

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Women and Child Development (set up in 1985 as a part of the Ministry of Human Resources Development) was upgraded into the Ministry of Women and Child Development on 30.01.2006. This Ministry has been set up to act as the nodal agency to advance the rights and concerns of women and children and promote their survival, protection and development in a holistic manner. The Ministry was constituted with the intention of addressing gaps in State action for women and children and for promoting inter-Ministerial and inter-sectoral convergence to create gender equitable and child centered policies, programmes, schemes and legislation. The Ministry also aims to increase the decision-making potential of women and encourage child participation in matters concerning them.

Keeping in view the mandate given to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the role and responsibility of the Ministry has increased manifold. Major protection programmes earlier handled by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment were transferred to the new Ministry. In addition, the subject of early childhood education was moved to the Ministry from the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy and the issue of ending child marriage was transferred from the Ministry of Law and Justice. This integration of key issues relating to children and women in one portfolio promises better coordination and improved efficiency.

The role of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, therefore, includes policy formulation, programme implementation, coordination with other sectors, child and gender budgeting, data management, training and capacity building, reporting and monitoring on status of children and women and their rights. This enhances the coordinating role of the Ministry with all other sectors. The Ministry is the prime mover of inclusive programmes, policies, schemes and legislations for women and children and stands solely for securing the best interest of women and children. Promoting social and economic empowerment of women and ensuring survival, development, care and protection of children drive the Ministry's agenda. Principles of equity, justice and non-discrimination guide the Ministry's actions concerning women and children.

The Outcome Budget 2015-16 of the Ministry of Women and Child Development gives an over-view of the objectives, financial outlays, quantifiable deliverables and projected outcomes as well as processes/timelines of the major schemes of the Ministry in the chapters as outlined below. It also gives an idea of new policy and legislative initiatives undertaken or proposed by the Ministry. A brief summary of the chapters is presented ahead as an easy reference.

- **Chapter I** – It gives a brief introduction on the vision, objectives, functions, major programmes/schemes and organizational set up of the Ministry.
- **Chapter II** – It gives in a tabular format the financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budgeted outcomes as well as the processes/timelines for the major schemes by the Ministry during 2015-16.
- **Chapter III** – It details the policy and legislative initiatives undertaken by the Ministry with a view to fulfilling its aspirations and achieving the targeted goals.
- **Chapter IV** – It deals with the review of past performances in terms of targets set earlier in respect of various schemes of the Ministry.
- **Chapter V** – It gives a financial overview of various schemes of the Ministry along with the position of Utilization Certificates and unspent balances lying with the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- **Chapter VI** – It outlines the performance of autonomous/statutory bodies under the administrative control of the Ministry.

## **A. MONITORING MECHANISM**

Monitoring and evaluation is very important to ensure proper implementation and utilization of funds released by the Ministry. Therefore, the Ministry has devised a system for regular monitoring and review of various schemes. Conference of State Ministers as well as Secretaries of States/ UTs is organized periodically to review progress of the schemes.

The schemes and programmes can be broadly grouped in two categories. In one category, there are schemes like Hostel for Working Women, Ujjawala and STEP which are mainly implemented through NGOs/ civil society organizations/ women development corporations in the States. Under these schemes, Ministry receives proposals forwarded by the State Government concerned. Even after approval of the project and release of first installment, the recommendation of the State Government is called for release of subsequent grants. In this way, State Government is kept involved for proper implementation and inspections on the ground, besides officers of the Ministry also periodically carrying out inspections.

In the second category, there are schemes like ICDS, ICPS, SABLA and IGMSY etc. which are implemented through the State Government machinery. The State Governments may also involve NGOs in implementation of the schemes. Here again a

regular system of monitoring is followed by the State Governments, supported by frequent inspections and review by the Ministry.

ICDS, a flagship programme of the Ministry is very important scheme which accounts for more than 85% of the budget of the Ministry. A comprehensive monitoring mechanism has been put in place which provides for five tiers monitoring, details of which are given below:

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

In the existing Management Information System (MIS), records and registers are prescribed at the Anganwadi level. The Monthly Progress Report (MPR) and Half-yearly Progress Reports (HPR) of AWC have also been prescribed. AWC is required to send the MPRs by 5<sup>th</sup> day of the following month to CDPO in-charge of an ICDS Project. Similarly, AWC is required to send HPR to the concerned CDPO by 5<sup>th</sup> April and 5<sup>th</sup> October every year.

**Block Level:** At block level, CDPO is in-charge of an ICDS Project. The CDPO's MPR/ HPR formats have one-to-one correspondence with AW- MPR/ HPR. In between CDPO and AWW, there is a Supervisor who, on an average, is required to supervise 25 Anganwadi Centres (AWC). CDPO is required to send the MPR by 7<sup>th</sup> day of the following month to state Government. Similarly, CDPO is required to send HPR to state government by 7<sup>th</sup> April and 7<sup>th</sup> October every year.

**District Level:** At the district level, there is a monitoring and review committee consisting of District Magistrate/Collector as Chairperson and MPs and MLAs as members. The officers from Health, Planning and Social Welfare are also members of the Committee.

**State Level:** Quantitative inputs captured through AW-MPR/ Half-yearly Progress Reports (HPR) are compiled at the state/UT level for all the Projects in the state/UT using Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)'s MPR for a project in the state/UT containing information on number of beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, field visit to AWCs by ICDS functionaries like Supervisors, CDPO/ ACDPO, information on number of meetings on Nutrition and Health Education (NHED) and vacancy position of ICDS functionaries etc.

**Central Level:** The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has the overall responsibility of monitoring the ICDS scheme. There exists ICDS Monitoring Unit at central level in MWCD which is responsible for collection and analysis of the periodic

work reports received from the states/UTs in the prescribed formats. States/UTs are required to send the monthly consolidated reports by 17th day of the following month.

Information received from States/UTs are compiled, processed and analyzed at the central level on quarterly basis. The progress and shortfalls indicated in the reports on ICDS from states/ UTs are reviewed by the MWCD with the State/UT Governments regularly through review meetings/ feedback through letters.

For the Committees at the State level and District level, MPs and MLAs have been given representations. The association of MPs and MLAs in monitoring would enable better feedback and understanding of ICDS implementation and specially the problems in regard to quality of services and regularity of delivery. The Committee would thus facilitate and provide a platform for deliberating on the problems locally at the State and District levels and for addressing them in an effective and time bound manner.

The Ministry has **revamped the Management Information System (MIS) on ICDS** with an aim to ensure consistent and accurate recording and reporting of critical programme implementation data, as also to minimize efforts of the AWWs and other functionaries in the process and to spend their time more on quality work like focused home visits and counseling of mothers. States are in various stages of implementation.

MWCD has entrusted the task to National Informatics Center (NIC) for **developing a web-enabled MIS system on ICDS** which will help data entry from Anganwadi/block level, compilation and generation of reports at different levels. NIC has developed the web-based data entry software for the MIS and developing of reports/ data retrieval at various levels is going on. Each ICDS project has been assigned unique 7 digit code comprising first two digit for State Code, next three digit for district code and next two digit for ICDS projects code by the Central level ICDS monitoring cell. All States/ UTs have been requested to further assign next four digit – two digit for sector and next two digit for AWC code so that each AWC in the country is assigned 11 digit unique code. So far, States/ UTs have assigned unique 11 digit code to about 6.5 lakh AWCs in the country and uploaded onto NIC server.

Besides the revamping of ICDS-MIS, the existing practice of monitoring and supervision visits in the field has been standardized and minimum visits required to be made at various levels have been stipulated to ensure effectiveness in the delivery of services in ICDS Scheme besides involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) in monitoring of AWC activities.

During 2014-15, field visits to various States have been undertaken by the Secretary and other Officers of the Ministry to review the implementation of ICDS and the deficiencies noticed have been conveyed to the States for taking remedial action.

**B. Results Framework Document (RFD):** In accordance with the requirements of the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) of the Government of India, the Ministry is responsible for the development of a Ministry-specific Results Framework Document (RFD), which sets out the overall vision for the Ministry. Importantly, the RFD acts as an accountability framework and a mechanism for the allocation of responsibilities. The RFD 2015-16 translates the vision of the Ministry into a set of measurable goals, listing priorities, outlining activities, setting up success indicators and establishing measurable targets for the Ministry.

**C. Client / Citizen Charter of the Ministry:** It lays down service standards for the main services provided by the Ministry to its clients/citizens. Service standards have also been set for redressal of public grievances, and the charter has an in-built mechanism for evaluating performances against the standards set for service delivery.

## **PUBLIC AND STAFF GRIEVANCES**

The public grievances received in the Ministry are attended on priority. There is a facility for redressal of grievances of staff at all levels and at regular intervals. This is also monitored online.

## **RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

In pursuance of the provisions of the Right to information Act, 2005, the Ministry has designated subject-wise Public Information Officers at the level of Director/Deputy Secretary 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 for considering appeals against the decisions of the PIOs. The details of Appellate Authority and PIOs/APIOs are available on the official web site of the Ministry.

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# CHAPTER - I

## VISION, MISSION, OBJECTIVES, FUNCTIONS, ORGANIZATIONAL SET UP AND MAJOR SCHEMES OF THE MINISTRY

**Vision:** 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 growth and development in an environment free from exploitation.

**Mission:** (A) Promoting social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes, mainstreaming gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them to develop to their full potential.

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

### Objectives:

1 Laying foundation for development of children below 6 years with focus on Supplementary nutrition and preschool, non-formal education and to enhance the awareness and capability of the mothers for nutritional and health needs of the child.

2 Providing a safe and secure environment for overall development of children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.

- 3 Empowering of adolescent girls (11-18 years) through nutrition, health care and life skill education.
- 4 Enabling Economic Empowerment of marginalized women.
- 5 Providing Relief & Rehabilitation to marginalized and vulnerable women who lack family and societal support and independent means of income.
- 6 Securing convergence of schemes/ programmes of different Ministries/ Departments as well as State Govts.
- 7 Filling the gaps in legislative framework on discrimination against women through new enactments and amendment of existing laws.
- 8 Mainstreaming gender concerns in policies, programmes and schemes of Government of India and State Governments through gender budgeting.
9. Improving the health and nutrition status of Pregnant and Lactating (P&L) women and their young infants by:
  - i) Promoting appropriate practices, care and service utilisation during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation.
  - ii) Encouraging women to follow optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices including early and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months.
  - iii) Contributing to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating women.

**Functions:**

- 1 Framing and implementing legislation, policies, programmes and schemes for social and economic empowerment of women, protection and development of children.
- 2 Implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.
- 3 Providing nutrition, life skill education, health education, home based skills etc to adolescent girls through the Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – SABLA.
- 4 Providing part compensation of wage loss, health care for mother and infants within support for pregnant and lactating women through the Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme –Matritva Sahyog Yojana.

- 5 Building capacities of anganwadi workers and helpers within the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme.
- 6 Setting up institutional mechanisms and structures through the State Governments and Child Helpline through the Childline Foundation, under the ICPS and Implementation of the scheme for welfare of working children in need of care and protection.
- 7 Implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Creche Scheme for Children of Working mothers and revision of the scheme based on the assessment of demand in the current context.
- 8 Running of Swadhar Grehs for women in distress through NGOs and state governments.
- 9 Improving access of women to micro finance for their economic empowerment.
- 10 Skill up gradation for providing employment to the asset-less and marginalized women.
- 11 Advocacy and building capacity of officers of Central and State Government departments for institutionalizing Gender Budgeting processes; development of resource material to facilitate the same.
- 12 Filling the gaps in legislative framework on discrimination and violence against women.
- 13 Advocacy and awareness generation about rights of women and children.
- 14 Coordinating with other Ministries for convergence of programmes relating to women and children.
- 15 Advocacy and awareness generation on trafficking and setting up of rehabilitation homes for trafficked victims through Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
- 16 Providing various support services to women and children through the Central Social Welfare Board and a number of voluntary organizations.
- 17 Multilateral/Bilateral cooperation to promote gender equality and protection of rights of children.

18 Fulfilling obligations under international conventions relating to women and children.

19 Policy, coordination, advocacy & education relating to nutrition.

## **MAJOR SCHEMES/ PROGRAMMES OF THE MINISTRY:**

The existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been restructured by the Government. As per the restructured Schemes, there are following Centrally Sponsored Schemes of this Ministry:-

1. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) having the following sub schemes:-
  - i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
  - ii) World Bank assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) (erstwhile World Bank ICDS IV Project)
  - iii) National Nutrition Mission
2. National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).
  - i) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
  - ii) Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Development of Women
    - a) National Mission for Empowerment of Women
    - b) Swadhar Greh
    - c) One Stop Crisis Centres
    - d) Women Helpline
3. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)
4. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

