



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India



Annual Report 2020-2021



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

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



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ANNUAL REPORT

2020-21



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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 concerns, 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 concern of the makers of our Constitution 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, are enshrined in constitutional provisions. 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 The Ministry has evolved policies, plans of action, legislations, programmes and schemes for advancement of women and children and has been implementing them with the support of

State Governments/UTs, Government and Non-Government Organisations for achieving its mandate. 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. 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 realisation 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 The Ministry of Women and Child Development is headed by the Cabinet Minister Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani and the Minister of State Sushri Debasree Chaudhuri. Shri Ram Mohan Mishra took over the charge of Secretary of the Ministry on 29th July, 2020, who is assisted by one Special Secretary & Financial Advisor (SS&FA) and one Additional Secretary, five Joint Secretaries, one Economic Adviser and one Statistical Adviser. Organisational 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 Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) working under its aegis; besides three Statutory Bodies namely— National Commission for Women (NCW) and 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. The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) is an attached office of the Ministry.

1.10 The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a National apex statutory body set up in 1992 for protecting and safeguarding the rights of women. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up on 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 2020-21

1.11 During the year 2020-21 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 positive discrimination in favour of women to neutralise the cumulative socio-economic and political disadvantages faced by them. Women have fundamental rights to not be discriminated on the grounds of sex 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, the 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, the Ministry has developed an online complaint management system titled Sexual Harassment electronic-Box (SHe-Box), 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 will

be 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 could 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 practice 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 regularly requested to oversee the effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. The prevention of child marriage and protection of the girl child is a prominent part 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 AkshyaTritiya/AkhaTeej—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 International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women and to bring to the such as child marriage to the centre stage.

C. Domestic Violence

2.9 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 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 within the private space of their home.

2.10 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 (PO), providing support to survivors, training and capacity building of Police, Judiciary, Medical Officer, 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

2.11 Recognising the need to address the social evil of dowry, the Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in 1961. By encouraging the implementation of this Act, the 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

2.12 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. It also prohibits selling, distribution, circulation of any books, pamphlets, and such other material containing indecent representation of women.

III. SCHEMES FOR WOMEN

A. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

2.13 Government of India has approved Pan-India implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) effective from 01.01.2017.

2.14 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 Mother (PW&LM) in DBT Mode during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions as detailed below:

Cash Transfer	Conditions	Amount in Rs.
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/-

2.15 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/.

2.16 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.

2.17 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 100% for Union Territories without Legislature. 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 transfers their corresponding share of fund to this account for further transfer to the beneficiary's account.

2.18 The Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS), Implementation Guidelines and its User Manual were launched by MWCD on 01.09.2017. By leveraging the Aadhaar details of beneficiaries, PMMVY-CAS enables identification and de-duplication for unique beneficiaries throughout the Country. Apart from identifying duplicate beneficiaries, PMMVY-CAS also allows beneficiaries to claim any of the three installments from any location throughout the Country. This ensures that none of the beneficiaries including migrating population is devoid of taking benefit of the scheme. 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.

2.19 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. Further, in 2019-20 capacity building exercises were organized for Field Staffs. The trainings were imparted through video conference. Visit by PMMVY Officials were made to States and Districts and review cum workshops were conducted. Detail of the capacity building exercises is placed at **ANNEXURE-V**.

2.20 During 2019-20, the budget allocation was ₹2500.00 Crore out of which ₹2244.94 Crore have been sanctioned/released. Further, during 2020-21, the budget allocation is ₹2500.00 Crore out of which the expenditure as on date is ₹695.52 Crore (as on 31st December, 2020). Detail is placed at **ANNEXURE-VI**.

2.21 Matru Vandana Saptah-2019 was celebrated to intensify the implementation of the Scheme, create a healthy competition amongst States/UTs and felicitate States/UTs and Districts for exemplary performance in implementation of the Scheme from 2nd December to 8th December, 2019. Award ceremony for the same was organized on 3rd February, 2020. The List of awardees for their performance in implementation of the scheme is at **Annexure-VII**.

2.22 So far, 5,32,79,435 applications have been received from 2,02,91,694 beneficiaries from all 36 States/UTs on PMMVY-CAS. The maternity benefits amounting to ₹ 7834.74 Crore have been disbursed to 1,81,93,902 beneficiaries. (Data as on 31st December, 2020)

B. Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme

2.23 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 the scheme. Student volunteers engaged under the scheme in 115 aspirational districts to create awareness about women centric schemes and programs of the government can provide the last mile linkage. State Resource Centre for Women in each State/UT and District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) are also meant to serve as a link between the state/district and national level.

2.24 The Scheme provides an interface for rural women to avail government entitlements through awareness generation and training & capacity building. It is being implemented with a cost sharing ratio of 60:40 between Centre and States except for NE & Special Category States where the funding ratio is 90:10. In the UTs, the scheme is implemented with 100% Central funds. Institutional mechanisms are provided at the National, State and District level for facilitating women centric schemes and programs including BBBP Scheme. It is 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. Overall guidance to be given by respective Block Level Committee (BLC) with members nominated by DC/DM.

2.25 The sub-components of the MSK Scheme are:



- i. National level structure (domain based knowledge support) to provide support to Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) towards inter-sectoral convergence of schemes and programmes meant for women and also facilitate implementation/monitoring of women centric schemes of the government.
- ii. State Resource Centre for Women to provide technical assistance to the State Government/UT Administration towards implementing programmes and schemes meant for women through effective coordination at the State/Union Territory level. Funds are also allocated to strengthen Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) activities at the State level.
- iii. At the district level, setting up of District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) were envisaged for 640 districts (as per census 2011) in a phased manner (220 districts in 2017-18, 220 new in 2018-19 and another 200 districts in 2019-20). These centers will serve as a link between village, block and state level towards implementation of scheme. DLCWs will collate information pertaining to government programmes, schemes and services meant for women including providing foothold to BBBP scheme.
- iv. Community engagement through College Student Volunteers is envisioned in 115 most backward districts (covering eight blocks per district) as part of the MSK Block level initiatives. Student volunteers to play an instrumental role in awareness generation regarding various important government schemes/programmes as well as social issues.
- v. Capacity building of women collectives through NGOs in not more than 50% of the blocks in the aspirational districts has also been included.

2.26 MSK Scheme is meant for implementation through respective State Govt./UT Administration. Though, central share of funds are released to the State Government/UT Administration, requisite approvals (administrative & financial concurrence) are necessary for implementation of the scheme by the respective State Governments. Economic Survey 2019-20 (Vol-II, Chapter 10, page 292) includes MSK Scheme as one of the key initiatives towards improving female work participation in India.

2.27 MSK Scheme has been approved for implementation in 33 States/UTs namely, Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Scheme approval is pending in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

2.28 State Resource Centre for Women (SRCWs) are functional in 27 States/UTs to provide technical support to respective Departments of WCD/Social welfare on issues related to women. At the district level, District Level Centre Women (DLCW) is now functional in 303 districts in 22 States/UTs including 41 aspirational districts from 16 States to serve as a link between the State and block level activities, provides information pertaining to government programmes, schemes and services meant for women including providing giving foothold to BBBP scheme. 21953 student Volunteers have been identified in 14 States to undertake block level activities in the aspirational districts. Block level initiatives are being undertaken in Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland.

Several orientation, training and capacity building programmes for MSK staff at the State/district level have also been undertaken.

2.29 Grants in Aid (Central Share) amounting to ₹10.56 crore have been released to States/UTs for implementation of MSK scheme during FY 2020-21. Further, an amount of ₹70.81 crore has been revalidated for States /UTs towards incurring expenditure during FY 2020-21.

2.30 Review and monitoring of the Scheme enabled through Monthly MIS format circulated to all States/UT for monitoring scheme implementation. Video conference meetings with all States/UTs including aspirational districts conducted regularly. Tours undertaken by MSK officials/consultants to review implementation and undertake training/orientation of staff/student volunteers engaged under the scheme. Besides, MSK web portal is also under development for online monitoring of the scheme.

1. Glimpses of activities under Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme FY 2020-21



In Kodagu District of Karnataka, the MSK staff prepared masks at home. The responsibilities included procuring the right kind of raw materials like cloth, elastic, training women/SHGs in stitching the mask as per the guidelines, collecting, checking the quality of the stitched mask and handing the made masks over to the authorities.



Nutrition Week Celebration at Bellary District, Karnataka by DLCW Team. Gram Panchayat members, Govt. School Teachers, ANM, AWS's, ASHA workers and community members participated in the programme.



MSK Chandigarh organized orientation programme on “HamariSuraksha, Hamare Hath ‘ specially focused on Social distancing measures & Psycho Social Care during COVID 19 for AWWs/Helpers at Anganwadi Centres of Dhanass, Khuda Lahora & Indira Colony areas.



One day workshop on Domestic Violence on 29-08-20 at CDPO Office Chamba, Himachal Pradesh with DL CW Chamba



“Periods do not stop for pandemics”: DLCW North Sikkim, SJ&WD conducting awareness with focus on health and hygiene mainly focussing upon sustainable menstruation on 18/05/2020 in Mangshila Panchayat Bhawan in the presence of panchayats, AWWs, ASHAs, women and teenage girls.

C. One Stop Centre

2.31 Many women who face violent crimes do not know where to go for support. For them, One Stop Centres (OSCs) have been set up across the country. Popularly known as Sakhi Centres, the Scheme of One Stop Centre (OSC) is being implemented across the country since 1st April, 2015 for facilitating access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. The Scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund.

2.32 So far 733 OSCs have been approved for 730 districts of the country. As of now, 699 OSCs are operational across 34 States and UTs. These centres have offered support to over 3.05 lakh women. OSCs are also being integrated with 181 women helpline and other existing services to provide best possible access and support to women.

D. Women Helpline

2.33 The Scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline 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 service (linking with appropriate authority such as police, One Stop Centre, hospital) and by providing information about women welfare schemes/ programmes across the country through a single uniform number (181). So far, women helplines have become operational in 33 States/UTs. They have managed more than 54.25 lakh calls. The Scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund.

E. Mahila Police Volunteers

2.34 The Mahila Police Volunteer Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs. This scheme is funded by Nirbhaya Fund as a centrally sponsored scheme with the aim to

create and empower Mahila Police Volunteers (MPV). MPVs are envisaged to 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 report incidents of violence against women such as domestic violence, child marriage, dowry harassment and violence faced by women in public spaces.

2.35 All Chief Secretaries of States/UTs have been requested to adopt this initiative in their respective States. MPV Scheme has been sanctioned for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttarakhand. At present, Mahila Police Volunteer Scheme is functional in States of Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh with over 9500 Volunteers.

F. Swadhar Greh

2.36 The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could 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 includes widows, destitute women and aged women. As Swadhar Greh Scheme is being implemented as a sub-scheme of the **Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme “Protection and Empowerment of Women”** funds are released through the States, with cost sharing ratio of **60:40** between the Centre and the States excepting for the North Eastern and Himalayan States where it shall be 90:10 and for UTs it is 100% with effect from 1.01.2016.



2.37 Under the Scheme, Swadhar Greh will be set up in every district with capacity of 30 women with the following objectives:

- 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.
- To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances.
- To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their readjustment in family/society.
- To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally.
- To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress.
- To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction.

2.38 Under the SwadharGreh Scheme, assistance is provided to eligible organizations for undertaking above activities. As on 31.12.2020, total 362 SwadharGreh are functioning in the country benefiting 7719 women for year 2020-21 (seen at **Annexure-VIII**). The budget provision of ₹ 50.00 Crore has been kept in FY 2020-21 for implementing the Scheme. The Budget Estimates and expenditure of SwadharGreh Scheme of previous 5 years and for current year (as on 31.12.2020) are as under (Details of Expenditure may be seen at **Annexure-IX**)

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2015-16	100	52.50	48.57
2016-17	100	90	83.78
2017-18	100	75	57.20

2018-19	95	50	24.56
2018-19	95	50	24.56
2019-20	50	35	25.48
2020-21	50	-	12.27 (as on 31.12.2020)

2.39 Physical Performance of SwadharGreh Scheme during the last two year and current year are as under:

S. No.	Financial year	New Home Sanctioned
1	2018-19	10
2	2019-20	51
3	2020-21	7 (As on 31.12.2020)

G. 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 inmates 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 construction of building for Working Women Hostel/ running hostel in rented premises. 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 inmates 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/- consolidated (gross) per month in

metropolitan cities, or ₹35,000/- consolidated (gross) per month, in any other place.

2.42 Since its inception in 1972-73, 968 hostels have been sanctioned under the scheme all over the country for the benefit of about 73887 working women. List of State-wise distribution of Sanctioned Working Women's Hostels and Working Women is at **Annexure -X**.

2.43 During January to March, 2020, funds of Rs. 6,20,81,206/- were sanctioned and 01 new hostel was sanctioned in the State of Punjab. Details at **Annexure-XI**.

2.44 In the financial year 2020-21, a budgetary allocation of Rs. 150.00 crores has been made for the construction of working women's hostel/running hostel in rented premises across the country, out of which, Rs. 12.48 crores have been released and 05 new hostels (04 in the State of Manipur and 01 in Nagaland) have been sanctioned up to 31.12.2020. Details seen at **Annexure-XII**.

H. The Sakhi Dashboard

2.45 The new software of Sakhi Dashboard is an online MIS 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, and Mahila Police Volunteers. The objective of the dashboard is to integrate OSCs, WHLs and MPVs into a common women safety and empowerment vertical offered by Ministry. The Sakhi Dashboard now has a simplified and standardised common case format of capturing details of women affected by violence accessing services of OSC, WHL and MPV Scheme in the nature of type of place, type of violence, type of support services and type of referral services.

IV. INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

A. Trafficking in Persons

2.46 Trafficking in persons (TiP) or human trafficking is one of the most serious crimes. It can be hugely profitable and often runs as an organized crime. It thrives on exploitation of victims, and it violates their basic human rights 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. 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.

2.47 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 the Parliament were prorogued. Upon dissolution of the 16th Lok Sabha the Bill got lapsed.

2.48 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:

2.49 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 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. 01.04.2016. Under the revised norms, the budgetary provisions have been increased and the scheme is being implemented through the States/UTs as a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme "Protection and Empowerment of Women". The cost ratio is 60:30:10 between Centre, States 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.

2.50 The Scheme has five components—Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of trafficked victims for commercial sexual exploitation.

2.51 Some of the activities envisaged under the Scheme are: -

- i. Formation of community vigilance groups, sensitization workshops, awareness creation and preparation of

awareness generating material, holding workshops, etc.

- ii. Safe withdrawal of victims from the place of exploitation.
- iii. Rehabilitation of victims by providing them safe shelter, basic amenities, medical care, legal aid, vocational training and income generation activities.
- iv. Re-integration of victims into society.
- v. Provide support to cross-border victims for their safe repatriation to their country of origin.

2.52 Under the Ujjawala Scheme, assistance is provided to eligible organizations for undertaking above activities. As on date, total number of homes under the Ujjawala Scheme 104 homes. The budget provision of Rs. 30.00 crores has been kept for FY 2020-21 for implementing the Ujjawala Scheme. The Budget Estimates and expenditure of Ujjawala Scheme for previous 5 years and current year are as under:

(Amount in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Expenditure
2015-16	20.00	20.67
2016-17	35.00	20.31
2017-18	50.00	24.56
2018-19	50.00	6.43
2019-20	30.00	9.35
2020-21	30.00	1.13

2.53 **Financial Targets:** Grant has been released/revalidated for seven States Government of Chhattisgarh, Goa, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Kerala, Telanagana and Uttar Pradesh in year 2020-21. Total funds released under Ujjawala Scheme state-wise for the year 2020-21 (As on 31.12.2020) is as under:-

(Amount in crore)

S. No.	State	FY 2020-21 (Amount in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	30.97
3.	Goa	2.68
4.	Telangana	74.91
5.	Administrative/Prof exp and releases	5.20
	Total	113.76

2.54 **Physical Target:** The state-wise details are given at **Annexure-XIII**.

C. Support to women in NRI marriages:

2.55 Many a time 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 and the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Ministry of Law and Justice are committed to provide all possible assistance to these women.

D. Combating Cyber-Crime:

2.56 Looking at the rising cases of cyber space being used to perpetrate violence on women, the 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 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 will be handled by police authorities of respective State/UTs. The complainant can also track the report on the portal. Hyperlink of this portal has been made on the Ministry's website.

2.57 Grievance Redressal Cell has been created by the Ministry to report complaints of cyber-crime, online abusive behaviour, harassment and hateful conduct. Complaints are received at complaint-mwcd@gov.in, with each complaint closely followed.

E. National Database on Sexual Offenders

2.58 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. Grievance Redressal Cell

2.59 The Grievance Redressal Cell of the Ministry deals with the online grievances that are received on issues related to women and children. Citizens can send in complaints to min-wcd@nic.in for a prompt response. Following action is taken on the online grievances received



- i. Complaints are examined and are forwarded to the concerned authorities, Departments, Ministries, State Governments for appropriate and necessary action at their end.
- ii. After forwarding the complaint to the concerned authorities, (the same is followed up) through phone calls and reminder emails.

2.60 Action Taken Reports are prepared on monthly basis and are monitored regularly by the senior authorities. The above system is working very effectively as it helps in prompt action and regular follow-up. The cell has processed approximately 47,837 complaints since its inception.

G. Service provision to Women during COVID -19 Pandemic:

2.61 Women and children are heavily impacted during disasters and pandemics. In pandemics such as COVID 19 lockdown situation, it is therefore important that all services 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.

2.62 In this regard an advisory has been issued by MWCD 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 officers appointed under various legislations were also 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 (PWDVA), 684 One Stop Centres (OSCs) and 32 Women Helplines, of short code 181, are operational in the country. Progress of services availed by One Stop Centres and Women HelpLines during COVID Lockdown period : 27th March, 2020 to 10th September, 2020

2.63 Despite the unprecedented nature of this pandemic and its sheer scale, 684 One Stop Centres and 32 Women HelpLines were operational during COVID-19 pandemic for reflects creditable performance.

2.64 Sensitization of functionaries of **One Stop Centre and Women HelpLines** has been undertaken through Webinars and Video Conferences (VC). A nation-wide orientation workshop through the webinar was held on 08.04.2020 wherein the frontline functionaries of Women HelpLine (WHL), One Stop Centres (OSC) and other shelter homes from States/ UTs participated besides the officers from State Governments and Government of India.

V NIRBHAYA FUND

2.65 The Ministry of Finance, Government of India had set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country.

2.66 It is a non-lapsable corpus fund, which lies with the Ministry of Finance.

2.67 So far, an amount of Rs. 4857.62 Cr. was provided under the Nirbhaya Fund parked with the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance up to 2020-21. Details of year-wise fund allocation provided by D/o Economic Affairs under the Nirbhaya Fund are as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

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

* Amount allocated to MWCD

2.68 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.

2.69 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

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

- i Secretary, MWCD - Chairperson
- ii Secretaries of MHA; MoRTH; MeITY - members
- iii Chairman, Railway Board – Member
- iv Joint Secretary, DEA – Member
- v Secretary of Project Sponsoring Department – Member
- vi Secretary of concerned State Government Department – Member
- vii Secretary, State Dept. of WCD – Member
- viii JS (Nirbhaya), MWCD – Convener

2.71 A Framework of Nirbhaya Fund has also been put in place replacing the existing guidelines in January, 2017 to aid this process.

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

i. **Central Government Ministries/ Departments** may formulate project proposals concerning women's safety.

ii. **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.

iii. **UT Administrations** may also formulate project proposals and submit the same to the Ministry of Home Affairs with a copy to the Chairperson, Empowered Committee.

iv. After appraisal by the Empowered Committee, the concerned Ministries take up the allocation of funds with the Ministry of Finance.

