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2021-22



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Government of India

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Introduction



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Introduction

1.1 Women and children together constitute about 67.7% of the country's population, as per 2011 Census. Empowerment and protection of women and children and ensuring their wholesome development is crucial for sustainable and equitable development of the country. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the apex body of Government of India for formulation and administration of regulations and laws related to welfare and development of women and children in the country. It came into existence as a separate Ministry with effect from 30th January 2006, earlier, it was the Department of Women and Child Development set up in the year 1985 under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Ministry was constituted with the prime intention to address gaps in State action for women and children and for promoting inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral convergence to create gender equitable and child centered legislation, policies and programmes.

I. Vision

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

II. Mission – Empowerment of Women

1.3 Promoting social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting

policies and programmes, mainstreaming gender, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them to realize their human rights and develop to their full potential.

III. Mission – Safe and Secure Childhood

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

IV. Constitutional and Legal Provisions

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

V. Subjects allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development

1.6 To achieve its mandate, the Ministry has evolved policies, plans of action, legislations, programmes and schemes for advancement of women and children and has been implementing them in collaboration with State Governments/

UTs, Government and Non-Government Organisations. The subjects allocated to the Ministry are listed at **Annexure-III**.

1.7 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have taken the center stage in defining the developmental priorities and SDG 5 is dedicated to achieving gender equality and women empowerment is widely recognised as the precondition for achieving the several targets of the SDGs like poverty eradication, inequality, good health, decent work and economic growth. Wellbeing of women and children is essential for realization of demographic dividend of the country. The Schemes and initiatives of the Ministry of Women and Child Development are aligned with the Targets of SDGs and are directly linked to the social safety net for development and welfare of women and children in the country.

VI. Organisational Structure of the Ministry

1.8 After the formation of 17th Lok Sabha, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is headed by Cabinet Minister, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani and Minister of State, Dr. MunjparaMahendrabhai (preceded by Ms. Debasree Chaudhuri). Shri Indavar Pandey took the charge of Secretary of the Ministry on 01.07.2021. The organizational structure of the Ministry consists of Secretary, WCD, one Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser, one Additional Secretary (in-situ), five Joint Secretaries, one Economic Adviser and one Statistical Adviser as on 31.12.2021. Organizational chart of the Ministry is at **Annexure-IV**.

VII. Organisations under the aegis of the Ministry

1.9 The Ministry has three Autonomous

Organisations viz. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and RashtriyaMahilaKosh (RMK) working under its aegis, besides three Statutory Bodies - National Commission for Women (NCW), National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA). NIPCCD and RMK are societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. CSWB is a charitable company registered under Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956. These organisations are funded by the Government of India and they assist the Ministry in its functions including implementation of programmes/schemes.

1.10 The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a national apex statutory body set up in 1992 for protecting and safeguarding the rights of women. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up on 5th March 2007 as envisaged in the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. CARA is the Central Authority that functions as a nodal body for promoting and regulating adoption of Indian children at the National level, as per the provisions under Section 68 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

VIII. Achievements of the Ministry during 2021-22

1.11 During the year 2021-22 Ministry has undertaken various policy initiatives and plan interventions for the development, welfare and protection of women and children. These interventions and Ministry's major achievements during the year are discussed in the succeeding chapters.



Women Empowerment and Protection



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Women Empowerment and Protection

I. INTRODUCTION

2.1 The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of equity and empowerment in favour of women to neutralise the cumulative socio-economic and political discrimination faced by them. Women have fundamental rights to not be discriminated on the grounds of sex and gender and get equal protection under the law. It also imposes a fundamental duty on every citizen to renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

2.2 Empowerment of women is a process that leads women to claim their rights to have access to equal opportunities in economic, cultural, social and political spheres of life and realise their full potential. This progress has to be accompanied by their freedom in decision-making both within and outside their home with the ability to influence the direction of social change. The Ministry has taken a number of initiatives to empower women and to ensure their safety, these are detailed below.

II. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR WOMEN

2.3 On the legal front, Ministry has been active in ensuring the protection of law to the most vulnerable women. Work is being carried out to ensure optimum implementation of laws for women.

A. Sexual Harassment at Workplace

2.4 The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and

Redressal) Act, 2013 was enacted to ensure safe working spaces for women and to build an enabling environment that respects women's right of equality of status and opportunity. The Act covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protects them against sexual harassment at all workplaces whether organised or unorganised. Students, apprentices, laborers, domestic workers and even women visiting an office or a workplace are included in the Act.

2.5 In order to ensure effective implementation of the Act, Ministry has developed an online complaint management system titled Sexual Harassment electronic-Box (SHe-Box) [<http://www.shebox.nic.in/>], which provides an online platform to every woman, irrespective of her work status, whether working in organised or unorganised, private or public sector for registration of complaints related to sexual harassment at workplace. Those who have already filed a written complaint with the concerned Internal Committee (IC) or Local Committee (LC) constituted under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 are also eligible to file their complaint through this portal. This portal is an effort to provide speedier remedy to women facing sexual harassment at workplace. Once a complaint is submitted to the portal, it is directly sent to the LC/IC of the concerned employer.

2.6 The Ministry has also published a Handbook and Training Module on the Act to help people understand the Act in a practical manner. The training module can be customised as per the service rules of the organisations.

B. Child Marriage

2.7 The Ministry has been taking pro-active measures to eliminate the social evil of child marriage. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 has been enacted to punish those who promote, perform and abet child marriages. The States/UTs from time to time are being requested to oversee the effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. Prevention of child marriage and protection of girl child are prominent parts of the National Plan of Action for Children, 2016.

2.8 Some of the sincere efforts of Ministry towards prevention of child marriage include communications with the State Governments requesting them to take special initiative to delay marriage by coordinated efforts on special festivals such as Akshya Tritiya/Akha Teej— the traditional day for such marriages. To educate people about the issue of child marriage, awareness has been created through advertisements in the press and electronic media. Platforms such as the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness and bring focus on issues related to women such as child marriage to the centre-stage.

2.9 As per announcement in the Budget 2020-21, a Task Force was constituted to examine the correlation of age of motherhood with (i) health, medical well-being and nutritional status of mother and neonate/infant/child, during pregnancy, birth and thereafter; (ii) key parameters like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB), Child Sex Ratio (CSR), etc. and (iii) any other relevant points pertaining to health and nutrition in this context.

2.10 After taking into account the recommendations of the Task Force and other aspects, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced 'The Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021' in

the Parliament on 21.12.2021.

C. Domestic Violence

2.11 The Ministry is working to ensure protection of women rights both within and outside the domestic sphere of home. With regard to violence occurring within the private space of home, the key legislation is the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005. The objective of the law is to prevent violence and provide immediate and emergency relief in case of such situations irrespective of the status of woman's relationship with the respondent. The Act recognises women's right to live free from violence of any kind occurring within the family and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

2.12 Further, Ministry has requested all State Governments/ UTs to appoint sufficient number of Protection Officers having independent charge, allocate separate budget for smooth functioning of Protection Officers, providing support to survivors, training and capacity building of Police, Judiciary, Medical Officers, service providers and to create mass awareness around the Act. In addition, the State Governments have also been requested to provide Form IV under PWDV Rules in local languages that provide information on the rights of aggrieved persons in a simplified manner.

D. Dowry Prohibition

2.13 Recognising the need to address the social evil of dowry, the Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in 1961. By encouraging effective implementation of this Act, Ministry is working hard to bring an end to the practice of dowry. The Act defines dowry and penalises the giving, taking or abetting the giving and taking of dowry. It also lays down a built-in implementation mechanism in the form of Dowry Prohibition Officers to ensure effective enforcement of the law. Multi-sectoral advocacy



has been carried out to positively influence the mindsets of people and discourage them from giving and taking dowry.

E. Indecent Representation of Women

2.14 The Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986 was enacted with the specific objective of prohibiting the indecent representation of women through advertisements, publications, writings, paintings, figures or in any other manner. As per the Act, "indecent representation of women" means the depiction in any manner of the figure of a woman; her form or body or any part thereof in such way as to have the effect of being indecent, or derogatory to, or denigrating women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality or morals. It also prohibits selling, distribution, circulation of any books, pamphlets, and such other material containing indecent representation of women.

III. SCHEMES FOR WOMEN

2.15 The Ministry has formulated 'Mission Shakti', an Integrated Women Empowerment Programme, as Umbrella Scheme for the Safety, Security and Empowerment of Women for implementation during the 15th Finance Commission period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. It aims at strengthening interventions for safety, security and empowerment of women in a mission mode through institutional and convergence mechanism. Mission Shakti seeks to realise the Government's vision for 'women-led development' by addressing issues affecting women across the life-cycle continuum, while making them equal partners in nation-building through convergence across Ministries/ Departments and different levels of governance, greater participation and support of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other local self-governance bodies and Jan Sahabagita, while also strengthening digital infrastructure for last mile tracking of service delivery.

2.16 The components of Mission Shakti have been designed in such a way that it takes care of the women's need on life cycle continuous basis. Mission Shakti has two sub-schemes 'Sambal' and 'Samarthya'. While the "Sambal" sub-scheme is for safety and security of women, the "Samarthya" sub-scheme is for empowerment of women. The component-wise details are as under:

(A) Sambal – for safety and security of women:

- i) **One Stop Centres (OSCs)** to provide integrated services like legal counselling and help, psycho-social counselling and support, providing information about help and facilities available for women etc., under one roof.
- ii) **Women Helpline (181-WHL)**, an emergency/non-emergency response system on a toll-free telephonic short code 181 that will be integrated with ERSS (112) and other existing helplines/institutions
- iii) **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)** will be the main initiative for behavioural and mindset change. It is being expanded to cover all districts of the nation.
- iv) **Nari Adalat** - A new sub-component for providing women with an alternate grievance redressal mechanism for resolving cases of petty nature such as harassment, subversion, curtailment of rights or entitlements etc.

(B) Samarthya – for empowerment of women:

- i) **Shakti Sadan** - Integrated Relief and Rehabilitation Homes for women victims of trafficking and destitute women.
- ii) **Sakhi Niwas**- to provide safe and secure place for stay for working women in the cities and the areas having job potential.

- iii) **Palna Ghar – Creche** - provide safe and secure place for children of working women so as to act as a catalyst for enhancing Female Labour Force Participation.
- iv) **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)** –for compensating for loss of wages due to pregnancy and childbirth and inducing health seeking behaviour. Earlier scheme used to cover only one child, now benefit will be given for second child also if the child is girl child.

2.17 A National Hub for Empowerment of Women (NHEW), State Hubs for Empowerment of Women (SHEW) and District Hubs for Empowerment of Women (DHEW) are envisaged for drilling down effective delivery, monitoring and feedback. At national level ‘Centre of Excellence for Women’ to be a repository of knowledge and to facilitate research and innovation in the field of women empowerment and for monitoring for Gender Budgeting will be part of NHEW.

A. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

2.18 Under-nutrition continues to adversely affect majority of women in India. In India, every third woman is undernourished, and every second woman is anemic. An undernourished mother almost inevitably gives birth to a low-birth-weight baby. When poor nutrition starts in-utero, it extends throughout the life cycle since the changes are largely irreversible. Owing to economic and social distress many women continue to work to earn a living for their family right up to the last days of their pregnancy. Furthermore, they resume working soon after childbirth, even though their bodies might not permit it, thus preventing their bodies from fully recovering on one hand and impeding their ability to exclusively breastfeed their young

infant in the first six months. Government of India has approved Pan-India implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) effective from 01.01.2017. Before PMMVY, there was no pan-India maternity benefit scheme of the Government. The objectives of PMMVY are:

- Providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child.
- The cash incentive provided would lead to improved health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM).

2.19 The Scheme envisages providing cash incentive amounting to ₹ 5,000/- in three installments directly to the Bank/Post Office Account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) in DBT Mode during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions as detailed below:

Cash Transfer	Conditions	Amount in ₹
First Installment	● Early Registration of Pregnancy	1,000/-
Second Installment	● Received at least one antenatal Check-up (Payment after 6 months of pregnancy)	2,000/-
Third Installment	● Child birth is registered ● Child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis-B or its equivalent/substitute	2,000/-

2.20 The eligible beneficiaries also receive the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms towards Maternity Benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that, on an average, a beneficiary gets ₹ 6,000/-.

2.21 All eligible Pregnant Women for first



living child of the family are entitled for benefits under the scheme. All Government/PSUs (Central & State) employees or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being, are excluded from the scheme.

2.22 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) has been designed as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which the grant-in-aid is being released to States/UTs on cost sharing ratio basis. The ratio between the Centre and the States & UTs with Legislature is 60:40, for North-Eastern States & Himalayan States it is 90:10 and for Union Territories without Legislature, it is 100%. To ensure dedicated and timely availability of funds to the beneficiaries, without parking of funds at the State/UT level, the Scheme provides that States/UTs shall maintain a State/UT level Escrow Bank Account for the Scheme. The Government of India and State/UT transfer their corresponding share of fund to this account for further transfer to the beneficiary's account.

2.23 The Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS), Implementation Guidelines and its User Manual were launched by the Ministry on 01.09.2017, to ensure transparent implementation and monitoring of the Scheme. By leveraging the Aadhaar details of beneficiaries, PMMVY-CAS enables identification and de-duplication of unique beneficiaries throughout the country. Apart from identifying duplicate beneficiaries, PMMVY-CAS allows beneficiaries to claim any of the three installments from any location throughout the country. This ensures that none of the beneficiaries including migrant population is devoid of taking benefit of the scheme. That is, this step will also ensure that the scheme caters to beneficiaries visiting their parents or any other place during the delivery and to migrant labourers and seasonal workers. In addition, the PMMVY-CAS also automatically validates the eligibility of the beneficiary by electronically

processing the captured relevant data. This ensures that the benefits are transferred only to the eligible beneficiaries. Thus, this adoption by the scheme removes possibility of ghost beneficiaries/ multiple payments to same beneficiary.

2.24 The Ministry has been conducting regular video conferences and monitoring visits to States/UTs to review the status of implementation of the scheme. Various regional level workshops/trainings/orientation programmes were organized by the Ministry for stake holders/functionaries of PMMVY in 2018-19 and 2019-20. Further, need based capacity building exercises were organized for Data Entry operator (DEOs), Sanctioning Officers, District level Officers and State Nodal Officer in the State/UTs during 2020-21 and 2021-22. The trainings were imparted mostly through video conference in view of Covid-19 protocols. Details of capacity building exercises done between 01.01.2021 and 31.12.2021 are placed at **Annexure - V**.

2.25 During 2020-21, the revised budget allocation was ₹ 1239.44 Crore out of which ₹ 1112.12 Crore have been sanctioned/released. Further, during 2021-22, the budget allocation is ₹ 2150 Crore out of which the expenditure is ₹ 1099.45 Crore (as on 31st December, 2021). Details of the funds released to the States/UTs are given in **Annexure - VI**.

2.26 Matru Vandana Saptah-2021 was celebrated to intensify the implementation of the scheme, create a healthy competition amongst States/UTs for exemplary performance in implementation of the scheme from 1st September to 7th September 2021 during the Poshan Maah.

2.27 6,84,68,242 applications have been received from 2,58,07,101 beneficiaries on PMMVY-CAS. The cumulative maternity benefits amounting to ₹ 9791.30 Crore have been

disbursed to 2,24,24,114 beneficiaries (data as on 31st December 2021). *(The portal of PMMVY CAS is open only for registered officials and state functionaries and not for general public).*

2.28 Several States/UTs inaugurated Selfie-Booths on the first day of the celebration and gave emphasis on taking adequate rest and

nutritious diet to all pregnant women and lactating mothers. Awareness was spread on early registration of pregnancy and proper health checkup during and after pregnancy. State/UTs conducted workshops to reduce the number of field functionary with zero enrollment, correction queue, 2nd and 3rd installments due.





B. Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme

2.29 Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme is meant to facilitate inter-sectoral convergence of schemes and programmes meant for women both at the Central and State/UT level. Empowerment of rural women through community participation in 115 aspirational districts is envisaged under this Scheme. The Scheme provides an interface for rural women to avail Government services through awareness generation and training & capacity building.

2.30 Institutional mechanisms are provided at the National, State and District levels for facilitating women centric schemes and programs including Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme. It is also mandated to provide convergent support for equal access to healthcare, quality education, health and safety, social security and digital literacy at Gram Panchayat level in selected districts/blocks across the country. This support is to be provided through College Student Volunteers chosen from selected colleges in the district.

2.31 MSK Scheme has been approved for implementation in 33 States/UTs except Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal, out of which, it is functional in 27 States/UTs. At the district level, District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) is functional in 303 districts including 41 aspirational districts.

C. One Stop Centre

2.32 The One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme is being implemented across the country since 1st April 2015 to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter, for women affected by violence. The scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund.

2.33 733 OSCs have been approved in 730 districts across the country. 704 OSCs are operational in 35 States and UTs. These centres have assisted over 4.93 lakh women since inception till December, 2021. OSCs are also being integrated with women helpline 181 and other existing services to provide best possible access and support to women.

2.34 A booklet on success stories / best practices of OSC titled '**One Stop Centres – Building on Momentum – A Review of Promising Practices**' has been published and circulated in various conferences / seminars / consultations held with stakeholders.

2.35 In addition, The Indian Missions across the world have provisions for assisting distressed Indian women including survivors of gender-based violence. However, to augment such facilities, the Empowered Committee (EC) under the Framework for Nirbhaya Fund has appraised a proposal to set up facilities in Missions/ Posts in countries having significant proportion of Indian diaspora such as Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, UAE, Saudi Arabia (Jeddah and Riyadh), and at Singapore and Canada (Toronto) on the lines of One Stop Centres (OSCs) for assisting women in India facing violence or in distress.

D. Universalisation of Women Helpline

2.36 The scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL) is being implemented since 1st April 2015 and is intended to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence through referral services (linking with appropriate authorities such as police, One Stop Centres, hospitals, etc.) and by providing information about women welfare schemes/ programmes across the country through a single uniform number, 181. Women Helplines have been operationalized in 34 States/ UTs. They have managed more than 68.00 lakh calls since inception till December,

2021. The scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund. The Ministry is committed for integration of WHLs with other helplines such as Emergency Response Support System (ERSS-112) etc.

E. Swadhar Greh

2.37 Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation, so that they can lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances which include widows, destitute women and aged women. Swadhar Greh facility can also be availed by the children accompanying these women. Girls up to the age of 18 years and boys up to the age of 8 years are allowed to stay with their mothers. Under the Scheme, funds are released through the States with cost sharing ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States except for the North Eastern and Himalayan States where it is 90:10 and for UTs it is 100% with effect from 1.04.2016.

2.38 Under the scheme, Swadhar-Greh is envisaged to be set up in every district with capacity of 30 women with the following objectives:

- a. To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support.
- b. To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances.
- c. To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society.
- d. To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally.
- e. To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress.
- f. To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction.

2.39 As on 31st December 2021, 357 Swadhar-Grehs are functioning in the country benefiting 7956 women. State-wise details are at **Annexure-VII**. State-wise expenditure for FY 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021) is at **Annexure-VIII**.

F. Working Women Hostel Scheme

2.40 Working Women Hostel Scheme aims at providing safe and affordable accommodation to working women. These hostels have Day care facility for the children of residents too. The Ministry provides financial support for establishing such hostels by NGOs or State Governments. The cost sharing ratio amongst the Central Government, States/ UTs (other than NE and Himalayan States) and Implementing Agencies is 60:15:25. For NE and Himalayan States, the ratio is 65:10:25.

2.41 Under the scheme of Working Women Hostel, financial assistance is provided for construction/ running of Hostel in rented premises for those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for those women who are under training for job. Provision of Day Care Centre for children of the residents of the Hostel is an important aspect of the scheme. Working Women are entitled to hostel facilities provided their gross income does not exceed ₹ 50,000/- per month in metropolitan cities, or ₹ 35,000/- per month, in any other place.

2.42 Since its inception in 1972-73, 972 hostels have been sanctioned under the scheme all over the country for the benefit of about 74666 working women. List of State-wise



distribution of Sanctioned Working Women's Hostels and Working Women is at **Annexure-IX**. Details of Grant-in-Aid released under Working Women's Hostels is at **Annexure-X**.

G. Home for Widows

2.43 A Home for Widows is fully funded by Ministry of Women and Child Development to accommodate 1000 widows with a total cost of ₹ 57 Crore has been constructed at Sunrakh-Bangar, Pargana Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh to provide the widows a safe and secure place of stay, health services, nutritious food, legal and counseling services. This Home is the largest shelter home for widows in the country and its inauguration was graced by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh and Hon'ble Minister, Women and Child Development on 31st August 2018.

H. The Sakhi Dashboard

2.44 The Sakhi Dashboard is an online platform which was rolled out in October 2019 for procuring real time information and management of cases of violence affected women approaching Sakhi One Stop Centres, 181 Women Help Lines, etc.

IV. INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

A. Trafficking of Persons

2.45 Trafficking of persons or human trafficking is one of the most serious crimes worldwide and often associated with organized crime syndicates, which thrives on exploitation of victims for economic gains. It violates the basic human rights of the victims in myriad ways, including through violation of their personal autonomy and bodily integrity. Human trafficking can be linked to socio-economic reasons like poverty, illiteracy & lack of knowledge, and inadequate livelihood options on the side of victims in general and discrimination and objectification of women in particular. It

gets fueled by sheer avarice and blatant disregard and disrespect for human rights, dignity and needs on the side of perpetrators, and needs adequately supportive cultural, social and legal ecosystems for being prevented and countered.

2.46 The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018 drafted by Ministry of Women & Child Development was discussed and passed by the Lok Sabha during the Monsoon Session of Parliament of 2018. The Bill was then placed before Rajya Sabha for consideration but could not be considered as both the Houses of Parliament were prorogued. Upon dissolution of the 16th Lok Sabha, the Bill got lapsed.

2.47 In light of the discussions in the Lok Sabha during the passing of the Bill in July 2018, the Bill has been re-visited to make it more effective, comprehensive and self-contained and better organized and duly responsive to the needs of the matter. While bringing in greater victim-centricity, there is a sharpened focus on issues and outcomes. The new draft legislation has been developed to address human trafficking as a human as well as an economic and organized crime. The present proposal for a new law on human trafficking is with an intention and aim to comprehensively capture all aspects, manifestations and dimensions, as far as possible, of this grievous human and economic crime, into one self-contained legal space. Action is on to get the legislation introduced afresh in the Parliament for passing following due procedure.

B. Ujjawala Scheme for Combating Trafficking

2.48 Ujjawala is a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking. The Scheme was launched in the year 2007 with the objective to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, to facilitate rescue of victims and placing them in safe

custody, to provide rehabilitation services by providing basic amenities/needs, to facilitate reintegration of victims into the family and society, to facilitate repatriation of cross border victims. The Scheme is being implemented mainly through the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The norms of the Ujjawala scheme have been revised w.e.f. from 01.04.2016. Under the revised norms, the budgetary provisions have been increased and the scheme is being implemented through the States/UTs in the cost ratio of 60:30:10 among Centre, State and Implementation Agency except North-Eastern States and Himalayan States where it is 80:10:10. In Union Territories the ratio between the Centre and Implementing Agency is 90:10. State-wise number of homes and beneficiaries for FY 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021) is at **Annexure-XI**.

2.49 The Scheme has five components—Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of trafficked victims for commercial sexual exploitation. Some of the activities envisaged under the scheme are:

- a. Formation of community vigilance groups, sensitization workshops, awareness creation and preparation of awareness generating material, holding workshops, etc.
- b. Safe withdrawal of victims from the place of exploitation.
- c. Rehabilitation of victims by providing them safe shelter, basic amenities, medical care, legal aid, vocational training and income generation activities.
- d. Re-integration of victims into society.
- e. Provide support to cross-border victims for their safe repatriation to their country of origin.

C. Support to Women in Non-resident Indian (NRI) Marriages

2.50 Many a times, women are deserted, face

violence and have issues in their marriages to NRI men. These cases are difficult to resolve due to application of cross-border laws. The Government of India had constituted an Expert Committee headed by Justice Arvind Kumar Goel, ex-Chairperson, NRI Commission of Punjab to look into the issues and difficulties faced by Indian nationals married to overseas nationals of Indian origin and suggest amendments in existing laws/policies/regulation. The Committee submitted a report titled 'Identification of Legal and Regulatory Challenges faced by Indian Nationals married to Overseas Indian Nationals – Suggestions for Amelioration of their Grievances' under which a number of recommendations were made to enable access to justice for women facing NRI matrimonial disputes. Accordingly, an Integrated Nodal Agency with membership of senior officers from relevant Ministries has been set up to deal with issues related to NRI marriages. The Ministry along with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Law and Justice is committed to provide all possible assistance to these women.

2.51 Further, to help and support in resolving issues of matters relating to NRI marital disputes and the problems/ violence faced by Indian women in foreign countries, it was decided to set up facilities like One Stop Centres and dedicated helplines in Indian Diplomatic Missions (IDMs) abroad in line with the schemes of One Stop Centres and Women Help Lines of MWCD. For this purpose, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) identified 10 IDMs in 9 countries namely UAE, Bahrain, Australia, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and Canada where OSC like facilities are needed based on the number of women living there. The proposal appraised by Empowered Committee (EC) under Nirbhaya Fund on 28.04.2021. Later on MEA proposed dropping the facility in Australia.



D. Combating Cyber-Crime

2.52 Looking at the rising cases of cyber space being used to perpetrate violence on women, Ministry has taken up the issue of cyber-crime in a holistic manner. The Ministry has deliberated with Ministry of Home Affairs to launch the Cyber Crime Portal <https://www.cybercrime.gov.in/> with the help of Nirbhaya Fund. The portal receives complaints from citizens on objectionable online content related to child pornography, child sexual abuse material, sexually explicit material such as rape and gang rape. It enables complainants to report cases without disclosing their identity. The complaints registered through this portal are handled by police authorities of respective States/UTs. The complainant can also track the report on the portal. Hyperlink of this portal has been made on the Ministry's website(<https://wcd.nic.in/>).

E. National Database on Sexual Offenders

2.53 The National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO), a central database of sexual offenders in the country has been created by the Ministry of Home Affairs. This is an online database of sexual offenders in the country, which is being maintained by NCRB.

F. Service Provision to Women during COVID-19 Pandemic

2.54 Women and children tend to be disproportionately impacted during disasters and pandemics. It is, therefore, important that all service delivery institutions are made operational especially for women affected with violence or needing help and care in order to provide necessary services such as medical support, psycho-social counselling, police facilitation, legal counselling/ aid, temporary shelter etc.

2.55 In this regard, an advisory was issued by the Ministry on 25th March 2020 to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all States/UTs and District Collectors/District Magistrates of all districts regarding One Stop Centres and Women Helplines to remain operational during the Covid-19 lockdown period. In the same advisory, Protection Officers and other statutory officers appointed under various legislations were directed to continue providing protection and support to women affected by violence during the lockdown. As a result, during the lock down period, all the Protection Officers notified under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, One Stop Centres and Women Helplines, remained available to help out women facing violence or distress in the country. A similar advisory was issued on 29.04.2021 during the second wave of Covid-19 pandemic.

2.56 An advisory was also issued on 01.05.2021 to all the States/UTs to help pregnant women facing hardship in accessing proper health facilities, especially those who are getting infected by Covid-19. Further, Ministry also issued an advisory dated 10.05.2021 for psycho-social counselling of women affected by violence approaching the Women Helpline-181 through NIMHANS.

2.57 Sensitization of functionaries of One Stop Centres and Women Helplines has been undertaken through webinars and video conferences. A nation-wide seminar was held on 19.03.2021 wherein the frontline functionaries of Women Help Line and One Stop Centres participated besides the officers from State Governments and Government of India.

V NIRBHAYA FUND

2.58 The Government of India had set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in

the country. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund, which lies with the Ministry of Finance. An amount of ₹ 6212.85 Cr. was provided under the Nirbhaya Fund parked with the Department

of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance up to 2021-22. Details of year-wise fund allocation provided by D/o Economic Affairs under the Nirbhaya Fund are as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

FY	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Allocation	1000.00	1000.00	-	707.62	550.00	550.00	550.00	1355.23	500.00*	6212.85

*An amount of ₹ 500.00 Cr. allocated to MWCD for the FY 2021-22 and the amount has been transferred to the Public Account operated for Nirbhaya Fund.

2.59 As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance dated 25.03.2015, Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal Ministry to appraise schemes under Nirbhaya Fund and also to review and monitor the progress of sanctioned schemes in conjunction with the line Ministries/Departments. The financial approval and expenditure is then taken up directly by the concerned Ministries. An Empowered Committee of Officers has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, WCD for appraising and approving various proposals to be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund and its reviewing and monitoring.

2.60 The composition of the Empowered Committee of Officers is as follows:

- Secretary, MWCD - Chairperson
- Secretaries of MHA, MoRTH, MeITY - Members
- Chairman, Railway Board - Member
- Joint Secretary, DEA - Member
- Secretary of Project Sponsoring Department - Member
- Secretary of concerned State Government Department - Member
- Secretary, State Dept. of WCD - Member
- JS (Nirbhaya), MWCD - Convener

2.61 A Framework of Nirbhaya Fund has also been put in place replacing the existing

guidelines in January, 2017 to aid this process.

2.62 Formulation of proposals under Nirbhaya Fund and the stages of approval are as below:

- Central Government Ministries/Departments** may formulate project proposals concerning women's safety.
- State Government** may formulate project proposals concerning women's safety with regard to their specific sector (for example - road transport, police, power etc.) and submit the same to the concerned central Government Ministry/Department with a copy to the Chairperson, Empowered Committee.
- UT Administrations** may formulate project proposals and submit the same to the Ministry of Home Affairs with a copy to the Chairperson, Empowered Committee.
- After appraisal by the Empowered Committee, the concerned Ministries take up the allocation of funds with the Ministry of Finance.

2.63 The total appraised amount currently stands at ₹ 9549.04 Cr. for 35 different projects/schemes across the country. An amount of ₹ 4241.91 Cr. has been disbursed/released by concerned Ministries/Departments including MWCD for various projects/schemes under Nirbhaya Fund.

2.64 The Ministry itself implements the



schemes of One Stop Centre, Women Helpline and Mahila Police Volunteers under Nirbhaya Fund. Other Ministries and States/UTs also implements schemes under this fund, details are given in **Annexure XII**.

VI INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A. G20

2.65 Hon'ble Minister, WCD led a delegation (through virtual mode) to the first ever **Ministerial Conference on Women's Empowerment under G20**, organised in a hybrid format by Italian Presidency on 26th August, 2021 at Santa Margherita Ligure, Italy. The Conference was organised to discuss issues related to gender equality with focus on the quality of women's work and implementation of policies aimed at increasing women's participation in all walks of life and protection of their rights, as also to tackle gender-based violence.

2.66 In addition, the Ministry participated in (i) Second Plenary Session of the G20 Secretariat, Italian presidency focusing on the **Female Talents Pipeline as the key to Women Leadership** held on the 4th May, 2021; (ii) G20 EMPOWER Fire Side Chat held on 2nd June, 2021 on the topic of '**Female Talent Pipeline vs Covid-19: the road ahead**'; (iii) Third Plenary Session of G20 Italian Presidency EMPOWER on 6th June, 2021 on the topic '**Enabling Women to Lead the Future**'; (iv) '**G20 EMPOWER and W20 Women's Empowerment Kick-off Meeting**' organized by the G20 Indonesian Presidency on 22nd December, 2021.

B. G7 High-Level Roundtable on "Empower Women and Girls, Empower Humanity: Bodily Autonomy and SRHR"

2.67 Hon'ble Minister, WCD participated in the roundtable ahead of the G7 Summit through virtual mode on 2nd June, 2021 on "**Empower Women and Girls, Empower Humanity:**

Bodily Autonomy and SRHR".

C. 65th Commission on Status of Women (CSW65)

2.68 Hon'ble Minister, WCD delivered the National Statement during the 65th session of Commission on Status of Women (CSW) on 9th March, 2021 through a pre-recorded video. CSW, a functional commission of UN's Economic and Social Council, is the principal global intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women.

2.69 Secretary, WCD delivered introductory address during the side event of CSW65 on 18th March, 2021 titled '*A World We Women Want: Gender-Just and Violence-Free*'.

D. India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Women's Forum

2.70 Led by Hon'ble Minister, WCD, Government of India participated in the Sixth India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Women's Forum meeting held virtually on 16th March 2021. The event witnessed participation of Ministers and officials responsible for Women Affairs of IBSA Countries. At the end of the conference, a joint declaration was also issued highlighting the shared IBSA goals and commitments for achieving gender equality in all spheres of life.



E. Meeting of Hon'ble Minister, WCD with the Minister for Foreign Affairs & Minister for Women, Australia Senator Marise Payne

2.71 Hon'ble Minister, WCD met with the

Minister for Foreign Affairs & Minister for Women, Australia Senator Marise Payne on 10th September 2021 and discussed ways and methods to enhance cooperation between India and Australia in the areas of gender equality and women safety.



F. Meeting of Hon'ble Minister, WCD with the Ambassadors/ High Commissioner in India

2.72 Hon'ble Minister, WCD held meetings with (i) the High Commissioner of Australia in India on 1st April, 2021; (ii) the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kyrgyz Republic to India on 24th March, 2021. During the meetings, Issues of mutual interest and cooperation between two countries was discussed.

G. Meeting between Secretary, WCD and Special Representative of the Secretary General of United Nations for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC)

2.73 A High-level Meeting in virtual format between the Special Representative of the Secretary General of United Nations for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC) Ms. Virginia Gamba and Secretary, WCD was held on 18.11.2021 on removal of references to



situations in India as a "Situation of Concern" in the United Nations Secretary General's Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC). The meeting was attended by officers of Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Permanent Mission of India at New York and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) from Government of India and the Secretariat of SRSB and the UN officials in New Delhi.

H. Participation of Ministry in International Meetings/ Conferences etc. organized by multilateral organisations

2.74 The Ministry participated in (i) the SCO Forum on Women's Education and Poverty Reduction held on 20th July, 2021; (ii) Preparatory expert-level meetings of the Third Women's Forum of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) held on 3rd June, 2021 and 10th June 2021 respectively in Dushanbe. The Third Women's Forum of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) coincided with the 20th anniversary of establishment of the SCO; (iii) virtual Inaugural Meeting of the Commonwealth Women's Affairs Ministers Action Group (CWAMAG) held by the Commonwealth Secretariat on 10th May 2021; (iv) event organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat on the occasion of International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (IDEVAW) on 25th November, 2021, with the theme '*Commonwealth Perspectives on Tackling Harassment and Violence at Work*'. (v) Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Working Group on Women's Economic Empowerment (WGWE) held on 22nd July,

2021; (vi) IORA Working Group on Women's Economic Empowerment and IORA Business Forum held on 8th – 9th September 2021; (vii) 1st BRICS Working Group on Anti-Corruption meeting held under India's Presidency on 2nd July, 2021 led by DoP&T (Nodal Ministry); (viii) the Food-system pre-summit convened by the United Nations from 26th - 28th July, 2021 in Rome through video conference led by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Nodal Ministry) to set the stage for the culminating global event in September, 2021.

2.75 Details of the meetings under international cooperation in which MoWCD has participated, is given at **Annexure XIII**.

VII NATIONAL CONFERENCES

2.76 **National Conference at Kevadia, Gujarat:** Two-day national conference was organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development on 30th - 31st August 2021 at Kevadia, Gujarat. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Minister for Women and Child Development chaired the National Conference. The conference was attended by Minister of State for WCD/Social Welfare from various States, along with Principal Secretaries of States/UTs from Women and Child Development/ Social Welfare Department. The aim of the conference was to discuss various issues concerning the nutrition of women and children. Hon'ble Minister, WCD and MOS, WCD along with WCD/ Social Welfare Ministers of other States/UTs planted saplings of their region at the "Mahila Evam Bal Sashaktikaran Van", Kevadia to promote "Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat".



2.77 National Conference on Women Winning against TB (16th December 2021):

Tuberculosis remains a public health challenge worldwide, negatively impacting the lives of around 26 lakh individuals every year in India alone. On the social front, social stigma and discrimination is faced by those affected by TB, and by their families. Societal constraints restrict

women affected by TB from freely accessing prompt and continued care. This affects their role as caretakers and prevents prioritization of their nutrition, health, and well-being. Recognizing this concern, Ministry of Women and Child Development along with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare organised a National Conference on Tuberculosis on December 16,





2021, at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Hon'ble VicePresident Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu was the Chief Guest at the National Conference. The event was attended by over a thousand delegates, including Members of Parliament, Ministry and State representatives, TB Champions, Development Partners, Academics, Experts and Media. As a first, over 150 Anganwadi workers also joined the audience. The Hon'ble Vice President, along with the other dignitaries, unveiled two new publications specially developed for the occasion, which help elevate the TB narrative: This includes a Factsheet: How Tuberculosis Impacts Women & Children; and Supporting the Mental Health of Women Infected by Tuberculosis. The Conference discussed various policy interventions and underlined that undernutrition along with its engendered pattern is an important and established risk factor for the progression of latent TB infection to active TB. Therefore, the battling of TB stigma, ensuring that women actively seek and complete TB care along with adequate nutritional support, and ensuring that there is whole-of-society participation in achieving the goal to eliminate TB by 2025 were highlighted.