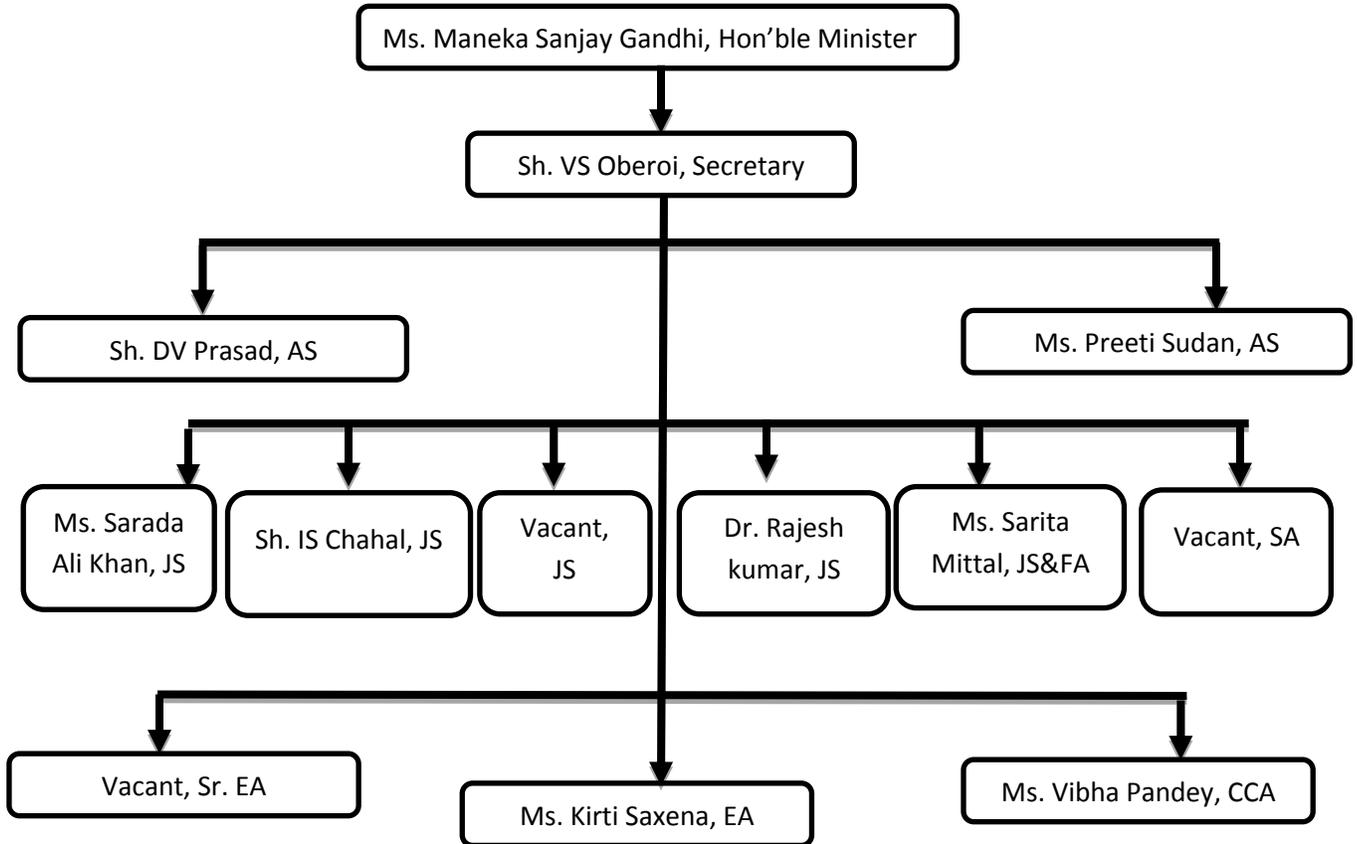
In addition to above, the following are the Central Sector Schemes of this Ministry which are implemented through NGOs and other implementing agencies:-

1. Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers
2. Support to Training and Employment Programme for women (STEP)
3. Hostels for Working Women
4. Gender Budgeting

5. Comprehensive Scheme for Combating Trafficking (Ujjawala)
6. Scheme for welfare of working children in need of care and protection
7. Priyadarshini
8. Research, Publication and Monitoring
9. Information, Mass Media and Publication
10. Information Technology
11. High Level Committee on Status of Women
12. Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)
13. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign

## ORGANIZATIONAL SET UP:

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is headed by Cabinet Minister. The Organizational Chart of the Ministry is as under:-



The Ministry has two statutory bodies and four autonomous organisations working under its aegis and they are fully funded by it. The Statutory bodies are:

(i) **National Commission for Women (NCW):** It was set up in 1992 as a statutory apex national level body under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. NCW reviews the provisions relating to the safeguards for women under the Constitution as well as in other laws. It takes up petitions from women for redressal of their grievances, and does promotional research for the advancement of women.

(ii) **National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights:** It was set up under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 to ensure better protection of the rights of the child through the monitoring of constitutional and legal rights of children, review of safeguards, review of existing laws, looking into violation of the constitutional and legal rights of children, and monitoring programmes relating to the survival, welfare and development of children.

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 Agency (CARA)** working under its aegis. NIPCCD, CARA and RMK are societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. CSWB is a charitable company registered under Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956. These organizations are fully funded by the Govt. of India and they assist the Ministry in its functions including implementation of some of the schemes/programmes.

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CHAPTER –II OUTLAY AND PROJECTED OUTCOMES (2015-16) - M/O WCD (Rs. in crore)									
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2015-16			Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
1.	2.	3.	4.			5.	6.	7.	8.
			4(i)	4(ii)	4(iii)				
			Non-Plan Budget	Plan Budget	Complementary Extra-Budgetary Resources				
1.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)  a) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	<p>i) To improve the nutrition and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years;</p> <p>ii) To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of child;</p> <p>iii) To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;</p> <p>iv) To achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various</p>	-	8335.77 crore (including NER provision of 890.00 cr)	-	<p>1. Availability of weighing (baby weighing and adult weighing) scales at AWCs : 100%</p> <p>2. Children (between 0 and 6 years) weighed and plotted (weight for age) correctly on World Health Organization (WHO) growth chart as against enrolled : <b>90 %</b></p> <p>3. Children identified as severely under-nourished and given additional supplementary nutrition : <b>90 %</b></p> <p>4. No. of Sneha Shivirs organised w.r.t. sanctioned in high burden districts for special attention to malnourished children</p>	Reduction in underweight children by 4% during the year as per ICDS-MIS	<p>1. Ensure availability of weighing scales at AWCs during the year.</p> <p>2. Recording the data on underweight correctly as per new WHO Growth Chart [Children 0-3 years on monthly basis and 3-6 years on quarterly basis]</p> <p>3. Ensure additional Supplementary Nutrition to all severely underweight children [on monthly basis]</p> <p>4. Ensure that all the children referred are</p>	1. States need to show deeper commitment to operationalize all AWCs and ensure implementation of ICDS as envisaged.

		<p>departments to promote child development; and</p> <p>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.</p>				<p>5. Provision of drinking water and functional toilet facilities (increase over last year):<b>42,000</b>.</p> <p>6.Anganwaid-cum-Creche Centres to be opened : <b>7,000</b></p> <p>7.AWCs organized village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) every month : <b>80 %</b></p>		<p>attended by health system during the year.</p> <p>5. States to ensure that SnehaShivirs are conducted as per ICDS guidelines.</p>	
					<p>8.AWCs that have conducted fixed monthly Early Childhood care and Education (ECCE) day :25 %</p> <p>9. AWCs conducted pre-school education at AWC: 100%</p>	Cannot be measured by regular monitoring			
	b)World Bank Assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Programme (ISSNIP)	The project aims at systems strengthening and improving service delivery in ICDS through technical and managerial support in 162 high-burden districts where prevalence of child malnutrition is very high.		113.00 cr (including 79.10 cr from World Bank as External Aided Component)		<p>i. 80% of project blocks in selected districts in 8 States reporting in revised MIS formats</p> <p>ii. 100% of project districts implemented the 'incremental learning' pilot</p> <p>iii. 100% of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) implementing the Inter-personal</p>	Improved Programme management(including supervisory mechanism)at State/ district leveland enhanced capacity of ICDS functionaries to undertake innovations and pilots having evidence of better service delivery and programmeoutco	<p>i. Supervision of quality of MIS roll out by the TA agency across all 8 States where induction training is over; conducting refresher training of Supervisors/ AWWs as required.</p> <p>ii. Organizing orientation training of District and Block Resource</p>	<p>i.Expediting hiring of Project Consultants in 4 States (UP, MP, Rajasthan and Maharashtra) which is critical for achieving the projected targets</p> <p>ii. Timely release of funds in advance to the implementing locations (AWC/ Block/ district</p>

						<p>Communication (IPC) activities focused on IYCF practices, through community based events.</p> <p>iv. At least three district based IT pilots implemented focusing on tracking of underweight children.</p>	mes.	<p>Groups on ILA modules by the central team.</p> <p>iii. Orientation of project Consultants across all 8 States on project management and related issues.</p> <p>iv. Timely procurement of goods/ services as per the approved procurement plan.</p>	level) by the State Govt.
	c) National Nutrition Mission	<p>1. IEC Campaign on malnutrition</p> <p>2. Multi-sectoral programme in 200 high burden districts</p>		205.79		<p>Second phase of IEC campaign on malnutrition through multi-channel mode.</p> <p>The Ministry is currently in the process of formulating the National Nutrition Mission which would also involve taking a view about the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme vis-à-vis the National Nutrition Mission.</p>			
2.	National Mission for Empowerment of women including IGMSY								

	<p><b>i) National Mission for Empowerment of women</b></p>	<p>1. National Resource Centre for Women to provide technical support to MWCD on women's issues.</p> <p>2. State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) set up in all States/UTs.</p> <p>3. Poorna Shakti Kendra at District/ Block/ Village level</p> <p>4. Village Facilitation and Convergence Service (VCFS) in 100 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' districts.</p> <p>5. Training &amp; capacity building on gender issues.</p>		33.50 cr		<p>1. State Resource Centres for Women (SRCW) in all States/UTs to provide technical support.</p> <p>2. Poorna Shakti Kendra centres in 33 districts</p> <p>3. Awareness generation on issues affecting women/ girls under VCFS in 100 BBBP districts.</p> <p>4. Capacity development and training programs through government / state institutions like NIRD, SIRD, police training institutes etc.</p>	<p>1. Thematic/ domain expertise on women's empowerment</p> <p>2. PSK centres set up to enhance access to programs for women</p> <p>3. VCFS in 100 districts on issues to create awareness.</p> <p>4. Training programs in collaboration with government institutes, appropriate SOPs/ guidelines developed.</p>	2015-17	The process requires ownership of the State Govt/ UT admn. for inter-sectoral convergence and women's empowerment.
	ii) Swadhar Greh	To cater to the requirement of women in difficult circumstances		54 cr		i) Number of new Swadhar Greh sanctioned	(i) Providing an opportunity to live in society and self-support to women in difficult	Proposal received from the State Government duly recommended by	Non receipt of proposals/ requisite information from State

		such as widows, victims of trafficking, victims of natural calamities mentally challenged and destitute women through a home based holistic and integrated approach.				Release of grant to existing Swadhar/ Short Stay Homes.	circumstances by providing them primary need of shelter, food, clothing; emotional support & counseling, social and economic rehabilitation through education, awareness and skill up-gradation.	State level Empowered Committee and District Committee are placed before Project Approval Board of MWCD for consideration.  Release of grant on receipt of inspection reports and specified documents.  Approval by Project Sanctioning Committee for sanctioning new projects	Governments/ organizations.
	iii) Women's Helpline	Access to information, assistance and immediate response to any woman in distress		28.00 cr		Universalization of Women Helpline (181) in every State/ UT.	To provide immediate response to women affected by violence to overcome the discrimination and violence against women in society.	Women helpline will facilitate emergency and non-emergency referral for women affected with violence to the police/ hospital/ ambulance services and shelter homes in every State/ UT across the country.	During the inter-ministerial meeting held on 4 <sup>th</sup> December, 2014, it has been recommended to move a fresh proposal for universalization of women helpline. Accordingly a fresh proposal has been prepared. The case is in the process for

									getting approval of the competent authority.
	iv) One Stop Centre	To operationalize mechanism to prevent violence against women		14.00 cr		Establishment of One Stop Centres in each State/ UT (one Centre per State) across the country.	To address the issue of violence against women and girls and create community based mechanisms which ensure security in private and public places.	Establishment of One Stop Centres in each State/ UT of the country to provide a range of integrated and inter-related services including medical aid, police assistance, psycho-social counselling and legal aid to women affected by violence.	The revised Note has been sent to PMO as well as Cabinet Secretariat. The proposal is yet to be approved by the competent authority.
	v. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	To improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant, lactating women and infants by:  Promoting appropriate practices, care and service utilization during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation;  Encouraging the women to follow (optimal) IYCF		438.00		Approx. 25.00 lakh pregnant and lactating women per annum are expected to be covered under the scheme in 242 (53 existing + 200 high burden identified Under multi sectoral nutrition programme) across the country.	(i) Improved Nutrition, health status of Pregnant and lactating women and infants.  (ii) Adopting appropriate health behaviour and practice	Scheme is being monitored through Quarterly and Annual Progress reports.	

		<p>practices including early and exclusive breast feeding for the first six months;</p> <p>Contributing to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers.</p>							
3.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) SABLA	<p>i) Enable the Adolescent girls (AGs) for self-development and empowerment.</p> <p>ii) Improve their nutrition and health status.</p> <p>iii) Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) and family and child care.</p> <p>iv) Upgrade their home-based skills, life skills and tie up</p>	75.50 cr.		<p>Scheme is to be implemented in all the operational projects (under ICDS) in 205 pilot Districts across the country.</p> <p>Around 1 crore AGs 11-18 years are expected to be covered in 2015-16.</p>	<p>i) Improved health and nutrition levels of the Adolescent girls.</p> <p>ii) Increase in the awareness of AGs about health, hygiene, public services.</p> <p>iii) Reduction in number of out of school girls by giving the list of such girls to school authorities to motivate them to mainstream them into formal/informal education system.</p> <p>iv. Economic empowerment</p>	<p>Scheme will be monitored through Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports</p>	<p>Fund constraints, manpower constraints may impact the effective implementation of the scheme.</p>	

		<p>with National Skill Development Programme (NSDP) for vocational skills.</p> <p>v) Mainstream out of school AGs into formal/non formal education.</p> <p>vi) Provide information/ guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.</p>					through vocational skills.		
4.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	Setting up of statutory bodies/units, child care institutions, homes, emergency outreach service through Childline, capacity building of all stakeholders etc.		402.23		<p>(i) Setting up of Juvenile Justice Boards/ Child Welfare Committees in 99% districts of the country.</p> <p>(ii) State Child Protection Society in 36 States/UTs and District Child Protection Unit in 97% of districts in the country will be notified.</p>	To develop healthy and protective environment for children in need of care and protection as well as children in conflict with law.	Status to be reviewed and monitored on progress of operationalization through Monthly/ Quarterly Progress reports and meetings with different stakeholders.	The Scheme is implemented through the State Govts/ UT administrations and Childline India Foundation (CIF). The performance would largely depend on their pace of implementation.
5.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child	The objectives of the Institute are to develop and promote voluntary action	19.00	20.00		Training is one of the core activities of the Institute. The training programmes can be broadly classified into	Improvement in service delivery system	The Institute every year writes to State Govt. Depts. dealing with ICDS	The Institute ensures completion of tasks in hand well in time. Due

