women become role models for the future generations of Indian women. As a measure of recognition of achievements of individual women in the field of social development, the Government of India has instituted six national awards titled 'Stree Shakti Puraskar'.

2.49 The Puraskar is given in the names of Jhansi Ki Rani Lakshmi Bai, Kannagi, Rani Gaidenlieu, Devi Ahilya Bai, Mata Jija Bai. Another sub-category of Stree Shakti Award, which is named after Rani Rudramma Devi, has been added from the year 2007. This award will be given to men or women for their outstanding administrative skill, leadership quality and courage and who have worked towards empowerment of women. Each award carries a cash prize of Rs. 3.00 lakh and a citation.

2.50 Stree Shakti Puraskar 2008 and 2009 are to be presented to the awardees on 8th March, 2010 on the occasion of International Women's Day.

#### **V. Compilation of Gender Development Index (GDI) / Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)**

2.51 Gender relations are the key to understand the inequalities between men and women. For governments and concerned citizens seeking to redress inequalities, gender disaggregated data and indices are a means of determining the issues that they must address and monitor to determine the effectiveness of their actions. Two important indices viz. GDI & GEM developed by UNDP and calculated for most of the countries tries to explore these differences at different points of times in different parts of the world.



Smt. Krishna Tirath, Hon'ble Minister of State(I/C), MWCD releasing a publication on 'Gender Human Development Indices: Recasting the Gender Development Index' accompanied by Shri D.K. Sikri (left), Secretary, MWCD and Shri Sudhir Kumar, Addl. Secretary on 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 2010 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on the occasion of National Girl Child Day

2.52 Under GOI-UNDP project “Promoting Gender Equality”; the activity of “Preparation of GDI/GEM” had been taken up by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in the year 2007. A Technical Advisory Committee consisting of representatives from important line Ministries and organizations and technical experts from Academic & Research Institutions looked into the issue and felt that the GDI and GEM developed by UNDP needed to be recast realistically to capture the gender gaps in development and empowerment in the third world.

2.53 The final choice of dimensions and indicators were based on the need to use variables that are intuitively understandable and relevant, within the constraints imposed by availability of reliable data. Thus, based on the recommendations of Technical Advisory Committee the indicators, their weights and goal posts were determined. Based on the report of the committee a publication entitled “Gendering Human Development Indices: Recasting the Gender Development Index and Gender Empowerment Measures for India” has since been released by the Ministry on

22.1.2010 on the occasion of the Girl Children.

#### **Gender Development Index (GDI)**

2.54 While Human Development Index measures average achievement, the GDI adjusts the average achievement to reflect the inequalities between men and women in the same three dimensions:

- A long and healthy life
- Knowledge
- A decent standard of living

#### **Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)**

2.55 GEM focuses on opportunities & captures gender inequality in three key areas:

- Political Participation and Decision Making Power
- Economic Participation and Decision Making Power
- Power over Economic Resources

#### **Indices Calculation for 1996, 2006**

2.56 GDI and GEM were calculated for 1996 and 2006 for India and all the States / UTs. The index value varies between 0 and 1.

### Estimated HDI, GDI and GEM for India: 2006 and 1996

Year	Gender Development Index	Gender Empowerment Measure
2006	0.590	0.497
1996	0.514	0.416

2.57 GDI scores over the decade indicate that the average achievements in the three dimensions 'A long and healthy life', 'Knowledge' & 'A decent standard of living' after accounting for the inequalities between

women and men has improved. Similarly GEM scores indicate that women's ability to participate actively in economic and political life and their command over economic resources has improved over the decade.

### **Highest and Lowest scoring States on GDI and GEM in 2006 amongst 16 bigger States in India**

	Highest Two Scorers	Lowest Two Scorers
GDI 06	Kerala (0.745) Maharashtra (0.677)	Bihar (0.479) Uttar Pradesh (0.509)
GEM 06	Andhra Pradesh (0.547) Himachal Pradesh (0.540)	Bihar (0.379) Orissa (0.393)

## **VI. International Cooperation**

### **UN Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women(CEDAW)**

2.58 Regional Conference on UN Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) for the Western Zone and the remaining States which could not attend the previous meetings of their region was held in New Delhi on 22-23 September, 2009.

### **Visit by Foreign Delegations**

2.59 During 2009-10, a nine-member Parliamentary Delegation from Timore-Leste was received by the Minister of State for Women and Child Development(Independent Charge) Smt. Krishna Tirath on 7th September, 2009. The Delegation of Timore-Leste represented the Parliamentary Committee on Poverty Reduction, Rural & Regional Development and Gender Equality and was led by Mr. Osorio Florindo, President of the Parliamentary Committee.

### **Indo-US Women's Empowerment Forum**

2.60 In the context of setting up a Women's Empowerment Forum(WEF) jointly by India and US to integrate women's issues in US-India strategic dialogue, Ms Melanne Verveer, US

Ambassador-at-large for Global Women's Issues, had interactions with Secretary and Minister of State for women and children on 9th November, 2009. The meeting identified the areas of common interest for bilateral cooperation.

### **SAARC Gender Information Base**

2.61 The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal agency for SAARC Gender Info Base in India and is actively participating in its development. SAARC Gender Info Base is a unique web site containing statistical data as well as important information related to gender issues which was launched during 6<sup>th</sup> South Asia Ministerial Conference commemorating 'Beijing Declaration' held in New Delhi on 17.01.2008 by His Excellency the SAARC Secretary General. The three themes for SAARC Gender Info Base are Feminization of Poverty, Violence against women (especially trafficking) and Health Issues (including HIV). Under the three themes, there are components and under each component prioritized indicators are identified. The indicators are quantitative and qualitative in nature and the process of collecting data / information is currently going on. SAARC Gender Info Base (SGIB) Focal Points Meeting was held in Dhaka during 10 - 11 December 2009 in which the Ministry of Women and Child Development participated.

# 3



## Child Development



Towards a New Dawn



# Child Development

3.1 Children in age group 0-18 years constitute 44 % of the population of India. They 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 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 flag-ship programmes of the Government of India and represents one of the world's largest and most unique programme for Early Childhood Care and Education. It is the foremost symbol of country's commitment to its children and nursing mothers, 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 and pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Scheme seeks:

- 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 No 1**

#### ***ICDS Scheme offers a package of 6 services***

- 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 of the six services are related to health and are provided by Ministry/Department of Health and Family Welfare through NRHM & Health system.

The concept 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 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 inbuilt in the Scheme which provides a platform in the form of Anganwadi Centres for providing all services under the Scheme.

3.3 Prior to 2005-06, providing of Supplementary Nutrition was the responsibility of the States and administrative cost was provided by the Government of India as 100% central assistance. The nutrition costs were meagre, coverage of the Programme in all villages/habitations was limited and was not universal. Since many States were not providing adequately for supplementary nutrition in view of resource constraints, it was decided in 2005-06 to support the States/UTs up to 50% of the financial norms or expenditure incurred by them on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less.

3.4 Government of India has modified the sharing pattern under ICDS between the Centre and the States. The sharing pattern for supplementary nutrition in respect of North-eastern States has been changed from 50:50 to 90:10 from the financial year 2009-10. So far as other States and UTs, the existing sharing

pattern in respect of SNP 50:50 continue. However, for all other components of ICDS, the ratio has been modified to 90:10 against 100% Central assistance earlier.

3.5 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 given in the **Box-2** below.

#### **Revised Supplementary Nutrition Norms:**

3.6 **Children below six months are required to be exclusively breastfed by mothers.** Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI).

On an average, the effort is to provide daily nutritional supplements to the extent indicated below:

#### **Box No 2**

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

300-800	1 AWC
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##### **For Mini-AWC**

150-300	1 Mini-AWC
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<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Calories (cal)</b>	<b>Protein (g)</b>
Children (6-72 Months)	500	12-15
Severely malnourished Children	800	20-25
Pregnant & Lactating (P&L) Mothers	600	18-20



**Children at an Anganwadi Centre being served the Noon-Meal by a Helper under ICDS programme**

### 3.7 Financial Norms of Supplementary Nutrition have been revised as below:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Rates</b>
(i) Children (6 months to 72 months)	Rs. 4.00 per child / per day
(ii) Severely malnourished Children (6 months-72 months)	Rs. 6.00 per child / per day
(iii) Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs. 5.00 per beneficiary / per day

3.8 Having recognized the fact that the AWC as the Platform of ICDS is the focal point of service delivery relating to health, nutrition and education, there has been upward revision

in financial norms and nutritional norms of supplementary nutrition and enhancement in the honoraria of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers. Under the revised Nutritional and Feeding Norms

for Supplementary Nutrition, State Governments/UTs have been mandated to provide more than one meal to the children who come to AWCs which include providing a morning snack in the form of milk/banana/egg/ seasonal fruits/ micro-nutrient fortified food followed by a Hot cooked Meal. For children below 3 years of age and pregnant and lactating women, age appropriate Take Home Ration (THR) is to be provided. Besides, for severely underweight children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, States/UTs have been mandated to give additional food items in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food as THR. These norms have also been endorsed by the Apex court in their order dated 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2009.

### **Registration of beneficiaries**

3.9 All 0-6 years children and Pregnant & Lactating mothers are eligible for availing of the services under ICDS. BPL is not a criteria

for registration of beneficiaries under ICDS. The Scheme is universal in coverage for these categories.

3.10 State-wise details of number of sanctioned Projects and Anganwadi centres (AWCs)/ mini-AWCs and number of beneficiaries [Children 6 months to 6 years and pregnant & lactating mothers] for Supplementary Nutrition and beneficiaries for pre-school education [Children (3-6 years)] as on 31.12.2009 are given in Annexure-XIII.



Pregnant/ lactating Mothers being examined by a Doctor in an Anganwadi Center under ICDS programme

### **Box No 3**

#### ***Expansion of ICDS***

- Launched in 1975 in 33 Blocks (Projects) with 4891 AWCs.
- Gradually expanded to 5652 Projects with 6 lakhs AWCs by the end of 9<sup>th</sup> Plan.
- Currently 7076 Projects and 14 lakh AWCs have been approved. This also includes a provision of 20,000 AWCs ‘On Demand’
- Sanctioned Projects 7073 with 13.56 lakhs AWCs
- Of the 13,56,027 sanctioned AWCs/Mini -AWCs, around 11.04 lakhs are operational (as on 31.12.2009)

#### **Coverage under the ICDS Scheme (as on 31.12.2009)**

<b>Children</b>	<b>Pregnant &amp; Lactating Mothers</b>	<b>Total</b>
718.45 lakh	156.86 lakh	875.31 lakh

### **Financial allocation under ICDS**

3.11 With wider spread of the Scheme, Plan Allocation which stood at **Rs.10,391.75** crore

during the X<sup>th</sup> Plan period has increased to **Rs.44,400** Crore for the Eleventh Plan. An amount of Rs.246722.50 lakhs has been released to the States under ICDS (General) during 2009-2010 (as

on 31.12.2009) as per **Annexure-XIV**. In addition, an amount of Rs.241187.49 lakhs has been released to the States as supplementary nutrition component under ICDS Scheme during 2009-2010 (as on 31.12.2009) as per **Annexure-XV**.

### **Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP)**

3.12 Foodgrains (wheat & rice) are also allotted by Department of Food & Public Distribution at BPL rates to the Ministry for allocation to the States/UTs under ICDS. Foodgrains given under the Scheme are used for preparation of items given as supplementary nutrition to the beneficiaries under the Scheme. During 2009-10, Department of Food & Public Distribution has allotted 5.82 lakh MTs of Wheat and 3.44 lakh MTs of Rice out of which 5,63,936 MTs of Wheat and 3,31,670 MTs of Rice have been allocated to various States/UTs (as on 22.01.2010). State wise and Quarter-wise allocation of foodgrains can be accessed at the website of the Ministry.

### **Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (AKBY)**

3.13 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.

3.14 The Government of India 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 has, however, been waived off w.e.f 1.4.2007.

3.15 The salient features of this Bima Yojana are as under:-

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

### **Female Critical Illness (FCI) Benefits**

3.16 An amount of Rs.20,000/- is payable on the diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumor) 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 tumor 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**

3.17 A free add-on scholarship benefit is available for the children of the members who are covered under the Scheme. Scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter for students in 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> standard (including ITI courses) would be 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 (AWHs) w.e.f 1.4.2007, all AWWs and AWHs are covered for all the benefits under the Scheme.

### **ICDS Training Programme**

3.18 Training is the most crucial element in the ICDS Scheme, as the achievement of the programme goals depends upon the effectiveness of frontline workers in improved delivery of packages under ICDS. The importance of training and continuous capacity building of the ICDS functionaries in ICDS is well recognized as vital for success of the programme. From the inception of the ICDS scheme, the Government of India has formulated a comprehensive training strategy for the ICDS functionaries. The World Bank assisted 'Project Udisha', which was launched in the year 1999 initially for five years, ended on March 31,

2006 after 1.5 years of extension. Project Udisha achieved its main objective of clearing the huge backlogs of pre-service 'job' training of various ICDS functionaries. After the completion of Project Udisha, ICDS Training programme is being continued with domestic resources and as per the procedures and norms prevailing during Project Udisha.

### **State Training Action Plans (STRAPs)**

3.19 Under the ICDS Training programme, all States/UTs are required to submit State Training Action Plans (STRAPs) delineating the details of all types of training programmes for various ICDS functionaries, which are to be taken up during the financial year. STRAPs for 2009-10 were received from 30 States/UTs (as on 29.12.2009). These were approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 148.20 crore under regular training (induction, job and refresher) and Rs. 2.57 crore under the 'other training' component.

### **Infrastructure for ICDS Training**

3.20 There is a countrywide infrastructure for the training of ICDS functionaries, *viz.* (i) Anganwadi Workers Training Centres (AWTCs) for the training of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers; (ii) Middle Level Training Centres (MLTCs) for the training of Supervisors and Instructors of AWTCs; (iii) State Training Institute for the training of Instructors of MLTCs and CDPOs/ACDPOs in Tamil Nadu and (iv) National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and its four Regional Centres (in Guwahati, Lucknow, Bangalore and Indore) for training of CDPOs/ACDPOs and Instructors of MLTCs. As on 30.09.2009, a total of 512 AWTCs were operational across States/UTs apart from 31 MLTCs. About 80% of these AWTCs are run by NGOs. In Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh training of AWWs/AWHs was also being imparted through District level Mobile Training Teams (MTTs).

### **Physical Progress**

3.21 Till 30.9.2009, a total of 31836 AWWs (34% of STRAP target), 783 Supervisors (24% of target) and 19347 AWHs (17.5% of target) were reported to have received job training. Also 38712 AWWs (23%), 2298 Supervisors (12%) and 48912 AWHs (32%) were given refresher training.

### **Financial Status**

3.22 Against a budgetary allocation of Rs. 100 crore for the ICDS training programme during 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 71.11 crore was released to the States/UTs till 29.12.2009.

### **Monitoring & Supervision of ICDS Training Programme**

3.23 During 2009-10, progress in ICDS Training programme was reviewed at the central level with the major States during August 2009. In addition, States/UTs have been suggested the following measures for strengthening monitoring and supervision of the training programme:

- Conducting quarterly meetings at the State level with all AWTCs/MLTCs to review the implementation of training programmes as per the training calendar and State Training Action Plans (STRAPs);
- Ensuring timely release of grants to the training centres;
- Close monitoring of training programmes through regular visits by the concerned officials from the State HQs/District Offices;
- Ensuring timely deputation and participation of the functionaries to the training programmes; and
- Ensuring timely submission of quarterly progress reports (QPRs) to GoI.

### **Revision of Financial Norms**

3.24 Approval of the competent authority has been obtained for continuation of the ICDS Training Programme during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan with the revised financial norms relating to training of various ICDS functionaries and trainers, conducted

at AWTCs/MLTCs, STIs and NIPCCD. The revised norms came into effect from 1.4.2009. The details are available at the website of the Ministry.

## Recent Initiatives

3.25 The Ministry has recently initiated a process of consultations with the States and other stakeholders to review and identify gaps in the existing training system and make suggestions to strengthen the ICDS Training programme including its contents/syllabi, training methodology and the existing monitoring mechanism under ICDS training programme. Three regional workshops have been organized in collaboration with NIPCCD and with technical support from USAID and CARE India during July-August 2009 at three Regional centres of NIPCCD at Bangalore, Lucknow and Guwahati. A national workshop to discuss and disseminate the recommendations of the three regional workshops and for developing a road map for completing the activities is being planned.

## Existing Monitoring System under ICDS Scheme:

### Central Level

3.26 Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has the overall responsibility of monitoring the ICDS scheme. There exists a Central Level ICDS Monitoring Unit in the Ministry which is responsible for collection and analysis of the periodic work reports received from the States in the prescribed formats. States have been asked to send the State level consolidated reports by 17<sup>th</sup> day of the following month.

3.27 The existing status of monitoring of these six services is as under :

- (i) **Supplementary Nutrition** : No. of Beneficiaries (Children 6 months to 6 years and pregnant & lactating mothers) for supplementary nutrition;
- (ii) **Pre-School Education** : No. of Beneficiaries (Children 3-6 years) attending pre-school education;

(iii) **Immunization, Health Check-up and Referral services** : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for monitoring on health indicators relating to immunization, health check-up and referrals services under the Scheme.

### (iv) **Nutrition and Health Education**

State Governments are required to monitor up to State level in the existing MIS System. **Food and Nutrition Board (FNB)** facilitates this Programme. Details are in the chapter on FNB.

### (v) **No. of ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) w.r.t. targeted no. of ICDS Projects and AWCs** are taken into account for review purpose.

## Analysis & Action

3.28 The information received in the prescribed formats is compiled, processed and analysed at the Central level on quarterly basis. The progress and shortfalls indicated in the reports on ICDS are reviewed by the Ministry with the State Governments regularly by review meetings/letters.

### State Level

3.29 Various quantitative inputs captured through CDPO's MPR/ HPR are compiled at the State level for all Projects in the State. No technical staff has been sanctioned for the state for programme monitoring. CDPO's MPR capture information on number of beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, field visit to AWCs by ICDS functionaries like Supervisors, CDPO/ ACDPO etc., information on number of meeting on nutrition and health education (NHED) and vacancy position of ICDS functionaries etc.

### Block Level

3.30 At block level, Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) is the in-charge of an ICDS Project. CDPO's MPR and HPR have been prescribed at block level. These CDPO's MPR/ HPR formats have one-to-one correspondence with AWW's MPR/ HPR. CDPO's MPR consists

vacancy position of ICDS functionaries at block and AWC levels. At block level, no technical post of officials have been sanctioned under the scheme for monitoring. However, one post of statistical Assistant./ Assistant is sanctioned at block level to consolidate the MPR/HPR data.

3.31 In between CDPO and AWW, there exists a supervisor who is required to supervise 25 AWC on an average. CDPO is required to send the Monthly Progress Report (MPR) by 7<sup>th</sup> day of the following month to State Government. Similarly, CDPO is required to send Half-yearly Progress Report (HPR) to State by 7<sup>th</sup> April and 7<sup>th</sup> October every year.

#### **Village Level (Anganwadi Level)**

3.32 At the grass-root level, delivery of various services to target groups is given at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC). An AWC is managed by an honorary Anganwadi Worker (AWW) and an honorary Anganwadi Helper (AWH).

3.33 In the existing Management Information System, records and registers are prescribed at the Anganwadi level i.e. at village level. The Monthly and Half-yearly Progress Reports of Anganwadi Worker have also been prescribed. The monthly progress report of AWW capture information on population details, births and deaths of children, maternal deaths, no. of children attended AWC for supplementary nutrition and pre-school education, nutritional status of children by weight for age, information on nutrition and health education and home visits by AWW. Similarly, AWW's Half yearly Progress Report capture data on literacy standard of AWW, training details of AWW, increase/ decrease in weight of children, details on space for storing ration at AWC, availability of health cards, availability of registers, availability of growth charts etc.

3.34 AWW is required to send these Monthly Progress Report (MPR) by 5<sup>th</sup> day of following month to CDPO' In-charge of an ICDS Project. Similarly, AWW is required to send Half-yearly

Progress Report (HPR) to CDPO by 5<sup>th</sup> April and 5<sup>th</sup> October every year.