VIII. Observance of Swachhata Pakhwada during the fortnight 1st-15th November, 2021:

2.78 Ministry of Women & Child Development observed Swachhata Pakhwada during the fortnight 1st-15th November, 2021 by carrying out various activities pertaining to cleanliness in the offices/ Divisions/ attached offices/ autonomous bodies of the Ministry and the field formations of MWCD in various States/UTs.

IX. Special Campaign for disposal of pending references:

2.79 A special campaign was undertaken in the Ministry and its attached offices / autonomous organizations from 02nd October, 2021 to 31st October, 2021 for disposal of pendencies relating to MP references, State Govt. references, Parliamentary Assurances, Public Grievances, review/ weeding out of files etc. Some of the major achievements included review and weeding of 14525 physical and 10870 files respectively, surrender of rented space leading to saving of funds. Ministry also conducted zone-wise meetings with States/UTs to review the disposal of public grievances pertaining to women related issues.





Child Development



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

Child Development

3.1 Children are the future of our country. Well-being of children is essential for country's development as they constitute the future human resource of the country. A major part of India's population, around 158 million, comprises children in the age of 0-6 years (2011 Census). The Ministry of Women and Child Development administers various schemes for the development, protection and welfare of children. The details of the schemes and programmes undertaken for children are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

I. Anganwadi Services (Under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Scheme)

3.2 The Anganwadi Services Scheme is one of the flagship programmes of Government of India and represents one of the world's largest and unique programmes for early childhood care and development. It is the foremost symbol of country's commitment to its children and nursing mothers, as a response to the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other. The beneficiaries under this scheme are children in the age group of 6 months - 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

A. Objectives of Anganwadi Services

3.3 Anganwadi Services is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs

with the following objectives:

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

B. Package of Six Services

3.4.1 The package of following six services is provided under the Anganwadi Services scheme:

- i. Supplementary Nutrition (SNP),
- ii. Pre-school Non-formal Education,
- iii. Nutrition & Health Education,
- iv. Immunization,
- v. Health Check-up, and
- vi. Referral Services

3.5 Three of the six services, viz., Immunization, Health Check-up and Referral

Services are related to health and are provided through NRHM & Public Health Infrastructure.

C. Cost Sharing Ratio between Centre and States/UTs

3.6 For the Anganwadi Services (AS) scheme, Government of India releases grants-in-aid to the States/UTs presently on the following cost sharing ratio between Centre and States/UTs:

	AS (General)	Salary	SNP
States/UTs with Legislature	60:40	25:75*	50:50
NE/Himalayan States/UT of J&K	90:10	90:10	90:10
UT Without Legislature	100:0	100:0	100:0

*From 1st December 2017, remuneration under Anganwadi Services Scheme is allowed only for selected staff of Anganwadi Services.

D. Coverage and Expansion of the Anganwadi Services Scheme

3.7 The Scheme of Anganwadi Services was launched in 1975 with 33 Projects and 4891 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and was gradually expanded to 5652 Projects and 6 lakhs sanctioned AWCs in the country, by the end of IX Plan. The coverage of Anganwadi Services Scheme, till IX Plan, was not universal as it covered only about 42% of the 14 lakh habitations.

3.8 Presently, Anganwadi Services Scheme

operates through a network of 7075 fully operational Projects and 13.89 lakh operational AWCs as on 30.06.2021. The number of beneficiaries of Supplementary nutrition programme is 9.06 crores inclusive of pregnant women and lactating mothers as on 30.06.2021.

E. Revision of Cost Norms for Supplementary Nutrition

3.9 The Government has approved the revision of the cost norms for supplementary nutrition in October 2018 under the Anganwadi Services as per the details given below:

(in Rupees per day per beneficiary)

S. No.	Categories	Pre-revised rates	Revised rates
1.	Children (6-72 months)	6.00	8.00
2.	Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers	7.00	9.50
3.	Severely Malnourished Children (6-72 months)	9.00	12.00

F. Coverage under ICDS - Trend since March 2017

3.10 There has been significant progress in the implementation of Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella ICDS Scheme during XI and XII Plans in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). The year-wise trend in coverage of beneficiaries (as on 31.03.2021) is indicated below:

Year ending	No. of Operational		Number of Beneficiaries (In Lakh)	
	Projects	AWCs	Supplementary Nutrition Program	Pre-School Education
31.03.2017	7074	13,54,792	983.42	340.52
31.03.2018	7075	13,63,021	892.77	325.91
31.03.2019	7075	13,72,872	875.61	301.92
31.03.2020	7075	13,81,376	855.05	245.04
31.03.2021	7075	13,87,432	831.83	230.38



- The number of operational AWCs/ mini-AWCs reported as on 30th June 2021 is 13, 89,110.
- Number of beneficiaries [Children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers for Supplementary Nutrition Program reported as on 30th June 2021 is 9.06 Crore.
- Number of beneficiaries [Children (3 to 6 years)] for Pre-School Education Program reported as on 30th June 2021 is 200.44 lakh.

3.11 State-wise number of sanctioned/ operational projects and AWCs and number of beneficiaries under both supplementary nutrition and pre-school education components as on 31st March 2021 and 30th June 2021 is given at **Annexure-XIV** to **Annexure-XV**.

3.12 **Budgetary Allocation:** The details of Budget Allocation and Expenditure for the year 2017-18 to 2021-22 in respect of Anganwadi Services are as under:

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	Years	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Percentage w.r.t. RE
1.	2017-18	15,245.19	15,245.19	15,155.34	99.41 %
2.	2018-19	16,334.88	17,879.17	16,811.71	94.03 %
3.	2019-20	19,834.37	17,704.50	16,891.99	95.41 %
4.	2020-21	20,532.38	17,252.31	15,784.39	91.49 %
5.	2021-22#	20,105.00	19,999.55	11,217.48*	55.81 %

* As on 31.12.2021

#Budget allocation and expenditure for the F.Y. 2021-22 includes Anganwadi Services, POSHAN and SAG.

G. Activities

3.13 Construction of AWC buildings are being provided in convergence with Ministry of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Women & Child Development under revised guidelines dated 17th February 2016. Revised Joint guidelines have been issued under MGNREGS in convergence with ICDS Scheme by the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of WCD on 17th February 2016 for construction of 4 lakh AWC buildings across the country.

3.14 As per the revised Scheme - "Saksham Anganwadi & Mission 2.0", Government intends to construct 50,000 AWCs building @ 10,000 AWCs per year in convergence with MGNREGS under Mission Poshan 2.0 during financial year 2022 to 2026. In order to resolve

the issue and speed-up the pace of construction of AWCs, the cost sharing ratio has been restored to its original norms prevailing prior to November 2017 i.e. GOI contribution of ₹ 2 lakh per AWC on the extant cost sharing ratio (60:40 for States/UT with Legislature; 90:10 for NE & Himalayan States; and 100:0 for UTs without Legislature). The GoI contribution would also be released upfront, instead of on reimbursement basis.

3.15 Under revised Anganwadi Services, provision of ₹ 12,000/- per AWC for construction of toilets in 70,000 Government owned AWC buildings and ₹ 10,000/- per AWC for 20,000 AWCs for providing drinking water facilities has been made.

3.16 This Ministry has issued direction to all States/UTs to examine the status of AWC vis-

a-vis the infrastructure available in the primary schools and take all necessary steps to relocate the AWCs accordingly. It should be ensured that the schools, in which AWCs are to be co-located, should be present in the same habitation where the AWC was previously present.

H. Functioning of Anganwadi Centres during COVID-19 Pandemic

3.17 Regarding initiatives taken by Anganwadi Workers in view of the COVID-19 outbreak, an advisory was issued to all States/UTs forwarding therewith the tasks assigned to this Ministry regarding COVID-19 as under:

- i. Facilitate utilization of Anganwadi Workers and Supervisors in surveillance and other community level activities by MoH&FW.
- ii. Facilitate mobilization of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to create awareness.
- iii. Proper sanitation at Anganwadi Centres and health education to children and their parents.

3.18 Further, Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are also actively involved in conducting other activities during COVID-19 such as door to door survey, community surveillance, etc.

3.19 Regarding functioning of Anganwadi Centres during the Pandemic the AWCs remained closed and distribution of take-home ration (Not Raw Ration) under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) by Anganwadi Workers was done once in 15 days, at the doorstep of beneficiaries (children, women and lactating mothers). Take Home Ration for the purpose of Supplementary Nutrition should be made using locally available staple cereals and millets, pulses and legumes, nuts and oilseeds, ensuring that refined sugar does not exceed permissible limits. Take Home Ration should be in the form of a processed mixture of various

food ingredients (not raw ration), which when consumed by a child or Pregnant Woman and Lactating Mother meets the recommendation for calories, proteins and micro nutrients (Calcium, Zinc, Iron, Dietary Folate, Vitamin A, Vitamins B6, B12 and D) and such Ration should be tested in Food Safety and Standards Authority of India approved laboratories to ensure that the norms of macro and micro nutrients recommended or bench-marked for the different categories of Supplementary Nutrition beneficiaries are maintained.

3.20 Regarding special initiatives taken under Anganwadi Services, it is stated that in view of the special circumstances prevailing in the country due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the life cover for Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers in the age group of 51-59 years (closed group as on 01.06.2017) was increased from ₹ 30,000/- to ₹ 2,00,000/- primarily for a period of three months, i.e., upto 30.06.2020.

I. Social Insurance Schemes for AWWs/AWHs

3.21 Pursuant to the decision of the Government to migrate existing insurance schemes to Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)/ Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)/ Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) in the age group of 18-50 years are covered under PMJJBY for life cover of ₹ 2.00 Lakh (covers life risk, death due to any reason), those in the age group of 18-59 years are covered under PMSBY for accidental cover of ₹ 2.00 Lakh (for accidental death and permanent full disability) / ₹ 1.00 Lakh (for partial but permanent disability) and those in the age group of 51-59 years are covered with the modified Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (AKBY) for life cover of ₹ 30,000/- (covers life risk, death due to any reason).



3.22 Now, as per the decision taken in the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) Meeting, beneficiaries of the converged PMJJBY and PMSBY are transitioned to full premium payment regime w.e.f. 01.04.2020. Ministries/ State Governments which are willing to cover their beneficiaries under the Insurance Schemes of PMJJBY and PMSBY would have to enroll their beneficiaries through the bank accounts of intended beneficiaries (AWWs/AWHs in case of this Ministry) and the claims settlement will be made through the bank accounts of the intended claimants after the period of existing converged Schemes expire. Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance has advised Ministries to work out a Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) between the Ministries/States/ UTs and the implementing insurer based on mutual agreement.

3.23 In view of the special circumstances prevailing in the country due to COVID-19 pandemic, Anganwadi Workers/ Helpers have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP) Insurance Scheme for Health Care Workers fighting COVID-19 subject to the following conditions:

- (a) They should have been deputed by the States/ Central hospitals/ autonomous hospitals of Central/ States/ UTs, AIIMS & INIs/ hospitals of Central Ministries for COVID-19 related responsibilities.
- (b) They should have been working as front-line health workers, who may have to be in direct contact and care of COVID-19 patients and who may be at risk of being impacted by this.
- (c) The loss of life is due to COVID-19 or death due to accident on account of COVID-19 related duty.

3.24 The AWWs/AWHs are also provided Female Critical Illness benefits of ₹ 20,000/-

on diagnosis of identified illness [invasive cancers (malignant tumour) manifest in the organs viz. Breast, Cervix Uteri, Corpus Uteri, Ovaries, Fallopian Tubes and Vagina/vulva - subject to proof of affliction satisfactory to LIC] and scholarships to their children studying in 9th to 12th Standard (including ITI courses). Scholarship of ₹ 300/- per quarter is available for two children per family. These social security benefits to AWWs/AWHs are being provided in association with LIC. The cost of premium towards these social security benefits is borne by the Ministry and LIC. The State Governments/ UT Administrations or the AWWs/AWHs are not required to make any payment towards these social security benefits.

J. Enhancement of Honorarium of AWWs/AWHs

3.25 The AWWs and AWHs are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. The Government has enhanced honorarium to AWWs from ₹ 3,000/- to ₹ 4,500/- per month, at mini-AWCs from ₹ 2,250/- to ₹ 3,500/- per month, to AWHs from ₹ 1,500/- to ₹ 2,250/- per month, and introduced performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month to AWHs effective from 1st October 2018.

3.26 In addition to the honorarium to AWWs/AWHs, Anganwadi Workers are also eligible for an incentive of ₹ 500/- for feeding of beneficiary data, home visits and weighing and measuring on the Portal and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) would also be eligible for performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month for facilitating proper cleanliness and functioning of Anganwadi Centres.

3.27 Further, respective States/UTs are also giving monetary incentives to these workers out of their own resources for additional duties assigned to them under other Schemes.

K. Construction of AWCs under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme

3.28 The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) had identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in the country during 2007-08, which were backward in terms of basic amenities and socio-economic parameters. A Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) to address the 'development deficits' especially in education, skill development, employment, sanitation, housing, drinking water and electricity supply was launched from 2008-09 for these districts. Baseline surveys to identify 'development deficits' were carried out in all the districts by MoMA. MoMA has identified the construction of AWCs in identified districts as one of the development deficits.

3.29 As convergence with other Ministries/ Departments is an inherent component of Anganwadi Services scheme, the Ministry supported construction of AWCs under MSDP in minority concentration districts. An indicative standard for construction of an AWC may be a minimum of 600 sq. feet of covered area, i.e., a sitting room for children/women, separate kitchen, store for storing food items, child friendly toilets and space for playing for children with drinking water facilities. The schedule of rates of construction needs to be based as applicable for the district of the State certified by the respective State Government before approval or release of funds by an authority. Construction of Anganwadi Centres is also ongoing under Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK) of Ministry of Minority Affairs.

3.30 Maternal nutrition forms an important objective of Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0. Various innovative components like mothers groups, village health sanitation and nutrition committee holds importance for the successful implementation of the scheme by active participation at the grassroot level.

They are important components which not only form an important platform for discussing the issues of wellness and nutrition but also sensitize the people primarily the mothers about the importance of nutrition. Such groups and committees form a perfect example for strengthening and empowering the beneficiaries themselves.

L. Status of Infrastructure in AWCs

3.31 Status of Infrastructure in AWCs (as on 30.06.2021) is tabulated below:

(In Lakh)	
AWCs in Pucca Buildings	12.56
AWCs with Drinking Water Supply	12.23
AWCs with Sanitation Facilities	11.02
Growth Monitoring Devices	11.94
Smartphones with States/UTs	11.03

M. Supplementary Nutrition

3.32 Supplementary Nutrition provided to the Anganwadi Services beneficiaries at Anganwadi Centres varies from place to place depending upon the locally available foods and food preference/habits of the local population. Therefore, the selection of recipes for the Supplementary Nutrition rests with the States/ UTs. Under SNP, food like Khichdi/ Pongal / Rajma Rice (Rice based) and Egg/ Chapathi/ Green gram whole, seasonal fruits, jaggery, panjiri and high protein biscuits are supplied to beneficiaries. The food is prepared in AWCs by the Anganwadi Helpers, in the centre itself. The details of funds released under Anganwadi Services scheme for supplementary nutrition, training, drinking water and toilet facilities, construction etc. is given at **Annexure-XVI**.

N. Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0

3.33 The "Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0" is a strategic shift in mission mode to develop practices that nurture health,



wellness and immunity from malnutrition. The Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Poshan Abhiyaan have been re-aligned under POSHAN 2.0 for maximizing nutritional outcomes. Components under “Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0” have been reorganized in 3 primary verticals:

- i) Nutrition Support for POSHAN and for Adolescent Girls;
- ii) Early Childhood Care and Education [3-6 years];
- iii) Anganwadi Infrastructure including modern, upgraded Saksham Anganwadis.

3.34 Under Saksham Anganwadi, across the country 2 lakh AWCs @ 40,000 AWCs per year would be strengthened, upgraded and rejuvenated for improved nutrition delivery including PoshanVatikas. One of the most important feature of Saksham Anganwadi Centre is to have Rain Water Harvesting Structure.

II. POSHAN Abhiyaan

3.35 POSHAN Abhiyaan – PM’s Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment was launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister to attain the goal of ‘Suposhit Bharat’ in mission mode. Under POSHAN Abhiyaan, focus is given on interventions having high bearing on nutritional status, especially during the first 1,000 days of life of a child since conception. POSHAN Abhiyaan has been rolled-out in all States and UTs covering around 738 districts.

3.36 The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country through a life cycle approach. Goal of POSHAN Abhiyaan is to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children aged 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner Under Mission Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0, (2021-22 to 2025-26), the targets are as follows:

S. No.	Major milestones	Time frame for completion/ Target date
1.	Reduction in wasting	2% per year
2.	Reduction in underweight	2% per year

A. Malnutrition Scenario in the country

3.37 As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS – 5, 2019-21), 32.1% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 19.3% are wasted and 35.5% are stunted. These indicators have shown improvement from the last NFHS – 4 Survey conducted in 2015-16, which reported 35.7% children under 5 years of age as underweight, 21% wasted and 38.4% stunted.

B. Convergence

3.38 POSHAN Abhiyaan provides a platform for the Ministries/Departments to converge their activities for deriving nutritional outcomes. Several initiatives of the Government like Swachh Bharat Mission (addressing sanitation), Jal Shakti Mission (safe drinking water), special initiatives on addressing health linked with nutritional outcomes such as inclusion of Rota Virus and Pneumococcal vaccines, IYCF practices, launch of targeted programmes like ‘Defeat Diarrhoea’ and ‘AnaemiaMukt Bharat’, etc., have supported efforts to reduce prevalence of malnutrition. Currently, 18 Ministries/Departments have been brought under convergence at the central level.

3.39 In order to have robust convergence, it may be suggested to provide a mechanism at the Block level. Specific areas under Convergence that require special attention in order to address malnutrition may comprise continued “Block-level interventions” focused around bringing positive changes in Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of target beneficiaries, thereby resulting in desired Behavioural Changes in

the food consumption habits/patterns of every household across the nation, especially among target age-group women, children and adolescent girls.

3.40 Ministries have issued several joint guidelines/advisories to the States and UTs to deal with the issue of malnutrition in a holistic way. Additionally, with a much wider aim to track the status (and take timely corrective actions) of each nutrition-centric factor on a real time basis across the nation, MoU with NeGD has already resulted in the launch of Poshan Tracker on 1st March 2021.

C. Technology:

3.41 The Abhiyaan empowers the frontline functionaries, i.e., Anganwadi workers and Lady Supervisors by providing them with smart phones. Till date, 11.03 lakh smart phones have been procured by 33 States/UTs and around 12.59 lakh Anganwadi Workers are uploading the data. Further, Ministry has developed “POSHAN Tracker” to track daily functioning of Anganwadis including preparing hot cooked meal for children as well as complete supply chain management of Take-Home Ration (THR). Poshan Tracker management application provides a 360-degree view of the activities of the Anganwadi Centre, service deliveries of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and complete beneficiary management for pregnant women, lactating mothers and children. Simultaneously, the mobile application also digitizes and automates physical registers used by AWWs that helps improving their quality of work. The complete details of children registered with Anganwadi Centers are captured to help ascertain whether they are SAM/MAM/normal. The POSHAN tracker provides real time information for prompt supervision and management of services by the duty bearers at all levels. It will have provision for capturing vaccination details and health parameter tracking through integration with RCH portal of MoHFW.

3.42 Also, growth monitoring devices have been procured by the States/UTs to track the growth parameters of women and children. 11.94 lakh GMDs (comprises Stadiometer, Infantometer, Weighing Scale for Infant and Mother & Child) have been distributed to AWWs and Lady Supervisors.

D. Community Mobilization, Behavioral Change

3.43 Community Mobilization and Behavioural Change are other important components of the Abhiyaan. In order to strengthen processes for community engagement, empowerment of beneficiaries and increased social accountability, the POSHAN Abhiyaan has made provision for organization of Community Based Events (CBEs) twice in a month on a fixed day by each Anganwadi Centre. Approximately 3.70 Crore CBEs have been conducted since the launch of POSHAN Abhiyaan.

3.44 Also, under this component outreach visits by Anganwadi Worker to the prioritized households for promoting Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are undertaken. For development of communication materials and carrying out IEC activities on regular basis, States/ UTs are provided funds to the tune of ₹ 19.00 lakh per district per year.

E. Jan Andolan

3.45 The POSHAN Abhiyaan envisages converting the fight against malnutrition into Jan Andolan. In this component, Poshan Pakhwada and Rashtriya Poshan Maah are observed in the month of March and September respectively. States/UTs are carrying out IEC activities on regular basis.

3.46 Third Poshan Pakhwada under POSHAN Abhiyaan was celebrated from 16th-31st March 2021. In order to reach out to masses and touch the remotest of locations to sensitise target beneficiaries and stakeholders during these 16



days of celebrations, Poshan Pakhwada 2021 was aimed to emphasise upon the following areas:

- Addressing nutritional challenges through Food Forestry
- Poshan Panchayat
- AYUSH for Well-being
- Food and Nutrition Forestry and Plantations: India@75
- Back to Basics – Yoga for Health
- Poshan Vatika
- Poshan ke Paanch Sutra
- Traditional Recipes for Health – My Kitchen My Dispensary
- AYUSH Application for Nutritional Support: India@75

3.47 During Poshan Pakhwada, total 2.21 Crore activities were organised. In the AYUSH supported plantation drives, 1.10 lakh saplings of medicinal plants were planted during the Poshan Pakhwada. Additionally, setting-up of kitchen gardens was also promoted.

3.48 Fourth Rashtriya Poshan Maah was successfully celebrated in the month of September 2021. The number of activities conducted as part of the Poshan Maah has shown substantial increase year-on-year, i.e., enhanced public participation every consecutive year. This year, 20.3 Crore activities were organised nationwide surpassing the number of activities conducted in previous three Poshan Maahs, i.e., 23 lakh, 3.6 Crore and 13.9 Crore.

3.49 Respecting the continued Covid-19 protocols since early 2020, for various sensitisation activities, ‘digital mobilization across the country’ was again emphasised upon during Poshan Maah 2021. The month-long celebrations focused on the following weekly themes:

- Plantation of ‘Poshan Vatikas’

- Yoga and AYUSH for Nutrition
- Distribution of ‘Regional Nutrition Kit’ to Anganwadi beneficiaries
- Identification of SAM children and distribution of nutritious food

In addition to on-ground activities, a series of webinars were organised during the month, where subject experts reflected upon various aspects of health & nutrition for women & children. All the States/UTs and partner Ministries/Departments have once again shown great enthusiasm in spreading awareness on Poshan. Top leadership at National and State level further gave a boost to mass awareness campaigns on POSHAN Abhiyaan.

3.50 Events that encouraged key stakeholders and guided their effective participation during PoshanMaah 2021:

- Union Minister of Women and Child Development kick started the 4th Rashtriya POSHAN Maah by planting the saplings and dedicating a ‘Poshan Vatika’ at All India Institute of Ayurveda in Delhi in the presence of MoS WCD, Secretary WCD and Secretary AYUSH.
- The Secretaries of WCD & DFPD jointly had a meeting with private sector representatives on the ‘Role of Private Sector in POSHAN Maah.’
- Hon'ble Minister, WCD addressed all AWWs/AWHs across the country on 3rd September 2021, via live webcast.

3.51 Webinars conducted during POSHAN Maah 2021:

- "Importance of Poshan Vatika

in alleviation of Malnutrition" in collaboration with MoAYUSH,

- "Rice Fortification" in collaboration with Department of Food & Public Distribution,
- "Millets and Food Security - Nutritional Perspective" in collaboration with Indian Institute of Millets Research (ICAR-IIMR), Hyderabad
- "Importance of first 1000 Days, Early Childhood Care & Development (ECCD) and Prevention & Management of Malnutrition" in collaboration with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

3.52 Visits of Ministers and other key officials for mass sensitization on Nutrition during Poshan Maah 2021:

- Hon'ble Minister WCD, Secretary WCD and Joint Secretary WCD, visited Dharavi, Mumbai
- Hon'ble Minister WCD visited Imphal, Manipur
- Hon'ble Minister WCD visited District Badgam, Jammu & Kashmir
- Hon'ble Minister of State WCD visited Pataudi, District Gurugram
- Hon'ble Minister of State WCD visited Tripura

F. Capacity Building

3.53 The Abhiyaan focuses on building the capacity of front-line ICDS functionaries for effective and consistent service delivery. As on date, about 10.22 Lakh frontline functionaries

have been successfully trained. Also, till date 8.3 lakh anganwadi workers/ anganwadi helpers have been trained in the ICT application. Capacity building is also done through digital platform. The frontline functionaries can learn using a mobile application and the progress can be monitored on the dashboard.

G. Incentives

3.54 There are provision for performance-based incentives at various levels of Anganwadi workers for minimum service delivery, team-based incentives for Anganwadi workers, ASHA and ANM for achieving targets together, and for States and UTs.

H. Flexi Funds

3.55 There is a provision of Flexi Funds, 7% of total allocation to States/UTs under the scheme to be utilized towards Flexi activities. 30 States/ UTs have already convened the State Level Sanctioning Committee Meeting and Flexi Plan for 28 States have already been approved.

I. Innovations

3.56 POSHAN Abhiyaan encourages States/ Districts to apply innovation in reducing prevalence of malnutrition. The local solutions or any innovative project could be formulated and implemented under POSHAN Abhiyaan. The norm for allocation of funds to States/UTs under the Innovation activities is @ 27.85 Lakh per district for the entire duration of the project. 26 States/UTs have started the activities under Innovation, undertaking more than 50 projects. Examples of activities undertaken by States under Innovation include-

- Mushroom cultivation at village level in Bihar,
- Cooking in iron utensils to address Anemia in Haryana and Gujarat,
- Fortification of rice with 12 micronutrients in Kerala,



- iv. Distribution of mahua laddoos to PW&LM in Chhatisgarh,
- v. Mobile Anganwadis in Delhi

J. Financials

3.57 Total funds released to States/UTs during FY 2017-18 to FY 2020-21 under POSHAN Abhiyaan are shown in the table below. No funds have been released under POSHAN Abhiyaan during FY 2021-22 as on 31.12.2021.

Financial Year	Funds released (₹ in crore)
2017-18	644.54*
2018-19	2555.94
2019-20	1842.68
2020-21	348.15

*(including unspent balance of ISSNIP)

3.58 This Ministry, vide communication dated 13.01.2021, have issued Streamlining Guidelines to all States/UTs on quality assurance, roles and responsibilities of duty holders, procedure for procurement, integrating AYUSH concepts and data management and monitoring through 'Poshan Tracker' for transparency, efficiency and accountability in delivery of supplementary nutrition. The States/UTs have been requested to adhere to these guidelines scrupulously.

3.59 As per these guidelines, supply chain process in the States must be made transparent for functionaries to ensure uninterrupted supply to the last mile, which are compliant with FSSAI registration-licensing process for entities involved in manufacture, storage and distribution of food to ensure food safety and hygiene. Towards this objective, existing guidelines are streamlined as follows:

- a. **At District Level:** The District Magistrate shall be the Nodal Point in the district for monitoring Nutritional status and quality standards. The DM/Collector shall chair, supervise and

monitor the activities of the District Nutrition Committee. Nutrition Experts suggested in District Committee have to be mandatorily certified nutrition experts. The Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) who is responsible for administration and implementation of nutrition and ICDS projects, shall carry out major responsibilities as follows under the supervision of the DM/Collector:

- coordinate and evaluate deliveries in the district as a Key Performance Indicator of the DM/Collector for nutritional improvement of beneficiaries, especially SAM/MAM children;
- undertake overall administration and coordination of the nutrition project and ensure smooth and effective delivery of all intended services in the project jurisdiction;
- conduct periodic monitoring including surprise spot-checks, draw samples for quality testing of supplementary nutrition (THR and HCM) provided, ensure adequate measures for food safety and hygiene are followed throughout the supply chain, assess the quality of pre-school delivery etc., to ensure quality and undertake necessary course correction;
- monitor distribution of necessary stocks for delivery of key services;
- participate in the VHSND meetings, community-based events, Jan Andolan activities etc. to motivate field functionaries and beneficiaries;
- facilitate preparation of Block

Convergence Action Plan and its implementation;

- conduct Joint Field Visits with Medical Officer (MD) and Joint Review Meetings on monthly basis, especially with regards to SAM children;
- ensure collation of monthly progress reports for the District and share with the State;
- when visiting AWCs, CDPO must conduct home-visits for pregnant women, new-born and infants crossing 6-months and undertake age-appropriate nutrition counselling, to train and demonstrate the importance of home-visits and counselling to AWWs and motivate them to undertake regular home visits.

b. At State Level: Nutrition requires convergence of various services that contribute to improved nutritional status. This requires strong and effective multi-department convergent efforts and actions to address malnutrition. Therefore, Chief Secretary of the State/ UT should coordinate the activities of various departments through a State Level Steering Committee to ensure effective convergence between various schemes/ programs having bearing on nutrition and review the progress made regarding Nutritional Indicators on regular basis. Secretaries of different departments may assess how their schemes/programs can positively impact nutrition levels and also how POSHAN Abhiyaan can be supported to build awareness and create Jan Andolon around nutrition.

c. In Village: Involvement of AWC

Level Management Committees, village communities, Mothers' Groups and Panchayati Raj Institutions (Poshan Panchayats) will bring community ownership and encourage accountability.

III. NATIONAL CRECHE SCHEME

3.60 National Crèche Scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through the States/UTs with effect from 01.01.2017 to provide day care facilities to children of working mothers. The fund sharing pattern for all recurring components of the scheme is as below:

- i. For States: 60:30:10 amongst Centre, States & organizations/institutions running the crèches
- ii. For NER and Himalayan States: 80:10:10 amongst Centre, States & organizations/institutions running the crèches
- iii. For UTs: 90:10 between Centre & organizations/institutions running the crèches

3.61 The main components of the Scheme are as under:

- i. Day care facilities are provided to the children of age group 6 months to 6 years of working women who are employed for a minimum period of 15 days in a month or 6 months in a year
- ii. Facilities to be provided to 25 children in each crèche

3.62 The scheme provides an integrated package of the following services:

- i. Day care facilities including sleeping facilities
- ii. Early stimulation for children below 3 years and pre-school
- iii. Education for 3 to 6 years old children



- iv. Supplementary nutrition (to be locally sourced)
- v. Growth monitoring
- vi. Health Check-up and Immunization.

3.63 User charges of ₹ 20/- from BPL families, ₹ 100/- from families whose income (both parents) is up to ₹ 12,000/- per month and ₹ 200/- from families whose income (both parents) is above ₹ 12,000/- per month. This is to ensure better participation of communities and also increase centres' resources which can be utilized for welfare of children and upgradation of facilities of crèche.

3.64 Crèche have not been functional under this scheme since the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic for preventing spread of Covid-19 during the period from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021. The Creche / Day care facility for the children of residents of Working Women Hostels are also available.

IV. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

A. Background

3.65 Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) is one of the six services provided free of cost through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) located across the country under Anganwadi Services of the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme, being implemented by the Ministry as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

B. Convergence of ECCE with DoSEL

3.66 National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 recommends that universal provisioning of quality early childhood development, care and education must be achieved as soon as possible and not later than 2030, to ensure that all the students entering Grade 1 are school ready. Under NEP 2020, convergence of ECCE is proposed with Department of School Education

and Literacy to make the child school ready. In this regard, following actions have been taken:

- NCERT has developed three months' school preparatory module for children entering class I.
- Two sub-frameworks for 0-3 and 3-6 years are in progress. National Curriculum and Pedagogical Framework will be developed by March 2023.
- NISHTHA online capacity building modules being developed for Anganwadi workers.
- Competencies and learning outcomes will be rolled out in 2022-23 in State languages.

V. Cooperation with Development Partners

A. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

3.67 The Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between Government of India and UNICEF on 10th May 1949 and amended on 5th April 1978, provides the basis of relationship between the Government and UNICEF.

3.68 The Country Programme Action Plan 2018-22 was signed between the Ministry of Women and Child Development and UNICEF in January 2018 with an estimated budget of US\$ 651 million. The Country Programme's target is to contribute to national flagship programmes and thrust areas and strategies taking into account India's Vision 2030, Government of India's priorities and global priorities-SDGs.

3.69 The Country Programme mainly focuses on eight inter-related programme outcomes: (i) reduction of child and maternal mortality; (ii) reduction of under-nutrition in the first 1,000 days of life and adolescent girls; (iii) safe and sustainable water sanitation and hygiene services; (iv) all girls and boys are learning; (v) protection of children from violence, abuse

and exploitation; (vi) inclusive social policy; (vii) Partnerships and child rights; and (viii) programme effectiveness equity, the programme contributes to national flagship efforts so that the poorest of the poor, across caste, class and gender have access to quality care, protection and services. This Ministry makes mandatory annual contribution of ₹ 5.60 Crore, subject to availability of fund, to UNICEF for the programmes to be undertaken by them.

B. World Food Programme (WFP)

3.70 WFP's work in India since 1963 has evolved from the provision of food assistance to technical support. WFP provides technical assistance to the Ministry at the central level and also provides technical support in Anganwadi Services scheme implementation. A new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 has been signed between Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmer's Welfare and UN World Food Programme on 1st February 2019.

VI. Management Information System (MIS)

3.71 The Ministry has the overall responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the Anganwadi Services Scheme. A separate Monitoring Unit within the Child Development Bureau in the Ministry is responsible for compilation and analysis of the periodic monitoring reports received from the States/UTs in the prescribed formats (Format I and II). 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 analysed at the Central level on quarterly basis. The progress and shortfalls indicated in the reports are reviewed with the States/UTs through regular review meetings and necessary feedbacks are sent.

3.72 Under the existing MIS, a standardised data collection procedure is employed across all States/ UTs and for most part of this process, it relies on manual entries and compilations. All primary data relating to service delivery are recorded by the AWWs using the prescribed registers. Once in a month, AWWs compile this information into a standardized Monthly Progress Report (MPR) that contains a number of input, process and impact indicators. These MPRs are then sent to the Supervisors (each of whom supervises 25 AWCs) who consolidate the reports and forward them to the Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), who in turn assemble the reports at the project/block level and then it is remitted to the State HQs. At the Central level, some of the key indicators are analysed and Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) are prepared and detailed feedbacks are sent to State Government. These key indicators include information on Anganwadi Services personnel, operationalisation of projects and AWCs, beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition and pre-school education, number of births and deaths, nutritional status, etc.

3.73 At the State level, programme monitoring data captured through AWC, MPRs/ Half-yearly Progress Reports (HPR) are compiled for all the operational projects using the CDPOs Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs). Additionally, the State Reports include information on field visits to AWCs by ICDS functionaries, VHNDs, health-check-ups, immunisation, home visits by AWWs, etc.

VII. Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP)

3.74 Under the Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), food grains, viz., wheat, rice and other coarse grains are allocated at subsidized rates under NFSA to the States/UTs through the Department of Food & Public Distribution (Ministry of Consumer Affairs,



Food & Public Distribution), for preparation of supplementary food under Anganwadi Services. The Ministry is responsible for processing and approval of the proposals from the States/UTs for allocation of food grains in coordination with the D/o F&PD.

3.75 As envisaged in the Hon'ble Prime Minister's Address on 75th Independence Day, fortified Rice have to be provided through every Government Scheme by the year 2024. Accordingly, this Ministry is allocating Fortified Rice to States/UTs across the country from the second quarter of current FY 2021-22 onwards. As on 31.12.21, the Ministry of Women & Child Development has allocated 9,22,777 MTs of wheat, 3,32,889 MTs of normal rice and 7,10,956 MTs of fortified rice to States/UTs for the year 2021-22.

3.76 As millets are highly nutritious and are known to have high nutrient content which includes protein, essential fatty acid, dietary fibre, B-Vitamins, minerals such as calcium, iron, zinc, folic acid and other micro-nutrients thus helping to tackle anaemia and other micro-nutrient deficiencies common among women and children, thus, under WBNP, emphasis is being given on the supply of millets for preparation of Hot Cooked Meal and Take Home rations at Anganwadis for Pregnant Women, Lactating mothers and children below 6 years of age.