	Development (NIPCCD)	in social development; take a comprehensive view of child development and develop and promote programmes in pursuance of the National Policy for Children; develop measures for coordination of governmental and voluntary action in social development; build capacity of personnel engaged in the field of women development on different contemporary issues such as women's empowerment, combating gender based violence, gender planning and mainstreaming, management of Self Help Groups, etc. and evolve framework and perspective for organising children's programmes				<p>three categories namely, (i) training programmes for capacity building of functionaries of voluntary organisations on issues relating to Women and Child Development (ii) training on Child Protection and Juvenile Justice Act, and (iii) training of ICDS functionaries. The 'Physical Targets' of training programmes for 2015-16 has been set to 200 programmes covering 5000 beneficiaries.</p> <p>Further NIPCCD has also been identified as Nodal Institute for training of functionaries of ICPS Scheme</p>		<p>and Bureau Heads of MWCD and also other sister institutions and obtains suggestions from them to assess the training requirements of the ICDS &amp; voluntary sector. It also interacts with members of General Body and Executive Council (a large number of them represent voluntary sector) and NIPCCD faculty at Hqrs. and RCs.</p> <p>Based on the suggestions received from all quarters, titles, contents and the methodology of training programmes are finalized. The requirement of training of ICDS functionaries is based on the backlog existing in various states as also the suggestions of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The training</p>	to non-receipt of required number of nominations, some training programmes are shifted/postponed but targets laid down for the year are always achieved.
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		through governmental and voluntary efforts.						requirement of other projects is also indicated by the MWCD.  Based on these an annual calendar of programmes is prepared which is approved by the Executive Council of the Institute.	
6.	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers	To provide day care services to children (0-6 years) of parents whose income does not exceed Rs. 12,000/- per month. The scheme provides day care facilities, supplementary nutrition, emergency medicine and contingencies.		205.94		Approx. 6.00 lakh children would be benefitted.	Relief to working mothers and encouraging more women to take up economic activities.	The Scheme is being implemented through Central Social Welfare Board and a national level voluntary organization namely, Indian Council of Child Welfare, New Delhi.	
7.	Scheme for the Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection	To bring working children in the mainstream education and also provide vocational training for self-employment in addition to health care, nutrition, etc.		10.00		No. of projects to be assisted-116;  No. of beneficiaries to be covered - 11,600.	(i) Mainstreaming of children in formal education; (ii) Increasing employability of children on reaching 18 years of age.	One year  Implementation of the projects is monitored through State Govts.	The scheme was evaluated during 2009-10 wherein it was decided to merge it with the Open Shelter component under ICPS. An application was moved in June, 2012 in the

									Hon'ble Supreme Court for apprising the intent of the Ministry to discontinue the scheme. It was however, intimated by the on-panel advocate that there is no listing of this case in near future. A decision of discontinuing the scheme will be taken only after directions in this regard are received from the Hon'ble Court.
8.	Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)	To find loving and caring homes for all orphan, abandoned and surrendered children through family based non-institutional services.	1.97	10.00		Number of adoptions cannot be quantified as it depends on availability of number of children legally free for adoption and adoption orders from Competent courts.	1. Promotion of domestic adoption and regulation of inter-country adoption.  2. Adoptions through recognized adoption agencies.	One year	
9.	Research, Publication & Monitoring	To support research/ evaluation works and dialogue on the		2.00		The scheme is demand driven as per research priorities of the Ministry; hence	The scheme has been decided to be discontinued and the relevant function shall be	Projects/ Studies already sanctioned are required to be completed within	Provision has been kept in BE 2015-16 to meet the committed liabilities.

		issues concerning women and children in the country towards bridging information gaps and to help improving ongoing interventions.				outputs are not strictly quantifiable. Meetings of Research Advisory Committee, headed by Secretary, takes place only after sufficient and suitable number of proposals are available. However, tentative deliverables could be: Studies: 15 Seminars: 5	carried out under the existing specific schemes.	stipulated period which varies from project to project.	
10.	General Grant –in –aid Scheme (also called Scheme for Innovative Projects)	The General Grant-in-aid Scheme was formulated with the objective to supplement existing Grant-in-aid Schemes as there are a number of unchartered areas not currently covered by any of existing schemes which relate to several types of problem areas/client groups.		1.00		Physical targets are not specified as these would depend on the specific projects approved for grant.	The scheme has been decided to be discontinued. Flexi-funds are being provided to States/ UTs under Centrally Sponsored schemes, both in the areas of women and children, for taking up innovative projects not covered under any of the existing schemes.	Complete proposals duly recommended by State Governments are placed before Project Sanctioning Committee of MWCD for consideration.	Provision has been kept in BE 2015-16 to meet the committed liabilities.
11.	Information, Mass Media and Publication	Publicity on social issues concerning women and children to generate awareness in order to change		50.00		1. Publicity by advertisement in newspapers across the country. 16 advertisements to be released during 2015-16.	To create awareness on social issues concerning women and children in order to change the mindset of the	A comprehensive media plan will be drawn for multi media campaign.	

		the mindset of the people against the traditional issues and social evils.				2. Telecast of scroll messages/ spots on TV/ Safal& MTNL outlets. 3. Broadcast of audio spots/ episodes of 'Sponsored Radio Programme' on AIR and private FM channels. 4. Awareness campaign through Railway tickets etc. & display of hoardings on social issues. 5. Awareness campaign through 'VatsalyaMela'.	people.		
12.	Hostels for Working Women	To provide safe and inexpensive accommodation to women who need to stay apart from their families due to professional commitments.		28.00		Number of hostels to be sanctioned and number of beneficiaries depend on the good and feasible proposals complete in all respect.	Increase in number of women coming out of the confines of home and taking up new job opportunities arising out of economic development.	Sanctioned hostel buildings are required to be completed within 24 months of release of 1st installment.	
13.	Support to Training & Employment Programme (STEP)	The scheme has two fold objectives viz. a)To provide skills that give employability to women b)To provide competencies and skills that		30.00		20,827 beneficiaries have been covered till 30.11.2014	Beneficiaries to be covered- 30,000	Women to get employable skills.	Since this is a demand driven programme, proposals under this scheme are submitted by eligible organizations, which are examined as per guidelines of the scheme and

		enable women to become self-employed/ entrepreneurs.							sent to Technical Departments for comments. This may cause delays. Only complete and feasible proposals are considered by the Project Appraisal Committee of the Ministry.
14.	Comprehensive Scheme for Combating Trafficking (Ujjawala)	<p>1. To prevent trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilization workshops/ seminars etc.</p> <p>2. To facilitate rescue and place them in safe custody.</p> <p>3. To provide rehabilitation services.</p> <p>4. To facilitate reintegration of the victims into their families and society.</p>		20.00		<p>i) Continuation of grant to existing projects</p> <p>ii) Sanction of new projects.</p>	Community awareness on the issue of trafficking and its involvement in prevention of trafficking, holistic rescue and rehabilitation services for victims in trafficking.	1 year	<p>1. Complete proposals are received from implementing agencies.</p> <p>2. Progress report and proposals are received for continuation of grant.</p>
15.	Priyadarshini Scheme (Women Empowerment and Livelihood Programme in	Holistic empowerment of rural poor women and adolescent girls		5.00 (including 4.50 crore as EAP from IFAD)					The Scheme has been decided to be closed. The provision has been kept for

	Mid Gangetic Plains)								meeting the past committed liabilities.
16.	Gender Budgeting	<p>Mainstreaming gender concerns in policies, programmes and schemes of Government of India and State Governments through training and Capacity Building of officers of Central Ministries/States/ civil society / PSUs/Training Institutes.</p> <p>Constitution of Inter-Departmental Committee and holding of meetings.</p> <p>Revision of Gender Budgeting Handbook</p> <p>Holding of</p>		2.00		<p>20 training programmes and workshops to be organized for training officials at different levels of governance.</p> <p>Two Inter-Departmental Committee meeting to be held.</p> <p>The existing Gender Budgeting Handbook would be revised.</p> <p>One National Consultation is to be</p>	<p>The final outcome would be gender mainstreaming in planning and budgeting processes across sectors and levels of governance.</p> <p>This will help in timely reporting and tracking of the engendering process across Ministries/Departments.</p> <p>This will help the GBCs of Central Ministries/Departments to prepare their action plan to identify action areas and strengthen them which will lead to engendering of planning and budgetary processes.</p> <p>National Consultation and</p>	<p>One year for achieving the physical outputs.</p> <p>One year</p> <p>May 2015</p> <p>September 2015</p>	

		<p>National Consultation – Ten Years of Gender Budgeting</p> <p>Documentation and Publication of Case Studies on implementation of Gender Budgeting</p> <p>Strengthen monitoring supervision of the GB Cells. Number of Meetings held by Gender Budgeting Cells of Ministries/Departments</p> <p>Action Plan to be prepared by GB Cells of Central Ministries /Departments.</p>				<p>organized to assess the achievements and chalk the way ahead for Gender Budgeting in India</p> <p>A finalized document containing details of best practices under Gender Budgeting initiatives</p> <p>To hold 10 meetings of GBCs</p> <p>8 Action Plans prepared by Ministries/ Departments.</p>	<p>discussion will facilitate spreading of awareness on Gender Budgeting and its effective implementation and institutionalization</p> <p>Documenting such processes would help in replication of models that have worked and also enhance cross learning amongst various stakeholders.</p> <p>To review monitor and offer suggestions on matters relating to engendering of policies and schemes of the Ministry Deptts. concerned and strengthen coordination and convergence between concerned departments.</p> <p>The preparation of Action Plans based on the Gender Budget Charter by Ministries / Departments will</p>	<p>September 2015</p> <p>One year</p> <p>One year for achieving the physical outputs.</p>	
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		Constitution of Gender Budget Cells in States/UTs				Follow up with States/UTs for Constitution of Gender Budget Cells at least in 10 States /UTs to undertake analysis of policies programmes and schemes from gender perspective.	help identify action areas for the Gender Budget Cells and strengthen them which will actually lead to engendering of planning and budgetary processes.		
		No. of Action Plan prepared by States/UTs				5 Action Plan of GB Cells of States/UTs are to be prepared.	Gender Budgeting processes can be institutionalized in the State Governments.	One year for achieving the physical outputs.	
							The preparation of Action Plan will result in mainstreaming gender in their policies, programmes and schemes	One year for achieving the physical outputs	
17.	National Commission for Women	NCW reviews the provisions relating to the safeguards for women under the Constitution as well as in other laws. It takes up petitions from women for redressal of their grievances, and	4.95	20.00		i) Seminars / Conferences / Workshops and Organise Public hearing /Awareness Programme through NGO/ NCW  ii) Studies/ Research  iii) Legal Awareness Camps(LAC)  iv)	<b>36</b>  <b>12</b>  <b>100</b>  <b>Nil</b>	These are periodical programmes decided as per the priority of the Commission.	The programmes/studies, etc. are conducted by selected NGOs/other organisation on behalf of the Commission and outcomes may be delayed in certain cases.

		promotional research for the advancement of women				<p>ParivarikMahilaLokAdalats (PMLA)</p> <p>v) Review of Law</p> <p>i) Funds to NGOs for NukkadNatak&amp; local songs etc.</p> <p>ii) Audio visual publicity spots, Documentary films, radio jingles</p> <p>iii)Networking of NCW with State Women Commissions</p> <p>iv)Printing of pamphlets, leaflets &amp; other materials for distribution</p> <p>v)Capacity building of judicial &amp; police officials on proper implementation of women related laws</p>	<p>4</p> <p><b>Not quantified</b></p> <p>10</p> <p>4</p> <p><b>Not quantified</b></p> <p>4</p>		
18.	Integrated Education in Nutrition (IEN) (Food and Nutrition Board)	<p><b>1.Strengthening of System:</b></p> <p>Institutional arrangements, mobilization, nutrition survey, surveillance, Nutrition Resource Platform, quality control and testing of SNP samples.</p>	13.00	25.00		<p>i Breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) promotion.</p> <p>ii Supporting Nutrition survey, surveillance and action plan to States.</p> <p>lii Setting up/upgradation of Quality Control Laboratories of FNB and analysis of 4000 nos. of SNP sample</p>	As given in Col.V	The projected physical outputs would be achieved during the financial year 2015-16.	

		<p><b>2. Strengthening of Institution:</b> FNB strengthening-technical support, training, IT application and infrastructure for better delivery of services.</p> <p><b>Nutrition Education and Training:</b></p> <p>Improvement in the nutritional status of people by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Nutrition advocacy of policy makers at Central and State levels,</li> <li>ii. Capacity building of middle level field personnel to create master trainers for nutrition awareness,</li> </ul>			<p>in 4 QCL of FNB.</p> <p>iv. Outsourcing of NABL Accredited laboratory for analysis of SNP samples of ICDS. 20,000 no. of samples to be analyzed.</p> <p>Taking steps for strengthening of FNB, training of the existing FNB employees as well as use of IT application and updating infrastructure of FNB, 40 Training of Trainer (TOT) courses with 800 master trainers,</p> <p>600 Orientation Training Courses (OTCs) with 18,000 beneficiaries, 300 training courses in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables with 9000 beneficiaries, Nutrition Education Programmes, 4500 nos. in rural, urban and tribal areas with 135000 beneficiaries and 4500 AWCs to be inspected.</p> <p>Nutrition messages on critical issues would be</p>		
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		iii. Nutrition orientation of grassroots level functionaries and community volunteers,				disseminated through Advt. Campaigns, audio-video broadcast and telecast throughout the country, dissemination of information utilizing all available channels of communication and Celebration of National events to intensify Fairs/Exhibitions and preparation of communication material on nutrition and wider dissemination.			
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# *CHAPTER – III*

## **REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES**

The goals of human development are deeply intertwined with the development and empowerment of women and children as they together comprise substantial percentage of the total population of the country. These sections not only constitute the precious human resources of the country but their socio-economic development sets the pace for the growth of the rest of the economy.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) Government of India, is the nodal agency for all matters pertaining to the welfare, development and empowerment of women and children in the country. In this process various initiatives, policies, programmes, schemes and enabling measures have been evolved for the benefit of these groups covering a wide range of areas from gender equality, women and child related legislation to their social and economic rehabilitation. The schemes/ programmes of the Ministry are implemented mainly with the support of State Governments / UTs, other Government agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations.

The focus on women has witnessed a gradual paradigm shift over the years from purely “welfare” oriented schemes to ‘development’ programmes and currently to their ‘empowerment’ by recognizing them as equal partners on the road to progress. Accordingly, the policies and programmes of the Ministry too have evolved keeping in view their felt need to become socially, politically and economically independent individuals leading wholesome productive lives.

The persisting problems faced by women and children include adverse child sex ratio, high infant and maternal mortality, wide gender gaps in literacy and wage rates, health, escalating violence against women and children etc. Other areas of concern relate to child trafficking, HIV/ AIDS positive women, restraining child marriage, protecting girl child and domestic labourers. The Ministry’s endeavour is to address these issues not only through the ongoing various policies, programmes and schemes, but also through innovative programme/ scheme interventions in different sectors. A number of initiatives have been taken or are proposed to be taken to improve the outcomes and performance of the schemes.