2.73 The total appraised amount currently stands at Rs.9288.45 Cr. for 35 different projects/ schemes across the country. So far, an amount of Rs. 3581.11 Cr. has been disbursed/ released by concerned Ministries/ Departments including MWCD for the various projects/ schemes under Nirbhaya Fund.

2.74 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 below:

A. Ministry of Home Affairs:

2.75 **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 28 States/ UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry, Ladakh and the city of Mumbai). Appraised cost of the project is Rs.321.69 crore.

2.76 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 Rs. 224.76 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. 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. To spread awareness on cyber crime, several steps have been taken that include dissemination of messages on cyber crime awareness through SMS, MHA Twitter handle @cyberDost, Radio campaign & publishing of

Handbook for Adolescents/ Students etc.

2.77 Setting up/ strengthening Women Help Desks (WHDs) in Police Stations in all States & UTs: Ministry of Home Affairs has approved a project for setting up and strengthening of Women Help Desks in Police Stations, including Police Stations in rural areas, at a total cost of Rs. 100 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 Rs.100.00 crore has been released.

B. Ministry of Railways:

2.78 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 to provide 24x7 securities to women passengers at stations. The total cost of the project appraised by the Empowered Committee is Rs. 500.00 Cr. An amount of Rs. 336.58 Cr. has been allocated/ released by M/o Railways.

C. Department of Justice:

2.79 Setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs): An amount of Rs. 767.25 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund 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. An amount of Rs.197.67 crore has been released by D/o Justice to 31 States/UTs. Additional amount of Rs. 1687.95 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for extension of the Scheme of Fast Track Special Courts for a period of two more years i.e. 2020-21 and 2021-22.

2.80. Ministries also implements schemes under Nirbhaya fund seen at **Annexure-XIV**

VI RECOGNITION FOR WOMEN

A. Nari Shakti Puraskar

2.81 International Women's Day is celebrated on 8th March every year. On this day, a large number of events are held across the country to inspire and celebrate achievements of women in various spheres. As a tradition, Ministry of Women and Child Development also celebrates International Women's Day. The Nari Shakti Puraskar, which literally means 'Woman Power Award', is a '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.

2.82 The winners of the Nari Shakti Puraskar are role models for young India. The awards are motivation and inspiration to all those who are working for the welfare of women.

2.83 The guidelines for Nari Shakti Puraskar were amended for the year 2020. The prize money has been increased from Rs 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh per awardee. For facilitating easy filing of applications and also for keeping a permanent record of all documents at one place and for ensuring transparency, an online

portal www.narishaktipuraskar.wcd.gov.in has been developed. From 2019 onwards, the applications for Nari Shakti Puraskar are accepted only through online mode.

2.84 12 Nari Shakti Puraskar for the year 2019 were given away to 15 awardees by the Hon'ble President of India in a function held at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi on 8th March, 2020.

VII INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A. Virtual Ministerial round-table meeting "Towards Gender-Responsive COVID-19 Recovery: Experiences from Asia and the Pacific" held by UN Women on 9th June, 2020

2.85 Hon'ble Minister, WCD participated as the keynote speaker in virtual Ministerial round-table meeting "Towards Gender- Responsive COVID-19 Recovery: Experiences from Asia and the Pacific" held on 9th June, 2020 organised by the UN Women Regional Office for the Asia and the Pacific. The meeting was held to discuss the gender dimension of COVID-19 response, to share country-level response to the Asia-Pacific, and to identify opportunity and forward-looking priorities. During the meeting Hon'ble Minister apprised about the initiatives of Government of India to tackle the distress due to COVID-19 especially for women and girls.

B. Virtual Commonwealth High-Level Meeting for Ministers for Women's Affairs and Gender and Development on COVID19 organised by Commonwealth Secretariat on 3rd September, 2020

2.86 The Ministry participated in a virtual Commonwealth High-Level Meeting for Ministers for Women's Affairs and Gender and Development on COVID19 organised by



Commonwealth Secretariat on 3rd September, 2020. The purpose of the meeting was for Commonwealth countries to share experiences of tackling COVID-19 and the far-reaching consequences of the pandemic, to gain deeper understanding of good practice and success in overcoming challenges, and to consider individual and joint action that can be taken to mitigate negative impacts and strengthen positive responses.

2.87 Recognizing the disproportionate adverse possibilities that have emerged against women and children across the social and economic intersection coupled with uneven levels of resilience and capacities to recover, the Government of India (GoI) has taken significant steps to ensure that national response prioritizes the voices, interests and needs of women and children along with other identified vulnerable social groups. The efforts by the Government of India to tackle such challenges faced by women and children were highlighted during the meeting.

C. High-level meeting on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing +25)

2.88 Ministry of Women & Child Development participated in the High-level meeting on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women held in New York in September-October, 2020 with the overall theme of “Accelerating the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls”.

2.89 Hon’ble Minister, WCD delivered the National Statement virtually through a pre-recorded video message that which was played during the Plenary Segment inside the United Nations General Assembly Hall on 1st October, 2020. The event was held pursuant to resolution 73/340 of 12th September, 2019, and presented the concrete new actions by and commitments of the Government of India to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in our country.

2.90 Ministry of Women and Child Development also participated meetings under International Corporation seen at **Annexure-XV**



Child Development



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

Child Development

3.1 Children are the future of the country. A major part of India's population—around 158 million consists of children in the age group of 0-6 years (2011 Census). The Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering various schemes for the welfare, development and protection of children. Details of schemes and programmes undertaken for children are given below.

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

3.2 The Anganwadi Services Scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India and **represents one of the largest and unique programmes for early childhood care and development in the world.** It is the foremost symbol of the 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 the various departments to promote child development; and
- v. To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

B. Package of six services

3.4 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, the 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 lakh 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 The Anganwadi Services scheme

operates through a network of 7075 fully operational Projects and 13.84 lakh AWCs as on 31.12.2020.

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 - Trends since March 2013

3.10 There has been significant progress in the implementation of Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella ICDS Scheme in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). The last 5 years trends in coverage of beneficiaries is indicated below:-

Trends in coverage since March, 2016 till March, 2020

Year ending	No. of Operational		Number of Beneficiaries (In Lakh)	
	Projects	AWCs	Supplementary Nutrition Program	Pre-School Education
31.03.2016	7073	13,49,563	1021.31	350.35
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



- i The number of operational AWCs/ mini-AWCs reported as on 30th June, 2020 is **13,83,955**.
- ii Number of beneficiaries [Children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers] for Supplementary Nutrition Program reported as on 30th June, 2020 is **8.31 crore**.
- iii Number of beneficiaries [Children (3 to 6 years)] for Pre-School Education Program reported as on 30th June, 2020 is **1.62 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, 2020 and 30th June, 2020 is given at **Annexure-XVI to XVIII**.

3.12 **Budgetary Allocation:** The details of Budget Allocation and Expenditure for the last five years 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.	2016-17	14,000.00	14,560.60	14,430.31	99.11 %
2.	2017-18	15,245.19	15,245.19	15,155.34	99.41 %
3.	2018-19	16,334.88	17,879.17	16,811.71	94.03 %
4.	2019-20	19,834.37	17,704.50	16,891.99	95.41 %
5.	2020-21	20,532.38	-	11,019.85*	-

*-till 31.12.2020

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 Under revised Anganwadi Services, 2 lakh new Anganwadi buildings to be constructed under convergence with MGNREGS at the rate of 1 lakh Anganwadi buildings per year. Central share for construction of AWC building is Rs. 1 lakh per AWC building for all States/UTs.

This amount for construction of Anganwadi buildings is reimbursable to States/UTs on completion and verification of construction work. Drinking water and sanitation facilities will also be provided in these AWCs from the funds available with Panchayati Raj Institutions under 14th Finance Commission.

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

3.16 **Construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in CSR by Vedanta Foundation:** In pursuance of the meeting held in the Prime Minister's Office on 13.07.2015 on the proposal of Vedanta for construction of Anganwadi

Centres through Corporate Social Responsibility, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between MWCD and M/s Vedanta on 21st September, 2015 for construction of 4,000 Anganwadi Centre buildings through its own resources primarily in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. M/s. Vedanta has already started construction of AWC buildings in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Jharkhand. As per monthly progress report submitted by Vedanta, construction of 1617 AWC buildings (109 AWC buildings in Chhattisgarh, 5 AWC buildings in Madhya Pradesh; 1003 AWC buildings in Rajasthan; 245 AWC buildings in Uttar Pradesh; 155 AWC Building in Odisha, 50 AWC building in Jharkhand and 50 AWC building in Karnataka) has been completed by 30.09.2020.

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 present circumstances, the distribution of food items and nutrition support by Anganwadi Workers, once in 15 days, at the doorstep of beneficiaries – children, women and lactating mothers has been permitted as per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Home Affairs. Regarding this, directions have been issued to all States/UTs by this Ministry.

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.

3.21 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.

I. Social Insurance Schemes for AWWs/AWHs:

3.22 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 Rs.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 Rs. 2.00 Lakh (for accidental death and permanent full disability) /Rs.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 Rs. 30,000/- (covers life risk, death due to any reason).

3.23 Now, as per the decision taken in the 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. DFS, 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.

3.24 In view of the special circumstances prevailing in the country due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the life cover for AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 51-59 years (closed group as on 01.06.2017) was increased from ₹30,000/- to ₹2,00,000/- for an initial period of 90 days i.e. upto 30.06.2020.

3.25 The AWWs/AWHs are also provided Female Critical Illness benefits of Rs.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 Vaginal/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 Rs. 300/- per quarter is available for two children per family. The AWWs/AWHs are not required to make any payment towards these social security benefits.

J. Enhancement of honorarium of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)/ Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs):

3.26 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 Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 4,500/- per month; at mini-AWCs from Rs. 2,250/- to Rs. 3,500/- per month; to AWHs from Rs. 1,500/- to Rs. 2,250/- per month; and introduced performance linked incentive of Rs. 250/- per month to AWHs effective from 1st October, 2018.

K. Construction of AWCs under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme:

3.27 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.

3.28 As convergence with other Ministries/ Departments is an inherent component of Anganwadi Services scheme, the Ministry of WCD 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 need 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. Constructions of 37068 AWCs (27595 AWC buildings during XI Plan and 9473 during XII Plan) based on the District Plans have already been approved by MoMA of which construction of 24,097 AWCs Buildings have been completed. MWCD has requested MoMA to continue construction of AWC buildings under MSDP, during remaining period of 14th Finance Commission, as an approved activity.

L. Supplementary Nutrition

3.29 Supplementary Nutrition (under the ICDS) Rules, 2017: In pursuance of the provisions contained in the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, this Ministry has notified the Supplementary Nutrition (under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme) Rules, 2017 on 20th February, 2017 to regulate the entitlement specified under provisions of said Act for every pregnant woman and lactating mother till 6 months after child birth, and every child in the age group of 6 months to 6 years (including those suffering from malnutrition) for 300 days in a year, as per the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II of the said Act. In case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of food grains or meals to entitled persons, such persons shall be entitled to receive such food security allowance from the concerned State Government to be paid to each person, within such time and manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

3.30 The Supplementary Nutrition provided to the Anganwadi Services beneficiaries at Anganwadi Centres(AWCs) 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 rested with the States/UTs.

3.31 Under SNP, Khichdi / Pongal / Rajma Rice(Ricebased) and Egg/ Chatpathi/ 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.

3.32 The details of funds released under Anganwadi Services Scheme for supplementary nutrition, training, drinking water and toilet facilities, construction etc. is given at **Annexure-XIV**.

II. POSHAN Abhiyaan

3.33 POSHAN Abhiyaan– PM’s Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment (earlier known as National Nutrition Mission) was launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister for three years to attain the goal of ‘Suposhit Bharat’ in mission mode. The scheme has been further extended up to 31st March, 2021. 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 700 districts except State of West Bengal.

3.34 Goal of POSHAN Abhiyaan is to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children 0-6 years aged, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner as follows:

S. No.	Objective	Target
1.	Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0- 6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
2.	Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
3.	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among young Children(6-59 months)	By 9% @ 3% p.a.

4.	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years.	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
5.	Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW).	By 6% @ 2% p.a.

3.35 The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the Country through a life cycle approach to bring down stunting of children in the age group of 0-6 years from 38.4% to 25% by the year 2022.

A. Malnutrition Scenario in the country

3.36 As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) – 4, 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted. These indicators have shown improvement in the last decade captured in NFHS – 3, 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted.

3.37 In spite of these improvements, the status of maternal and child undernutrition and anemia, in the country is worrisome that requires utmost attention to break its intergenerational cycle.

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 Diarrhea’ and ‘Anemia Mukta 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 Ministries have issued several joint guidelines/advisories to the States and UTs to deal with the issue of malnutrition in a holistic way:

- i In the joint letter issued dated 31st August, 2020 Secretaries of MoPR, MoRD and MoWCD have recommended developing Kitchen/ Nutri-gardens in Anganwadi premises and on Panchayat/Community land in the village.
- ii In the joint letter issued dated 7th September, 2020 by the Secretaries of MoHFW, MoAYUSH, MoPR and MoWCD, early identification and management of SAM children has been emphasized. Utilizing indigenous systems of Ayurveda, Sidha and Unani and strengthening community support through Poshan Panchayat has been recommended.
- iii The issue of SAM and Poshan Panchayat have been reemphasized vide joint letters issued to States by Hon’ble Ministers of MoWCD and MoH&FW.
- iv In the joint letter dated 2nd September, 2020 by Secretaries of School Education and Literacy and MoWCD, States have been requested to organize POSHAN Assembly, essay completions and e-Quiz in all schools.

3.40 Further, Ministry of AYUSH and WCD have signed an MoU under convergence. As part of collaboration, the Ministry of AYUSH would provide support to the beneficiaries of Umbrella ICDS attending Anganwadi Centers to help address malnutrition through the principles and practices of Ayurveda, Yoga and other AYUSH systems and provide context specific solutions for holistic wellbeing of Women and Children. While AYUSH would provide technical guidance and support for the implementation of various interventions for addressing malnutrition, including developing nutritious recipes based

on regional and climatic preferences, principles & practices under AYUSH systems, Ministry of WCD will enable outreach of AYUSH systems through Anganwadi Centers. Initially, a pilot will be conducted in 3000 Anganwadi Centers in a few States, which can be up-scaled later in a phased manner.

C. Technology:

3.41 The Abhiyaan empowers the frontline functionaries i.e. Anganwadi workers and Lady Supervisors by providing them with smart phones. As of now, smart phones have been provided in 352 districts in 27 States covering around 6.41 lakh Anganwadi Centers. Further, MWCD is developing “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). The complete details of children registered with Anganwadi center will be captured to help ascertain whether they are SAM/MAM/normal. The POSHAN tracker would provide real time information for prompt supervisions 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 MoH&FW.

3.42 Also, growth monitoring devices have been procured by the States to track the growth parameters of women and children. The status of procurement of growth monitoring devices is as follows:

i Infantometer	: 9.27 lakh
ii Stadiometer	: 9.12 lakh
iii Weighing Scale (Infant)	: 9.84 lakh
iv Weighing Scale (M&C)	: 9.82 lakh

D. Community Mobilization, Behavioral Change:

3.43 Community Mobilization and Behavioral

Change is another important component 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 of the week by each Anganwadi Centre. Approximately **3.50 crore CBEs** have been conducted upto October, 2020 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 Rs. 19.00 lakh per district per year.

E. Jan Andolan:

3.45 The Abhiyaan envisages converting the fight against malnutrition into *Jan Andolan*. In this component, POSHANPakhwada and Rashtriya POSHANMaah are observed in the month of March and September respectively. PoshanPakhwada 2020 was announced but was discontinued mid-way due to COVID 19 pandemic. Rashtriya POSHANMaah 2020 was celebrated across the country adhering to the COVID protocols issued by the Government. The focus of POSHAN Maah 2020 was to conduct drive for (i) identification and referral of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in children and (ii) developing POSHAN Vatika (kitchen/nutri-garden) in AWC premises or community/panchayat land. This month-long campaign witnessed an unprecedented participation with around 13.90 crore activities organized on various themes.

3.46 Also, during Poshan Maah 2020, a series of five webinars was organized on different nutrition related topics, viz. Best Practices and Success Stories from States/UTs, Nutrient

Requirement for Children and Mothers during first 1000 days, Nutrient for Bone Health for Pregnant Women and Adolescent Girls, School-based Prevention and Management of Enteric Infections in Children and closing ceremony of Poshan Maah 2020. In convergence with MyGov an exclusive campaign page for Poshan Maah 2020 containing links with info graphics of activities being taken up by all Ministries, State Governments and other stakeholders was developed. MyGov also hosted POSHAN Abhiyaan MEME Contest (participation: 5850), POSHAN Abhiyaan Quiz (participation: 2, 13,503), Share Your Recipe (participation: 1357), while, Share Good Nutrition Practices & Awareness on Healthy Diet has 2400 submissions.

F. Capacity Building:

3.47 The Abhiyaan focuses on building the capacity of front-line ICDS functionaries for effective and consistent service delivery. Approximately 10 lakh workers have been trained up to March, 2020. 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. As on October, 2020, total 5,84,078 field functionaries have been trained through digital platform.

G. Incentives:

3.48 There are provision for performance based incentives at various levels 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:

3.49 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:

3.50 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. 23 States/UTs have started the activities under Innovation, undertaking more than 50 projects.

J. Financials:

3.51 Total funds released to States UTs during 2017-18 to 2020-21 under POSHAN Abhiyaan are as follows (Seen as **Annexure-XIX**):

Financial Year	Funds released (₹ in crore)
2017-18	644.54 (including unspent balance of ISSNIP)
2018-19	2555.94
2019-20	1842.68
2020-21	234.23 (as on 31.12.2020)

K. Miscellaneous Activities:

3.52 Hon'ble Prime Minister highlighted the importance of nutrition and mentioned POSHAN Abhiyaan and PoshanMaah during his Mann Ki Baat programmes on 30th August and 27th September, 2020.

3.53 Hon'ble Minister, Women & Child Development has reviewed the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan with the Chief Ministers of 16 States. In these meetings apart from the senior officers of Ministry representatives of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and NITI Aayog also participated.

3.54 Five National Council Meetings have been held under Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog.

3.55 Eight Executive Committee Meetings have been held under Chairmanship of Secretary, MWCD.

3.56 National Stakeholder Consultations with Development Partners, Line Ministries/ Departments and States/UTs on identifying Promising Dietary Practices for Social & Behavioral Change Communications (SBCC)

strategies and Jan Andolan in partnership with Harvard T.H. Chan were held on 21st, 24th and 28th January, 2020.

3.57 Hon'ble Prime Minister released commemorative coins of Rs 75 denomination to mark the 75th Anniversary of FAO with tagline of POSHAN Abhiyaan, "*SahiPoshanDesh Roshan*". Hon'ble Prime Minister also launched 17 bio-fortified seed varieties of several local and traditional crops including wheat and paddy which can prove an important step towards eradication of malnutrition.

Signing Event of MoU between MoWCD and MoAYUSH



Webinar during POSHANMaah 2020





III NATIONAL CRECHE SCHEME:

3.58 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

3.59 The main components of the Scheme are as under:

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

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

- i Daycare 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.

3.61 User charges of Rs.20/- from BPL

families, Rs.100/- from families, whose income (both parents) is up to Rs. 12,000/- per month and Rs.200/- from families, whose income (both parents) is above Rs. 12,000/- per month. This is to ensure of better participation of the community and also increase the centres resources which can be utilized for welfare of children and up gradation of facilities of crèche. The details of grants released/re-validated to the States/UTs under Creche Scheme and pending liabilities for financial year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20 during 1st April 2020 to 31st December, 2020 is as **Annexure-XX & XXI**.