*Note : Details of various circulars/ orders on monitoring/ MIS issued from GOI and existing Management Information System (MIS) on ICDS are given at 'Child Development' portion of the web-site of the Ministry viz. [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in)*

#### **Central Monitoring Unit (CMU), NIPCCD**

3.35 With a view to strengthen the existing monitoring & supervision mechanism for ICDS Scheme, Government of India approved the setting up of a Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) at National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) on 02.11.2006. CMU is monitoring the Scheme through independent professional organizations/ institutions in each state/UT. This arrangement is in addition to the monitoring mechanism in place at present. The CMU is based at NIPCCD and the work of monitoring is performed by the selected State Level institutions. In the new monitoring set-up, Medical Colleges, Home Science Colleges, Schools of Social Work and other reputed institutions across the country are involved to have an independent and fair assessment and analysis of the impact and effectiveness of the Scheme.

3.36 NIPCCD has signed Memorandum of Understanding with 42 Institutions spread all over the country and has also designated its Regional Centres located at Bangalore, Guwahati, Indore and Lucknow as lead Institutions in their respective States. NIPCCD collected the data from 42 Institutions and 4 Regional Centres through 115 Consultants including faculty of NIPCCD and raw data was obtained from 294 ICDS Projects, 1518 Anganwadi Centres, 86 Anganwadi Training Centres and 7 Middle Level Training Centres till 30<sup>th</sup> September 2009. The final consolidated report, by analysing all the data up to 30.9.2009, is being received by NIPCCD from external institutions.

#### **Proposed IDA Assisted ICDS-IV Project**

3.37 After the closure of the World Bank assisted ICDS-III/WCD Project (1999-2006), the Ministry of Women and Child Development had initiated formulation of a project called 'ICDS-IV Project' for seeking support from the International

Development Association (IDA)/World Bank. The proposed project will have two major components *viz.*, Nutrition, and Early Childhood Education (ECE). The IDA assistance to the proposed project is expected to be to the tune of US\$ 450 million with US\$ 250 million for the Nutrition component and remaining US\$ 200 million for the ECE Component. 145 'high-burden' districts in seven States (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) having the poorest nutritional status of children below 6 years of age and 13 NREGA districts in Andhra Pradesh for World Bank support for ICDS-IV Project is premised on five key reform principles *viz.*,

- (i) Flexibility to States in developing their own project plans through district based decentralized planning;
- (ii) Focused and evidence-based interventions separately for under three children and 3-6 years children for better nutrition and ECE outcomes;
- (iii) Stronger convergence at the operational level with health (RCH & NRHM) for nutrition and SSA/primary schools for the Early Childhood Education component;
- (iv) Stronger Monitoring and Evaluation; and
- (v) Targeting 'high-burden' districts where prevalence of child malnutrition is acute, with more intensive efforts and resources.

The project envisages building of essential managerial and technical capacities at central, state and district levels to support the implementation of the five key reforms in ICDS.

3.38 Though the Ministry undertook all necessary actions to prepare the State specific Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) during 2008-09, further activities could not be taken up since November 2008 due to delay in getting

Planning Commission's in-principle approval. The Planning Commission has since conveyed their 'in-principle' approval on 3 Sept 2009 with the condition that there should not be any duplication/overlapping in the activities of the proposed project and the existing ICDS Scheme. Subsequently, the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance also gave their concurrence to the project preparation and requested the World Bank to target the delivery of the project in Bank's FY 11 (starting July 2010).

3.39 A phased implementation approach has been proposed under the project wherein the project will have two distinct phases an initial preparatory phase of about 18 months to two years with clearly defined benchmarks, followed by the full-scale implementation phase upon meeting of the agreed benchmarks.

## **International Partners**

### **UNICEF support to ICDS**

3.40 Ever since the launch of ICDS Scheme UNICEF has been extending technical as well as material support for ICDS in terms of supplies *viz.* Jeeps, weighing scales, photocopying machines, typewriters, growth charts, IFA tablets and technical support. UNICEF supply with effect from the year 2006-07 has, however, been limited to the weighing scales and growth monitoring charts. Unicef will now focus on strengthening ICDS system by contributing to improvement of supply chain management, technical support and innovations to improve the quality of growth monitoring and promotion.

### **CARE**

3.41 Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), an International voluntary organization, has been contributing towards the improvement of services under ICDS through capacity building of functionaries, creating awareness about the health and care among the people, especially, pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, extending technical support for improving the service delivery etc.

3.42 Integrated Nutrition and Health Programme of CARE has been approved for a period of 3 years w.e.f January 2007. INHP III is in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal covering a total of 711 blocks. Besides this there are also replication areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Chattisgarh. The Programme has been accorded no-cost extension upto September 2010 beyond December 2009.

INHP III is the phase-out programme of INHP series and no food commodity is involved under this Programme.

### **World Food Programme**

3.43 WFP, a United Nations Agency has been extending assistance to enhance the effectiveness and outreach of the ICDS Scheme by assisting the State Governments to start and expand production of low cost micronutrient fortified food known as 'Indiamix'. WFP has

been extending technical assistance in the fortification of supplementary nutrition in a total of 7 districts of Madhya Pradesh (2 districts), Orissa (3 districts), Chattisgarh (1 district) and Rajasthan (1 district).

3.44 This Ministry approved the Country Programme (2008-2012) with proposed interventions to the extent that they have impact on ICDS Scheme subject to certain conditions viz. D/o Agriculture & Cooperation would intimate the food requirement for these interventions, prior approval of the Ministry would be obtained before undertaking any intervention concerning ICDS etc.

### **Best practices in ICDS**

3.45 During the implementation of the Scheme over the period, innovations in various areas viz. design, management, implementation have been tried **in collaboration with the development partners**. Evidence based analysis of these innovations has demonstrated their effectiveness in reducing malnutrition.

Some of the best practices are given below:-

#### **Box No 4**

#### **DULAR**

**Objective:** Initiated in 1999 as a pilot and is being implemented in Bihar and Jharkhand. The strategy focuses on changing care behaviours of caregivers to improve the survival, growth and development of the child by strengthening the existing ICDS.

**Target group:** The target group is children under 3 years of age, adolescent girls and Pregnant and Lactating women.

**Coverage:** Operating in 6 districts of Bihar and 4 districts of Jharkhand covering about 8 million people.

**Impact:** Evaluation conducted in 2005 reveals lowering of under-weight children and lower stunted population in Dular villages as compared to non-Dular villages.

#### **Box No 5**

#### **ANCHAL SE ANGAN TAK (ASAT)**

**Objective:** The goal is to strengthen ICDS Programme so as to achieve an improved child survival, growth and development.

**Target group:** Children under 3 years of age, adolescent girls and Pregnant and Lactating women.

**Coverage:** Operating in 32 districts in Rajasthan reaching an estimated population 6.6 million

**Impact:** Significant difference in the percentage of women who fed the new born colostrums, diarrhoea episodes less in ASAT areas as compared to the control.

### **Box No 6**

#### **The Reproductive and Child Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Program (RACHNA)**

**Objective:** To reduce child mortality and malnutrition. Primary objective is to strengthen ICDS Scheme and increase its convergence with RCH Programme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to ensure effective provision of health and nutrition services.

**Target group:** Pregnant and Lactating women and children less than 2 years of age.

**Coverage:** Over 102 million people in 78 districts of 9 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

**Impact:** More P & L Mothers received SNP in AP & UP. Service providers' home visits increased. Timely initiation of breast feeding increased significantly. Marked increase in Vitamin A and IFA supplementation was also observed.

#### **Introduction of New WHO Child Growth Standards**

3.46 The new WHO standards, globally used, prescribe how children should grow with optimal nutrition and health care. These child growth standards recognize the breastfed infant as the normative model, provide reference values for assessing childhood obesity, and also the link between physical growth and motor development. These standards are available for both, girls and boys, below five years for Weight-for-age, Weight-for-height, BMI-for-age and for six motor development indicators. With these new standards, parents, communities, child care workers, programme managers, health and care advocates will know when the nutrition and care needs of children are being compromised. The use of this tool enables them to take timely corrective action at different levels.

3.47 The ICDS since its inception had been using Harvard standards for the purpose of monitoring growth among children. The Government of India decided to introduce the new WHO Growth standards through ICDS and NRHM. The NFHS-3 Report has also incorporated the new growth standards and brought out the revised levels of malnutrition according to which the average level of malnutrition in the country is 42.5% and severely underweight children are 15.8 %.

3.48 The NIPCCD Headquarters held Regional workshops to sensitize key State officials on the new WHO Child Growth Standards. In the year 2009, 28 training programmes for Instructors of AWTCs/MLTCs on New WHO Child Growth Standards in ICDS were organized by NIPCCD to orient the participants on the subject. Around 1000 Instructors of AWTCs/MLTCs have been imparted training.

3.49 A joint Mother & Child Protection Card has been devised in consultation with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for wider distribution among all beneficiaries of ICDS. This card will provide useful information on growth monitoring of children and is a significant step towards convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

#### **Events**

3.50 Important events held during the year were

31<sup>st</sup> October 2009 celebrated as a '**Day against Violence & Terrorism**' through the network of AWCs all over the country.

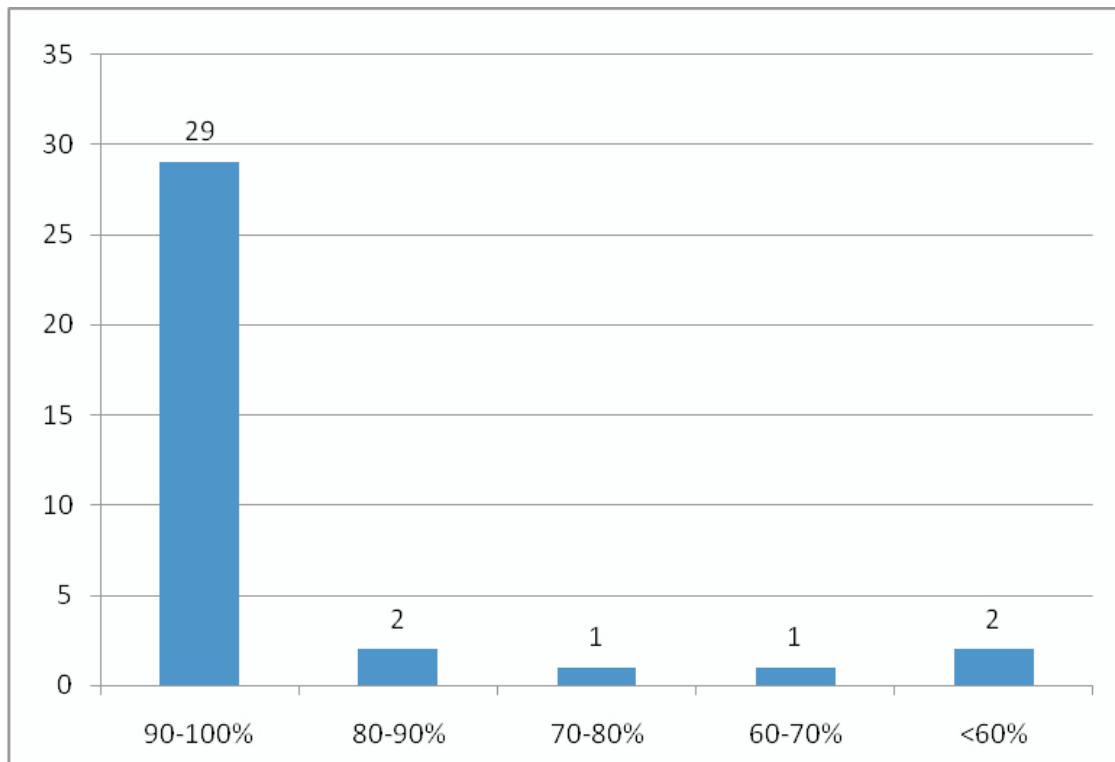
**ICDS Week** celebrated on 14<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> November 2009, throughout the country. During the week, besides propagating the ICDS services, Anganwadi Workers and Helpers acted as '**Ahimsa Messenger**' for spreading the message of non-violence, in their respective areas.

## Review of ICDS

3.51 The ICDS Scheme and progress of universalisation has been discussed with State Secretaries on 15.06.2009. Further, State Ministers in-charge of ICDS Scheme Meeting on 28.10.2009 flagged certain issues. This was

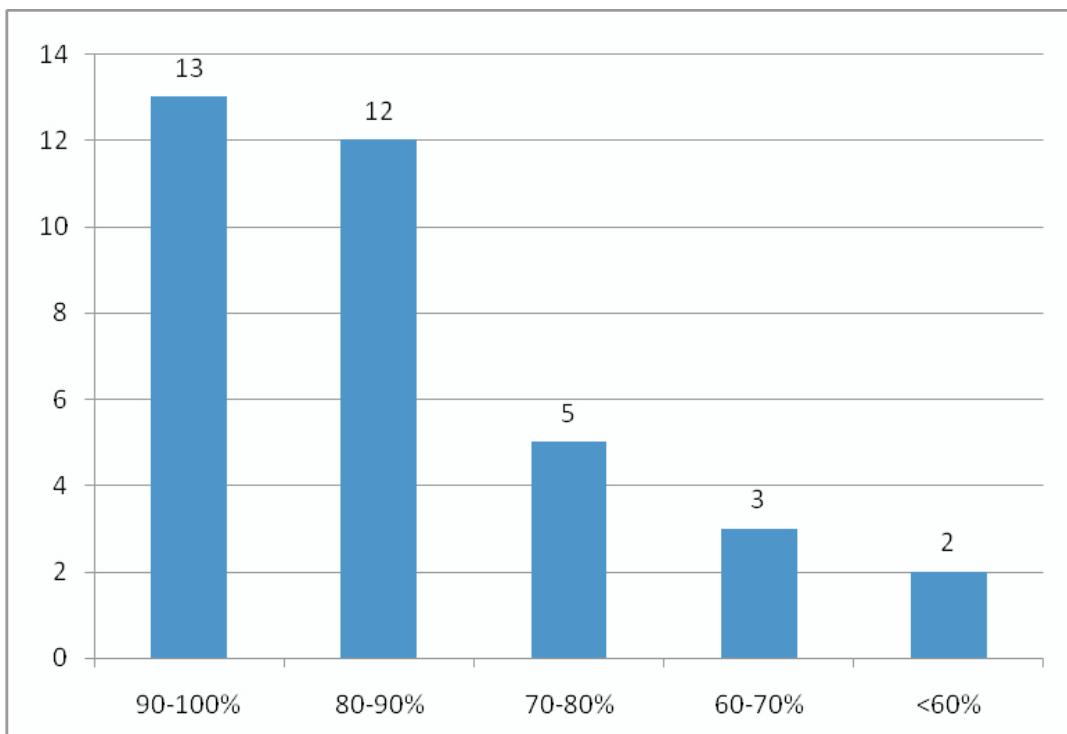
followed by the State Secretaries Review Meetings which were held in two phases on 5.12.2009 and 8.12.2009 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Status of operationalisation of Projects and AWCs/ mini-AWCs w.r.t. Sanction and infrastructure facilities at Anganwadi centres are as follows:

**Operational vs Sanctioned No. of Projects (including 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of expansion)**



90-100%	80-90%	70-80%	60-70%	< 60%
<b>29 States :</b> Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry	<b>2 States :</b> West Maharashtra and Sikkim	West Bengal	Kerala	Chhattisgarh and Lakshadweep

**Operational vs Sanctioned No. of AWCs/ mini-AWCs  
(including 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of expansion)**



90-100 %	80-90 %	70-80 %	60-70 %	< 60 %
<b>13 States :</b> Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, A & N Islands, Delhi, Dadra & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	<b>12 States :</b> Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry	<b>5 States:</b> Maharashtra, Orissa, Tripura, West Bengal, Chandigarh	<b>3 States:</b> Assam, Haryana, Meghalaya	<b>3 States:</b> Assam, Haryana, Meghalaya

**Infrastructure facilities at AWCs**

3.52 [30 States/ UTs reported. Five non-reporting States: Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry not reported]

In reporting 30 States/ UTs, the status of infrastructure is as under:

	Kutch	Pucca	Total
Total AWCs reporting	1027694		
- Govt. Own Building	0.37%	27.82%	28.19%
- Rented			
AWWs/ AWHs House	2.38%	9.01%	11.39%
Others	13.20%	12.97%	26.17%
- Community			
School	0.07%	18.89%	18.96%
Panchayat	0.04%	3.40%	3.44%
Others	2.69%	7.75%	10.44%
Open Space	1.07%	0.32%	1.39%
Total	19.82	80.16%	
Out of 10,27,694 the following facilities are available :			
- Drinking water	28.12%		
- Toilet	22.11%		
- Kitchen	25.50%		
- Cooking equipments	52.21%		
- Barrier free access	11.88%		

ICDS-Analysis-critique-19-01-2010



Developmental activities under ICDS programme- A view of children at an Anganwadi Center being taught through Wall Paintings

### **Gaps, Challenges and Way Forward:**

3.53 Some of the important challenges faced in implementation of ICDS Scheme are:

- Operationalising universalisation (delivery of all six services) in a time bound manner;
- Compliance of revised Nutritional & Feeding Norms and Supreme Court's directions thereon;
- Ensuring effective convergence with Health, Water Sanitations and others at the grassroots level;
- Strengthening the physical infrastructure;
- Focusing the under 2s with Behavioral Change & Communication (BCC);
- Conducting regular surveys on health & nutrition;
- Ensuring monitoring of SNP, delivery of services,
- Base line survey and implementation of child growth monitoring through WHO child growth standards
- Conducting social audit
- Addressing inadequacies of Human Resources, filling up of vacancies etc.

3.54 Some of the information gaps under ICDS are:

### **Working of Projects/AWCs**

- Delay in submission of prescribed report
- Nutrition Provision
- ECE Provision
- Growth Monitoring
- Data Analysis
- Documentation and Local innovations



**Growth monitoring in an Anganwadi Centre**

### **Convergence**

- Delivery of health services
- Innovation
- Data Integration
- Documentation and Local Innovations

3.55 The above are proposed to be addressed through consultations and deliberations. Besides, systems improvement and restructuring of ICDS etc are necessary for greater decentralization to States and Districts. Steps have been initiated with State/District Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) and signing of MoUs with States linked to agreed child related nutrition and development outcomes.



# 4



## **Child Protection and Welfare**



Towards a New Dawn



# Child Protection and Welfare

## Laws, Policy and Programmes for Care and Protection of Children

4.1 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 is the primary law relating to juveniles in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. The Act defines a juvenile or child as a person who has not completed the 18<sup>th</sup> year. It provides for proper care, protection and treatment of children by catering to their development needs. It adopts a child friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children and provides for the rehabilitation of children through various institutions established under this Act. This ACT was amended in the year 2000 and the amendment was notified in the Gazette of India on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2006, replacing certain existing provisions and adding some new provisions in the Act.

4.2 The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India notified the Model Rules, 2007 framed under the amended Juvenile Justice ACT in the Gazette of India [Extraordinary] on 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2007. State Governments/UTs were requested to adopt/adapt the Model Rules and effectively implement the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006. States and UTs have also been advised to constitute the Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees, Special Juvenile Police Units, State/District Child Protection Units, set up and maintain Children Homes, Special Homes, Observations Homes, Shelter Homes, etc.,

## Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

4.3 During the year 2009-10, the Ministry has launched a new centrally sponsored scheme '**Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)**' with a view to create a safe and secure environment in the country for the comprehensive development of children who are in need of care and protection, children in conflict and contact with law and any other vulnerable child such as children of migrant families, children of prisoners, children of women in prostitution, working children, children living on the streets, trafficked or sexually exploited children etc.

4.4 The objectives of the scheme are to contribute to the improvements in the well being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children. These will be achieved by: (i) improved access to and quality of child protection services; (ii) raised public awareness about child rights ; (iii) clearly articulated responsibilities and enforced accountability for child protection (iv) established and functioning structures at all government levels for delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances; (v) setting up of an evidence based monitoring and evaluation system.

4.5 This scheme is being implemented through:

- (a) The State Governments/ UT Administrations,
- (b) Childline India Foundation [CIF], Mumbai and its regional centres
- (c) National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development [NIPCCD] and its regional centres

### **Box No.1**

#### **Care, Support and Rehabilitation Services under ICPS.**

1. Emergency outreach service through 'Childline'
2. Open shelters for children in need in urban and semi-urban areas
3. Family based non institutional care through Sponsorship, Foster-care, Adoption, Cradle baby centres and After-care
4. Institutional services Shelter homes, Children homes, Observation homes, Special homes, Specialized services for children with special needs
5. Web-enabled child protection management information system including Website for missing children
6. General grant-in-aid for need based/ innovative interventions

(d) Central Adoption Resource Authority [CARA].