# 1. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

## 1.1 Universalization of ICDS Scheme:

For the holistic development of children, the Ministry has been implementing the world's largest and most unique and outreach programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) providing a package of six services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health checkup, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and Health & Nutrition Education. Health related services are provided through convergence with Health Ministry. The ICDS Scheme has been universalized with 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) including Mini AWCs. The scheme presently operates through a network of about 7067 operational Projects and about 13.42 lakh AWCs as on 30.9.2014.

In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the proposal for **Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme** with an over-all budget allocation of Rs.1,23,580 crore during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

Restructured and Strengthened ICDS has been rolled out in all the districts in three phases as per following details:

- (a) In 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13);
- (b) In additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013) including districts from special category States and NER;
- (c) In remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2014).

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS inter-alia include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including , care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% crèche cum Anganwadicentre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) introduction of APIP (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadicentres (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System(MIS), Training and use of Information and

communication technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

### **Implementation of ICDS Scheme as per State APIP**

The Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) chaired by Secretary, MWCD considers and approves the Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) submitted by the States/UTs. Administrative Approvals of these APIPs are communicated to States/UTs for implementation of ICDS Scheme as provided under restructured ICDS Scheme in XII Plan.

#### **1.2 Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS Scheme:**

Supplementary Nutrition is one of the six services being delivered at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. The targeted beneficiaries under this programme are children (0-6 years), severely undernourished children (0-6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers for which costs norms were Rs.4, Rs.6 and Rs.5 per beneficiary per day respectively. Under the **Strengthened and Restructured ICDS**, the above cost norms have been revised to Rs.6, Rs.9 and Rs.7 per beneficiary per day, for all the three aforementioned categories of beneficiaries.

#### **1.3 Honorarium of Anganwadi Workers & Anganwadi Helpers:**

The honorarium of the AWWs has been enhanced to Rs.3000/- from Rs.1500/- per month and that of AWHs and Workers of Mini-AWCs has also been raised to Rs. 1500/- from Rs. 750/- per month with effect from 1.4.2011. The honorarium of the Mini-AWW has been further enhanced to Rs.2250/- from Rs.1500/- with effect from 4.7.2013.

#### **1.4 Further initiatives to improve the Programme implementation:**

(a) New Mission to tackle malnutrition being launched with following features:

- Comprehensive training to Anganwadi workers.
- Use of technology (weighing machines, IT enable services) to identify and monitor malnutrition among children on real time basis.
- Improving the quality of Take Home Rations.
- Sneha Shivirs for participation of communities in tackling the problem of malnutrition.

(b) Monitoring of progress of ICDS scheme using Web Based MIS in the states started/ initiated. About 6.5 lakh AWCs have been assigned unique 11 digit code.

(c) Bal Swachhta Abhiyan launched through the network of 14 lacs anganwadis to include children in the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

## 1.5 World Bank assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)

The ISSNIP has been designed with financial assistance of the World Bank (IDA) to supplement and provide value addition on the existing ICDS programme, through systems strengthening for better service delivery, as well as to allow the select States/districts to experiment, innovate and conduct pilots of potentially more effective approaches for ICDS, to achieve early childhood education and nutrition outcomes. The project would be implemented in 162 districts having higher proportion of malnourished children in eight States, viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh along with it would support conducting urban pilots in and around NCR of Delhi and convergent nutrition actions pilots in some selected districts in two other States viz., Odisha and Uttarakhand. Four major components under the project are: (i) Institutional and systems strengthening in ICDS (ii) Community mobilization and behaviour change communication (iii) piloting multi-sectoral nutrition actions and (iv) Project Management, Technical Assistance and Monitoring & Evaluation. The project follows an Adaptable Program Loan (APL) approach wherein it would be implemented in two distinct phases – an initial preparatory/formative phase-1 of 3 years with clearly defined benchmarks, followed by a 4 year full-scale implementation phase-2 upon meeting of the agreed benchmarks.

Total size of the project is Rs.2893 crore with 70% IDA share of Rs.2025 crore (USD\$ 450 million) over 7 years. Estimated cost of phase 1 of the project is about US\$ 151.50 million (Rs.682 crore) of which US\$ 106 million is the IDA share (70%). Phase 2 of the project is currently estimated at Rs.2211.29 crore, of which IDA share is 1547.90 crore (US\$ 344 million). States will be bearing about 9% of the overall project cost.

The project was made effective on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2012, after the approval of the CCEA on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2012 and subsequent signing of the financing agreement between the Government of India and the World Bank on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2012. Phase 1 of the project is upto 31 December 2015. The project has been formally launched by Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), WCD on 9 May 2013 in New Delhi. Following the World Bank Procurement procedures, a Technical Assistance Agency has been engaged on 7 November 2014 for a period of 26 months for providing technical support to the project at the central and 8 States level.

## 1.6 National Nutrition Mission:

Important Schemes implemented under the National Nutrition Mission are as under:

- **Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) Campaign Against Malnutrition:** A nationwide Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign against malnutrition was launched on 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2012 by the Hon'ble President of India to create awareness about nutrition challenges to

promote home-level feeding practices, etc. at the total cost of Rs.298 crore. The second cycle of the campaign is underway.

- **Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme:** To address the Maternal and Child under nutrition in 200 high burden districts, a new scheme, Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme has been launched on 24<sup>th</sup> January, 2014. The scheme aims at prevention and reduction of child under nutrition and reduction in levels of anaemia in young children, adolescent girls and women during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 1213.19 crore. The Ministry is currently in the process of formulating the National Nutrition Mission which would also involve taking a view about the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme vis a vis National Nutrition Mission.

### 1.7 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for the Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- (SABLA)

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls – **Sabla** was introduced on a pilot basis in August 2010 and is operational in 205 selected districts across the country. **Sabla** aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years (with a focus on all out-of-school AGs) by making them 'self-reliant' by improving their health and nutrition status, promoting awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health, family and child care and facilitating access to learning about public services through various interventions such as guidance and counseling as well as Vocational Training. It also aims towards mainstreaming 'out of school AGs' into formal/non formal education. The scheme has two major components **Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component**.

**Sabla** is an intervention which addresses the health needs of Adolescent Girls and will not only lead to a healthier and more productive women force but will also help to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition.

**Nutrition** is being given in the form of Take Home Ration or Hot Cooked Meal for 11-14 years Out of school girls and 14 -18 years to all AGs (out of school and in school girls). Each adolescent girl is given 600 calories and 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients (which is approx. 1/3 of recommended dietary allowance) per day for 300 days in a year. The out of school adolescent girls (11-14 years) attending AWCs and all girls (14-18 years) are provided Supplementary nutrition in the form of Take Home Ration/Hot Cooked Meal. The nutrition provided is as per the norms for P & L mothers.

While the nutrition component aims at improving the health & nutrition status of the adolescent girls the non-nutrition component addresses the developmental needs. In the **Non Nutrition Component**, out of school adolescent girls of 11-18 years are being provided IFA supplementation, health check-up & referral services, nutrition & health education, ARSH counseling/guidance on family welfare, life skill education,

guidance on accessing public services and vocational training (only 16-18 year old adolescent girls).

The Scheme targets to provide nutrition to 1 crore adolescent girls. The scheme is proposed to be continued in 2015-16 with revised nutrition (@Rs.7 per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year against the present rate of Rs.5/beneficiary/day and non-nutrition norms (@Rs.7 lakh per project per annum against the present rate of Rs.3.8 lakh/project/annum).

## **2. CHILD WEFARE**

### **2.1 Implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS):**

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored scheme "Integrated Child Protection Scheme(ICPS)" with a view to create a safe and secure environment for comprehensive development of children who are in need of care and protection, children in conflict with law and other vulnerable children. This scheme is being implemented from financial year 2009-10 mainly through the State Governments/UT Administrations. The financial norms have been revised w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 with enhanced financial norms.

The programme components include:-

- Support to Statutory Structures such as Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs).
- Institutional Services: Shelter Homes, Children's Homes, Observation Homes, Special Homes and Specialized services for children with special needs (disabled & children affected by HIV/AIDS).
- Dedicated Service delivery structures at Central, State and District levels.
- Family based non-institutional care through: Sponsorship, Foster care, Adoption and After Care Programme.
- Open shelters for children in need in urban and semi-urban areas.
- Emergency outreach service for children in difficult circumstances through Childline.
- Child Tracking System including a website for missing children.

**Implementation Status** To access funds for scheme implementation, States/UTs need to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Union Government. So

far, all the 36 States/UTs have signed MoU with the Union Government. So far, 625 Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) [around 98%] and 612 Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) [around 94%] have been set up in the country.

## **2.2 Care and Protection of children living on streets and working children:**

There have been concerns raised regarding the number and welfare of children who are found on the streets of large cities, either begging or performing petty jobs. An accurate number of such children is difficult to arrive at as they belong to a highly mobile population and migrant families, which keep moving from place to place. The Integrated Child Protection Scheme attempts to address this information gap by providing funds at the district level for research and documentation on vulnerable children (including street children).

The Government of India was earlier giving grant to NGOs on a 90:10 sharing basis for under 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children'. This scheme has now been merged into the Integrated Child Protection Scheme under the component of "Open Shelters". The Open Shelter will provide facilities, with considerably enhanced financial norms, for temporary shelter, bridge education, entertainment, food, medical facilities etc. Funds are provided to the State Governments for running these open shelters by themselves or through NGOs on a similar cost sharing basis.

Working Children are identified as children in need of care and protection under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, amended in 2006. Therefore even though the Ministry of Labour is the nodal Ministry dealing with child labour, MWCD is also implementing a 'Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection' as well under which funds are released to NGOs on a 90:10 sharing basis to provide facilities such as non-formal education, vocational training, counselling, stipend, nutrition etc. for working children, so as to facilitate their entry into the mainstream education system. This programme is implemented in urban areas not covered by the Ministry of Labour under its National Child Labour Project.

The Scheme was evaluated by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and the report has been examined by a Committee. The Committee has recommended discontinuation of the Scheme and suggested that the target children be covered under the 'Open Shelter' component of ICPS. Since the Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection' was implemented on the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, an affidavit has been filed in the Hon'ble Court about the intent of the Ministry to discontinue the Scheme giving a time period of one year for winding up of the ongoing projects running under the scheme. Further directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court are awaited in the matter.

### **2.3 Protection of Children from Sexual Offences:**

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has come into force with effect from 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2012 along with the rules framed under the Act.

The Act is a comprehensive law to provide for the protection of children from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography, while safeguarding the interests of the child at every stage of the judicial process by incorporating child-friendly mechanisms for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and speedy trial of offences through designated Special Courts.

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

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers provides day care facilities to children (age group of 0-6 years) of working and other deserving mothers belonging to families whose monthly income is not more than ` 12,000/-. The Scheme provides development services, i.e. supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic health monitoring and recreation to such children.

This Scheme is being implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), New Delhi and Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW), New Delhi. The number of functional crèches as reported by the implementing agencies is around 24,000 and the number of children benefitted through these creches is 6.00 lakh.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee set up by the Ministry, feedback received from various stakeholders/NGOs and the report of the Evaluation study conducted by NIPCCD through independent agencies, the scheme is being structurally revamped with enhanced nutritional component for the children, revised sharing pattern between Government of India and the implementing agencies/NGOs.

### **2.5 Sex-Ratio & Female Foeticide:**

An area of concern is the decline in the child sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years. The problem is acute in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Delhi, parts of Tamil Nadu and parts of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. One of the reasons for this is the widespread availability of affordable ultrasound technology which is being misused to practise female foeticide. Sex selection is prohibited under the Pre Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, (PC & PNDT Act) which is being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

## **2.6 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao(BBBP) Programme**

The Census (2011) data showed a significant declining trend in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR), with an all-time low of 918 in age group of 0-6 years per 1000 boys. The sharp declines as reflected in census 2011 calls for an urgent action. The recent Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative of Government aims to address the issue of declining CSR through a mass campaign across the country and focussed intervention and multi sectoral action in 100 selected districts low on CSR. The overall Goal of the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme is to celebrate the Girl Child and enable her to get education. The specific objectives of the Scheme are (i) prevent gender biased sex selective elimination (ii) ensure survival (iii) protection of the girl child and (vi) to ensure education and participation of the girl child. BBBP programme is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The District collector/Deputy Commissioner is the nodal officer at the district level for the implementation.

The Prime Minister has launched Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme on 22nd January, 2015 at Panipat, Haryana. A postage stamp was also released along with the training module on BBBP programme.

As part of the rolling out strategy, series of regional consultations and video conferences with the State/UT Governments/ District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners were organised. A two day National level workshop on best practices of women and child issues was organised on 20-21, January, 2015 at Panipat in Haryana.

Under the mass media campaign, mobile exhibition vans have already moved in selected districts in designated route with an audio visual package of minimum one hour duration. Song & Drama division and Directorate of Field Publicity are also undertaking social cultural activities to create awareness.

To generate mass awareness about the issue six day long SMS (both in Hindi & English) campaign was undertaken on the issue of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao through which Ministry of Women and Child Development have reached out to the four crore users.

Ministry has started receiving District Action Plans from various States/UTs through the State WCD Department and funds are being released to State/UTs for effective implementation of BBBP Programme at State, District, Block and Village level.

### **3. WOMEN WELFARE**

#### **3.1 National Mission for the Empowerment of Women including IGMSY**

##### **3.1 (i) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) - CMB Scheme:**

1. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) – Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB), is a scheme for pregnant and lactating women to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. It is being implemented initially on pilot basis in 53 selected districts using the platform of ICDS.

2. IGMSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced in the FY 2010-11, under which the grant-in-aid is released to States/UTs. The Scheme envisages providing cash directly to P&L women during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions. It would address short term income support objectives with long term objective of behavior and attitudinal change. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to Pregnant & lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child.

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

4. As per the provision of the National Food Security Act, 2013, the Ministry has reviewed the entitlement of maternity benefits of IGMSY beneficiaries in 53 districts from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 6000 which is effective from 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2013 and accordingly letter has been issued to all States/UTs on 27-09-2013.

5. The proposal for continuation and expansion of IGMSY has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held on 9<sup>th</sup> September, 2014. The case is under further process for obtaining the approval of the competent authority.

### **3.1 (ii) Umbrella scheme for Protection and Development of Women**

#### **a) National Mission for the Empowerment of Women**

Women's issues are cross-cutting in nature and require an inter-sectoral response cutting across different ministries, schemes & programmes. Convergence in action can be facilitated through dedicated institutional mechanisms working towards synergistic actions at different levels. National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW) under NMEW to support the Ministry of Women and Child Development and State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) in all States/UTs to facilitate convergence around women's issues has been conceived.