IV. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

A. Background:

3.62 Ministry has formulated the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy and the same has been approved and notified by the Government of India in the gazette on 12th October, 2013. The Policy lays down the way forward for a comprehensive approach towards ensuring a sound foundation for survival, growth and development of child with focus on care and early learning for every child. It recognises the synergistic and interdependent relationship between health, nutrition, psycho-social and emotional needs of the child. This would add impetus to the ECCE activities mentioned in the revised service package of ICDS.

3.63 The National ECCE council has been recognised as a National level organisation under the Ministry as notified by the Government of India, for providing systems of training, curriculum framework, standards and related activities; and promoting action research with an aim to improve the field of early childhood care and education. The main objective of the National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Council is to embed the concept and practice for holistic and integrated development

with requisite quality for the young children in the age group of 0-6 years. The Council would promote ECCE policies and advance evidence-based practices in families, communities and society at large. It will also lay down the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the early childhood care and education system and for matters connected therewith.

B. Present Status:

3.64 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. The Anganwadi Services under umbrella ICDS is a universal self-selecting Scheme available to all the beneficiaries who enroll at the AWCs. At present, there are 3.02 crore children in the age group 3-6 years who are beneficiaries of pre-school education in Anganwadi Centres under Anganwadi Services.

C. Pre-school Education Kit:

3.65 Pre-school Education (PSE) kits are being provided to all AWCs and Mini AWCs @ Rs. 5000/- per AWC per annum across the country for effective implementation of ECCE in all Anganwadi's. The Ministry has also developed age appropriate Activity Books for 3-6 years (3-4 years, 4-5 years and 5-6 years children) which are being used by States/UTs after local customization.

D. Child Assessment Cards:

3.66 Child Assessment Cards under National ECCE Curriculum Framework have been prepared to grade each other's performance, as to whether the beneficiaries of PSE in the AWCs performed as per the benchmarks or needs help. This 'Card' is based on indicators

as identified in curriculum and children's performance and to get the feedback for updating the curriculum as per the requirements of the field.

E. Training of ICDS Functionaries on ECCE:

3.67 With the development of Annual Contextualized Curriculum, Assessment Cards and Activity Books for children, it has become imperative to conduct ECCE training for different functionaries for implementing the ECCE curriculum in the AWCs. Under POSHAN Abhiyaan in collaboration with UNICEF, 21 e-ECCE On-line Modules have been developed in line with existing off-line ECCE modules under POSHAN Abhiyaan to be used by Anganwadi Services key functionaries.

V. Cooperation with Development Partners

A. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

3.68 The Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the 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.

3.69 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.

3.70 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. **Ministry of Women and Child Development makes an annual contribution of Rs. 5.60 crore, subject to availability of fund to UNICEF for the programmes to be undertaken by them.**

B. World Food Programme (WFP)

3.71 WFP's work in India since 1963 has evolved from the provision of food assistance to technical support WFP (World Food Programme): 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)

3.72 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.

3.73 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 supervise 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, operationalization of projects and AWCs, beneficiaries of supplemental nutrition and pre-school education, number of births and deaths, and nutritional status etc.

3.74 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)

3.75 Under the Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), foodgrains, 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. As on 1.10.2020 the Ministry of Women & Child Development has allocated 878217 MTs of wheat and 791993 MTs of rice to 33 States/UTs for the year 2020-21.

VIII. Rapid Reporting System (RRS)

3.76 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.

3.77 The implementation of the RRS is continuously monitored by MWCD with States/UTs. So far, 13.84 lakhs AWCs out of 13.99 lakhs AWCs are operational. Each AWC has been assigned 11 digit unique code by the States/UTs and uploaded onto Rapid Reporting System (RRS). Month-wise details of the number of

AWC that have sent the AW-MPR through RRS are given at Annexure-B. The States/UTs have been implementing RRS promptly which is evident from the fact that 9.87 lakh AW-MPR have been sent through RRS in the month of July, 2020. 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

3.78 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.

3.79 In the context of universalization 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.

X. POSHAN Tracker

3.80 MWCD is developing "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). The complete details of children registered with Anganwadi center will be captured to help ascertain whether they are SAM/MAM/normal. The POSHAN tracker would provide real time information for prompt supervisions 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 MoH&FW. The ICDS data management application will have data analytics built to ensure a system of dynamic triggers and alters to all stakeholders in the system. The data analytics will be used to evaluate states on their performance on process compliance and program outcomes, and is linked to the ranking of states in the Health Index, conducted by NITI Aayog. The system will generate automated alerts to the critical last-mile beneficiaries. It will also ensure efficient audit of the delivery system, by documenting real time attendance of beneficiaries, duty bearers and actual receipt of Supplementary Nutrition.

XI. Integrating with AYUSH

3.81 Ministry of WCD has signed a MoU with Ministry of AYUSH. As part of collaboration, the Ministry of AYUSH would provide support to the beneficiaries of Umbrella ICDS attending Anganwadi Centers to help address malnutrition through the principles and practices of Ayurveda, Yoga and other AYUSH systems and provide context specific solutions for holistic wellbeing of Women and Children. While M/o AYUSH would provide technical guidance and support for the implementation of various interventions for addressing malnutrition, including principles & practices under AYUSH systems, Ministry of WCD will enable outreach of AYUSH systems through Anganwadi Centers to complement and support Government's existing Ayush infrastructure by providing grass-root level access for health and wellness services to the community.

XII. Setting up PoshanVatikas to address under-nutrition

3.82 Ministry of Child Development has initiated the proposal for developing **PoshanVatikas** (kitchen gardens and nutri-gardens) in AnganwadiCentres, wherever possible, and in Government led schools and Gram Panchayat lands where benefits can easily be given to women and children. Poshan Vatikas can meet the important dietary diversity gap that has been repeatedly revealed in different surveys by providing different fruits, nuts, herbs, **medicinal plants** and vegetables round the year. The main objective of introducing the concept of **PoshanVatika** is to encourage community members to cultivate local food crops in their backyards. A nutrition garden ensures an inexpensive, regular and handy supply of fresh fruits and vegetables that are basic to good nutrition. Green vegetables **and seasonal fruits** contain vitamins and minerals that protect against micro-nutrient deficiencies and diseases. **Besides, efforts are being made in convergence with MoEF&CC and M/o AYUSH to undertake food forestry for planting nutritious trees.**

Activities in Anganwadi Centers :





XIII. Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella ICDS Scheme

3.83 Adolescence is a crucial phase in the life of 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 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 school 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.

A. Objectives of the Scheme

3.84 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 AG to successfully transition back to formal schooling or bridge learning / skill training.
- 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.

B. Geographical Coverage:

3.85 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:

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

C. Target Group:

3.86 The Scheme covers out of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years from all districts across the country.



D. Platform:

3.87 The scheme is implemented through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under Anganwadi Services Scheme.

E. Services:

3.88 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.

3.89 The Needs of the AGs (physical, physiological and health) have been taken into consideration while designing the services. The scheme has two component Nutrition and Non nutrition.

F. Brief Description of Services

i. Nutrition Component:

3.90 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.

3.91 **Cost for Nutrition:** The financial norms for nutrition component is Rs. 9.50/- per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year. This includes the cost of micronutrient fortification.

3.92 **Funding pattern:** Government of India and States/ UTs with legislation 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 legislation) is funded 100% from central funds.

ii. Non Nutrition Component:

3.93 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 need 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.

3.94 Non Nutrition Services listed above at para 6 S. No. (ii) to (vi) are provided @ Rs. 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.

3.95 **Funding pattern:** The Government of India and States/ UTs with legislation 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 legislation) is funded 100% from central funds.

iii. Convergence:

3.96 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 check up and referral services, iii) Nutrition & Health Education, is 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.

iv. Training:

3.97 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.

v. Allocation of food grains:

3.98 The States/ UTs may avail the benefit of Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) wherein wheat, rice and coarse grains are provided 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 will be taken up with Department of Food and Public Distribution for allocation of food grains.

3.99 State-wise financial achievements under the scheme for 2019-20 and 2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020) is at **Annexure-XXII**. State-wise beneficiaries covered under the scheme are at **Annexure-XXIII**.



Take Home Ration distribution to adolescent girls under SAG scheme at AWC in Rajasthan State



Training of master trainers of SAG at State level



Launch of SAG lifeskill comics at State level by Secretary, WCD, Rajasthan



Adolescent Girls club meeting at panchayat level



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 intergenerational 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 (NPC, 2013) was adopted by Government on 26th April, 2013). The Policy reaffirms the Government's commitment to realisation of the rights of all children in the country. 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.

4.3 The Policy lays down the guiding principles that must be respected by the National, State and local Governments in their actions and initiatives affecting children. 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; sensitisation 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 in to 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-12** of the report)

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

4.8 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.

4.9 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.

4.10 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.

4.11 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.

D. POCSO RULES, 2020:

4.12 The POCSO Rules were also reviewed after the amendments in the POCSO Act, 2012. Two rounds of stakeholders' consultations were held with Ministries, State Governments, Concerned Institutions/Commissions, Lawyers/Experts, representative of NGO to discuss the provisions on 24th October, 2019 and 8th November, 2019. 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. Coordination with stakeholder Ministries and State Governments/U.T. Administrations for spreading awareness regarding the POCSO Act, 2012 as amended in 2019 and suitable measures for its effective implementation.

4.13 Hon'ble Supreme Court of India took *suo-moto* cognizance of alarming rise in number of reported child rape incidents in the *suo-moto* writ petition (Crl) No. 1/2019. The Ministry has been coordinating with different Ministries and State Governments/UT Administrations for suitable action, which also aims at greater awareness, speedy justice and better services for child victims under POCSO.

4.14 The Ministry developed a short clip, with the support from UNICEF, which was telecasted on Doordarshan and shown in the Cinema Halls for a period of one week from 2nd October, 2019, for awareness regarding POCSO/Child safety.

4.15 Letters were written to Chief Ministers, MPs 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 required as per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

4.16 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.

4.17 Further, the Ministry also requested the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development 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 followed by subsequent reminders.

4.18 On the request of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD, 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. NISHTHA, a teacher training programme that aims to train 42 lakhs teacher, Principals, Head of elementary level Government Schools, faculty members of District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), Block Resource Coordinators (BRC) and Cluster Resource Coordinators (CRC) by the next financial year, is in process. NCERT has published the Childline Helpline number 1098 and reference to POCSO e-box in every textbook. The Ministry of Human Resource Development 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.

4.19 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.

4.20 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.

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

4.21 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 proper care, protection, development, treatment and social re-integration. It defines standards of care and protection to secure the best interest of child. The Act acknowledges several new forms of offences committed against children, which were not adequately covered under any other existing law, such as, sale and procurement of children for any purpose including illegal adoption, corporal punishment in child care institutions, use of children by militant groups, offences against disabled children and, kidnapping and abduction of children etc. JJ Model Rules, 2016 and Adoption Regulations, 2017 have also been promulgated under the Act.

4.22 The Ministry is proposing to amend

the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 for improving convergence of services, better monitoring of the child protection set-up and for smooth implementation of the Act.

II. Child Protection Services (Erstwhile ICPS):

4.23 Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. Child Protection Services Scheme (CPS, erstwhile ICPS) since 2009-10, through the State Government/ UT Administrations on predefined cost sharing financial pattern. It is a component of centrally sponsored Umbrella Integrated Child Development Scheme. The objective of the Scheme is to provide the security net of statutory and service delivery structure 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.

4.24 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 State/UTs.

4.25 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.

4.26 The major Components/services under CPS are:

- i. **Statutory bodies:** Child Welfare Committees (CWC), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB) and Special Juvenile Police Units.
- ii. **Service delivery Structures:** Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), National Institute For Public Cooperation & Child Development (NIPCCD) , State Child Protection Society (SCPS), State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA), District Child Protection Unit (DCPU).
- iii. **Institutional Services:** Children's Homes, Specialised 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** through: Sponsorship; Foster Care; Adoption; and After Care Programmes.
- v. **Emergency outreach phone services** for children in crisis/difficult circumstances, through a 24 hours toll free number 1098(CHILDLINE 1098).

- vi. **Training, capacity building** - for all stakeholders working in the area of child protection. The Ministry released fund amounting to Rs. 3.42 Cr during 2020-21 to all States/UTs to conduct training programmes in their respective States/UTs.

4.27 In the year 2020-21, the Ministry had assisted 1565 Homes, 366 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and 247 Open Shelters throughout Pan-India benefitting more than 75,000 beneficiaries. Apart from the institutional services, it has been reported by the State Governments/ UT Administrations, that so far 713 Child Welfare Committees and 711 Juvenile Justice Boards have been assisted under the scheme.

4.28 The Ministry took several measures during COVID-19 pandemic in the Country. Some of the major actions taken are mentioned below:

- i An Advisory was issued on 18.03.2020 by the Ministry of WCD to all State/ UT Governments regarding preventive measures to be taken to contain the spread of Novel Corona virus amongst children living in CCIs
- ii Childline, the 24*7 emergency outreach tele service, supported under Child protection services, was advised on 19.03.2020 to continue assisting the children during the present scenario. The State/UT Governments have been informed on 23.03.2020 regarding availability of Childline and requested to facilitate their functioning
- iii Ministry of WCD appointed State Nodal officers and requested all States and UTs on 31.03.2020 to ensure effective implementation of GoI schemes supporting Homes

- iv Coping Strategies for Parents/Caregivers dealing with children was shared by MWCD with all States/UTs, with the request to translate it in local language and share it with all concerned including Child protection staff on 02.04.2020
- v The States/UTs have been asked to specifically share the details of Children living in CCI, their health status, availability of medical care etc. on weekly basis, to ensure monitoring of the situation
- vi MWCD held a virtual Orientation Workshop on 07.04.2020 for State and District level officers, CWCs, JJBs and CCI supervisors, to apprise them regarding important aspects of COVID-19 and their role in mitigation (vii) A letter was written to all the States/UTs on 08.04.2020 to take necessary action as per the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 03.04.2020
- vii A series of Meetings with 123 Hotspot Districts were organised by Ministry through NIC Web Conference Room from 27.04.2020 to 29.04.2020 to discuss the measures taken for protection of vulnerable Children in these districts
- viii MWCD asked all States/UTs to provide a daily/weekly report on the implementation status of various schemes at ground level. Accordingly the Weekly as well as daily reports have been received from the States/UTs regarding the Child Protection Services scheme at ground level
- ix All States /UTs were advised to use existing facilities established under CPS like Open Shelters for providing relief to the Children of the Migrant Workers.

4.29 Status of funding support to States/UTs for implementation of Child Protection

Services (erstwhile ICPS) w.e.f. 2019-20 to 2020-21 is as under:

(Rs. in Cr.)

Year	No. of States that have signed MOUs	Budget Allocation		Amount sanctioned
		BE	RE	
2019-20	36	1500.00	1350	865.75 (as on 31 st March, 2020)
2020-21	36	1500.00	821	793.19 (as on 31 st December, 2020)

*State wise details of fund disbursement since F.Y 2019-20 to F.Y 2020-21(Annexure-XXIV).

A. TrackChild and Khoya-Paya:

4.30 It is a web enabled MIS for timely tracking and monitoring the progress of Missing and Found Children. Managed in coordination with all ICPS units along with Police Stations and State & District Legal Services Authorities. As on 31.10.2020, 12,360 Police Stations are making entries of missing/recovered children in Track Child Portal. And a total 5,129 number of Child Care Institutions are entering details of children. Since its inception, 2,79,692 children have been matched through the system. 12,360 Police stations have entered the information of 4,10,353 missing children and 3,15,821 recovered children.

4.31 Khoya-paya launched on 02nd June 2015, operates on Track Child portal with Citizen Participation. It is a web portal to enable citizens to report missing and sighted children as abandoned, lost or with suspicious persons. It can be accessed through mobile phone. Cases reported closed at Khoya Paya during 2019-20 are 6570. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Khoya Paya portal has been integrated as Citizens Corner on Track Child Portal.



B. Initiative with NIMHANS:

4.32 Ministry has signed an MOU with NIMHANS to establish a National Initiative & Integrated Resource Centre for Child Protection, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Care in NIMHANS. The initiative has been named as SAMVAD. An amount of Rs.5, 19, 11,160/- (out of total demand of Rs.10, 38,22,320/-) has been released to NIMHANS for the initiative SAMVAD during the current F.Y. i.e. 2020-21, as of now. SAMVAD started functioning in June 2020. It is working in 4 key thematic areas, namely Mental Health, Care & Protection, Education and Policy & Law. During this initial period, the Initiative has reached out to a total of 44,285 persons in 18 states through various training and capacity building programs and/or public discourse series conducted via Virtual Knowledge Network Systems, wherein multi-node video conferencing technology has been used to adapt in-person creative and participatory pedagogical methods for online deliverables.

C. Collaboration with LBSNAA for capacity building:

4.33 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, which will gradually be scaled up for implementation in other states. 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.

D. National Child Protection Policy:

4.34 In pursuance with the direction of

the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Matter of Sampoorna Behrua vs. UOI & Ors (M.A. No.-2069/2018 in W.P.(C) No.473/2005 regarding drafting of a National Child Protection Policy, draft National Child Protection Policy has been prepared by the Ministry of Women and Child Development which is expected to be finalized shortly.

E. Persons with disability:

4.35 This Ministry assists 5408 Special Need Children in 152 Children Homes in States/UTs under Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme.

III. GIRL CHILD: BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO

4.36 **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 has two major components:

i Advocacy and Media campaign :

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

ii Multi-sectoral intervention:

4.38 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:

4.39 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) is being implemented in All India and covering 640

districts (as per Census 2011) across the country. 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 a 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 is leading the implementation of BBBP Scheme at district level. The phases of expansion of BBBP Scheme;

2014-15	2015-16	2018-19	Total
BBBP launched on 22nd 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 mechanisms:

4.40 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 DTF (District Task Force) headed by DCs/DMs at District level to guide, monitor and review the progress of intermediary targets of the Scheme.

F. BBBP Fund Status:

4.41 The status of fund under BBBP is as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	Budget Outlay	B.E / R.E.	Expenditure
2018-19	377.5	280	244.92
2019-20	377.5	200	85.78
2020-21	-	220	44.52 (as on 31.12.2020)

*as on 31st December, 2019

4.42 Districts implementing multi sectoral intervention under BBBP Scheme have reported that during the financial year 2019-20, **3102 convergence meetings** held with the line department and various stakeholders, conducted **6374 media campaign** for spreading awareness; **1845 training programme** organised at District level with various stakeholders and 2,10,863 participants were oriented & sensitized; **52,240 training organised** for ASHA, Aganwadi workers and build the capacities of **6,42,017** workers; **5,81,410 awareness activities** organised through various mode such as Nuked Natak, puppet shows, magic shows, street plays, community meetings etc.

G. Achievements so far:

4.43 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 CSR in across the country. As a result, a favourable 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 **3 points observed is Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)** at National level from **931** (2018-19) to **934** (2019-20), as per HMIS, of MH&FW.

4.44 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 of girl child. Some of the good initiatives taken by Districts are seen at **Annexure-XXV**.



District Ferozepur, Punjab created Maa Beti Chowk and Saksham Chowk in the city on the theme of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao



Awareness on BBBP at muguthang valley (16000 ft) with the yak herders and logo pasting by 5 Assam Rifle and ITBP at the Indo China Boarder on 11th October 2020



Felicitation of mother & girl child in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh during International girl child day 2020



Creating awareness on menstrual hygiene and distributes sanitary pads in Phek District, Nagaland



Cycle Rally on the theme of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao organized by District Rewa, Madhya Pradesh

IV. Conferment of Awards

4.45 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.

4.46 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 various fields i.e., innovation, scholastic achievements, social service, art and culture and sports.