4.6 ICPS brings several existing child protection programmes namely (i) A Programme for Juvenile Justice; (ii) An Integrated Programme for Street Children; and (iii) Scheme for Assistance to Homes [Shishu Greh] to Promote In-country Adoption, under one umbrella and at the same time provides for several new interventions.

#### **Implementation of ICPS**

4.7 This scheme is being implemented mainly through the State Governments/ UT Administrations during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Period. The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of India and the respective State Governments/UTs is a prerequisite for implementation of the scheme. As on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2010, 13 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chattishgarh, Orissa, Madhya

Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Nagaland, Manipur, Assam, West Bengal, Goa, Tamil Nadu and Tripura have signed the MOU with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India for implementation of the scheme

4.8 Rs.1073.00 crore has been allocated for implementation of the scheme during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Period. The budget allocation under this scheme for the current financial year 2009-10 is Rs.60.00 crore [Rs.50.00 crore in RE 2009-10] out of which Rs. 22.20 crores has been released to the State Governments for implementing the scheme in the States and to Childline India Foundation [CIF], Mumbai for running child helpline services in the country.

#### **Childline Services**

4.9 The Child Line, having a dedicated number 1098, is a 24-hour toll free telephone service available to all children in distress or to adults on behalf of children in distress. At present, Child line is operational in 83 cities indicated at Annexure-XVI.

### **Box.No.2**

#### **Basic Objectives of Childline**

- (i) To respond to the emergency needs of a child in difficulty and refer him/her to such services as he/she is in need of.
- (ii) To provide a forum for networking among Government agencies and non-Governmental agencies dedicated to the network of services in child care and protection.
- (iii) To sensitize hospitals, medical personnel, police, municipal corporations etc. towards needs of children.
- (iv) Ensure protection of the rights of the child.
- (v) To provide an opportunity to communities to respond to the needs of children in difficult circumstances.

in 1998, a majority of which have been for shelter, medical assistance, protection from abuse, emotional support and guidance, information regarding referral services and missing children. Childline India Foundation is assisting 189 organizations for running childline projects in 25 States/UTs.

#### **A Programme for Juvenile Justice**

4.10 During 2009-10 (upto 31.1.2010), a total of Rs. 792.84 lakhs (Rs. 665.41 lakhs for Maharashtra & Rs. 127.43 lakhs to Madhya Pradesh) were released as Central Grant-in-aid under the scheme '**A Programme for Juvenile Justice' for maintenance and running of homes for children**'. As the scheme has been merged under ICPS, only reimbursement of expenditure upto 2008-09 has been made under this scheme.

#### **An Integrated Programme for Street Children**

4.11 The objective of this scheme was to prevent destitution of children and facilitate their withdrawal from life on the streets. The programme provided for shelter, nutrition, health care, education, and recreation facilities to street children and sought to protect them against abuse and exploitation. State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Local Bodies, Educational Institutions and Voluntary Organizations were eligible for financial assistance under this programme. As the scheme has now been merged under ICPS, only reimbursement of expenditure upto 2008-09 has been made during the current year. The details of grant-in-aid released are at **Annexure-XVII**.

#### **Sishu Greh**

4.12 The "Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Sishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoption" had been in operation since 1992-93 with the following objectives:

- i. To regulate adoption within the country to ensure minimum standards in care of children;

- ii. To provide support for institutional care within the country for care and protection of infants and children up to 0-6 years of age who are either abandoned or orphaned/destitute and their rehabilitation through in-country adoption; and
- iii. To promote in-country adoption.

As the scheme has now been merged under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme, only reimbursement of expenditure upto 2008-09 has been made during the current year.

#### **Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection**

4.13 The objective of the scheme is to provide opportunities for non formal education, and vocational training to working children to facilitate their entry/ re-entry into mainstream education in cases where they have either not attended any learning system or where, for some reason, their education has been discontinued. The programme lends support to projects in urban areas not being covered by the existing schemes of the Ministry of Labour & Employment. This scheme provides support for the wholesome development of child workers and potential child workers especially those with none or ineffective family support such as children of slum/pavement dwellers/drug addicts, children living on railway platforms/ along railway lines, children working in shops, dhabas, mechanic shops, children engaged as domestic workers, children whose parents are in jail, children of migrant labourers/ sex workers, leprosy patients, etc.

4.14 The programme components are :

- (a) facilitating introduction and / or return to the mainstream education system as children at study are not children at work
- (b) counseling of parents, heads of families, relatives of the children so as to prevent their exploitation, and
- (c) vocational training wherever necessary.

4.15 Non Governmental Organisations are eligible for financial assistance to set up composite centres

under this scheme. The Ministry provides 90 per cent financial assistance and the concerned organization is to bear 10 per cent of the expenditure on the project as per the norms of the scheme. The budget allocation for the current financial year 2009-10 under this scheme was Rs.7.00 crore. In view of the committed liabilities for the on-going projects during the current financial year 2009-10, this was increased to Rs.10.00 crore in RE 2009-10. The details of grants released under the scheme during current financial year 2009-10 [upto 25.01.2010] are at **Annexure-XVIII**.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers**

4.16 The Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme has been under implementation with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2006 for children of working women from families earning upto Rs. 12000 per month. This scheme is implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board, Indian Council for Child Welfare and Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh. There is a provision for collecting user charges of Rs. 20/- per month from BPL families, and Rs. 60/- from other families.

#### **4.17 The Objectives of the Scheme are**

- To provide day care facilities to children (age group of 0 to 6 years) of working mothers by opening crèches.
- To provide development services, i.e., supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic health monitoring, and recreation to the children of working mothers.

#### **4.18 Financial Assistance under the Scheme**

The Government assistance is limited to 90% of the schematic pattern or actual expenditure (except honorarium to crèche workers for which 100% funds are provided by Government) whichever is less. Any additional expenditure is to be borne by the implementing agencies concerned. Government grant @ Rs 3532.00 per month per crèche having 25

children, is given to the three implementing agencies.

4.19 Schematic pattern is as under :-

#### **(A) Recurring grant (in Rs.)**

Components	Minimum expenditure to be incurred by NGO	Government Grant
Honorarium to two crèche workers per crèche	2000.00 per month	2000.00 (100%)
Supplementary nutrition @ Rs 2.08 per child for 25 children for 26 days per crèche	1352.00 per month	1217.00 (90%)
Emergency medicines and contingencies per creche	350.00 per month	315.00 (90%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3702.00</b>	<b>3532.00</b>

#### **(B) Non-recurring grant**

- (i) For new crèches @ Rs. 10000.00 per crèche for purchasing consumable stores at the time of setting up of crèches.
- (ii) For old crèches @ Rs. 3000.00 per crèche for replacing old consumable stores after every five years.

#### **Monitoring of Crèches**

4.20 State-wise independent monitoring agencies have been identified in consultation with the State Governments for monitoring of creches. Schools of Social Work, Women's Studies Centres and other reputed agencies are engaged to monitor the crèches. In addition to a lump sum one time grant of Rs 10,000 to each monitoring agency, grant of Rs 700 is given for inspection of each crèche. The scheme envisages that every crèche will be inspected at least once in a period of two years.

#### **Crèche Workers Training**

4.21 The scheme provides for short-term training to crèche workers. The training is provided through agencies identified with the help of the State Governments. Grant @ Rs 61900.00 per batch of 30 crèche workers is given to implementing agencies for this purpose.

4.22 So far about 31,718 creches were sanctioned to the implementing agencies. The estimated number of beneficiaries of these creches is around 792950 as on 30.11.2009. Details of the number of crèches sanctioned and beneficiaries covered State-wise is at **Annexure-XIX**.

4.23 During the year 2009-10, a Budget Provision (Plan) of Rs. 100.00 Crore (Rs. 10.00 crore for North Eastern States and Rs. 90.00 crore for other States) has been made under the scheme. As on 15.2.2010, an amount of Rs.77.82 crores has been released to the implementing agencies for implementation of the scheme.

### **Girl Child**

4.24 The girl child is perhaps the most vulnerable member of the Indian society. The life chart of a disadvantaged girl child reflects elements of discrimination at every step of her life the first being survival itself on account of the high incidence of foeticide. If she survives, she faces other kinds of discrimination in the form of little or no access to education, nutrition, health or other essential needs. She is highly vulnerable to abuse, domestic labour, trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, child marriage, early motherhood, frequent pregnancy and delivery etc. A significant reason for this situation of the girl child is diversion of limited funds and facilities towards the male child on account of 'son preference' as he has a much more important status in the family hierarchy. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken a number of initiatives to enhance the status of the girl child.

### **The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006**

4.25 Child marriage is a blatant violation of child rights. According to National Family Health Survey(NFHS-3), it is estimated that around 47% of women aged 20-24 years were married by the age of 18 years. Child marriage has several negative effects on the well-being of a child. It denies a child basic right to good health, nutrition, education, and freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation. In addition child marriages, especially in cases of girls also results in serious health consequences such as

early motherhood, frequent pregnancies and abortions. It further makes a girl child vulnerable to domestic violence and abuse.

4.26 The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA) was enacted repealing the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 in order to prohibit child marriages rather than only restraining them. PCMA has been enforced w.e.f 1 November, 2007. It makes child marriage an offence and prescribes punishment for those conducting / abetting / promoting / permitting / solemnising child marriages. It provides powers to the State Government to appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPO) and makes child marriages voidable by giving choice to the children in the marriage to seek annulment.

4.27 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has requested all States/UTs to frame Rules under the Act and to appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers. So far 16 States/UTs have already framed Rules under the Act and another 17 States/UTs have appointed CMPOs. The Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with UNICEF and HAQ-Center for Child's Rights, an NGO has developed a Handbook on Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 enlisting major provisions of the Act and the responsibility of various stakeholders in a simple and user-friendly manner.

### **Dhanalakshmi-Conditional Cash Transfer for Girl Child with Insurance Cover**

4.28 The Ministry of Women and Child Development launched "Dhanalakshmi""a Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Girl Child with Insurance Cover (CCT)" on a pilot basis in March, 2008. Under the scheme, cash transfers are made to the family of the girl child (preferably the mother) on fulfilling certain specific conditionalities related to birth and registration, immunization, school enrollment and retention upto Class VIII and delay in marriage of the girl child till the age of 18 years.

4.29 The objective of the Scheme is two-fold

- To provide a set of staggered financial incentives for families to encourage them to retain the girl child and look after her well being.

- To change the attitudinal mindset of the family towards the girl - by linking cash transfers to her well-being. This will force families to look upon the girl as an asset rather than a liability since her very existence has led to cash inflow to the family.

4.30 The Scheme is being implemented in eleven blocks across seven States (Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Orissa) in the country. These blocks, except that of Punjab, are educationally backward as identified by the Department of Education. The Scheme has been included in the Eleventh Plan and an Outlay of Rs 10 Crores is provided in Annual Plan 2009-10. A State-wise list of the funds released in 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to Dec., 2009) is enclosed at **Annexure- XX**.

#### **National Girl Child Day**

4.31 In order to bring to centre stage the different problems faced by the girl child and the need to spread gender sensitization amongst the various sections of society, the Government of India, in 2009, declared January 24 as the "National Girl Child Day". This year the celebrations on 'The National Girl Child Day' were held on January 22<sup>nd</sup>. The function was presided over by Smt. Krishna Tirath, the Minister of State(Independent Charge) for

Women and Child. The highlight of the function was a panel discussion on 'Valuing the Girl Child: Meeting the challenges of Sex Selective Abortion and Child Marriage'.

#### **National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement**

4.32 The National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement was instituted in 1996 to give recognition to children with exceptional abilities who have achieved outstanding status in various fields including academics, arts, culture, sports etc. Children between the age of 4 to 15 years who have shown exceptional achievement in any field are to be considered for this award. One Gold Medal and 35 silver Medals (one for each State/UT) are given annually.

4.33 The Awards for children with exceptional achievement consist of:-

- (A) Gold Medal 1 (One)
  - (i) A cash prize of Rs.20,000/-
  - (ii) A citation and certificate, and
  - (iii) A Gold Medal
- (B) Silver Medals 35 (Thirty five)
  - (i) Award money @ Rs.10,000/- for each awardee.
  - (ii) A citation and certificate for each awardee, and





Smt. Krishna Tirath, Hon'ble Minister of State(I/C), MWCD, Smt. Kapila Vatsyayan, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Shri Moti Lal Vora and Shri D.K. Sikri, Secretary, MWCD with the winners of National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievement, 2009 on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2009

(iii) A Silver Medal for each awardee.

4.34 The Awards for the year 2009 were presented at a function organized by the Ministry in New Delhi on 14<sup>th</sup> Nov., 2009 the Children's Day. The list of Awardees is at Annexure-XXI.

#### National Award for Child Welfare

4.35 The Award was instituted in 1979 to honour five institutions and three individuals for their outstanding performance in the field of child welfare. The National Award for Child Welfare includes a cash prize of Rs. 3 lakhs and a certificate for each institution and Rs. 1 lakh and a certificate for each individual. The awards for the year 2009 are yet to be given.

#### Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award

4.36 This Award was instituted in 1994 to honour an individual who has made an outstanding contribution towards service for children. The Awards are given to three individuals who have done 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 2009 are yet to be given.

#### Fourth SAARC Ministerial Conference on Children

4.37 Smt. Krishna Tirath, Minister of State (Independent Charge) in Women and Child Development attended the Fourth SAARC Ministerial Conference on Children held in Colombo on 10 July, 2009. The Ministerial Conference was preceded by a Senior Officials Meeting on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2009 which was attended by Ms. P. Bolina, Joint Secretary. The progress on observance of SAARC Decade on the Rights of the Child 2001-2010 was presented. The Report of the meeting of SAARC Regional Task Force to implement SAARC Convention relating to trafficking of women and children and Regional Arrangement for Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia held in Shimla in May 2009 was also presented.



5



## Gender Budgeting



Towards a New Dawn



# Gender Budgeting

5.1 Even after over six decades of independence, a significant number of women in India face disparities in access and control over resources. These disparities get reflected in important social development indicators such as health, nutrition, literacy, educational attainments, skill levels, occupational status etc. In addition, there are a number of gender specific barriers that prevent women from gaining access to their rightful share in the flow of public goods and services.

Unless these gender requirements and their felt needs are incorporated and mainstreamed in the planning and development process of the country, it is likely that the benefits of economic growth will completely bypass a significant section of the country's population.

## Box 1 Gender and Sex

Gender is culturally and socially constructed roles, responsibilities, privileges, relations and expectations of women and men, boys and girls and changes with time and from place to place.

Sex refers to biological differences between the male and female of the species. It remains unchanged.

5.2 *Gender Budgeting is a process* that entails maintaining a gender perspective at various stages like programme / policy formulation, assessment of needs of target groups, review of extant policies and

guidelines, allocation of resources, implementation of programmes, impact assessment, reprioritization of resources and so on. *A gender responsive budget is the culmination of this process.*

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

5.4 Gender Budgeting lends itself to strengthening administrative processes and actions to achieve the targets for improvement in the position of women. It not only entails a look at allocation of resources for women but goes beyond to cover tracking the utilization of allocated resources, impact analysis and beneficiary incidence analysis of public expenditure and policy from a gender perspective.

**5.5 Critical activities** constituting the gender budgeting exercise thus 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.
- c) Gender audit of public expenditure, programme implementation and policies

## Box 2 Gender Budgeting and Five-Year Plan

The Plan documents have over the years reflected the evolving trends in gender matters. Formal earmarking of funds for women began with the Women's Component Plan. However, gender sensitivity in allocation of resources starts with the Seventh Plan

- The **Seventh Plan** introduced the concept of monitoring of 27 beneficiary oriented schemes for women.
- The **Eighth Plan** (1992-97) highlighted, for the first time, a gender perspective and the need to ensure a definite flow of funds from the general developmental sectors to women. The Plan document made an express statement that “....the benefits to development from different sectors should not bypass women and special programmes on women should complement the general development programmes. The latter, in turn, should reflect great gender sensitivity”.
- The **Ninth Plan** (1997-2002) adopted the 'Women's Component Plan' as one of the major strategies and directed both the Central and State Governments to ensure “not less than 30 per cent of the funds/benefits are earmarked in all the women's related sectors. Special vigil advocated on the flow of the earmarked funds/benefits through an effective mechanism to ensure that the proposed strategy brings forth a holistic approach towards empowering women.
- The **Tenth Plan** reinforces commitment to gender budgeting to establish its gender-differential impact and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments. It states “.....the Tenth plan will continue the process of dissecting the Government budget to establish its gender differential impact and to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments.
- The Tenth Plan will initiate immediate action in tying up these two effective concepts of Women Component Plan and Gender Budgeting to play a complementary role to each other, and thus ensure both preventive and post facto action in enabling women to receive their rightful share from all the women related general development sectors.”
- The **Eleventh Plan** The Eleventh Plan clearly states, 'gender equity requires adequate provisions to be made in policies and schemes across Ministries and Departments. It also entails strict adherence to gender budgeting across the board'.

## Box 3 - Women Component Plan and Gender Budgeting:

The Planning Commission has clarified that, “....*Women Component Plan should no longer be used as a strategy either at the Centre or at the State level. In its place as already initiated by the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Women and Child Development, we should adopt Gender Responsive Budgeting or Gender Budgeting only.*”

### Gender mainstreaming

5.6 Welfare programmes, for women and girls, alone may not lead to gender equality.

Problems impeding gender equality are not linear but cut across sectors. Further, the bulk of the public expenditure and policy concerns lie in 'gender neutral' sectors like power, defence,

petroleum, transport etc and the implications for women in these sectors are not recognized or identified. It is increasingly being felt that unless gender concerns are also mainstreamed in these sectors, public expenditure will always be skewed disadvantageously towards women. Hence, the imperative need for gender mainstreaming as natural outcome of Gender Budgeting.

#### **Box 4 Income generation for Tsunami Victims**

Crab and lobster tracking technology was developed for elderly and widowed fisherwomen where the cages are left in the water. It ensured good catch and income went up from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2000 over a period of time.

*Department of Earth Sciences*

#### **Box 5 What technology means for Women:**

A bus designed without seats to carry vegetables, goats etc.

Cotton cloth designed for different uses- cradle, carry seeds, fodder etc.

Low cost disposable sanitary napkins.

Women friendly protective shoes in salt brines.

*Department of Science and Technology*

### **Institutionalisation of Gender Budgeting**

5.7 To provide impetus to Gender Budgeting, the Finance Minister in 2004-05 had mandated the setting up of Gender

#### **Box 6 There is no Sector which is Gender Neutral**

##### **Department of Space**

Village Resource Centre broadcasts through space on malnutrition, health etc.

EDUSAT and GRAMSAT taking information and education to remote areas.

##### **Department of Commerce**

Gender Implications for Women in SEZ projects and WTO agreements.

##### **Department of Atomic Energy**

Nuclear Medicine for treatment of thyroid, uterine, ovarian cancer etc

Energy requirements for women

Budgeting Cells in all Ministries/ Departments. He highlighted the perceived need for budget data to be presented in a manner that brought out the gender sensitivity of the budgetary allocations. This was followed by a more emphatic commitment in the Budget speech of 2005-06, wherein the Gender budgetary allocations were reflected in a two-way classified Gender Budgeting Statement in the Union BudgetThe first part of the Statement, Part A, indicated those Ministries/Departments which identified Schemes/Programmes with 100% allocation flowing to women and second part, i.e., Part B listed Schemes/Programmes with 30 to 99% allocation for women. Box 7 shows the allocations for women as reflected in the Gender Budget Statement over the years.

#### **Box 7 – Allocations for women as reflected in the Gender Budget Statement (Statement 20) over the years**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Ministries (No. of Demands)</b>	<b>Total Magnitude of Gender Budget (BE) (crore)</b>
2005-06	9 ( 10)	14378.68 ( <b>2.79 %</b> )
2006-07	18 (24)	28736.53 ( <b>5.09%</b> )
2007-08	27 (33)	31177.96 ( <b>4.5%</b> )
2008-09	27 (33)	27661.67 ( <b>3.68%</b> )
2009-10	28 (33)	56857.61 ( <b>5.57%</b> )

5.8 There was an apparent fall in the Gender Budget allocation for women between 2006-07 and 2007-08 on account of a more accurate reflection of the actual amounts flowing to women through programmes and schemes. The percentage of estimated allocation to women further fell in the Year 2008-09 because of the introduction of Statement on Child Budgeting in the Union Budget, i.e., Statement 22. Several schemes such as Integrated Child Development Services scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan of the Ministry of Human Resource Development which were earlier being reflected in the Gender Budget Statement were shifted entirely to Statement 22 with no identification of funds flowing to girl children. In 2009-10, an attempt was made to reflect the allocations for girl children under some of the schemes that were shifted to Statement 22 in Part B of Statement 20.