Convergence cum facilitation centres (Poorna Shakti Kendra) as a pilot in select district/sub-district levels to enhance access & utilization of schemes/programs meant for women have also been set up. Further, Village Convergence and Facilitation Service (VCFS) for awareness generation and availing of services for all women-related schemes/programmes of the Government has been envisaged in 100 districts covered under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP Scheme). The focus of VCFS shall be in gender critical districts under the adverse Child Sex Ratio in mitigation efforts of the MWCD. NMEW will also support training and capacity building at Centre and State levels to enhance understanding and sensitivity of various stakeholders on gender related issues.

The objective of NMEW is:

- i) To strengthen efforts towards achieving empowerment of women in India. This will be done through the NRCW and SRCWs which will give technical and training support to the Ministry of WCD at the centre and Department of WCD/Social Welfare in the states/UTs respectively.
- ii) To facilitate convergence and coordination for women related Schemes and Programmes at national, state and sub-state level. Convergence centres and outreach services for women will be provided in selected gender critical districts to enable greater awareness and utilisation of schemes/programs meant for women.
- iii) Strive to integrate gender concerns into the training curriculum of the training institutes (administrative, academic, police, legal, health, skill development etc.). Prepare training modules for functionaries at various levels.
- iv) Develop a web based resource centre for women. It will be a single window online information centre which will provide information related to various schemes and programs, analysis of statistics related to women's empowerment.

#### **b) SWADHAR GREH:**

Swadhar Greh scheme was envisaged as a merged scheme of existing Swadhar (being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development) and Short Stay Home (being implemented by Central Social Welfare Board under the Ministry of WCD)

schemes with revised financial norms in order to reach out to those women who are victims of unfortunate circumstances and are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity.

**c) Women Helpline:**

Recognizing that women in distress and difficult circumstances require immediate access to assistance, it is proposed to work towards creation of a 24 hour universalized women helpline with a toll free single number. Women Helpline will facilitate emergency and non-emergency referral for women affected with violence to the police/ Hospital/ Ambulance services and shelter homes in every State/ UT across the country.

**d) One Stop Centre:**

In order to deal with a situation of violence, women require support at various levels that address their multiple needs. Recognizing this, the Ministry is examining the possibility of establishment of One Stop Centre in each State/ UT of the country to provide a range of integrated and inter-related services including medical aid, police assistance, psycho-social counseling and legal aid to women affected by violence.

**3.2 Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation:**

The growing incidence of trafficking for prostitution is a matter of growing concern. It is estimated that as much as 40% of the prostitutes are children. To deal with these problems, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched a comprehensive Scheme, Ujjawala on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2007 for prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking. Certain amendments are proposed to the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 which includes deletion of those sections that revictimise the victims and more stringent punishment of perpetrators.

**3.3 Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)**

The Ministry has been administering **Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)** Scheme since 1986-87 as a Central Sector Scheme. The guidelines of the scheme have been revised. The STEP scheme aims to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skills that enable women to become self-employed/ entrepreneurs. The scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above. The scheme covers a sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship like Agriculture, Horticulture, Food processing, Handlooms, Tailoring, Stitching, Embroidery, Zari, Handicrafts, computer and IT enabled services along with soft skills and skills for the work place such as spoken English, Gems and Jewellery, travel and tourism and

hospitality. Since this is a demand driven programme, proposals under this scheme are submitted by the eligible organizations and Ministry, after due scrutiny, approves/ rejects the proposals. Under STEP scheme, the funds are released to the implementing organizations.

### **3.4 Gender Budgeting:**

Gender Budgeting is a powerful tool for addressing gender based disparities and achieving women empowerment through mainstreaming gender concerns across sectors. Gender Budgeting enables maintaining a gender perspective at all stages, including formulation of policies and schemes, allocation of resources, implementation, monitoring and review. It leads to translation of gender commitments into budgetary commitments. Ministry of WCD as the nodal Ministry for gender budgeting, has been pursuing with Central level Ministries/ Departments and State Governments for adoption of gender budgeting for enhancing gender responsiveness of all programmes and schemes. The Ministry has been organizing training programmes for building capacity for taking gender budgeting forward at different levels of governance, on a regular basis.

## **4. Media and Communication**

The Ministry plans and implements a number of policies, programmes, schemes and legislative aimed at promoting the survival, protection, development and participation of women and children of the country. The Ministry's schemes and programmes have specific objectives to address the vulnerability factors in various priority target groups of women and children. It also aims at covering of potential beneficiaries under the different programmes /schemes.

The emphasis is on creating awareness amongst the masses and the communities in the country about the sensitivity of issues concerning women and children. Attempt is also made to address the gaps and shortfalls in this context. Further, the Ministry endeavors to promote strategic use of all forms of the mass media as a resource to advance social and public policy initiatives. This would lead to increase the accessibility of intended benefits to women and children in the country.

## **5. Special Initiatives for the Development of SCs and STs**

Special emphasis is laid to implement the various schemes and programmes run by the Ministry for the benefit of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). To ensure that at least 28.2% of the total allocation of the Ministry is utilized for the benefit of SCs and STs, the Ministry has earmarked funds for them under two major schemes, viz. ICDS and IGMSY. During 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 2900.86 crore has been earmarked for the purpose.

## **6. Special Initiatives for the North Eastern Region**

Special emphasis is laid to implement the various schemes and programmes run by the Ministry for the benefit of the people of North Eastern Region. The Ministry tries to ensure that the allocation made under various schemes for the benefit of NER is utilized to the extent possible. During 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 1028.70 crore has been earmarked for the benefit of the people of North Eastern Region. Out of this, for ICDS alone an amount of Rs.890 crore has been provided for.

# CHAPTER – IV

## REVIEW OF PAST PERFORMANCE

### I. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

<b>Objective</b>
<p>i) To improve the nutrition and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years;</p> <p>ii) To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of child;</p> <p>iii) To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;</p> <p>iv) To achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and</p> <p>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.</p>

### Target and Achievement for 2013-14

<b>Quantifiable Deliverables</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
1. Number of ICDS Projects to be operationalized	7000 (cumulative)	7067 (cumulative)
2. Number of Anganwadi Centres to be operationalized	13.50 lakh (cumulative)	13.42 lakh (cumulative)
3. Number of beneficiaries Supplementary nutrition (children and mother)	Children: 8.10 crore Mothers: 1.89 crore	Children: 8.49 crore  Mothers: 1.96 crore
4. Number of Pre-school education beneficiaries	3.78 crore	3.71 crore

**Target and Achievement for 2014-15**

<b>Quantifiable Deliverables</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement as on 30.11.2014</b>
1. Opening of AnganwadiCentres (AWCs)	13000	1747
2. Provision of drinking water and functional toilet facilities (increase over last year)	60000	119155
3. Anganwadi cum CrecheCentres opened	7000	517
4. Completion of construction of AWCs sanctioned up to 31.03.2013	95	80%
5. Children (between 0 and 6 years) weighed and plotted (weight for age) on World Health Organization (WHO) growth chart as against enrolled	90	72.14%
6. Children identified as severely under-nourished and given additional supplementary nutrition	90	72.96%
7. Web-based on-line MIS in States/ UTs	14	* 11 digit unique AWC code assigned and uploaded onto server for 6.5 lakhs AWCs in the country.
8. AWCs organized Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) every month	80	89.69%
9. AWCs that have conducted fixed monthly Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) day	25	59.72%

**Reasons for shortfall:**

Item no. 1: After sanction from Govt. of India, the operationalisation of ICDS AnganwadiCentres is to be done by the States/UTs. Due to pending Court cases and other administrative / financial difficulties faced by States, there has been some delay in sanctions and operationalisation of AWCs by States.

Item No. 5: States/ UTs have been requested from time to time to implement New WHO Growth Chart card at AWCs immediately. Delay in implementation is due to various reasons like late distribution at AWCs, printing delay, training of AWWs and understanding on how to fill New WHO growth chart which sometime may require reorientation by ICDS Supervisors for some AWWs.

Item No. 7: States/ UTs have been continuously impressed upon to complete assigning the 11 digit unique code to each AWC so that the implementation and reporting in revised MIS is started. So far about 6.5 lakhs AWCs have been assigned unique code and work of assigning the code to remaining AWC is going on.

## **II. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development**

### **Objective**

The aim of the Institute is to develop and promote voluntary action for social development; take a comprehensive view of child development and promote programmes in pursuance of the National Policy for Children.

<b>Quantifiable Deliverables</b>	<b>(2013-14)</b>		<b>(2014-15)</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement (upto 31.12.2014)</b>
No. of training programmes (Regular & ICDS)–	200	350	200	267
<i>No. of participants covered–</i>	5000	10935	5000	8328
<i>No of Research studies to be completed</i>	15	18	15	11

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

#### Objectives

To provide day care services to children up to the age of 6 yrs, including sleeping facilities, supplementary nutrition, growth monitoring, health check-up and immunisation and pre-school education (3-6 years)

Quantifiable Deliverables	(2013-14)		(2014-15)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
No. of new Creches to be opened	No new creches were proposed	<i>No new creches could be sanctioned.</i>	No new creches to be opened	<i>No new creches could be sanctioned.</i>
No. of Creches funded	25,746#	23,555*	25,746*	23,293*
No. of child beneficiaries	6.43 lakh	5.88 lakh (approx)	6.43 lakh	5.82 lakh (approx)

# indicates number of approved crèches

\*No specific target is set. The figure only indicates the number of functional crèches.

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

#### Objective

To bring working children in the mainstream education and also provide vocational training in addition to health care, nutrition, etc.

Quantifiable Deliverables	(2013-14)		(2014-15)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (up to 26.2.2015)
<i>Number of projects to be - assisted</i>	116	89	116	49
<i>Number of beneficiary-</i>	11,600	8900	11,600	4900



## VI. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS):

<b>Objective</b>				
To create a safe and secure environment for comprehensive development of children who are in need of care and protection, children in conflict with law and other vulnerable children. This scheme is being implemented from the financial year 2009-10 through the State Governments/UT Administrations.				
<b>Quantifiable Deliverables</b>	<b>(2013-14)</b>		<b>(2014-15)</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Setting up of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs)/Child Welfare Committees (CWCs)	95% of the districts except J&K of the country.	So far, 619 Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) [around 97%] and 608 Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) [around 93%] have been set up in the country.	97% of the districts	So far, 625 Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) [around 98%] and 612 Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) [around 94%] have been set up in the country.
<i>Setting up of State Child Protection Societies (SCPSs) and District Child Protection Units (DCPUs).</i>	SCPS in 35 States/ UTs and DCPUs in 90% of districts except J&K in the country.	So far, SCPS in 34 States/UTs and DCPUs in 589 districts [around 93% of district except J&K] have been set up in the country.	SCPS in 35 States/ UTs and DCPUs in 90% of districts except J&K in the country.	So far, SCPS in 34 States/UTs and DCPUs in 622 districts [around 94% of district except J&K and Lakshadweep] have been set up in the country.

## VII. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) SABLA

### **Objective**

- i) Enable the Adolescent girls 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.

Quantifiable deliverables	2013-14		2014-15	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Number of beneficiaries covered for nutrition under <i>Sabla</i>	100 lakh	113.82 lakh	100.77 lakh	88.30 lakh (as reported by States as on 31.12.2014)
Number of beneficiaries covered for non-nutrition services under <i>Sabla</i>	84.47 lakh	56.02 lakh	84.47 lakh	35.08 lakh (as reported by States as on 31.12.2014)

### VIII. Hostels for Working Women

#### Objective

To provide suitable, safe and inexpensive accommodation to women residing in places away from their hometowns to be able to work.

Quantifiable Deliverables	(2013-14)		(2014-15)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement

				<b>(as on 14.1.2015)</b>
Number of Hostels to be sanctioned and number of beneficiaries to be covered	Depends on the good and feasible proposals, complete in all respect.	8 new Hostels for 785 working women were sanctioned.	Depends on the good and feasible proposals, complete in all respect.	3 New Hostels for 260 working women have been sanctioned.

### **IX. Support to Training & Employment (STEP)**

<b>Objective</b>
The scheme has two fold objectives viz.  a) To provide skills that give employability to women. b) To provide competencies and skills that enable women to become self-employed/ entrepreneurs.

Quantifiable Deliverables	(2013-14)		(2014-15)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (as on 15.12.2014)
Number of beneficiaries	30,000	31,478	30,000	20,827

### **X. SwadharGreh**

<b>Objective</b>
To cater to the requirement of women in difficult circumstances such as widows, victims of trafficking, victims of natural calamities mentally challenged and destitute women through a Home based holistic & integrated approach.

	(2012-13)		(2013-14)	
Quantifiable Deliverables	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
No. of Homes to be set up and beneficiaries to be covered.	<i>Depends on the good and feasible proposals, complete in all respect.</i>	Due to formulation of new scheme, no new projects approved. 205 ongoing projects were sanctioned funds as per details given below:  i. Swadhar Homes- 125  ii. Home + Helpline - 51  iii. Helpline- 29	Depends on the good and feasible proposals, complete in all respect.	Due to formulation of new scheme, no new projects approved. 114 ongoing projects were sanctioned funds as per details given below:  i. Swadhar Homes- 66  ii. Home + Helpline - 25  iii. Helpline- 23

#### XI. Comprehensive Scheme for Combating Trafficking (Ujjawala)

##### **Objective**

To prevent trafficking of women and children and facilitate rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation

	(2013-14)		(2014-15)	
Quantifiable Deliverables	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Number of projects proposals to be approved-	30 new proposals	47 projects sanctioned including 32 rehabilitative homes	i)Continuation of grant to existing projects	i) Grants/ funds to existing projects released.

			ii)Sanction of new projects	ii) New projects yet to be approved
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## **XII. Gender Budgeting**

<b>Objective</b>
Training and Capacity Building of officers of Central Ministries/States/ civil society / PSUs/Training Institutes, to enable mainstreaming gender concerns in their programmes/schemes.

<b>Quantifiable Deliverables</b>	<b>(2013-14)</b>		<b>(2014-15)</b>	
	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement (upto 31.12.2014)</b>
Training and building capacities of officers of different levels of governance / Civil Society / Public Training Institutes etc.	18 training programmes and workshops to be organized and technically supported	31 training programmes and workshops have been organized	20 training programmes and workshops to be organized and technically supported	21 training programmes and workshops have been organized.
	Completing Gender Audit of 2 schemes	Gender Audit of Dairy Entrepreneurs -hip Development Scheme (DEDS) and National Blindness Control Programme (NBCP) have been completed.		