4.47 The scheme was revamped in 2018 and was made more broad-based and inclusive and renamed as **Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar**. Presently, the Awards are given in two categories:

i. Bal Shakti Puraskar

4.48 These awards are given as recognition to children residing in India above the age of five years and not exceeding 18 years (as on 31st August of respective year) with exceptional abilities and outstanding achievement in fields of innovation, scholastic achievements, sports, arts and culture, social service and bravery which deserves recognition. Each awardee is given a medal, a cash prize of Rs. One lakh, gifts worth Rs. 10,000, a certificate and citation. 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.

ii. Bal Kalyan Puraskar (Individual)

4.49 These awards are given as recognition to individuals who have made an outstanding contribution towards service for children in the field of Child Development, Child Protection and Child Welfare for not less than seven years and have had a positive impact on the lives of children. The number of awards in this

category is three. The award consists of a cash prize of Rs. One lakh, a citation, a medal and a certificate to each awardee.

iii. **Bal Kalyan Puraskar (Institution)**

4.50 These awards are given to institutions that have done exceptional work for the cause of children in any field of child welfare for not less than 10 years. The number of awards in this category is three. The award for each institution consists of a cash prize of Rs. 5,00,000 each, a citation, a medal and a certificate.

A. **Launch of NCA Portal**

4.51 Ministry had launched an exclusive portal/website i.e. **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.

V. **UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (UNCRC)**

4.52 India acceded 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.

4.53 Now, India is in process of preparing the 5th and 6th combined Country Report by involving all sectoral Ministries, the civil society as well as the community and children in the preparation of report. To prepare the 5th and 6th combined Country Report, the Ministry has invited comments from Sectoral Ministries and State Governments on the concluding observations of the UN Committee on child Rights. Ministry also held consultations with central ministries, national level institutions and other civil society — governmental and non-governmental for preparation of 5th CRC report.



Gender Budgeting



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

Gender Budgeting

5.1 The Government of India is committed to promoting gender equality in all sectors and at all levels of governance. This is prominent in legislations, policies, programmes, and schemes that aim to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment. In 2005-06, this was supplemented by the adoption of Gender Budgeting as a powerful budgetary strategy to advance gender mainstreaming at the national level.

5.2 The adoption of Gender Budgeting (henceforth GB) was a result of the recognition that the manners in which government plans and budget for women and girls have the potential to mitigate gender inequalities. Since then, GB has emerged as a strategy to translate gender commitments into budgetary commitments across all sectors. However, Gender Budgeting is not merely an accounting exercise but an ongoing process of maintaining a gender perspective across all stages of the budgetary cycle to ensure that benefits of development reach women and girls as equitably as men and boys. The Government of India has emerged as a global pioneer in the adoption and advancement of Gender Budgeting.

5.3 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 through transformative financing. In this regard, the Ministry has followed a three-

pronged strategy:

- i Placing emphasis on **institutional mechanisms and practices** in all Ministries/Departments of the Government;
- ii Strengthening internal and external **capacities and building expertise** to undertake gender mainstreaming of policies/schemes/programmes; and
- iii Initiating the exercise of **gender auditing** of existing programmes, which would then feed into addressing gaps and strengthening service delivery mechanisms.

5.4 This year is significant as it marks 15 years of completion of Gender Budgeting in India. As an early adopter of Gender Budgeting, India has shown remarkable growth in the Gender Budgeting in the Asia Pacific as well as globally. The year 2020-21 is also noteworthy as India has made history as the first country ever to integrate gender in the Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers formula through the Fifteenth Finance Commission fiscal devolution criteria. The efforts and achievements in this year are given below.

- I. **Institutional mechanisms and practices for Gender Budgeting**
- A. **Gender Budget Statement – Reporting Allocations**

5.5 A Gender Budget Statement (Statement

13) was introduced in Union Budget 2005-06 as a reporting mechanism for Ministries/Departments to review their programmes from a gender lens and present information on the allocations for women and girls. In 2020-21, 39 Ministries/Departments/Union Territories reported on Statement 13, amounting to Rs 1,43,461.72 Cr (4.7 % of the total Union Budget).

B. Gender Aware Policy Appraisal through EFC/PIB Memorandum

5.6 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’*. Since 2019-20 the Ministry has been invited to EFC meetings and provided sustained gender inputs on schemes/policies/programmes to make them more gender responsive.

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

5.7 The Ministry has formulated specific guidelines in the form of Checklists I (Seen at **Annexure-XXVI**) (beneficiary-oriented programmes that target women) and Checklist II (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. In 2020-21, the Ministry prepared gender responsive recommendations for 60 Ministries/Departments, highlighting opportunities for addressing gender equality through existing schemes/budgets.

5.8 In 2020-21, two meetings of the Committee have been organised virtually in April and October 2020, where in ways of

making the union budget more gender responsive were deliberated upon, including strengthening of institutional mechanisms. Based on the inputs by members, follow-up efforts have been made with key stakeholders including Ministry of Finance and line Ministries.

II. Capacity Building for Gender Budgeting

5.9 A key focus area of GB is strengthening capacities and building expertise on GB of key officials at the National, State and District Level. The following are the efforts made under this:

A. Organising/supporting GB trainings/Workshops

5.10 In 2007–2008, a scheme on Gender Budgeting was launched to carry forward the institutionalization of GB from policy formulation to outcome achievement in the Centre and across States. Under this Scheme, MWCD provides financial support to Central/State Government training institutions for capacity building of Government officials to strengthen the process of gender budgeting at all levels of governance. These capacity building exercises involve:

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

5.11 During the year 2020-21, total BE/RE for Gender Budgeting was Rs. 5.00 Cr for conducting various training programmes and workshops on Gender Budgeting. Due to the social distancing



measures enforced because of the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic, the trainings for 2020-21 are proposed to be organised virtually. So far, 35 training programmes proposed to be organised by State Government Institutions for State level functionaries (as on 1st November 2020). Over the last few years, in view of the growing gender budgeting awareness in both the Central Ministries as well as State Governments, the demand for capacity building and technical support is rising, as is the growing trend of online training programmes/workshops.



District Level Training Programme on Gender Budgeting in Centre for Social Defense and Gender Studies, Rajasthan, February, 2020



National Level Training Programme on Gender Budgeting and Smart Cities Mission in Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Maharashtra, December 2019



State Level Training Programme on Gender Budgeting in Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration, Himachal Pradesh, September, 2019



State Level Workshop on Empowerment Women through Gender Budgeting conducted in Assam State Social Welfare Board, Assam, February 2020

B. Collaborations with Key Stakeholders

5.12 Fifteenth Finance Commission: Acknowledging the significance of incorporating gender into the Finance Commission fiscal devolution, the Ministry had presented its recommendations to the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) to include a gender criterion into the horizontal devolution formula. **The FFC submitted their first report for the FY 2020-21 which includes Total Fertility Rate (TFR) as part of its horizontal devolution criteria under demographic performance and assigns 12.5% of total weight.** This will not only encourage reduction of TFR, but also serve as an indirect indicator for better outcomes in maternal and

child health, and education. With this move, India has made history as the first country ever to integrate gender in the intergovernmental fiscal transfers (IGFT) formula.

5.13 Ministry of Finance: In 2020-21, a meeting was organised with Department of Economic Affairs, MoF to increase gender responsive allocations and improve quality and accuracy of reporting on the GBS. Following this, the schematic gender analysis of 60 Ministries/ Departments conducted by the Ministry was shared with DEA to support in the preparation of the GBS 2021-22. Subsequently, the Ministry wrote to Department of Expenditure to issue instructions to all States to prepare a Gender Budget Statement and accurately report on the same.

C. State Initiatives on Gender Budgeting

5.14 MWCD has made consistent efforts to support the institutionalization of Gender Budgeting at the State level. Many States/UT Governments have adopted GB and have taken various steps 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 the 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 2020-21, the Ministry wrote to 36 States/UTs to develop a Gender Budget Statement, constitute/strengthen a GBC and designate a Nodal Officer for GB.

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

5.15 To further strengthen GB in States, in

2019-20, a Technical Assistance (TA) Project with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) was approved by MWCD and DEA to enhance GB in four States, based on geographical reach – Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Manipur. In 2020-21, the TA was commenced for a duration of two years, with MWCD as the Executing Agency. In the four selected States, the TA will strengthen gender responsive measures across various sectors; enhance the capacity on GB of concerned State officers; develop customized GB resources; and develop an e-governance tool on women related schemes and entitlements. An Inception meeting was organised virtually by ADB on 26th August 2020 which included officials from MWCD, and members from ADB Headquarters and India Resident Mission, as well as the Implementing Agency. This project will ensure that GB is institutionalised and strengthened in four States.

III. Conclusion and Way Forward

5.16 This year is significant as it marks the completion of 15 years of Gender Budgeting in India. In this duration, the Ministry has consistently made efforts towards mainstreaming gender as well as advocating gender responsive interventions across the National, State and Local Governments. In 2020-21, the inclusions of Gender Budgeting in the Budget Circular 2020-21 and the meetings of the Broad Based Committee for Gender Analysis and Budgeting have been significant gains. With the incorporation of gender criterion into the fiscal devolution formula of the Fifteenth Finance Commission, India has made history as the first country ever to integrate gender in the intergovernmental fiscal transfer's formula. As a way forward, efforts the Broad Based Committee and the TA Project for GB will ensure advancement of Gender Budgeting across various levels of governance and strengthen systems for resource allocation for women and girls.



Plan, Statistics and Research



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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. To ascertain that the schemes/programmes are better implemented or to access 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 multilayered 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 Apart from these, the Statistics Bureau has also been allocated the work of coordination for the Sustainable Development Goals related to 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 the projects on issues concerning women and children, their welfare and development including food and nutrition aspects. However, priorities within these broad areas are 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, and 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. The grants cover :

- a. Grant for research/evaluation (including action research)
- b. Grant for workshop/seminar conferences

6.8 During the financial year 2020-21, a total of 33 new study proposals have been received under the Grant-in-Aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring Scheme of the Ministry. Out of these proposals an important study titled “Examining the implementation of Chapter III of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in the NCT of Delhi. of University of Delhi, New Delhi, has been approved by the Ministry. This study will examine the performance of the duties and responsibilities of the police officers, protection officers and other service providers appointed under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in the NCT of Delhi.

6.9 Another study related to sexual violence and atrocities on women and children is also under progress. The study ‘Behavioral and environmental attributes in sexual atrocities

towards women and children in Kerala - A Pilot Study’ is being undertaken by the Centre for Advanced Research in Health and Human Behavior (CARB), Kerala.

6.10 An important study for understanding the dietary pattern of children, pregnant and lactating mothers in Darrang district of Assam is also in final stage of completion now This study titled ‘Dietary Diversity: An Action Research in Darrang District of Assam’ had been sponsored to the organization Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security, New Delhi.

6.11 During the financial year (2019-20), a total of 26 study projects were in progress. These projects are at various stages of completion. The reports of the studies are finally accepted by the Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development. Total expenditure under the Research, Publication and Monitoring Scheme during the period from April 2020 to December 2020 is Rs. 29.73 lakh.

II. Internship Programme for Young Students

6.12 The Bureau conducts Internship Program for young students under the Research 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 the Internship Programme.

6.13 Broadly, 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.

6.14 The Internship Programme was launched on 22nd August, 2016 and in a span of three years it has been a great achievement of the Ministry in orienting young students of graduate and



post-graduate level coming from Universities and Institutes across the country. During the programme duration, the interns are attached with different Bureaus of the Ministry keeping in view their areas of interest. A certificate and stipend of Rs. 5,000 per month for Short Term Internship (1-2 months) and Rs. 10,000 per month for Long Term Internship Programme (6 months) are given as an encouragement. Besides, non-stipendiary internship programme is also being implemented wherein only certificates are provided to the interns on successful completion of the programme duration

6.15 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, SwadharGreh Scheme, Ujjawala Scheme, Working Women Hostel Scheme, Research Scheme, Human Trafficking, Media cell, Public Grievances and Food and Nutrition of children etc.

6.16 In the current financial year, keeping in the view the outburst of the global pandemic (COVID 19), no fresh internship batch has been conducted under the Internship Programme of the Ministry. However, out of the estimated budget of Rs. 30.00 lakh of the internship programme, an amount of Rs. 4.08 lakh which was due as stipend to 33 interns for the previous financial year has been released in this financial year.

III. Public Grievances

6.17 The Grievance redressal mechanism is a part and parcel of an accountability machinery of any administration. Government of India attaches top priority to the Public Grievances (PGs) and their redressal. To make the Ministry responsive and friendly to the people, 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 the Secretary (WCD) in Senior Officers' Meeting.

A. Public Grievances- Online Mode

6.18 At present, the following mechanisms 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 are being followed:

- a. On daily basis, Public Grievance Officer accesses the National web 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 being maintained in this Bureau.

6.19 The Ministry has been efficiently disposing off the grievances, the overall percentage of disposal of PGs as per CPGRAMS

Monitoring Desk was 92% for the period from April 2020 to December 2020. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) had acknowledged this Ministry for redressing the public grievances in a very efficient manner.

6.20 The category-wise analysis of the public grievances is done in the Ministry and efforts are being taken up to streamline the policies of the Ministry accordingly. The progress report of grievances received and disposed of from various sources during 1st January, 2020 to 31st December, 2020 is given in the following table:

Grievance Source	B/F Balance	Receipt During the Period	Total Receipts	Cases Disposed of During the Period
DARPG	9	177	186	181
Local/ Internet	91	8592	8683	8621
President Secretariat	5	46	51	50
Pension	1	95	96	94
PMO	83	1503	1586	1570
Total	189	10413	10602	10516

B. Public Grievances- Physical Mode

6.21 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.

6.22 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

6.23 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.



6.24 The NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the responsibility of national targets and assigning them to Ministries/Dept. concerned for implementation. To monitor the SDG and its associated targets, a National Indicator Framework (NIF) comprising of 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'.

6.25 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	5.1.4 : 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

- i. Child Development
- ii. Public Cooperation and Child Protection
- iii. Women's Development

B. Department of Training and Common Services

- i. Training
- ii. Monitoring and Evaluation
- iii. Common Services

I. Important Activities:

7.7 The Institute organized the 6th International Yoga Day at the Institute on 21st June, 2020 at the behest of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. During **POSHAN Maah** and **National Nutrition Week in the month of September**, the Institute

observed series of activities at NIPCCD Headquarters and its Regional Centres. In all the training programmes organized during POSHAN Maah, component and sessions on Nutrition and Health were duly incorporated. Virtual training programmes were organized specifically during this nutrition month for various stakeholders. 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; Infection Prevention and Management of Malnutrition among Children (Macro and Micronutrient Deficiencies) for the Functionaries of Anganwadi Services Scheme; Inter Sectoral Convergence and Better Implementation of Nutrition Key Strategies under Poshan Abhiyan; Capacity Building Programme on Implementation of Staple Food Fortification in Anganwadi Services Scheme; Training Programme on Nutritional Assessment of Children during COVID-19 for Functionaries of Anganwadi Services Scheme, etc.

7.8 NIPCCD Regional Centre Lucknow organized a series of webinars for grass root level functionaries of Anganwadi Services Scheme on various topics like Concept of Nutrition and Balanced Diet, Adolescent Nutrition and Mother's Health (Pregnancy and Lactation), Infant and Young Child Feeding and Intensified Interventions for First 1000 Days, Dietary Diversification (Traditional & Local Food and Nutri-Garden) and Food Fortification; Immunity Boosters, and Quality Standards and Food Adulteration. NIPCCD Regional Centre Bengaluru also celebrated Rashtriya Poshan Maah on 25 September, 2020 with the main objectives to: sensitize the participants on importance of Rashtriya Poshan Maah in spreading awareness and encouraging people to adopt a healthy lifestyle; create awareness on the theme of Poshan Maah, i.e., "identify and

track children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and the promotion of kitchen gardens”; apprise the participants on the importance of nutrient requirement for children and mothers during first 1000 days; discuss the best practices and success stories from Poshan Abhiyan. A total of 198 participants attended the training programmes conducted virtually.

7.9 ‘Hindi Pakhwada’ was organized from 1-14 September, 2020. Many competitions like ‘Hindi Lekhan’ and ‘Hindi Anuwad and Gyan’ were organized during this period. In addition, ‘Hindi Workshop’ was 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.

II. Training Programmes

7.10 Broad categories of the Training Programmes of the Institute include:

S.No.	Training Programmes
I	Regular Training Programmes
a.	Training Programmes on Issues relating to Women and Child Development
b.	Training on Child Protection, Juvenile Justice Act and POCSO Act, 2012
II.	Training Programmes under Umbrella ICDS

A. Regular Training Programmes

7.11 Under regular training programmes, NIPCCD organized orientation/training courses and workshops/seminars for representatives of voluntary organizations and officials of government departments engaged in the implementation of programmes of mother care, child development, child rights and protection

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

B. Training under Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS

7.12 As an apex Institution for training of functionaries of Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS, NIPCCD organized various Job Training Courses and Refresher Courses for CDPOs/ACDPOs and trainers; Vertical Training Programmes for functionaries at block level; and several Workshops/Consultation Meets. For building up the capabilities of Umbrella ICDS functionaries, the Institute organized several orientation, refresher and skill training programmes as well.

7.13 During the year 2020–21 (from 1st April, 2020 to 31st December, 2020), NIPCCD in response to COVID-19, organized various Programmes on technical topics related to COVID-19 as well apart from the regular programmes of NIPCCD. The Institute conducted regular capacity building programmes with a focus on educational dimensions of the pandemic COVID-19 and also for protecting workers who may be at risk of exposure to COVID-19. The online Training Programmes provided a platform to stakeholders to address their dilemmas which they were facing on a daily basis while working in the field and also allowed stakeholders working in education, child care institutions (CCI), voluntary organizations, and government organizations to share practices, ideas and resources about country-specific responses to the diverse range of problems that arose from the pandemic like abrupt closure of

schools, measures to engage children at home during lockdown, addressing psychological issues, precautions to be taken while making home visits, distribution of supplementary nutrition and Take Home Ration, care of children in CCIs, health issues like continuation of breastfeeding for COVID positive mothers, care of pregnant women and elderly, gender concerns, domestic violence, and many other challenges stemming from the unprecedented global health crisis.

The training programmes addressed a range of topics with a view to:

- Maintaining the continuity of learning, especially for early childhood care and education Practitioners, functionaries of umbrella ICDS, representatives of voluntary organizations; and
- Ensuring all care and concern for children during lockdown.

7.14 Amidst COVID-19 pandemic, the Institute undertook virtual training programmes as an effective mode to reach out to the beneficiaries. As a mandate of the Institute, capacity building and awareness generation programmes were organized in the areas of child protection, child development, women development, women empowerment and Anganwadi Services Scheme. A total of 625 programmes were organized with participation from 78838 stakeholders. Category-wise details of different programmes are placed at **Annexure-XXVII**. Some of the important programmes organized by NIPCCD from 1st April, 2020 to 31st December, 2020 is briefly mentioned as under:

- i **Webinar on Mask-making and hand washing**
- ii **Webinar on Impact of Screen Time on Mental Health and Well-Being of Children**
- iii Online Workshop on Management of

Emotional Behaviour of Children during the Lockdown

- iv Online Training on Communicating and Engaging Children during Lockdown
- v Online Training Programme for Teachers and Parents on Psychosocial Impact of COVID-19 on Children
- vi Webinar on Psychosocial and Economic impact of COVID -19 on Education of Children for Professors, Readers & Faculty Members of various Leading Institutions & Universities
- vii Online Sensitization Programme for Parents on Importance of Life Skills and Career Planning for
- viii Special Career Talks for Adolescents
- ix Parental Role in Providing Correct Speech Modelling for Child Development
- x Parent Workshop for Strengthening Writing Skills in Children with Specific Learning Disabilities

III. Research/ Evaluation Studies/ Documentation / Compilations

7.15 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, 2020) seven research studies are nearing completion.