5.9 Refinement of the Gender Budget Statements to reflect accurately the allocations earmarked for women and girls is an ongoing process.

5.10 The Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development had issued a Gender Budget Charter on March 8, 2007. The Charter laid down guidelines for composition and functions of the Gender Budgeting Cells which is at **Annexure- XXII**.

5.11 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been continuously and actively pursuing with Ministries for setting up of Gender Budgeting Cells (GBCs). So far, 56 Ministries/ Departments have set up GBCs. The list of Ministries and Departments that have set up Gender Budgeting Cells is indicated in **Annexure-XXIII**. These Cells are expected to serve as focal points for coordinating Gender Budgeting initiatives both intra and inter ministerial.

#### ***Other Initiatives***

5.12 The Ministry of Women and Child Development, as the nodal agency for gender

budgeting has been undertaking several other initiatives for taking it forward at National and State levels. In 2004-05, the Ministry adopted "**Budgeting for Gender Equity**" as a Mission Statement. The mainstreaming of gender concerns has been reiterated as a mission of the Ministry in its Results Framework Document in 2009-10.

#### ***1. Workshops and Training Programmes***

5.13 During the period 2009-10, the Ministry of Women and Child Development organised 13 training programmes and 15 Workshops/Seminars/Conferences on the subject in collaboration with Institutes such as Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), State Institutes of Rural Development, Administrative Training Institutes and the State Governments for different groups of stakeholders. Apart from organizing training programmes, technical resources were provided at workshops organized by other agencies.

5.14 The Ministry also supported five State Training Institutes in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan, to organize a series of Gender Budgeting trainings for district and state level officers of their States. A List of activities undertaken by the Ministry during 2009-10 are at **Annexures- XXIV, XXV and XXVI**.

#### ***2. Development of Resource Material***

5.15 In collaboration with UNDP, UNIFEM and International experts, the Ministry has developed a Handbook on Gender Budgeting for Gender Budget Cells in Central Ministries and Departments as well as a Training Manual for Ministries and Departments of Government of India. The objective of the Training Manual is to create a core group of Trainers who in turn shall facilitate Gender Budgeting Trainings in their respective Ministries and Departments.

5.16 The Ministry has developed a Strategic Framework of Activities and a range of tools which can be applied at different stages of the budget making process for ensuring gender equitable outcomes of all programmes and schemes of the Government. Some of these tools constitute

different entry points, such as, Spatial Mapping; Participatory planning and budgeting; Gender Based Profile; Impact Analysis through monitoring, evaluation and

field level surveys; and Guidelines for Gender Sensitive Review of Public Expenditure and Policy (in the form of Checklist I and II is at Boxes 8 and 9) for undertaking Gender Budgeting activities.

### Box No. 8

#### 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.

Planning for **modification in policies and/or programmes/schemes** based on results of review.

**Box 9**  
**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 commenced by each Ministry/Department of the Government, to start with, for a few select programmes/schemes which may be selected either in terms of their perceived gender impact, or the selection can be based on considerations of heaviest budget allocation. Based on the result of carrying out the above steps, the gender budgeting exercise may be institutionalized in the manner detailed in checklist.

5.17 Even in sectors like health and education, where there are specific programmes for women and girl children, care must be taken to ensure equitable distribution of services between men, women, girls and boys, by engendering all the schemes and programmes.

5.18 While, gender concerns in sectors like health and education are apparent what tends to be ignored is gender concerns in mainstream sectors like Finance, Energy, Transport,

Industries, etc. The Ministry of Women and Child Development lays emphasis on gender mainstreaming in all sectors.

In the year, 2009-10, the Ministry took up one- to-one interactions with the Ministry of Power (Box-10) and the Ministry of Urban Development. The Ministry also undertook gender analyses of Outcome Budgets of these Ministries/ Departments, as well as budgets of some State Governments.

**Box 10**  
**Gender Budgeting in the Power Sector:**

Some identified areas which could be further explored are:

- Involving women SHGs as franchisees for management of rural distribution of electricity, under the 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana'.
- Engendering the process of rehabilitation of those displaced by large scale projects.
- Identifying the differential gender impacts of power distribution

### **Gender Budgeting Scheme**

5.19 A Scheme for Gender Budgeting was included in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and launched in the year 2008. Gender Budgeting programmes can be undertaken by the Ministry directly under the scheme or by Central/State Government

agencies, with financial assistance from the Ministry. Though an outlay of Rs 2.00 crores was allocated for the scheme for the year 2009-10, the Revised Estimate was brought down to Rs 0.50 crores.



# 6



## Other Programmes and activities



Towards a New Dawn



# Other Programmes and Activities

6.1 Apart from the schemes and programme that have a direct bearing on the welfare and well-being of the women and children, the Ministry implements a few schemes that indirectly helps in the successful operation of these schemes and therefore are considered as schemes for the benefit of the women and children.

## **Grant-in-aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring**

6.2 The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the scheme of grant-in-aid for research, publication and monitoring since 1986-87. Priority is given to research projects of an applied nature keeping in view the policy requirements of the Ministry, social problems requiring urgent public interventions and evaluation of the ongoing programmes. During 2009-10, the scheme has a budget allocation of Rs.2.00 crores (RE Rs. 1.00 crores) and expenditure of Rs.0.58 crores has been approved as on 20.1.2010. Funds released during 2009-10 to different

organisations for new / old projects are at **Annexure -XXVII.**

## **Innovative Work on Women and Children**

6.3 This Ministry has instituted General Grant in Aid Scheme for Innovative Work on Women and Children. Under this scheme, project proposals of the following nature, related to women and children, are approved for execution by voluntary organizations /institutions, universities and research institutes, including those set up and funded by Central Government / State Government / Public Sector Undertakings / Local Authority / Corporations / Institutions:

- (i) Projects to tackle problem areas which are relatively un-serviced but where need is urgent;
- (ii) Projects which fill in essential gaps in existing services and complement them so as to maximize the impact;
- (iii) Projects, which provide integrated services, where all the components need not be financially supported by one source;

### **Box No. 1**

#### **Objective of the GIA for Research, Publication and Monitoring**

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

- (iv) Projects which build capacity of the individual to be self-reliant rather than dependent;
- (v) Projects located in backward, rural and tribal areas and urban areas which are poorly serviced by existing services;
- (vi) Projects which are community based and render non-institutional services in certain cases where the nature of the problem so demands; Institutional programmes will also be supported;
- (vii) Projects to mobilize public opinion and support to tackle the pressing social problems;
- (viii) Projects to tackle problems which require coverage of more than one State;
- (ix) Projects not covered by any of the existing schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development including the Central Social Welfare Board.

6.4 During the year 2009-10, against the budget allocation of Rs.3.00 crores, the expenditure under this scheme is Rs.22.40 lakhs as on 31.12.2009. Details of the funds released under General Grant in Aid for innovative work on women and children are at **Annexure-XXVIII**.

#### **Information Mass Education**

6.5 The activities of Media Unit of the Ministry aims to generate awareness in the country about issues concerning the development of women and children by giving wide publicity to the policies, programmes and development activities formulated and implemented by the Ministry. During the current financial Year: 2009-10, a budget of Rs. 50 crores (including Rs. 5 crores for NER) was allocated for media activities of the Ministry.

6.6 In order to inform, educate and motivate people for bringing about attitudinal changes to achieve social development goals the Ministry carried out campaigns in news papers, magazines, television channels, radio and through outdoor hoardings on the issues of nutrition, female foeticide and equal rights of the girl child as well as schemes and

programmes of the Ministry.

#### **Print Media**

6.7 Advertisements were issued in prominent newspapers in Hindi, English and regional languages across the country. The details of advertisements may be seen at **Annexure-XXIX**.

#### **Television / All India Radio**

6.8 Scroll Messages (Period: May July, 2009) on DD News Channel and Spots on Nutrition & Female Foeticide (Period: 7 days) on DD National, DD News and DD Regional Channels through DAVP were telecast. However, telecast period of spots on 'Nutrition' was for 90 days' on North-East TV Channels through Directorate of Advertisement & Visual Publicity. Ministry's spots were also broadcast on Air Regional News and National News through DAVP for 7 days in May, 2009. The Ministry held a two week nationwide campaign on the theme of 'Girl Child' on the occasion of the National Girl Child Day. During this period, a radio campaign was also run on AIR and private FM radio channels.

#### **Outdoor Publicity**

6.9 Awareness campaign on various programmes of the Ministry, through Hoardings in public places of Delhi NCR, as a medium of Outdoor Publicity was also carried out.

#### **Function on Non-Violence Day**

6.10 An event was organized at India Gate with the participation of large numbers of women including Anganwadi Workers to commemorate International Day for Non-Violence on 02-10-2009. On this occasion, the MOS(I/C), MWCD administered a pledge to more than 5000 Ahimsa Messengers to spread the message of non-violence.

#### **Information Technology**

6.11 National Informatics Centre (NIC) is managing the Computer Centre of the Ministry of Women and Child Development which has a Pentium P-IV Processor based Windows NT Server and a Local Area Network with facilities like information sharing, electronic mail and graphical user interface (GUI) based INTERNET surfing.

Women and Child Development which has a Pentium P-IV Processor based Windows NT Server and a Local Area Network with facilities like information sharing, electronic mail and graphical user interface (GUI) based INTERNET surfing.

6.12 NIC continued to provide software, hardware and consultancy support to Ministry in developing computer based Management Information Systems. A team of officers of NIC works in close coordination with the officials of the Ministry to maintain existing software and develop new programmes. A brief description of some of the programmes introduced in 2009-10 by the Ministry with the help of NIC is as follows:

#### **Box No. 2**

##### **Programmes of NIC**

- File Status Information System
- NGO Grant Monitoring System
- Central Adoption Resource Authority Portal
- Budget Monitoring System
- Intranet Based Integrated office Automation

#### **File Status Information System in Ministry**

6.13 This system monitors important references received in the Ministry. Basic details of the reference are entered into the system as soon as reference is received along with name of the officer to whom the file is marked.

#### **NGO Grant Monitoring System**

6.14 **NGO Directory** - Records registration details and other particulars of all voluntary organizations implementing departmental schemes. The software generates a unique code for each NGO based upon the registration number, name and State so as to enable tracking of the performance under various schemes.

#### **Reports**

Cover Scheme-wise/State-wise Projects, Pending/Rejected Cases, Outstanding Utilization Certificates, Geographical Coverage, Cash flows etc.

**NGO-PS System** - Details of all NGO Schemes have been uploaded on NGO Portal.

#### **Central Adoption Resource Authority Portal**

6.15 A software for monitoring adoption of children in and intra country has been designed. This is a important portal on child adoption and links with aspirations of prospective parents. The entire process of child reaching the adoption agency, various phases of clearances and medical tests, registration of prospective parents and final adoption apart from monitoring the child in the new found adopted home is covered by the programme. Various levels of training and hand holding sessions at five regional centres have been organized.

#### **Budget Monitoring System**

6.16 **Budget Monitoring System** was developed and implemented in the Finance wing of the Ministry. With the help of this package, ministry is capturing scheme wise details of funds sanctioned and released.

#### **Intranet Based Integrated Office Automation**

6.17 A web based application has been designed and developed for office automation procedures like Personnel Information, Office Orders/Circulars, Payroll, GPF, Income Tax, Leave Records, Official Forms, etc. The Ministry is updating the relevant data regularly and the employees are using this system to get their Circulars, Pay Slips, GPF Statements, IT Statements, Forms, etc. from this website directly. This system is developed using ASP and MS-SQL Server.

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

6.19 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has a website [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in) which is maintained by the NIC and updated periodically. Technical consultancy and guidance to various organizations under the control of the Ministry like National Commission for Women, NIPCCD, RMK and CSWB is provided by NIC.

## **Important Audit Observations**

6.20 Important Audit observations pertaining to the Ministry, as received from C & AG for inclusion in the Annual Report-2009-10, are given in **Annexure-XXX**.

## **Creation of Posts**

6.21 One post each of Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Section Officer, Stenographer Grade [A&B Merged], Steno Grade C and Accountant have been created for ICDS Division.

## **Reservation for Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes**

6.22 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 were duly requested to fill up the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and other backward Classes by making special efforts; i.e., if a suitable officer is not available in the first attempt of recruitment, second attempt is also to be made within the same recruitment year or as early as possible.

## **Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programmes for the Welfare of Minorities**

6.23 A Joint Secretary has been nominated as the nodal officer for the purpose. Food and Nutrition Board and other affiliated organisation under the Ministry have been requested to take action by organizing campaign to disseminate information on affirmative action on recruitment of minorities in the Government and PSU/autonomous bodies.

## **Public and Staff Grievances**

6.24 Public Grievances received in the Ministry by post as well as online through CPGRAMS are attended on top priority. Deputy Secretary (Admn) is the Public

Grievances Officer of Ministry of Women and Child Development. For strong and effective internal grievances redressal mechanism in the Ministry, all Divisional Heads in the Ministry and all attached/subordinate office are appointed as nodal officers for public grievances in respect of their Division/Office.

## **Information Facilitation Center (IFC)**

6.25 Information Facilitation Center (IFC) has been started as a single window for public relations. The Center provides information on different Programs and schemes of the Ministry. It also provides copies of news magazines and other information literature from different organizations under the Ministry, such as FNB, CSWB, NCW, NIPCCD, NCPCCR, CARA and RMK. It assists voluntary organizations to track the status of their application and help familiarize them with online applications tracking system. It also functions as Right to Information (RTI) Cell i.e. nodal unit for receiving RTI applications.

## **Right to Information Act**

6.26 In pursuance of the provisions contained in sub section (1) of section 5 of the Right to information Act, 2005, the Ministry has designated subject wise Public Information Officers at the level of Deputy Secretary / Director and Assistant Public Information Officers at the level of Under Secretary for receipt and disposal of applications received under the Act. In addition, officers at the level of Joint Secretary have been designated as appellate authorities in terms of sub section (1) of section 19 of the right to information Act, 2005 for considering appeals against the decisions of the PIOs. The details of the Appellate Authorities and PIOs / APIOs have been posted on the official web site of the Ministry [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in). During the year 2008-09, 232 applications and during the year 2009-10 (upto January, 2010), 351 applications were received which were sent to the concerned Public Information Officers in the Ministry for providing information to the applicant seeking information under RTI Act.

## **Parliamentary Committees**

6.27 The composition of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource

Development for Demand for Grants is at **Annexure-XXXI**. The Committee interalia examined the implementation of various Welfare Schemes of the Ministry.

After the formation of Ministry of Women & Child Development in 2006, Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to Ministry of Women & Child Development was constituted. The composition of the latest Committee is at **Annexure-XXXII**.

### **Use of Hindi in Official Work**

6.28 Hindi Section of the Ministry has been mandated to implement Official Language Policy of the Central Government. In pursuance of this policy, efforts were made during the period under report to maximize the use of Hindi in day-to-day official work of the Ministry. The officers and employees of the Ministry have working knowledge of Hindi. Entries in the Service Books were made in Hindi also. Letters received in Hindi were replied to in Hindi. Article 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 is being complied with in the Ministry.

6.29 Copies of the Annual Programme brought out by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs were circulated to all concerned for compliance. Quarterly Progress Reports received from the offices under the administrative control of this Ministry were reviewed and shortcomings, if any, were brought to their notice for taking appropriate remedial action. To review the progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry as well as in the offices under the administrative control of the Ministry, meetings of the Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee were held in the Ministry and remedial measures to overcome the shortcomings were suggested. The last such meeting was held on 04.09.2009. Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the Ministry from 14-28 September, 2009. During the period, Noting and Drafting, General Knowledge and Essay Writing competitions were organized. Twelve officials have been awarded. Award Scheme to encourage the officials to work in Hindi was implemented during the year. Hindi

software has been loaded in computers to facilitate working on computers in Hindi. The constitution of Hindi Advisory Committee is under way.

6.30 In addition to the above items of work relating to the implementation of Official Language policy, the important documents/material translated in Hindi during the period under report include Annual Report 2008-09, Outcome Budget, 2008-09, material relating to Booklet of the schemes of the Ministry, replies to Parliament questions, Cabinet Notes etc.

### **Annual Plan and Action Plan**

6.31 The Plan outlays for the year 2009-10 was fixed at Rs.7350 crores. The revised outlays (Plan) have been fixed at Rs.8550 crores. Scheme-wise details are given at **Annexure-XXXIII**. Outlay for 2010-11 has been fixed at Rs 11,000 crore.

### **Plan for the North-East Region**

6.32 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 programmes in the seven North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura and the State of Sikkim. During the year efforts were made to involve social organisations of North East with the existing support available under various grants-in-aid schemes of the Ministry of Women & Child Development.

### **Special Component Plan (SCP) for SC and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)**

6.33 The schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development are directly impacting the lives of women and children belonging to the most disadvantaged sections of the society. Most programmes are located in the areas where the women and children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC&ST) populations have easy access to the benefits of these services.

6.34 The Ministry has been implementing one of the largest area based scheme of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). More than 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the Ministry's annual budget is earmarked for ICDS. To attain the objective of complete

universalisation of ICDS scheme the total number of sanctioned projects has increased to 7073 to cover the hitherto uncovered habitations / settlements across the country with special focus on coverage of SC/ST population, Government of India in October, 2008, has approved the third phase expansion of ICDS Scheme. With this,

6.35 Under total operationalised ICDS projects, in terms of the out-reach of the services more than 30% of the beneficiaries (pregnant & lactating mother and children below 6 years of age) are to be from SC & ST categories. During 2008-09, the percentages of overall beneficiaries in the country for SCs were 21.45 % and for STs was 19 %.

6.36 Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEU) of FNB are organizing 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. CFNEUs have trained 3,300 SC/ST beneficiaries as trainees of the training

course in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition and total 111 training courses for exclusively SC/ST community were organised during April to December, 2009.

6.37 The **Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)** has framed the grant-in-aid rules to encourage involvement of SC and ST participants and has made special provision/stipulation regarding their involvement and participation.

6.38 The scheme of **Hostels for Working Women (WWH)** and the schemes of **Support for Training and Employment Programme (STEP)** implemented by the Ministry provides for seats upto 15% and 7.5% for women belonging to SC and ST communities, respectively.

6.39 Most of the programmes of the Ministry, particularly, those of women, are implemented through voluntary organizations. Efforts are made to encourage more and more voluntary organizations to come forth with proposals to start welfare programmes in tribal and backward rural areas by extending special concessions and relaxations under grant-in-aid.

7



## Food and Nutrition Board



Towards a New Dawn



# Food And Nutrition Board

## Introduction

7.1 The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) was set up in 1964 under Ministry of Food and was transferred to Ministry of Women and Child Development in 1993. It is now functioning as a technical support wing under Child Development Bureau of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. FNB provides a wide range of Nutrition Education and Extension services as well as training to programme functionaries to improve the nutrition and dietary habits and overcome ignorance, prejudice and superstition in food and dietary habits, so as to reduce the levels of malnutrition, particularly among the children and women in the country.

7.2 Malnutrition is a complex phenomenon. It is both the cause and effect of poverty and ill health, and follows a cyclical, inter-generational pattern. It is inextricably linked with illiteracy, especially female illiteracy, gender discrimination against the girl child, early marriage, early birth and spacing, lack of safe drinking water and proper sanitation. It is directly linked with poverty, lack of purchasing power, food and nutrition insecurity, ignorance, poor sanitation, lack of awareness and ill health. It creates its own cycle of lack of basic needs within the larger cycle of poverty.

7.3. Nutrition education and extension has been recognized as the long-term sustainable intervention essential to tackle the problem of malnutrition and to improve the nutrition status of children and women. Food and Nutrition Board undertakes the major task of providing inputs for nutrition education and awareness.

## Objectives of Food and Nutrition Board

7.4 The main objectives of Food and Nutrition Board are as follows:

- Improving the dietary habits of people through nutrition education and extension
- Promoting low cost locally available foods
- Conservation of fruits and vegetables through home scale processing and preservation

## Administrative Infrastructure

7.5 The **administrative infrastructure** of the Food and Nutrition Board comprises of a technical wing at the Centre, four Regional Offices and four Quality Control Laboratories at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai and 43 Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) located in 29 States / UTs as detailed at **Annexure -XXXIV and XXXV**.