VIII. Rapid Reporting System (RRS)

3.77 Ministry has revamped Anganwadi Services reporting system called Rapid Reporting System (RRS) to monitor the implementation on the monthly basis. A new web-portal <http://www.icds-wcd.nic.in/icds/> has been created for enabling the MIS data entry by the States/UTs. As part of implementation of RRS, it is mandatory to complete assigning and uploading of the 11-digit unique code to each Anganwadi Centre (AWC) in the country so that data of

Anganwadi Monthly Progress Reports (AW-MPR) for the month of March 2016 and onwards can be entered online onto RRS of ICDS w.e.f. 1st April 2016. Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) and Supervisors are required to complete it immediately so that the AW-MPR can be uploaded onto RRS and AW-MPR can be retrieved by the Anganwadi Services functionaries at all levels viz. National, State, District, Project/Block, Sector and Village/Anganwadi Levels.

3.78 The implementation of the RRS is continuously monitored by the Ministry with States/UTs. 13.89 Lakh AWCs out of 13.99 Lakh AWCs are operational. Each AWC has been assigned 11-digit unique code by the States/UTs and uploaded onto Rapid Reporting System (RRS). The States/UTs have been implementing RRS promptly which is evident from the fact that 11.52 Lakh AW-MPR have been sent through RRS in the month of June, 2021. The details of the number of beneficiaries reported on ICDS-RRS portal is at **Annexure-XVII**. The Ministry maintains the database of facilities for number of supplementary nutrition beneficiaries of Anganwadi Centres and now the Aadhaar seeding platform has been created in Rapid Reporting System (RRS) to continue Aadhaar seeding and data validation of beneficiaries of two DBT schemes (www.icds-wcd.nic.in).

IX. Monitoring and Supervision

3.79 Besides the revamping of MIS, the existing practice of monitoring and supervisory visits in the field has been standardized and minimum number of visits required to be made at various levels have been stipulated to ensure effectiveness in the delivery of services under the Anganwadi Services Scheme, along with the active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in monitoring of AWC activities. A check list of various aspects to be

monitored / supervised by the State and Central level officials during their visits has also been prescribed for their guidance.

3.80 In the context of universalisation of Anganwadi Services with focus on monitoring and improved quality in delivery of services, a 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at the Central level and up to Anganwadi level has been introduced. The people's representatives (MPs/MLAs/PRIs) have been included in the Monitoring Committees to make the mechanism participative and more transparent. To monitor service deliveries & daily functioning of Anganwadi Centers and to capture real-time data of the beneficiaries on the defined indicators Poshan Tracker platform is used.

X. Scheme for Adolescent Girls

3.81 Adolescence is a crucial phase in the life of a woman. This stage is intermediary between childhood and womanhood and it is the most eventful phase for mental, emotional and psychological well-being. The life-cycle approach for holistic child development remains unaddressed if adolescent girls are excluded from the developmental programmes aimed at human resource development. A special intervention for adolescent girls called Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) was devised in the year 2010 using the ICDS infrastructure with an aim at breaking the inter-generational life-cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantage thus providing a supportive environment for self-development of adolescent girls. Realizing the multi-dimensional needs of out of school adolescent girls (11-14 years) and with an aim to motivate these girls to join schooling system, the Government approved implementation of restructured Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) to focus on out of school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years in the year 2017-18.

3.82 **Objectives of the Scheme:** The key objective of the scheme is to facilitate, educate

and empower AGs so as to enable them to become self-reliant and aware citizens. The scheme has the following objectives:

- (i) Enable the AGs for self-development and empowerment
- (ii) Improve their nutrition and health status
- (iii) Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition
- (iv) Support out of school AGs to successfully transition back to formal schooling or bridge learning
- (v) Upgrade their home-based skills and life skills
- (vi) Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as Primary Health Centers, Rural Hospitals/CHCs, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.

3.83 **Geographical Coverage:** SAG initially implemented in 205 districts has been expanded in phased manner to cover all the districts of the country. The pattern of phased expansion is as under:

- **Phase-1:** In 2017-18, the scheme was extended to additional 303 high burden districts identified under NNM.
- **Phase-2:** The scheme has been extended to all the districts of the country w.e.f. 01.04.2018.

3.84 **Target Group:** Out of School Girls in the age group of 11-14 years

3.85 **Platform:** The scheme is implemented through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under Anganwadi Services Scheme.

3.86 **Services:** A package of following services is provided to adolescent girls:

- i) Nutrition provision
- ii) Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation
- iii) Health check-up and Referral services



- iv) Nutrition & Health Education (NHE)
- v) Mainstreaming out of school girls to join formal schooling
- vi) Life Skill Education, Counseling etc.

3.87 The needs of the AGs (physical, physiological and health) have been taken into consideration while designing the services. The scheme has two components i.e., Nutrition and Non-nutrition.

3.88 Brief Description of the Services under the Scheme are as follow:

- **Nutrition Component:** Each out of school adolescent girls in the age-group of 11-14 years registered under the scheme is provided supplementary nutrition containing 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients for 300 days in a year. Nutrition is given in the form of Take-Home Ration (THR) or Hot Cooked Meals (HCM) whichever is feasible.
- **Cost for Nutrition:** The financial norms for nutrition component is ₹ 9.50/- per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year. This includes the cost of micronutrient fortification.
- **Funding pattern:** Government of India and States/ UTs with Legislature share the cost of supplementary nutrition in the ratio of 50:50. For North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Jammu & Kashmir, the share of Centre and State is in the ratio of 90:10 and Union Territories (without Legislature) is funded 100% from Central funds.
- **Non-Nutrition Component:** The scheme aims at motivating out of school girls in the age-group of 11-14 years to go back to formal schooling under non-nutrition component. The other services under non-nutrition component

are IFA supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Life Skill Education and Counseling. Emphasis needs to be made on convergence of services under various schemes/ programmes of Health, Education, Youth Affairs & Sports, Panchayati Raj etc. so as to achieve the desired impact.

- Non-Nutrition Services listed above at para 3.86 S. No. (ii) to (vi) are provided @ ₹ 1.1 Lakh per project/annum to out of school adolescent girls (11-14 years) by establishing convergence with concerned Departments. NGOs may be engaged by the States/UTs to impart various non nutrition services under the scheme.
- **Funding pattern:** The Government of India and States/ UTs with Legislature share the cost under non-nutrition component in ratio of 60:40. For North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Jammu & Kashmir, the share of Centre and State is in the ratio of 90:10 and Union Territories (without Legislature) is funded 100% from Central funds.

3.89 Convergence: Emphasis is made on convergence of services under various schemes/ programmes of Health, Education, Youth Affairs & Sports, Panchayati Raj etc. so as to achieve the desired impact. In particular, three out of six services proposed under the Scheme, i.e., i) IFA supplementation, including the supply of IFA tablets, ii) Health checkup and referral services, iii) Nutrition & Health Education, are provided by establishing convergence with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. For entry/re-entry into formal schools and motivation to do the same, coordination with Department of School Education and Literacy under the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act is established.

Life skill education and other interventions require convergence with National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD), existing youth clubs of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. PRI is involved for community monitoring and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

3.90 Training: Capacities of ICDS functionaries (DPOs, CDPOs, supervisors and AWWs) on the various scheme components through NIPCCD is the integral part of the scheme. The training of functionaries is a continuous exercise through NIPCCD.

3.91 Allocation of food grains: The States/UTs may avail the benefit of Wheat Based

Nutrition Programme (WBNP) wherein wheat, rice and coarse grains are provided to States/UTs at BPL rates by Department of Food & Public Distribution. Demand under the scheme projected by States based on the number of beneficiaries, number of feeding days and the recipe for nutrition is taken into consideration while taking up the matter with Department of Food and Public Distribution for allocation of food grains.

3.92 State-wise financial achievements under the scheme for 2020-21 and 2021-22 (As on 31.12.2021) is at **Annexure-XVIII**. State-wise beneficiaries covered under the scheme is at.





Child Protection and Welfare



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

Child Protection and Welfare

4.1 The Constitution of India accords highest priority to safety and well-being of children. Children constitute about 39% of the total population of India (Census 2011). It has been widely accepted by policy makers of our country that investments made for the survival, education, protection and overall well-being of children helps in breaking the inter-generational cycle of poverty and ensuring inclusive growth of the country. In a vast country like India, children face multiple vulnerabilities in terms of accessing quality nutrition, healthcare, education and other services. Moreover, new challenges are emerging every day, such as online exploitation of children, climate change, natural and man-made disasters which add to vulnerability of children. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken some major initiatives to ensure safety and well-being of children.

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

A. National Policy for Children (NPC), 2013 and National Plan of Action for Children, 2016.

4.2 The National Policy for Children was adopted by Government on 26th April 2013. The Policy reaffirms Government's commitment to realisation of the rights of all children in the country.

4.3 It recognises every person below the age of eighteen years as a child and childhood as an

integral part of life with a value of its own. The policy maintains that a long term, sustainable, multi-spectral, integrated and inclusive approach is necessary for the harmonious development and protection of children. The Policy lays down the guiding principles that must be respected by the National, State and local Governments in their actions and initiatives affecting children. It has identified survival, health, nutrition, education, development, protection and participation as the undeniable rights of every child, and has also declared these as key priority areas.

4.4 The National Plan of Action for Children, 2016 was released on 24th January, 2017. Since the need of children are multi-spectral, interconnected and require collected action, the plan aims at purposeful convergence and strong coordination across different sectors and levels of governance, active engagement and partnership with all stakeholders, setting up of a comprehensive and reliable knowledge base, provision of adequate resources, sensitization and capacity development of all stakeholders working with children.

4.5 It has also identified emerging and new areas of concern related to development and protection of children. The stakeholders are expected to strategise and initiate programmes to meet these emerging concerns and vulnerabilities.

4.6 The plan has also mapped district-wise vulnerabilities faced by children and this data is expected to feed into policies and programmes.

B. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

4.7 The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), a statutory body, was set up in March 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, an Act of Parliament (December, 2005). The Commission's mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. (For more details on the NCPCR, please refer to Chapter-9 of the Report)

C. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

4.8 India signed to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1992. As a signatory to the Convention, India is required to submit periodic reports on the measures taken by the Government to give effect to its undertakings under the Convention, in accordance with Article 44 of the Convention. The reports are prepared in accordance with the Guidelines adopted by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Country Report is prepared by involving all sectoral Ministries, national level institutes, civil society as well as the community and children. Ministry also holds consultations with central ministries, national level institutions and other civil society - governmental and non-governmental for preparation of the report.

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

4.9 To deal with child abuse cases, the Parliament had passed a special law i.e. 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012'. The Act came into force on 14th November 2012 along with the Rules framed there under. The Act defines a child as

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

4.10 To facilitate reporting of offences/complaint, the POCSO e-Box was launched by the Hon'ble Minister for Women and Child Development in New Delhi on 26th August 2016. POCSO e-Box is an online complaint management system for easy and direct reporting of sexual offences against children and timely action against the offenders under the POCSO Act, 2012.

4.11 Considering the growing rate of Crime against children and incidences of new kind of sexual crimes against children, it became imperative to review and amend the provisions of the POCSO Act, 2012 Accordingly, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 2019 was notified by this Ministry to be made effective from 16th August 2019.

4.12 Under amended provisions in the Act, death penalty has been introduced as a possible punishment in cases of aggravated penetrative sexual assault. Definition of Child Pornography and commensurate punishment has also been introduced. Provisions to protect the interest of vulnerable children in times of natural disasters and punishment for giving chemical substance for early sexual maturity of



children for sexual crime against them have also been included.

E. POCSO Rules, 2020

4.13 The POCSO Rules were reviewed after the amendments in the POCSO Act, 2012. After careful consideration of all aspects and detailed deliberations, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Rules, 2020 were approved and notified, replacing the POCSO Rules, 2012. Ministry coordination with stakeholder Ministries and State Governments/ UT Administrations for spreading awareness regarding the POCSO Act, 2012 as amended in 2019 and takes suitable measures for its effective implementation which also aims at greater awareness, speedy justice and better services for child victims under POCSO.

4.14 Letters were written to Chief Ministers, Member of Parliaments and Chairpersons of local bodies at the level of the Ministry and to Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs by Secretary, WCD for awareness generation on the POCSO Act and other compliances as required.

4.15 The Ministry had also requested the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of all States/UTs for appointment of support persons. As per POCSO Act, recruitment of support persons is the responsibility of the State.

4.16 Further, Ministry also requested the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education and Principal Secretaries of Department of School Education of all States/UTs to take necessary action for awareness and sensitisation in schools on issue of child safety and prevention of child sexual abuse.

4.17 On the request of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, started showing 'Komal', a short film on child safety in every school. Under Samagra

Shiksha, school safety pledge has been initiated. Letters have been sent to all the schools to display the Childline Helpline number. The NCERT has published the Childline Helpline number 1098 and reference to POCSO e-box in every textbook. The Ministry of Education has also directed all the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan across the country to display awareness content on POCSO on their notice boards or any other prominent place in the schools. School Safety Pledges are also being taken in schools with appropriate messages on Child Safety and Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse. Further, Ministry also requested the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education and Principal Secretaries of Department of School Education of all States/UTs to take necessary action for awareness and sensitisation in schools on issue of child safety and prevention of child sexual abuse.

4.18 Efforts have been made by the Ministry to impress upon Ministry of Home Affairs for expediting investigations and for greater sensitisation of personnel. The Ministry of Home Affairs has developed 'Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences' portal for timely completion of investigations in cases pertaining to Section 4 and 6 of the POCSO Act. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) is conducting various courses for sensitisation of personnel. States and UTs have been advised by the Ministry of Home affairs to send officers for these courses and for timely completion of Investigations of POCSO cases.

4.19 As per the POCSO Act, for the purpose of providing a speedy trial, the State Government shall, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, by Notification in the Official Gazette, designate for district, a Court of Session to be a Special Court to try the offences under the Act. Further, in compliance to the Hon'ble

Supreme Court's direction, and with support from Nirbhaya Fund, Department of Justice has formulated Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) Scheme under which a total of 1023 courts are to be set up. Out of these Courts, exclusive POCSO Courts in 389 Districts will be set up, where number of pending cases under POCSO exceeds 100. Further, it has also been decided to set up remaining 634 FTSCs as per need and pendency for rape, as well as POCSO Act cases.

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

4.20 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is the primary legislation for ensuring the safety, security, dignity and well-being of children. The Act provides for protection of children in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law by catering to their basic needs through care, protection, development, treatment and social re-integration. It defines standards of care and protection to secure the best interest of child. JJ Model Rules, 2016 and Adoption Regulations, 2017 have also been promulgated under the Act.

4.21 The Government has notified the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021 to strengthen the implementation and monitoring mechanism under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 in August, 2021. Among others, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021 empowers the District Magistrate including Additional District Magistrate to effectively coordinate and monitor the functions of the agencies responsible for implementation of JJ Act, 2015 and decide the cases of adoption under the provisions of the Act and also introduces eligibility conditions for appointment of the members of Child Welfare Committee.

II. Child Protection Services (Erstwhile ICPS)

4.22 Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e., Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme, (erstwhile ICPS) since 2009-10, through the State Government/UT Administrations on predefined cost sharing financial pattern. The objective of the Scheme is to provide the security net of statutory and service delivery structures to the children in difficult circumstances. It also aims at reduction of vulnerabilities to situation and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from parents by focusing on (a) improved access to quality child protection services, (b) raised public awareness about the reality of child rights, situations and physical and social protection in India, (c) clearly articulated responsibilities and enforced accountability for child protection, (d) established and functional structure at all levels for delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances and (e) operational evidence based monitoring and evaluation.

4.23 CPS provides preventive, statutory care and rehabilitation services to children who are in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law as defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. It is a Centrally sponsored scheme, providing financial support to State Government/UT Administrations, for delivering services as mandated under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 thereunder for children. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act, as such, lies with the States/UTs.

4.24 The scheme acknowledges the necessity for strengthening preventive action to secure



welfare of children. It aims to provide ground level support to children and their care givers, while raising awareness and building capacities under the scheme.

4.25 The major components/services under CPS are:

- i. **Statutory Bodies:** Child Welfare Committees (CWC), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB) and Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU).
- ii. **Service Delivery Structures:** State Child Protection Society (SCPS), State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA), District Child Protection Unit (DCPU).
- iii. **Institutional Services :** Children's Homes, Specialized Adoption Agencies, Open Shelter, Observation Homes, Special Homes, Places of Safety. In the Children Home, a unit for providing specialized services to children with special needs (disabled children, children affected by HIV/AIDS, children affected by substance abuse etc.) has also been created under the scheme.
- iv. **Family Based Non-Institutional Care:** Sponsorship, Foster Care, Adoption and After Care Programmes.
- v. **Emergency Outreach Phone Services** for children in crisis/difficult circumstances, through 24 hours toll free number 1098.
- vi. **Training, Capacity Building** for all stakeholders working in the area of child protection.

4.26 During the year 2021-22, Ministry assisted 1592 Homes, 373 Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and 250 Open Shelters throughout India benefiting 77,615 beneficiaries. Apart from the institutional services, 719 Child Welfare Committees and 717 Juvenile Justice Boards have been constituted under the scheme as reported by the States and UTs.

The Ministry took several measures during COVID-19 pandemic so as to ensure continued and uninterrupted availability of services for children across the country. Various advisories and guidelines were shared with the States/UTs which are stated as follows:

- (i) A D.O. letter dated 30.04.2021 by Secretary, WCD to all Chief Secretaries to ensure immediate action for rehabilitation of COVID orphaned children and sharing information about these children with Childline (1098).
- (ii) States/UTs requested to designate one CCI in each district to support children for the interim period when their parents get affected with COVID. All hospitals and COVID care facilities to be informed regarding this facility. Contact details of CWC members and designated CCI and 1098 to be prominently displayed at the reception of hospital.
- (iii) Ministry requested Ministry of Health and Family Welfare regarding addition of column in hospital admission forms seeking name of person to whom children should be handed over. Further, Indian Medical Association (IMA) has also been requested regarding addition of column in hospital admission form seeking name of person to whom children should be handed over and display of CWC, designated CCI and 1098 in the hospitals.
- (iv) NIMHANS was requested to provide support and assistance for mentoring existing telephone helplines and Child Protection Functionaries.
- (v) A D.O letter dated 10.05.2021 by Secretary, WCD to Secretary, MHA regarding declaring all the Child Protection Staff as Frontline Workers amid COVID Pandemic.

- (vi) A D.O letter dated 10.05.2021 by Secretary, WCD to Secretary, MOHFW regarding vaccination of Child Protection Staff.
- (vii) Childline India Foundation (CIF) was requested to ensure that district Childline units should work in close collaboration with child protection set up at the District level namely the DCPUs, CWCs and JJBs etc. under the overall supervision of District Magistrates/ District Collectors.
- (viii) Director General, Doordarshan was requested to flash details of Childline 1098 and SAMVEDNA (Sensitizing Action on Mental Health Vulnerability through Emotional Development and Necessary Acceptance), a Toll Free Tele Counselling number 18001212830 on Doordarshan for wider dissemination of these numbers nationally, so as to maximize the number of children availing the benefits of these numbers.
- (ix) A D.O letter dated 02.06.2021 by Secretary, WCD to all Chief Secretaries of States/Administrators of UTs forwarding guidelines regarding Care and Protection of Children affected due to COVID. The guidelines enlisted major responsibilities of primary duty holders for ensuring the best interest of the Children during the pandemic.
- (x) A Joint D.O letter dated 16.06.2021 from Secretary, WCD and Secretary, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education was written to ensure continuity of education of COVID Orphan students, and efforts to bring such orphan children into the fold of various schemes being run by DoSEL.
- (xi) Ministry closely engaged with the States/UTs and held regular meetings

with all States/UTs to review the actions taken by them with respect to children impacted by COVID and in pursuance of the Order of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

- (xii) A letter dated 29.06.2021 was written to all States/UTs for preparing the risk mitigation plan for preventing and protecting children from COVID-19 and sharing information about actions taken by the State and UTs.

4.27 Status of funding support to States/UTs for implementation of Child Protection Services (erstwhile ICPS) w.e.f. 2020-21 to 2021-22 is as under:

(₹ in Cr.)

Year	No. of States that have signed MOUs	Budget Allocation (BE)	Actual Release
2020-21	36	1500.00	856.65
2021-22	36	900.00	286.53 (upto 31 st December 2021)

4.28 Details of fund disbursement during FY 2020-21 and 2021-22 (as on 31st December 2021) may be seen at **Annexure-XX**.

A. TrackChild and Khoya-Paya:

4.29 Track Child portal has been made functional since the year 2012. This portal facilitates the matching of 'missing' children being reported at Police Stations with those 'found' children who are residing in the Child Care Institutions (CCIs). The web address of Track Child portal is www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in. The portal is updated by the concerned stakeholders namely Police Stations, Child Care Institutions (CCIs), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) etc. Up till 31st December 2021, in all 12,500 Police Stations are making entries of missing/recovered children in the Track Child Portal



and 5,191 number of Child Care Institutions are entering details of children. Since its inception, 3,32,844 children have been matched through the system. 12,500 Police Stations have entered the information of 4,69,599 missing children and 3,68,594 recovered children.

4.30 The portal also has provision of Khoya Paya - which hosts information of missing as well as sighted children. It was launched in June 2015 with the assistance of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) where citizens, parents and guardians can report a missing child without loss of time.

B. Helpline Service

4.31 Child Line 1098 is a 24X7 emergency phone outreach service for children in crisis which links them to emergency and long-term care and rehabilitation services. The service can be accessed by any child in crisis or an adult on behalf of/for a child, by dialing the four-digit toll free number - 1098. Child Line services are available in 602 Districts. Child Help Desks have been made functional at 144 Railway Stations and 10 Bus stands. Child Line has answered 54,69,718 calls (between 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021) out of which, 4.01 Lakh calls related to direct interventions of various kinds.

C. Initiative with NIMHANS

4.32 Ministry has collaborated with NIMHANS which has established a National Initiative & Integrated Resource Centre for Child Protection, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Care named “SAMVAD” (Support Advocacy & Mental Health Interventions for Children in Vulnerable Circumstances and Distress) in NIMHANS, at Bangalore. SAMVAD is working in 4 key thematic areas, namely Mental Health, Care & Protection, Education and Policy & Law. During the period, SAMVAD has reached out to total 1,14,515

persons in 28 States through various training and capacity building programs and through public discourse series conducted via Virtual Knowledge Network Systems.

4.33 The Hon’ble Minister of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) visited the NIMHANS Child Psychiatry Centre and was Chief Guest for the event held on 14th August 2021 to officially commemorate the completion of one-year of SAMVAD’s work on Child Protection and Child Mental Health.

D. Collaboration with LBSNAA for Capacity Building

4.34 The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) in partnership with the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) is working on an initiative for capacity building of multiple stakeholders for strengthening implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act in India starting with a pilot project in Uttarakhand. In this context, National Gender Centre (NGC) under LBSNAA is developing modules (both online and offline) on Children’s Rights with a special focus on Juvenile Justice Act.

E. National Child Protection Policy

4.35 Draft National Child Protection Policy has been prepared by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The comments and inputs are being obtained from various stakeholders for finalization of the document.

F. E-SAMPARK

4.36 MoU has been signed for E-SAMPARK Program between Ministry of Women and Child Development and Indian Academy of Pediatrics to provide free online consultation to children residing in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) run by or funded by Government of India across the country. Around 2100 Child Care Institutes with 70,000 children will benefit from this

program. This initiative has been taken in the backdrop of COVID pandemic, so as to ensure expert medical advice is made available to children living in CCIs without getting impacted by COVID related constraints on physical movement.

G. Social Audit of CCIs by NCPCR

4.37 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) conducted social audit of 7163 Child Care Institutions across the country [except for the State of Jammu and Kashmir where the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act, 2015) was not applicable and the UTs of Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, where no CCIs existed] in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 05.05.2017 in the matter of W. P. (CrI.) 102 of 2007 Re. Exploitation of children in orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu Vs. Union of India. A National Report as well as State Reports of social audit was submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 06.03.2020. Secretary, WCD has requested all the States/UTs vide DO No. 30/67/2019-CW-II dated 31.8.2020 for registration of CCIs in accordance with Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015. Hon'ble Minister has also written a D.O. letter to all MPs and MLAs to take necessary action for registration of CCIs under JJ Act and also against those institutions which are not complying with the requirement. The States have been asked to regularly monitor the status and furnish information on 15th January and 15th July every year. The Ministry had categorically asked the States/UTs time and again to close down the unregistered Institutions and make suitable alternative arrangements for the inhabitants. 7275 CCIs have been registered under JJ Act. The States/UTs have been requested to ensure inspection of CCIs under the supervision of the District Magistrates/Deputy Collectors and background verification of all agencies engaged in running CCIs and police verification of the

staff engaged with the CCIs.

H. PM CARES for Children Scheme

4.38 The PM CARES for Children Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 29th May 2021 for the Children. It aims to support children who have lost both the Parents or legal Guardian or Adoptive Parents or Surviving Parent to COVID-19 pandemic during the period starting from 11th March 2020 (when declared by WHO). The objective of the Scheme is to ensure comprehensive care and protection of Children in a sustained manner, and enable their wellbeing through health insurance, empower them through education and equip them for self-sufficient existence with financial support on reaching 23 years of age.

I. Persons with Disability

4.39 This Ministry assists 6526 Special Need Children in 190 Children Homes in States/UTs under Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme, as on 31.12.2021. Details may be seen at **Annexure-XXI**.

J. Mission Vatsalya:

4.40 Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched Mission Vatsalya scheme for addressing various aspects of child development while subsuming the ongoing Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme for ensuring welfare, protection and constructive growth. Mission Vatsalya aims to foster a sensitive, supportive, and synchronized ecosystem for children as they transit different ages and stages of their development. This is envisaged to be done by strengthening the institutional framework of child welfare and protection committees and the Statutory and Service delivery structures in all districts of the country. While children in difficult circumstances are to be addressed by the Statutory and Service Delivery Structures,



equal emphasis is to be given to issues around child welfare and protection at the community level integrated with the local development plans and corresponding budgets. Thus, it is envisaged that the committees under the institutional framework will complement the Statutory and Service Delivery Structures in terms of advocacy, awareness generation, capacity building, and preventive measures to build a robust child friendly ecosystem in the community. In the year 2021-22, Mission Vatsalya was implemented on the existing guidelines of erstwhile Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme.

K. Conferment of Awards

4.41 The Government of India acknowledges children as one of the most important partners in nation-building. Their hopes and aspirations are to be acknowledged and their achievements are to be rewarded. The Ministry has been giving awards to the meritorious children and individuals /institutions for the last several decades. Towards this end, the National Child Welfare Awards were being given since 1979 to individuals and institutions to recognise the contribution of dedicated individuals and institutions, whose tireless efforts complemented the actions taken by the Government of India for the welfare of children. Further, National Awards were also being given since 1996 to recognise exceptional achievements of children in different fields, namely, innovation, scholastic achievements, social service, art and culture and sports.

4.42 Under the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar, awards are given as recognition to children residing in India above the age of five years and not exceeding 18 years with exceptional abilities and outstanding achievement in fields of innovation, scholastic

achievements, sports, arts and culture, social service and bravery which deserve recognition. The awardees are felicitated and conferred medal, certificate and cash prize of Rs. One Lakh and other things. For consideration of the awards, the achievement of the child should not be one-off but carried out over a period of time. The achievements should be indicative of child's passion in respective field and suggestive of a bright future in particular field.

4.43 Ministry had launched an exclusive portal/website namely www.nca-wcd.nic.in for Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar for accepting online application forms. Open nominations from public are received only through the website. Applications received through other than the online-mode are not entertained. The web portal accepts nominations round the year, while limiting consideration up to 31st August of the respective year, for awards to be given in the month of January, next year. Applications received after due date are considered for the awards in the next year. Any citizen can recommend a child having exceptional achievement through the online portal.

4.44 In the year 2021, 32 children have been awarded the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar 2021, comprising 21 boys and 11 girls. These children are from 32 districts of 21 States/UTs. 7 awards have been given in the field of Art & Culture, 9 awards have been given for Innovation and 5 for scholastic achievements. 7 children have won in Sports category, 3 children have been felicitated for Bravery and one child has been honoured for her efforts in the field of Social Service. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India virtually interacted with the Awardees on 25th January, 2021 through Video-Conferencing. The details of the Awardees are as follows:

S. No.	Name	State	Category
1	Ameya Lagudu	Andhra Pradesh	Art and Culture
2	Vyom Ahuja	Uttar Pradesh	Art and Culture
3	Hrudaya R Krishnan	Kerala	Art and Culture
4	Anurag Ramola	Uttarakhand	Art and Culture
5	Tanuj Samaddar	Assam	Art and Culture
6	Venish Keisham	Manipur	Art and Culture
7	Souhardya De	West Bengal	Art and Culture
8	Jyoti Kumari	Bihar	Bravery
9	Kunwar Divyansh Singh	Uttar Pradesh	Bravery
10	Kameshwar Jagannath Waghmare	Maharashtra	Bravery
11	Rakeshkrishna K	Karnataka	Innovation
12	Shreenabh Moujesh Agrawal	Maharashtra	Innovation
13	Veer Kashyap	Karnataka	Innovation
14	Namya Joshi	Punjab	Innovation
15	Archit Rahul Patil	Maharashtra	Innovation
16	Ayush Ranjan	Sikkim	Innovation
17	Hemesh Chadavalavada	Telangana	Innovation
18	Chirag Bhansali	Uttar Pradesh	Innovation
19	Harmanjot Singh	Jammu And	Innovation
20	Mohd Shadab	Kashmir	Scholastic
21	Anand	Uttar Pradesh	Scholastic
22	Anvesh Subham Pradhan	Rajasthan	Scholastic
23	Anuj Jain	Odisha	Scholastic
24	Sonit Sisolekar	Madhya Pradesh	Scholastic
25	Prasiddhi Singh	Maharashtra	Social Service
26	Savita Kumari	Tamil Nadu	Sports
27	Arshiya Das	Jharkhand	Sports
28	Palak Sharma	Tripura	Sports
29	Mohammad Rafey	Madhya Pradesh	Sports
30	Kaamya Karthikeyan	Uttar Pradesh	Sports
31	Khushi Chirag Patel	Maharashtra	Sports
32	Mantra Jitendra Harkhani	Gujarat	Sports



III. GIRL CHILD: BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO

4.45 **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** Scheme (Celebrate Girl Child, Enable her Education) was launched on 22nd January 2015 at Panipat, Haryana to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR). The CSR, defined as number of girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years, declined sharply from 976 in 1961 to 918 in Census 2011. This is a tri-Ministerial initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Education with a focus on awareness and advocacy campaign for changing mindsets, multi-sectoral action in select districts, enabling girls' education and effective enforcement of Pre-Conception & Pre Natal-Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act.

A. Objectives:

- i. To prevent gender biased sex selective elimination
- ii. To ensure survival and protection of the girl child, building value of girl child
- iii. To ensure education and participation of the girl child

B. Target Groups:

Primary	Young and newly married couples; Pregnant and Lactating mothers; parents
Secondary	Youth, adolescents (girls and boys), in-laws, medical doctors/ practitioners, private hospitals, nursing homes and diagnostic centres
Tertiary	Officials, PRIs; frontline workers, women SHGs/Collectives, religious leaders, voluntary organizations, media, medical associations, industry associations, general public as a whole

C. Scheme Components

i. Advocacy and Media Campaign

4.46 To sensitize the masses and for changing mindset, nation-wide media campaign (360-degree approach) is being implemented which inter-alia include radio spots/jingles in Hindi and regional languages, video spots, SMS campaigns, community engagement through mobile exhibition vans, field publicity Mailers, Hand-outs, Brochures and other information education communication material in English, Hindi and regional languages which includes social media platforms. All 640 Districts (as per census 2011) are covered through media advocacy and outreach.

ii. Multi-Sectoral Intervention

4.47 Out of 640 Districts (as per Census 2011), **405 districts** are covered under multi-sectoral intervention. A flexible framework has been adopted and contextualized by District Task Forces for developing, implementing and monitoring District Plans of Action to achieve the Monitorable Targets.

D. Coverage of Scheme

4.48 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) is being implemented in all India covering 640 districts (as per Census 2011). Out of 640 districts, 405 districts are covered under multi-sectoral intervention along with Media Advocacy under direct supervision of DMs/DCs and all 640 districts are covered through advocacy & media campaign. BBBP Scheme is 100% funded by the Central Government and funds are directly transferred to designated BBBP account of selected districts under multi-sectoral intervention. The District Collectors/ Deputy Commissioners are leading the implementation of BBBP Scheme at district level. The phases of expansion of BBBP Scheme are as under:

2014-15	2015-16	2018-19	Total
BBBP launched on 22 nd January, 2015 in 100 districts covering all States/UTs in Phase-I	Expanded to 61 districts from 11 States in Phase-II	All India expansion ● Multi-sectoral intervention - 244 ● Media, Advocacy and Outreach-640	640 districts (as per Census 2011)

E. Monitoring Mechanism

4.49 At the Central level, Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal Ministry for implementation of this Scheme. A strong monitoring mechanism has been established at National, State/UT and District level. A National Task Force (NTF) at National level headed by Secretary, MWCD, State Task Force (STF) headed by Chief Secretary/UT Administrator at State/UT level and District Task Force (DTF) headed by DCs/DMs at District level to guide, monitor and review the progress of intermediary targets of the Scheme.

F. BBBP Fund Status:

4.50 The status of fund under BBBP is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2018-19	280	280	244.92
2019-20	280	200	85.78
2020-21	220	100	60.57
2021-22	222	100	25.41 (as on 31.12.2021)

G. Achievements

4.51 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme has stirred up collective consciousness towards changing the mindset of the nation towards valuing the girl child. It has resulted in increased

awareness, sensitization and conscious building around the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio across the country. As a result, a favorable trend with concerted efforts at National, State and District levels has been seen in Sex Ratio of Birth (SRB) at State/UT level. Improving trend of 6 points is observed in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) at National level from 931 (2018-19) to 937 (2020-21), as per HMIS, of MH&FW.

4.52 The multi-sectoral intervention Districts laid emphasis on awareness and advocacy & launched focused campaigns for changing mindsets, for effective enforcement of Pre-Conception & Pre Natal-Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act and enabling girls' education amongst other things. The districts have introduced interventions mainly towards engaging communities, improvement in Sex Ratio at Birth, promoting institutional deliveries, maintaining village level record of birth and their exhibition in public places through Guddi Gudda Boards, birth registration, encouraging celebration of girl child, challenging son-centric rituals and reversing the social norms, re-enrollment drives for getting girls back to schools and other initiatives for valuing the girl child.



Gen. V. K. Singh, Minister of Government of India inaugurated Genesis sculpture under the BBBP scheme



Women BPL beneficiaries assisted in availing Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Scheme for LPG connection (PMUY) assisted by DLCW-MSK Wokha team through BBBP initiative



District Anuppur Self Defence Training

H. Celebration of National Girl Child Day (24th January 2021)

4.53 On the occasion of National Girl Child Day i.e., 24th January 2021, Ministry has conducted various activities such as:

- i. Positive messaging regarding value of Girl Child was promoted with the hastag Desh ki Beti on social media. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Minister, WCD initiated the campaign by expressing her confidence in her daughters.
- ii. Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Home Minister, Hon'ble Defence Minister, Hon'ble Minister External Affairs, Hon'ble Minister WCD and other eminent personalities, Ministry's, Departments, Organizations joined the campaign and posted tweets on the occasion of National Girl Child through their social media handles with the Hashtag Desh Ki Beti and # National Girl Child Day. Both the hash tags were trending in top 2 positions on that day in political category.
- iii. MyGov India also ran a social media campaign on National Girl Child Day through a series of Infographics on Girl Achievers and District level interventions while using Hashtag Desh Ki Beti.
- iv. Doordarshan / Prasar Bharti promoted a series of slide show / infographics on Girl Achievers.
- v. Press Information Bureau and Ministry of I&B also posted and retweeted various posts about National Girl Child Day with the Hashtag of Desh Ki Beti.

vi. Ministry organized 3 Webinar on issues related to girl child.

vii. Ministry requested all 405 Multi Sectoral Districts under BBBP to organize a campaign on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao starting from 21st January 2021 to 26th January 2021.

viii. Ministry requested all States/ UTs, districts to organize a tree Plantation drive on day of National Girl Child, 24th January 2021.

I. Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

4.54 To commemorate the monumental occasion of India's 75 years of independence, Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav with the theme 'Children Ideas, Rights & Nutrition', child week was celebrated by Ministry during 14th - 21st November 2021. The objective of the program was to generate awareness about child rights and stimulate the collective thought process of the community at large in this direction mainly through outreach activities in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and Specialised Adoption Agencies.