IV. Other Programmes and Activities

7.16 Training and research are the core

activities of the Institute. Besides these, the Institute also runs Field Demonstration Services at its Headquarters and Regional Centres and

also brings out various publications in the areas of its interest.

Photographs taken during different programmes during 2020-21



Celebration of Yoga day on 21 June, 2020



Hon'ble Secretary, MWCD at NIPCCD on the Occasion of Gandhi Jayanti



National Commission for Women



नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

National Commission for Women

I. Introduction

8.1 The National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted on 31st January, 1992, as a statutory body in pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of women. The Commission has the mandate to investigate and examine the legal safeguards provided to women under the Constitution and other laws, and recommends the Government whenever necessary, on the measures for effective implementation of laws. The Commission also has the mandate to review existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women, and to recommend amendments to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such laws. The Commission also looks into complaints/cases to redress them effectively; takes *suo-moto* notice on matters relating to deprivation of women's rights; takes up issues with appropriate authorities; conduct research studies on issues of relevance to women; provide training in Gender Sensitization and Legal Awareness training to young girls and women across India. The Commission participates and advises in the planning process for socio-economic development of women and evaluates socio-economic progress, inspects jails, and remand homes where women are kept under custody and seek remedial action wherever necessary. The Commission has 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 Along with its' mandate, the Commission continues to initiate various steps to improve the status of women, and effortlessly work for their economic empowerment. During the year 2020-21, the Commission has undertaken different activities to ensure enhanced participation of women in different spheres of life, by conducting webinars, virtual consultations to review laws, online trainings and e-meetings with various stakeholders in the country. The Commission has continued its collaboration through various activities and programmes with State Women Commissions, renowned policy institutes and educational institutions, etc.

8.3 The Commission has started online public hearings (Mahila Jan Sunwai) since the month of October 2020, to redress various cases of atrocities committed against women, in order to investigate and provide immediate relief to affected women in many cases.

8.4 Due to COVID19 pandemic situation, this year the Commission has taken virtual meeting and updates to analyze the information submitted by Superintendents/In-Charge of Psychiatric Homes and Custodial Institutions such as Jails/Prisons. The Commission provided suggestions, advisories and measures for ameliorating the condition of women in prisons, so that they are treated in humane manner, such as health safety, mental wellbeing, live with dignity, decongestion of wards and maintaining

social distance practices in view of COVID19 crises, and that women are treated in human manner.

II. Redressal of Complaints:

8.5 The Commission is actively involved in redressal of grievances and complaints concerning deprivation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to safeguard their rights in the country. It is one of the most important tasks and mandate of the Commission. The Commission goes a long way in addressing and ensuring actual access to the Constitutional and Legal Rights of a woman at grass-root level; as the laws, rights, entitlements, schemes, programmes, projects, etc. are only effective if their implementations are satisfactory. Speedy redressal of grievances and disposal of complaints/cases are important to the Commission. The priority is to reduce such complaints and grievances.

8.6 The Complaints and Investigation Cell deals with complaints received from all over the country regarding deprivation of women's rights/non-implementation of laws, etc. The Cell receives the complaints in writing or through online mode i.e. www.ncw.nic.in. Some complaints are also made orally. The Commission utilizes the services of professionals and experts in related fields such as psychologists, psychiatrists, legal counselors, etc. to address complaints. During the year 2020-2021, the Commission has further strengthened the Cell by engaging additional manpower.

8.7 The Commission, while handling/processing complaints, leverages its association with the State police authorities, State Women Commissions, National Legal Services Authority, State Legal Services Authorities, District Legal Services Authorities, etc. Where required, activities are also coordinated with the National Human Rights Commission and the National Commission for Protection of Child

Rights and other Commissions.

8.8 The Commission has been a pioneer in the use of Information Technology for handling complaints. The Commission introduced online registration of complaints in 2005 for speedy and easy registration of complaints through the Commission's website i.e. www.ncw.nic.in. The software has continued to be upgraded periodically to meet the changing requirements and make it user friendly. The system enables quicker registration, acknowledgement and processing of complaints. Anyone with a concern can log in from anywhere and register the complaint. The complainant is given a registration number. The complaint is, thereafter, processed in the same manner as applicable in case of complaints received through post/by hand, etc. The system also enables the complainants to track the progress of their cases by logging in to the system using their unique user ID and password provided at the time of registration.

8.9 During 2020-2021(till 31st December 2020), the C&I Cell of the Commission registered 19489 complaints/cases falling within its mandate. State-Wise Details of Complaints Received During 2020-2021 (till 31st December, 2020).

III. Special initiatives during Covid-19 Pandemic / Lockdown:

8.10 The Commission has launched WhatsApp number (7217735372) for lodging Domestic Violence since 10th April This WhatsApp number is being continued till date as an additional mode of receiving domestic violence complaints and formally registering them.

8.11 **Complaints received via Social Media:** In case any grievance related to violence against women reported in social media like Facebook, Twitter, etc. that comes into notice of the



Commission's Complaint and Investigation Cell (C&I Cell), those complaints are also immediately acted upon by coordinating with victims/authorities to provide immediate assistance. These complaints are of various natures ranging from cyber crimes, police apathy, domestic violence, women in need of immediate medical assistance, etc.

8.12 The C&I Cell through its urgent intervention is able to provide assistance to the victims by coordinating with police/other authorities.

8.13 Task Force to Help Elderly People:

In order to assist the elderly people (both men and women) facing issues due to lockdown in the country, 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 in. A special dedicated email has also been opened by NCW, helpatncw@gmail.com to receive such requests. A public notice on NCW website is also displayed to create awareness on this. Various social media platforms are also being used for the same. The Task Force constituted by NCW worked day and night and coordinated with State police authorities, administration, local NGOs, etc to provide immediate assistance to elderly people in need. A list of online grocery and medical stores was also maintained by the Task Force for providing assistance. Since its creation on 4th April, 2020, and till unlock 1 in the country, the Task Force was able to provide assistance in around 140 such cases by its coordination throughout the country.

8.14 E -Meeting with State DGPs/Police Chiefs: In order to discuss the strategy to work in more effective and expeditious manner during the pandemic and lockdown period in the country, an e meeting with State DGPs/Police

Chiefs was held on 29th May, 2020. During the meeting, State Police authorities apprised the Commission of various measures taken by them during the pandemic of COVID-19 and lockdown in the country, particularly focusing on the following agenda points:

- i Steps taken to ensure immediate and timely relief and assistance to victims of Domestic violence/ Abuse.
- ii Manner to deal with increasing number of cases of Cybercrimes against Women
- iii To identify other areas of concern due to the COVID 19 pandemic which may increase the incidents of crimes against women like inter-State migration etc.

8.15 **Mahila Jan Sunwais:** Considering the increase in the number of complaints and for their speedy and effective disposal, in August 2016, the National Commission for Women (NCW) initiated a pilot project "*Mahila Jan Sunwai*" in collaboration with District Legal Services Authorities and Police Authorities. During the financial year 2020-21, however due to Covid 19 pandemic, it has become difficult to hold on the spot Mahila Jan Sunwai. Therefore, this project has now been modified, and these Mahila Jan Sunwais are being conducted online through webex in coordination with district level police officers under the Chair of Chairperson/ Members of the Commission. During the financial year 2020-2021 (upto 31st December 2020), 12 Online Mahila Jan Sunwais have been conducted for expediting disposal of complaints.

IV. NRI Cell

8.16 **Redressal of NRI Complaints:** The complaints received in the Non Resident Indians (NRI) Cell mainly concern confiscation of passports by husband and in-laws, child custody issues, complaints of apprehension of respondents leaving the country, desertions,

dowry demand, financial 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.

8.17 The National Commission for Women (NCW) largely adopts a convergent approach among various Ministries to address NRI matrimonial issues. Efforts are made to coordinate with all Ministries/Government agencies to ensure expeditious resolution of such cases. Efforts are also made to find out the facts by calling parties to present their facts before the Commission on a specified day. In cases, where the matter is pending for investigation or there has been any failure on the part of concerned authorities to take appropriate action with regard to the complaint, the matter is taken up with the concerned authorities for seeking Action Taken Reports. If so required, complaints are also forwarded to Indian Embassies in the concerned countries to help in finding solution. The Indian Embassies abroad are continued to be approached for providing legal and financial aid to the victim

8.18 From 1st April, 2020 to 31st December, 2020, as many as 354 complaints have been received by NRI Cell and the Commission has initiated action in all complaints. The Commission has, during this period, succeeded in getting justice to a large number of aggrieved women in matters relating to NRI marriages. Thus, for example, in a case where the complainant had sought the assistance of the Commission in reconciliation with her husband, who had gone to USA deserting the complainant in India. The Commission had taken up the present matter with the Consulate General of India, San Francisco requesting to provide all possible assistance to the complainant. After various efforts, the Commission was informed that the complainant had reconciled with her husband.

V. Suo Motu Cell

8.19 The National Commission for Women under Section 10(1)(f) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 takes suo motu cognizance of matters reported in print, electronic and other media sources relating to:

- (i) Deprivation of Women's Rights;
- (ii) Non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women and also to achieve the objective of equality and development;
- (iii) Non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships and ensuring welfare and providing relief to women.

No. of Suo Motu matters taken up from 1st April, 2020 to 31st December 2020

197

VI. Legal Cell

8.20 **Advisory to address needs of Internal Women Migrants in India During Covid-19 Lockdown:** National Commission for Women being the apex statutory body to work for women empowerment in the country took the onus to propose certain interventions in the form of an Advisory for internal women migrant workers during COVID 19 lockdown as they are one of the most adversely affected sections in the present crisis. In view of this, the Commission issued an Advisory on 7th April, 2020 to address the essential needs of 'Internal Women Migrants in India during COVID-19 lockdown'. The Advisory put forth guidelines relating to food, health, hygiene, shelter and safety for women migrant workers. It was forwarded to 10 key Ministries and to Chief Secretaries of States and Union Territories.

8.21 **Regional Consultations on Female Labour Force Participation in India:** The

National Commission for Women organized 5 Regional Consultations on matters relating to working women, especially those in unorganized sector to identify impact of prevailing laws on Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) in pursuance of meeting of Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW with Hon'ble Minister, MWCD on 24.10.2019. These Consultations were undertaken in collaboration with V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida with identified National Law Schools as institutional partners. The fifth and final regional consultation happened via web-conferencing with National Law University, Delhi on 9th July, 2020.

8.22 Regional Consultations on “Reviewing Laws related to Inter-State Women Migrant Workers”: The National Commission for Women, under section 10(1)(d) of the NCW Act, 1990, is mandated to ‘review’ the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and ‘recommend’ amendments thereto so as to suggest remedial legislative measures to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such legislations. 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 for North, South, East, West and North East region of the Country. Through these Consultations, problems faced by thousands of Inter-State Migrant Workers, particularly women, and prospects for improving established legal framework for providing prescribed minimum of social security, welfare and quality of life. The Consultations were scheduled in a web based format due to the COVID19 imposed lockdown.

8.23 Consultation to Review Legal Age of Marriage in India’ on 17th July, 2020: The Commission conducted a one-day consultation to ‘Review Age of Marriage and Motherhood

in India’ on 17th July, 2020 through video conference format. The objective of the consultation was to explore the possibility of increasing the age of marriage for girls in India. Through this consultation, the Commission aimed to examine the age of motherhood, imperatives of lowering Maternal Mortality Rate, improvement of nutritional levels and related issues. The programme saw participation of academicians, lawyers and civil society representatives. The report based on the deliberations that ensued has been submitted to Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development for necessary action.

8.24 The Commission organized five **Regional Law Review Consultations on “Cyber Crime against Women- Do Indecent Representation of Women’s Act, IT Act and other prevailing laws suffice?”** for Eastern, Western and Southern, North Eastern and Northern Region on 31st August, 2020, 16th September, 2020, 29th October, 2020 and 17th November, 2020, 2nd December, 2020 respectively through video conference format. The objective of the consultation is to review and analyze the development of regulatory instruments, statutes, recommendations, guidelines, etc. pertaining to Cyber Security Framework for Women. This law review was an endeavor to formulate consolidated recommendations for viable amendments in the existing law or need for novel regulatory instrument.

VII. Women Welfare & Capacity Building Cell

8.25 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. During the period, NCW has conducted two one-day Interactive meetings with the SWCs, on 10th April and 26th August, 2020. Issues deliberated upon include – Co-ordination with State Women and Child Development Cells; strengthen the integration One-Stop Centers and 181 helpline and managing Capability Building for ‘Coping with Mental Stress’, in the times of COVID-19 Pandemic were other subjects discussed during the meeting.

8.26 Legal Awareness Programme in collaboration with NALSA: The Commission has launched a ‘Legal Awareness Programme’ for the women at grass-root level in collaboration with National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) on 15th August, 2020, with 1st camp being organized in District Amethi, Uttar Pradesh by DLSA Sultanpur. The Pilot project will cover the districts of 8 States (i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Assam). A total of 675 camps were organized in the identified states with 34,631 participants from the time period of August to December, 2020. Out of total camps, 627 camps are organized in Non-NER states and 48 camps in NER State (i.e. Assam).

VIII. North East Cell

8.27 The National Commission for Women organised a virtual seminar (webinar) on theme **“Addressing Issues & Challenges Faced by North Eastern Women in Metro Cities and Empowering Them”** on 29th July, with an aim to deliberate on the prejudices/discrimination faced by NE Women, which would result into comprehensive understanding of issues and recommendations for appropriate strategies to ensure safety of women from the region. The webinar was graced by Sh. Kiren Rijiju, MoS (I/C), Ministry of Youth Affairs & Ministry of Minority Affairs as the Hon’ble Chief Guest

along with senior representatives from Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, North Eastern Council & SPUNER, Senior officers of state Social Welfare Departments and State Women Commissions of North Eastern Region. Other notable panelists included lawyers, academicians, civil society organizations, etc.

8.28 The National Commission for Women organised a virtual seminar (webinar) on theme **“Women’s Participation In Decision Making : North Eastern Region”** on 24th September, in order to understand that paving the way for more women in decision making positions is the key to empower Women and bring about gender equity and equality. The webinar was graced by Ms. Agatha Sangma MP, (Lok Sabha), Senior Officers of state Social Welfare Departments and State Women Commissions of North Eastern Region. Other notable panelists included notable social workers, civil servants, journalists, academicians, civil society organizations, etc.

IX. Policy, Monitoring and Research

8.29 The National Commission for Women, inter-alia undertakes promotional and educational research to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres of life and identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement. In present scenario, as the whole world is facing the crisis of Covid-19 pandemic, NCW decided to conduct webinars instead of seminars to follow the guidelines of Govt. of India.

8.30 For the financial year 2020-21, NCW decided to work on the global issues specifically the following topics in respect of Webinars and Research Studies:

- i Women Migrant Workers
- ii Women Mental Health
- iii Domestic Violence
- iv Cyber Security



8.31 Keeping in view of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the Commission awarded financial assistance to 101 organizations for conducting webinar on current issues as mentioned above along with the issues of NRI marriages for the financial year 2020-2021.

8.32 The National Commission for Women invited Research proposals online through its Website on same topics for the Financial year 2020-2021. The Commission received 251 Research proposals in this regard.

X. Women Safety

8.33 The National Commission for Women, in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and Delhi Police had started a project to empower women and also to help women survivors of violence in both public and private life. The project entails placement of trained Social Workers for providing psycho-legal services for violated women at all District Headquarters. At present, 24 social workers have been appointed at district level. They are located in Crime Against Women (CAW) Cells of Delhi Police. The progress of the work of these Cells is reviewed by the Commission and Delhi Police jointly. The project is now being replicated in 22 districts in seven other States on pilot basis. These are Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. This will promote the support mechanism for women victims of domestic violence and create a systematic grievance redressal mechanism within the police/ criminal justice system. Memorandum of Understanding between National Commission for Women and Tata Institute of Social Sciences for the project in 7 States has been extended up till 31st March, 2021.

8.34 The Commission in its endeavour to facilitate and ensure immediate relief to women subjected to Acid Attacks, has continued to

monitor the cases of Acid Attacks, including payment of compensation to the victims in different parts of the Country. In view of this, an e-Meeting was held on 22nd October, 2020 with the Nodal Officers and representatives of the 24 States and Union Territories. A total 1415 cases were reported by the States and Union Territories on MIS until 31.12.2020. The Commission expressed its concern over not updating the data on MIS regularly, and requested the Governments of all the States/ UTs to ensure appointment of Nodal Officers for regular update of Acid Attack cases on MIS portal, and also to direct the concerned authorities at all levels to provide necessary inputs to the Nodal Officers timely.

XI. Inspection of Jails/Custodial Homes and Psychiatric Institutions.

8.35 The National Commission for Women, continued to undertake inspection of Prisons and Psychiatric Homes with a view to identify areas where improvements could be made to provide a better, safer and gender sensitive environment for the female inmates in these institutions and help them in their rehabilitation and re-integration with family/community once they are out of such Institution.

8.36 An e-Meeting with the State DGP/IGPs (Prisons) was conducted on 11th May, 2020 to discuss the action taken by them, to improve the living condition in the female wards/ barracks of the prisons during pandemic COVID-19. An e-Meeting/ video conference was held on 20th August, 2020 with Director/ Medical Superintendents of Psychiatric Homes/ Hospitals in the Government sector to discuss the action taken by them on the various recommendations by the Commission for improving the living conditions of women inpatients during the pandemic COVID-19.

XII. Media and Outreach Programme

8.37 Improvement in the status of women and their empowerment inter alia requires increase in public awareness regarding Laws and Schemes relating to women. It also requires a concerted effort by all concerned agencies of the Government and those working in the non-governmental sector. Generating public awareness about the Laws and Schemes relating to women is an important step for creating an environment conducive for women's participation in diverse activities and their growth. Being conscious of this, the Commission continues to proactively engage with media for furthering the rights, entitlements, interests and welfare of women and assuring them a life full of dignity.

8.38 The National Commission for Women has taken a series of initiatives to enhance awareness about such issues during 2020-2021 through media plans including sharing details of its important activities and events on social media through its official Facebook and Twitter handle. As part of the special media campaign to create awareness about legal provisions for protection of women and to apprise women to approach the government through various help lines and institutional support, the campaign advertisements were released in April, 2020. The details were also disseminated through the website of the Commission and advertisements, etc.

8.39 Two themes were taken into consideration for the audio-visual media plan. It was on 'Protection of Women from Domestic Violence' and 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal)'. It was broadcasted across National TV, private TV channels in several regional languages including AIR and private FM radio stations. The media plan continued during the Lockdown period on the several prime-time news channels, other popular serial such as *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata*, *Mann Ki Baat* and other programmes in all States of India including North East States.

8.40 Rashtra Mahila, a monthly News letter of the Commission published in English and Hindi, continues to disseminate information about the programmes and activities of the Commission to women activists, members of legal fraternity administrators, member of the judiciary, and representatives of NGOs, scholars and students all over the country. The News letter highlights monthly activities of the Commission as well as success stories with regard to complaints lodged before the Commission and also important Court and Government's decisions concerning women. The monthly newsletter is also available on the Commission's website for online view and download.