7.6 The main activities of Food and Nutrition Board, are

1. Nutrition Education and Training, both for the masses and for ICDS functionaries,
2. Mass Nutrition Awareness Campaigns and education through mass media.

## Other Activities Include

1. Test checking the quality of supplementary nutrition served to children and pregnant/lactating women
2. Development, production and distribution of nutrition education / training material through print and electronic media
3. Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables for domestic consumption.

4. Development and Promotion of recipes using locally available and low cost Nutritious Foods
5. Follow up action on the National Nutrition Policy.

## **I. Nutrition Education and Training**

7.7 Nutrition Education of the community, one of the prime activities of the Food and Nutrition Board, is undertaken through its 43 Community Food and 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.

### **Nutrition Education and Awareness for ICDS Functionaries**

7.8 In order to reach nutrition messages to the community, utilizing the vast network of Anganwadi workers in the country, Food and Nutrition Board undertakes capacity building of ICDS personnel by organizing the short term training of these functionaries. The technical officers/officials of the field units of Food and Nutrition Board are associated with ICDS Training, conducted by the Middle Level Training Centers (MLTCs) and Anganwadi Training Centres (AWTCs), as the resource persons in nutrition.

### **Community Food Nutrition and Extension Units (CFNEUs) Inspection**

7.9 The Community Food Nutrition and Extension Units (CFNEUs) inspect the supplementary nutrition and nutrition and health education components of the ICDS in their areas of operation. The technical staff of CFNEUs provides technical support to the AWCs. During the year 2009-10, a total number of 2610 anganwadis have been inspected (as on 30.11.09).

### **Training of Trainers (TOT) Programme:**

7.10 Each CFNEU organizes five days “Training of Trainers” programme for Master

Trainers comprising of Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), Assistant Child Development Project Officers (ACDPOs), Medical Officers, Lady Health Visitors, Senior Supervisors of ICDS etc. who, in turn, act as trainers for the grass-root level functionaries of ICDS, such as Anganwadi workers and the community at large. During the year 2009-10 as on 31.12.09, a total number of 66 training courses have been organized benefiting 1320 master trainers.

### **Orientation Training Courses (OTCs)**

7.11 The CFNEUs organize Orientation Training Courses (OTC) of two days duration wherein each course has a maximum of 30 participants comprising grass-root level functionaries from ICDS, Health and NGOs. During the year 2009-10, a total number of 410 training courses have been organized and 12300 grass root level functionaries have been oriented.

### **Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition**

7.12 Vegetables and fruits are good sources of micronutrients and of several phytonutrients, which have now been shown to promote health, prevent micronutrient deficiencies and prevent diseases. India has emerged as the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables of the world. But unfortunately due to post-harvest handling of the crop almost 25% of the produce gets wasted.

7.13 The CFNEUs organize one-week training courses in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition for the housewives and adolescent girls to encourage them to preserve fruits and vegetables at the household level. This also increases the consumption of fruits and vegetables and also develops skills which could be useful for income generation. Each CFNEU organizes one/two training courses per month and trains maximum 30 participants in each batch. A Ready Reckoner on essentials of preservation and nutrition is distributed to the trainees on completion of the training.

### **Training for SC/ST Community**

7.14 For SC/ST Community, all the CFNEUs are also organizing one week special training courses in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and



Women in an Orientation Training Course on Nutrition organized by CFNEU of FNB

Vegetables and Nutrition exclusively for SC/ST adolescent girls and women. A stipend of Rs.100/- is given to each candidate so as to enable her to meet the expenditure on the raw material required for the training purpose.

During 2009-10 a total of 250 courses have been organized benefiting 7740 beneficiaries. 111 Special courses for SC/ST were organized, which provided training to 3330 SC/ST

beneficiaries (till Dec.09)

#### **Nutrition Education Programmes in Rural and Tribal Areas and Urban Slums**

7.15 Nutrition Education Programmes has been undertaken in Rural and Tribal Areas and Urban Slums. During the year 2009-10, a total number of 2754 programmes have been organized covering 82620 beneficiaries.



Smt. Krishna Tirath, Minister of State(I/C), MWCD interacting with Women SHG Members at an Exhibition on Nutrition at Bawana, Delhi



Municipal Councilors of Delhi in a gathering for Exhibition on Nutrition at Bawana, Delhi

## II. Mass Nutrition Awareness Campaigns

7.16 Nationwide celebration of events like World Breast Feeding Week (1-7 August) National Nutrition Week (1-7 September), Global Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) Prevention Day (21st October), were organized on specific themes, with the active cooperation of respective State Governments, educational institutions, NGOs and media. Workshops, special nutrition education programmes, telecast / broadcast of video and audio spots on nutrition. Nutrition Quiz was organized in the schools during IDD prevention day and were found to be very popular.

### Exhibitions

7.17 An exhibition on Nutrition was organized on the theme “Nutrition: The Foundation for Healthy Life” on 5-6 September, 2009 at Rajiv Gandhi Sports Stadium, Bawana in collaboration with Government of Delhi and UNICEF. The exhibition was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State for Women and Child Development (Independent Charge) Smt. Krishna Tirath in the presence of Shri Surinder Singh, MLA, Bawana and a number of Municipal Counsellors of the area. The exhibition depicted the nutrition challenges, nutritious diets for different age groups, especially for children, adolescent girls, pregnant and nursing mothers source of important nutrients, their daily requirements

etc. There was an arrangement for Body Mass Index (BMI) check up. Cultural programmes were organized with special focus nutrition messages. Nutrition Quiz was organized and the participants were awarded prizes. There were stalls on ICDS, Stree Shakti and other self-help groups too.

7.18 Another Exhibition was held at Tikri Khurd Narela on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Nov., 2009 in collaboration with Government of Delhi and UNICEF. Nutrition quiz was held for the visitors and enthusiasm among the people made the exhibition a success. Nutrition messages were interlaced during these programmes. Handouts on Nutrition were distributed to the visitors.

7.19 The exhibitions displayed at Bawana and Narela drew huge public gathering and enthusiasm. The Ministry reached the remote rural areas of Delhi through these exhibitions.

7.20 Some of the CFNEUs organized mini-exhibitions in the respective States. Slide shows on different aspects of nutrition education were displayed for general public in rural/urban areas. Quiz competition were organized.

### Advertisements related to Nutrition

7.21 Two half page colour Advertisements with nutrition messages in popular national dailies in Hindi, English, Urdu and regional languages on the occasions of launch of exhibition at Bawana i.e. on 5<sup>th</sup> Sept.09 and ICDS week on 14<sup>th</sup> Nov.,2009 were brought out.

Photo Collage of clippings of advts. in different languages.

## Celebrations

### World Breastfeeding Week

7.22 The World Breastfeeding Week was observed from 1-7 August 2009 on the global theme of **Breastfeeding: A Vital Emergency Response Are You Ready?** by all the CFNEUs throughout the country. The FNB headquarters supported the celebration by providing background information and necessary guidance to all the field units and Regional Offices. State level symposium in 29 States, orientation training on infant and young child feeding, awareness generation camps and community meetings were organized by the FNB field infrastructure. Print Media, All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan covered the programmes throughout the country.

### National Nutrition Week

7.23 The National Nutrition Week(NNW) is celebrated every year since 1982 so as 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 "Nutrition The Foundation of Healthy Life". An exhibition at Bawana during NNW was organized in Delhi, as stated earlier.

7.24 The field units of FNB organized 29 workshops, rallies, quiz competitions, essay competitions etc. on the theme '**Nutrition The Foundation of Healthy Life**'.

### Media Activities

7.25 "Poshan Aur Swathy" Radio sponsored programmes of 15 minutes duration each were Developed and broadcast on FM Gold and FM Rainbow Radio stations every Wednesday from May 2009 onwards and will continue upto April 2010. In these programmes messages on nutrition for various age group and day to day topic on Nutrition are covered.

Telecast of video messages of 30 seconds duration on "Nutrition for the Girl Child" and "Nutrition for Adolescent Girls" " was

undertaken through Doordarshan and other prime news channels.

## Nutrition Calendar

7.26 A seven page Nutrition Calendar for the Financial Year 2009-2010 has been brought out with Messages on Nutrition and Health which was widely distributed through out the country.

## Food Analysis

7.27 Food and Nutrition Board has four Quality Control Laboratories at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, which analyze shamples of various supplementary foods, provided under ICDS scheme. The samples are received from the State Governments as well as collected by field units of FNB during the course of regular inspection of AWCs. The QCLs of FNB are also analyzing samples of processed fruits and vegetables products under the regulation of quality control of these products received from Ministry of Food Processing Industries. FNB rendered technical expertise on food quality and standardization of various committees of Department of Health, including Codex and BIS.

## Other Important Events

7.28 The other important events held during the year of FNB are :

Sub Committee on Fortification of Supplementary Nutrition Component of ICDS submitted its report in January'09. On the basis of recommendation of the Sub Committee, nutrition norms under supplementary nutrition programme of ICDS were revised.

**FNB organized** two Shadow Committee Meetings of Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU) under the chairpersonship of Joint Secretary in the Ministry and prepared India's viewpoints on the agenda items for 31<sup>st</sup> Session of Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNSFDU) held at Dusseldorf, Germany. The Indian delegation was headed by Dr. Shreeranjan, Joint Secretary (Nutrition) in the Ministry who presented a technical paper prepared by an

Electronic Working Group and duly approved by the Shadow Committee of Codex Committee on CCNFSDU for adoption of a Standard for “Processed Cereal Based Foods For Infants and Young Children of Developing countries” proposed as an addition to the existing Codex Standard.

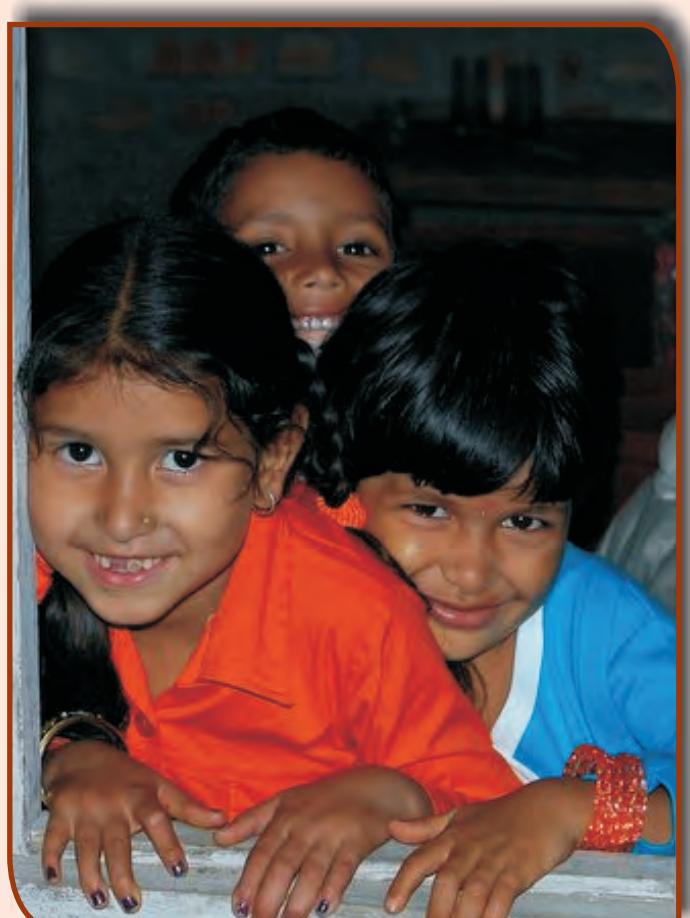
A joint Mother and Child Protection Card has been devised in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for wider distribution among all beneficiaries of ICDS. This card will provide useful information on growth monitoring of children.

The Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee for National Nutrition Policy is being reinvigorated to coordinate and follow up nutrition related interventions by various concerned sectors.

A National Nutrition Resource Centre/ platform to provide all nutrition related information for policy matters, programme implementation and monitoring, academics and training, nutrition education is in the process of being set up in FNB with collaboration of NIPPCD and National Institute of Nutrition.

A Nutrition Help line to provide Nutrition related information through a Toll free number is under process.

8



**National Institute of Public  
Cooperation and  
Child Development**



Towards a New Dawn



# National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

8.1 National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, (NIPCCD) an autonomous organisation under the aegis of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India is a premier organisation devoted to promotion of voluntary action and research, training and documentation in the overall domain of women and child development. The Institute's headquarters at New Delhi focuses its attention on training and research interventions which are of national and international importance. The Four Regional Centres, each headed by a Regional Director, located at Bangalore, Guwahati, Indore and Lucknow focus on specific capacity building activities at regional level.

8.2 The Institute focuses on essential and need-based programmes for the holistic development of the child 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. It is currently 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.

## Vision

8.3 The vision of the Institute is to operate as a centre of excellence in the field of women and child development in the South-East Asia Region.

8.4 The **General Body** is responsible for formulating overall policies and the **Executive Council** is responsible for management and administration of the Institute. The government and voluntary organisations are represented on these bodies. The Minister of State for Women and Child Development is the President of the General Body and the Chairperson of the Executive Council.

8.5 There are two Departments each being headed by an Additional Director under whom six divisions are functioning:

### **Department of Mother Care and Child Development**

- Public Cooperation
- Child Development
- Common Services

### **Department of Training and Common Services**

- Training
- Monitoring and Evaluation



**Dr. Kheya Bhattacharya, Joint Secretary, SAARC, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi addressing the participants of Training Programme on Preventing and combating Trafficking in Women and Children for SAARC Countries**

- Women's Development

### **International Cooperation**

- **2006-07:** A six-month Diploma Course in Guidance and Counselling for Teachers of Bhutan.
- **2007-08:** UNESCO approached the Institute with a request to prepare a Module on ECCE for Caregivers for effective training and professional enhancement of personnel in ECCE and ECCD through development of instructional material.
- **2008-09: A Training on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children and an Orientation Programme on Child Rights and Protection for SAARC Countries.**
- **2009-10: A Training Programme on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for SAARC Countries.** The main objectives of the training were to: create awareness among the participants on the state of trafficking in women and children with particular reference to Asia and South Asia; make them aware of the

extent of trafficking in women and children for commercial sexual exploitation; orient them on the strategies that are required to be adopted for preventing and combating trafficking; impart knowledge on legal structures and law enforcement measures adopted in India against trafficking and exploitation; familiarise them with relief and rehabilitation measures for victims rescued and apprise them of the consequences of trafficking.

### **National Efforts**

- Started a full time one year regular **Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counselling** with a vision to bridge the gap of trained professionals for undertaking guidance and counselling intervention with children and their families in different settings. The Diploma has been recognised by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University.
- The Institute functions as an apex institution for training functionaries of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme.
- The Institute as a nodal resource agency has also been entrusted with the responsibility of

training and capacity building of functionaries at the national and regional level, under the newly launched Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

- The Institute's Documentation Centre on Women and Children (DCWC) is a specialised documentation and reference centre which disseminates information on women and children both within the country and abroad.

## **Programmes and Activities**

8.6 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**

8.7 Three broad categories of training programmes of the Institute are :

8.8 During the year 2009-10, the Institute organised a total of 222 training programmes as indicated at **Annexure-XXXVI**.

The Summary of Programmes Organised by NIPCCD during April, 2009 January, 2010 are as under:

S.No.	<b>Training Programmes</b>
I	Regular Training Programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training Programmes on Issues relating to Women and Child Development</li> <li>Training on Child Protection and Juvenile Justice Act; and</li> <li>Training for Representatives from SAARC countries on Child Rights and Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children</li> </ul>
II.	Training Programmes under ICDS
III.	Sponsored Programmes

<b>Category of Programmes</b>	<b>Regular</b>		<b>ICDS</b>	
	No. of Programmes organised	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes organised	No. of Participants
<b>Headquarters</b>	50*	1734**	21	488
<b>Regional Centre (Bangalore)</b>	29	902	15	455
<b>Regional Centre (Guwahati)</b>	20	933	18	602
<b>Regional Centre (Lucknow)</b>	21	488	15	438
<b>Regional Centre (Indore)</b>	21	609	12	306
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>4666</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2289</b>

\* Includes a Poster Competition for School Children on the Theme of Female Foeticide or Sex - selective Abortion and Early Marriage and its Consequences which was attended by 352\*\*children.

## **1. Regular Programmes**

8.9 Under regular training programmes, the Institute organises 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 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.

### **a. Training Programmes on Issues relating to Women and Child Development**

8.10 Malnutrition is a silent emergency and dealing with it requires effective intervention strategies. Better and more accessible education programmes will bring awareness, and behavioral change needed to combat malnutrition with this end in view the Institute organized several programmes during the year armed at building capacities of representatives of voluntary organisations as also, the ICDS programme functionaries on Prevention of Micronutrient Malnutrition; Infant and Young Child Feeding and Counselling; Health and Nutrition Issues Affecting Women; and Nutrition Support for HIV/AIDS in Women and Children.

8.11 An **Orientation Course on Food Safety and Hygiene** for Representatives of Government Officials and Social Organisations was organised by the Regional Centre Bangalore. Three Sensitisation Programme for DPOs on Nutrition Issues with Special Focus on Prevention and Reduction of Malnutrition in Children were organised by Regional Centre, Lucknow in collaboration with UNICEF.

8.12 Recognising a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management from a relief-centric approach to a multi-dimensional, and multi-sectoral approach with stress on building the capabilities of community to enable them to work towards their own risk reduction,

NIPCCD, Regional Centre, Bangalore organised a **Sensitisation Programme on Food and Nutrition Security of Vulnerable Groups during Emergencies**.

8.13 It is estimated that one-third of the total disease burden of women in the age group of 15-44 years in developing countries is attributed to health problems related to pregnancy, childbirth, abortions, reproductive tract infections and HIV/AIDS. Taking view of this scenario, several programmes were conducted during the year to orient NGOs dealing with women in difficult circumstances about the **reproductive health, adolescent health, family life education and HIV/AIDS**. The component of creating awareness about HIV/AIDS has been built into all the training programmes of the Institute.

8.14 Recognising Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) as a powerful means of nurturing diverse abilities and overcoming disadvantages and inequalities, the Institute organised three **Orientation Courses on Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) and Effective Management of ECE Programmes** for representatives of voluntary organisations.

8.15 With the premise that all the organisations working for women and children have the potential to play a vital role in checking the incidence of disability, provided they integrate the component of early detection within their programme activities, the Institute organised an Orientation Training on Community-Based Rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities for Voluntary Organisations and a Sensitisation Programme on Prevention and Early Detection of Childhood Disabilities.

8.16 In addition to a **Child Guidance Centre** at the Headquarters, it has set up three more at its Regional Centres in Bangalore, Guwahati and Lucknow and also an **Adolescent Guidance Service Centre** at its Headquarters. The Institute conducted several programmes for parents, teachers, functionaries of child care institutions, including seven **Workshops for Parents**, on Quality Parenting at its Regional Centres in Bangalore and Guwahati. Various themes covered in the workshops include qualitative parenting for holistic growth and development of children,

educating the girl child; issues pertaining to scholastic performance of children; challenges of learning disability; parental support during early and late childhood; appropriate parenting skills to deal with the common problems during childhood; and addressing the challenges of growing-up. A Workshop for Parents of Child Care Centre was organised by the Headquarters and a Street Theater for Promoting Quality Parenting in ICDS by Regional Centre located at Bangalore.

8.17 In order to facilitate teachers towards their role in understanding and managing children, the Institute organised **four workshops** at its Regional Centre, Bangalore. The various themes covered during the workshops include mental health services for children; identification and management of slow learners and children with learning disability; and learning and behavioural problems in children. A Sensitisation Programme on Supportive Interventions for Children with Learning and Behaviour Problems for Principals and Teachers of Primary Schools was organised by Headquarters. A Sensitisation Programme for Principals and Teachers on Child Mental Health and Sensitisation Programme for Principals of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti on Child Mental Health were organised by Regional Centre, Lucknow.,

8.18 With a view to create professional and personal growth opportunities for those working with children and child-related systems so as to enable children to actualise their potential, the Institute is running a full-fledged one-year **Advanced Diploma Course in Child Guidance and Counselling**. The course has been designed to enable the learner to assess and plan preventive, promotive and therapeutic need-based and milieu-specific mental health programmes in schools and communities with children and adolescents. The fourth batch of Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counselling commenced on 12 October 2009.