4.55 Over the week, Ministry organized sensitization programmes/webinars along with Meets for Adoptive Parents & Prospective Adoptive Parents. A webinar on Child Rights was also organized by NIPCCD with participation of senior officials from Ministry of Law & Justice, Centre for Child Rights, NCERT, UNICEF and 1600 multiple stakeholders working for children. Elocution competitions were held with the topic 'Vision for India for next 25 years' for children at Child Care Institutions where children articulately delivered heart-warming speeches with sincere dedication for their motherland. Children also visited National Museums. The events were held in CCIs in all the States of the country.



4.56 The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) organized a National Programme on “Child Rights with emphasis on preventive aspects of child protection issues” on 21st November, 2021. The program was inaugurated by Hon’ble Minister, Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) as chief guest. The program was attended by stakeholders working on child rights across the country comprising Chairpersons/ Members of the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR); officers from Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTUs); officials working

under Child Protection Scheme; representatives of the NGOs working in the field of child rights including participants, connected virtually from State/UT Department of Panchayati Raj; Department of Labour; Department of Education etc.

4.57 Besides, an event ‘Sangram Se Samvidhan Tak’ was celebrated on 26.11.2021 at the UN House on the occasion of Constitution Day as a part of the Azaadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, and was presided by Hon’ble Minister, WCD. The event celebrated women as the driving force in India’s freedom and democracy.





Gender Budgeting



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

Gender Budgeting

5.1 Government of India is committed to promoting gender equality in all sectors and at all levels of governance. This is prominent in policies, schemes and programs as well as legislation that directly or indirectly contribute towards achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. In 2005-06, this was supplemented by the adoption of Gender Budgeting as a powerful strategy to incorporate a gender perspective in all stages of policy making at the national level.

5.2 Gender Budgeting (GB) is concerned with gender responsive formulation of legislation, policies, plans, programs and schemes; resource allocation; implementation; monitoring review, audit and impact assessment of programs and schemes. The adoption of GB in India was a result of the recognition that budgetary allocations and outcomes have a differential impact on diverse genders. The manner in which Government plans and budgets for women and girls also have the potential to mitigate gender inequalities. Financing for gender equality is vital for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and ensuring that budgetary commitments translate into gender commitments. GB has thereby emerged as an important area of macroeconomic policy to incorporate gender perspective in public spending and meet differential gender needs.

5.3 GB in India has charted a significant path for about two decades. Over the years, Government has put in place various fiscal,

regulatory and structural policies and programs to improve gender equality. Today, India is looked upon as a pioneer in the adoption and advancement of Gender Budgeting globally.

5.4 The Ministry of Women and Child Development as the Nodal Ministry for GB, has emphasised that Gender Budgeting is not merely the earmarking of funds for women and girls but creating a positive impact in the lives of women and girls, and diverse genders through transformative financing. In this regard, the Ministry has focused on:

- i. Placing emphasis on institutional mechanisms and processes to undertake Gender Budgeting in all Ministries/ Departments at the national and sub-national level;
- ii. Strengthening internal and external capacities and building expertise across sectors to integrate a gender perspective in planning, budgeting and auditing.

The efforts and achievements of the year 2021-22 are given below.

I. Institutional Mechanisms for Gender Budgeting

A. Gender Budget Statement – Reporting Allocations

5.5 The Budget is an important entry point to apply a gender lens in the entire policy spectrum. A Gender Budget Statement (Statement 13) is published annually along with the Union Budget

since 2005- 06. The Gender Budget Statement is a gender-specific accountability document produced by the Government of India with the Union Budget. It is a reporting mechanism for Ministries/Departments to review their programmes from a gender perspective and present information on allocations for women and girls.

5.6 In 2021-22, 43 Ministries/Departments/ Union Territories reported an amount of ₹ 1,53,326.28 Crore in the Gender Budget Statement, an increase of approximately 7% over 2020-21 (Budget Estimates). At the sub-national level, 16 States and 6 Union Territories published Gender Budget Statements in 2021-22.

5.7 To further encourage Ministries/Departments to report in the GBS, as mandated in the Budget Call Circular, the MWCD organised two inter-ministerial meetings in November 2021 under the chairpersonship of Secretary, MWCD to provide support and guidance. A total of 32 Ministries/Departments participated in these meetings.

B. Gender Budget Cells

5.8 The Ministry of Finance mandated setting up of Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) to implement Gender Budgeting initiatives across Ministries/Departments in 2004-05. The Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance issued a 'Charter for the Gender Budget Cells' on 8th March 2007 prescribing the composition and functions of Gender Budget Cells (GBCs). In October 2021, MWCD sent D.O. Letters to all Ministries/Departments to strengthen and reconstitute GBCs, nominate nodal officials and strengthen reporting in the Gender Budget Statement. An advisory with roles and responsibilities for the nodal official for Gender Budgeting in each Ministry/Department was also issued for guidance.

C. Gender Aware Policy Appraisal through EFC/PIB Memorandum

5.9 In April 2014, the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) document included a gender perspective at the planning stage for all new programmes, projects and schemes. Section 3 of the EFC format specifically mentions – 'If the scheme has any gender balance aspects or components specifically directed at welfare of women, please bring them out clearly'. The Ministry has been regularly providing inputs for EFC proposals on schemes/policies/programmes to make them more gender responsive.

5.10 In 2021-22, Ministry has provided comments for 16 draft EFCs as received from various Ministries/ Department including D/o RD, D/o WRD &GR, D/o Empowerment of PoD, Ministry of Textiles, MSME, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and MoH&FW to integrate gender and women's perspectives.

D. Using Gender-sensitive Checklists/ Suggestions for Gender Budgeting

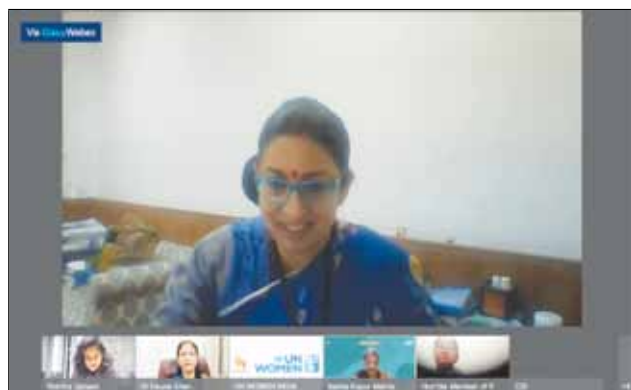
5.11 The Ministry has formulated specific guidelines in the form of Checklist I (seen at **Annexure-XXII**) for beneficiary-oriented programmes that target women and Checklist II for mainstream sectors and programmes. These guidelines help in reviewing public expenditure from a gender perspective to enable gap identification and recommendations to enhance gender equality.

II. Capacity Building for Gender Budgeting

5.12 A key focus area of the GB Division, MWCD is strengthening capacities and building expertise on GB of key officials at the National, State and District Level. The following efforts were made during this year:

A. Organising / Supporting GB Trainings/Workshops

5.13 To commemorate the International Women's Day and its priority theme on promoting women's leadership, a high level virtual dialogue with select Indian Parliamentarians was organized on the initiative of Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development. The virtual consultation was organized by the Ministry and UN Women



with select Hon'ble Members of Parliament on 'Transformative Budgeting for Women-led Development: Towards Sustained, Equitable and Inclusive Socioeconomic Growth' on 9th March 2021. It brought together Hon'ble Members of

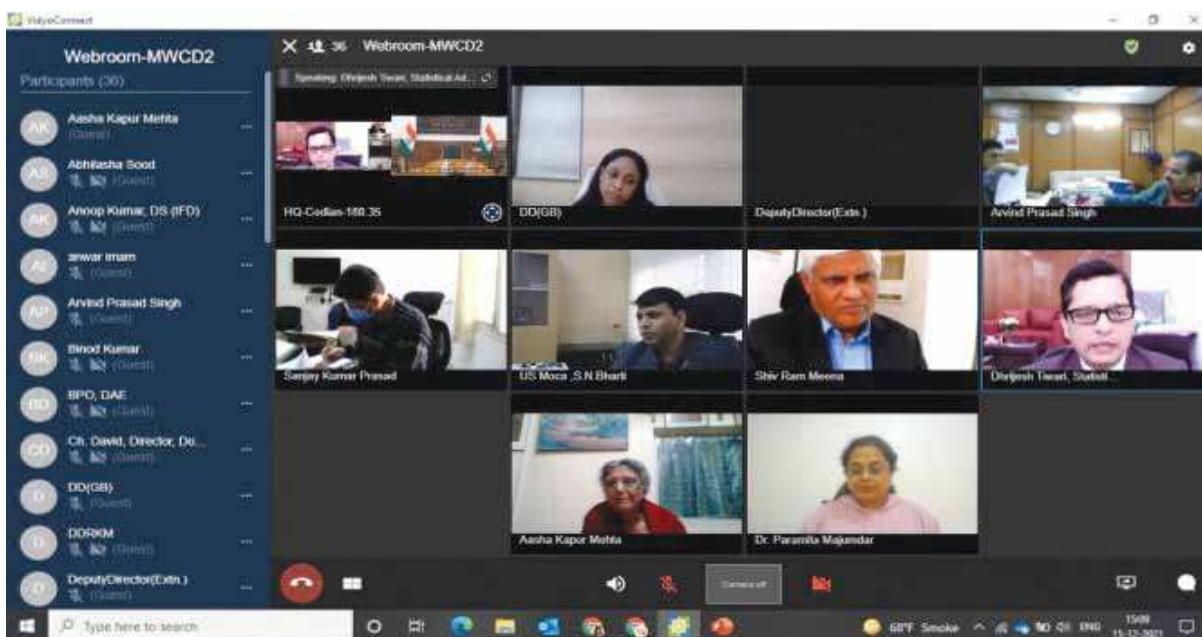
Parliament, with representation from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, to share insights and discuss on the budgeting needs and gaps from a gender perspective.

5.14 A virtual training programme on 'Gender Budgeting in Higher Education' was organised on 29th September 2021 in collaboration with the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and UN Women. The training was for 15 members of the Gender Budget Cell and officials of the Department of Higher Education on gender concerns in higher education, gender budgeting mechanisms and tools, collation of sex-disaggregated data and gender indicators for higher education.

5.15 A virtual orientation programme was organised for officials of all Central Ministries/ Departments on 'Strengthening Reporting in the Gender Budget Statement' on 15th December 2021 with technical support from UN Women. The programme-built capacities on reporting budgetary allocations in the GBS, especially for infrastructure sector. A total of 45 officials of central Ministries/Departments participated in the program.



Virtual Orientation Program on 'Gender Budgeting in Higher Education organised by MWCD in collaboration with Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and UN Women on 29th September 2021.



Virtual Orientation Program on 'Strengthening Reporting in the Gender Budget Statement' organised by MWCD in collaboration with UN Women on 15th December 2021.

5.16 Since 2007–2008, Ministry has been implementing a scheme on Gender Budgeting to provide financial grant-in-aid to government departments, national and state training institutes and organisations to conduct training and workshops to build capacities of various stakeholders on Gender Budgeting. These capacity building exercises involve:

- Addressing the gap between policy commitment and allocation for women through adequate resource allocation and gender sensitive programme formulation and implementation,
- Mainstreaming gender concerns in public expenditure and policy, and
- Gender budgeting tools and mechanisms.

B. State Initiatives on Gender Budgeting

5.17 Ministry has made consistent efforts to support the institutionalization of Gender Budgeting at the State level. Till date, 27 State Governments/UT Administrations have undertaken GB initiatives to address gender gaps,

however, the level of institutionalization in each State is varied. Also, States have used a range of mechanisms to implement GB. These include identification of a nodal Department for Gender Budgeting, constitution of Gender Budgeting Cells, formulation of a State Women/Girls Policy, Gender Data Bank/Gender Budgeting manual, including a Gender Budget Statement in the State Budget, capacity building, conducting Performance Audit etc. In 2021-22, Ministry undertook an exercise to collate information on GB initiatives by States/UTs and issue guidance for roles and responsibilities of nodal officials for Gender Budgeting in the States/UTs. As per available information, 22 States/UTs published/ reported in Gender Budget Statement in 2021-22, 12 States/UTs have constituted Gender Budget Cells in nodal or line Departments and 21 States/UTs have notified designated State Nodal Centres for sustained capacity building efforts on GB.

C. Collaborations with Key Stakeholders

5.18 **Broad based Committee for Gender**



Analysis and Budgeting - Following the Hon'ble Finance Minister's Budget Speech 2019-20 (Para 78), a Broad-Based Committee for Gender Analysis and Budgeting was constituted in November 2019 comprising of 12 Government and 11 private stakeholders to evaluate and suggest action for moving forward towards addressing gender concerns and reviewing action for advancing Gender Budgeting. Complementing the public policy tool of Gender Budgeting, this Committee is a significant policy change to ensure gender analysis of budgets and advancement of gender equality. As a first of its kind for Gender Budgeting, the Committee is envisioned as a policy mechanism to review gender responsiveness of plans and allocations at the National level and suggest corrective measures towards the same. Four meetings of the Committee have been organised. In 2021, the Committee conducted a gender analysis of the Union Budget 2020-21 and recommendations were drafted to strengthen gender responsiveness of plans and budgets in the form of a report. The report is being finalized in consultation with Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

D. Technical Assistance Project to Advance Gender Budgeting in Select States

5.19 To further strengthen GB in States, in 2020-21, a Technical Assistance (TA) Project on 'Advancing Gender Budgeting in Select States in India' with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction was initiated with MWCD as the Executing Agency. The TA is being implemented by UN Women since August 2020 in four states of India- Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Manipur. The TA aims to enhance institutional capacities in gender budgeting and gender mainstreaming in a span of two years till May 2022. In the four selected States, it strengthens GB mechanisms; enhances

the capacity on GB of government stakeholders; develops customized knowledge products and training modules; and aims to develop an e-governance tool on women related schemes and entitlements.

5.20 In 2021-22, the state of Andhra Pradesh published its first Gender Budget Statement in 2021-22. Under the TA, state GB nodal Department of Women Development & Child Welfare was assisted to support State Departments in developing gender budgets, including drafting guidance notes and conducting orientation of officials. In Himachal Pradesh, a nodal official within the nodal Department of Women and Child Development as well as in Department of Planning & Finance have been designated to undertake GB initiatives. In Madhya Pradesh, TA support was provided to strengthen reporting in the Gender Budget Statement 2021-22, conduct orientation of officials of sectoral department like agriculture and allied activities on integrating gender in plans and budgets. In the state of Manipur, GB was adopted and institutionalized including setting up institutional mechanisms like Gender Budget Cells in 39 Departments, Inter Departmental Monitoring Committee on Gender Budgeting, orientation of members of Gender Budget Cells, and publishing of the first Gender Budget Statement 2021-22 by the Department of Finance and Department of Social Welfare.

E. Conclusion and Way Forward

5.21 The Ministry has consistently made efforts towards mainstreaming gender as well as advocating gender budgeting interventions at the National and sub-National levels. In 2021-22, series of inter-Ministerial meetings to promote gender budgeting across the Central Government and the meetings of the Broad-Based Committee for Gender Analysis and Budgeting have been significant gains. The recommendations of the Broad-Based

Committee for Gender Analysis and Budgeting will be a beacon for mainstreaming gender across sectors. As part of the Technical Assistance Project, an e-governance tool will be developed as a one stop platform for resources

on GB. These efforts will ensure advancement of Gender Budgeting across various levels of governance and strengthen systems for equitable resource allocation.



Plan, Statistics and Research



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

Plan, Statistics and Research

6.1 The Ministry of Women and Child Development, with an aim to achieve holistic development of women and children, formulates various schemes /programmes to ensure that they have a positive impact on various social, cultural and economic aspects of women and children. To ascertain that the schemes/programmes are better implemented and to assess the need for further improvement, monitoring and evaluation is required at regular intervals. An efficient statistical system, hence, needs to be put well in place. Also, for proper planning and implementation of schemes and policies and various other initiatives of the Ministry, it is necessary that credible data and quality information is compiled that can be fed into statistical system.

6.2 To realise the attainment of goals set forth under its mandate, the Ministry emphasises on situational analysis as well as research of its ongoing programmes through its 'Research, Publication and Monitoring Scheme'. The feedback that such analysis provides is a valuable input for taking corrective measures in respect of the existing schemes.

6.3 Along with the formulation of core policies and schemes for welfare and advancement of women and children, programme implementation is a crucial aspect that requires a huge and multi-layered bureaucratic setup at Centre and State levels. Hence, possibilities of public grievances related to implementation of

schemes at the ground level cannot be ignored. The Ministry has taken these possibilities into its consideration and has set-up grievance redressal mechanism for speeding up of the developmental process at the grassroots. Proper knowledge of the grievances can be helpful to take some corrective measures to fine-tune the implementation of the schemes/ programmes.

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

6.5 Statistics Bureau also coordinates with stakeholders for Sustainable Development Goals related to this Ministry. This Bureau has also been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring and improving India's performance on three Global Indices namely, Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI), Gender Inequality Index (GII) and Global Hunger Index (GHI). In this endeavour a Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established in the Ministry. To achieve the frontier score in Data Governance Quality Index (DGQI) for this Ministry with the given timeline of December 2022, this Bureau implements DGQI Action Plan in coordination with all the Divisions of this Ministry. For this purpose, a dedicated Data Strategy Unit (DSU) has been on boarded in the Ministry.

I. Grant-in-Aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring Scheme

6.6 The Grant-in-Aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring Scheme is one of the important Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development through which the Ministry sponsors projects on issues concerning women and children, their welfare and development including food and nutrition aspects. Priority within these broad areas is given to research projects of applied nature keeping in consideration the plans, policies and programmes, and social problems requiring urgent public intervention for bridging information gaps. Research on various issues of women and children is essential to understand the multifaceted factors responsible for success of an initiative or the challenges faced by the Ministry at the ground level.

6.7 Under this Scheme, research grants are given to an institution or a group of institutions for carrying out a specific research project with one or more scholars closely associated therewith. The institutions, viz, universities, research institutes, voluntary organizations, professional associations in the field of women and child development and similar organizations/agencies that have the capacity to do research thereon, may be entrusted to undertake the same. Institutions set up and fully funded by Central Government / State Governments / Public Sector Undertakings are also eligible for the same. The voluntary organisation should have three years of experience after registration to be eligible for the grant. Proposal for grants is submitted in adherence to the research guidelines laid down by the Ministry.

6.8 During the financial year 2021-22, a study titled “Examining the Implementation of Chapter III of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in the NCT of Delhi” has been sanctioned. A total of 136 new

study proposals have been received under the Grant-in-Aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring Scheme which are mainly focused on issues of low female participation in labour force.

6.9 A Developmental Research and Strategic Intelligence (DRISHTI) vertical has been set up in this Ministry for expanding its research and publication work, formulation of research designs, overseeing and conducting relevant research activities and preparing reports, opportunity papers, research briefs and other allied documents for dissemination.

6.10 To implement Government’s initiative to leverage Global Indices as tools for reforms and growths, this Ministry being nodal for tracking and improving India’s performance in GGGI, GII & GHI, has undertaken formulation of indigenized indices, identifying existing data gaps for parameters of these indices, identifying reform areas and reform actions, preparing action plan, coordinating with line Ministries/Departments of Central and States/UTs, engaging with the publishing agencies for technical support and assistance.

6.11 To improve India’s status in these indices, the Ministry has adopted two-pronged strategy. Firstly, monitoring India’s global position, i.e., ranking across the above-mentioned indices with engagement of Publishing Agency of Global Indices, and data source agencies of constituent parameters to ensure factually correct and updated Indian data value is used in computation of index score. Secondly, identification of suitable reforms in consultation with stakeholders to improve the status of the respective parameters. The Ministry of Women & Child Development has constituted Gender Index Coordination Committee (GICC) to coordinate with Ministries/Departments of Centre and States/UTs to identify and implement reforms to improve achievements on various indicators of the Global Indices.

II. Internship Programme for Young Students

6.12 The Bureau conducts Internship Program for young students under the Research Publication and Monitoring Scheme of the Ministry with an objective to involve them in research and related activities for various schemes of the Ministry. Students are offered Short-Term and Long-Term Internship under this Programme.

6.13 The Internship Programme was launched on 22nd August 2016. This programme is designed to apprise the enrolled interns from various universities/academic institutions about the policies and programmes of the Ministry. They are also encouraged to undertake pilot projects/micro-studies focusing on the ongoing activities of the Ministry. During the programme, interns are attached with different Bureaus of the Ministry keeping in view their areas of interest. A certificate and stipend of ₹ 5,000 per month for Short Term Internship (1-2 months) and ₹ 10,000 per month for Long Term Internship Programme (6 months) are given as an encouragement.

6.14 The interns work in different Bureaus of the Ministry on the subjects like Women and Child Protection, ICDS, SDG, Gender Equality, Gender Budgeting, Creche, MSK, One Stop Centre, Women empowerment, BBBP Scheme, Swadhar Greh Scheme, Ujjawala Scheme, Working Women Hostel Scheme, Human Trafficking, Media cell, Public Grievances and Food and Nutrition of children etc.

6.15 During FY 2021-22, six interns have completed their short-term internship programme of two months' duration during 1st April 2021 to 31st May 2021 and five interns have joined the long term internship programme of six months' duration from 1st October 2021 to 31st March 2022. During FY 2020-21 internship programme was not conducted due to the

constraints imposed by COVID-19 pandemic.

III. Public Grievances

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

A. Public Grievances- Online Mode

6.17 At present, following mechanism for handling public grievances concerning the Ministry received from National Portal (directly from public), Prime Minister's Office, President's Secretariat and the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances is being followed:

- a. On daily basis, Public Grievance Officer accesses the National Portal and sorts out the grievances relating to different Bureaus for necessary action. The hard copies of the grievances received are also sent to the concerned officers in the Ministry.
- b. Acknowledgments are sent to those applicants who do not have the e-mail address or mobile number. Few applicants are also advised to contact the

concerned Central Ministry/Department/ Agency where the subject matters of the grievances pertain.

- c. Records of the action taken report furnished by the concerned officers in the Ministry are maintained in this Bureau.

6.18 The Ministry has been efficiently disposing of the grievances, the overall percentage of disposal of PGs as per CPGRAMS Monitoring Desk was 97.8% for the period from April 2021 to December 2021. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) had acknowledged this Ministry for redressing the public grievances in an efficient manner.

6.19 The category-wise analysis of the public grievances is done in the Ministry. The progress report of grievances received and disposed of from various sources during 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021 is given in the following table:

Grievance Source	B/F Balance	Receipt During the Period	Total Receipts	Cases Disposed of During the Period
DARPG	5	149	154	154
Local/ Internet	66	5961	6027	5935
President Secretariat	1	92	93	93
Pension	3	67	70	64
PMO	25	971	996	962
Total	100	7240	7340	7208

B. Public Grievances- Physical Mode

6.20 A number of grievances are also received in physical mode. The Statistics Bureau has taken the initiative of registering these off-line (physical mode) grievances on the online portal

for achieving better follow-up and compliance for addressing the public grievances.

6.21 Most of the grievances received through physical mode are suggestions in regard to changes in the existing laws and policies of the MWCD for improving the conditions of women and children in the country. They are forwarded to the concerned officers in the Ministry and are generally discussed among the officers of the MWCD. The possibility of inclusion of those suggestions in the implementation of schemes is taken care of with due consultation and discussion.

IV. Sustainable Development Goals

6.22 The issue of gender equality has taken a center stage in the agenda for the development of our country. This is reflected through the set of goals and targets of Sustainable Development Goals, officially known as 'Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' which came into effect from 1st January 2016. It consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets which are spread over the areas of social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is concerned with the SDGs in respect of empowerment of women and development of children.



6.23 The NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the responsibility of national targets and assigning them to Ministries/Departments concerned for implementation. To monitor the SDG and its associated targets, a National Indicator Framework (NIF) comprising 306 indicators has been developed by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in consultation with other Central Ministry/Departments, States and other stakeholders such as UN Agencies and Civil

Society. In this regard, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is concerned with the National Indicators on SDG-1 'End Poverty in all its form everywhere', SDG-2 'to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, and double agricultural productivity in the next 15 years' and SDG-5 'Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls'.

6.24 The Ministry is the data source Ministry for the following indicators of the National Indicator Framework:

Target	Indicator
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	
1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	1.3.2: Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).
	1.3.5: Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit.
1.b : Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.	1.b.1 : Proportion of budget earmarked under gender budget.
Goal 5 : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1 : End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 : Whether or not legal framework are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.
5.c : Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 : Number of Central Ministries and States having Gender Budget Cells (GBCs).



National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

7.1 The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, popularly known as NIPCCD, is a premier organization devoted to promotion of voluntary action, research, training and documentation in the overall domain of women and child development. It was established in New Delhi, in the year 1966, as an autonomous Institution under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, and functions under the aegis of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. It has its Headquarters in New Delhi and five Regional Centres at Guwahati (1978), Bengaluru (1980), Lucknow (1982), Indore (2001) and Mohali (2019) to cater to region-specific requirements.

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

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

7.3 The objectives of the Institute are to:

- i. Develop and promote voluntary action in social development;
- ii. Promote and develop relevant need-based programmes in pursuance of the National Policy for Children;
- iii. Evolve measures for coordinating between governmental action and voluntary action in social development;
- iv. Develop framework and perspective for organizing children's programmes through governmental and voluntary efforts; and
- v. Establish liaison with international, National and regional agencies, research institutions, universities and technical bodies engaged in activities similar to those of the Institute.

7.4 The vision of NIPCCD is to be seen as an Institute of global repute in child rights, child protection and child development by developing

partnerships and linkages with National and International agencies and making its training and research activities relevant to the needs of its varying stakeholders.

7.5 The Institute has two main constitutional bodies namely, the **General Body** and the **Executive Council**. While the General Body is responsible for formulating overall policies of the Institute, the Executive Council is responsible for management and administration of the Institute. Both these bodies have representation of government and voluntary organizations. The Union Minister for Women and Child Development is the President of the General Body and Chairperson of the Executive Council.

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

A. Department of Mother Care and Child Development

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

B. Department of Training and Common Services

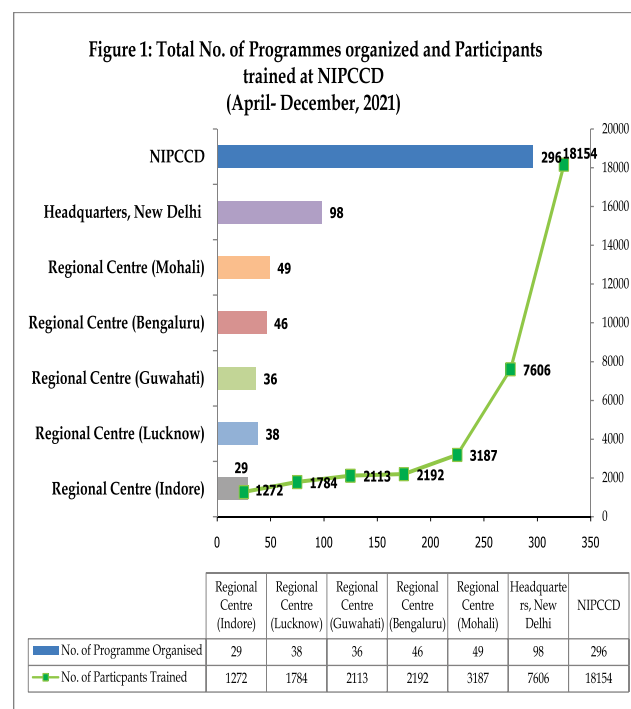
- Training
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Common Services

Activities of the Institute

I. Training Programmes

7.7 Broad categories of the Training Programmes: Training is one of the core activities of the Institute. The Training Programmes conducted by NIPCCD cover the major schemes introduced by the Ministry. All

the major schemes of the Ministry have been classified under three umbrella schemes, viz., Mission Poshan 2.0, Mission Vatsalya and Mission Shakti for effective implementation. During the year (from April to December, 2021), NIPCCD organized 296 online programmes (Figure 1) which included orientation courses, sensitization/skill training programmes, workshops and consultation meets/review meets covering various schemes and programmes of MWCD as well as contemporary need-based themes. A total of 18154 participants attended the training programmes from April to December 2021(Figure 1).



7.8 Out of the 296 programmes organized by NIPCCD, 86 Programmes (29.1% of programmes) were organized for Capacity Building of Anganwadi Services Scheme Functionaries under Umbrella ICDS followed by 79 programmes (26.7%) in the areas of Child Protection, 54 programmes (18.2%) on issues related to Women Development, and 77 Programmes (26.0%) organized on issues related to Child Development including Mental Health issues. (Figure 2).

**Figure. 2 NIPCCD Training Programmes
(April 2021- December 2021)
Total: 296 Programmes**

Saksham Anganwadi 86 Programmes (29.1% of programmes) ❖ Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) ❖ Health and Nutrition of Women and Children/Mission Poshan 2.0 ❖ Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), Communication and Counselling Skills ❖ Strategic Project Management, Monitoring and Supervision of ASS ❖ Community Mobilization Strategies & Convergence	Child Development 77 Programmes (26.0%) ❖ Early Childhood Development ❖ Adolescent Health ❖ Mental Health and Well Being of Children ❖ Learning and Behavioural Issues among Children (ADHD, Autism, Specific Learning Disabilities etc.) ❖ Nutrition and Health
Mission Vatsalya 79 programmes (26.7% of the programmes) ❖ Rights & Safety and Well-being of Children ❖ Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 & Juvenile Justice Mechanism ❖ Prevention and Protection of Child Sexual Abuse & POCSO Act, 2012 with Recent Amendments ❖ Need for Addressing Health and Nutrition Issues for Functionaries of Specialized Adoption Agency	Mission Shakti (54 programmes) (18.2% of the programmes) ❖ Gender Sensitization, Combating Gender-based Violence and Women Empowerment ❖ Awareness/Orientation Programme Laws, Legislations and Programmes for Women and Children ❖ Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 ❖ Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 Programmes Ensuring Safety and Security of Women (OSC, Swadhar, Ujjwala etc.) ❖ Entrepreneurship Skill development among Women ❖ Empowerment of Women through Nutrition and Health Education (NHED)

7.9 Eminent resource persons having expertise in domain areas of child development, women development, child protection, health, sanitation was invited for online sessions so as to enrich the learning experience of the participants and also to have an idea of good practices being followed in the states in order to improve overall health, nutritional status and

ensure safety and well-being of women and children.

II. Research / Evaluation Studies / Documentation / Compilations

7.10 The Headquarters and its Regional Centres undertake research in 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. In addition, documentation of the research work in the form of reports, compilations and manuals is done for wider dissemination. During the year (up to 31st December, 2021) eight research studies are nearing completion.

III. Field Demonstration & Counselling Services

7.11 The Institute runs Field Demonstration Services at its Headquarters and Regional Centres and also brings out various publications in areas of its interest. The Child Guidance Centre at NIPCCD continues to provide quality services with the mission of restoring emotional well-being of children and families. During the year, 2021-22 till date 230 new cases were registered at the Centre and additionally 2600 children-maintained follow-up for various interventions.

A total of 2400 online consultations were held for children and parents.

7.12 The Adolescent Guidance Service Centre (AGSC) works with the vision of promoting positive mental health of adolescents. Through a comprehensive adolescent guidance programme, which incorporates counselling and supportive intervention, the Centre aims to promote healthy psychosocial development of young people in the age range of 12-19 years. During the year 2021-22 till date there were 33 new cases of adolescents who were enrolled with AGSC. Nearly 250 follow-up cases were also counselled and over 457 consultations were provided for various assessments and therapies during the year.

IV. Important Activities

7.13 The Institute organized the POSHAN Maah on the theme “Converging towards a healthy walk-through life” and National Nutrition Week during the month of September, 2021 at its Headquarters and Regional Centres. In all the training programmes organized during POSHAN Maah, component and sessions on

Celebration of Rashtriya Poshan Maah at NIPCCD, Regional Centre, Guwahati
Theme “Converging towards a healthy walk through life”



- 01 Poshan Rally & Poshan Vatika
Awareness session on importance of nutrition for pregnant women and young children
- 02 Demonstration on taking height & weight using stadiometer and digital weighing machine
- 03 Demonstrating preparation of complementary foods using locally available resources.
- 04 Recipe Demonstration with local & seasonal vegetables and fruits

Nutrition and Health were duly incorporated. Some of the important training programmes organized included: Online Training on Infant and Young Child Nutrition in the Context of COVID, Nutrition & Health Education (NHED) for Trainers and Functionaries of Anganwadi Services Scheme under Umbrella ICDS; Training on Use of Traditional Home based remedies for boosting Immunity of Women and Children for Representatives of Government Organizations and Civil Society Organizations; Training Programme on Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition among Children for Functionaries of Anganwadi Services Scheme under Umbrella ICDS; and Training Programme on Community Based Management of Malnutrition.

7.14 One of the major activities at Regional Centres included lecture-cum-demonstration on setting of a POSHAN Vatika, plantation of herbs and medicinal plants in the campus. Institute's Regional Centres also organized cooking competitions with locally available nutritious food at Anganwadi Centres. Healthy baby show competition were conducted for the children.

NIPCCD Regional Centres also organized a series of programmes for the functionaries of grass root level functionaries of Anganwadi Services Scheme, Child Care Institutions and school girls on various topics like, Nutrition Education for Adolescent Girls (Kishoriyon ke Saath Poshan Samvad), Community Based Awareness Programme on Health and Nutrition for Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers under Poshan Maah with the main objectives to enhance knowledge of adolescents girls on importance of good nutrition care, balance diet, prevention of micronutrient deficiencies, etc.

7.15 '**Hindi Pakhwada**' was organized from 14th to 30th September, 2021. Many competitions like 'Hindi Lekhan' and 'Hindi Anuwad, Gyan, essay writing and quiz competitions were organized during this period. In addition, 'Hindi Workshops were also organized for the staff and faculty of the Institute to motivate and bring about a positive perception about the language Hindi and to promote Hindi as the official language of India.

Nutrigarden/ Poshan Vatika at NIPCCD, Regional Centre, Lucknow



Seasonal and Leafy Vegetable produced were donated to Child Care Institutions in Lucknow to address the problem of micronutrient deficiency among children.

Development of nutri garden to create awareness and outreach on nutrition at community level (MWCD Guidelines, Office Order No. CD-1-24/2/2021-us (e-90701)) dated 13 January, 2021).

7.16 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM): MWCD is Celebrating Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (14-21 November, 2021) with Theme of 'Children Ideas, Rights & Nutrition'. The objective is to generate awareness about child rights and stimulate the collective thought process of the community at large in this direction mainly through outreach activities in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and Specialized Adoption Agencies. During this week, visits were made by NIPCCD Officials to 17 Child Care Institutions including Government Observation Homes, Children Home for Special Needs and

Specialized Adoption Agencies spread across 16 States/UTs (Delhi, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Haryana, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Meghalaya and Manipur) by MWCD officials and organised various activities for children in collaboration with Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Environment. The complete package of events over the week were a source of inspiration to make children aware of their own creativity with new and innovative ideas making them self-reliant.

**"Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav": Children Ideas, Rights & Nutrition
Enriching Activities for Children in Eighteen (18) Child Care
Institutions (CCIs) across Eleven (11) States/UTs by NIPCCD
Date: 14-21st November, 2021**





National Commission for Women



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

National Commission for Women

I. Introduction

8.1 In pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted on 31st January, 1992 as a Statutory Body to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of women. The Commission has been mandated to investigate and examine the legal safeguards provided to women under the Constitution and other laws and recommend to the Government, the measures for their effective implementation. The Commission is also mandated to review the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments to meet any lacunae/or inadequacies in such laws; to look into complaints and take Suo Motu notice on matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, etc. and take up issues with appropriate authorities; take up research studies on issues of relevance to women, Gender Sensitization of Police Officers, participate and advise in the planning process for socio-economic development of women, evaluate socio-economic progress, inspect jails, remand homes, etc. where women are kept under custody and seek remedial action wherever necessary, The Commission, as such, is tasked with the responsibility of addressing the concerns of women and help in designing, implementing and monitoring activities, implementation of laws, policies and programmes for empowerment of women.

8.2 In keeping with its mandate, the Commission has, over a period of time, initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their economic empowerment. During 2021-2022, the Commission continued to undertake different activities to ensure enhanced participation of women in different spheres of life. The Chairperson, Members and officers of the Commission visited different parts of country with a view to participate in meetings / seminars / workshops/public hearings and other activities organized by the Commission in collaboration with State Commissions for Women and educational Institutions, etc.