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 set up on 5th March, 2007, as a statutory body of Government of India. The mandate of the Commission 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 (UNCRC). The functions of the Commission are to study and monitor all matters relating to constitutional and legal rights of children; to examine and review the safeguards provided by any law for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation in the best interest of the child; to review the existing laws and suggest amendments therein, if considered necessary; to look into complaints or take suo-moto notice of the cases involving the violation of constitutional and legal rights of the children; and to monitor implementation of laws and programmes relating to the survival, welfare and development of children. 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) **(The Act-wise details about NCPCR's mandate and composition are at Annexure-XXVIII).**

9.2 The Commission continued its

interventions in its pursuit of protecting the rights of the children against all forms of violations, deprivations and abuse. The Commission looked into various areas including the right of children to education, child labour, child health, children with special needs/disabilities, sexual exploitation of children, Social Audit of Child Care Institutions, child trafficking and rehabilitation of rescued children and Covid-19 pandemic etc. with its powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. After abrogation of Article 370 from erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir, the Commission started its working in the newly formed UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

9.3 The methods adopted included field visits, issuance of communications in the form of letters, directives, guidelines and recommendations to the Government; complaints management and issue of summons; policy dialogues with Ministries; review meetings with States, Research studies; regional and national level consultations for monitoring Child Rights and extending Benches/Camps in Aspirational districts across the country.

I. Major Activities

A. Baal Swaraj

9.4 Inspired by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, on the occasion of '150th Year of Celebrating the Mahatma' a series of lectures and School level activities named as Baal Swaraj was initiated by the Commission on 02nd October,

2019. With the objective to help children and youth to find the true essence of Gandhiji, his principles and character from within their own personality and also to appreciate Gandhiji's philosophy in contemporary times, these activities were continued till February, 2020.

9.5 A total of 15 States organised various activities including Poster competition/ Painting/ Essay writing/extempore quiz/ Debate competition in collaboration with the SCPCRs/ State Universities. In universities, lectures were delivered by eminent speakers on various themes such as Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on skill based education; Mahatma Gandhi and Children's right to Education, Gandhiji approach towards Child rights and the right to education and Mahatma Gandhi's and Legal rights to children, etc.



B. Pariksha Parv 2.0

9.6 Inspired by Hon'ble Prime Minister's Pariksha Pe Charcha and continuing its endeavour towards changing the outlook/ perspective of children towards exams and making it a joyful activity, NCPDR conducted Pariksha Parv 2.0 in the months of February-

March 2020. Pariksha Parv endeavoured to serve as a platform for students to talk about their concerns and interact with renowned counsellors and psychologists. This initiative also aims at removing the stigma attached to counselling and promotes positive perception. During the period under Report, two-pronged approach was followed with the objective to reach out to the teachers and parents in addition to children.

9.7 The State Commission(s) for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) in collaboration with respective SCERTs, conducted orientation cum sensitization programme for Head/Principals of District Institute of Education and Training (DIETs) & Headmaster/Principals of Higher Secondary schools by renowned psychologist and/or counsellors. 21 States/UTs have conducted these orientation-cum-sensitization programmes at State Level. Further, these States also organized similar programmes at district level focusing on Aspirational Districts in the State and thus covering more than 50 districts across the country.



Creatives of Pariksha Parv



C. NCPCR Benches/Camps

9.8 In view of the report and identification of districts lagging behind key parameters related to children i.e. education, health & nutrition as Aspirational districts by NITI Aayog; NCPCR decided to reach out to all these districts to hear the grievances pertaining to rights of the child in those districts. Thus the NCPCR Bench/Camp in Aspirational Districts came into action to provide a platform for the children and communities to place their representation/complaints and to provide on spot solution along with the district authorities. The NCPCR approached the concerned District Administration to conduct the Bench/Camp in their district. The Commission so far has successfully completed 55 Benches/Camps (from 21.06.2019 to 01.02.2020) across the country and received around 27,000 complaints/representations related to violation of child rights.

D. Social Audit

9.9 In pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Commission conducted Social Audit of all the Child Care Institutions across the country established under Section 2 (21) of the JJ Act, 2015 through M/s Academy of Management Studies (AMS), Lucknow. The AMS has submitted the Social Audit Reports of 7,163 individual CCIs along with the National and State-wise Reports. The Commission took cognizance of the shortcomings observed in these reports and has written to the concerned District Collector/District Magistrates and the Secretaries of States to take appropriate action against the violations identified in the reports to ensure transparency and accountability in the management and functioning of Child Care Institutions. During the period under Report, in pursuance to the aforesaid directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Commission has submitted the Social Audit (National and State-wise) Reports to the

Hon'ble Supreme Court and also served the softcopies to Standing Counsels of the respective States for rectification of all the shortcomings of their CCIs and to Standing Counsel and concerned official of Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Commission received more than 2,100 Action Taken Reports on the shortcomings from various District Administrations which are under examination.

9.10 The Commission noted that a large number of children are placed in CCIs located in five States of South India i.e. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Maharashtra is another State where large numbers of children in CCIs were noticed. There are 2,56,369 children living in CCIs across the country, of which 70% are living in CCIs located in the above mentioned 06 States. State wise data of above 06 States is as under-

S. No.	State	CCIs	Number of Children
1.	Tamil Nadu	1248	59548
2.	Karnataka	1004	38659
3.	Kerala	729	23808
4.	Andhra Pradesh	730	26057
5.	Telangana	429	15007
6.	Maharashtra	603	17807
	Total	4743	180,906

9.11 In addition to the above six States, it has been observed that two States of North-East India, i.e. Mizoram (total population is about 9 lakhs) and Meghalaya (total population is about 23 lakhs), despite having low population, a huge number of children i.e. 950 and 2200, respectively are living in CCIs. Keeping large number of children in CCIs seems not in accordance with the provisions of JJ Act.

9.12 In the light of the directions passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, and the mandate of the Commission under Section 109

of the JJ Act, 2015 read with Rule 91 of the JJ Rules, 2016, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, Section 13 of the CPC Act, 2005 and to ensure implementation of Principle XII and XIII of Section 3 of the JJ Act, 2015, the Commission decided to initiate the comprehensive exercise of monitoring the Repatriation and Restoration of the Children placed in CCIs across India back to their parental families or guardians or in foster care or with fit person or fit facility or in Adoption as declared by the Committee and issued recommendation to DMs/DCs of **8 States** for producing all the CNCP staying in the CCIs before the concerned CWC. As per the information received to the NCPCR, presently around 1,45,000 children are restored to their families/ guardians in pursuance of NCPCR's recommendations.

E. Intervention with children of Persecuted Minority Communities living in India

a. Visit to Pakistani Hindu Refugee Camp at New Delhi

9.13 Chairperson, NCPCR along with a team of NCPCR's Officials and Officials of a NGO working in the field visited Pakistani Hindu Refugee Camp at Majnu Ka Tilla, Delhi on 14.02.2020 to examine and address the multifarious issues and challenges affecting the children residing in the camp. The team interacted with the refugees and took stock of the situation in the presence of District Administration. The camp had no basic facilities, sanitation and hygiene. The Report of the visit is available on the Website of the NCPCR at: <https://www.ncpcr.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=1908>.

b. Workshop on Rights of children of persecuted minority communities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan

9.14 The Commission in collaboration with

the Asian Eurasian Human Rights Forum and Humanitarian Aid International organized a one-day workshop entitled 'Rights of children of Persecuted Minorities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan living in India' on 24.02.2020 in New Delhi. The workshop was centred around multifarious challenges and opportunities that affect the children of minority community of persecuted from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan living in India post the adoption of The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 and to ensure that the rights of children are protected and upheld at every stage of this transition. The workshop brought together social workers, human rights activists, child rights activists, social activists, NGOs, officials working in the relevant field and children along with their representatives belonging to the minorities fleeing persecution and conflict from their war-ridden countries and seeking a safe haven in India who exchanged experiences and good practices in strengthening and building an environment for decent living and growth for these children. The workshop comes up with some recommendations to be carried out for ensuring the rights of these children. The Report of the Workshop is available at NCPCR Website at: <https://www.ncpcr.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=1913>.

F. Mediation Cell

9.15 In pursuance of directions of MWCD, NCPCR created Mediation Cell in NCPCR under the aegis of Chairperson, NCPCR, to resolve the cases of children who were taken away by one of the spouse without the permission of the other spouse due to marital discord or due to domestic violence from overseas countries to India or vice versa and preparing a parental plan taking into account the best interest of the child. During the period under Report, Mediation Cell has received 13 cases for mediation from INA, out of which, 02 cases have been disposed of with the recommendations of Mediation Cell.

G. Inquiry on Social Media Platforms in CSAM and Pornographic Material available online to Children

9.16 The Commission came across of an article published in newspaper “The Hindu” dated 14th April, 2020, categorically mentioning the data of Pornhub, the world’s largest pornography website that ‘Traffic from India increased by 95% between March 24 and 26, as compared to average traffic before the lockdown’. Taking cognizance of the same, the Commission inquired in the matter and noticed that CSAM is easily available on social media platforms and thereby the NCPCR issued notices to social media platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp, Google and Apple iOS on 23-24th April, 2020 to look into the matter and provide their policy/guidelines in such cases and the action taken by them in such cases. The Commission also wrote to them to provide the information pertaining to number of complaints received by them on their platforms in regard to CSAM and Pornographic content.

H. SAMVEDNA

9.17 NCPCR has launched ‘SAMVEDNA’ (Sensitizing Action 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 times in collaboration with India Co-Win Action Network (I –CAN) and Technical support from NIMHANS. The objective of this tele counselling service is to provide psychological first-aid and emotional support to children affected by COVID-19 pandemic, under these categories:

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

The tele-counselling services are operational from September, 2020 and providing counselling to children.

SAMVEDNA
Tele-Counseling
Support to Children
Affected During COVID-19

Tele-counseling service for psychological support to children to address their stress, anxiety, fear & other issues during these testing times

These children can be going through COVID treatment, have COVID positive parents or have lost someone close to them due to the pandemic

Dial Toll Free Tele-Counseling No. 18001212830 from Monday to Saturday 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM and 3:00 PM - 8:00 PM

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)
5th Floor, Chandrasekhar Building, 36 Janpath, New Delhi-110001

Samvedna Toll free Tele Counselling

Sensitizing Action on Mental Health Vulnerability through Emotional Development and Necessary Acceptance

We are available from 10 am to 1 pm and 3 pm to 8 pm (Monday to Saturday).

This service is exclusively for children who are willing to talk and are in need of counselling during COVID times. Our experts/professional counselors are here to assist you with any discomfort/concern you wish to share.

Toll-free no. 18001212830

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9.18 In the view of expansion of SAMVEDNA, a meeting was conducted with the Vice Chairman of Niti Aayog, Dr. Rajiv Kumar on 21.10.2020 at their office wherein Chairperson, Member (Child Psychology) and Member Secretary from NCPCR were also present.



I. Standard Operating Procedures for Children in Street Situation (CiSS) 2.0

9.19 NCPCR in collaboration with Save the Children, an NGO developed and released 'Standard Operating Procedure for Care and Protection of Children in Street Situations 2.0', to strengthen the processes and interventions regarding children in Street Situations in the view that there should not be any child in a street situation; rather, they should be with their families. The SOP has been developed on the basis of learning of the NCPCR while dealing with matters under several domains, including children in conflict with law and CNCP under JJ Act, 2015, rescue of child labour under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016, health and mental health, including substance abuse, and Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, as well as the implementation of the earlier SOP for the years 2018 and 2019 in four States by Save the Children. The SOP is focused on providing social protection to children with and without families, adding processes and procedures that have worked for CiSS. The SOP also look at the

role of the stakeholders, identified earlier, that supported in strengthening the systems that lead to improvement in the lives of CiSS. Various cross-cutting issues of disability, substance abuse, age and gender are included for each category of CiSS in the SOP version 2.0.

II. Rights of Children in North Eastern Region

9.20 As an extension to the vision of Government of India to bridge this gap between various States of NER with the mainland India to create an environment of inclusion, growth and development on all fronts and to fulfill the statutorily mandated obligations u/s 13 (1) of the CPC Act, 2005, the Commission's North East Cell organized a series of State/ District/Block level workshops in collaboration with State SCPCRs coordinated by grass root organisations. During the period under report following activities were conducted:

9.21 NCPCR organized 5 district level consultations cum review meeting on Available Schemes and Services for Malnourished and Stunted Children in High Prevalent Districts of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland viz;

Sl. No.	District/State	Date	No. of Participants
1.	Haflong, Assam	10.01.2020	125
2.	Silchar, Assam	13.01.2020	127
3.	Nagaon, Assam	18.01.2020	150
4.	Khowai, Tripura	18.01.2020	130
5.	Dimapur, Nagaland	21.01.2020	130

9.22 Aanganwadi Workers (AWWs), Nutrition Experts, ASHA Workers, ANMs, representatives of Education Department, Health Department, ICDS, Medical students, NGOs, Swasth Bharat Preraks from Poshan Abhiyaan, Public Health Engineering Department, etc. participated in the consultation.



9.23 NCPCR organized State Level Consultation cum Review Meeting to assess the Health and Nutrition of Children availing MDM in Schools and Aanganwadi Centres in Tea Garden Areas was held at the States of Assam and Meghalaya. The details of the meetings are:

Sl. No.	State	Date	Partic- ipants
1.	Guwahati, Assam	09.01.2020	130
2.	Shillong, Meghalaya	13.01.2020	160

9.24 SCPCRs of Assam and Meghalaya, Officials from Dept. of Health, Education and WCD, Headmasters, Teachers, ANMs, District Education Officers, Anganwadi Workers, Health Experts, MDM Authorities attended these meetings.

9.25 NCPCR in collaboration with the concerned SCPCRs organized State Level Consultation cum Review meetings on 'Available Facilities and Status of New Born & Pediatric Care in North Eastern Region- Analysing the Gaps and Steps to Improve Quality of Care in the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram. The Key areas of deliberations of these consultation cum review meetings were: situation analysis on status of newborn and paediatric care facilities, identified gaps in respective North Eastern States; HIV/ AIDS among new born and children in the States; role of available Government Schemes and efforts for governance and best practices – paediatric care & recommendations to improve

the paediatric care in the State. The details of the consultation cum review are as followed:

Sl. No.	State	Date	Partic- ipants
1.	Guwahati, Assam	10.01.2020	133
2.	Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	17.01.2020	110
3.	Aizwal, Mizoram	24.01.2020	131

III. Rights of Children in Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh

9.26 With the abrogation of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution from the erstwhile State of Jammu & Kashmir and enactment of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 on 31st October, 2019, the erstwhile State of Jammu & Kashmir has been reorganised as two new Union Territories i.e. Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. During the period under Report, the Commission carried out following activities for the betterment of Children of J &K and Ladakh.

A. Constitution of a dedicated Cell for Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh

9.27 After abrogation of Article 370, according to the Gazette notification no 34 of 2019, 106 Central Laws/Acts are now applicable to newly formed Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. These laws include the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2006; the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015; Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act,

2012 and Right to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act (PCPNDT) Act, 1994; The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006; and other child related Acts. Now, to implement these Acts applicable to Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh proper monitoring has to be carried out. NCPCR being a national Statutory Body to safeguard child rights across the country is accountable to implement these Acts in both the UTs.

9.28 In view of the above, the Commission in its 39th Statutory Meeting held on 27.08.2019 decided to create a separate Cell for J&K and Ladakh which has been constituted vide order dated 11th December 2019 and is functional. The objectives of the Cell are to coordinate inter-departmental consultative-cum-review meetings on rights of children with concerned officials of both the UTs from different Departments/ Ministries and to monitor the redressal of grievances in the Commission received from these UTs.

B. Creation of Online facility (E-button) for the children of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh

9.29 In order to widen its reach towards the children of J&K and Ladakh and to deal with

their issues of child rights violation in a more effective and efficient manner, the Commission has created an online special portal to register their grievances. The portal is active and functioning from 07.01.2020. It is child-friendly, easy to use and is bilingual. The link of this special portal is available on the Home Page of NCPCR's Website and the link is: <http://www.ebaalnidan.nic.in/JKL/registercomplaint.aspx>

C. Development of a document on 'Child Rights in Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh – A Situational Analysis'

9.30 The Commission developed a document 'Child Rights in Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh – A Situational Analysis'. The Document is an analyses of previously enacted State Acts related to children's protection and development with reference to Central Acts now applicable in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. It also highlights the gaps persist in the implementation of Laws/ Acts such as lack of institutional mechanism and infrastructure facilities required along with suggested recommendations to be adopted by the UTs. The Commission shared this document both the UT Administrations of J&K and Ladakh to provide their inputs/suggestions. The inputs from both the UTs are awaited.



Central Adoption Resource Authority



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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:-

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

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

10.3 Government has notified JJ Act, 2015 for care and protection of children. Chapter VIII of the Act provisions for adoption of orphan, abandoned & surrendered children and also adoption of children by relative, as defined in the Act. The Act has adequate safeguard mechanisms for the children to ensure their best interest and provides for reporting of all adoptions in the country including relative adoptions. 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 have been framed keeping in mind the issues and challenges faced by CARA and other stakeholders including Adoption Agencies & Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs). It has been framed 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, 2017. The following types of Adoption Processes have been defined in the Regulations:-

- i In Country Adoption of Orphan, Abandoned & Surrendered Children.
- ii In Country Relative Adoption.
- iii Adoption by Step Parent.
- iv Inter Country Adoption of Orphan, Abandoned & Surrendered Children.
- v 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:-

- i Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, Chairperson-ex-officio;
- ii Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, dealing with Authority-ex-officio;
- iii Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, dealing with Finance-ex-officio;
- iv One member from a State Adoption Resource Agency;
- v Two members from Specialised Adoption Agencies;

- vi One Adoptive Parent;
- vii One Adoptee;
- viii One advocate or a professor having at least ten years of experience in family law;
- ix 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 CARINGS)	No. of Stakeholders (as on 31/12/2020)
(i)	Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	469
(ii)	District Child Protection Units (DCPUs)	673
(iii)	Child Care Institutions (CCIs)	5997
(iv)	Authorized Foreign Adoption Agencies (AF-AAs) & Central Authorities of foreign countries (CAs)	107 (67 & 30)
(v)	Indian Diplomatic Missions abroad	22
(vi)	PAPs (In-country)	25187
(vii)	PAPs (Inter-country)	1040



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.

10.9 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.

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

- i Bringing transparency in the adoption process.
- ii Minimizing delays in the adoption process.
- iii Enabling Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) to take informed decisions.
- iv Bringing improvements in the adoption policy by analysing online monitoring of the adoption and post-adoption database.
- v Creating a central database for proper monitoring by the CARA and State Governments/UTs.
- vi 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;

- vii Enabling profiling of the child & the parents for better matching and facilitating parents desiring to adopt, by providing them relevant information and status track.
- viii Provisioning for facilitating adoption of hard to place and special needs children.

VIII. IMPORTANT PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES INITIATED

A. National Consultative Workshop on Child Adoption

10.11 CARA organized a National Consultative Workshop on Implementation of the Adoption Programme by States & UTs on 14th January, 2020 at Nehru Memorial Museum and Library Auditorium, Teen Murti Bhavan, New Delhi. The occasion was graced by the Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Minister Women and Child Development and attended by Secretary, MWCD and other senior officers of the Ministry including wide representation from all the States and UTs. Hon'ble Minister had an open discussion with the delegates of the States with regards to their views on the present process of adoption, difficulties being faced by them and any suggestions to make the process more efficient.

10.12 Hon'ble Union Minister urged all participants to work for expansion of adoption programme in the country including carrying out various advocacy and awareness activities for promoting legal adoption in the country; strengthening adoption counselling at district level particularly for older children and prospective adoptive parents desiring to adopt and improving quality of home study reports.



B. SAA-CCI Linkage

10.13 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. As on 31st December, 2020, 5997 Child Care Institutions (CCIs) have been registered as per the provisions of Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015, out of which 5703 CCIs have been linked to a SAA and 294 are waiting for linkage.