8.19 Many children in the institutions require more personalised emotional support

and guidance as a consequence of their past traumatic experiences, as also to face the fears of the present and challenges of future. In order to address these issues a range of programmes were organised by the Institute which include an Orientation Training on Counselling Intervention for Children Affected by Trauma, Abuse and Neglect; and Orientation Training on Counseling and Case Intervention for the Functionaries of Childline at the Headquarters and Regional Centre, Indore.

8.20 The Institute organised a number of gender-sensitive programmes for police officials, other law enforcement agencies, NGOs, and government officials. These include a Gender Sensitisation Training Programme for Law Enforcement Agencies organised by Regional Centre, Indore.

8.21 A **National Workshop on Gender Data Gaps** was organised by the Headquarters with the objectives of identifying gender gaps in chosen thematic areas and appropriate strategic action for bridging the gaps; exploring alternative data sources for improvement of administrative data.

8.22 Another thrust area of the Institute is prevention of gender-based violence such as sex-selected abortion, female infanticide, child marriage, child prostitution, sexual harassment at work place, schools and at home etc. manifest in different forms through the life cycle of women. Acknowledging that there is no stage in the life cycle in which women are exempted from the threat of violence and also to understand the impact of violence against women the Institute organised an **Orientation Workshop on Combating Gender-Based Violence**. In addition to this, a **Sensitisation Course on Issues relating to Violence against Women and Children for Police Personnel** was organised by Regional Centre Bangalore and a **Sensitisation Programme on Violence Against Women** for Functionaries of Development Programmes by Headquarters.

8.23 Domestic violence has been recognised as a serious offence in recent years, leading to enactment of 'Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005' and Notification of Rules in 2006 under the Act. In order to equip the NGOs working against domestic violence, as well as the service providers and the Protection Officers

notified under the Act with the knowledge of the provisions of the Act and its enforcement for effective implementation the Institute organised three Sensitisation Programmes on Effective Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and a Workshop on Prevention of Domestic Violence for Personnel Involved in Implementation of Domestic Violence Act 2005. In addition to this, four Awareness Generation Camps for Volunteers of NGOs were organised by Regional Centre, Lucknow, Guwahati and Indore with the objective of creating awareness among the participants about the provisions under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. A Sensitisation Training on Protection of Women against Domestic Violence for College Teachers was also organised by Regional Centre, Guwahati.

8.24 In order to spearhead action in the area of prevention of sexual harassment at workplace, the Institute had undertaken a study titled, Sexual Harassment at Work Place: An Evaluation of the Working of Committees. Based on the preliminary report of the study, the Institute organised a **Sensitisation Programme on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace**.

8.25 Declining sex ratio has been increasingly recognised as a complex problem in the country requiring urgent action. The Institute organised two **Sensitisation Programmes on Prevention of Female Foeticide and Infanticide for NGOs, Medical and Para-medical Personnel** at the Headquarters and Regional Centre, Indore.

8.26 During the year, the Institute's Headquarters organised an **Orientation** Training on Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children and three Sensitisation Programmes on Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children. This apart a Sensitisation Programme for District Level Officials on Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children; Orientation Course on Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children for Police Officers; and Training of Trainers of Police Training Institute on Prevention of Trafficking in Women and

Children were also organised by the Institute.

8.27 The Institute organised an **Orientation Training Programmes for Grant Receiving NGOs implementing the Scheme of Ujjawala**, a scheme for 'Prevention of Trafficking for Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-Integration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

8.28 Realising that counsellors of women helplines providing services do not have adequate orientation to the legal aid, rehabilitation and other support services available for women in distress, the Institute organised for functionaries of voluntary organisations an Orientation Training on Counselling Skills and Support Services for Women in Distress. The Institute also organised an Orientation Training on Developing Counselling, Communication, Negotiation and Case Intervention Skills for Functionaries of Women Helpline at its Regional Centre Guwahati and an Orientation Training on Counselling for Counsellors of Family Counselling Centres at its Regional Centre, Lucknow.

8.29 Gender budgeting is now recognised as a tool for empowering women. With this in view the Institute organised two **State Level Workshops on Gender Budgeting**. The Institute also organised, two **Sensitisation Programmes** for the functionaries of **Voluntary Organisations** and **Government Officials on Women Empowerment** at its Headquarters.

8.30 Microfinance seeks to provide financial stability to clients so that they can face the dilemma of deprivation through income and livelihood generation. With this in view the Institute's Regional Centre organised several programmes namely, Training of NGOs on Economic Empowerment of Tribal and Rural Women through Micro-enterprise; Orientation Training on Formation and Mobilization of SHGs for Government and NGOs; and Training Programme on Formation of Cluster and Federation for Voluntary Organisations on Promoting SHGs for Women Empowerment.

8.31 The Institute, organised several training programmes aiming at institution building as well as enhancing professional and technical skills of functionaries of voluntary organisations. It focused on diverse topics like Establishing and Managing a

**Voluntary Organisation, Financial Management and Financial Reporting, Fund Raising Techniques and Resource Management, Planning and Designing a Project Proposal, Good Governance for Voluntary Organisations, Mobilisation and Management of Community Resources, Participatory Learning and Action (PLA), Communication and Negotiation Skills and Monitoring and Evaluation of Developmental Programmes for Women and Children.** Focusing on building capacity of voluntary sector working in tribal areas, the Institute organised a Training Programme on Community Micro Planning for Development of Women and Children of Tribals and Other Underprivileged Sections of Society for the Functionaries of Voluntary Organisations at its Headquarters and an Orientation Course for Officials and Non-Officials Engaged in Welfare and Development of Tribal Community at its Regional Centre, Indore.

8.32 Another achievement of NIPCCD is the Database of Voluntary Organisations prepared by the Institute. During the year, Directories of Voluntary Organisations were brought out on Education; Social Defence and Prevention of Trafficking; Human Development; Scheduled Castes; Scheduled Tribes; Child Welfare; and Destitute, Adoption and Street Children. These directories have been uploaded on NIPCCD website for wider dissemination.

8.33 In order that women participate substantially in the panchayati raj bodies at various levels, the Institute organised two orientation training programmes for elected women representatives of panchayati raj bodies on **Issues Related to Women and Children** like early marriage, dowry, female foeticide,

female infanticide, discrimination against child, domestic violence, etc. for improving the status of women and children at its Regional Centres located at Bangalore and Indore.

#### **b. Training on Child Protection and Juvenile Justice Act**

8.34 NIPCCD being the Nodal Resource Institution for Child Protection is engaged in capacity building of functionaries and other stakeholders dealing with the subject of child protection and juvenile justice. The Institute organised a four-week intensive **Certificate Course on Child Rights and Protection** at its Headquarters for trained personnel in the area of child protection. The main objectives of the course were to build knowledge base of participants on child rights and child protection and rights based approach for implementing the ICPS programme.

8.35 Nine **Orientation Training Programmes on Child Rights and Protection for Superintendents of Children's Homes/ Probation Officers/ Welfare Officers/Voluntary Organisations** were organised by Headquarters and Regional Centres. The objective of these programmes was to orient the participants about the conceptual framework of child rights and protection.

8.36 Two **Regional Training Programme on Child Rights for PRI Functionaries** in collaboration with NCPCR were organised by Headquarters and Regional Centre, Lucknow with the objectives to: orient the participants on child rights and the role of PRI functionaries on ensuring rights of the child. This apart, three Orientation Programmes on Issues Relating to Child Rights and Child Protection for School Principals and



Dr. A.K. Gopal, Director, NIPCCD delivering the inaugural address in the Orientation Programme on Issues Relating to Child Rights and Child Protection for School Principals and Teachers

Teachers were organised by Headquarters and Regional Centre, Guwahati and Lucknow.

8.37 In order to strengthen the existing initiatives of the Government in the area of child protection, three Regional Consultation for the Members of the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) on Juvenile Justice Act and Child Protection were organised by Headquarters and Regional Centre, Bangalore and Guwahati. Four Sensitisation Programmes for CWCs/JJBs/NGOs Representatives on Juvenile Justice Act 2006 and ICPS by Headquarters and Regional Centre Bangalore and Indore and two Regional Consultations of the Members of the CWCs were organised by Regional Centre, Guwahati and Bangalore. This apart a Regional Consultation of the Members of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), Police Officials, Functionaries of Childline and Children's Institution and a State Level Consultation of Members of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), Superintendent of Children's Homes and Special Police Officers of Chhattisgarh were organised by Regional Centre, Indore.

8.38 During the year a Training of Trainers(ToT) on Juvenile Justice System and ICPS for Delhi Police and Master Trainers from Voluntary Organisations in Delhi was organised by Headquarters with the objectives to: orient the participants on UNCRC and Constitutional safeguards for children; and enable them to develop an understanding of the Juvenile Justice System.

8.39 A number of programmes were organised in collaboration with State Governments, Police Academies and NGOs working in the area of child protection. To mention a few, two Sensitisation Programmes on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2006 were organised by Headquarters one each in collaboration with CHETNA, Ahmedabad and Child In Need Institute, Kolkata

8.40 The Institute organised a programme on Prevention of Child Abuse to sensitise District School Inspectors and Education Officers. A Training Programme on Evolving Sustainable

Development Programme for Street and Working Children for Functionaries of VOs was also organised by Headquarters with the objectives to sensitise the participants on the importance of evolving sustainable development programme for street and working children. NIPCCD Headquarters and Regional Centre, Lucknow organised a **Sensitisation Programme on Prevention of Child Marriages in India** for the functionaries of voluntary organisations.

8.41 The Institute's Regional Centres at Lucknow and Guwahati function as nodal organisations for **Childline**, which aims at reaching out to distressed children in the age group 0-18 years. It has been specifically responding to calls for medical assistance, shelter, protection from abuse, restoration, emotional support and guidance, information and referral services. This has enabled the Institute to be in touch with the problems being faced by children in extremely difficult circumstances who use the Childline services.

8.42 A **Poster Competition for School Children on the Theme of Female Foeticide or Sex-selective Abortion and Early Marriage and its Consequences** was organised by the Institute in collaboration with Children's Book Trust at the instance of Ministry of Women and Child Development as a part of celebration of National Girl Child Day, which was attended by 352 children between the ages 11-16 years from 25 schools of Delhi.

## **II. Training under ICDS Programme**

8.43 As an apex institution for training of functionaries of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, the Institute accomplished all the assigned tasks of planning, organising, coordinating and monitoring during the year. As in the past the Institute organised job training courses and refresher courses for CDPOs/ACDPOs and trainers. For building up the capabilities of institutions engaged in training, it organised several orientation, refresher and skill training of trainers. The Institute organised several Workshops/ Consultation Meet/ Training under ICDS during the year. The highlights of some of the

major programmes are presented in the following paragraphs:

8.44 During the year the Institute organised twenty-nine **Training Programmes for Instructors of AWTCs/ MLTCs on New WHO Child Growth Standards in ICDS** were organised by NIPCCD at its Headquarters and Regional Centres. The objectives of these training programmes were to: enhance understanding of participants on factors determining growth and development i.e. nutrition, environment and health care; orient them about the New WHO Child Growth Standards; and impart skills on assessment, interpretation and counseling for promotion of optimal growth and development of the child. In all, 913 Instructors of AWTCs / MLTCs attended these training programmes. Three Regional Workshop on Strengthening ICDS Training Programme were organised in collaboration with CARE India by New Regional Centre, Lucknow, Regional Centre Bangalore and Regional Centre Guwahati with the objectives to: review the training curriculum of all ICDS functionaries; analyse the problems of training institutions in imparting training to ICDS functionaries; and suggest ways and means to strengthen training of ICDS functionaries.

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

8.45 A monitoring and supervision mechanism for the ICDS scheme has been set up by Ministry of Women and Child Development 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 analysed, 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. So far 115 Consultants / Faculty / Project Staff have furnished data from 306 ICDS Projects, 1608 AWCs, 93 AWTCs and 8 MLTCs. Based on the reports of the consultants, broad recommendations were sent to State Governments to improve the functioning of ICDS Project, AWCs and AWTCs.

#### **iii. Sponsored Training Programmes**

8.46 During the year, the Institute organised a programme sponsored by Delhi Police on Counseling Skills and Support Services. The need to provide access to protection, rehabilitation, legal aid, counseling and other support services to women has been gaining importance in recent



Delegates in a Workshop on Introduction of New Child Growth Standards in ICDS

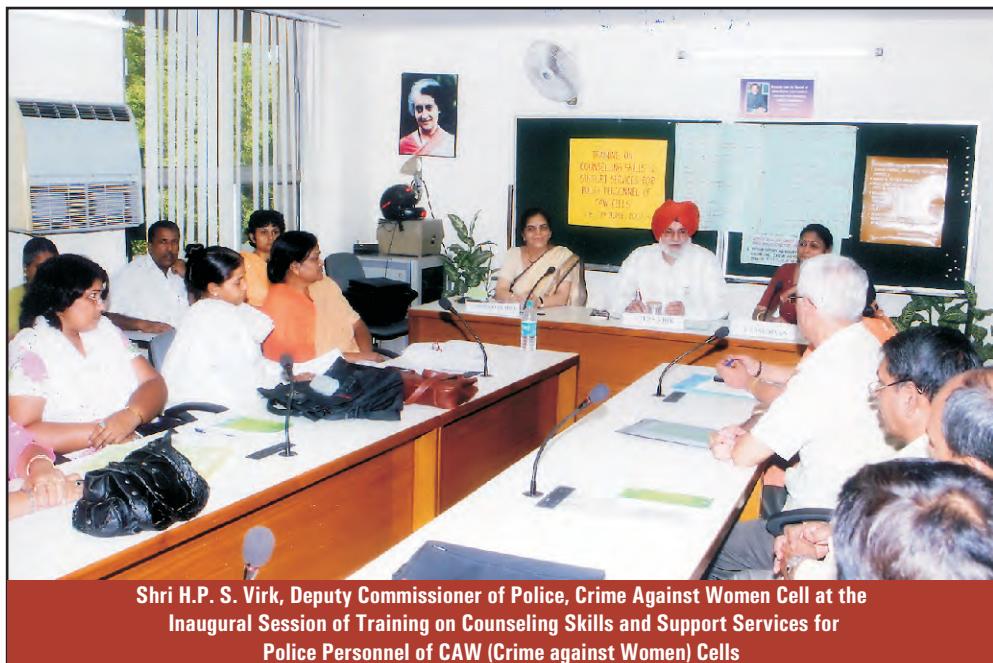
years. Government and non-governmental organisations have started many programmes/services/schemes to ensure protection and rehabilitation of women in distress. Counselors of women helplines providing these services do not have adequate orientation to the legal aid, rehabilitation and other support services available for women in distress. With this in view, the Institute organised two Training Programmes on Counseling Skills and Support Services for Police Personnel of CAW (Crime against Women) Cells at the headquarters. The objectives of the programmes were to: sensitise the participants on gender issues and women empowerment; create awareness about problems faced by women in distress; familiarise them with the existing support services for women in distress, and introduce them to the need for counseling women in distress; orient them to processes involved in promoting networking among NGOs and Institutions providing support services to women in distress.

#### **B. Research/Evaluation Studies, Documentation/Compilations**

8.47 The Headquarters and its Regional Centres undertake research on areas falling within its mandate. Evaluation studies are 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. Documentation of the research work in the form of reports, compilations and manuals is done for wider dissemination. During the year the following research studies/documentations were completed:

- Research on ICDS: An Overview (Volume 2 and Volume 3)
- Research Abstracts (Health; Nutrition; Social Welfare; Women Empowerment; and Child Welfare)
- Directory of Voluntary Organisations (Education; Social Defence and Prevention of Trafficking; Human Development; Scheduled Castes; Scheduled Tribes; Child Welfare; and Destitute, Adoption and Street Children)
- Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection An Evaluation
- Manual for Special Juvenile Police Units / Police
- Initiatives in Anti-trafficking: Some Selected Case Studies of VOs
- Sexual Harassment at Work Place: An Evaluation of Working of the Committees
- Development of Communication Material Targeting Adolescent Girls.



9



## Central Social Welfare Board



Towards a New Dawn



# Central Social Welfare Board

9.1 The Central Social Welfare Board was set up by a Resolution of Government of India dated 12<sup>th</sup> August 1953 with the object of promoting social welfare activities and implementing welfare programmes for women, children and the handicapped through voluntary organizations. Till 1969 the Board functioned as a limb of the Government and then it was registered as a charitable company under the Companies Act to give a legal status to the Board. The Board was given the responsibility of taking welfare services to the disadvantaged sections of society especially women & children, and also developing a nationwide infrastructure of voluntary agencies through which these services could be made available.

9.2 In 1954 the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards were set up in the States and Union Territories to implement the programmes of the Board and assist the Central Social Welfare Board in expansion and development of welfare services. The financial assistance to voluntary organizations under various schemes is given on the recommendations of the State Boards.

## MISSION

As a national organization, strive

- To be recognized as the most progressive entity for providing services of unequivocal excellence to women and children for their protection, capacity building and total empowerment.
- To raise awareness about the legal and human rights of women and girl children and to run campaigns against social evils affecting them.

## VISION Statement

The Board must

- Act as a **change maker with a humanitarian approach** by reinforcing the **spirit of voluntarism**.
- Develop **cadre of sensitive professionals committed** to equity, justice and social change.
- Become a steering mechanism to create a network of committed social workers for the empowerment of weak, vulnerable and at-risk women and children.
- Recommend **policy initiatives** to meet the new challenges for women and children in emerging areas.
- Strengthen voluntary organizations and **expand coverage of schemes** in areas where they have not yet reached.
- Improve and **strengthen its monitoring role** so that it becomes an effective, accountable and transparent vehicle for channelizing government funds.
- Generate **awareness about the challenges of a society in transition** where new evils are impacting on the well being of women and children.
- Actively pursue **innovative sources of funding** aimed at achieving the above goals for women and children.

## Critical Issues and Focus Areas

9.3 The critical issues and focus areas are :

- Strengthening of Central Social Welfare Board and State Social Welfare Boards.
- Evaluating and revamping of ongoing schemes with the objective of making these schemes more relevant and responsive to changing social environment.
- Expanding and strengthening of monitoring mechanism to enhance accountability and transparency for social audit.
- Training and capacity building utilizing emerging technologies to foster professionalization and enhance gender sensitivity in execution of programmes.
- Generating Massive nation-wide awareness against female foeticide in an attempt to arrest declining sex ratio of girl child in keeping with constitutional ethos of equity and gender justice.
- Mobilising Gender specific activities to harness women's potential towards their social, economic and political rights.
- Reaching out and addressing the problems of special groups/ communities that are still deprived of the fruits of progress, through gender centric need-based programmes under innovative projects.

#### **Major Activities Initiated During 2009-10**

9.4 The major activities initiated by CSWB during the year 2009-10 are :

- Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh Centenary year was celebrated w.e.f. 15th July 2008 to 16th July 2009.
- The Board has undergone rigorous computerization and adopted new procedural systems to make the entire process of grant application and fund disbursal more efficient, less bureaucratic and more user friendly so that voluntary organizations may be

facilitated.

- The Board has innovated an **Electronic Application for Women Empowerment and Development Actions by NGOs (e-AWEDAN)** so that voluntary organization can apply for assistance online. The progress of their applications will also be available on the website of the Board so that VOs can trace the stage at which their application has reached in order to simplify and systematize the process of giving grants.
- The Board has also intensified its efforts for creating general awareness among the people about the status of women and the need to combat practices such as female foeticide and gender violence, which reflect the mindset of a patriarchal society. This initiative is being implemented on a nationwide basis in the form of **Media Campaign** in order to achieve the greatest possible sensitization of the public.

#### **Programmes of the BOARD**

##### **Short Stay Homes**

9.5 The scheme launched in 1969, is meant to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls suddenly rendered homeless due to family discord or crime. Grant-in-aid is provided under this scheme to voluntary organizations to run Short Stay Homes for such women and girls. Following categories of women and girls are eligible for staying in the Homes:-

1. Those who are being forced into prostitution.
2. Those who as a result of family tension or discord are made to leave their homes without any means of subsistence and have no social protection from exploitation and are facing litigation on account of marital disputes.
3. Those who have been sexually assaulted and are facing the problem of re-adjustment in the family or society.
4. Victims of mental mal-adjustment, emotional disturbances and social ostracism.