8.3 Various cases of atrocities committed against women have been investigated by the Commission and immediate reliefs have been provided to the affected women in many cases. Redressal of grievances and complaints concerning deprivation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to safeguard their rights is one of the important activities undertaken by the Commission. Complaints are received in writing or through online mode i.e., www.ncw.nic.in. The Commission, while handling/processing complaints, leverages its association with the State Police Authorities, State Commissions for Women, National Legal Service Authority, State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authority, etc.

II. Details of Complaints received and redressed

8.4 During 2021-2022, the C&I Cell of the Commission registered 23841 complaints/cases falling within its mandate.

8.5 The Nature-wise and State-wise distribution of complaints registered by the Commission during the year 2021-2022 (till 31st December, 2021) is as below:

(i) Nature-Wise Details of Complaints Received and closed:

S. No.	Category	1 st Jan to 31 st March, 2021	1 st April to 31 st Dec, 2021	Total	Closed
1	Acid Attack	1	13	14	8
2	Bigamy / Polygamy	63	166	229	98
3	Cyber Crime Against Women	183	680	863	397
4	Denial of Maternity Benefits to Women	23	47	70	7
5	Dowry Death	64	277	341	122
6	Free Legal aid for Women	16	15	31	25
7	Gender Discrimination including Equal Right to Education & Work	7	11	18	4
8	Harassment of Married Women/Dowry Harassment	1112	3501	4613	2162
9	Indecent Representation of Women	8	13	21	10
10	Not Categorized yet	0	7	7	2
11	Outraging Modesty of Women/Molestation	441	1398	1839	978
12	Police Apathy against Women	437	1115	1552	682
13	Protection of Women against Domestic Violence	1623	5061	6684	3199
14	Rape/Attempt to Rape	401	1280	1681	646
15	Right to Exercise Choice in Marriage/Honour Crimes	122	320	442	250
16	Right to Live with Dignity	2172	8913	11085	6218
17	Sex Selective Abortion / Female Foeticide/ Amniocentesis	9	14	23	9
18	Sexual Assault	24	121	145	63
19	Sexual Harassment	165	459	624	268
20	Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace	72	178	250	41
21	Stalking / Voyeurism	63	197	260	114
22	Traditional Practices Derogatory to Women Rights i.e. Sati Pratha, Devdasi Pratha, Witch Hunting	2	16	18	8
23	Trafficking / Prostitution of Women	15	34	49	18
24	Women's Right of Custody of Children in the event of Divorce	1	5	6	4
	Total	7024	23841	30865	15333



(ii) State-Wise Details of Complaints Received and closed:

S. No.	State	1 st Jan to 31 st March, 2021	1 st April to 31 st Dec, 2021	Total	Closed
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	2	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	53	153	206	106
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5	6	2
4	Assam	14	76	90	44
5	Bihar	322	1135	1457	420
6	Chandigarh	11	53	64	26
7	Chhattisgarh	47	118	165	90
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	4	1
9	Daman & Diu	1	2	3	2
10	Delhi	725	2611	3336	1282
11	Goa	2	22	24	4
12	Gujarat	61	204	265	118
13	Haryana	363	1097	1460	824
14	Himachal Pradesh	30	105	135	72
15	Jammu and Kashmir	33	124	157	89
16	Jharkhand	110	344	454	198
17	Karnataka	120	418	538	211
18	Kerala	49	103	152	66
19	Ladakh	0	2	2	1
20	Lakshadweep	0	1	1	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	256	849	1105	400
22	Maharashtra	407	1097	1504	601
23	Manipur	1	2	3	1
24	Meghalaya	3	4	7	2
25	Mizoram	1	2	3	1
26	Nagaland	0	1	1	0
27	Odisha	43	133	176	51
28	Pondicherry	1	13	14	2
29	Punjab	102	442	544	228
30	Rajasthan	261	869	1130	528
31	Sikkim	2	2	4	0
32	Tamil Nadu	126	455	581	204
33	Telangana	48	190	238	104
34	Tripura	4	11	15	2
35	Uttar Pradesh	3583	12245	15828	8975
36	Uttarakhand	124	333	457	306
37	West Bengal	116	618	734	371
	Total	7024	23841	30865	15333

III. Initiatives taken to redress Women's grievances during Covid-19 Lockdown

8.6 During the Corona virus lockdown the Commission worked 24x7 and processed the complaints through its online system available at www.ncw.nic.in and through the social media like twitter, Facebook, etc.

8.7 State police and administrative and other authorities were contacted telephonically and via emails for expediting redressal.

8.8 The Commission launched the **WhatsApp number 7217735372** for reporting domestic violence cases amid lockdown as emergency response during lockdown.

8.9 The Commission constituted a Special Task Force to render assistance to elderly people in case they need any medical assistance; delivery of grocery, essential items or any medication at the place they are residing. A special dedicated email was opened by NCW, helpatncw@gmail.com to process such requests.

8.10 During the second wave of corona virus pandemic in 2021, the National Commission for Women (NCW) has launched a WhatsApp helpline number for providing medical assistance to expectant mothers from across the country. The Commission has noticed that pregnant women have been facing difficulty in accessing medical aid, therefore, launched a message-only helpline service in addition to the email ID which was already operational. Expectant mothers from across the country could reach out to the Commission through its helpline number- 9354954224- which was functional round-the-clock.

8.11 **24X7 NCW Women Helpline-7827170170:** On 27th July, 2021, the National Commission for Women launched 24X7 Helpline-7827170170 with an aim to provide

an online support to women in distress through referral by linking them with the concerned Police, Hospitals, Legal Services Authorities, Psychological Counseling etc. The portal is driven by IVR interactive mechanism through Digital India Corporation under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Govt. of India. Till 31.12.2021, the Commission received 44,188 complaints/grievances.

8.12 **Meeting with Delhi Police:** The National Commission for Women organized an Interactive Meeting with Delhi Police on the 11th October 2021, with the objective of discussing effective disposal of complaints, ensuring safety of women in Delhi/NCR, effective mechanisms for tackling cyber-crimes, strengthening coordination between the NCW and Delhi Police, and appointment of Nodal Officers for managing cases forwarded by the National Commission for Women. The meeting was attended by Special Commissioner of Police, Delhi along with DCP's and ACP's of various districts.

8.13 **Mahila Jan Sunwais:** Considering the increasing inflow of complaints, the Commission initiated a pilot project "*Mahila Jan Sunwai*" in collaboration with the District Legal Service Authority and State/ District Police Authorities. From April to December 2021, the Commission has conducted 17 (online and offline) Mahila Jan Sunwai.

IV. Redressal of NRI Complaints

8.14 The Non Resident Indians (NRI) Cell receives complaints from women on issues related to NRI marriages from across the country and also from those residing abroad, which mainly concern domestic violence, desertion, dowry demand, apprehension of respondents leaving the country, confiscation of passports by husband and in-laws, child custody issues, financial and Legal aid under the scheme of Ministry of External Affairs, maintenance,

service of documents abroad, whereabouts of husband not known and inability of the wife to join the spouse abroad, etc.

8.15 The National Commission for Women (NCW) largely adopts a convergent approach among various Ministries like Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs, to address NRI matrimonial issues. The process of legal recourse initiated by the aggrieved women is expedited by coordinating with different stakeholders and Action taken report is sought from such authorities i.e, concerned Police department, District Legal Services Authority, Indian Embassies and Missions abroad, Regional Passport Officers (Ministry of External Affairs).

8.16 Complainants/ Survivors are also provided psycho-social and legal counselling by legal professionals and counsellors, when they approach the Commission personally and are also apprised on the interventions that NRI Cell makes while dealing with matters. Hearings are also conducted in matters registered with the Commission for necessary intervention, wherever required in relation to reconciliation between the parties or for follow up with the authorities.

8.17 NRI Cell of the Commission also organises consultation meetings and webinars/ seminars to create wider public awareness and to initiate deliberations on the effectiveness of legal remedies available for the Indian women affected on account of various issues involved

in NRI marriages.

8.18 From January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021, as many as 459 complaints have been received by NRI Cell and the Commission has initiated action in all complaints. The Commission has, during this period, succeeded in providing all possible reliefs to a large number of aggrieved women as sought by them from the Commission, in matters relating to NRI marriages.

V. **Suo Motu Cognizance of Incidents/ Cases**

8.19 Under Section 10(1) and 10(4) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, NCW takes Suo Motu cognizance of cases on the basis of media reports and complaints relating to violation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women. Generally, report in this regard is sought from the concerned authorities. In matters of crime of heinous nature committed against a woman, Inquiry Committees/ Fact Finding Teams were also constituted by the Commission which submit their recommendations/ findings to the Commission for taking such action as deemed fit against those allegedly involved in the crimes and the same were forwarded to the concerned authority for further appropriate action. The number of cases where Suo Motu cognizance has been taken by the Commission, the number of cases where Action Taken Reports have been received and the number of cases that were closed during 2021-22 are as below:

Period	No. of Suo Motu matters taken up by NCW	No. of cases closed (Old & New)	Inquiry Committee/ Fact Finding Team constituted
January, 2021 to March, 2021	56	22	2
April, 2021 to December, 2021	205	85	4
Total	261	107	6

VI. Deliberations on Legal issues

8.20 Regional Consultations on “Reviewing Laws related to Inter-State Women Migrant Workers”: The National Commission for Women in pursuance of its mandate organised five Regional Consultations to review laws relating to Inter-State Migrant Women Workers in association with identified National Law Schools. The collated report of the consultations was forwarded to Ministry of Women and Child and Ministry of Labour and Employment on 06.01.2021.

8.21 Law Review of ‘The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005’: The National Commission for Women in pursuance of its mandate organised five Regional Consultations to review ‘The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005’ for Western, Southern, North Eastern, Eastern, and Northern Region on 10th February, 2021, 18th February, 2021, 26th February 2021 and 12th March, 2021 respectively.

8.22 NCW-IIMB’s collaborative online training programme for aspiring women entrepreneurs, namely, ‘Empowering Women through Entrepreneurship’: The National Commission for Women has collaborated with Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, a renowned academic Institution and envisioned a 6-week online training programme to support and sponsor digital learning of aspiring women entrepreneurs at ideation stage. NCW also associated with India SME Forum, a not-for-profit organization as knowledge and mentoring partner and MyGov as a digital partner, wherein applications are invited for registration of online course. The cost of the training was borne by NCW. The programme was officially launched on 4th March, 2021 at Leh, Ladakh. A total number of 1859 women entrepreneurs’ training has been sponsored by NCW under this initiative. IIMB successfully concluded

the six-week online training for final batch on 31st August, 2021. Meanwhile, India SME Forum has undertaken mentoring program for shortlisted participants.

8.23 Forwarding of recommendations on the Draft Trafficking Bill to Ministry of Women and Child Development on 12.07.2021: The Commission had formulated remarks/ suggestions on The Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Care and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2021 and was forwarded to Ministry of Women and Child Development on 12.07.2021.

8.24 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between National Commission for Women and Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) for the Gender Sensitization of the Police Officers/ Officials: National Commission for Women and Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 15th July, 2021 for conducting gender sensitization programmes for Police Officers/Officials across the country. During the first phase Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) was to conduct 6 training programmes for police officers/ officials of different levels, through various its CDTI/ CAPT centers. Five programmes have already been conducted at CDTI, Kolkata, CDTI, Jaipur, CDTI, Hyderabad, CDTI, Chandigarh and CDTI, Ghaziabad.

8.25 Decision of Hon’ble Supreme Court in SLP filed by NCW challenging the verdict that ‘skin-to-skin’ contact is necessary for the offence of ‘sexual assault’ under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act: On February 4, 2021 the National Commission for Women (NCW) had filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Supreme Court against the Nagpur bench of the Bombay High Court verdict which ruled ‘skin-to-skin’ contact is necessary for the offence

of 'sexual assault' under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. The Commission, while filing the SLP, had raised concern that the impugned order had far reaching ramifications for women and children, exposing them to a desensitized society. On 18th November, 2021, the Supreme Court of India has set aside the said Judgment passed by the High Court of Bombay and has held that the ingredient of the offence of "sexual assault" under the POCSO Act is "sexual intent" and skin-to-skin contact in such cases is irrelevant as the same would amount to a narrow and absurd interpretation of the statute.

8.26 The Supreme Court has observed that by adopting such a narrow and absurd interpretation, any person wearing any form of clothing like gloves and the like while groping a sexual part of a woman with "sexual intent" would never get convicted for the offence. Rather it would permit the offender to escape the meshes of the law and roam freely in the society while continuing to be a threat for the society. Supreme Court noted that the reasoning given by the High Court of Bombay has "insensitively legitimized and normalized behavior which undermines the dignity of women and children."

VII. Initiatives in North East Region

8.27 The National Commission for Women had invited online proposals for organizing Webinars and conducting Research Studies from North East Region. The Commission has sponsored/funded 8 Research Studies, 2 Legal Awareness Programmes and 7 Webinars. The National Commission for Women organised a Virtual Webinar in collaboration with Nagaland State Commission for Women on 8th May, 2021 to deliberate on "Combating and Preventing Trafficking of Women in North East Region", which resulted into comprehensive understanding of issues and recommendations for appropriate strategies and policies to

combat and prevent trafficking of women in the region.

8.28 The Commission has initiated 'Capacity Building & Personality Development Program (CB&PDP)' for Under Graduate/Post Graduate female students. The training will focus on learning and applying the use of intuitive, logical & critical thinking, communication & interpersonal skills, and will also touch on digital literacy. These skills and behavior set, when learned, will enhance outcome of employability. Eight such webinars have been organized by Universities/Colleges in the North Eastern Region during the period under report.

VIII. Policy Monitoring and Research Cell

8.29 Every year, the Commission collaborates with Government, Semi Government organizations, Universities, Academic and Research Organizations, etc. to undertake Seminars/ Webinars/ Conferences/ Workshops and Research Studies to implement the mandate under Section 10 of the NCW Act, 1990 on gender specific themes relates to the current issues.

8.30 The Commission sanctioned 6 Research Studies during January, 2021 to March, 2021 on two topics, i) Domestic Violence- Legal framework for enforcing women's rights and ii) Women Migrant Worker.

8.31 In observance of POSHAN Maah, National Commission for Women in the month of September, 2021 had invited esteemed Institutions for conducting Webinar with the objective of creating awareness, getting an insight into the relevant subject and also throwing up recommendations for better implementation of the existing policies / programmes / schemes / projects relating to nutritional needs of women. 20 Webinars were approved by the Competent Authority for providing financial assistance.

8.32 As part of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav Celebration in observance of Martyr's Day: Death Anniversary of Mahatama Gandhi i.e., 30th January the National Commission for Women vide public notice dated 23.11.2021, invited online Seminar Proposals on "Identification of Abusive Relationships & Prevention of Domestic Violence" to be conducted in collaboration with Universities/ Colleges/Government Organisations. Last date for submitting online proposal was 12.12.2021. The Commission received 74 proposals, out of which 32 Seminar proposals were shortlisted by the Experts.

IX. Inspection of Jails/ Custodial Homes and Psychiatric Institutions

8.33 **Women Safety Cell:** An E-meeting/ video conference was held on 18th February 2021 with representatives of TISS and ACP, SPUWAC, Delhi Police for Violence Free Home- A Woman's Right' 7 States and Delhi pilot project to review the status and outcome of both the projects. The Cell reviewed acid attack cases uploaded by State/ UT Nodal Officers on Management Information System (MIS) to ensure timely compensation. Medical assistance is provided to the survivor, and a speedy trial of the cases is carried out in the Court. Accordingly, letters were sent to Nodal Officers for further necessary action.

8.34 **Psychiatric Home & Custodial Home Reform Cell:** To examine the living conditions of female patients in IPD, the Commission had analysed information received in the prescribed proforma from the Institute of Human Behaviour & Allied Sciences (IHBAS) Delhi, Hospital for Mental Health, Bhuj, Institute of Psychiatry - A Centre of Excellence (IPGMER) Kolkata, West Bengal. Mental Hospital, Berhampur, West Bengal, and made recommendations for improving the living conditions in the institution.

8.35 Poshan Mela for female participants was proposed by NCW at several Custodial Homes during the 4th Rashtriya Poshan Abhiyan.

X. Capacity Building and Women Welfare

8.36 Since 2018, Commission instituted a mechanism of quarterly interactive meetings with State Women Commissions for collaborating and effectively fulfilling the statutory goals. The meetings are aimed at strengthening NCW's networking with them; to gain from each other's experiences and work together as a cohesive unit, working for the betterment of women across the country. The National Commission for Women in collaboration with RambhauMhalgiPrabodhini (RMP), Mumbai conducted trainings program for incumbents of State Commission for Women for their capacity building from 30th July to 01st August, 2021.

8.37 **Poshan Maah Activities with State Women Commissions (SWCs):** The Commission also funded various awareness activities undertaken by 9 SWCs, namely Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Andhra, Telangana, Odisha and Goa State Women Commission.

8.38 **Launch of Pan India LAP with NALSA:** The Commission in association with National Legal Service Authorities launched a Nationwide Program aiming at "Empowerment of Women through Legal Awareness" on 30.10.2021 at Varanasi UP in august presence of Hon'ble Mr. Justice U.U. Lalit Judge, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman NALSA, Hon'ble Dr. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud Judge, Supreme Court India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Murari Judge Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. N Bhandari Judge Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Justice Vikram Nath, Judge Supreme Court of India, Hon'ble Chairperson Smt. Rekha Sharma,



National Commission for Women and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pritinker Diwaker Judge High Court of Judicature Allahabad.

8.39 Women in Politics - “She is Changemaker”: The full and equitable participation of women in public life is essential for building and sustaining strong, vibrant democracies. The initiative titled ‘Women in Politics’ has been undertaken in association with region- wise training Institutes covering women politicians at all level starting from Women Sarpanches / Councillors to Women MLAs and MPs. The aim of these programmes is to improve leadership skills of elected women representatives and active women politicians at all levels. The Training Programme is helpful for building their capacities and skills to emerge as effective grassroots level women in decision making positions. It is with this background that the National Commission for Women, apex Statutory Body working for women empowerment, is set to sponsor Pan – India capacity building programmes ‘She is a Changemaker’ for ‘Women in Politics’. This Project has been launched on 16th November, 2021. In this project, total 512 participants of Women Sarpanchs and Councillors have been trained in association with region- wise training

Institutes like DDU-SIRD Uttar Pradesh, MGSIPA Chandigarh, RMP Mumbai and YASHADA, Pune. Total fifteen (15) batches of 3 days Capacity Building Programme for ‘Women in Politics’ comprising of 25 to 40 participants per batch have been trained.

XI. Media and Outreach Programmes

8.40 During the period under report, the Commission has taken various steps to disseminate information about various aspects concerning issues related to women through regular use of social media. The several activities of the Commission including Law Reviews, Webinars, Workshops, Awareness Programmes, newly launched helpline numbers, Suo Moto cases have been widely covered in print, electronic and digital media.

XII. Creation of new Jammu & Kashmir Cell and Ladakh Cell

8.41 Considering the various types of peculiar issues faced by the women in the newly constituted UTs of J&K and Ladakh, the Commission has set up – “J&K and Ladakh Cell” on 5th April, 2021 specially to look after the complaints of J&K and Ladakh and to facilitate their development in all spheres.



National Commission for Protection of Child Rights



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

9.1 The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was constituted by the Government of India, Ministry of Women & Child Development as a statutory body in March, 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, to protect, promote and defend child rights in the country. The Commission also have responsibility of monitoring of implementation of laws relating to children such as; Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (u/s 109); Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 (u/s 44) and Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 (u/s 31) (Act-wise details about NCPCR's mandate and composition are at **Annexure-XXIII**).

I. Major Activities

9.2 The Commission continued to inquire into complaints and take suo-moto cognizance of cases of violation/deprivation of child rights, inspection of child care institutions, examine factors inhibiting enjoyment of child rights, review existing laws and policies for children, promote public awareness and make inquiries into matters relating to deprivations of child rights etc. with its powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

9.3 The methods adopted included field visits, issuance of communications in the form of letters, developing Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) for effective implementation of Acts/Laws, guidelines and recommendations

to the Government; complaints management and issuance of summons; policy dialogues with Ministries; review meetings with States/UTs, survey, research studies, regional and national level consultations for monitoring Child Rights., awareness workshops etc.

II. Workshops/ Consultations

(i) Sensitization Workshop on Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools:

9.4 It is a fact that children spend more time in schools than anywhere else other than their own home. Children need a secure, positive and comfortable environment to help them grow. However, several incidences have occurred wherein several young lives were lost due to issues pertaining to infrastructure of schools, health & hygiene, psychological aspects like corporal punishment, bullying, isolation, abuse, etc. Therefore, the Commission prepared a Comprehensive Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Schools by compiling the various existing guidelines, circulars, notifications, Government Orders on safety and security issues of children in school. The Commission has been organizing workshops to sensitize and educate the stakeholders like Cluster Resource co-coordinators, Block Resource coordinators and Principals on safety issues and implementation of the provisions of the Manual. In 2020- 21, 10 more such District-Level Workshops were organised.



- (ii) Sensitization cum review workshop on Hon'ble Supreme Court's Guidelines on Safe and secure transport facilities for school children

9.5 In recent past, several accidents have occurred from time to time involving children while at the school premises. A large number of accidents leading to deaths that occur in the country are of those children who are below 18 years of the age. Stakeholders such as Ministries/Departments/Education Boards have issued circulars/ instructions to the Schools on Safety and Security of Children. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, vide Judgment dated 16.12.1997 in W.P. (Civil) 13029 of 1985 in the case of Shri. M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India & Others, sensing the gravity of the issue has ordered, inter alia which includes guidelines for safe plying of school buses and to ensure the safety of school children travelling in the bus. Considering a significant number of accidents of school transport, a need has emerged to focus on the issue of safety and security of school children during their transit. The Commission conducted State/District level Workshops to improve the safety and security

of children while spreading awareness on safe school transportation by sensitizing stakeholders School transport in charge, teachers, principals, traffic police in-charge etc.

- (iii) Celebrating-Child Rights with emphasis on preventive aspects of child protection issues on the occasion of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav.

9.6 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) as a statutory body under section 3 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, to take cognizance and redress matters pertaining to violation of the rights of the child and to ensure administrative mechanisms are in consonance with the child rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India. To celebrate Child Rights Day, the Commission conducted a National Programme on "Child Rights with emphasis on preventive aspects of child protection issues" as part of the 75th anniversary celebrations of India's independence – "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" on 21st November, 2021 at Satyagrah Mandap, Gandhi Darshan. Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Women & Child Development Smt. Smriti





Celebration of 75th Anniversary of India's Independence – "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" on 21st November, 2021 at Satyagrah Mandap, Gandhi Darshan.

Zubin Irani; Hon'ble Justice, Dr. Sangita Dhingra Sehgal, Delhi State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission; Secretary, MWCD, Shri Indevan Pandey attended the programme.

III. Joint Action Plan

- (i) Joint Action Plan on Prevention of Drugs and Substance Abuse among children and Illicit Trafficking

9.7 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in collaboration with Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) has prepared

and released a Joint Action Plan on "Prevention of Drugs and Substance Abuse Among Children and Illicit Trafficking" on 9th February, 2021. This Action Plan has been formulated on the basis of deliberations and inputs from Narcotics Control Bureau, MoH&FW, MoSJ&E, Ministry of Education, NDDTC-AIIMS, Sainik Schools-Ministry of Defence, NCC & CDSCO-Directorate General of Health Services. The copy of Joint Action Plan is available at <https://ncpcr.gov.in/showfile.php?lang=1&level=1&&sublinkid=2122&lid=2022>.



Launch of Joint Action Plan on Prevention of Drugs and Substance Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 9th February, 2021 at NCPCR

- (ii) Review Meetings on Joint Action Plan on Prevention of Drugs and Substance Abuse among children and Illicit Trafficking

9.8 As laid down in the JAP, for monitoring of implementation of JAP, NCPCR with NCB shall hold quarterly review meetings with concerned State and district authorities. Due to Covid-19 pandemic, these review meetings were not held in May-June and rescheduled in the month of July and August, 2021. Review cum orientation meeting on implementation on JAP in 262 vulnerable districts was held virtually.

The Commission along with SCPCR's and NCB (regional/State) conducted 38 review meetings and covered 31 States and 262 vulnerable districts identified by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

IV. SOP 2.0 for Care and Protection of Children in Street Situation (CiSS)

9.9 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) developed a standard operating procedure for the children in street situation in 2016-17. This SOP was updated as SOP 2.0 for care & protection of Children in Street Situation (CiSS) with the core principle of looking at the child in the context of family in 2020-21. The SOP on CiSS 2.0 has been developed on the basis of the learning's of the NCPCR while dealing with matters under several domains, including Children in Conflict with Law and Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) under JJ Act, 2015; rescue of child labour under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016; health and mental health, including substance abuse; RTE Act,



Review meetings with concerned stakeholders, authorities held in the month of July and August, 2021



2009; as well as the implementation of the earlier SOP for the years 2018 and 2019 in four states by Save the Children. Subsequently, Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 26.10.2021 to provide an Action Taken Report (ATR) with regard to the implementation of SoP on CiSS 2.0 to all states; NCPCR issued reminder letters on 01.11.2021 to all the States.

9.10 In a survey conducted by Save the Children, a data of 2 lakhs children in street situation across 10 cities of four States namely Delhi, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and cities namely Kanpur, Prayagraj, Lucknow, Mughalsarai, Agra, Mumbai, Pune, Nasik, Delhi and Kolkata were mapped by Save the Children and shared with NCPCR. The Commission held meetings with officials of district administration and other concerned stakeholders to sensitize and orient them regarding the SoP 2.0. Further, the said data of 2 lakhs children in street situations, provided to the Commission by Save the Children, was shared with the respective 4 States mentioned above to share their "Action Plan" for purpose of linking these vulnerable children and their families with various benefits and entitlements provisioned under various Schemes of Government of India and the State Governments. A list of 34 such Schemes of the Government of India is annexed in the SoP on CiSS 2.0 public policy document.

9.11 The Commission has also developed a portal namely 'Baal Swaraj' for online tracking for children in need of care and protection due to the prevailing situation of the COVID-19 and otherwise in the year 2020 with name of the link as "Covid Care". Similarly, a new link "CiSS" has been devised on the Baal Swaraj Portal of NCPCR with the purpose of receiving data of children in street situations from respective States/UTs and to track their rescue and rehabilitation. The data of 2 lakh children in street situations in 10 cities across 4 states has also been uploaded on the portal for tracking of

these children. The individual login accounts of all District Child Protection Units/officers have been made and the same has been informed to them on 12.11.2021.

V. Child Friendly Spaces

9.12 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has noted instances of "Child Begging", "Child Labour" and "Child Abuse" reported at religious places of our country, which is not exploitation but does not reflect positive image of our nation. Such instances of Child Rights violation are found primarily due to; (a) non-compliance of various child rights legislations, (b) various factors deterring family members/guardian of children from availing the benefits of various relevant schemes of Centre and State Government and (c) involvement of certain organized nexus involved in promulgating such activities.

9.13 With a view to combat the menace of aforementioned child rights violations, the Commission identified 51 "Religious Places" of our country wherein interventions was undertaken in a collaborative manner with involvement of multi-stakeholders viz that DM/DC, Child Welfare Police Officers, AHTU, SJPU, Child Labour Officer, District Education Officer, Municipal Corporation, Child Welfare Committee (CWC), NCC, Community Youth Groups, Child Line Foundation and representative from NGOs/CSOs, Religious Trust, Religious Groups, to initiate a drive to ensure zero tolerance on the above mentioned indicators viz." Child Beggary", "Child Labour" and "Child Abuse".

9.14 Therefore in this regard, to enable affirmative action, Commission used its public policy document formulated for care and protection of Children in Street Situations (SOP for CiSS 2.0) as a tool, to strengthen the process and interventions regarding CiSS in the view that there should not be any child in a street



Chairperson, NCPCR meeting with concerned stakeholders regarding making Child Friendly Melas and Large Gatherings on 6th January, 2021

situation, labour and begging; rather, they should be with their families. Correspondences related to the “Action Plan” have been received from 27 identified religious tourism places from the district administration. NCPCR has also decided to get an evaluation/study/Audit done by 3rd party by developing indicators for evaluating the action taken by the concerned district administration and associated stakeholders for declaring these identified prominent 51 religious places as “child friendly places”.

VI. Rashtriya Poshan Maah Celebration

9.15 National Nutrition Month, (Rashtriya Poshan Maah) is celebrated in the month of September to disseminate the message related to maternal, infant and young child care and feeding

practices and nutrition. It also includes other related interventions such as growth monitoring, anaemia management, hygiene and sanitation and so on. Poshan Maah was subdivided into weekly themes with a focused and assimilated approach to improve holistic nutrition by Ministry of Women and Child Development. In order to celebrate Poshan Maah, 2021 under these themes, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), proposed the following activities (i) Monitoring- Visits to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) and Aanganwadi Centers (AWCs). (ii) Awareness and Sensitization- Tracking the distribution of Take Home Ration (THR) and dry ration under ICDS. (iii) Sensitization and Awareness Generation- Talk Shows and Webinars on “Poshan” at national and state level.



Glimpse of various activities undertaken by NCPCR and SCPCRs during Poshan Maah-2021

VII. SAMVEDNA

9.16 NCPCR has launched 'SAMVEDNA' (Sensitizing Acton for Mental Health Vulnerability through Emotional Development Necessary Acceptance) Tollfree Tele Counselling exclusively for children who are willing to talk and are in need of counselling during Covid-19 pandemic times in collaboration with India Co-Win Action Network (I –CAN) and Technical support from NIMHANS. The objective was to provide psychological first-aid and emotional support to children affected by COVID-19 pandemic, under these categories:

- Children who are in Quarantine/ Isolation/Covid Care centres
- Children who have Covid positive parents or family members and near ones.
- Children who have lost their parents due to Covid-19 pandemic.
- Children of doctors and paramedical staff who have lost their lives during duty of Covid-19 pandemic.

Status of Calls Received on SAMVEDNA From 01.01.2021 to 31.03.2021

Answered	164
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Status of Calls Received on SAMVEDNA From 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021

Answered	1030
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VIII. SAHARA

9.17 On 19th February, 2021, Director General, Border Security Force (BSF), Shri Rakesh Asthana along with Shri Priyank Kanoongo, Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) launched 'SAHARA', an exclusive Tele Counselling–1800-1-236-236 and Web-link (<https://ncpcr.gov.in/>) for children of BSF personnel who laid down their lives in the line of duty. The launch was physically as well as

virtually attended by the DGs of CAPFs and senior officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs, NCPCR and SCPCRs.

Status of Calls Received on SAHARA From 01.01.2021 to 31.03.2021

Answered	118
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Status of Calls Received on SAHARA From 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021

Answered	295
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Total number of Complaints Received on SAHARA Web Portal

Complaints	108
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IX. Other initiatives

- Motivating children for examinations and de- stress their social anxiety related to Covid-19 through Celebrating of ParikshaParv 3.0

9.18 The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, launched a month long campaigns, celebrating exams 'ParikshaParv' during the exam period i.e. February-March, 2019 & 2020. The main objective to conduct ParikshaParv 3.0, 2021 was to celebrate examination, overcome the stress related to social anxiety that rose during the pandemic, examination pressure etc. For the purpose of helping students, who often deal with stress and anxiety of examination, interactions of counsellors with students as activity was started in ParikshaParv 3.0 in the month of April, 2021. Live streaming through Facebook/ Twitter/YouTube, where renowned experts/ Personalities - Psychiatrists/ Psychologists/ Motivational Speakers interacted with the children through social media was taken up for the same.

- Baalswaraj**

9.19 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) as a dedicated statutory

body could also join hands with the Government of India and all other institutions in fighting the crises situations especially pertaining to the children. Raising to the occasion, the Commission have had a special focus on the children being orphaned due to Covid-19 as well as for any reasons during the Covid 19 Pandemic from 1st April 2020. The issue of vulnerable children affected by COVID-19 was also taken up by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SMWP (C) No. 4 of 2020 In Re. Contagion of Covid-19 virus in Children Homes and vide its orders dated 28.05.2021, 01.06.2021 and 07.06.2021, all States/UTs were directed to upload the data of children who had become orphan or lost either of the parent to COVID or otherwise on the BaalSwaraj Portal. In compliance to the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the data of such children is being uploaded on the portal.

(iii) SAMVARDHAN - Vulnerability mapping exercise of children and their families vulnerable to child trafficking post Covid-19 Pandemic.

9.20 NCPCR held a “National Level Multi- stakeholders E- Consultation meeting to combat Child Trafficking Post Lockdown situation due to COVID-19” held virtually on 8th May 2020. Based on the inputs received during the said consultation and observations made by the Commission through various meetings conducted virtually with SCPCRs, other stakeholders, various rescue operations conducted during lockdown period and inquiries taken up by the Commission, the Commission has formulated recommendations for “Preventing Child Trafficking, Post Lock down Situation due to COVID-19” (copy of the link enclosed for ref. (<https://www.ncPCR.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=1914>)).

9.21 In response to this, the Commission has

successfully launched a pilot programme called “Samvardhan” for “Mapping of Children & Families Vulnerable to Child Trafficking and Matching them with benefits under various schemes of Government of India and State Government”. The monitoring of said mapping exercise is being undertaken by NCPCR and SCPCR based on its document formulated i.e., “Preventing Child Trafficking, Post Lock down Situation due to COVID-19”. Implementation of the same is being undertaken by the District Administration in collaboration with grass root organisations.

9.22 The Commission had initiated its 1st pilot launch in Khunti District of Jharkhand in 2020. At conclusion of the said mapping, approximately 3995 children have been mapped who are vulnerable and they have been matched with the relevant schemes of Govt. of India and State Govt. The subsequently, the Commission has also initiated a pilot to be launched in East Singbhum District of Jharkhand. In North East Region the Commission has pilot launched the said program in FY'2020-21 in Baksa District of Assam in collaboration with Assam SCPCR. The Commission has also held virtual meetings with District Administration of Bihar in following 10 Districts to undertake the pilot launch viz; Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Gaya, Katihar, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Samstipur, West Champaran, Araria.

9.23 The Commission in FY'2020-21 has also held State level sensitization workshops on Samvardhan and various Hotspot Districts in Manipur on 20th January 2021, Assam on 27th September 2021 and Tripura on 30th September, 2021 in collaboration with State CPCR. The stakeholders like DM/DC not below the rank of SDM, District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO), District Welfare Officer, District Education Officer (DEO), Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU), Officers in-charge of Human Trafficking, District Anti-Human



Trafficking Unit-Nodal Officers for Child Trafficking, Child Welfare Committee (CWC) of all Districts- Chairpersons, Commissioner of Transport/ Joint Commissioner of Transport, State Nodal Officers for Human/ Child Trafficking- Assam Rifles, Chairman Zilla Parishad, Block Development Officer (BDO), (including Autonomous Territorial Council), District Child Protection Officers

(DCPO), Block Panchayat officer, Labour Commissioner/Deputy Labour Commissioner, District Nodal Officers (Department of Labour & Employment), Director, School Education, State Nodal Officers for Child Trafficking, Police Department, State Nodal Officers, Department of Health have been involved in the State level workshops and during the said mapping exercise.



Central Adoption Resource Authority



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Towards a new dawn

Central Adoption Resource Authority

10.1 Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), earlier an Autonomous agency, became a Statutory Body of the Government of India under the provisions of Section 68 of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (Act No. 2 of 2016), w.e.f. 15th January, 2016. It functions at the National level, under the aegis of Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), as the nodal body for promoting and regulating adoption of Indian children.

I. ROLE & CHARTER of CARA

10.2 As per the provisions of Section 68 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, CARA is mandated as under:

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

II. JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE & PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015

10.3 Chapter VIII of the Juvenile Justice

Act, 2015 (amended in 2021) deals with provisions for adoption of orphan, abandoned & surrendered children and also adoption of children by relative. The Act provides adequate safeguards for such children. Further, all adoptions under the Act have to be processed as per the Adoption Regulations framed by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) and notified by Government of India.

III. ADOPTION REGULATIONS, 2017

10.4 CARA has framed the Adoption Regulations, 2017 as mandated under section 68 (c) of the JJ Act, 2015 which has been operational with effect from 16th January, 2017. The Adoption Regulations are under revision with an aim to further strengthen adoption programme in the country by streamlining the adoption process. Transparency, early deinstitutionalization of children, informed choice for the parents, ethical practices and strictly defined timelines in the adoption process are the salient aspects of the Adoption Regulations. The following types of Adoption Processes have been defined in the Regulations:

- (a) In Country Adoption of Orphan, Abandoned & Surrendered Children.
- (b) In Country Relative Adoption.
- (c) Adoption by Step Parent.
- (d) Inter Country Adoption of Orphan, Abandoned & Surrendered Children.