**XIII. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) -CMB Scheme**

<b>Objective</b>
A Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme introduced in October, 2010 to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers.

(No. of Beneficiary in lakhs)

Quantifiable deliverables	2013-14		2014-15	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (as on 31.12.2014)
Number of beneficiaries covered	10.45	5.89	10.50	2.14 (Beneficiaries coverage has not been reported by 17 States/UTs.)

**XIV. Nutrition Education Scheme (Food & Nutrition Board)**

<b>Objective</b>
Improvement in the nutritional status of people by:
i) Nutrition advocacy of policy makers at Central and State levels,
ii) Capacity building of middle level field personnel to create nutrition trainers,
iii) Nutrition orientation of grass-root level functionaries and community volunteers, and
iv) Mass awareness campaigns for dissemination of nutrition information for public in general.

S. No.	Activity	2013-14		2014-15	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto December 2014)
I	Training I Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition				
a	Total No. of Training course organized	164	173	214	117
b	No. of courses organized exclusively for SC/ST	86	81	86	39
	No. of trainees of SC/St community	2430	2431	2580	1170
II	Monitoring of Supplementary Feeding and NHE component of ICDS				
A	No. of Inspections of ICDS AWCs conducted	4500	4208	4500	2853
III	Training in Nutrition Education for ICDS Personnel				
a	No. of Master Trainer courses organized (TOTs)	30	27	40	16
	No. of Master trainers trained (CDPOs, ACDPOs Supervisor, Medical officer etc.	600	527	600	320
b	No. of orientation courses organized (OTCs), (AWWs, Helpers, adolescent girls, teacher NGO Worker	600	567	600	295
	No. of grass root level functionaries oriented	18000	17007	18000	8850
IV	Nutrition Education Programmes in Rural areas/Urban slums/Tribal areas	4500	4212	4500	3011
	Total No. of trainees		130070		82827

# CHAPTER - V

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Plan outlay for the Ministry of Women & Child Development was Rs.21,100 crore in 2014-15 and Rs.10,286.73 crore in 2015-16. The trend of budget allocation and expenditure can be seen from the table given below:

### Budget Allocation & Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimates		Revised Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	Plan	N-plan	Plan	N-plan	Plan	N-plan
2005-06	3875.28	55.82	3875.28	56.05	3873.43	55.94
2006-07	4839.85	58.59	4839.85	58.59	4712.99	57.40
2007-08	5793.00	60.00	5793.00	60.00	5549.50	46.07
2008-09	7200.00	62.00	6850.00	69.00	6700.37	63.83
2009-10	7350.00	78.00	8550.00	74.00	8484.42	73.67
2010-11	11000.00	70.50	10370.00	74.27	10634.70	71.23
2011-12	12650.00	83.00	16100.00	83.00	15597.15	78.91
2012-13	18500.00	84.00	17180.00	83.00	16954.14	65.17
2013-14	20350.00	90.00	18200.00	85.65	17978.49	87.49
2014-15	21100.00	93.88	18500.00	88.39	14306.39*	68.96*
2015-16	10,286.73	95.67				

(upto 31.12.2014)

There are several schemes/programmes administered by the Ministry for the welfare and development of women and children. The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry and it alone accounts for approx. 81.03% of the total allocation of the Ministry. The allocation for ICDS also includes Rs. 890.00 crore for implementing the scheme in North Eastern States. ICDS is the world's largest and most unique and outreach programme providing a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health checkup and referral services, pre-school non-formal education for the holistic development of the child. The ICDS Scheme has been universalized with 7076 Projects and 14 lakh AWCs including Mini-AWCs. The scheme presently operates through a network of about 7067 operational projects and 13.42 lakh AWCs as on 30.09.2014.

## TREND OF EXPENDITURE

The schemes of the Ministry are implemented by the State Governments / UT Administrations or the voluntary organizations. Ministry has been making efforts for incurring expenditure as evenly as possible keeping in view the objectives of the scheme, requirements of funds by the implementing agencies, unspent balances lying with them, their pace of expenditure etc. With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2005 the Ministry has been covered under the Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP) and Quarterly Expenditure Allocation (QEA). Pace of expenditure has to be regulated accordingly.

During 2014-15, Ministry of Women & Child Development had a Budget Estimate of Rs.21100.00 crore under Plan including Rs.18195.00 crore for ICDS which alone accounts for 86.23% of the Plan budget of the Ministry. The allocation has been reduced to Rs.18500.00 at RE stage. The pace of expenditure under ICDS has been satisfactory. By 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2014, the Ministry has released 70.53% of the BE allocation. In respect of some other major schemes like ICPS, SABLA and IGMSY, expenditure of 82.38%, 81.55% and 77.81% respectively has been incurred till 31.12.2014. However, under some of the schemes like Saksham, Women's Helpline and One Stop Crisis Centre, the expenditure could not be incurred as the approval of competent authority for the schemes could not be obtained. However, the overall pace of expenditure has been satisfactory and the Ministry has been able to spend 67.80% of BE and 77.33% of RE up to 31<sup>st</sup>December, 2014.

**Statement showing Expenditure during 2013-14 and BE/RE 2014-15; Expenditure during 2014-15 up to 31.12.2014 and BE 2015-16**

**TABLE-A**

**PLAN SCHEMES**

**(Rs. in Crores)**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Expend. 2013-14	Budget Estimates 2014-15	Revised Estimates 2014-15	Expend. 2014-15 (up to 31.12.2014)	Budget Estimates 2015-16
1	Information Technology	0.24	2.00	2.00	0.77	3.00
2	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	16253.87	18195.00	16561.60	12832.52	8335.77
3	World Bank assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project	114.29	196.00	85.00	69.59	113.00
4	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers	100.06	125.00	100.00	74.04	205.94
5	National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Dev.	11.70	15.00	15.00	10.59	20.00
6	Scheme for Working Children in need of Care & Protection	10.37	10.00	5.00	2.48	3.00
7	Central Adoption Resources	5.37	10.00	4.70	1.60	10.00

	Agency (CARA)					
8	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	265.93	400.00	450.00	329.50	402.23
9	Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Girl Child	2.57	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girl (SABLA)	602.45	700.00	630.00	570.87	75.50
11	Research, Publication & Monitoring	0.76	2.00	1.50	0.58	2.00
12	Innovative work on Women and Children	0.10	3.00	0.50	0.02	1.00
13	Information & Mass Media	36.43	50.00	42.00	0.22	50.00
14	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights	10.37	15.00	13.50	8.92	15.00
15	Awareness Generation Programme (AGP)	0.45	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Central Social Welfare Board	47.43	47.00	47.00	35.25	45.00
17	Condensed Courses for Women Education	0.45	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Hostels for Working Women (WWH)	12.53	25.00	10.00	5.48	28.00
19	National Commission for Women (NCW)	13.00	15.00	24.00	12.70	20.00
20	RashtriyaMahilaKosh (RMK)	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Support to Training & Employment Programme (STEP)	7.02	20.00	8.00	3.24	30.00
22	SwadharGreh	53.83	115.00	30.00	17.45	54.00
23	Comprehensive Scheme for Combating Trafficking	15.98	16.00	12.50	7.53	20.00
24	Priyadarshini	9.06	15.00	5.00	4.51	5.00
25	Gender Budgeting	0.82	1.00	1.30	0.85	2.00
26	Indira Gandhi MatritvaSahyogYojana (IGMSY)	231.90	400.00	360.00	311.23	438.00
27	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	19.98	90.00	8.00	4.05	33.50
28	Restorative Justice for Rape Victims	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Nutrition Education Scheme (Food and Nutrition Board)	2.90	23.00	9.40	1.85	25.00
30	National Nutrition Mission	123.00	300.00	20.00	0.00	205.79
31	Care and protection of girl child	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Scheme for holistic dev. of Adolescent boys	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Women's Helpline	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	28.00
34	Implementation of DV Act	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

35	One stop crisis centre	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	14.00
36	High Level Committee on status of women	0.92	5.00	2.00	0.54	2.00
37	Assistance for construction of shelter Homes for single women/ destitute & widows	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00
<b>Grand Total (Plan)</b>		<b>17951.13</b>	<b>21100.00</b>	<b>18500.00</b>	<b>14,306.39</b>	<b>10286.73</b>

**Note:-Expenditure for North Eastern Region included in the individual schemes.**

### TABLE-B

#### SCHEME-WISE ALLOCATION OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

(Rs.in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	BE (2014-15)	RE (2014-15)	BE (2015-16)
1	Information Technology	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	1841.80	1704.38	890.00
3	World Bank assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers	12.50	10.00	17.50
5	National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Dev.	1.50	1.50	2.00
6	Scheme for Working Children in need of Care& Protection	1.00	1.00	0.30
7	Central Adoption Resources Agency (CARA)	1.00	0.47	1.00
8	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	40.00	40.00	40.00
9	Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Girl Child (Dhanalakshmi)	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girl (SABLA)	70.00	30.00	1.50
11	Research, Publication & Monitoring	0.20	0.15	0.20
12	Innovative work on Women and Children	0.30	0.10	0.10
13	Information & Mass Media	5.00	4.20	5.00
14	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights	1.30	1.30	1.50
15	Awareness Generation Programme(AGP)	0.10	0.10	0.00
16	Central Social Welfare Board	4.80	4.80	4.50
17	Condensed Courses for Women Education	0.10	0.10	0.00
18	Hostels for Working Women (WWH)	2.00	1.50	2.50
19	National Commission for Women (NCW)	1.50	1.35	2.00

20	RashtriyaMahilaKosh (RMK)	2.00	0.00	0.00
21	Support to Training & Employment Programme (STEP)	2.00	1.00	3.00
22	SwadharGreh	11.50	3.00	0.00
23	Comprehensive Scheme for Combating Trafficking	1.60	1.60	2.00
24	Priyadarshini	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Gender Budgeting	0.10	0.18	0.20
26	Indira Gandhi MatritvaSahyogYojana (IGMSY)	40.00	36.00	40.00
27	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	9.00	0.80	3.50
28	Restorative Justice for Rape Victims	3.00	0.00	0.00
29	Nutrition Education Scheme (Food and Nutrition Board)	2.30	0.07	2.50
30	National Nutrition Mission	30.00	0.00	1.40
31	Care and protection of girl child	1.50	0.00	0.00
32	Scheme for holistic dev. of Adolescent boys	2.50	0.00	0.00
33	Women's Helpline	1.00	0.00	1.00
34	Implementation of DV Act	5.00	0.00	0.00
35	One stop crisis centre	2.00	0.00	1.00
36	High Level Committee on status of women	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Assistance for construction of shelter Homes for single women/ destitute & widows	2.00	0.00	0.00
38	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign	10.00	5.00	3.00
	Total	<b>2110.00</b>	<b>1850.00</b>	<b>1028.70</b>

**TABLE-C****NON-PLAN SCHEMES**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No	Scheme	Expend. 2013-14	Budget Estimate 2014-15	Revised Estimate 2014-15	Expend. 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014)	Budget Estimate 2015-16
1	Secretariat	23.08	26.61	25.02	20.89	28.36
2	National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development	18.50	19.00	18.25	14.25	19.00
3	Contribution to UNICEF	5.49	3.80	3.80	0.00	5.60
4	Central Adoption Resource Agency	1.70	1.97	1.72	1.38	1.85
5	<b>Other Schemes</b>					
	i) National Children's Board	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
	ii) National Awards for Child Welfare	0.40	0.50	0.45	0.34	0.60
	iii) Universal Children's Day	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
	iv) Indo-Foreign Exchange Programme	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
	v) UN Contribution	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total- Other Schemes</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.63</b>
6	Central Social Welfare Board	21.73	23.91	21.99	17.94	23.57
7	National Commission for Women	4.85	4.95	4.85	4.76	5.15
8	Other Items	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
9	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)	11.70	13.00	10.51	9.44	11.50
	<b>Grand-Total</b>	<b>87.47</b>	<b>93.88</b>	<b>88.39</b>	<b>69.00</b>	<b>95.67</b>

**TABLE-D****Statement Showing Object Head-wise Expenditure during  
2013-14, BE/RE 2014-15 and BE 2015-16****(Rs. in lakhs)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Object Head</b>	<b>Plan/Non Plan</b>	<b>Expenditure 2013-14</b>	<b>BE 2014-15</b>	<b>RE 2014-15</b>	<b>BE 2015-16</b>
1.	01-Salary	Plan	54.17	414.60	141.70	305.00
		Non Plan	2736.46	3035.00	2887.00	3000.00
		<b>Total Salary</b>	<b>2790.63</b>	<b>3449.60</b>	<b>3028.70</b>	<b>3305.00</b>
2.	02-Wages	Plan	24.77	100.00	28.00	72.00
		Non Plan	169.58	180.00	180.00	200.00
		<b>Total Wages</b>	<b>194.35</b>	<b>280.00</b>	<b>208.00</b>	<b>272.00</b>
3.	03-OTA	Non Plan	<b>2.65</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>
4.	06-Medical Treatment	Plan	0.07	25.00	12.00	15.00
		Non Plan	44.16	35.00	28.00	35.00
		<b>Total MT</b>	<b>44.23</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>
5.	11-Domestic Travel Expenses	Plan	30.13	385.75	110.50	141.50
		Non Plan	64.71	73.00	67.00	73.00
		<b>Total DTE</b>	<b>94.84</b>	<b>458.75</b>	<b>177.50</b>	<b>214.50</b>
6.	12-Foreign Travel Expenses	Plan	---	20.00	20.00	20.00
		Non Plan	48.29	55.00	55.00	90.00
		<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>48.29</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>110.00</b>
7.	13-Office Expenses	Plan	69.43	360.00	49.00	64.00
		Non Plan	330.35	372.00	359.00	379.00
		<b>Total OE</b>	<b>399.78</b>	<b>732.00</b>	<b>408.00</b>	<b>443.00</b>
8.	14-Rent,Rates and Taxes	Plan	361.27	900.00	85.00	0.00
		Non Plan	2.31	77.00	73.00	132.00
		<b>Total RRT</b>	<b>363.58</b>	<b>977.00</b>	<b>158.00</b>	<b>132.00</b>
9.	16-Publication	Plan	0.00	410.00	4.00	204.00
		Non Plan	10.02	12.00	25.00	12.00
		<b>Total Pub.</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>422.00</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>216.00</b>
10.	20-Other Administrative Expenses	Plan	36.19	5542.00	2773.20	3843.00
		Non Plan	57.33	100.00	50.00	50.00
		<b>Total OAE</b>	<b>93.52</b>	<b>5642.00</b>	<b>2823.20</b>	<b>3893.00</b>
11.	26-Advertising and Publicity	Plan	8553.74	7500.00	2009.30	7200.00
		Non Plan	---	1.00	1.00	1.00
		<b>Total Adv. and Pub.</b>	<b>8553.74</b>	<b>7501.00</b>	<b>2010.30</b>	<b>7201.00</b>