5. Those who escape from their homes due to family problems, mental/physical torture and need shelter, psychiatric treatment and counseling for their rehabilitation and re-adjustment in family/society.

Temporary shelter to these women and girls from six months to three years including counseling services, medical care and psychiatric treatment, skill development training, education, vocational and rehabilitative services are provided in the Short Stay Home. Details of the funds sanctioned/released and beneficiaries covered under the Programme during the years 2008-09 and 2009-2010 are at **Annexures- XXXVII** and **XXXVIII** respectively.

### **Family Counselling Centres**

9.6 The scheme of Family Counselling Centres(FCCs) was introduced by CSWB in 1983. The centres provide counselling, referral and rehabilitative services to women and children who are victims of atrocities, family maladjustment and social ostracism and also provide crisis intervention and trauma

counselling in case of natural disasters. The centres also create awareness and mobilize public opinion on social issues affecting status of women. The FCCs work in close collaboration with the local administration, police, courts, free legal aid cells, medical and psychiatric institutions, vocational training centres, short stay homes etc. The FCCs provide professional counseling to the clients. Therefore, emphasis is given to the appointment of professionally qualified and experienced counselors, intensive orientation and in service training for the Counselors and office bearers of FCCs has been made an integral component of the scheme. Details of the funds sanctioned / released and beneficiaries covered under the Programme during the years 2008-09 and 2009-2010 are at **Annexures-XXXIX** and **XXXX** respectively.

### **Awareness Generation Programme**

9.7 The Scheme of Awareness Generation Programme (AGP) aims at creating awareness amongst women and community at large on rights, status and problems of women in particular and other social concerns. Under the scheme camps are organized, which provide a platform for women to



Smt. Krishna Tirath, Hon'ble Minister of State(I/C), MWCD inaugurating Campaign Against Female Foeticide  
( Balika Sanrakshan Abhiyan) on 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 at FICCI auditorium, New Delhi

come together, exchange their experiences and ideas and in the process develop an understanding of reality and also the way to tackle the problems and their needs. The programme of Awareness Generation Camps was introduced in 1986-87 with the main aim to identify the needs of rural and poor women and to increase women's active participation in development and other allied programmes. Issues such as the status of women, women and law, women and health, community health and hygiene, technology for women, environment and the economy are being taken up in the camps. Details of the funds sanctioned/released and beneficiaries covered under the Programme during the years 2008-09 and 2009-2010 are at **Annexures-XXXXI** and **XXXXII** respectively.

### **Condensed Courses of Education for Women**

9.8 The scheme of Condensed Courses of Education was initiated by CSWB to cater to the needs of adult girls/women who could not join mainstream education system or who were drop-outs from formal schools. The scheme aims to provide educational opportunities to girls/women above the age of 15 years alongwith additional inputs of skill development/vocational training. The main focus of the scheme is to ensure that contents of the course are need based and modified

according to local requirement and simultaneously targeting towards various stages of educational levels of primary / middle / high school and matric / secondary level courses. Details of the funds sanctioned / released and beneficiaries covered under the Programme during the years 2008-09 and 2009-2010 are at **Annexures-XXXXIII** and **XXXXIV** respectively.

### **Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme**

9.9 Creche and Day Care Services are not only required by working mothers but also by women hailing from poor families. These services extend support and relief for childcare as the mothers struggle to cope with burden of activities, within and outside the home. The Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme provides assistance to NGOs for running creches for infants and children (0-6 years) and provides assistance to ensure sleeping facilities, health care, supplementary nutrition, immunization etc. for running a creche for 25 infants and children for eight hours i.e. from 9.00 a.m to 5.00 p.m. Details of the funds sanctioned / released and beneficiaries covered under the Programme during the years 2008-09 and 2009-2010 are at **Annexures-XXXXV** and **XXXXVI** respectively.

### **Integrated Scheme for Women Empowerment**

9.10 Integrated Scheme for Women's Empowerment was launched by Central Social Welfare Board in March, 2007. The operational





area of this project is all the eight North Eastern States. In the project each state has to identify most backward area having less opportunities in terms of transportation, availability of water and electricity, health and sanitary condition etc. through a State Level Committee comprising of respective State Govt., line Departments, School of Social Work and State Boards. Series of motivational camps are organized in the identified area culminating into formation of Community Based Groups (CBGs). On formation of these groups, training and orientation is provided for capacity building of the leaders of the groups. The group democratically decides the activity to be undertaken by them. The activity ranges from self-employment, setting up of production unit and support services like drug de-addiction, awareness of health related issues, prevention of trafficking of women and children, counseling of HIV AIDS etc. Details of the funds sanctioned / released and beneficiaries covered under the Programme during the years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 are at **Annexures-XXXXVII and XXXVIII** respectively.

#### **Innovative Scheme:**

9.11 Innovative Scheme is a programme which has a flexible approach hence, need based proposals are being submitted by the respective State Boards relating to welfare of Children of prostitutes, rag pickers and leprosy

patients etc. which need special attention. Apart from above, campaigns have been launched for creating awareness against de-addiction, alcoholism etc., and for counselling school girls prone to depression due to fear of future career prospects and subsequent attempts of suicide. Details of the funds sanctioned / released and beneficiaries covered under the Programme during the years 2008-09 and 2009-2010 are at **Annexures-XXXXIX and L** respectively.

#### **Working Women's Hostels**

9.12 In order to provide accommodation for women who are working away from their homes, the Board gives assistance to Voluntary Organizations for running Working Women's Hostels. Under this programme, the Board assists in meeting the expenditure on the salaries of Matron and Chowkidar, for provision of recreational facilities and for rent subsidy (for a hostel in rented building). The grant of VOs under this scheme varies from Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- to a unit in one year, depending on the class of city or town. As per the latest instructions of the Govt. of India, a working woman whose income does not exceed Rs. 16,000/- consolidated per month in a Class A city, or Rs. 15,000/- consolidated per month in any other city/town/place will be eligible for accommodation in Working Women's Hostels which are run with the grants provided by Govt. including grants from the Central Social Welfare Board. Details of the funds sanctioned / released

and beneficiaries covered under the Programme during the years 2008-09 and 2009-2010 are at **Annexures-LI and LII** respectively.

### **Mahila Mandal Programme**

9.13 The Mahila Mandal Programme came into existence in 1961, as a result of handing over of Welfare Extension Projects (W.E.P) to voluntary organizations. W.E.P were started by the Board in 1954-55 for providing social services to women and children in rural areas where such welfare services did not exist at all. The services like Balwadiies for children, craft

activities, social education and maternity services for women etc. are provided under this programme. The Mahila Mandals form an entry point for comprehensive welfare services to be taken to grass-roots level. Out of the total expenditure on Mahila Mandals, 75% is borne by CSWB and the remaining 25% by the voluntary organization. The scheme is being run by the State Boards through voluntary organizations. Details of the funds sanctioned / released and beneficiaries covered under the Programme during the years 2008-09 and 2009-2010 are at **Annexures-LIII and LIV** and respectively.

# 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 with a corpus of Rs.31 crore, as a national-level organization to meet the credit needs of poor and asset less women in the informal sector. The initial corpus of Rs.31 crore has increased to Rs.100 crore with an additional allocation of Rs.10 crore in 2006-07, Rs.12.00 crore in 2007-08, Rs.31.00 crore in 2008-09 and Rs.16 crore in 2009-10. The corpus has grown to over Rs.148 crore due to prudent credit, investment and recovery management.

## Administrative Set Up

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

## Objectives

11.3 RMK extends micro-finance through Intermediary Micro-financing Organizations (IMOs) to the needy and poor women in the informal sector for livelihood activities, micro-enterprises, housing, and family needs etc. RMK has taken a number of promotional measures to popularise the concept of micro-financing, thrift and credit, formation and

stabilization of SHGs and also enterprise development by poor women.

## Credit delivery Mechanism

11.4 Credit is disbursed to the poor women beneficiaries both rural and urban, through 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, hassle-free manner and without collateral for livelihood activities, housing, micro-enterprises etc.

## 11.5 Loan Schemes of RMK

- i) **Loan Promotion Scheme:** RMK provides loan of maximum upto Rs. 5 lakh to promote the activity of thrift and credit among newer and smaller but potentially capable organisations 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. 300 Lakhs at a time.
- iii) **Revolving Fund Scheme:** Organisations having 5 years experience in the field of micro-credit with satisfactory track record are being considered under this scheme. The organisations can revolve principal amount sanctioned by RMK for income generation activities among the SHGs. Maximum Loan of Rs. 300 lakhs can be given under this scheme.

- iv) **Refinance Scheme:** RMK provides 100% refinance assistance to Mahila Urban Co-operative Banks on finances provided by them to poor women either directly or through SHGs within the norms of the RMK Main Loan Scheme.
- v) **Repeat Loan:** Repeat Loans are also available to the organizations, on successful utilization of first loan and the borrowing organisation having repaid 50% of its last loan.
- vi) **Franchisee Scheme:** Smaller NGOs of the State can avail loan directly from franchisees appointed by RMK for that particular State without sending their proposal to RMK office at New Delhi. RMK gives the the Credit Limit upto Rs. 500 lakh to the franchisees who in turn extend to smaller & potential NGOs in the State.
- vii) **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. 500 lakh.
- viii) **Housing Loan Scheme:** Through its partner organizations RMK provides loans upto a maximum Rs. 50,000/- per beneficiary to SHG members for construction of low cost house and repairs.
- ix) **Family Loan Scheme:** RMK extends loans for family related needs such as medical needs, marriage, education, funeral, birth, festivals, religious occasions and purchase of food grain, food stuff , ration and clothing . The aggregate amount of loan for all purposes put together should not exceed seven times of savings of the beneficiary or Rs. 10,000/- per year, whichever is less. The application for family loan has to be submitted as a part of the Main Loan Scheme.
- x) **Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL):** WCTL is provided to the organisations for backward and forward marketing linkages of products of women SHGs/ individuals and group of entrepreneurs, including technology transfer, education for skill up- gradation and infrastructure development. The borrowing organisation should have availed of a minimum loan of Rs 25 lakhs or above under



Towards capacity Building and Empowerment of Women

micro-credit schemes of RMK/ SIDBI / NABARD / Commercial Banks. The condition is not applicable for Government organisations. The maximum loan that can be sanctioned under this scheme is Rs. 3 crores, subject to the condition that it does not exceed Rs. 1 crore in any one State.

#### 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.

#### 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 J&K. As on 31.12.2009, RMK had sanctioned cumulative loans of Rs.284.13 crore benefiting 6,62,177 women. Out of this a sum of Rs. 234.91 crore was disbursed. Details of loans sanctioned, released and number of beneficiaries covered are furnished



A glimpse of Training Activity with support from Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

as per the **Annexure-LVIII**. During the period April to December 2009, RMK sanctioned loans of Rs.4.10 crore benefiting 3431 women and the disbursements amounted to Rs.11.21 crore as given in **Annexure-LIX**.

#### (B) Capacity Building & other Support Services

##### (a) Partnership

11.8 RMK has a large IMO network in the country, which helps in creating awareness among the partner organizations to integrate micro finance activities into their social sector interventions. During the nine months of the current financial year 2009-10, RMK has organized a number of trainings and awareness-cum-capacity building programmes to nurture and support the intermediary organizations. Details of such programmes are given at **Annexure-LX**.

##### (b) Supporting Intermediary Micro financing Organizations(IMOs)

11.9 The micro finance programme of RMK for the socio-economic upliftment of poor women through the SHGs is most successful one in the country with recovery rate of over 91 %. 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. Till date RMK has appointed 22 Nodal Agencies in the entire country for credit linkages with potential NGOs with a view to expand its outreach in a most cost effective manner in the less or uncovered areas of the country. The performance of these Nodal Agencies is reviewed from time to time. RMK has another important scheme called

'Franchisee'. So far RMK has appointed 6 Franchisees. 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.

#### Nodal Agencies

22 Nodal Agencies in the States of:

Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Delhi, Haryana, Manipur, Assam, Mizoram, Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Note: Details at **Annexure-LXI**.

#### Franchisees

RMK Franchisees in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh & Punjab

#### (c) Innovative Handholding, Financing and Capacity Building

##### Recent Initiatives

###### i) Resource Centres

11.10 RMK has identified 15 reputed Government Organizations / Government Undertakings / NGOs / Research Institutions / Universities / Academic Institutions, having adequate infrastructure to avail their services for capacity building, vocational and skill development, modern practices, technology transfer, micro-enterprise development, etc. to the SHG members / group leaders and IMOs for qualitative expansion of RMK's micro-credit programme all over the country. The list is provided at **Annexure-LXII**.

## **ii) Package for North-Eastern Region**

11.11 With a view to remove the uneven presence of micro-credit in the country which is witnessed mostly in North-Eastern region due to poor presence of banking net-work, lack of infrastructure and awareness, RMK has formulated a concessional package for the voluntary organisations of the North-Eastern region for easy access of credit from RMK to meet the credit needs of the poor women of the region. The relaxations are:

- Organizations in the NE region can apply for loans on completing one year of registration. For organizations in other regions this period is 3 years.
- The margin on loan has been reduced from 10% to 5%.
- The grace period on repayment of loan is 12 months against the 6 months permitted in other regions.
- The NGOs to be supported with 10% of the loan sanctioned as capacity building assistance.
- There is a provision to provide second class sleeper rail fare for upto 2 members of the NGO for coming to Delhi for

execution of documents. Where there is no rail link, the cheaper class to and fro air fare is given.

## **Some Major Programmes during the Period**

### **i) Training in Jewellery designing**

11.12 A five day training programme in Jewellery designing was organized by RMK for its NGO partners and the members of the SHGs in New Delhi at RMK premises from 20.4.2009 to 24.4.2009. The programme was well received by the participants and recommended its repetition in future. There were about 20 participants from the different slums in Delhi.

### **ii). Five Day Orientation Training on Micro-finance and Income Generation issues for partner NGOs of RMK**

11.13 Two five day Orientation Trainings on Micro-finance and Income Generation issues for partner NGOs of RMK were conducted in the NIPCCD Training Centre, first at Indore, MP from 11 – 15 May, 2008 which was attended by 13 participants from Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, and another at Bangalore from 15 – 19 June where 42 Participants from Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman & Nicobar Islands took part.



**Rashtriya Mahila Kosh support in North Eastern States**

iii) **Exposure Visit on 'Micro-Finance and Women Economic Empowerment in one of the members of the SAARC viz Bhutan.**

11.14 On behalf of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, RMK in collaboration with the SAARC Division of the Ministry of External Affairs organized an exposure visit on "Micro-Finance and Women Economic Empowerment" for rural poor women from Bhutan from 23 June to 28 June 2009. The group visited Dehradun, Uttranchal and Kafoda, Himachal Pradesh. The exposure visit enabled the Group to share some of the best / innovative practices in the field of micro-finance and women empowerment as experienced by India.

iv). **Training programme in Dairy Management at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.**

11.15 A training programme in Dairy management for RMK NGO partners and its SHG members was organized during 2 – 5 September 2009 at the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal. As many as 19 participants took part in the training programme.

v) **Training in Non-conventional Energy (Solar Technology) for Rural Women**

11.16 For the first time RMK organized an

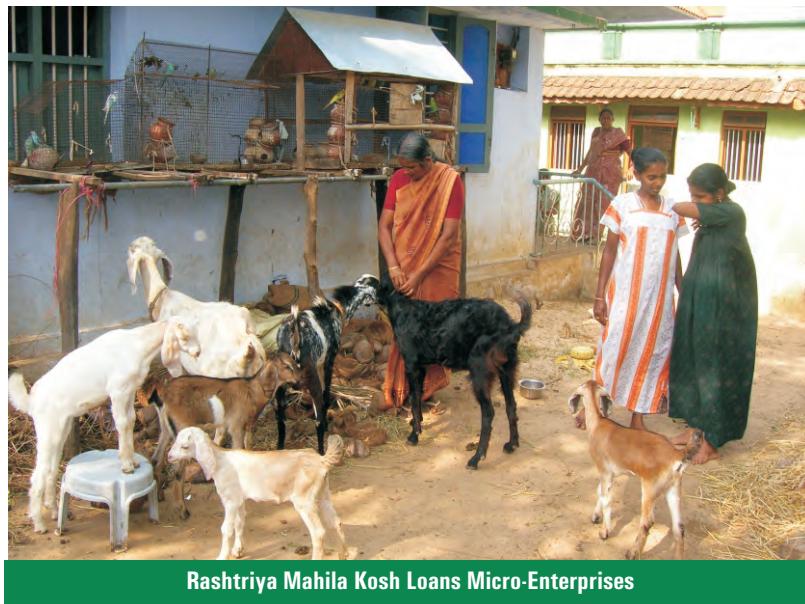
innovative training programme for its selected NGOs in MP and Delhi from 22 – 28 November 2009 at the Barli Development Institute of Rural Women with a view to explore the possibility of its usefulness to the women entrepreneurs. The number of participants was 14. The feed back received is quite encouraging.

vi) **National Seminar on Implementation of Dowry Prohibition Act and Launch of 'Daughters Against Dowry' A campaign for Change in Daughters' Perspectives**

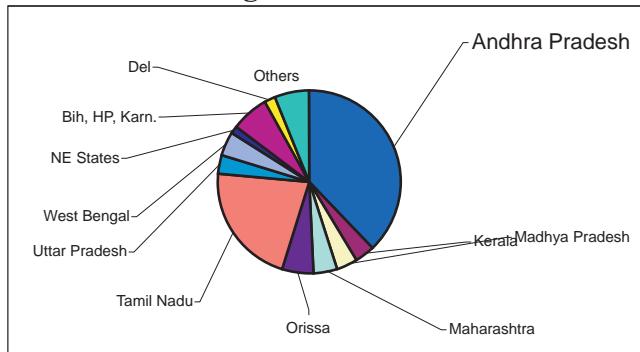
11.17 The Ministry of Women and Child Development organized the above Seminar on 25.11.2009 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. RMK and its NGO partners and members of SHGs not only participated actively in the seminar but also assisted Ministry in arranging logistics.

vii) **Dalit Women's Congress for Peace, Equity and Progress - 'Economic Upliftment of Dalit Women : Role and Contribution of RMK'**

11.18 A Conference of Dalit Women was organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, New Delhi on 15.12.2009. RMK participated in the Conference along with its NGO partners and members of the SHGs. The Executive Director, RMK, chaired a breakaway session. The group made certain important recommendations, which were submitted to the Ministry for consideration.



## Performance at a glance:



## Some Success Stories of the Women Benefited through RMK Micro Finance.

### Tamil Nadu

11.19 This is story of village Usilampatti under Palaapatti Panchayat of Tamil Nadu. The people of this drought prone village belong to most backward and poor sections of society. The condition of women is pathetic as the village is gender biased. However, The Society for Development of Human Abilities and Environment called OAZONE a grass root NGO took interest in the economic development of the poor women and started forming Self Help Groups (SHGs) with a view to free them from the clutches of moneylenders.

A group of 30 women was formed and given training in their traditional occupation of rope making. For making ropes, fibers from the leaves of a plant called Agave is used by these women as raw material which is found in drought prone and wastelands area. Therefore, some women started harvesting the leaves of AGAVE for making ropes. Before joining SHGs these women used to sell their product to the middleman who in return paid them less money and kept some amount as deposit with him. The condition of these women did not improve. However, after joining the SHGs they could get micro credit assistance from RMK through the NGO OAZONE. With this loan they started Producers' Cooperative to oversee the production and marketing activities of their product. The micro credit helped them in procuring raw material. They are now in a position to get good return for their products and are free from the clutches of moneylender. They have a regular monthly income of Rs.100/- to Rs.150/- per day. The regular income has raised their standard of living, social status and their say in the family affairs.

### Bihar

11.20 Mrs. Rajakani is a widow and belongs to a very poor family. She formed a SHG with other



Training and Capacity Building of Women

women of her village sponsored by Aid India, through its grass root NGO. Impressed with the progress made by other members of the SHGs, she thought of becoming a member as she wanted to go into dairy business. For this she wanted to purchase cows for which money was required.. She approached Aid India for micro-credit assistance from RMK. On receipt of loan from RMK she purchased 2 milking cows and started milk selling business successfully. From the sale of the milk she earned Rs.100/- per day as profit. This income has made her self sufficient and able to stand on her own feet. This has also helped her to live a life of respect with dignity in her community. She has now enrolled her children in a school with a view to give them good education. She is all praise for RMK for making her economically independent.