- (e) Inter Country Relative Adoption.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF CARA

10.5 Objective of CARA is to work for rehabilitation of children through adoption keeping in mind their best interest.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

10.6 CARA is headed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and has a sanctioned strength of 37 officers and staff altogether. The Authority has a Steering Committee with the following members as defined in Section 69 of the JJ Act, 2015:

- (a) Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, Chairperson-ex-officio;
- (b) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, dealing with Authority-ex-officio;
- (c) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, dealing with Finance-ex-officio;
- (d) One member from a State Adoption Resource Agency;
- (e) Two members from Specialised Adoption Agencies;
- (f) One Adoptive Parent;
- (g) One Adoptee;
- (h) One advocate or a professor having at least ten years of experience in family law;
- (i) Member-Secretary, who shall also be Chief Executive Officer of the Organization.

VI. ASSOCIATED AUTHORITIES AND AGENCIES

10.7 The Authorities and Agencies associated with CARA in the adoption process are tabulated underneath:

S. No	Stakeholders (Registered in CAR-INGS)	No. of Stakeholders
(a)	Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	471
(b)	District Child Protection Units (DCPUs)	676
(c)	Child Care Institutions (CCIs)	5725
(d)	Authorized Foreign Adoption Agencies (AFAAs) & Central Authorities of foreign countries (CAs)	95 (65&30)
(e)	Indian Diplomatic Missions abroad	22
(f)	PAPs (In-country)	26809
(g)	PAPs (Inter-country)	1187

VII. CARINGS

10.8 CARA has provided the online application with centralized database, for access & use by all the stakeholders, which is known as Child Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System (CARINGS). This application has leveraged technology for bringing greater transparency in the adoption process and also for minimizing the delays in the adoption process through e-governance. CARINGS portal was launched in February, 2011 and hosted on the official website of CARA i.e. www.cara.nic.in. This web-based monitoring system provides a transparent and child friendly adoption process across the nation. It facilitates expeditious and smooth adoption, ensures transparency in the adoption process, increases accountability of implementing agencies, creates a network of stakeholders and maintains a national database to enable effective policy making and research.



CARINGS provides online monitoring of the adoption and post-adoption process by CARA at National level and State Government at the State level. Salient features of CARINGS have been enumerated underneath:

- (a) Bringing transparency in the adoption process.
- (b) Minimizing delays in the adoption process.
- (c) Enabling Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) to take informed decisions.
- (d) Bringing improvements in the adoption policy by analysing online monitoring of the adoption and post-adoption database.
- (e) Creating a central database for proper monitoring by the CARA and State Governments/UTs.
- (f) Creating linkages between adoption agencies and child care institutions to have the complete database of all children without parental care, so that they can be placed in a family at the earliest;
- (g) Enabling profiling of the child & the parents for better matching and facilitating parents desiring to adopt, by providing them relevant information and status track.
- (h) Provisioning for facilitating adoption of hard to place and special needs children.

VIII. IMPORTANT PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES INITIATED

A. SAA-CCI Linkage

10.9 Linkage between Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and Child Care Institutions (CCIs) has been established with a view to reach every child without parental care. The SAA-CCI linkage has been expedited in the States & UTs

as per the order passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for mandatory registration and linkages of CCIs with SAAs with a view to reach every child without parental care. As on 30-12-2021, 5925 Child Care Institutions (CCIs) have been registered as per the provisions of Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015, out of which 5725 CCIs have been linked to SAAs and remaining CCIs are waiting for linkage as per provisioned in Section 66 of the JJ Act, 2015. This does not include the existing 471 SAAs who are also CCIs as per Section 2(21) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015(amended in 2021).

B. Special Needs Children

10.10 Many of the orphan and destitute children do have special needs, hence special efforts are required to place such children in adoption. In order to promote adoption of special needs children, CARA has provisioned for a Special Needs Children module on CARINGS for facilitating their adoption. During the year 2021 (from 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021), 3395 children having special needs have been placed in adoption, out of which 3003 children have been placed in In-country and 392 children in Inter-country adoption with the help of this module on CARINGS.

C. Immediate Placement Module for Hard to Place Children

10.11 CARINGS has facilitated adoption of hard to place children through its Immediate Placement module. There are children who despite being legally free for adoptions, were not being reserved or accepted by parents despite numerous referrals. These are generally older children or children with minor correctable medical needs. The module for Immediate Placement children was launched on 26th September, 2016. During the year 2021, a number of such children have been placed in adoption.

D. Helpline 1800-11-1311 at CARA

10.12 The Toll-free Helpline number was introduced with three Tele Counsellors answering the queries of PAPs. On an average, the tele counsellors handle 150 calls every day.

E. Training & Development Activities

10.13 In order to train and spread awareness on the Adoption Programme and to promote legal adoptions in the country, CARA has been

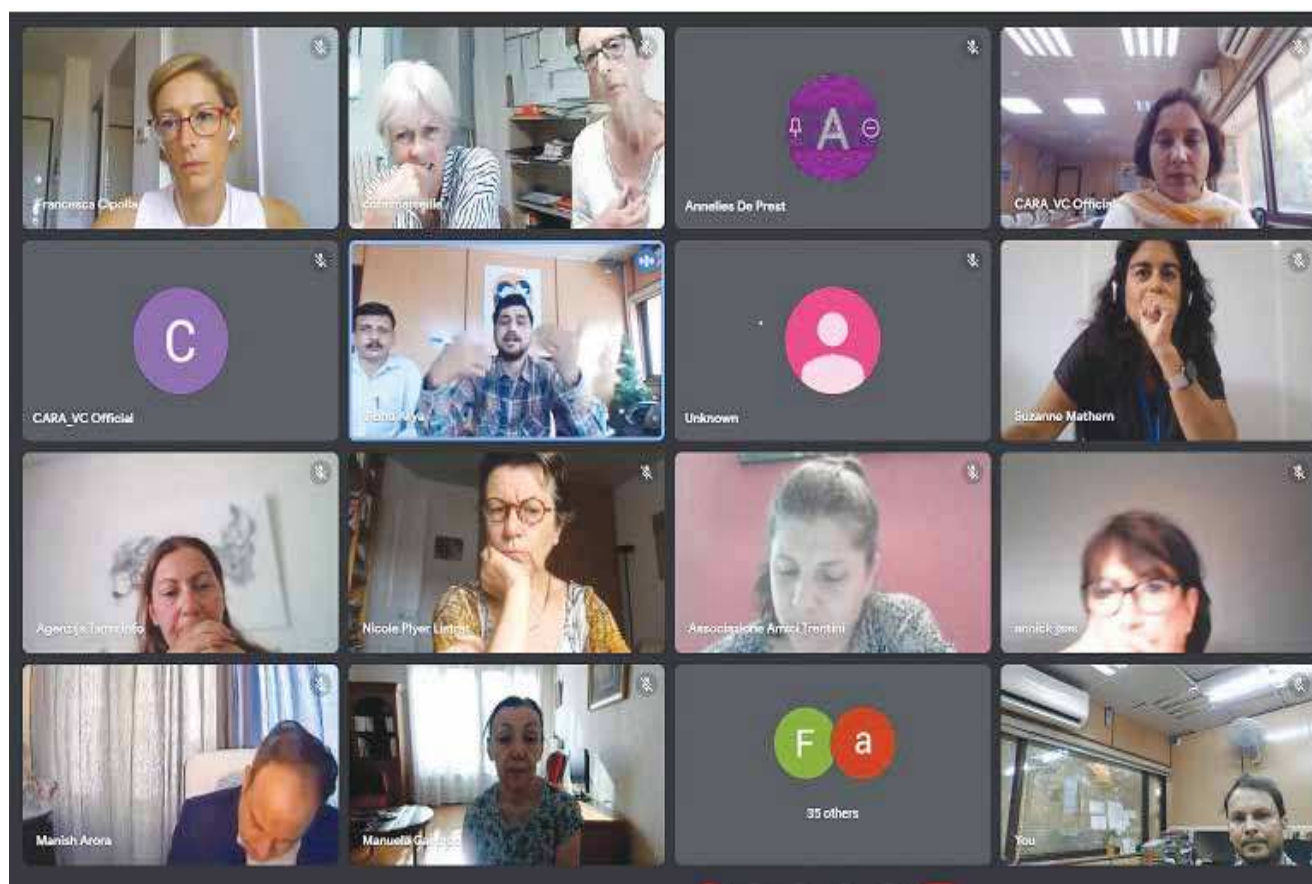
organizing orientation and training programmes for various stakeholders. Details are as enumerated in the succeeding paragraphs.

10.14 Training through Webinars

There has been a deliberate shift in organising congregational and physical activities due to unprecedented situation of global pandemic COVID-19. With the government's initiatives of unlocking the activities post national lockdown, The following training programmes were conducted virtually through webinars: -

Sl. No	Description	Date of event	Participation
1.	Webinar training on Adoption Procedure in the State of Chhattisgarh	7 th & 8 th January 2021	60
2.	CARA Annual Day	15 th January 2021	70
3.	Webinar on CARINGS in the state of Maharashtra	5 th February 2021	158
4.	Webinar on Child Study Report and Medical Examination Report (CSR & MER)	19 th February 2021	52
5.	Webinar on Training of Trainers for Mental Health Professionals of Eastern and North Eastern States	24 th February 2021 till 20 th March 2021	48
6.	Webinar Training on New CARINGS	24 th March 2021	93
7.	Webinar Training on New CARINGS	26 th March 2021	94
8.	New CARINGS Training AFAA and CAs and IDMs (USA, CANADA, Brazil & South Africa)	15 th April 2021	20
9.	CARA- US Embassy meet	27 th April 2021	Officials
10.	NOC Committee members Induction training	13 st May 2021	26
11.	Issues and Challenges being faced during COVID 19 for rehabilitation of children in adoption for SARA West Bengal	28 th & 29 th May 2021	75
12.	Adoption Procedure, SARA Chhattisgarh	2 nd June 2021	96
13.	CARINGS Training SARA Goa	30 th June 2021	20
14.	Sikkim Judicial Academy (Adoption Process)	14 th August 2021	35

Sl. No	Description	Date of event	Participation
15.	New CARINGS Training (AFAA and CAs and IDMs, Europe, Asia, Gulf & all other countries)	17 th August 2021	40
16.	Adoption Procedure and CARINGS, SARA Chandigarh (UT)	26 th August 2021	106
17.	Uttar Pradesh- SARA, CARINGS Training	7 th September 2021	109
18.	Discussion on proposed amendments to Adoption Regulations, 2021 in the light of JJ Act, 2021 amendment. Principal Secretary, Director, Manager of all SARAs, DCPUs and SAAs	1 st November 2021	215
19.	Webinar on changes in Adoption Regulations and their impact on NRI & OCI PAPs. Principal Secretaries, Director, Indian Diplomatic Missions Manager all SARAs and two DCPUs and two SAAs	15 th November 2021	130
20.	CARINGS Training SARA West Bengal	23 rd December 2021	90



** Apart from the above activities, various orientation programmes have been organized by State Governments and NIPCCD where officers from CARA have participated as Resource Persons.*

IX. Activities undertaken during the International Adoption Month, November 2021

A. Drive for promotion of Adoption of Special Needs Children

10.15 During the Adoption Month, November 2021, a total of 496 Special Needs Children were updated on CARINGS Portal for the purpose of adoption. The Special Need Children were classified according to Schedule XVIII of Adoption Regulations, 2017. The main disabilities included visual impairment, cerebral palsy, cleft lip-cleft palate, club feet, hearing impairment, congenital heart disease, haemophilia, hepatitis B+, Hernia, HIV, hydrocephalus, low birth weight, premature birth, missing organs, speech dysfunction, thalassemia, tumour, intellectual disability, autism, seizures, mental illness and spinal bifida. As a direct result of this drive more than 50 per cent (274) children have been reserved by prospective adoptive parents (PAPs).

B. Referrals twice per week have been resumed on 17th November 2021 onwards

10.16 This has resulted placement of more children in adoption. During COVID 2019, referrals could be administered once in a week.

C. Easing of Rules in the matter of adoption of children

10.17 Procedure for children adopted under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, by parents who desire to relocate child abroad has been laid down in the Govt. notification dtd 17.9.2021 has enabled NRI/OCI PAPs to adopt with less procedural formalities.

D. Adoptive Parents and Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet, Bangalore

10.18 Shri Sanjay Barshilia, Director

(Programme) and Shri Samuel Vargheese. P, Assistant Director (Programme) visited SAA namely St. Michael's Home Convent and Mathruchaya on 19-11-21. They were accompanied by State government officials. Adoptive Parents and Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet was held on 20-11-2021 at Jawahar Bal Bhawan, Bangalore. The programme was inaugurated by Ms Pallavi Akurathi, Director, ICPS and SARA, Karnataka. Shri Sanjay Barshilia, Director Programme CARA explained about the recent amendments in JJ Act 2021 and other changes in Adoption Regulations. He also answered to the queries raised by the Adoptive Parents as well as the Prospective Adoptive Parents in the event. Both adoptive parents and the prospective adoptive parents shared their experience. During the programme Director ICPS Karnataka and Director CARA released a few booklets related to child development activities carried out by SARA Karnataka. Beautiful cultural programmes were organised by the children of SAAs. A total of 300 Adoptive Parents as well as the Prospective Adoptive Parents participated in the program.

Adoptive Parents and Prospective Adoptive Parents Meets, Bangalore





E. Adoptive Parents and Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet, Pune Maharashtra

10.19 The Program on “Promotion of Legal Adoption” was organized at Pune by SARA Maharashtra in collaboration with CARA on 13-11-2021. In the said Program the PAP’s and Adoptive Parents were invited along with SAA’s. All the invitees were warmly welcomed by providing writing kit and snacks hamper. Mr. Jagannath Pati (Joint Director CARA), Mrs. Manisha Biraris, Assistant Commissioner (representing Maharashtra State Child Protection Society, State Govt), Mrs. Ashwini Kamble (District Women and Child Development Officer), Dr. Jaywant Navrange (Pediatrician) were present in the meeting to attend the question and answer session. Both adoptive parents and the prospective adoptive parents shared their experience. The experience of one older adoptee who adopted a child was very impressive.

Adoptive Parents and Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet at Pune



F. Adoptive Parents and Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet, Patna

10.20 On 27.11.2021, a meeting was organised in Patna with Prospective Adoptive Parent's/ Adoptive Parent's, DCPUs, SAAs, CWCs, and other government officials in collaboration with CARA at conference hall, SIHFW, Sheikhpura, Patna. Representatives from CARA and the State Government officials attended the programme.

G. Adoptive Parents and Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet, Kolkata

10.21 The ‘Adoptive and Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet’, was organized on 27.11.2021 in the open ground of Bidhan Nagar Municipal Corporation due to Covid situation. The meet was attended by Secretary WCDSW, Chairperson WBSCPCR, SARA Governing body members and representative from CARA. A large number of adoptive parents along with their children, Prospective Adoptive Parents attended the programme for a fruitful deliberation. This was followed by a cultural programme by children. CARA representative also visited one adoption agency to understand its issues and concerns.

Adoptive Parents and Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet, Patna& Kolkata



H. Adoptive Parents and Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet, Lucknow

10.22 A meeting of prospective adoptive parents and adoptive parents was organized on 28.11.2021 at NIPCCD, Regional Centre Complex, Lucknow in collaboration with SARA Uttar Pradesh. The main objective of this meeting was to discuss their issues and concerns and resolve the difficulties faced by them in the legal adoption process. CARA representative also visited two SAAs in the city.

Adoptive and Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet and Promotion of Legal Adoption Meet, Lucknow



I. Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav

10.23 On the occasion of **Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav** from 14th to 21st November 2021.

CARA organised a webinar on changes in Adoption Regulations and their impact on NRI & OCI PAPs on 15th November 2021. The programme was inaugurated by Ms. Tripti Gurha, CEO-CARA and Shri Sanjay Barshilia, Director Programme and Dr. Jagannath Pati, Joint Director addressed the participants which included Principal Secretaries, Directors State Women and Child Development Departments, Indian Diplomatic Missions, SARA Managers, DCPUs and SAAs.

J. Regional Programme held in Guwahati

10.24 Smt. Tripti Gurha, CEO & Member Secretary, CARA visited Guwahati on 17 & 18 Nov, 2021 in connection with orientation of stakeholders from North-East on adoption related issues. She interacted with various stakeholders and advised all the participants to promote legal adoptions in the region.



K. Interaction with State Government of Odisha and Stakeholders

10.25 Smt. Tripti Gurha, CEO & Member Secretary CARA visited Bhubaneswar, Odisha on 24-12-2021 and she raised delay issues in the adoption process with the State Government. She also held discussions with the local DCPUs, CWC members and the SAAs to understand their issues and concerns. She also visited a local adoption agency.



X. Recent Government Notifications on Adoption Related Issues

I. Amendments in the JJ Act 2015 in 2021 (9.8.2021)

10.26 Role of District Magistrate in child protection issues including adoption and grievance redressal matters and Divisional Commissioner as appellate authority.

II. Regulations on HAMA (17.9.2021)

10.27 Procedure for children adopted under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, by

parents who desire to relocate child abroad.

III. Right of OCI Cardholders (4.3.2021)

10.28 OCI PAPs at par with NRI PAPs for the purpose of adoption referral

IV. Role of Indian Missions abroad (11.8.2021)

10.29 Indian Missions abroad will conduct post-adoption follow up of Indian origin parents locating to a foreign country soon after adoption.



Other Agencies, Programmes and Activities



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

Other Agencies, Programmes and Activities

I. Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)

A. Introduction

11.1 The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) was set up by a Resolution of Government of India on 12th August 1953 to promote social welfare activities and implement welfare programmes for women and children through voluntary organizations. The Board was registered as a Charitable Company in 1969 under the Companies Act 1956 (now under Companies Act 2013). During the year 1954, the State Social Welfare Boards were set up in all States and Union Territories to work together with Central Social Welfare Board as well as State Governments for implementing programmes of the Board across the country. The Board is functioning as an interface between government and the voluntary sector for more than six decades having a country-wide infrastructure to promote social welfare activities, respond to changing needs of society by developing new programmes, conducting pieces of training, implementation and monitoring of the programmes/schemes of the government being implemented by the voluntary organizations. Further, consequent to the acceptance of the recommendations of the Ministry of Finance (DoE), the Ministry has conveyed in principal approval for closure of CSWB to the Chairperson, CSWB and to the Secretary in-charge of WCD of States/UTs. Further action for dissolution of CSWB taking

into consideration its assets, financial liabilities, manpower etc. is being taken accordingly. A draft cabinet note to this effect has also been circulated for inter-Ministerial consultations.

B. Programmes of The Board

(a) Family Counselling Centre

11.2 The Scheme of Family Counselling Centre was introduced by Central Social Welfare Board in 1983. The centres provide counselling, referral and rehabilitative services to the women & children, who are victims of atrocities, family maladjustments and social ostracism and also provide crisis interventions and trauma counselling in case of natural and man-made disasters. The centres also create awareness and mobilize public opinion on social issues affecting status of women. The FCCs work in close collaboration with the local administration, police, courts, free legal aid cells, medical and psychiatric institutions, vocational training centres, Swadhar Greh, One Stop Centres etc.

11.3 The Family Counselling Centre (FCC) is the only programme which is providing services for well-being of family and addressing the issues pertaining to it. FCCs mandate is to strengthen familial and marital relationship as well as to offer a range of services for all members of the family.

11.4 The main objectives of Family Counselling Centre are as under:

- i. To provide counselling through professionally trained counsellors and to make efforts for reconciliation in the cases of separation and out of the court settlement in marital cases.
- ii. To make efforts for reconciliation in the cases of separation and out of the court settlement in marital cases.
- iii. To provide referral services like Swadhar Greh, free legal aid cells, police assistance etc.
- iv. To make the counselling services available in One Stop Centres, Swadhar Greh, Drug De-addiction Centres, Old Age Homes, Shelter Homes, Prisons, Colleges and Universities etc.
- v. To educate and mobilize public opinion against social problems.
- vi. To educate and impart information regarding social welfare activities aided & undertaken by various governmental and non-governmental agencies for better coordination and services to the people.
- vii. To arrange for suitable rehabilitation services for the victims and their dependents.
- viii. To provide crisis intervention services to deal with any problem of the individual within the family, work place or in the community.

(b). Cases dealt by FCCs

11.5 These centres are dealing with wide range of cases pertaining to family such as dowry, domestic violence, alcoholism/drug addiction, marital mal-adjustments, economic crises, extra-marital relationship, personality difference, mental and physical torture, depression, human trafficking, cybercrime etc.

(c). Special Achievements of the Scheme

11.6 A web/App based Daily Rapid Reporting

System is operational across the country which was developed for identifying & establishing data collection as well as ICT monitoring of all FCCs. All Implementing Agencies running FCCs, and Counsellors of FCCs have been registered in the portal and submit details of cases, counselling sessions, beneficiaries and also uploaded Half Yearly Progress Reports, Audited Accounts etc. All Field Officers of CSWB are registered in this portal and Inspection Reports are uploaded in the portal.

11.7 These centres also provide crisis intervention and trauma counselling in case of natural calamities. During the spread of pandemic COVID-19, implementing agencies running Family Counselling Centres have organized different types of activities such as tele-counselling/direct counselling in domestic violence and other types of cases, psycho-social counselling to the caretakers of COVID patients and migrant workers, awareness camps, distribution of food, essential commodities, sanitizers etc.

(d). FCCs in special areas

11.8 Family Counselling Centres are running across the country which also includes special areas such as prisons/women prisons (11), police premises (54), CBCID/CID Premises (2), Central Industrial security force (CISF) premises (1), red light area (1), colleges (5).

(e). Training

11.9 In-service Orientation Training cum Refresher Course for counsellors and office-bearers is provided at regular intervals to orient them with legal provisions & changing policies and to upgrade the counselling skills & professional inputs.

(f). Physical and Financial Achievements

11.10 During the year 2021-22, a grant of



₹ 1615.32 lakh (as on 31.12.2021) has been sanctioned and ₹ 969.31 lakh released to 553 Voluntary Organizations under the FCC scheme. State-wise statement is given at **Annexure-XXIV**.

II. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

11.11 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up by the Government of India in 1993 as a national-level organisation under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. RMK is a society registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860. RMK was initially set up with a corpus fund of ₹ 31 Crore in 1993 to meet the credit needs of poor and asset less women in the informal sector. The initial corpus fund of ₹ 31 Crore has grown over to ₹ 310.88 (including reserves and surplus) as on 31st March 2020 due to additional budgetary allocation of ₹ 69 Crore which includes allocation of ₹ 10 Crore in 2006-07; ₹ 12 Crore in 2007-08; ₹ 31 Crore in 2008-09 and ₹ 16 Crore in 2009-10; ₹ 210.88 crore being reserve and surplus generated from internal sources via credit, investment and recovery management.

A. Administrative Set-Up

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

B. Objectives

11.13 To bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women, RMK provides micro-finance services to the needy and poor women in the informal sector through a client-

friendly, without collateral security and third-party guarantee. The loans are granted for Income Generating Activities (IGA), housing, micro-enterprises, family needs, etc. RMK has also taken a number of promotional measures to popularise the concept of women empowerment by way of microfinancing, thrift and credit, capacity building and marketing linkages through SHGs format, and also enterprise development for poor women.

C. Credit Delivery Mechanism

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

D. Schemes / Loan Products of RMK

11.15 The Schemes / Loan products of RMK are: i. Loan promotion scheme ii. Main Loan Scheme iii. Gold Credit Card Scheme iv. Housing Loan Scheme v. Working Capital Term Loan. The funds given (released) by RMK under the above schemes are implemented through IMOs wherein concessional micro finance loans are provided to poor women.

E. Activities Undertaken During the FY 2021-22

i. Micro-Credit Performance

11.16 There is no sanction & disbursement during this FY 2021-22 from April 2021 to November 2021. As on November 2021, RMK has sanctioned a cumulative amount of ₹ 373.12 Crore and disbursed an amount of ₹ 315.13 crore benefiting 7,41,163 women entrepreneurs.

ii. Awareness Creation, Capacity Building and other Support Services

11.17 The micro-finance programme of RMK is among the most successful programmes for socio-economic upliftment of poor women through the SHGs in the country. Apart from giving micro-credit to the women beneficiaries, RMK also builds capacity of SHG/women-groups and partner NGOs in micro-finance and income generation activities to empower them and with a view to enabling them to train their fellow members and prospective beneficiaries. The partner organisations that take loans from RMK are directed to, inter alia, impart education, health awareness etc. to the women SHG members.

11.18 Success stories of micro-finance beneficiaries of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh were filmed and disseminated through various social media channels, RMK's website, YouTube and Twitter.

F. Proposal for Closure of RMK

11.19 The Government has decided to close down the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh as it has lost its relevance and utility in the present scenario with substantial alternative credit facility become available to women through various governmental initiatives and efforts.

III. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY:

11.20 The Ministry is using Information Technology extensively for implementation of e-Governance in several schemes and initiatives. A brief description of some of the programmes introduced & latest development during the year of 2021-22 by the Ministry are follows:

A. eOffice (mwcd.eoffice.gov.in)

11.21 The Ministry has fully implemented eOffice Premium products and successfully

migrated to paperless office concept for which the Ministry has been graded as Platinum Ministry by Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG). Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) tops the list in terms of number of -e-files and percentage of e-files (100%) among all Ministries with zero physical file. Ministry has also been awarded by DARPG for commendable work done in the implementation of eOffice. More than 79000 electronic files have been created in the Ministry. Recently, eOffice 7.x version has been implemented in the Ministry. Further, new updations have been made in e-Office to make it user friendly and transparent.

B. Mapping and Seeding of Local Government Directory (LGD) Codes:

11.22 Local Government Directory (LGD) is a standard location code directory which assigns unique code to each revenue/land region entity such as State, Districts, Sub district, Block and village and to local bodies such as village panchayat, municipality. Ministry has integrated various schemes with LGD codes and is in the process of integrating more of its e-Governance applications with the LGD Codes of the location of administrative units.

C. Uploading Services on National Government Service Portal (<https://services.india.gov.in>)

11.23 Ministry's IT services [under Government to Citizen (G2C), government-to-employees(G2E) and Government-to-Business (G2B)] are being uploaded on "National Government Service Portal (<https://services.india.gov.in>) which is being designed to provide a single window portal for all Central and State/ UT Government information and transaction services, under G2C, G2E and G2B.



D. SHe-Box (www.shebox.nic.in)

11.24 SHe-Box is an online Complaint Management System for lodging complaints related to sexual harassment at workplace. It provides a single window access to every woman, irrespective of her work status, whether working in organised or unorganised, private or public sector, to facilitate the registration of complaint related to sexual harassment. Any woman facing sexual harassment at workplace can register her complaint through this portal.

E. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana- Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS) Portal for disbursement of maternity benefits to eligible beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (<https://pmmvy-cas.nic.in>)

11.25 Under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, monetary benefit is transferred directly to the account of eligible beneficiaries through PMMVY-CAS portal. It is accessible to functionaries at Block, District, State and National level for implementation and monitoring of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY). At Block level, digitization/approval of the data of eligible beneficiaries under PMMVY received from Anganwadi Centers/Approved Health Facilities is done for making payment to the beneficiaries bank/post office account by Nodal Officer at State level.

F. Poshan Tracker (<https://poshantracker.in>)

11.26 Poshan Tracker helps Child Development Project Officers at Block Level, District Programme officers (District level), State and National level officers in real time monitoring of the activities of Anganwadis in various districts

of the project States under ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP).

11.27 The objective of Information and Communication Technology enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM) is to get real time information on nutritional indicators for improving the nutritional status of women and children at grass root level. In this system, Anganwadi Workers have been equipped with Smart Phones and lady Supervisors with Tablets pre-installed with a Common Application Software to capture and analyze the beneficiary wise information about the nutrition services and nutrition status. The data is available on a real time basis and can be viewed by different functionaries at block level, district level, state level and national level through dynamic dashboard using credentials.

G. Integrated Child Development Services- Rapid Reporting System (ICDS- RRS) (<https://icds-wcd.nic.in/>)

11.28 Under the Anganwadi Services under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, the Rapid Reporting System has been rolled out wherein new formats of registers and reporting Monthly Progress Report [MPR] and Annual Status Report [ASR] have been prescribed at Anganwadi Workers (AWW) and Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) level. The citizen can know his/her nearby Anganwadi Centres through this portal.

H. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) (<https://wcd.nic.in/bbbp-schemes> & www.bbbpindia.gov.in)

11.29 The objectives of the initiative are Prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination, ensuring survival & protection of the girl child, Ensuring education and participation of the girl child. YouTube

Channel for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is available at <https://www.youtube.com/user/BetiBachaoBetiPadhao>, providing access to motivation video on BBBP.

I. Trackchild (<https://trackthemissingchild.gov.in>)

11.30 The objectives of the scheme are to contribute to the improvement in the well-being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children. TrackChild portal provides an integrated virtual space for all stakeholders & ICPS bodies which includes Central Project Support Unit (CPSU), State Child Protection Society/Units (SCPU) and District Child Protection Units (DCPU), Child Care Institutions (CCIs), Police Stations, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), etc. in the State/UTs. It also provides a networking system amongst all the stakeholders and citizens to facilitate tracking of a "Child in distress". It requires data entry and updating at various levels such as Police stations, Child Care Institutions (CCIs)/Homes, Shelters, Child Welfare Committees, and Juvenile Justice Boards etc.

J. KHOYA-PAYA (khoyapaya.gov.in)

11.31 Khoya-Paya is a citizen centric module for tracing missing children, developed as an Early Harvest Programme under Digital India. Any citizen registered with khoya-Paya can publish information about a missing or sighted child, without waiting to complete any legal formalities. The information supplied by the citizen would be made available for public view after a quick moderation. The citizen can further do searching of the database of the children by matching the attributes of the lost or sighted child

K. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) e-Box (<http://ncpcr.gov.in/index2.php>)

11.32 The POCSO e-box is an easy and direct medium for reporting any case of sexual assault under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. It is displayed prominently in the home page of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) website where the user has to simply press a button named, POCSO e-box which will navigate to a page with the window having a short animation movie.

L. Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS): Online adoption Portal (<http://cara.nic.in> and <https://carings.nic.in>)

11.33 Child Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System (CARINGS) is an e-governance initiative on adoption by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) for smooth and transparent adoption process. The application is developed and maintained by National Informatics Centre (NIC) and hosted in the official website of CARA i.e. www.cara.nic.in.

M. e-Incremental Learning Approach (e-ILA) (<http://www.e-ila.gov.in>)

11.34 e-ILA are online thematic modules on Nutrition and Early Childhood Education (ECE) developed to support the worker improve their knowledge and skills in an ongoing, incremental manner. In addition to providing easily accessible and interactive online content for revision and recall, the e-ILA modules allow for self-paced learning, helping (Anganwadi Workers) AWWs develop practical job skills and a clear and grasp of programmatic and thematic priorities. With a knowledge assessment built-in at the end of each module, it provides immediate feedback



to the AWW motivating her to improve herself, and follows up at the end of the month to assess actions taken by the AWW based on the IL modules completed.

N. NGO Grant-in-Aid portal (<http://ngomwcd.gov.in>)

11.35 NGO portal has been developed to receive online proposals from the NGO who are seeking grant from Ministry. NGO register online and it is validated by NITI Aayog web service. Only validated NGOs can apply for the grant. The State and District Codes are as per LGD Directory Swadhar Greh, Ujjawala, Creche, CPS, WWH and Research.

O. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (<http://wcd-icps.nic.in>)

11.36 ICPS Scheme is to provide a protected environment to Children residing in various homes like (CCI, SAA, JJ Homes, Open Shelters and Night Shelters) etc. As per Supreme Court order there are 12 Monitoring formats at State and District Level. The website is developed to monitor quarterly in and out of children, number of meetings conducted by CWC and JJB to clear cases, details of members, creation of directory of various homes developed and to receive online financial proposal from State and issue of grants etc. The portal is still under development.

P. Scheme for Adolescent Girls - Rapid Reporting System (SAG-RRS) (<https://sag-rrs.nic.in>)

11.37 This Portal is developed to monitor the implementation of the Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) so as to bring transparency in the entire process and ensure nutritional well-being of the adolescent girls of our country. The data is aggregated at various levels like block level, district level, state and finally at the national level.

Q. Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) Dashboard (wcd.dashboard.nic.in)

11.38 A Monitoring Dashboard (i.e. MWCD Dashboard) has been developed with the help of NIC to reflect outcomes and impacts of various schemes and projects of Ministry of Women and Child Development.

R. Sakhi Dashboard (<http://sakhi.gov.in/>)

11.39 Sakhi Dashboard is an online platform for the functionaries of One Stop Centres (OSCs) and Women Help Lines (WHLs), Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) to populate and view various important information about the cases of violence affected women coming to them, as well as about their establishments. The dashboard can be accessed by these functionaries, as well as by the related government officials with the help of the usernames and passwords assigned to them.

11.40 The dashboard provides a simplified and standardized common format for cases of violence affected women coming to OSCs, WHLs and MPVs, which goes on to detail the support and referral services provided to them. As such, the dashboard is designed to better standardize and functionally integrate OSCs, WHLs and MPVs into The Sakhi Vertical, a service for safety and empowerment of women offered by the Ministry of Women and Child Development of the Government of India.

11.41 The Sakhi dashboard is a dynamic and effective management and MIS tool for government officers and functionaries of OSCs, WHLs and MPVs.

S. Nari Shakti Puraskar Portal (narishaktipuraskar.wcd.gov.in)

11.42 From the year 2019, MWCD decided

to receive the application through online mode for Nari Shakti Puraskar (formerly Stree Shakti Puraskar), which literally means 'Woman Power Awards', are "National Award in recognition of exceptional work for women empowerment" conferred by the Hon'ble President of India every year on 8th March, the International Women's Day as a mark of respect and recognition for those who have demonstrated exemplary courage and stellar contribution towards empowerment of women.

T. Portal for PRADHAN MANTRI RASHTRIYA BAL PURASKAR (<http://nca-wcd.nic.in>)

11.43 Every year, the Govt. of India accords National Children Awards to recognize exceptional achievements of children in the field of Innovation, Social Service, Scholastic, Sports, Arts & Culture and Bravery; and also, to individuals and institutions who have made outstanding contributions in the fields of Child Development, Child Protection and Child Welfare.

11.44 Ministry of Women & Child Development has developed a bilingual portal for inviting the applications through online mode with complete process workflow.

U. Nirbhaya Dashboard (www.nirbhayadashboard.nic.in)

11.45 The Nirbhaya Dashboard is a digital platform for all concerned Ministries/Departments, States/UTs/Districts to update the Status of expenditure and details of women availing the Schemes/Projects funded under Nirbhaya Fund.

V. Integrated Monitoring System

11.46 This is on intranet. The system has been developed and implemented in the Ministry for monitoring of the progress of important schemes/events, Budget related matters, Court

cases, Media related matters, PMO references, VIP reference, Parliamentary Matters and Public Grievances of the Ministry.

W. Internship Portal (wcd.intern.nic.in)

11.47 Through this portal, Ministry of Woman and Child Development (MWCD) is inviting nomination from students undergoing Graduation/Post Graduation Course in different academic Institutions/Universities under 'Internship Programmes of the Ministry by offering short-term orientation'.

11.48 The students/scholars enrolled in different Universities/Academic Institution willing to undertake pilot projects/micro-studies focusing on the ongoing activities of the Ministry may forward their nomination through the Head of the institution to this Ministry. The Ministry provides a qualitative exposure to students to its mandate and also have specific programmes and policy analysis at the hands of the target group to make them proactive to raise the issue of women and children on various platforms in future.

X. PMCARES for children (<https://pmcaresforchildren.in>)

IV. DBT

11.49 "With the aim of reforming Government delivery system by re-engineering the existing processes in welfare schemes for simpler and faster flow of benefits and services and to ensure accurate targeting of the beneficiaries, de-duplication and reduction of fraud, Government of India has started Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) using Aadhaar as the primary identifier of beneficiaries in its schemes. Use of Aadhaar ensures that benefits go to individuals' bank accounts electronically, minimizing tiers involved in fund flow and thereby reducing delay in payment, ensuring accurate targeting



of the beneficiary and curbing pilferage and duplication.

11.50 In pursuance of directions of the Government for implementation of DBT in its schemes, 15 Schemes / Scheme Components in the Ministry of Women & Child Development are identified for implementation in DBT mode for transfer of benefits and services directly to the beneficiary using Aadhaar as the primary identifier. The list of the Schemes is given below. The Web-based CAS/MIS have been developed for all schemes / scheme components and integrated with DBT Portal of DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat for monthly reporting of progress of DBT schemes through web services. PMMVY Scheme has been on-boarded on UMANG platform. Field functionaries can directly enroll the beneficiary of the scheme using the app."