C. Special Needs Children

10.14 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 2020 (from 01st January 2020 to 31st December 2020) 183 children having special needs have been placed in adoption, out of which 170 children have been placed in Inter-country and 13 children in In-country adoption with the help of this module on CARINGS.

D. Immediate Placement Module for Hard to Place Children

10.15 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 2020, a number of such children have been placed in adoption.

E. Helpline 1800-11-1311 at CARA

10.16 The Toll free Helpline number was introduced with three Tele Counsellors answering the queries of PAPs. On an average, the tele-counsellors handle 200 calls every day.

F. Training & Development Activities

10.17 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.

i. Three Days Residential Training Workshop for Social Workers:-

10.18 Based on the decision of 18th Steering Committee held on 26th November, 2018, a Sub Committee was constituted by CARA on 11th January, 2019. The Sub Committee has prepared a training module for conducting Three Days Residential Training Workshop for Social Workers involved in protection and rehabilitation of orphan and destitute children. Training Workshops under the project were started with training of Delhi State in March 2019. Total 12 training programmes were

conducted upto February, 2020 benefitting more than a thousand Social Workers. Out of these twelve training programmes, three training programmes were conducted from January to March, 2020. Due to unprecedented situation of Global Pandemic COVID-19, the training programmes planned in the coming months were eventually cancelled. Now, CARA has started these training programmes virtually by expanding training programme to four days in place of three days supplemented by a separate session on CARINGS. Training of social workers of Seven North Eastern States was conducted virtually in the month of October

2020 and for 11 States and UTs was conducted in the month of November 2020. Another social workers training for States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan was conducted from 14th to 17th December, 2020. Total beneficiaries of this training including virtual trainings are more than 1300 Social Workers in the country.

ii. Judicial Training Programmes:

10.19 A training was conducted for orientation of Judicial Officers on Adoption Process under JJAct, 2015 in Odisha Judicial Academy Cuttack, Odisha.

S. No	Training Programme	Place/State	Date of Programme	No. of Participants
(i)	Training of Judicial Officers on adoption under J.J. Act 2015	Odisha Judicial Academy, Cuttack, Odisha	7 th March, 2020	50

iii. Adoption Seminar & Adoptive Families' Meet :-

10.20 The following programmes were conducted during the year 2020. Further, programmes which were due to be organised were cancelled due to global pandemic COVID-19:-

S. No	Training Programme	Place/State	Date of Programme	No. of Participants
(i)	Adoptive Parents & Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet	Kolkata (WB)	18th January, 2020	150
(ii)	Adoptive Parents & Prospective Adoptive Parents Meet	Pune (Maharashtra)	14th February, 2020	200

iv. Training through Webinars:-

10.21 There has been a deliberate shift in organising congregational and physical activities due to unprecedented situation of global pandemic COVID-19. Training programmes planned for the year 2020, were eventually cancelled. With the government's initiatives of unlocking the activities post national lockdown, CARA started conduct of all training programmes virtually in consonance with the views expressed by the subject experts in the webinar held on 26th May 2020.

G. Inspections/Visits of Adoption Agencies

10.22 As mandated under the JJ Act, 2015 and Adoption Regulations, 2017, CARA requires inspecting and monitoring Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) to ensure the fact that such agencies comply with various provisions of the Act and Regulations. In continuance of the inspections visits which were carried out during preceding year total of 07 Specialized Adoption Agencies were inspected in 03 States from January 2020 to February 2020. Further

schedule of inspections was cancelled due to global pandemic COVID-19.

S. No.	State/UT	SAs Inspected	Date of inspection
1	Telangana	1. Nalgonda Shishu Greh, Nalgonda 2. Project Director, Adilabad	16.01.2020 to 18.01.2020
2	Chhattisgarh	1. Bilaspur Sewa Bharti, Bilaspur 2. Matrechhaya Sewa Bharti, Raipur	06.02.2020 to 07.02.2020
3	Assam	1. Jagriti Sanmilita Unnayan Kendra, Lakhimpur 2. Shanti Seva Ashram, Tinsukia 3. Swaraj NGO, Jorhat	19.02.2020 to 21.02.2020

H. Media & Publicity

10.23 CARA under Regulation 37 (13) of Adoption Regulations, 2017 is mandated to carry out advocacy, awareness and information, education and communication activities for promoting adoption and other non-institutional child care services either by itself or through its associated bodies. The Media and Publicity activities carried out during the year 2020 are enumerated in succeeding paragraphs.

i. Quarterly Facebook Live Chat:-

10.24 CARA has been reaching out to the stakeholders, especially the Prospective Adoptive Parents, through quarterly web outreach. Facebook Live Chat was conducted once every quarter to promote adoption Programme and address the queries related to adoptions. The interaction was well received and many issues were addressed directly through these interactions. The outreach recorded during the live sessions is enumerated underneath:-

S. No	Date of Programme	People reached/engagements/queries responded
1	4 th February 2020	(a) Total People reached - 12633 (b) Total Engagements - 1735 (c) Total queries/questions replied -193
2	10 th June 2020	(a) Total people reached - 7947 (b) Total Engagements - 1483 (c) Total Queries/Questions replied - 257
3	19 th August 2020	(a) Total people reached - 10093 (b) Total Engagements - 1723 (c) Total Queries/Questions replied - 146
	25 th November 2020	(a) Total people reached - 5581 (b) Total Engagements - 1458 (c) Total Queries/Questions replied - 46

ii. Discussions on Television

10.25 Apka Kanoon on Rajya Sabha TV – CARA participated in a Panel discussion on “Legal Procedure of Adoption” in ‘Apka Kanoon’, a weekly programme of Rajyasabha TV on 19th January, 2020. Legal issues related to the Adoption process and subsequent rights, privileges and responsibilities of the child and adoptive parents were discussed with two other panellists on the panel.

10.26 Sarokar on Rajya Sabha TV –CARA participated in a Panel discussion on “Adoption Rules and New Challenges” in ‘Sarokar’ a weekly programme of Rajyasabha TV on 02nd February, 2020. Issues related to the Adoption programme and challenges being faced by the stakeholders were deliberated upon in the programme with three other members on panel.



19th January, 2020



2nd February, 2020

I INTERNATIONAL ADOPTION MONTH–NOVEMBER 2020

10.27 Month of November is celebrated as International Adoption Month. The theme of this year’s International Adoption Month is “*Adoption of Divyang and Older Children*”. A series of activities were planned and executed during the International Adoption Month –with the underlying theme “*Adoption of Divyang and Older Children*”. Various web lectures and webinars were conducted at national level and internationally highlighting the importance of the theme.

10.28 In continuance of celebration of International Adoption Month 2020, an **International webinar on “Adoption across Borders: Sharing of Experiences”** was organized on 08 Dec 2020. The Webinar was chaired by Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon’ble Minister, Women and Child Development in the august presence of Sushri Debasree Chaudhuri, Minister of State, Women and Child Development. The webinar was attended by Shri. Sanjay Bhattacharya, Secretary, CPV & OIA, MEA, Shri. Ram Mohan Mishra, Secretary, MWCD, Smt. Aastha Saxena Khatwani, Joint Secretary, MWCD, other esteemed dignitaries and diplomats. A total of 12 Central Authorities of foreign countries, 14 Indian Diplomatic Missions and 3 Foreign Embassies located in Delhi participated in the Webinar. Central Authorities of France & Malta presented their views and best practices and High Commission of India in Singapore also flagged their

Issues in the Webinar. India ratified the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption in 2003. CARA is mandated to regulate all inter-country adoptions under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the Adoption Regulations, 2017 and Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoptions, 1993.



10.29 Activities by States and UTs. A number of activities were conducted by the States during celebration of Adoption Month 2020. 20 States and UTs have submitted their report on activities undertaken to CARA.

i Conduct of Webinars, distribution of IEC Material, display of banners and standees at public places for awareness and advocacy.

- ii Organising Talk Shows, Panel Discussions and Phone-in programmes on All India Radio and Doordarshan.
- iii Advocacy efforts through advertisements and articles in Print Media in English, Hindi and Regional languages.
- iv Organisation of meetings and help desks at public places for spreading awareness and advocacy of Adoption programme.



Other Agencies, Programmes and Activities



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Other Agencies, Programmes and Activities

I. Food and Nutrition Board (FNB)

11.1 The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) was set up in 1964 under the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Food) and was transferred to the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 1993 with all powers of a Central Government Department. Food and Nutrition Board is a technical wing of the Ministry with a countrywide set-up at the Centre having four Regional Offices and four Quality Control Laboratories located at Faridabad, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai with 43 Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) located in 30 States/UTs. FNB Headquarter, through its four Regional Offices, provides the technical as well as logistic support for the functioning of CFNEUs which conducts Nutrition Extension programmes in/for the Community.

11.2 In the 12th Five Year Plan, Food and Nutrition Board was recognized by the Planning Commission as one of the key players to reduce the malnutrition level in the country and FNB's major task is to address this major challenge.

A. Functions of FNB:

11.3 The important functions of FNB are as under:-

- i. To oversee implementation of various nutrition oriented sectoral interventions and issue policy guidelines on critical nutrition related matters.

- ii. To promote and coordinate activities with regard to bringing nutritional issues to the centre stage through advocacy and sensitisation of policy planners and implementers.
- iii. Campaigning on prevention and control of malnutrition at all levels including Infant and Young Child Nutrition.
- iv. Focusing on reduction in micronutrient malnutrition.
- v. Improving content and delivery of existing nutrition related interventions; enlisting cooperation of professional institutions and social organisations in the area of nutrition and health.

B. Activities of FNB:

11.4 The main Activities of FNB:

- i Training in Nutrition:
 - a. Training of Trainers (5 days) - Govt. functionaries
 - b. Orientation Training Courses (2 days) - Grassroots functionaries.
 - c. Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables – General & exclusively for SC/ST beneficiaries.
- ii Nutrition Education Programs Rural/ Tribal areas & Urban slums
- iii Monitoring of Supplementary Nutrition and Nutrition & Health component of

- the Anganwadi Services Scheme
- iv Inter-Sectoral coordination and follow up action on Nutrition and policy matters related to nutrition
- v Mass Nutrition Awareness Campaigns
- vi Development, production and distribution of nutrition education / training materials.
- vii Development and promotion of low cost nutritious recipes using locally available Foods,
- viii Observing various national and International events related to Health and Nutrition (Eg.NNW, WBFW, IDD day, WFD, ICDS week, IWD etc.
- ix Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, supply and Distribution) Act.
- x Quality analysis of supplementary nutrition under Anganwadi Services.
- xi Involvement in the international standard setting process by active participation in the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses.
- xii Food Fortification.
- xiii Development of Nutrition Guidelines for Anganwadi Services scheme like Revision of Supplementary Nutrition Guidelines ; Operational Guidelines for Prevention of Malnutrition and Community based Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition and Operational Guidelines on Infant and Young Child feeding practices.

II. Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)

A. Introduction

11.5 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 the programmes/schemes of the government being implemented by the voluntary organizations.

B. Programmes of the Board:

(a). Family Counselling Centre

11.6 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 Grih, etc.

11.7 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.

11.8 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 provide referral services like Swadhar Greh, free legal aid cells, police assistance etc.
- iii 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.
- iv To educate and mobilize public opinion against social problems.
- v 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.
- vi To arrange for suitable rehabilitation services for the victims and their dependents.
- vii 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

11.9 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

11.10 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.

11.11 These centres also provide crises 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 at quarantine centres and migrant workers relief camps, awareness camps, distribution of food, essential commodities, sanitizers etc.

(d). FCCs in special areas

11.12 Family Counselling Centres are running across the country which also includes special areas such as prisons/women prisons (13), police premises (54), CBCID/CID Premises (2), Central Industrial security force (CISF) premises (1), red light area (1), colleges (5).

(e). Training

11.13 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

11.14 During the year 2020-21, a grant of Rs. 1746.36 lakh (as on 29-12-2020) has been sanctioned and Rs. **604.41** lakh released to 598 Voluntary Organizations under the FCC scheme. State-wise statement is given at **Annexure-XXIX**.

III. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

11.15 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 Rs. 31 crore in 1993 to meet out the credit needs of poor and asset less women in the informal sector. The initial corpus fund of Rs. 31 crore has grown over to Rs. 312.06 crore (including reserves and surplus etc.) as on 31st March, 2020 due to additional budgetary allocation of Rs. 69 crore which includes allocation of Rs. 10 crore in 2006-07; Rs. 12 crore in 2007-08; Rs. 31 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 16 crore in 2009-10; Rs. 212.06 crore being reserve and surplus generated from internal sources via credit, investment and recovery management.

A. Administrative Set-Up

11.16 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

11.17 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 micro-financing, thrift and credit, capacity building and marketing linkages through SHGs format and also enterprise development for poor women.

C. Credit Delivery Mechanism

11.18 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. Loan Schemes of RMK:

i. Loan Promotion Scheme

11.19 RMK provides smaller loan up to maximum of Rs. 10 lakh to promote the activity of thrift and credit among newer and smaller but potentially capable organisations having at least six months of experience in formation of SHGs, thrift, credit and recovery management.



ii. Main Loan Scheme

11.20 IMOs having minimum 3 years' experience in thrift and credit activities are considered for loan under the scheme to a maximum up to Rs. 6 crore, Rs. 2 crore per state at a time.

iii. Gold Credit Scheme

11.21 This Scheme of providing hassle free finance has been designed for medium and large NGOs so as to revolve the fund sanctioned by RMK for 3 years. Maximum credit limit under this scheme is Rs. 5 crore.

iv. Housing Loan Scheme

11.22 Through its partner organisations, RMK provides loans up to a maximum of Rs. one lakh per beneficiary to SHG members for construction of low-cost house and repairs.

v. Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL)

11.23 WCTL is provided to the organisations for backward and forward marketing linkages of products of women SHGs/individuals and group of entrepreneurs, including technology transfer, education for skill up-gradation and infrastructure development. For eligibility, the borrowing organisation should have availed a minimum loan of Rs. 25 lakh or above under micro-credit schemes of RMK/ SIDBI/ NABARD /Commercial Banks.

vi. Loan limit

11.24 Loan limit per beneficiary is:

- a. **First loan** – up to Rs. 60,000/-,
- b. **Repeat loan(s)** - Rs. 1,00,000/- taken together the existing plus new loan.

E. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE FY 2020-21

i. Micro-Credit Performance

11.25 There is no sanction & disbursement during this FY 2020-21 from 1st April, 2020 to 27th November, 2020.

11.26 The RMK has extended its IMOs network across the country. As on 27th November, 2020, RMK has sanctioned a cumulative amount of Rs. 373.12 crores and disbursed an amount of Rs 315.13 crore benefiting 7,41,163 women entrepreneurs. State/UT-wise details of cumulative sanctions and disbursements and number of beneficiaries till 31st December 2020 are given at **Annexure-XXX**.

ii. Awareness Creation, Capacity Building and other Support Services

11.27 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 enable 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.

11.28 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. Proposed Dissolution of RMK

11.29 In light of the changed scenario of credibility of micro credit to women entrepreneur/ possibility of closer or reengineering of RMK are being explored by the Ministry.

IV. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY:

11.30 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 2020-21 by the Ministry are follows:

A. E-Office (https://saccess.nic.in/eOffice_MoWCD/)

11.31 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 e-Office. More than 75000 electronic files have been created in the Ministry. Further, new updations have been made in e-Office to make it user friendly and transparent.

B. Implementation of Guidelines for Indian Government Website (GIGW) for Ministry's official Website (www.wcd.nic.in)

11.32 Ministry has completed Guidelines for Indian Government Website (GIGW) compliance for Ministry's Official Website (www.wcd.nic.in) and has obtained Standardisation, Testing and Quality Certificate (STQC) certificate for GIGW compliance from STQC directorate, MeitY in respect of Ministry official Website (www.wcd.nic.in).

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

11.33 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, and to Department/organization units. 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.

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

11.34 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>)

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

11.36 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.

G. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) (<https://wcd.nic.in/bbbp-schemes>)

11.37 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.

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

11.38 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 and District Child Protection Units (DCPU), Child Care Institutions (CCIs), Police Stations, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), etc. in the 35 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.

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

11.39 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.

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

11.40 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.

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

11.41 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.

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

11.42 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 is onboard on PFMS and integrated with Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Bharat Portal.

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

11.43 ICPS Scheme is to provide the protected environment to Children residing on 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.

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

11.44 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.

O. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Training for Anganwadi Worker Training Centre (AWTC) & Middle Level Training Centre (MLTC) (<https://icds-trg.nic.in>)

11.45 Training programmes are conducted to provide awareness to Anganwadi Workers (AWW) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWH). To provide them training various training centres are run by State and NGO. Software has been developed to receive proposal from NGO to State and State to NGO.

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

11.46 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. The URL of dashboard is: wcd.dashboard.nic.in

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

11.47 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.

11.48 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.

11.49 The Sakhi dashboard is a dynamic and effective management and MIS tool for government officers and functionaries of OSCs, WHLs and MPVs. The URL of dashboard is: <http://sakhi.gov.in/>

R. Nari Shakti Puraskar Portal (narishaktipuraskar.wcd.gov.in):-

11.50 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. The URL of portal is: narishaktipuraskar.wcd.gov.in

S. Portal for Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar (<http://nca-wcd.nic.in>):-

11.51 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.

11.52 Ministry of Women & Child Development has developed a bilingual portal for inviting the applications through online mode with complete process workflow. The URL is <http://nca-wcd.nic.in>.

T. Nirbhaya Dashboard

11.53 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. The URL is: www.nirbhayadashboard.nic.in.

U. Integrated Monitoring System:

11.54 This 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.

VI. Information, Education and Communication

A. Print Media

11.55 One advertisement in connection with International Women's Day Campaign was

published in prominent newspapers in Hindi, English and regional languages.

B. Video Spots

11.56 Audio and video spot was broadcasted in prominent medium on the occasion of International Women's Day, 2020.

C. Social Media

11.57 The Social Media Management Cell creates editorial content with in-house text, infographics and videos to disseminate information of policies/ programmes/ activities pertaining to women and children welfare, legislative and schematic interventions.

11.58 During the year 2020, live coverage of major events such as National Child Awards 2020, National Conference on Redefining welfare, Safety and Security of Women and Children, #NationalGirlChildDay, Budget 2020, PMMVY Awards ceremony, National conference on Policy Framework for Skilling of Women and Children, Launch of Organic Food Festival 2020, International Women's Day campaign, #SHEINSPIRESUS, #SwasthNariSashaktNari, #EachForEqual campaign, release of Chronicles of Change Champions book event, #WomenLedTransformation, event organised by MEA, Nari Shakti Puraskar 2019, Poshan Pakhwada were carried out on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram handles of the Ministry.

11.59 From Mid-March 2020, the Social Media Cell has actively shared and retweeted content related to COVID-19 and Corona Virus awareness on its Social Media platforms.

11.60 Schemes related campaign like POSHAN Abhiyaan, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao etc. and day-to-day activities of Anganwadi Workers, Sakhi Staffs distributing home-made masks, Sanitizers, Take-Home Rations under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) and other essential items, assisting migrant and

distressed ladies in every possible ways across the nation despite COVID19 pandemic is also being publicized. #Yogaday2020 and Webinars on various subjects are also being covered, hosted by various Bureau Heads of the Ministry during lock-down period.

11.61 From August 2020 onwards, coverage of major campaigns and events have been carried out by the Social Media team which includes World Breastfeeding Week, #POSHANMaah2020 along with a webinar series, 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' campaign on Gandhi Jayanti and on International Girl Child Day, 'Releasing of Commemorative Coin' by Hon'ble PM, COVID-19 Jan Andolan campaign and #Local4Diwali on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram handles of the Ministry..