12.	28- Professional Services	Plan	324.37	980.00	230.30	368.00
		Non Plan	0.49	2.00	2.00	2.00
		Total Prof.Serv.	<b>324.86</b>	<b>982.00</b>	<b>232.30</b>	<b>370.00</b>
13.	31-Grants-in- Aid	Plan	1682379.51	1977812.85	1780085.50	956267.00
		Non Plan	827.83	1471.00	1338.00	1483.00
		Total GIA	<b>1683207.34</b>	<b>1969448.85</b>	<b>1781423.50</b>	<b>954470.00</b>
14.	32- Contributions	Plan	442.91	700.00	452.00	600.00
		Non Plan	549.00	390.00	380.00	560.00
		Total cont.	<b>991.91</b>	<b>1090.00</b>	<b>832.00</b>	<b>1160.00</b>
15.	35-Capital Assets	Plan	<b>96292.07</b>	<b>99663.00</b>	<b>55640.00</b>	<b>45737.00</b>
16.	36-GIA Salary	Plan	1797.85	1922.00	1847.00	2105.00
		Non Plan	3849.33	3512.00	3343.00	3474.00
		Total GIASalary	<b>5647.18</b>	<b>5269.00</b>	<b>5190.00</b>	<b>5579.00</b>
17.	42-Lump Sum Provision	Plan	--	200.00	0.00	50.00
		Non Plan	1.67	4.00	0.00	4.00
		Total Lump sum prov.	<b>1.67</b>	<b>204.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>54.00</b>
18	50-Other Charges	Plan	4746.02	13064.80	6512.50	11681.50
		Non Plan	45.45	57.00	48.00	67.00
		Total OC	<b>4791.47</b>	<b>13121.80</b>	<b>6560.50</b>	<b>11748.50</b>
19.	51-Motor Vehicle	Non Plan	<b>6.99</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>1795112.50</b>	<b>2110000.00</b>	<b>1850000.00</b>	<b>1028673.00</b>
		<b>Non Plan</b>	<b>8746.62</b>	<b>9388.00</b>	<b>8839.00</b>	<b>9567.00</b>

## 2. UTILISATION CERTIFICATES

The Ministry is regularly monitoring the receipt of Utilization Certificates from the Grantee institutions. In order to liquidate pending utilization certificates over the years, the office of CCA has developed a database to monitor the progress of liquidation of UCs and no fresh release is made to any organization in case of pending UCs against it under any scheme of the Ministry. The status of UCs at the end of 31.12.2014 is indicated below:

UCs pending as on 01.04.2014		UCs liquidated during 2014-15 up to 31.12.14		UCs pending as on 31.12.2014	
No of UCs	Amount	No of UCs	Amount	No of UCs	Amount

<b>5222</b>	<b>Rs. 683.43cr</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>Rs.129.51cr</b>	<b>4871</b>	<b>Rs.553.92cr</b>

As may be seen from the above table that Utilization Certificates for an amount of **Rs.129.51cr** involving **351UCs** were liquidated during the financial year 2014-15 up to 31.12.2014. A good number of UCs relating to old periods are still pending and their liquidation takes longer time because of difficulties in locating the relevant records/correspondences and also in tracing those Grantee Organizations.

### **3. UNSPENT BALANCES**

Unspent Balances with various Grantee institutions under the Ministry are being reviewed from time to time. Release of further grants is subject to utilization of grants released earlier and also on the basis of progress of expenditure. Release of grants is linked to the availability of funds with the implementing agencies and unspent balances lying with them.

# CHAPTER - VI

## STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATIONS

### 1. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

The National Commission for Women (NCW) was set up in 1992 as a statutory apex national level body under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The functions/activities of the Commission include:

- (i) To investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws;
- (ii) To call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women;
- (iii) Undertake promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres and identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement;
- (iv) Participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of women;
- (v) Evaluate the progress of the development of women under the Union and the States;
- (vi) Inspect or cause to be inspected a jail, remand home, women's institution or other place of custody where women are kept as prisoners or otherwise and take up with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary.

NCW organizes meetings/seminars/conferences on various issues relating to women. The Commission also collaborates by providing funds to the eligible NGOs, State Commissions for Women etc. to conduct various programmes, including Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats, wherein a number of family and civil disputes involving women are resolved after observing due procedures. The Commission also provides assistance to the institutions / reputed scholars to undertake special studies.

NCW reviews provisions relating to the safeguards for women made under the Constitution as well as in other laws. It takes up petitions from women for redressal of their grievances and does promotional research for advancement of women. The Members of the Commission inspect jails and remand homes etc. The Commission is actively working to increase awareness about women by organizing conferences/meetings etc. on subjects and legal issues relating to women. It is also helping in

conducting Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats wherein a number of family and civil disputes involving women are resolved after observing due procedures.

Mandated activities are either organised/ managed directly by the Commission or through voluntary organizations/ academic organisations.

The financial grant given by the Ministry of WCD to the Commission:

(Rs. In crore)

Financial grant	2013-14		2014-15	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
	13.00	4.85	15.00 (increased to 24.00 at RE stage)	4.95

The physical performance of NCW for 2013-14 and 2014-15 is as follows:-

#### Physical Performance

	Activity	2013-14	2014-15 (Upto 31.12.2014)
1	No. of Conferences / Seminars / Public hearings/Awareness Programmes etc.	162	64*
2	No. of special studies sponsored by NCW	41	10*
3	No. of Legal awareness programmes sponsored	602	294
4	No. of ParivarikMahilaLokAdalats sponsored	59	65
5	No. of Investigations undertaken under Section 10(1) & 10(4) of the NCW Act 1990	20	12
6	No. of Complaints / Cases received in Commission	22422	17562

- **Achievements in 2014-15 were rationalized as compared to those in 2013-14. This was due to the Commission's efforts to focus on proposals of appropriate quality that will result in those outcomes that contribute to the mandate of the Commission. Further, recommendations emanating from consultations with experts on issues concerning women and research/ studies resulting in pragmatic recommendations will go a long way in the Commission's legal reviews and policy prescriptions to Government.**

## **2. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS**

The Commission was set up in March 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (4 of 2006) to ensure better protection of the rights of the child through the monitoring of constitutional and legal rights of children, review of safeguards, review of existing laws, looking into violations of the constitutional and legal rights of children, and monitoring programmes relating to the survival, welfare and development of children. Its mandate is to ensure that all laws, policies, programmes, practices and administrative structure in the country are in consonance with the child rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

2. The NCPCR has monitoring role and provides services as defined as per the functions/roles as envisaged under section 13 of CPCR Act, 2005 and section 17 of NCPCR Rules, 2006. Further, under Section 31 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009 and Section 44 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 and Rule 6 of (POCSO) Rules, 2012, the Commission has been given the mandate to monitor the implementation of these Acts.

3. During the year 2014-15, the Commission continued to look into various areas including the right of children to education in schools, child labour, right and entitlements of children to health/nutrition, sexual exploitation of children and unregulated children homes/orphanages, rights of children in areas of civil unrest, inter-state migration of children, child trafficking and rehabilitation or rescued children.

4. Policy level intervention during the year included providing of inputs to MWCD on the proposed re-appeal and re-enactment of the existing Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Draft Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2014. The guidelines envisaged adoption of children through an online portal-CARINGS, to make the entire process transparent and swift. NCPCR made a comprehensive review of the proposed re-appeal and re-enactment of the existing Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 in consultations with the Civil Society Groups, NGOs, Individuals, etc. and furnished comments/suggestions to the Ministry of Women & Child Development. On the invitation of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, responsible for examination of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014, Member Secretary of the Commission appeared before the Committee on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2014 and presented views of the Commission on the Bill.

5. Ministry of Corporate Affairs amended Schedule-VII of Section-135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and has included promoting education, including special education amongst children, women and elderly. Keeping in view that the corporate sector has critical role to play in ensuring the rights of children, NCPDR addressed to Ministry of Corporate Affairs recommending that issues relating to rescue, protection and rehabilitation of children should also be brought within the purview of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds.
6. The Commission showed its concern on the large number of private day care centres/nurseries running all over the country without any standards or guidelines. The Commission requested the Minister for Women & Child Development, Govt. of India, to set up the regulatory framework for ECCE referred to in the National Policy as it would look at both the development and protection rights of children in these centres.
7. The Commission gave its comments on the recommendations of Maharashtra State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (MSCPCR) pertaining to 'Safeguarding the rights of children working in T.V. serials, fashion shows, ramps etc.' as sought by the Ministry of Women & Child Development.
8. NCPDR sought information from Ministry of Labour & Employment in the context of the proposal of the Ministry to repeal the children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933.
9. The Chairperson, NCPDR wrote to all the Chief Secretaries of State Governments including, North Eastern States informing the Advisory regarding Ministry of Home Affairs Web Portal of Anti Human Trafficking titled **[www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in](http://www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in)** launched on 20th February 2014.
10. NCPDR took stock of children affected and displaced by the instances of instability and violence in the areas of civil unrest in Baksa and Kokrajhar districts of Assam and addressed to the Chief Minister, Government of Assam on the situation of children affected and displaced by violence in those two districts of the state along with specific recommendations to ascertain the rights of children affected and displaced in the aftermath of such civil strife.
11. As part of the monitoring the implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, the Commission has collected district-wise information on: number of cases in which compensation has been awarded to the victims of child sexual abuse since enactment of the POCSO Act; and on trials of cases of child sexual abuse pending before the Session Courts/Special Courts for more than one year (from the date of taking cognizance) through the respective High Courts. The NCPDR also sought information from the States/UTs towards: a) Setting up of Special Courts; b) Appointment of Special Public Prosecutor; and c) Formulation of Guidelines by all the State Governments for Professionals towards monitoring of the POCSO Act.

12. The Commission organized six Regional Conventions of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) in collaboration with the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs)/State Governments at Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati, Imphal, Mumbai, and Raipur with a view to understand the key issues and challenges faced by them and to share their experiences and views with NCPCR/SCPCRs.

13. NCPCR has been mandated to monitor 'right of children to education' under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. For the purposes of monitoring the implementation of the Act, NCPCR strengthened the capacity of SMC Members/School Teachers on issues relating to child rights and child protection by organizing eleven one day workshops to sensitize SMC Members and other functionaries through SCPCRs and State Education Departments.

14. With the objective to monitor the infrastructure compliance of schools with reference to RTE, teams from RTE Division visited four educationally Backward Blocks i.e. Pupri, district Sitamani, Bihar, Lanjigarh, district Kalahandi, Orissa, Dharur, district Beed, Maharashtra and Lingasugur, District- Raichur, Karnataka in the months of July & August, 2014. The teams assessed RTE compliance as per DISE data 2012-13 and infrastructure parameters in 38 schools.

15. Assessment of performance of schools for monitoring the infrastructural facilities with reference to RTE through SCPCRs, CWCs and others was discussed in the meeting of the Chairpersons of SCPCRs organized by the Commission on 21st May, 2014. Guidelines have been framed for monitoring of school infrastructure through SCPCRs and CWCs.

16. The Commission launched 'Street to School campaign' on the occasion of celebration of its Foundation Day on 5th March, 2014 at New Delhi. An Action Plan was prepared to generate awareness on issues, plight and struggle of the marginalized and vulnerable groups. The State Governments were advised to implement the action plan.

17. NCPCR organized a National Convention on Inclusive Education for children with special needs/disabilities on 23rd September, 2014 with the objectives to: a) identify the specific concerns of children with disabilities within the larger debates and concerns in education; b) take stock of the status of inclusive education with specific reference to RTE; c) explore strategies that can be used to strengthen an inclusive education system; and d) make recommendations for the realization of the right to education of children with disabilities within the education system of India. The Convention was attended by over 350 participants including academicians, practitioners, experts, SCPCRs, representatives of Central Ministries including MWCD, MHRD, SJE, etc.

18. NCPCR organized a Children Conclave on 3rd September, 2014 at New Delhi to take stock of the status of inclusive education and to evolve strategies for strengthening it from the perspective of children. The conclave was attended by 70 participants including 30 children with disabilities, teachers and counselors from six NGOs in Delhi. The participant children spoke at length on issues of friendship, relationship with peers, accessibility, infrastructure, curriculum and relationship with teachers.

19. The Commission dealt with complaints relating to violation/deprivation of child rights, child labour, child abuse, sexual abuse, corporal punishment, juvenile justice, police atrocities, child health, malnutrition etc. The Commission also enquired into the complaints relating to violation of rights to free & compulsory education in terms of denial of admission, corporal punishment including mental/emotional/physical torture, mid-day meal, non-provision of uniforms, lack of infrastructural facilities in school, etc.

**The financial grant given by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to the Commission during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as follows:**

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Grant	2013-14	2014-15
	Plan	Plan
	13.00	15.00

**PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE: (2014-15) (upto December, 2014)**

Sl. No.	Activity	2014-15
1.	No. of Consultations/Workshops/Conference organized	25
2.	No. of Training on Child Rights organized	16
3.	No. of State Visits made	Nil
4.	No. of Public Hearings held	Nil
5.	Inspections of Juvenile Homes and other Child Care Institutions made	19
6.	Attended complaints relating to Child Rights Violations/Deprivations	738

Commission is functioning without Members since November, 2013 due to the expiry of the tenure of all Members. In the absence of Members, the activities like public hearings, Statutory Commission meetings etc. are not taking place.

## 5. RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH

The RashtriyaMahilaKosh, (RMK) an Apex micro-finance organization under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, exclusively for women was set up in 1993 for the purpose of providing micro-loans to poor women through Government & Non-government organizations, women federations and cooperative banks. RMK extends loans through a client friendly, without collateral and hassle-free mechanism for livelihoods, micro-enterprises, housing and family needs in both rural and urban areas. RMK has taken a number of promotional measures to popularize the concept of micro financing, thrift and credit, formation and stabilization of SHGs and also enterprise development for poor women.