Sl. No	Scheme Name
1.	Anganwadi Services-Training Program
2.	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
3.	Protection And Empowerment of Women-Comprehensive Scheme for Combating Trafficking of Women and Children-Ujjawala-Facilities to Beneficiaries
4.	Protection And Empowerment Of Women-Comprehensive Scheme For Combating Trafficking Of Women And Children-Ujjawala- Salary
5.	Protection And Empowerment Of Women-Swadhar Greh-facilities To Beneficiaries
6.	Protection And Empowerment Of Women-Swadhar Greh- Salary To Staff
7.	One Stop Centre – Services To Beneficiaries*
8.	National Creche Scheme-Nutrition
9.	National Creche Scheme- Honorarium to Workers
10.	Scheme For Adolescent Girls

Sl. No	Scheme Name
11.	Anganwadi Services- Supplementary Nutrition
12.	Anganwadi Services- Honorarium to AWW And AWH
13.	Child Protection Services - Facilities to beneficiaries (Sponsorship)
14.	Child Protection Services - Facilities to beneficiaries
15.	Child Protection Services - Salary of Staff

11.51 The PM CARES for Children Scheme was launched by The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 29th May 2021 for the Children. It aims to support children who have lost both the Parents or legal Guardian or Adoptive Parents or Surviving Parent to COVID-19 pandemic during the period starting from 11th March 2020. The objective of the Scheme is to ensure comprehensive care and protection of Children in a sustained manner, and enable their well-being through health insurance, empower them through education and equip them for self-sufficient existence with financial support on reaching 23 years of age.

V. Reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/ Persons with Disabilities etc.:

11.52 Annual Statements showing the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs and Persons with Disabilities in the Ministry during the calendar year 2021 (as on 31.12.2021) are given at **Annexures-XXV & XXVI.**

IV. Progressive Use of Hindi

11.53 During the period under report, the Ministry continued its efforts towards the maximum use of Hindi in official work. Effective implementation of the Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules 1976 was

ensured. All the Computers (PCs) in the Ministry are equipped with bilingual unicode facility. Efforts are being made to promote the use of Hindi in the correspondence and notings. The quarterly progress reports for the progressive use of Hindi related to the Ministry of WCD and its subordinate offices were reviewed and sent regularly to the Department of Official Language. All the officers and the employees of the Ministry have working knowledge of Hindi.

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

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

B. Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC)

11.55 The meetings of Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) are being held regularly under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary, in-charge of OL. It reviews the progress made in connection with the use of Hindi and gives appropriate suggestions and remove the difficulties, if any. Apart from this, directions are being issued in the weekly meetings by Secretary for increase in the progressive use of Hindi in the official work. During the period under report, three OLIC meetings were held on 13.04.2021, 24.09.2021 and 29.10.2021.

C. Hindi workshops and Official language inspections

11.56 Hindi section conducts Hindi workshops regularly to overcome the difficulties faced by the employees of various sections performing the official work in Hindi. Two workshops were held on 28.06.2021 and 27.08.2021. Hindi Section conducts Hindi inspections of the various Sections as well as subordinate/attached offices of the Ministry in order to help them tackle the difficulties faced by them in the progressive use of Hindi in official work. subordinate offices were inspected in the year under report.

D. Hindi Month Celebrations

11.57 Hindi Pakhwada was celebrated in the Ministry from 1st to 14th September, 2021. During this period, Hon'ble Minister, WCD and Secretary, WCD, issuing an appeal, encouraged the officers and the employees of the Ministry to use Hindi in their official work. To impart practical knowledge of Hindi in official work and motivate the staff to use Hindi in their day-to-day official work, various competitions like Hindi noting and drafting, essay writing, Hindi general knowledge and Official Language practice, Hindi slogan, Dictation for MTS were organised during Hindi Pakhwada. *Non-Hindi speaking candidates were given 5% relaxation in total marks obtained. About 97 officers/staff participated in various competitions. In addition, under the annual incentive scheme to encourage the officers and staff members to do their official work in Hindi, 10 officers and staff members, who did their maximum official work in Hindi, are awarded.

E. Hindi Work in E-office

11.58 All work in Hindi Section is being done in e-office. All circulars, files, letters are being issued through e-office only and being put up on the notice board.



Annexures

Annexure – I

Constitutional Provisions for Women and Children

Article 14 - Guarantees equality before law as well as equal protection of the law to all.

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

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

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

Article 16 - Guarantees *equality of opportunity* in matters of public employment and that no citizen shall be discriminated against in matters of public employment on the grounds only of sex, religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, place of residence or any of them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 46 – Directs the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation

Article 47 – Directs the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people

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

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

Article 243 (D) (3) & (T) (3) – Guarantees reservation of not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat/Municipality for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat/Municipality.

Article 243 (D) (4) – Guarantees reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level for women.

Article 243 (T) (4) – Guarantees reservation of offices of Chairpersons in Municipalities for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide.



Annexure – II

Legal Provisions for Women and Children

I. Laws related to women

- Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923
- The Factories Act, 1948 (Amended in 1986)
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 (PCPNDT)
- The Pre-Conception and Pre- Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of sex selection) Act, 1994
- Offences mentioned under IPC Indian Penal Code, 1860
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013

II. Laws related to children

- The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890.
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
- The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956.
- The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and distribution) Act, 1992 and its amendment Act in 2003.
- Offences mentioned under IPC Indian Penal Code, 1860
- The Commissions For Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012
- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

Annexure – III

**Subject Allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development
(Mahila Aur Bal Vikas Mantralaya)**

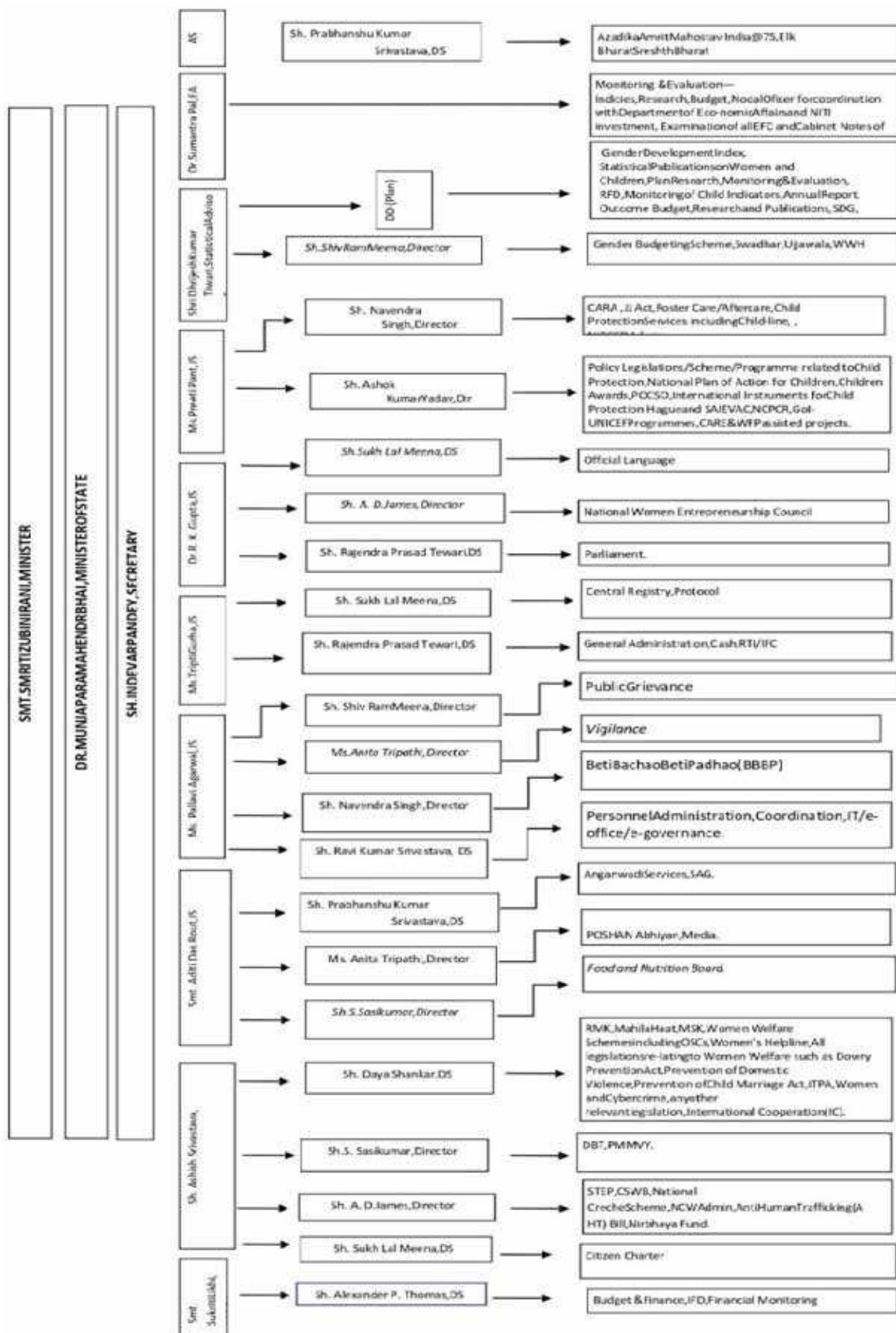
1. Welfare of the family.
2. Women and Child welfare and co-ordination of activities of other Ministries and Organisations in connection with this subject.
3. Reference from the United Nations Organisations relating to traffic in women and children.
4. Care of pre-school children including pre-primary education¹.
5. National Nutrition Policy, National Plan of Action for Nutrition and National Nutrition Mission.
6. Charitable and religious endowments pertaining to subjects allocated to this Department.
7. Promotion and development of voluntary effort on subjects allocated to this Department.
8. Implementation of-
 - a) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (as amended up to 1986);
 - b) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act, 1986 (60 of 1986);
 - c) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (as amended up to 1986);
 - d) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (3 of 1988), excluding the administration of criminal justice in regard to offences under these Acts.
9. Implementation of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 (41 of 1992).
10. Coordination of activities and programmes of Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE).
11. Planning, Research, Evaluation, Monitoring, Project Formulations, Statistics and Training relating to the welfare and development of women and Children, including of gender sensitive data base.
12. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
13. Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)
14. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD).
15. Food and Nutrition Board.

¹Inserted vide Amendment series no. 281 dated 01.09.2005



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

Annexure – IV Organisational Structure of Ministry of Women and Child Development (as on 31.12.2021)





Annexure – V

Details of the Capacity Building Exercises under PMMVY done during 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021

S. No.	Type	Date of training	Attendee	State level Officials	District Level Officials	Block level	Number of participants	Training objective
1.	Video Conference	08.01.21	UP State team and CDPOs Agra	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	Self Beneficiary Registration
2.	Video Conference	15.01.21	Delhi State & District cell officials, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators	Yes	Yes	Yes	100 >	Self Beneficiary Registration
3.	Video Conference	21.01.21	Delhi State & District cell officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	Capacity building of State and District level staff
4.	Video Conference	9/2/2021	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and District level staff
5.	Video Conference	11/2/2021	Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and District level staff
6.	Video Conference	19/2/2021	Bihar, Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and District level staff
7.	Video Conference	22/2/2021	Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and District level staff
8.	Video Conference	24/2/2021	Maharashtra & Goa	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and District level staff
9.	Video Conference	1/3/2021	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and District level staff
10.	Video Conference	4/3/2021	Andaman And Nicobar Islands, Dadra And Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Kerala, Lakshadweep	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and District level staff

S. No.	Type	Date of training	Attendee	State level Officials	District Level Officials	Block level	Number of participants	Training objective
11.	Video Conference	15/3/2021	Chandigarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and District level staff
12.	Video Conference	19/3/2021	Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and District level staff
13.	Video Conference	22/3/2021	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and District level staff
14.	Video Conference	23/3/2021	J&K, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Ladakh	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting and Capacity building of State and District level staff
15.	Video Conference	29/6/2021	Delhi State & District cell officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	CAS Portal and login users update about the password
16.	Video Conference	30/6/2021	Rajasthan State & District cell officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	CAS Portal and login users update about the password
17.	Video Conference	10/8/2021	Gujarat State & District cell officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	211	Orientation cum Train the master trainers on PMMVY and PMMVY-CAS
18.	Video Conference	12/8/2021	Rajasthan State & District cell officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	State Review meeting
19.	Video Conference	27/8/19	Jharkhand State & District cell & Block level officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	350	Refresher training on Programme guidelines, CAS Portal and login at different levels
20.	Video Conference	27/8/21	Jharkhand State & District cell & Block level officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	375	Refresher training on Programme guidelines, CAS Portal and login at different levels
21.	Physical	14/9/2021	Delhi State & District cell officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	32	Review meeting cum Capacity Building Training of District PMMVY Team
22.	Video Conference	15/9/2021	Gujarat State & District cell officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	175	Programme guidelines, CAS Portal and login at different levels



S. No.	Type	Date of training	Attendee	State level Officials	District Level Officials	Block level	Number of participants	Training objective
23.	Video Conference	16/9/2021	Gujarat MOs (SOs)	Yes	Yes	Yes	375	Programme guidelines, CAS Portal and login at different levels
24.	Video Conference	21/9/2021	Gujarat DEOs	Yes	Yes	Yes	370	Programme guidelines, CAS Portal and login at different levels
25.	Video Conference	23/9/2021	Gujarat SNO & senior State level officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	12	Programme guidelines, CAS Portal and login at different levels
26.	Video Conference	23/9/2021	Chhattisgarh State & District cell officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	169	Refresher training on Programme guidelines, CAS Portal and login at different levels
27.	Video Conference	24/9/2021	Chhattisgarh State & District cell officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	128	Refresher training on Programme guidelines, CAS Portal and login at different levels
28.	Video Conference	7/10/2021	Gandhinagar Regional Team- Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	42	Query resolution on Program implementation, ASHA Mapping and CAS portal
29.	Video Conference	8/10/2021	Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Regional Team- Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	44	Query resolution on Program implementation, ASHA Mapping and CAS portal
30.	Video Conference	11/10/2021	Vadodara Regional Team- Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	45	Query resolution on Program implementation, ASHA Mapping and CAS portal
31.	Video Conference	12/10/2021	Surat Regional Team- Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	20	Query resolution on Program implementation, ASHA Mapping and CAS portal
32.	Video Conference	13/10/2021	Rajkot Regional Team- Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	23	Query resolution on Program implementation, ASHA Mapping and CAS portal
33.	Video Conference	21/10/2021	J&K State & District cell officials, CDPOS and Supervisors	Yes	Yes	Yes	310	Refresher training on Programme guidelines, CAS Portal, Correction queue

S. No.	Type	Date of training	Attendee	State level Officials	District Level Officials	Block level	Number of participants	Training objective
34.	Video Conference	25/10/21	Uttarakhand State & District cell officials, CDPOS and Supervisors	Yes	Yes	Yes	183	Refresher training on Programme guidelines, CAS Portal, Correction queue
35.	Video Conference	26/10/21	Haryana State & District cell officials, CDPOS and Supervisors	Yes	Yes	Yes	86	Refresher training on Programme guidelines, CAS Portal, Correction queue
36.	Video Conference	2/11/2021	Haryana State Review	Yes	Yes	Yes	42	Minimize SO & CQ pendency
37.	Video Conference	24/11/2021	Jharkhand State & District cell & Block level officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	Capacity Building Programme to resolve correction queue
38.	Video Conference	26/11/2021	Gujarat State & District cell & Block level officials	Yes	Yes	Yes	80	Capacity Building Programme to resolve correction queue
39.	Video Conference	9/12/2021	CDPOs from Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Orissa, Mizoram, Manipur	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	Orientation on PM-MVY scheme and Reports and monitoring by CDPOs
40.	Video Conference	10/12/2021	State team Tamil Nadu	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	CAS Portal, correction queue and PFMS

Annexure – VI

**State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under the
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
during the period 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021.**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name of State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	118.89	118.89
ANDHRA PRADESH	1438.85	1438.85
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	56.34	56.34
ASSAM	1773.68	1773.68
BIHAR	20664.90	20664.90
CHANDIGARH	194.01	188.80
CHHATTISGARH	3865.56	3865.56
THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	171.40	171.40
DELHI	2182.08	2182.08
GOA	72.84	72.84
GUJARAT	2315.97	2315.97
HARYANA	3001.14	3001.14
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1289.93	1289.93
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3371.76	3371.76
JHARKHAND	5838.84	5838.84
KARNATAKA	7200.72	7200.72
KERALA	3766.92	3766.92

Name of State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
LADAKH	25.30	25.30
LAKSHADWEEP	8.40	8.40
MADHYA PRADESH	10762.20	10762.20
MAHARASHTRA	6786.54	6786.54
MANIPUR	115.38	115.38
MEGHALAYA	0.00	0.00
MIZORAM	55.62	55.62
NAGALAND	59.40	59.40
ODISHA	0.00	0.00
PUDUCHERRY	238.50	238.50
PUNJAB	1470.60	1470.60
RAJASTHAN	5410.20	5410.20
SIKKIM	21.20	21.20
TAMIL NADU	1751.10	1751.10
TELANGANA	0.00	0.00
TRIPURA	302.13	302.13
UTTAR PRADESH	22872.69	22872.69
UTTARAKHAND	1638.04	1638.04
WEST BENGAL	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	108841.12	108835.92



Annexure -VII

Swadhar Greh Scheme: State- wise Homes and Beneficiaries for FY 2021-22 (As on 31.12.2021)

States/UTs	Homes	Beneficiaries
Andaman & Nicobar Island	1	9
Andhra Pradesh	21	438
Arunachal Pradesh	1	22
Assam	16	242
Chandigarh	1	11
Chhattisgarh	3	52
Delhi	2	41
Gujarat	8	117
Himachal Pradesh	1	9
Jammu & Kashmir	2	27
Jharkhand	5	18
Karnataka	52	1445
Kerala	7	165
Madhya Pradesh	15	273
Maharashtra	9	126
Manipur	23	431
Meghalaya	2	15
Mizoram	11	88
Nagaland	2	34
Odisha	54	1667
Puducherry	1	10
Punjab	2	34
Rajasthan	8	203

States/UTs	Homes	Beneficiaries
Sikkim	1	18
Tamil Nadu	36	864
Telangana	21	389
Tripura	4	64
Uttar Pradesh	14	342
Uttarakhand	1	-
West Bengal	33	802
Total	357	7956



Annexure - VIII

**Swadhar Greh Scheme: State- wise expenditure for FY 2021-22
(As on 31.12.2021)**

(In lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	Amount released during 2020-21
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	7.26
2	Chandigarh	7.99
3	Chhattisgarh	20.75
4	Himachal Pradesh	9.13
5	Jammu & Kashmir	25.64
6	Madhya Pradesh	74.35
7	Puducherry	10.80
8	Sikkim	10.65
9	Tripura	49.29
10	West Bengal	218.85
11	Court Case fees	0.75
	Total	435.46

Annexure - IX

State/UT-wise details of sanctioned Working Women Hostels & Beneficiaries (As on 31.12.2021)

S. No.	States/UTs	Total no. of hostel	Total No. of Working Women
1	Andhra Pradesh	41	3255
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14	906
3	Assam	18	879
4	Bihar	6	266
5	Chhattisgarh	10	486
6	Goa	2	120
7	Gujarat	27	1309
8	Haryana	20	1561
9	Himachal Pradesh	16	561
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5	360
11	Jharkhand	2	214
12	Karnataka	62	5253
13	Kerala	160	15508
14	Madhya Pradesh	62	3538
15	Maharashtra	138	10704
16	Meghalaya	4	214
17	Mizoram	5	249
18	Manipur	32	2272
19	Nagaland	25	1836
20	Orissa	28	1725
21	Punjab	15	1497
22	Rajasthan	39	1843
23	Sikkim	2	144
24	Tamilnadu	97	7529
25	Telangana	27	2077
26	Tripura	1	50



S. No.	States/UTs	Total no. of hostel	Total No. of Working Women
27	Uttarakhand	6	538
28	UP	38	3090
29	West Bengal	39	2639
30	Chandigarh	7	736
31	Delhi	20	3086
32	Pondicherry	4	221
	Total	972	74666

Annexure - X

Grant-in-aid released under Working Women's Hostel Scheme from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021

S. No.	Name of Implementing Agency	Amount (in ₹)
1	Nagaland Development Society, Nagaland	79,88,400/-
2	Sharon Welfare Agency, Dimapur, Nagaland	16,20,648
3	Payment of Outstanding Property Tax in r/o property located at Jasola Vihar, New Delhi	11,52,239/-
4	Kerala State Housing Board at Mananthavadi in Wayanad District	1,92,00,000
5	Abhiyan Sanstha, Chhattisgarh	₹ 5,45,625/-
6	Tamil Nadu Working Women Hostel Corporation Limited, Tambaram District	3,50,25,000/-
7	State Govt. of Manipur for Social Advancement for New Generation Association of Irendam)	1,64,70,438/-
8	State Govt. of Gujarat for construction of Working Women Hostel by Surat Municipal Corporation in Surat (02 nd and 03 rd instalment)	69,70,425/-
9	State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for construction of WWH at Indore (02 nd instalment)	1,91,19,204/-
	Total	10,80,91,979/-



Annexure –XI

**Ujjawala Scheme: State- wise Homes and Beneficiaries
for FY 2021-22 (As on 31.12.2021)**

S.No	State Name	Homes	Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	122
2	Assam	20	196
3	Chhattisgarh	3	16
4	Goa	1	11
5	Gujarat	2	7
6	Jharkhand	2	2
7	Karnataka	13	405
8	Kerala	3	50
9	Maharashtra	5	86
10	Manipur	22	336
11	Mizoram	2	22
12	Nagaland	1	14
13	Odisha	12	310
14	Rajasthan	1	32
15	Tamil Nadu	4	111
16	Telangana	5	36
17	Uttar Pradesh	2	26
18	Uttarakhand	2	9
19	West Bengal	2	47
	Total	107	1838

SCHEMES AND PROPOSALS UNDER THE NIRBHAYA FUND

The Ministry itself implements the schemes of One Stop Centre, Women Helpline and Mahila Police Volunteers under Nirbhaya Fund. Other Ministries and States/ UTs also implements schemes under this fund, details of which are given below:

A. Ministry of Home Affairs:

1. **Emergency Response Support System (ERSS):** Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) is a pan-India, single, internationally recognized number, i.e., 112 based system for various emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress. It has been operationalized in 35 States/ UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Ladakh). Against the approved cost of ₹ 385.69 crore, a total of ₹ 358.46 crore has been released for utilization.
2. **Safe City Projects in 8 Cities:** Safe City Projects are comprehensive and integrated projects developed by the Police and Municipal Corporations of the city, in keeping with the demands of their women citizens and to plug any gaps in existing infrastructure. The total approved cost under the Nirbhaya Fund is ₹ 2840.05 Crore (including state share of ₹ 888.94 Crore). The technology to aid smart policing and safety management for the future would be enabled under the Safe City Projects, currently being undertaken in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai) in Phase I. The projects were sanctioned in FY 2018-19 and are targeted to be completed in 3 years, i.e. by FY 2021-22. Adding many dimensions to safety of women and children, like the use of drones, installation of CCTV cameras with Facial Recognition or Automatic Number Plate Recognition to track and alert Police about criminals and criminal activity, technology-enabled infrastructure like smart lighting systems which glow as soon as it gets dark to eliminate dark alleys and crime hot-spots from cities, and toilets for women. The Safe City projects are an ongoing project and are in various stages of implementation in the 8 cities. Central share of amount ₹ 1349.58 crore has been released for utilization.
3. **Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF):** Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) has been set up under Nirbhaya Funds at a total cost of ₹ 200.00 Crore. This approved amount has been released as a one-time grant to States/UTs to support and supplement the Victim Compensation schemes in respective States/UTs and expenditure from this fund is allowed to States/ UTs after consuming non-budgetary resources with them.
4. **Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC):** The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a scheme, namely Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and



Children (CCPWC) with a total outlay of ₹ 223.19 crore. Ministry has provided grant to all States/UTs to set up cyber forensic cum training laboratories, hiring of Junior Cyber Consultant and training/capacity building to provide hands-on training to Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers. 28 States/ UTs have set up Cyber Forensic Training Laboratory. More than 19000 Police personnel, Prosecutors, and Judicial Officers have been trained. A National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (www.cybercrime.gov.in) was launched on September 20, 2018, which allowed citizens to report online content pertaining to Child Pornography/Child Sexual Abuse Material or sexually explicit content such as Rape/Gang Rape Content. In consultation with the stakeholders, a revamped portal has been launched on August 30, 2019 to enable citizens to report all types of cybercrimes with special focus on cybercrimes against women and children. A total of ₹ 137.05 crore has been released for use in this project.

5. **New building with women centric facilities for Special Police Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Police unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura, Delhi:** Delhi Police is undertaking a project for modernization of Special Police Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Police unit for North East Region (SPUNER) and Police Station Crime Against Women Cell (CAW Cell) including facilities for counseling, mediation and gender sensitization and Special Police Unit for North Eastern Region (SPUNER) including facilities for counselling of North Eastern women etc. The total cost of the project is ₹ 23.53 Crore, out of which ₹ 16.76 crore has been utilized.
6. **Hiring of Professional Counsellors/ Social workers at the District, Sub-Division and Police Station level in Delhi Police:** Delhi Police has taken up a project for provision of Social Workers/counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional, Police Station level in Delhi at a cost of ₹ 5.07 Crore. The Professional Counsellors/ Social workers give counselling support to the aggrieved women and their families. It also seeks to establish an effective multi-agency co-ordinated response by the State to all forms of violence against women and children including sexual assault through trained social workers providing quality psycho-socio-legal services for violated women and children. Social Workers/ Counsellors have been appointed as part of the project at Sub-Division Level in Districts to extend the counselling services to victims. Delhi Police has completed this project in March 2020.
7. **Various other Activities under Delhi Police– Safety of Women Scheme:** An amount of ₹ 10.20 Crore has been approved to Delhi Police for undertaking various activities which are inter alia include holding Camps for Self Defence Training in School/ Colleges, Publicity in mass media, procurement of essential items/equipments to enhance the capability of women police force for imparting training, procurement of cyber equipment and making short films/ pamphlets on women safety for distribution. 7813 self defence programmes covering over 15 lakhs girls have been completed. 360 gender sensitization programmes for over 1 lakh participants including Police have been held. Delhi Police has completed this project.
8. **Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL):** MHA has approved setting-up of a state-of-the-art DNA Analysis facility at Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Chandigarh at cost of ₹ 99.76 crore under Nirbhaya Fund. This Laboratory has a capacity and capability for examining 2000 DNA crime cases per annum for speedy disposal of cases relating to

sexual assault and POCSO Act related cases. The Laboratory will contribute to address the gap of forensic DNA analysis of pending sexual assault cases in the country. Funds for the project were sanctioned in the FY 2018-19. The Laboratory has been operationalised on December 23, 2019. A total of ₹ 33.10 crore has been used in this project.

9. **Strengthening of State FSLs (in 23 States):** An amount of ₹ 203.45 Crore was approved under Nirbhaya Fund for strengthening DNA analysis cyber forensics and related facilities in 23 States (Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Odisha, Puducherry, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, A&N Islands, Bihar, Gujarat and Nagaland). The aim and objective of the project is to strengthen the DNA analysis and Cyber Forensic Facilities in these states relating to cases of sexual assaults. A total of ₹ 162.33 crore has been released. The projects are in implementation stage.
10. **Setting up and strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all districts of States & UTs:** The project for setting-up/strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) in all districts of the country at cost of ₹ 100 crore under Nirbhaya Fund has been approved in FY 2019-20 by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The AHTUs will provide counselling and support to the victims of trafficking. Sanctions are being issued to States/UTs. A total of ₹ 99.86 crore has been released. 696 AHTU are functional.
11. **Setting up/ strengthening Women Help Desks (WHDs) in Police Stations in all States & UTs:** Ministry of Home Affairs has approved a project in FY 2019-20 for setting up and strengthening of Women Help Desks in Police Stations, including Police Stations in rural areas, at a total cost of ₹ 107.49 crores. This project would be implemented by the respective States and Union Territories. Women Help Desks would focus on making the Police Stations more women friendly and approachable, as they would be the first and single point of contact for any woman walking into a police station. Essentially, lady police officers would be deployed at these help desks. The officials of Women Help Desk would be trained to be sensitive towards women. These help desks would have enlisted panel of experts like lawyers, psychologists and NGOs to facilitate legal aid, counselling, shelter, rehabilitation and training etc. Sanctions are being issued to States/UTs. A total of ₹ 107.49 crore has been released. WHDs have been set up in 10425 Police Stations.
12. **Training of Investigation Officers/ Prosecution Officers/ Medical Officers in forensic evidence and Procurement of Forensic Kits for sexual assault cases:** This project commenced in FY 2018-19 for training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers and procurement of Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) kits for use in sexual assault cases. The Kits will facilitate expeditious and efficient collection of DNA samples in the crimes of sexual nature. The project outlines the measurable outcomes as imparting skills to field level officers on DNA evidence collection at crime scene using SAEC kits, and sensitizing them towards handling victims of sexual assault. A total of ₹ 29.03 crore has been released. Till date, 19296 Officials have been trained in forensic evidence collection & handling and 14950 SAEC Kits were distributed.



13. **Proposal for training of Investigation Officers (IOs)/ Prosecution Officers (POs) through Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) for three years :** The project outlines the measurable outcomes as imparting skills related to DNA evidence collection at crime scene by SAEC kits, sensitizing them towards victims of sexual assault. The goal is to enable IOs/POs to identify, document and collect physical and biological evidence at the scene of crime with great care and thoughtful approach so that the forensic report withstands judicial scrutiny.

B. Ministry of Railways:

14. **Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS) :** A project for Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS) under Nirbhaya Fund is run by the Ministry of Railways. CCTVs and Monitoring rooms are being installed at 983 major Railway Stations (A1, A, B & C category stations) to provide 24x7 security to women passengers at stations. The total cost of the project appraised by the Empowered Committee is ₹ 500.00 Cr. An amount of ₹ 294.77 Cr. has been allocated/ released to M/o Railways, out of which ₹ 94.77 Cr. has been used. So far, 310 Stations have been covered.
15. **Provision of Video Surveillance System at Konkan Railway Stations:** An amount of ₹ 17.64 Cr. Has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for installation of CCTV cameras at 67 Konkan Railway Stations. An amount of ₹ 17.64 Cr. has been released by M/o Railways to Konkan Railway, out of which, ₹ 9.25 Cr. has been used.

C. Ministry of Electronics &IT :

16. **Development of Panic Switch for Women's Safety:** An amount of ₹ 3.49 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for Development & Field Testing of Panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety through IIT Delhi and MEITY. The project has been completed by utilizing ₹ 3.49 crore.

D. Department of Justice:

17. **Setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs):** An amount of ₹ 767.25 Cr. with Central share of ₹ 474 Cr. to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund has been appraised for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) to dispose off 1,66,958 cases of rape, and offences under POCSO Act pending for trial, across the country for 1 year spread over 2 FYs -2019-20 and 2020-21. An amount of ₹ 300 crore had been released by D/o Justice to States/UTs.

The continuation of the scheme of FTSCs for a period of two more FYs i.e. 2021-22 and 2022-23 has been further appraised by the Empowered Committee under Nirbhaya Fund for total outlay of ₹ 1687.95 Cr. However, the Cabinet has approved continuation of the scheme for 2 more Financial years up to 31st March 2023 with a budgetary outlay of ₹ 1572.86 Cr. including ₹ 971.70 Cr. as Central Share to be met from Nirbhaya Fund. At present, 683 FTSCs including 383 exclusive POCSO courts are operational in 27 States which disposed 68120 cases up to November, 2021. Total amount of ₹ 362.23 Cr. has been released from Nirbhaya Fund as Central Share.

E. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways :

18. **Abhaya Project Proposal (Andhra Pradesh) :** The proposal is for installation of ' IoT (Internet of Things) device and related software in public transport vehicles in Vishakhapatnam and Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh on pilot basis. Proposal was approved with total estimated cost of ₹ 138.49 Crore and Central Share of ₹ 58.64 Crore was released.
19. **Women's safety in public transport, UPSRTC, Govt. of U.P.:** The proposal include 50 ladies pink Buses, CCTV, Panic buttons and controllers on 12500 buses, 24 interceptors, Advocacy/ Advertisements/ Awareness Campaign'. Proposal of UPSRTC has been sanctioned with total estimated cost of ₹ 83.40 Cr. An amount of ₹ 80.92 Crores has been released to UPSRTC, out of which, Utilization certificate has been received for ₹ 31.10 Crores.
20. **Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Govt. of Karnataka on Training women for heavy passengers vehicles:** The proposal include Women Lounges at important stations, Gender Sensitization and women safety protocol training for ground staff, Sarathi Squads/ Mobile Police Patrol Vehicles, Advocacy, advertisement and Awareness Campaign on Women's safety, Training women for Heavy passenger Vehicle (HPV) and Light Motor Vehicle (LMV) licenses, CCTV Surveillance cameras for 1000 buses, Mobile application to improve functionalities on women safety and Passenger information Display in Bus Stops. The proposal is approved with total estimated cost of ₹ 56.07 crore and central share of ₹ 33.64 Crore were released to BMTC, out of which Utilization certificate has been received for ₹ 11.14 Crores.
21. **Proposal for customization, deployment and management of State-wise AIS 140 vehicle tracking platform:** An amount of ₹ 465.02 Cr. has been appraised by the EC for customization, deployment and management of State-wise vehicle tracking platform. DIB meeting has been held on 13th December, 2019. Subsequently, MoRTH has obtained approval of ₹ 463.90 crores for the same. MoRTH has released an amount of ₹ 177.03 crore.

F. Ministry of Tourism :

22. **Safe Tourism Destination for women in Madhya Pradesh:** An amount of ₹ 27.98 Cr. has been appraised by EC under Nirbhaya Fund in its meeting held on 19.12.2019 for Safe Tourism Destination for women in Madhya Pradesh. M/o Tourism has released an amount of ₹ 6.24 crore.

G. Ministry of Women and Child Development :

23. **Scheme for One Stop Centre:** Popularly known as Sakhi Centres, the One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme is being implemented across the country since 1st April 2015. The objectives of the One Stop Centre Scheme are to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof and facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including police, medical, legal aid and counselling, psychological support to fight against any forms of violence against women. The scheme was approved at a total cost of ₹ 867.74 crores. So far an amount of ₹ 639.63 Cr. has been released by MWCD to various States/UTs and utilization certificate

for a total amount of ₹ 160.00 Cr. has been received. 704 OSCs have been operationalised in 35 States/UTs and more than 4.54 lakh women have been assisted through these OSCs till 30.09.2021.

24. **The Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL) Scheme** is being implemented since 1st April, 2015 with the aim to provide an immediate and 24 hour emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence across the country by referral service. Under the Scheme, a toll-free 24-hours telecom service through short code 181 is provided to women seeking support and information. Women helpline is operational in 33 States/UTs. WHL is not functional in States/UTs of Puducherry, Lakshdweep and West Bengal. Till 30.09.2021 more than 66.12 lakh phone calls were registered on 181-WHL. The scheme was approved at a total cost of ₹ 155.94 crores. So far an amount of ₹ 69.31 Cr. has been released by MWCD to various States/ UTs and utilization certificate for a total amount of ₹ 49.80 Cr. has been received.
25. **Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme** : The Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme is being implemented under Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs. MPVs act as a link between police and the community and facilitate women in distress. MPVs serve as a public-police interface in order to fight crime against women and reports incidences of violence against women such as domestic violence, child marriage, dowry harassment and violence faced by women in public spaces. In the pilot phase two districts from every State and one district from every UT were chosen for the implementation of the scheme.

OTHER PROJECTS UNDER NIRBHAYA FUND ASSISTED BY MINISTRY OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT :

26. **CHIRALI: Friends Forever** (Govt. of Rajasthan) of ₹ 10.20 Cr. aims to constitute Community Action Groups for women safety in 7 districts of Rajasthan covering a total of 2071 Gram Panchayats for a period of three years i.e. from 2016-17 to 2018-19. An amount of ₹ 4.70 crores has been released to the State of Rajasthan during the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. Out of which, ₹ 1.09 crore has been utilized.
27. **Smart and safe cities free from violence against Women and Girls programme, (Govt. of Madhya Pradesh)**: An amount of ₹ 1.74 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for intervention through Education, Urban Planning and Designing of Public Spaces, Civic Awareness and Participation and Policing of Public Transport. An amount of ₹ 1.04 crores has been released to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the year 2017-18. As informed by the State, the amount of ₹ 0.36 crore has been utilized.
28. **Nirbhaya Shelter Home (Govt. of Nagaland)**: An amount of ₹ 2.84 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for construction of Shelter Home in the State of Nagaland. An amount of ₹ 2.55 Cr. Has been released to the State of Nagaland during the year 2017-18. As informed by the State Government, the Shelter Home has been constructed and the entire amount released by MWCD has been utilized.
29. **Safety and Security of Women, Govt. of Uttarakhand (5 districts)** : An amount of ₹ 0.72 Cr. Has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund in the State of Uttarakhand. An amount of ₹ 0.32 crores has been released to the State of Uttarakhand during the year 2017-18. As informed by the State Government, the amount of ₹ 0.31 crores has been utilized.