### **Andhra Pradesh**

11.21 Mrs. N. Shiva Parvathi is a member of Tirumaleswara Sangham consisting of 14 group members. Before joining the group she was working with a photo frame shop and earning a little which was hardly enough to meet her requirements. After joining the group she underwent group training. The training inspired her to start her own business. She received micro credit assistance from RMK through the grass root NGO RASS. With hard work, she was able to expand her business, which gave her additional income. Her business is quite attractive and profitable. Her husband has subsequently joined her. From a very negligible income the husband-wife are earning around Rs.8000/- per month. This has raised their living standard and earned them respect in the society. This change in her life was possible through micro-credit programme of RMK and efforts made by the NGO,



**Rashtriya Mahila Kosh supported Micro-Enterprises**

# 12



## National Commission for Protection of Child Rights



Towards a New Dawn



# National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

12.1 The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up by Government of India on 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 as a statutory body to protect, promote and defend Child Rights in the country.

12.2 Since creation of the Commission, Dr (Mrs.) Shantha Sinha continues to be its Chairperson. The other Members are Ms. Sandhya Bajaj and Ms. Dipa Dixit.

## Mandate

12.3 The Commission has following mandate;

- (i) To examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the time being in force for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- (ii) To present to the Central Government, annually and at such other intervals, as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- (iii) To examine all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of rights of children affected by terrorism, riots, torture and exploitation, disaster, domestic violence, HIV / AIDS trafficking, maltreatment, pornography and prostitution and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
- (iv) To look into the matters relating to children in distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children without family and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
- (v) To spread child rights literacy and promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights;
- (vi) To inspect or cause to be inspected any Juvenile or custodial homes, or any other institution meant for children, under the control of Central Government or any State Government or any other authority, including any institution run by Social Organizations, 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;
- (vii) To inquire into the violation of child rights including *Suo motu* notice and recommend initiation of proceedings with appropriate authorities;
- (viii) To study treaties and other international instruments and undertake periodical review of existing law, policies programmes and other activities on child rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation in the best interest of children;
- (ix) Such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of child rights and any other matter incidental to the above functions:

12.4 The powers given to the Commission according to the Act is as follows:-

- (i) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining them on oath;
- (ii) Discovery and producing of any document;
- (iii) Receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (iv) Requisitioning of any public record or copy thereof from any court of office;
- (v) Issuing summons for the examination of witness or documents;
- (vi) To forward any case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same and the Magistrate to whom any such case is forwarded shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused as if the case has been forwarded to him under section 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (2 of 1974).
- (vii) The commission may take any of the following steps upon the completion of an inquiry:
  1. Where the inquiry discloses, the Commission of violation of child rights of a serious nature or contravention of provisions or any law for time being in force, it may recommend to the concerned Government or authority the initiation of proceedings for prosecution or such other action as the Commission may deem fit against the concerned person or persons;
  2. Approach the Supreme Court or the High Court concerned for such directions, orders or writs as that Court may deem necessary;
  3. Recommend to the concerned Government or authority for the grant of such interim relief to the victim or the members of his family as the Commission may consider necessary:

## Activities

### Complaints on child rights violations

12.5 During the year 2009-10, the Commission received 417 complaints / representations concerning issues of child labour, rights to education, sexual abuse, corporal punishment Juvenile Justice and child abuse etc. Reports have been called from concerned authorities in such cases. Action has been taken in some of these cases by concerned authorities in response to the Commission's intervention.

12.6 The Commission is also empowered under Section 13 (1) (j) (i) to take up suo-motu notice of matters in relation to deprivation and violation of child rights. 99 such matters have been taken up from various suo-moto cognizances of sources like newspapers, television, and internet during the reporting period. These have been taken up with concerned authorities for remedial actions.

### Expert Group

#### Monitoring Child's Right to Education

12.7 The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been assigned with the following additional responsibilities for monitoring the child's right to education under Section 31 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:

- (i) To examine and review the safeguards for rights provided by or under the Act and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- (ii) To inquire into complaints relating to child's rights to free and compulsory education; and
- (iii) To take necessary steps as provided under sections 15 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005.

12.8 Accordingly, the Commission has constituted on 5.11.2009 an Expert Group with eminent persons from Government and NGO sector to advise it on the matters relating to

NCPCR's role in monitoring Children's Right to Education. The Expert Group has held two meetings on 22.10.2009 and 05.12.2009 respectively to chalk out the strategies and action plan for NCPCR vis-à-vis its role in monitoring child's right to education.

### Action Plans and Policy Recommendations

#### Child Labour

12.9 The Action Plan which was submitted in April 2009 by NCPCR on " Abolition of Child Labour in Delhi " has been accepted by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi with some modifications vide its Order dated 15.7.2009 in the case of Save the Childhood and Foundation vs. GNCTD & Ors. The concerned Departments/ authorities of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, MCD, Delhi Police and Resident Commissioners of concerned States have been directed to implement this Action Plan.

#### Juvenile Justice

12.10 As per the Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi dated 19.2.2009, issued in the Case of Harsh Virmani & Ors. Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) & Ors. [WP (C) No.6988/2007], a Committee constituted under the Chairpersonship of the Chairperson, NCPCR has submitted specific recommendations for improvement in the conditions of Children Home for Girls at Nirmal Chhaya Complex. Based upon the recommendations of the Committee, submitted on 20.5.2009, Hon'ble High Court has issued specific directions to the GNCTD for taking appropriate actions towards the improvement in the conditions of other Children Homes in Delhi. Pursuant to the subsequent Orders in the same matter the Commission is monitoring the situation of other Children Homes in Delhi.

12.11 Based upon the Report of a Working Group, constituted on Juvenile Justice System in October

**"Abolition of Child Labour"**   
DIRECT INTERFACE  
BETWEEN COMMUNITY MEMBERS OF JAHANGIRPURI AND STAKEHOLDERS FROM  
GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI

**DATE**  
13<sup>th</sup> JANUARY, 2010

**Venue**  
Shri Sathya Sai International Centre  
Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003

**Chief Guest**  
Hon'ble, Dr. Kiran Walia  
Minister For Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare  
Government of NCT of Delhi

**Organised By**  
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights  
Government of India  
5th Floor, Chandralok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi-110001

**"बाल श्रम उन्मूलन "**   
" सीधा संवाद "  
समुदाय जहाँगीरपुरी एवं दिल्ली सरकार के मा  
दिनांक  
१३ जनवरी २०१०  
श्री सत्य साई इन्टरनेशनल सेन्टर  
लोडी रोड, नई दिल्ली-११०००३  
मुख्य अतिथि  
माननीय डा. किरण वालिया  
मंत्री, महिला एवं बाल विकास एवं स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल  
मन्त्रालय, दिल्ली सरकार  
आयोजक:-  
राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग  
भारत सरकार

Shri Sudhir Yadav, Joint Commissioner of Police (CAW), Smt. Shanta Sinha, Chairperson, NCPCR, Shri Lov Verma, Member Secretary, NCPCR in an Interface between Government of NCT of Delhi and the Community on 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2010



2007, NCPCR submitted the Report alongwith the recommendations to the Government on the subject on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2009. Some of the recommendations were:-

- To significantly expand coverage and reach of the JJ system for categories of children who are currently unaddressed or excluded.
- To strengthen the Juvenile Justice system by institutionalizing the processes, regularizing its operation and ensuring professionalization of procedural bodies.
- To initiate reform in JJB procedure
- To comprehensively operationalise non-institutional, alternate care provision and reform procedural and operational placement processes
- To ensure quality of care in existing Homes
- To establish a strategy for prevention of children falling into categories requiring specific interventions under the JJ system.

### **Corporal punishment**

12.12 Additional Guidelines on Corporal Punishment in schools were issued in May 2009 to all States / UTs with a copy endorsed to the District Collectors / District Magistrates / Deputy Commissioners(as the case may be) to ensure the following:-

- to get Block-wise meetings conducted for all the school headmasters on corporal punishment and to convey them that serious action would be taken against the school as a whole on any act of violence on children in the State;
- to conduct meetings with the DEOs, BEOs and the Cluster Resource Centres staff on the importance of protection of children's rights and to issue instructions to them that they would be held accountable for any instance of

violation of children's right and corporal punishment in school;

- to instruct every school headmaster to hold a general body meeting with all parents of the school as well as school education committees or parent-teacher associations on the NCPCR guidelines and the procedures to be adopted for protecting children and their rights in schools.

Based upon the Report of a Working Group, constituted on "Protection of Children against Violence and Corporal Punishment in Schools" in October 2007, NCPCR submitted its Report to the Government (MHRD and MWCD) alongwith the recommendations on the subject in June 2009 which are listed at **Annexure-LXIII**.

### **Consultations, Meetings, etc.**

12.13 The Conferences / workshops / Meets organized by the Commission during the year 2009-10 are given at **Annexure - LXIV**.

### **Public Hearings**

12.14 The Commission held Public Hearing on the violation of rights of orphan and vulnerable children infected/ affected by the HIV/AIDS in the State of Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with Action Aid in Hyderabad on 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2009. Twenty cases from the Districts of Chittoor, Vishakhapatnam, Guntur, Ananthpur, Kurnool and Prakasham were heard in Public Hearing in the presence of concerned Government officials. The cases are being followed up for remedial actions.

12.15 A Public Hearing in the presence of concerned Govt. officials was conducted in Alwar on education entitlements/ rights of children in the Mewat region of Rajasthan at Alwar on 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 in collaboration with Alwar Mewat Institute of Education and Development.

### **Inspection Visit to Juvenile/Children Homes**

12.16 The following Juvenile Homes have been inspected by the Commission:-

- Government Children Homes in Patna in May, 2009;

- Children Home for Boys at Lajpat Nagar and Observation Home for Boys in Kingsway Camp *in September 2009*;
- Govt. Children Homes in Himachal Pradesh *in September 2009*;
- Rajkiya Shishu Sadan in Agra *in October 2009*;
- Special Home for Boys at Majnu ka Tila *in December 2009*.
- Children Home for Girls at Nirmal Chhaya Complex *in March and December 2009*;

The shortcomings in the functioning of such homes have been noted during the visits and/or communicated to concerned authorities of the State Governments for remedial actions.

### **Visits and Interactions**

12.17 In order to get a first hand insight into the conditions of children and implementation of policies and programmes of the Government and Non-government sector, the Chairperson and Members visited various parts of the country. The Commission has visited many States, such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for bringing more visibility to the child rights issues.

### **Visit to North- East**

12.18 On a proposal of PMO received through the Ministry of Women and Child Development regarding killing of children during ethnic violence in NC Hills between Dimasa and Naga UGs in Assam, a team of experts headed by the Chairperson visited North Cachar Hills to understand the impact of ethnic violence on children in the area. The Commission interacted with the District administration and Hill Autonomous Council's Office Bearers at Haflong as well as with the Chief Secretary and other Secretaries to the State Government in Guwahati. Pursuant to this visit and interactions, it has issued recommendations to the State Govt. on 27th August, 2009, to take

necessary actions for improving the conditions of children living in the relief camps and especially, for ensuring their right to food, nutrition, health and education.

### **Visit to Meghalaya**

12.19 Pursuant to the Commission's visit to Meghalaya to get an insight into the situation of the children, especially the children of Jaintia Hills district, and their access to facilities like education, health, nutrition, etc., recommendations were made to the State Govt. on 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 regarding protection of rights of the children.

### **Visit to Andhra Pradesh**

12.20 Pursuant to the Commission's follow up visit to Andhra Pradesh regarding child labour and malnutrition ,the recommendations were made to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the issue.

### **Visit to Jammu & Kashmir**

12.21 A team led by the Chairperson visited Jammu & Kashmir in December, 2009 to take the stock of the position of children rights in the State and to interact with the Chief Minister and officials of the State Government on the steps taken by the Government to stop child abuse in its all forms (physical, sexual and corporal) and on the implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009.

### **Visit to Uttar Pradesh**

12.22 The Commission visited Uttar Pradesh to discuss with the State Government regarding the progress with regard to the constitution of State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR), appointment of Nodal Officer to look into complaints relating to child rights, enforcement of Right to Education Act, and early intervention of disabilities in children.

### **International Visits**

12.23 Dr. Shantha Sinha, Chairperson visited New York in September 2009 to participate as a member of the Expert Panel during a Side Event on Violence Against Girls, in the Ministerial Week of the 64<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The aim of this Side Event was to draw

the international attention at ministerial level to the necessity and urgency of taking action to stop violence against children and girls in particular.

12.24 Dr. Shantha Sinha, Chairperson also participated in a plenary panel on "CRC as a Framework for Research, Policy and Practice"

in the conference Children's Rights at a Cross-Roads (A global conference on research and child rights) held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 30th November 2nd December 2009, organized by the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Childwatch International Research Network and the African Child Policy Forum on 20th Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

# 13



## Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)



Towards a New Dawn



# Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)

13.1 Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) was set up on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1990 to promote domestic adoption and regulate inter-country adoption in the country. It was registered on 18.03.1999 as an autonomous body under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860. It was designated as Central Authority by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (the then Administrative Ministry) on 17.7.2003 for the implementation of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children & Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption (1993).

13.2 On the recommendation of State Governments, CARA gives recognition to agencies to facilitate inter-country adoptions. It also gives enlistment to foreign adoption agencies, as recognized under the appropriate laws of their own country, and recommended by Indian Missions abroad. So far, CARA has recognized 74 Indian Placement Agencies in the country and 97 Enlisted Foreign Adoption Agencies, excluding Government Departments in 25 countries for Inter- country adoption. CARA also worked as the Programme Division for implementing Shishu Greh Scheme and grant-in-aid to Adoption Coordinating Agencies (ACAs). These schemes have now been merged into the newly launched Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

## Management Committee and Staff

13.3 Management Committee of CARA consists of both official and non-official members and takes important decisions relating

to programme matters. Day-to-day matters are looked after by the Member Secretary of CARA as Chief Executive Officer. CARA has 08 officers and 19 staff.

## Functions

13.4 The functions of CARA are:

- To act as the Central Authority with regard to adoption matters as envisaged under the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter country Adoption, 1993.
- To coordinate with the State Governments for promoting in-country adoptions and all other related adoption matters including regulation and monitoring of RIPAs and ACAs.
- To recognize/renew the Indian Placement Agencies as accredited bodies for processing inter-country adoption cases and to regulate, inspect and monitor their functioning.
- To enlist/renew enlistment of foreign adoption agencies as authorized bodies to sponsor applications for inter country Adoption of Indian children.
- To act as a clearing house of information in regard to abandoned / relinquished / orphaned children available for both inter-country and in-country adoption;
- To issue No-objection Certificate in each case of inter-country adoption;

- To frame and implement Guidelines for inter-country adoption;
- To issue Guidelines towards common policies, procedures & practices on in-country adoption;
- To promote and popularize the concept of adoption through publicity and awareness activities;
- To orient and sensitize the NGOs, Government Officials, Medical Professionals, Judicial & Police Officers about adoption through trainings and workshops.

### Budget of CARA

#### Non-Plan

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
2007-2008	1.50	1.50	1.29
2008-2009	2.00	2.00	1.33
2009-2010	2.00	2.00	0.93 (as on 14.01.2010)

#### Plan

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
2007-2008	2.00	2.00	0.77
2008-2009	2.00	1.45	1.01
2009-2010	*2.00	2.00	0.02 (as on 14/01/2010 )

\* Inclusive Rs. 20 lakhs for NE region.



Officials of CARA and US based Adoptive Parents and Adopted Children

## Associated Agencies

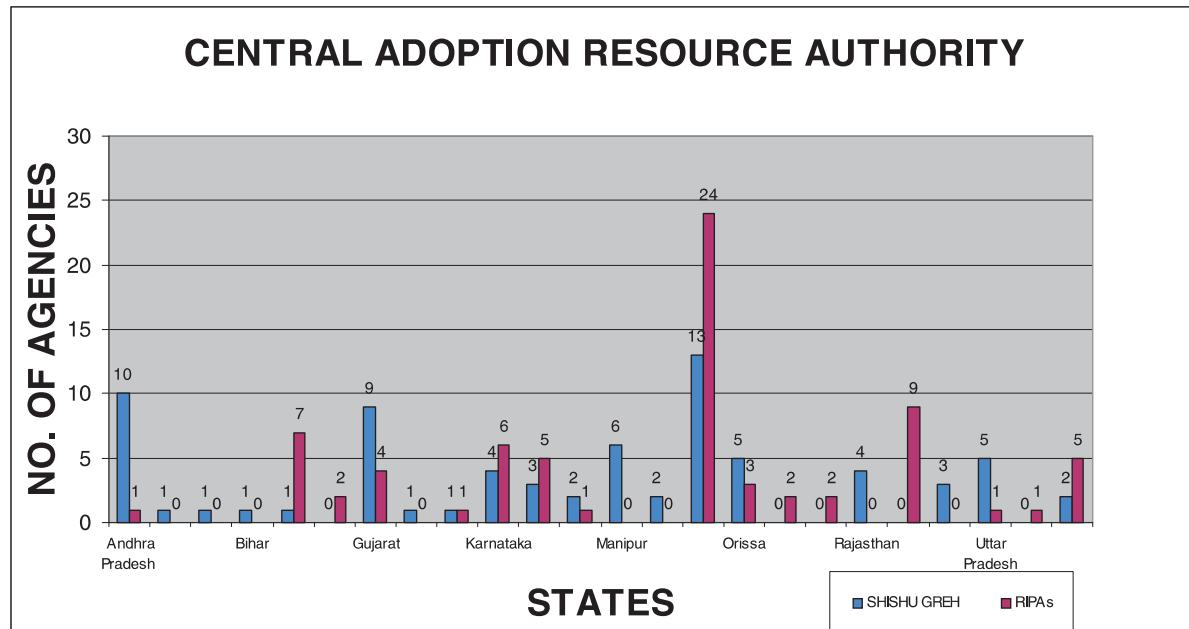
13.6 The following agencies are associated with CARA:

### I. Recognised Indian Placement Agencies (RIPAs):

At present, there are 74 adoption agencies recognized by CARA for placing children in inter-country adoption.

**II. Shishu Grehs:** There are 74 units of Shishu grehs(run by NGO and Govt run Homes) getting grant under Shishu Greh Scheme to promote domestic adoption.

The State-wise details of Shishu Grehs and Recognised Indian Placement Agencies (RIPAs) are given in the **Annexure- LXV.**



Consultation Meet of CARA and its Counterparts from USA

### Data on Adoption

Year (Jan. to Dec.)	In-country Adoption			Inter-country adoption by NRIs / PIOs / Foreigners No. of NOCs given for	Total (4+5)
	1	2	3		
	RIPAs	Shishu Grehs	Total (2+3)		
2008	1419	750	2169	821	2990
2009*	1074	368	1442	666	2108

\* upto December 2009.

- III. Enlisted Foreign Adoption Agencies (EFAAs) :** There are 97 foreign adoption agencies enlisted with CARA for processing applications of the prospective foreign adoptive parents for adoption of Indian children. In addition, 46 Government Departments from 25 countries are also involved in the process.

- IV. Adoption Coordinating Agencies (ACAs):** At present, there are 18 ACAs recognized by CARA for promoting in-country adoptions, maintaining a state level list of children available for adoption and prospective parents willing to adopt, carrying out publicity & awareness on adoption, and issuing Clearances for inter-country adoptions.

Data likely to increase as information from many agencies is still awaited. The above data do not include in-country adoption figure of other licensed adoption agencies recognized by State Governments.

- 13.7 Number of children placed in adoption through Recognized Indian Placement Agencies / Shishu Grehs during the last 02 years are as follows:

### Training/Development Activities

13.8 Training/orientation programmes are being organized for various target groups, such as, Placement Agencies, ACAs, Scrutiny Agencies, Shishu Grehs, Judicial Officers, Members of CWC, Medical Professionals, concerned State Government officials and other stakeholders.

### Development of CARINGS (Central Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System)

13.9 CARING (Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System) is a web based MIS portal for child adoption. This is an ambitious project on IT application at CARA that has been taken up with NIC with an intention to reorganize the adoption system in the country, establish transparency across adoption process, improve vigilance administration in CARA concerning issue of recognitions, renewals, various types of clearances, no objection certificates, etc. and for effective functioning of the regulatory authority bring more efficiency in the adoption system. This master database, once it is online, will need to be updated regularly and will serve as an intelligent, interactive database from where activity reports can be accessed. It will enable simultaneous review, feedback and monitoring and minimize delays.