RMK works as a single-window organization. Apart from giving micro-credit, it also builds the capacities of Self Help Groups / women members and partner organizations through trainings in financial management, enterprise development, skills and modern management practices, as well as exposure visits and assistance in marketing. In addition, the partner organizations that take loans from RMK are instructed to impart literacy, legal education, health awareness etc. to the women beneficiaries to bring about their holistic empowerment. RMK views micro-finance as development finance.

3. RMK's micro-finance programmes for the socio-economic upliftment of poor women are dispensed through NGOs / SHGs. These NGOs may be voluntary organizations, Government autonomous bodies; Co-operative societies etc. to work as Financial Intermediary Organisation (IMOs). During the first three quarter of current financial year due to non-constitution of Governing Board, no fresh loan sanction could be made. However, during the given period 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014 an amount of Rs 3.34 crore was disbursed.

### Cumulative performance of RMK since inception to 31.03.2014.

(Rs. in crore)

SI	Item	Since inception to 31.03.2014	From 01.04.13 to 31.03.2014
1	Cumulative Sanction of Loan	360.24	Nil
2	Cumulative Disbursements	302.38	3.34

<b>3</b>	<b>Cumulative Recovery</b>	238.45	12.25
<b>4</b>	<b>SHGs</b>	73,400	Nil
<b>5</b>	<b>Number of Women benefited</b>	7,35,239	Nil

#### **4. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC CO-OPERATION AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (NIPCCD)**

**National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development**, popularly known as **NIPCCD**, is a premier Institution devoted to promotion of voluntary action, research, training and documentation in the overall domain of women and child development. Established in the year 1966 as an autonomous institution under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, it functions under the aegis of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India with its Headquarters in New Delhi. Recognizing the fact that the Headquarters of the Institute located at New Delhi would not be able to serve the research and training needs in social development in a country of such vast dimension, the Institute has set up four Regional Centres at Guwahati (1978), Bengaluru (1980), Lucknow (1982) and Indore (2001) and one upcoming centre at Mohali so as to cater to the region-specific requirements.

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.

##### **Vision of the Institute**

The vision of the Institute is to become a Centre of Excellence in the field of women and child development in the South-East Region by engaging into partnership with National and International Agencies and making its training and research activities relevant to the needs of its clients.

##### **New Initiatives**

The Institute has taken up new initiatives and held national consultations/ workshops on i) **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**; ii) **Child Rights for Chairpersons and Members of State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights**; iii) **POCSO Act, 2012 and its Rules for Law Enforcement Agencies/ICPS Personnel /Medical Officer/School Principals & Teachers/NGOs**; and iv) **Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 and Law to Streamline the Procedure in Offences against Children for Police**

## **Officers (Uttarakhand Police Service) in collaboration with Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy (UJALA).**

The Institute at its Headquarters initiated a one year regular **Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counselling** in the year 2005-06 with a vision to bridge the gap of availability of trained professionals for undertaking guidance and counselling children and their families in different settings. The course has been designed with a Developmental, Ecological and Rights perspective to enable the learner to function effectively as a mental health professionally with updated understanding of theoretically constructs and the requisite skills. The course is being transacted with emphasis on 'development of self' and 'acquisition of skills' through experiential and action learning. The Diploma has now been affiliated with Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi. Also the Rehabilitation Council of India recognised the Diploma for three academic sessions i.e. 2012-13 to 2014-15. The tenth batch of **Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counselling** commenced from August, 2014. For the year 2014-15, nineteen students were enrolled for the Diploma.

### **Programmes and Activities**

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**

Broad categories of training programmes of the Institute are:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Training Programmes</b>
I	a. Regular Training Programmes
	b. Training Programmes on Issues relating to Women and Child Development and Training on Child Protection and Juvenile Justice Act
II.	Training Programmes under ICDS

During the year 2014-15, the Institute organised a total of 267 programmes.

In addition to above, **Orientation Course on Early Childhood Care and Development, Orientation Course on the Care of Children Under-Two's, Training Programmes on Ensuring Food Safety and Maintaining Food Standards in Supplementary Nutrition in ICDS, Vertical Training Courses on Infant & Young Child Feeding for ICDS Functionaries, Orientation Course on Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition, Orientation Course on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Orientation**

Course on **Strategic Applications of Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) for Instructors of MLTCs/AWTCs** were organized by the Institute. The Institute's Headquarters organized a **Training Programme on Counseling Interventions for Children Affected by Trauma, Abuse and Neglect** with the main objectives to raise the competency standards of the caregivers working in the "Home" for children and improve the quality of the psychosocial care being provided to the children. The Institute organised three **Sensitisation Programmes for Protection Officers, Police Personnel and Service Providers on Implementation of PWDVA 2005** with the main objectives to build capacity of Protection Officers, Police Personnel and Service Providers to develop clear perspectives about implementation of PWDVA 2005. Besides this, an **Awareness Generation Camp for Volunteers of NGOs on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005** was organised by Regional Centre, Indore.

The Institute also organised two **Orientation Programmes on Combating Violence against Women and Girls** with the main objectives to: develop clear perspective among participants about gender based violence. The Regional Centre, Lucknow and Indore organized **Orientation Training on Schemes/ Programmes of Ministry of Women and Child Development** for functionaries of Voluntary Organizations.

Besides this, an **Orientation Programme on Prevention of Trafficking** for NGOs implementing **UJJAWALA Scheme** was also organised by Headquarters. Several **training Programmes were organised on Gender Sensitisation for Law Enforcement Machinery, Gender Based Violence; Law Enforcement Agencies and Gender Planning and Mainstreaming, Gender Budgeting and Regional Workshops on Gender Budgeting.**

Few programmes were also organized on **Leadership Development for Women; Legal Rights and Entitlements for Women, Economic Empowerment of Women; Development of Entrepreneurial Skill and Promotion of Micro Enterprise for Women; and Formation of SHGs** etc. during the year.

### **Training Programmes under ICDS**

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

Institute organised eleven **Vertical Training Programmes of Block Level ICDS functionaries for Quality Improvement in ICDS Programme** with main objectives to:

enhance the skills of CDPOs and Supervisors to act as a master trainer for providing continuing education to AWWs at project level; provide inputs to improve knowledge and skills of all ICDS functionaries at project level for quality improvement in ICDS services; and work jointly and formulate joint action plan at project level for quality improvement of delivery of ICDS services.

Eight **Job Training Courses for CDPOs/ ACDPOs** and fifteen **Refresher Courses for CDPOs/ ACDPOs** were also organised to appraise them on the recent developments and trends in ICDS programme; update their knowledge in the area of early childhood care and development; and provide a forum for sharing experience. During the period under report Institute's Headquarters and its Regional Centre Bengaluru, also organised two **Orientation Courses for CDPOs on Prevention of Malnutrition & Mortality among Women & Children of High-Burden Districts**

The Institute is also a nodal agency for training and capacity building under the schemes of **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)** and **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)** and use of **MCP card**. During the period under report the Institutes Hqrs. and its four Regional Centres conducted eight training programmes on these schemes.

In addition to this, Regional Centres, Bengaluru, Guwahati and Lucknow also organised four **Orientation Training Programmes for Master Trainers of ICDS on APIP** with the main objectives to: appraise the participants on restructuring and strengthening of ICDS; acquaint the participants with the methods and techniques of collecting and collating the required data and other information for incorporation in the APIP; discuss the challenges encountered in preparation of APIPs; and identification of district level good practices and innovations for strengthening of APIP.

During the period under report, the Institute's Headquarters also organized five **Orientations Programmes of State Level Officials on Implementation of the Annual Contextualized ECCE Curriculum** with the main objectives to: orient the senior officials/ Nodal Officers -In-charge of ECCE of state in rolling out the Annual Contextualized ECCE Curriculum and four **Training Programmes of State Level Master Trainers (SLMTs)** on implementation of the Annual Contextualized ECCE Curriculum. Apart from this, Regional Centre, Bengaluru organised **Training Programme of Trainers on Implementation of Revised ECE Curriculum for ICDS Functionaries for the State of Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Puducherry**.

## **Skill/Other Training Programmes**

In addition to the above, the Institute organised the following skill training programmes/workshops/consultation meets under ICDS.

- Job Training Course for ICDS Supervisors
- Skill Training on Community Mobilisation, Advocacy, Awareness and IEC Campaign on the issues relating to Child Development
- Early Childhood Care & Development for CDPOs/ACDPOs /Instructors of MLTCs/AWTCs
- Skill Training on New MIS & use of MCP Card for Instructors of AWTCs & MLTCs
- Skill Training Programme on Assessment of Child Learning Outcomes for ICDS Functionaries
- ECCE for CDPOs/ Instructors of MLTCs and AWTCs
- Training Programme on New MIS for DPOs and CDPOs of Uttar Pradesh
- Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Programmes
- Orientation Training on Social Behaviour Change Communication for Instructors of MLTCs
- Orientation Meeting for ICDS Nodal Officers dealing with Training of ICDS Functionaries

### **c. Research/Evaluation Studies/Documentation/Compilations**

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 (upto December, 2014) eleven research studies were completed and seven are near to completion.

## **5. CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD (CSWB)**

The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) was set up in 1953 with the object of promoting social welfare activities and implementing welfare programmes for women, children and the handicapped through voluntary organisations. The Board was given the dual 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. It is a fully-funded autonomous organisation of the Ministry.

The financial assistance to voluntary organisations under various schemes is given on the recommendations of the State Boards. Presently there are 33 State Boards. The expenditure on the State Board Establishment Budget is met on 50:50 basis (i.e. 50% by the State Govt. and 50% by CSWB). In keeping with its tradition, the Central Social Welfare Board is implementing important schemes for assistance for several kinds of activities through voluntary efforts for needy, destitute and disadvantaged women and children. There has been a shift in the emphasis from welfare to development and now to empowerment.

## **Programmes of CSWB**

### **(i) General Grants-in-Aid Programme of CSWB**

Under the grant-in-aid programme, a wide range of programmes such as CSWB establishments, field Staff Establishment, State Board Establishment, Demonstration Projects, Family Counselling Centre, RES/Data Bank, FCI/Workshop, DD Award and Media etc. are covered. The budget allocation in 2014-15 is Rs.47.00 crore.

The major programme under General Grants-in-aid is:

#### **The Family Counseling Centre**

The Family Counseling Centre was introduced by CSWB in 1983. The centres provide counseling, 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 counseling in case of natural disasters. The centres also create awareness and mobilize public opinion on social issues affecting women. The FCCs work in close collaboration with the local administration, police, courts, medical and psychiatric institutions, vocational training centers etc. The budget for each FCC in A class city is Rs. 2,28,000 and in other cities the budget is Rs.1,92,000. Rs.25,000 as one time grant for non-recurring items are sanctioned at the time of starting of FCC. The institutions are required to meet 20% of the expenditure as their matching contribution.

CSWB has submitted EFC for revision under this scheme.

### **(ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme**

With increased opportunities for employment for women and need to supplement household income, more and more women are entering the job market. With the breaking up of joint family system and the increased phenomenon of nuclear families,

working women need support in terms of quality substitute care for their young children while they are at work. Creche and day care services are required not only by working mothers but also women belonging to poor families, who require support and relief for childcare as they struggle to cope with burden of activities, within and outside the home.

The present Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme provided assistance to NGOs for running crèches for infants (0-6 yrs) and provides assistance to ensure sleeping facilities, health-care, supplementary nutrition and immunization etc. for running a crèche for 25 infants for eight hours i.e. from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

The schematic pattern of the scheme has been revised from 01.01.2006. Now Rs. 42,384/- is provided for a year for one Creche Unit. The amount for non-recurring grant has also been enhanced from Rs. 4000 to Rs.10,000 for setting up new Creche Units and Rs.5000 per continuation unit every five years for equipment.

### **(iii) Awareness Generation Programme (AGP)**

The Awareness Generation Project for rural and poor women is one of the major developmental programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board. The scheme was reformulated in 1986-87 in order to enlarge the scope of the scheme by incorporating components leading to enhancement of socio-economic status of women.

The Scheme's aim is to empower women by providing knowledge on issues ranging from health, nutrition to constitutional rights by providing information through organizing awareness generation camps and to ensure their participation in development process and in decision making. Under the scheme, camps are organized throughout the country, which provide a platform for women to come together, exchange their experiences and ideas and in the process develop an understanding of reality and also the way to tackle their problems and fulfill their needs. 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 such camps with special focus on local burning problems like female foeticide, domestic violence, trafficking, drug addiction etc.

CSWB has submitted EFC for revision under this scheme.

### **(iv) Condensed Courses of Education for Women**

The Scheme of Condensed Course 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 along with 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 requirements and simultaneously targeting various educational levels. i.e., middle/high school and matric/secondary level courses for all categories of adult girls/ women.

#### **(v) Innovative Schemes**

Although, the Central Social Welfare Board has many structured programmes and schemes for the development of women and children, there are several problems relating to women and children which are not fully covered within the existing schemes of the Board. Therefore, Innovative Programme was launched by the Central Board to cover projects for the welfare of children of prostitutes, rag pickers and children of leprosy patients etc. Apart from above, campaigns have been launched to create awareness against drugs, alcoholism etc. Counselling programmes for school girls, who go in depression due to future career prospects and consequently attempt suicide, need special attention. Under Innovative Programme, special programmes are also undertaken in the areas affected by natural calamities like flood, earthquake etc.

### **6. CENTRAL ADOPTION RESOURCE AGENCY (CARA)**

Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India. It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions. CARA is designated as the Central Authority to deal with inter-country adoptions in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, 1993, ratified by Government of India in 2003.

#### **Functions of CARA:**

- To function as a nodal body in the country on matters related to adoption;
- To evolve a structure for non-institutional child care services in the country and to standardize, streamline and implement such services;
- To build an environment that provides an opportunity for every adoptable child in the country to find a suitable family;
- To frame rules and guidelines for adoption of Indian children and ensure their proper implementation;
- To regulate and monitor adoptions and maintain a database on adoptions done in the country;
- To prepare a centralized database of all children and PAP(s) with the help of its associated agencies for the purpose of establishing central and state level

information pool on orphan, abandoned and surrendered children and waiting parents;

- To carry out research and documentation on adoption in order to continuously improve the adoption system;
- To arrange capacity building programmes for adoption agencies, and other stakeholders engaged in child welfare activities;
- To carry out advocacy, awareness and IEC activities for promoting non institutional child care services either by itself or through its associated bodies.
- To coordinate with all State Government, State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARAs) and support them in adoption related matters;
- To monitor the status of children placed adoption and to maintain information and records of all such children for the purpose of follow up and root-search.
- To liaison with the other Central Authorities and foreign Missions to ensure post-adoption follow-up and care for the adopted children.