30. Mission Shakti for awareness and capacity building program for safety and empowerment of women and girls in industrial sectors : The proposal of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh was appraised by EC at a cost of ₹ 8.25 Cr. for the purpose of awareness and capacity building program for safety and empowerment of women and girls in industrial sectors. An amount of ₹ 2.475 crore has been released to the State.

31. Scheme for critical care and support for accessing justice to rape / gang-rape survivors and minor girls who get pregnant : The proposal was appraised by EC at a cost of ₹ 74.10 Cr. for the purpose of providing shelter, food & daily needs, safe transportation for attending court hearings and legal aid to the minor girls who have been abandoned by the family due to forced pregnancy either due to rape/ gang rape or due to any other reasons and have no other means to support themselves.

This will be one time grant and funds to be allocated to the A/c of District Magistrate, who will be responsible for expenditure out of this grant. DM/ DC will devise appropriate mechanism in their respective districts for the purpose and maintain the details of all such girls and furnish a quarterly report to MWCD.

32. Proposal for Development of Nirbhaya Dashboard: The Nirbhaya Dashboard is operational.

H. Department of School Education & Literacy:

33. Improving self-defence quality in women and girls' for funding under Nirbhaya Fund: The proposal of Govt. of Bihar was appraised by EC at a cost of ₹ 231.40 Cr. for the purpose of improving self defence quality in women and girls providing self defence training in schools.

I. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs:

34. Punjab Urban Local Bodies Surveillance Grid for Women Safety (PUNGRID-WS) proposed to be implemented in 167 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across Punjab : The proposal of Govt. of Punjab was appraised by EC at a cost of ₹ 154.03 Cr. for the purpose of providing Surveillance Grid for Women Safety (PUNGRID-WS) in 167 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across State of Punjab.

J. Ministry of External Affairs:

35. Proposal for opening One Stop Centres (OSCs) in 10 Indian Missions abroad : The proposal of MEA has been appraised by EC for establishment of One Stop Centres (OSCs) in 10 Indian Diplomatic Missions (IDMs) for the welfare of Indian women in countries having significant proportion of diaspora, at a cost of i.e. ₹ 40.79 crore [₹ 8.07 Cr.(one time) and thereafter 7.53 Cr. per annum for the period of 5 years till FY 2025-26].

The project will be implemented initially in 7 Gulf Countries [Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, UAE, Saudi Arabia (Jeddah & Riyadh)] and the rest in Australia, Canada & Singapore, where the number of Indian expatriates is large. The purpose of OSCs in IMDs abroad is to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof and facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal aid and counselling, psychological support to fight against any forms of violence against women.



Annexure - XIII

Ministry of Women and Child Development participated the following meetings under International Corporation

- A. G20 – Italian Presidency**
- B. Meeting of Hon’ble Minister, WCD with the High Commissioner of Australia in India**
 - i. Hon’ble Minister, WCD met with the High Commissioner of Australia in India on 1st April, 2021 to discuss bilateral issues between two countries and possible areas of collaboration in the field of Women and Child Development.
- C. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Forum on Women’s Education and Poverty Reduction**
 - i. The Ministry participated in the SCO Forum on Women’s Education and Poverty Reduction held on 20th July, 2021 by the All-China Women’s Federation, in cooperation with the Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation Commission of the SCO and the SCO Secretariat.
 - ii. The Ministry represented Government of India (through virtual mode) in Preparatory expert-level meetings of the Third Women’s Forum of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) held on 3rd June, 2021 and 10th June 2021 respectively in Dushanbe. The Third Women’s Forum of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) coincided with the 20th anniversary of establishment of the SCO. The Forum was held with participation of Deputy Prime Minister of Republic of Tajikistan, Deputy Speakers and Members of Parliament of Member States of SCO, representatives of ministries and departments and civil society.
- D. Commonwealth Women’s Affairs Ministers Action Group (CWAMAG)**
 - i. The Ministry participated in a virtual Inaugural Meeting of the Commonwealth Women’s Affairs Ministers Action Group (CWAMAG) held by the Commonwealth Secretariat on 10th May 2021 under the Chairpersonship of Professor Margaret Kobia, Cabinet Secretary for the Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs in the Government of Kenya. The Ministry also participated in a Senior Officials Meeting held on 5th May, 2021.
- E. Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Working Group on Women's Economic Empowerment**
 - i. The Ministry represented Government of India (through virtual mode) in a meeting of IORA Working Group on Women's Economic Empowerment (WGWEE) held on 22nd July, 2021 to discuss the IORA Action Plan 2017-21.
- F. Meeting of Hon’ble Minister, WCD with the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kyrgyz Republic to India**
 - i. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kyrgyz Republic to India met Hon’ble Minister, WCD on 24th March, 2021 to discuss bilateral issues between the two countries and possible areas of collaboration in the field of women and child development.

G. Meeting of Secretary, WCD with the Ambassador at the Royal Danish Embassy at New Delhi

- i. The Ambassador at the Royal Danish Embassy at New Delhi met Secretary, WCD on 25th March, 2021 to follow up on the Green Strategic Partnership and to discuss areas of mutual cooperation.

Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned and Operational & SNP and PSE Beneficiaries under Anganwadi Services Scheme Quarter Ending 31 March, 2021

S. No	State/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition					Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)
1	Andhra Pradesh #	257	257	55607	55607	1561859	946601	2508460	715366	3223826	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225	74920	87120	162040	19547	181587	44381	42739	87120
3	Assam	231	231	62153	62153	1494722	1595535	3090257	602416	3692673	796991	789016	1586007
4	Bihar	544	544	115009	111468	3742663	3288149	7030812	1600082	8630894	1762146	1526003	3288149
5	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	51583	1141886	934485	2076371	454417	2530788	449553	484932	934485
6	Goa #	11	11	1262	1262	34115	23465	57580	11255	68835	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029	1773507	1759701	3533208	682857	4216065	843431	809201	1652632
8	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962	680155	434082	1114237	310941	1425178	220366	213716	434082
9	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925	228990	173845	402835	95244	498079	25987	25058	51045
10	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	391324	965659	1356983	193797	1550780	290312	288407	578719
11	Karnataka	204	204	65911	65911	2090760	1711698	3802458	862155	4664613	523767	512931	1036698
12	Kerala	258	258	33318	33244	528659	501136	1029795	348309	1378104	253959	247177	501136
13	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	97135	2876367	2949442	5825809	1262067	7087876	1436611	1407489	2844100
14	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	110219	2980573	3445376	6425949	1080441	7506390	1209753	1211983	2421736
15	Manipur #	43	43	11510	11510	157014	191050	348064	58549	406613	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5896	204755	235243	439998	67819	507817	111943	110172	222115
17	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244	50768	49737	100505	20481	120986	12375	12116	24491
18	Nagaland	60	60	3980	3980	200754	144716	345470	39915	385385	69177	70870	140047
19	Odisha	338	338	74154	72587	1677725	1627025	3304750	671107	3975857	810384	793926	1604310

S. No	State/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition						Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
		Sanc-tioned	Opera-tional	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Chil-dren (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiar-ies (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)	
20	Punjab	155	155	27314	27304	499043	301758	800801	240093	1040894	139801	133497	273298	
21	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	61974	2056049	1301088	3357137	1070209	4427346	663555	637533	1301088	
22	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1308	13204	7229	20433	5138	25571	3691	3538	7229	
23	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439	1908027	757779	2665806	728962	3394768	379899	377880	757779	
24	Telangana #	149	149	35700	35634	1017414	639605	1657019	447194	2104213	0	0	0	
25	Tripura	56	56	10145	9911	155548	173757	329305	64203	393508	87554	86203	173757	
26	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	189309	4748131	2656997	7405128	2106414	9511542	1370542	1279107	2649649	
27	Uttarakhand	105	105	20067	20067	444940	238925	683865	182138	866003	126709	124854	251563	
28	West Bengal # *	576	576	119481	117076	3171698	3077774	6249472	1399271	7648743	0	0	0	
29	A & N Islands	5	5	720	720	9979	6462	16441	3124	19565	3255	3207	6462	
30	Chandigarh	3	3	450	450	22230	24809	47039	7923	54962	13805	12712	26517	
31	Dadra & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	4	4	409	409	14550	14668	29218	7776	36994	7469	7199	14668	
32	Delhi	95	95	10897	10897	391411	232617	624028	144378	768406	81434	77968	159402	
33	Jammu & Kashmir	128	128	30765	28460	345149	270051	615200	155480	770680	0	0	0	
34	Ladakh	13	13	1173	1140	9539	8969	18508	3663	22171	1713	1661	3374	
35	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107	2888	1191	4079	1140	5219	609	582	1191	
36	Puducherry	5	5	855	855	25920	4716	30636	9256	39892	2408	2308	4716	
	All India	7075	7075	1399697	1387432	36727236	30782460	67509696	15673127	83182823	11743580	11293985	23037565	

Note: 253 AWCs and 50 AWCs are surrendered by NCT of Delhi and Chandigarh respectively.

* Available data as on 31st January 2021

Due to COVID-19 AWCs could not run Pre-school Education

Annexure -XV

Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned and Operational, SNP & PSE Beneficiaries under Anganwadi Services Scheme Quarter Ending 30 June, 2021

S. No	State/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition							Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
		Sanc-tioned	Opera-tional	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & Lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiar-ies (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)		
1	Andhra Pradesh	257	257	55607	55607	1619718	1050805	2670523	724824	3395347	25310	59695	85005		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225	74920	87120	162040	19547	181587	44381	42739	87120		
3	Assam	231	230	62153	61715	1414719	1617562	3032281	504233	3536514	859315	758247	1617562		
4	Bihar	544	544	115009	112094	4232095	3722042	7954137	1788449	9742586	1972680	1749362	3722042		
5	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	51586	1140480	1027352	2167832	429798	2597630	531024	573793	1104817		
6	Goa#	11	11	1262	1262	34757	24029	58786	11108	69894	0	0	0		
7	Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029	1808575	1683424	3491999	659346	4151345	826587	790880	1617467		
8	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962	673334	430768	1104102	302799	1406901	218855	211913	430768		
9	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925	232445	163141	395586	91779	487365	18339	17580	35919		
10	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	331487	991189	1322676	159752	1482428	301645	300629	602274		
11	Karnataka	204	204	65911	65911	2162732	1910577	4073309	904252	4977561	340534	296577	637111		
12	Kerala	258	258	33318	33115	635189	503352	1138541	346820	1485361	255613	247739	503352		
13	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	97135	2558553	2451816	5010369	1047575	6057944	367883	358711	726594		
14	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	109832	3070115	3653256	6723371	1116171	7839542	1209753	1211983	2421736		
15	Manipur#	43	43	11510	11510	152451	185439	337890	54302	392192	0	0	0		
16	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5896	202499	235494	437993	66983	504976	112302	109710	222012		
17	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244	50045	49601	99646	20772	120418	10956	10934	21890		
18	Nagaland	60	60	3980	3980	186655	178991	365646	40850	406496	89732	89207	178939		
19	Odisha	338	338	74154	73172	1661321	1549932	3211253	655266	3866519	786455	763477	1549932		

S. No	State/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition						Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
		Sanc-tioned	Opera-tional	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & Lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)	
20	Punjab	155	155	27314	27304	548274	339361	887635	262977	1150612	152485	133012	285497	
21	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	61625	2099870	1340612	3440482	1085975	4526457	683713	656899	1340612	
22	Sikkim#	13	13	1308	1308	12584	7369	19953	4776	24729	0	0	0	
23	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439	1928712	762496	2691208	723890	3415098	387690	374806	762496	
24	Telangana	149	149	35700	35580	1053745	685847	1739592	468362	2207954	354029	343144	697173	
25	Tripura	56	56	10145	9911	152361	173494	325855	56692	382547	87423	86071	173494	
26	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	189309	7454852	4128111	11582963	3335144	14918107	366299	387435	753734	
27	Uttarakhand	105	105	20067	20048	467021	253603	720624	184357	904981	133206	130455	263661	
28	West Bengal # *	576	576	119481	119481	3649035	3551779	7200814	1568154	8768968	0	0	0	
29	A & N Islands	5	5	720	719	10161	7056	17217	3056	20273	3538	3518	7056	
30	Chandigarh	3	3	450	450	24784	26153	50937	8674	59611	13559	12674	26233	
31	Dadra & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	4	4	409	405	15502	15005	30507	7328	37835	7603	7402	15005	
32	Delhi	95	95	10897	10755	398350	242723	641073	136612	777685	74066	70167	144233	
33	Jammu & Kashmir#	128	128	30765	28078	296559	232375	528934	121466	650400	0	0	0	
34	Ladakh	13	13	1173	1140	9352	8898	18250	3289	21539	1660	1603	3263	
35	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	71	2849	1381	4230	1123	5353	736	645	1381	
36	Puducherry	5	5	855	855	27514	5257	32771	9427	42198	2683	2574	5257	
	All India	7075	7075	1399697	1389110	40393615	33297410	73691025	16925928	90616953	10240054	9803581	20043635	

#Due to COVID-19 AWCs could not run Pre-school Education

* Available data as on 31 March, 2021



Annexure - XVI

State/UT-wise details of funds released under Anganwadi Services Scheme

FUNDS RELEASED UNDER ANGANWADI SERVICES DURING 2021-22 (As on 31.12.21)			
(Rupees in lakh)			
S. No	Name of State/UT	SNP	General
1	Andhra Pradesh	27851.94	28220.75
2	Bihar	42803.9	39656.86
3	Chhattisgarh	16395.38	16935.4
4	Goa	440.88	642.68
5	Gujarat	19684.18	16232.92
6	Haryana	4625.58	8488.7
7	Himachal Pradesh	4220.62	12295.92
8	Jammu & Kashmir	2341.36	19810.12
9	Jharkhand	17595.38	13229.92
10	Karnataka	29972.08	20102.66
11	Kerala	6524.80	11598.7
12	Madhya Pradesh	38261.02	31209.8
13	Maharashtra	64281.84	33409.28
14	Orissa	25639.52	22488.46
15	Punjab	4530.36	8298.44
16	Rajasthan	22675.51	18918.04
17	Tamil Nadu	19926.32	16197.52
18	Telangana	19520.54	16123.99
19	Uttar Pradesh	94474.38	74568.33
20	Uttarakhand	10972.07	14270.21
21	West Bengal	32924.10	33911.12
22	Arunachal Pradesh	3018.22	5623.46
23	Assam	40871.90	44751.21
24	Manipur	4385.74	7753.72
25	Meghalaya	8297.72	3482.9
26	Mizoram	1609.78	1937.42
27	Nagaland	6174.63	5207.89
28	Sikkim	303.22	1084.78
29	Tripura	4335.34	5744.5

S. No	Name of State/UT	SNP	General
1	Andhra Pradesh	27851.94	28220.75
31	Puducherry	0.00	277.8
32	A&N Island	203.22	577.5
33	Chandigarh	316.64	308.28
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	205.06	255.84
35	Ladakh	277.12	847.04
36	Lakshadweep	60.66	63.9
	TOTAL	579313.89	539991.82
GRAND TOTAL (SNP+GENERAL)		1119305.71 lakh	

Annexure -XVII

State-wise Beneficiaries Details - June 2021 under ICDS-RRS

S. No	State/UTs	No. of Reporting AWCs	Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition						Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
			Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)	
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	405	4283	3247	7530	1264	8794	1502	1557	3059	
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	45315	1229756	833065	2062821	547393	2610214	399429	391150	790579	
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1945	18398	22303	40701	5184	45885	11276	11049	22325	
4	ASSAM	59442	862075	613375	1475450	322824	1798274	210850	208927	419777	
5	BIHAR	108062	2642785	2065887	4708672	1234703	5943375	806326	807617	1613943	
6	CHANDIGARH	440	21683	23040	44723	7609	52332	10584	10176	20760	
7	CHHATTISGARH	47897	1034712	945629	1980341	383277	2363618	229188	230563	459751	
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	397	14007	13434	27441	6452	33893	6078	6065	12143	
9	DELHI	10755	343713	207949	551662	116672	668334	62638	59019	121657	
10	GOA	1262	34087	24053	58140	10929	69069	3580	3315	6895	
11	GUJARAT	53037	1810246	1684782	3495028	658832	4153860	827287	791756	1619043	
12	HARYANA	18157	458364	304951	763315	200871	964186	86286	84797	171083	
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	18360	225265	152171	377436	89592	467028	29608	28514	58122	
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	12762	154342	128278	282620	55989	338609	48983	46998	95981	
15	JHARKHAND	38378	299706	913290	1212996	137575	1350571	258905	255405	514310	
16	KARNATAKA	32998	793368	778879	1572247	334639	1906886	229930	222995	452925	
17	KERALA	31026	558979	433761	992740	279173	1271913	159434	152768	312202	

S. No	State/UTs	No. of Reporting AWCs	Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition						Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
			Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)	
18	LADAKH	409	3306	2959	6265	976	7241	1514	1433	2947	
19	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	MADHYA PRADESH	90211	2347320	2264859	4612179	823697	5435876	332867	324862	657729	
21	MAHARASHTRA	87357	2331911	2766644	5098555	837352	5935907	724624	691679	1416303	
22	MANIPUR	1735	20426	26866	47292	6801	54093	8002	7389	15391	
23	MEGHALAYA	5677	193808	225153	418961	64886	483847	82379	79784	162163	
24	MIZORAM	2164	53080	52508	105588	21940	127528	12402	12275	24677	
25	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	ODISHA	72353	1661952	1550597	3212549	655512	3868061	547643	529859	1077502	
27	PUDUCHERRY	683	19905	3913	23818	6846	30664	1979	1882	3861	
28	PUNJAB	25162	516350	289452	805802	220124	1025926	103566	97603	201169	
29	RAJASTHAN	26402	720561	452862	1173423	342192	1515615	185320	179439	364759	
30	SIKKIM	1308	12584	7368	19952	4776	24728	7	2	9	
31	TAMIL NADU	53475	1798075	991495	2789570	677267	3466837	486954	467339	954293	
32	TELANGANA	22863	640928	414090	1055018	288485	1343503	182419	175701	358120	
33	TRIPURA	6410	79386	94349	173735	29888	203623	24794	24146	48940	
34	UTTAR PRADESH	159632	4509639	3091894	7601533	2138529	9740062	691275	654737	1346012	
35	UTTARAKHAND	13374	296400	161523	457923	116125	574048	55334	54272	109606	
36	WEST BENGAL	102016	1933439	1897461	3830900	813656	4644556	69572	67376	136948	
	Total (All India)	1151869	27644839	23442087	51086926	11442030	62528956	6892535	6682449	13574984	



Annexure - XVIII

Status of funds released/utilized during 2020-21 and 2021-22 of SAG

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S. No	State/UT	2020-21		2021-22*
		Released	Utilized	Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.28	13.01	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.11	1.11	0.00
3	Assam	1919.17	155.17	0.00
4	Bihar	2.94	0	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	121.13	157.32	158.73
6	Goa	0.02	0.028	0.00
7	Gujarat	870.58	1224.98	641.68
8	Haryana	0	13.41	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	NI	NI	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	23.04	338.35	0.00
11	Jharkhand	33.01	0	0.00
12	Karnataka	20.31	NR	0.00
13	Kerala	1.61	1.52	2.04
14	Madhya Pradesh	213.75	217.34	0.00
15	Maharashtra	48.48	47.6	0.00
16	Manipur	9.12	0	0.00
17	Meghalaya	4.06	28.87	0.00
18	Mizoram	2.78	2.78	0.00
19	Nagaland	187.76	187.76	93.88
20	Odisha	29.69	10.54	96.54
21	Punjab	4.67	0	0.00
22	Rajasthan	58.94	525.47	0.00
23	Sikkim	0.04	0.04	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	1.23	18.82	0.00
25	Telangana	29.69	NR	0.00
26	Tripura	15.76	26.625	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	410.88	918.95	776.49
28	Uttarakhand	20.31	0	0.00
29	West Bengal	31.71	NR	0.00

S. No	State/UT	2020-21		2021-22*
		Released	Utilized	Released
30	Andaman & Nicobar	0.02	NI	0.00
31	Chandigarh	0.2	0.2	1.21
32	Daman & Diu	0	NI	0.00
	D & NH	0.02	0	0.00
33	Delhi	8.73	7.99	19.7
34	Lakshadweep	0.01	0	0.14
35	Pondicherry	0.01	0	0.00
36	Ladakh	0	NR	1.88
	TOTAL	4082.06	3897.883	1792.29

NR- Not Reported

NI- Not implemented

*Release upto 31.12.2021

Annexure- XIX

Status of nutrition beneficiaries under scheme for Adolescent Girls During 2020-21 and 2021-22 (upto 30.09.2021)

S. No.	State/UT	2020-21	2021-22
1	Andhra Pradesh	1092	970
2	Arunachal Pradesh	505	532
3	Assam	68545	68545
4	Bihar	0	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	14618	NR
6	Goa	2	2
7	Gujarat	70942	44588
8	Haryana	3229	1889
9	Himachal Pradesh	NI	NI
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10736	7777
11	Jharkhand	27800	NR
12	Karnataka	NR	NR
13	Kerala	107	NR
14	Madhya Pradesh	15252	NR
15	Maharashtra	15677	10034
16	Manipur	3075	NR
17	Meghalaya	598	514
18	Mizoram	1300	1300
19	Nagaland	7320	7629
20	Odisha	13082	NR
21	Punjab	3926	NR
22	Rajasthan	39420	NR
23	Sikkim	21	NR
24	Tamil Nadu	299	335
25	Telangana	NR	NR
26	Tripura	386	NR
27	Uttar Pradesh	204537	NR
28	Uttarakhand	0	0
29	West Bengal	NR	NR
30	Andaman & Nicobar	NI	NI

S. No.	State/UT	2020-21	2021-22
31	Chandigarh	70	59
32	Daman & Diu	NI	NI
	D & NH	11	NR
33	Delhi	749	515
34	Lakshadweep	10	5
35	Pondicherry	0	0
36	Ladakh	NR	NR
	Total	503309	144694

NR- Not Reported

NI- Not implemented



Annexure - XX

**Funds released under Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme under
Mission Vatsalaya for the year 2020-21 & 2021-22
(till 31st December 2021)**

(₹ In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds Allocation	
		2020-21	2021-22
1	Andhra Pradesh	1827.84	476.46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	293.55	487.92
3	Assam	3159.17	864.04
4	Bihar	2203.71	607.86
5	Chhattisgarh	2281.81	610.95
6	Goa	129.90	3.00
7	Gujarat	2590.93	697.24
8	Haryana	2391.14	630.76
9	Himachal Pradesh	1457.39	625.34
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1490.55	422.14
11	Jharkhand	1425.26	611.23
12	Karnataka	2897.87	1436.31
13	Kerala	1135.84	304.96
14	Madhya Pradesh	3531.26	970.91
15	Maharashtra	3433.13	1703.08
16	Manipur	3468.90	1730.74
17	Meghalaya	2014.36	1005.70
18	Mizoram	2243.71	578.93
19	Nagaland	2125.64	947.89
20	Orissa	3302.54	1410.32
21	Punjab	558.41	172.57
22	Rajasthan	3221.96	1542.75
23	Sikkim	612.81	162.20
24	Tamil Nadu	9636.91	2457.23
25	Telangana	431.61	157.41
26	Tripura	1075.65	286.92
27	Uttar Pradesh	5235.63	1421.41
28	Uttarakhand	712.37	207.34

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds Allocation	
		2020-21	2021-22
29	West Bengal	4375.63	1558.48
30	Andaman & Nicobar Island	282.97	7.50
31	Chandigarh	169.21	162.83
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.32	135.73
	Daman & Diu	23.64	
33	Delhi	656.76	191.69
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
35	Ladakh	153.18	43.30
36	Puducherry	393.97	108.50
37	Others	587.96	386.40
38	Childline India Foundation (CIF)	14100.33	3525.08
Total Expenditure		85665.82	28653.12

Annexure - XXI

The number of CCIs supported for children with special need run by the States/UTs along with the number of beneficiaries as reported by States/UTs under CPS as on 31.12.2021*

S.No.	States/UTs	Home for Special Need Children	Beneficiaries (Boys/Girls)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	507
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3	Assam	7	170
4	Bihar	13	229
5	Chhattisgarh	11	232
6	Goa	1	25
7	Gujarat	3	113
8	Haryana	2	88
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	340
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3	170
11	Jharkhand	4	40
12	Karnataka	5	235
13	Kerala	2	50
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	284
15	Maharashtra	4	175
16	Manipur	12	89
17	Meghalaya	4	47
18	Mizoram	5	95
19	Nagaland	3	63
20	Odisha	0	0
21	Punjab	4	81
22	Rajasthan	6	268
23	Sikkim	1	13
24	Tripura	4	158
25	Tamil Nadu	6	393
26	Telangana	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	9	835
28	Uttarakhand	5	110
29	West Bengal	31	1498

S.No.	States/UTs	Home for Special Need Children	Beneficiaries (Boys/Girls)
30	Andaman & Nicobar	1	17
31	Chandigarh	5	16
32	Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
33	Ladakh	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0
35	Puducherry	5	133
36	NCT of Delhi	13	52
	Total	190	6526

* Number of children may vary depending upon rehabilitation and restoration and new admissions in the CCIs.

Annexure - XXII

Checklist I for Gender Specific Expenditure

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

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

Planning and Budgeting

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

Performance Audit

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

Future Planning and Corrective Action

- i. Addressing constraints identified from step (i) under performance audit above.
- ii. Establishing requirement of Resources in terms of population of targeted beneficiaries/ magnitude of perceived problems like IMR, MMR, literacy ratio etc.
- iii. Reviewing adequacy of resources available – financial and physical like trained manpower etc.
- iv. Planning for modification in policies and/or programmes/schemes based on results of review.

Act-wise details of Mandate/Functions of the NCPCR

Mandate of the Commission

1. The Commission has been mandated to perform all or any of the following functions:
- 2. Under Section 13(1) of the CPCR Act, 2005**
 - i. Examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the time being in force for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
 - ii. Present to the Central Government, annually and at such other intervals, as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
 - iii. Inquire into violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases;
 - iv. Examine all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of rights of children affected by terrorism, communal violence, riots, natural disaster, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, trafficking, maltreatment, torture and exploitation, pornography and prostitution and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
 - v. Look into the matters relating to children in need of special care and protection including children in distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children, children in conflict with law, juveniles, children without family and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
 - vi. Study treaties and other international instruments and undertake periodical review of existing policies, programmes and other activities on child rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation in the best interest of children;
 - vii. Undertake and promote research in the field of child rights;
 - viii. Spread child rights literacy among various sections of the society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means;
 - ix. Inspect or cause to be inspected any juvenile custodial home, or any other place of residence or institution meant for children, under the control of the Central Government or any State Government or any other authority, including any institution run by a social organization; where children are detained or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection and take up with these authorities for remedial action, if found necessary;
 - x. Inquire into complaints and take suo-moto notice of matters relating to:
 - a) Deprivation and violation of child rights;
 - b) Non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children;
 - c) Non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to and ensuring welfare of the children and to provide relief to such children;



or take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities; and

- xi. Such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of child rights and any other matter incidental to the above functions.

3. Under Rule 17 of the NCPCR Rules, 2006

- i. Analyse existing law, policy and practice to assess compliance with Convention on the Rights of the Child, undertake inquiries and produce reports on any aspect of policy or practice affecting children and comment on proposed new legislation from a child rights perspective;
- ii. Present to the Central Government annually and at such other intervals as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- iii. Undertake formal investigations where concern has been expressed either by children themselves or by concerned person on their behalf;
- iv. Ensure that the work of the Commission is directly informed by the views of children in order to reflect priorities and perspective;
- v. Promote, respect and serious consideration of the views of children in its work and in that of all Government Departments and Organizations dealing with child;
- vi. Produce and disseminate information about child rights;
- vii. Compile and analyze data on children;
- viii. Promote the incorporation of child rights into the school curriculum, teachers training and training of personnel dealing with children.

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

- i. Examine and review the safeguards for rights provided by or under this Act and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- ii. Inquire into complaints relating to child's right to free and compulsory education.
- iii. Take necessary steps as provided under Sections 15 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.

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

- (a) To monitor the implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012;
- (b) To monitor the designation of Special Courts by State Governments;
- (c) To monitor the appointment of Public Prosecutors by State Governments;
- (d) To monitor the formulation of the guidelines described in Section 39 of the Act by the State Governments, for the use of Non-Governmental Organisations, professionals and experts or

persons having knowledge of psychology, social work, physical health, mental health and child development to be associated with the pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child, and to monitor the application of these Guidelines;

- (e) To monitor the designing and implementation of modules for training police personnel and other concerned persons, including officers of the Central and State Governments, for the effective discharge of their functions under the Act;
- (f) To monitor and support the Central Government and State Governments for the dissemination of information relating to the provisions of the Act through media including the television, radio and print media at regular intervals, so as to make the general public, children as well as their parents and guardians aware of the provisions of the Act;
- (g) To call for a report on any specific case of child sexual abuse falling within the jurisdiction of a CWC;
- (h) To collect information and data on its own or from the relevant agencies regarding reported cases of sexual abuse and their disposal under the processes established under the Act, including information on the following:
 - (i) Number and details of offences reported under the Act;
 - (ii) Whether the procedures prescribed under the Act and Rules were followed, including those regarding timeframes;
 - (iii) Details of arrangements for care and protection of victims of offences under this Act, including arrangements for emergency medical care and medical examination; and,
 - (iv) Details regarding assessment of the need for care and protection of a child by the concerned CWC in any specific case.

6. Under Section 109 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015

- i. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3, or as the case may be, the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 17 (herein referred to as the National Commission or the State Commission, as the case may be), of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, shall, in addition to the functions assigned to them under the said Act, also monitor the implementation of the provisions of this Act, in such manner, as may be prescribed.
- ii. The National Commission or, as the case may be, the State Commission, shall, while inquiring into any matter relating to any offence under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in the National Commission or the State Commission under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.
- iii. The National Commission or, as the case may be, the State Commission, shall also include its activities under this section, in the Annual Report referred to in section 16 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

**7. Under Rule 91 of Model Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Rules, 2016**

- i. Review setting up of institutions created under the Act;
- ii. Develop Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material on child rights and gender sensitivity;
- iii. Develop protocol for reformation and rehabilitation of children;
- iv. Create awareness about identification and reporting of crimes against children such as drug abuse, trafficking, child sexual abuse and exploitation including child marriage, and other aspects of violence against children;
- v. Conduct sensitization workshop for Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipal Corporations on crimes against children including identification and reporting of crimes for enhanced protection;
- vi. Develop information material detailing the rights of the child victims or witnesses and their families, and containing useful information in local languages, which may be provided to the victim and her/his family;
- vii. Develop training module for stakeholders along with the State Child Protection Societies and NIPCCD, etc.

8. Composition of the NCPCR: The Commission comprises of:

- i. A Chairperson who is a person of eminence and has done outstanding work for promoting the welfare of children; and
- ii. Six Members (out of which at least two shall be women) from the given fields to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability, integrity, standing and experience in, education; child health, care, welfare or child development; juvenile justice or care of neglected or marginalized children or children with disabilities; elimination of child labour or children in distress; child psychology or sociology; and laws relating to children.

Central Social Welfare Board
State-Wise Sanction and Release Position During the Year 2021-22
Under Family Counselling Centre Programme

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation of Centres	No. of Centres sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (₹ in lakhs)	Amount released (₹ in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	27	27	77.76	54.56
2	A & N Island	1	1	4.32	1.72
3	Chandigarh	4	4	11.52	10.87
4	Chhattisgarh	8	8	23.04	15.41
5	Delhi	19	19	56.88	30.35
6	Goa	2	2	5.76	4.7
7	Gujarat	42	40	115.2	61.92
8	Haryana	12	12	36	19.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	17.28	11.52
10	Jammu & Kashmir	26	26	74.88	55.93
11	Jharkhand	17	16	46.08	26.23
12	Karnataka	33	32	96.48	49.67
13	Kerala	37	36	106.2	56.06
14	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	37	37	106.56	56.16
16	Maharashtra	57	54	155.52	82.06
17	Odisha	22	22	64.44	32.36
18	Puducherry	7	7	21.24	10.3
19	Punjab	6	6	17.28	10.55
20	Rajasthan	26	21	60.48	58.39
21	Tamil Nadu	56	56	163.44	88.9
22	Telangana	12	12	34.56	26.74
23	Uttar Pradesh	33	6	17.28	22.99
24	Uttarakhand	5	3	8.64	6.43
25	West Bengal	40	39	112.32	57.39
26	Total	535	492	1433.16	850.31
	North East				
27	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	8.64	5.83



Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation of Centres	No. of Centres sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (₹ in lakhs)	Amount released (₹ in lakhs)
28	Assam	24	24	70.2	45.15
29	Manipur	10	10	29.88	29.59
30	Meghalaya	2	2	5.76	2.77
31	Mizoram	8	8	23.04	11.95
32	Nagaland	2	2	7.56	3.78
33	Sikkim	2	2	5.76	1.93
34	Tripura	10	10	31.32	18
	Total	61	61	182.16	119
	Grand Total	596	553	1615.32	969.31

Ministry of Women and Child Development Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Group	Number of Employees						Number of appointments made during 2021											
							By Direct Recruitment						By Promotion				By Other Method	
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Gen.		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
MWCD	In position as on 31.12.2021																	
Group 'A'	65	6	3	8	48		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	67	23	1	12	31		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	25	11	4	2	8		-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	157	40	8	22	87		-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Annexure-XXVI

Ministry of Women and Child Development Representation of the Persons with Disabilities during 2021

Group	Number of Employees					DIRECT RECRUITMENT						PROMOTION					
						No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointment made			No. of Vacancies reserved			No. of Appointment Made		
	Total	VH	HH	OH		Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
MWCD	In position as on 31.12.2021																
Group 'A'	65	-	-	1		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	67	-	-	1		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	25	-	-	0		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	157	-	-	2		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annexure-XXVII

**Schemes Outlays (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates) for
the Programmes / Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child
Development for the year 2021-22**

(₹ in Crores)

Statement of Budget and Expenditure 2021-22				
S. No.	Schemes	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Actuals (as on 31.12.2021)
1	2	3	4	5
A	Schemes			
1	Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 (Umbrella ICDS-Anganwadi Services, Poshan Abhiyan, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, National Creche Scheme)	20105.00	19999.55	11217.48
2	Mission Vatsalya (Child Protection Services and Child Welfare Services)	900.00	829.65	283.65
3	Mission SHAKTI	2500.00	1300.00	695.52
3.1	SAMBAL (One Stop Centre, Mahila Police Volunteer, Womens Helpline/Swadhar/Ujjawla/Widow Homes etc.)	587.00	258.00	130.07
3.2	SAMARTHYA (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Creche, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vananda Yojana, Gender Budgeting/Research/Skilling/Training etc.)	2522.00	1863.09	1143.89
	Total Mission Shakti	3109.00	2121.09	1273.96
2	Other Schemes Funded from Nirbhaya Fund	48.00	10.00	2.55
	Total Schemes	24162.00	22960.29	12777.64
II	Non -Schemes			
1	Secretariat	60.80	54.48	39.24
2	Food and Nutrition Board	17.00	15.00	10.59
3	National Awards	1.60	1.60	0.00
4	Contribution to UNICEF	5.60	5.60	0.00
	Total Secretariat Social Services	85.00	76.68	49.83



Statement of Budget and Expenditure 2021-22				
S. No.	Schemes	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Actuals (as on 31.12.2021)
1	2	3	4	5
5	Autonomous Bodies			
5.1	NIPPCD	60.00	45.50	31.13
5.2	Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)	10.00	6.60	5.18
5.3	National Commission for Protection of Child right	18.00	18.66	13.84
5.4	National Commission for Women (NCW)	27.00	25.80	19.01
5.5	Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)	73.00	66.47	50.94
5.6	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Total Support to Autonomous Bodies</i>	<i>188.00</i>	<i>163.03</i>	<i>120.10</i>
	<i>Grand Total Schemes & Non-Schemes</i>	<i>24435.00</i>	<i>23200.00</i>	<i>12947.57</i>





नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

Ministry of Women and Child Development Government of India