D. Miscellaneous

11.62 As an outcome of MoU signed between the Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Institution of Food Technology Entrepreneurship & Management (NIFTEM) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), the Ministry through NIFTEM successfully organized the event "National Organic Festival for Women Entrepreneurs" in New Delhi from 21st to 23rd February, 2020. The prime aim of this initiative was to encourage women entrepreneurs to make them aware of the opportunities available in the organic sector. Around 200 entrepreneurs exhibited their organic produce/products through 100 stalls. The initiative was appreciated by consumers with good footfall. The Ministry intends to organize such events every year in order to encourage the womenfolk for the production of organic food products and promote the Women Entrepreneurs in the area of Organic farming.

VII. DBT

11.36 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.

11.64 In pursuance of directions of the Government for implementation of DBT in its schemes, 9 schemes having 17 Components in the Ministry of Women & Child Development have been 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 enclosed at **Annexure-XXXI**. The Web-based CAS/MIS have been developed for 16 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 enrol the beneficiary of the scheme using the app.”

VIII. Reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/ Other Backward Classes/ Person With Disabilities etc

11.65 Annual Statements showing the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs and Persons with Disabilities in the Ministry during the calendar year 2020 (as on 31.12.2020) are given at **Annexures- XXXII & XXXIII**.

IX Internal Complaints Committee for Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women in the Ministry of Women and Child Development

11.66 In pursuance of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Ministry has re-constituted the Internal Complaints Committee for Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women in the Ministry. The Committee holds periodical meetings to look into the issues relating to safety of women at work places and complaints relating to sexual harassment in work place, if any.

X. Progressive use of Hindi

11.67 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

11.68 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)

11.69 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. Recently two OLIC meetings were held on dated 15.07.2020 and 29.12.2020.



Addressing the Secretary, MWCD at the meeting of the OLIC

C. Hindi workshops and Official language inspections

11.70 Hindi section conducts Hindi workshops regularly to overcome the difficulties faced by the employees of various sections performing the official work in Hindi. Recently two workshops were organized on dated 26.09.2020 and 09.12.2020. 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.



Workshop organized on 09.12.2020 in the Ministry of Women and Child Development

D. Hindi Month Celebrations

11.71 Hindi Pakhwada was celebrated in the Ministry from 14st to 30th September, 2020. During this period, Hon'ble Minister, WCD and Secretary, WCD, by issuing an appeal, encouraged the officers and the employees of the Ministry to use Hindi in their official work To give practical knowledge of Hindi in official work and motivate the staff to use Hindi in their day to day official work, noting and drafting, essay writing and Hindi language and general knowledge, Hindi extempore Speech competitions were organised during Hindi Pakhwada. * Non Hindi speaking candidates were given 5% relaxation in total

marks obtained. About 65 participants took part 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.

11.72 At the end of Hindi Pakhwada, award distribution function was organised on 5th November, 2020 in the Conference Hall of the Ministry. The function was graced by the senior officers of the Ministry. At the end of the function, Joint Secretary, MWCD gave away awards and certificates to all the 22 winners in the competitions.



Concluding and award ceremony of Hindi Pakhwada organized in the auditorium of the Ministry on 05th November, 2020

E. Hindi Work in E-office

11.73 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 and orphanages².

²Inserted vide Amendment series no. 286 dated 01.06.2006

Annexure - IV

SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI, MINISTER, WCD
SUSHRI DEBASREE CHAUDHURI, MOS, WCD
SH. RAM MOHAN MISHRA, SECRETARY

Annexure – V

Capacity Building

a. Training of PMMVY State and district cell at State and District level through Video conferencing

As part of administrative structure for implementing the scheme, the States/UTs are allowed to establish State and District Cell with two personnel each at State and District. A training programme was devised at the central level for these personnel and the training was imparted through Video conference. The details are-

Date of training	District/ State	Attendee
27.11.2019	Bihar	State & All District cell officials
03.01.2020	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	State & All District cell officials
03.01.2020	Assam	State & All District cell officials
19.02.2020	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	UT, District cell, CDPOs and Supervisors
20.02.2020	Puducherry	UT, District cell and CDPOs

b. Visit to States/Districts for review and workshop on resolution of Correction queue

The resolution of the correction queue and improvement in enrolment is being monitored through field visits. The following visits were undertaken to the districts for review meeting cum workshop for PMMVY functionaries;

Date of Training	District/ State	Attendee
18.10.2019	South Delhi, Delhi	District cell officials, CDPO, Supervisors, AWWs
01.11.2019	Delhi	State & District cell officials
06.01.2020-07.01.2020	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	State & District cell officials, CDPO, Supervisors, AWWs
08.01.2020	Patna, Bihar	State & District cell officials, CDPO, Supervisors, AWWs
08.01.2020	Aizawl, Mizoram	State & District cell officials, CDPO, Supervisors, AWWs
10.01.2020	Panchkula, Haryana	State & District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators
23.01.2020-25.01.2020	Hazaribagh, Ramgarh & Koderma, Jharkhand	State & District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators
24.01.2020	Ludhiana, Patiala, Monga, Sangrur; Punjab	District cell officials, CDPO, Supervisors
29.01.2020-01.02.2020	Pune, Satara, Mumbai; Maharashtra	State & District cell officials, CDPO, Supervisors, ASHAs

Date of Training	District/ State	Attendee
06.02.20-08.02.2020	Doda, Samba; Jammu	State & District cell officials, CDPO, Supervisors, AWWs
11.02.2020	North West Delhi, Delhi	UT & District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators
12.02.2020	North West Delhi, Delhi	UT & District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators
13.02.2020	West Delhi, Delhi	UT & District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators
14.02.2020	South Delhi, Delhi	UT & District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators
17-19.01.20	Dhanbad, Bokaro & Giridih, Jharkhand	State & District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators
19.02.2020-21.02.2020	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	UT & District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators
19.02.2020-21.02.2020	Puducherry	UT & District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators
24.02.2020-27.02.2020	Kishanganj & Banka, Bihar	District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators
24.02.2020-27.02.2020	Muzzafarpur & Samastipur, Bihar	State & District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators
25.02.2020	North & Central Delhi	State & District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators
25.02.2020-28.02.2020	Gaya & Jehanabad, Bihar	State & District cell officials, DPO, CDPOs, Supervisors and Data Entry Operators

c. Field training on PMMVY-CAS Mobile application

The mobile interface for PMMVY-CAS has been developed based on initial feedback and testing. Mobile application would provide provision for accessing the CAS across all levels and the data can be filled, verified and approved from mobile devices in addition to web application. Training was undertaken for Anganwadi workers in two states (Mizoram and Bihar) in the month of January, 2020. Another round of training was undertaken for Anganwadi workers in two UTs (Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands) in the month of February, 2020.

Date of Training	District/ State	Attendee
08.01.2020	Patna, Bihar	State & District cell officials, CDPO, Supervisors, AWCs
08.01.2020	Aizawl, Mizoram	State & District cell officials, CDPO, Supervisors, AWCs
20.02.2020	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	State & District cell officials, CDPO, Supervisors, AWCs
21.02.2020	Puducherry	State & District cell officials, CDPO, Supervisors, AWCs



Annexure – VI

**State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released under the
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) during the
period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020.**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	60.44	60.44
ANDHRA PRADESH	1438.86	1438.86
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	146.94	146.94
ASSAM	4148.35	4148.35
BIHAR	23732.40	23732.40
CHANDIGARH	251.20	251.20
CHHATTISGARH	966.39	966.39
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	29.98	29.98
DAMAN AND DIU	4.15	4.15
DELHI	545.52	545.52
GOA	12.14	12.14
GUJARAT	0.00	0.00
HARYANA	736.00	736.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH	515.47	515.47
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	750.11	750.11
JHARKHAND	1627.47	1627.47
KARNATAKA	3791.95	3791.95
KERALA	1528.81	1528.81

Name of State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Ladakh	27.15	27.15
LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.00
MADHYA PRADESH	896.85	896.85
MAHARASHTRA	1131.09	1131.09
MANIPUR	302.03	302.03
MEGHALAYA	0.00	0.00
MIZORAM	323.99	323.99
NAGALAND	19.80	19.80
ODISHA	0.00	0.00
PUDUCHERRY	85.49	85.49
PUNJAB	1279.36	1279.36
RAJASTHAN	7297.22	7297.22
SIKKIM	14.13	14.13
TAMIL NADU	4085.90	4085.90
TELANGANA	0.00	0.00
TRIPURA	151.07	151.07
UTTAR PRADESH	9927.71	9927.71
UTTARAKHAND	1463.52	1463.52
WEST BENGAL	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	67291.49	67291.49



Annexure-VII

The List of awardees for their performance in implementation of the PMMVY scheme

Category I: Awards for the best performance since inception of the scheme

- a. Group I: State/UT Level Award (States/UTs having population of more than one Crore):
 - i First Position - Madhya Pradesh
 - ii Second Position - Andhra Pradesh
 - iii Third Position - Haryana
- b. Group II: State/UT Level Award (States/UTs having population of less than one Crore):
 - i First Position - Dadra & Nagar Haveli
 - ii Second Position - Himachal Pradesh
 - iii Third Position - Chandigarh
- c. Group I: District Level Award (States/UTs having population of more than one Crore):
 - i First Position - Indore, Madhya Pradesh
 - ii Second Position - Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh
 - iii Third Position - South SalmaraMankachar, Assam
- d. Group II: District Level Award (States/UTs having population of less than one Crore):
 - i First Position - Serchhip, Mizoram
 - ii Second Position - Una, Himachal Pradesh
 - iii Third Position - Pondicherry, Puducherry

Category II: Awards for outstanding performance during the Matru Vandana Saptah (2nd to 8th December 2019)

- a. Group I (States/UTs having population of more than one Crore):
 - i First Position - Andhra Pradesh
 - ii Second Position - Maharashtra
 - iii Third Position - Madhya Pradesh
- b. Group II (States/UTs having population of less than one Crore):
 - i First Position - Dadra & Nagar Haveli
 - ii Second Position - Sikkim
 - iii Third Position - Manipur

Annexure-VIII

**Swadhar Greh Scheme- State- wise Homes and Beneficiaries for FY
2020-21 (As on 31.12.2020)**

States/UTs	Homes	Beneficiaries
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	9
Andhra Pradesh	22	467
Arunachal Pradesh	1	12
Assam	16	232
Bihar	0	
Chandigarh	1	5
Chhattisgarh	3	55
Delhi	2	38
Gujarat	9	106
Himachal Pradesh	1	9
Jammu & Kashmir	3	27
Jharkhand	5	17
Karnataka	52	1378
Kerala	7	165
Madhya Pradesh	16	230
Maharashtra	9	165
Manipur	23	335
Mizoram	11	129
Meghalaya	2	12
Nagaland	2	35
Odisha	55	1669
Punjab	2	34
Puducherry	1	10



States/UTs	Homes	Beneficiaries
Rajasthan	9	167
Sikkim	1	20
Tamil Nadu	35	861
Telangana	23	389
Tripura	3	64
Uttar Pradesh	13	295
Uttrakhand	1	0
West Bengal	33	784
Total	362	7719

Annexure – IX

**Swadhar Greh Scheme- State- wise expenditure for FY 2020-21
(As on 31.12.2020)**

(In lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	Amount released during 2020-21
1	Andhra Pradesh	
2	Assam	
3	Andaman & Nicobar Island	3.96
4	Arunachal Pradesh	
5	Chandigarh	8.45
6	Chhattisgarh	22.89
7	Delhi	13.10
8	Gujarat	15.26
9	Himachal Pradesh	
10	Jharkhand	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	27.76
12	Karnataka	272.84
13	Kerala	71.10
14	Madhya Pradesh	
15	Mizoram	
16	Manipur	
17	Maharashtra	
18	Meghalaya	36.36
19	Nagaland	
20	Odisha	
21	Punjab	
22	Puducherry	21.17
23	Rajasthan	
24	Sikkim	10.47
25	Tamil Nadu	432.35
26	Telangana	205.26
27	Tripura	84.60
28	Uttar Pradesh	
29	Uttarakhand	
30	West Bengal	
31	Past liabilities to NGOs	
32	Court Case fees	
33	Administrative/Prof exp	1.50
	Total	1227.07

Annexure-X

State/UT-wise details of sanctioned Working Women Hostels & beneficiaries (As on 31.12.2020)

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	17	829
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	94	6800
25	Telangana	27	2077
26	Tripura	1	50
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	968	73887

Annexure –XI

**Grant in aid released under Working Women's Hostel Scheme from
01.01.2020 to 31.03.2020**

S. No.	Name of Implementing Agency	Amount (in Rs.)
1	EEMA, Manipur	14,94,941/-
2	Telangana State Women Cooperative Cooperation Sagareddy	26,17,500/-
3	State Govt. of Punjab (New Hostel)	1,36,50,000/-
4	Nautomai Rural Development Association, Manipur	1,54,54,415/-
5	Telangana State Women Cooperative Cooperation Rangareddy	27,30,000/-
6	Andhra Pradesh Women Cooperative Corporation, Chittor	24,75,000/-
7	Andhra Pradesh Women Cooperative Corporation, Vijaynagram	23,70,000/-
8	Andhra Pradesh Women Cooperative Corporation, Vishakhapatnam	25,87,500/-
9	Andhra Pradesh Women Cooperative Corporation , Srikakulam	23,62,500/-
10	Mission Foundation Movement, Mizoram	1,36,50,000/-
11	Thito Welfare Society	26,89,350/-
	Total	6,20,81,206



Annexure –XII

State/UT-wise Details of Funds Released Under the Ujjawala Scheme during 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2019

Sl. No.	Name of Implementing Agency	Amount (in Rs.)
1	Pioneer Welfare Association for construction of WWH at Oinam, Nambol, C.D.Block, Bishnupur District, Manipur	67,12,258
2	Southern Manipur and Rural Technology Service Institute (New Hostel) in Manipur	2,07,40,942
3	Manipur Tribal' s Pioneer Organisation (New Hostel) in Manipur	2,46,05,454
4	Indigenous Community Development Organisation (New Hostel) in Manipur	2,44,85,263
5	Indigenous Foundation (New Hostel) in Manipur	2,25,17,419
6	Youth Net Organisation (New Hostel) in Nagaland	1,29,67,500
7	Property Tax Payment for hostel building located at Jasola	1,20,60,913
8	Payment to Senior Counsel for handling Court Case	13,950/-
9	Sajei Gankalyanam Unayan Samity for running hostel in rented premises (April to June, 2018 & July,2018 to June, 2019)	2,92,500/-
10	State Govt. of Assam for running hostel in rented premises by Eastern Peoples Community Participation, Assam	4,83,750/-
	Total	12,48,65,999/-

Annexure –XIII

State/UT-wise Details of Number of Projects and Number of Beneficiaries covered under the Ujjawala Scheme (as on 31.12.2020)

S.No	State Name	Homes	Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	102
2	Assam	20	196
3	Chhattisgarh	3	26
4	Karnataka	13	386
5	Kerala	3	50
6	Maharashtra	5	82
7	Manipur	19	225
8	Mizoram	2	22
9	Nagaland	1	14
10	Rajasthan	1	22
11	Orissa	12	309
12	Tamil Nadu	4	120
13	Uttar Pradesh	2	24
14	Uttarakhand	2	10
15	West Bengal	2	51
16	Gujarat	2	16
17	Telangana	5	68
18	Jharkhand	2	0
19	Goa	1	9
	Total	104	1732



Annexure –XIV

Ministries and States/ UTs also implements schemes under Nirbhaya fund

A. Ministry of Home Affairs:

- i **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 Rs. 2,919.55 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. The proposals, inter-alia involves crime mapping for identifying crime hotspots and filling in gaps in the eco-system for ensuring safety of women in public places.
- ii **Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF):** Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) has been set up under Nirbhaya Funds at a total cost of Rs. 200.00 Crore. CVCF 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.
- iii **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 modernisation 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 Rs.23.53 Crore.
- iv **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 Rs.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
- v **Various other Activities under Delhi Police– Safety of Women Scheme:** An amount of Rs. 10.20 Crore has been appraised to Delhi Police for undertaking various activities which 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.

- vi **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 Rs.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. The Laboratory will consist of for independent and inter related units. The Laboratory has been operationalised on December 23, 2019.
- vii **Training of Investigation Officers/ Prosecution Officers/ Medical Officers in forensic evidence and Procurement of Forensic Kits for sexual assault cases:** In this recent project which commenced in FY 2018-19 for training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers and procurement of Forensic kits for sexual assault cases. Additionally, approval has been given for procurement of nearly 14000 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) Kits for distribution to States/UTs in FY 2019-20. The Kits will facilitate expeditious and efficient collection of DNA samples in the crimes of sexual nature, identification of dead bodies etc. The project cost of Rs. 7.09 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund.
- viii **Strengthening of State FSLs (in 20 States):** An amount of Rs. 189.45 Crore was approved under Nirbhaya Fund for strengthening DNA analysis cyber forensics and related facilities in 20 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 and A&N Islands). 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, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) etc.
- ix **Setting up and strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all districts of States & UTs:** The Empowered Committee for Nirbhaya Fund in Ministry of Women and Child Development has approved a project by MHA for setting-up/strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) in all districts of the country at cost of Rs.100 crore under Nirbhaya Fund. The AHTUs will provide counselling and support to the victims of trafficking. A total of Rs.94.36 crore has been released.

B. Ministry of Railways:

- i **Provision of Video Surveillance System at Konkan Railway Stations:** An amount of Rs. 17.64 Cr. Has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for installation of CCTV cameras at Konkan Railway Stations. An amount of Rs. 17.64 Cr. has been released by M/o Railways to Konkan Railway, out of which, Rs. 7.96 Cr. has been used.



C. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways:

- i **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 Rs. 138.49 Crore and Central Share of Rs. 58.64 Crore was released.
- ii **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 Rs 83.40 Cr. An amount of Rs. 80.92 Crores has been released to UPSRTC.
- iii **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 Rs. 56.06 crore and central share of Rs. 33.64 Crore were released to BMTC.
- iv **Proposal of C-DAC for customization, deployment and management of State-wise vehicle tracking platform:** An amount of Rs.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 Rs. 463.90 crores for the same. MoRTH has released an amount of Rs. 82.03 crore.

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

- A. G20 Empowerment and Progression of Women’s Economic Representation (EMPOWER) Virtual Meetings under the Presidency of Saudi Arabia**
 - i The Saudi G20 Presidency organized the inception meeting of the Private Sector Alliance for the Empowerment and Progression of Women’s Economic Representation (EMPOWER) emphasizing the importance of bridging the gender inequality gap and the need to empower women as a key enabler for economic recovery. EMPOWER was launched at the G20 Osaka Summit in 2019 in order to advocate for the advancement of women in the private sector.
 - ii Dr. Sangeeta Reddy, President-FICCI and Joint Managing Director, Apollo Hospitals Group, and Ms Dipali Goenka, Managing Director and CEO of Welspun India Limited, participated as Private Sector Representatives and Joint Secretary, International Cooperation, MWCD participated as government Point of Contact (POC) during the meeting.
- B. Sixth Session of the Committee on Social Development held from 20th to 21st October 2020 in Bangkok, Thailand**
 - i Ministry of Women & Child Development participated in the Sixth Session of the Committee on Social Development organized by UNESCAP in virtual mode to address two regional issues on social development:
 - a) the strengthening of regional cooperation on social protection in Asia and the Pacific and
 - b) a regional indicator framework to monitor progress towards the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and of the commitments contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development.
 - ii The objective of the Conference was sharing of experience/best practices and suggestions to the future work of the committee.
- C. 3rd Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Working Group on Women’s Economic Empowerment (WGWEE) organised by IORA on 25th November, 2020**
 - i Ministry of Women & Child Development participated in the Third meeting of the IORA Working Group on Women’s Economic Empowerment (WGWEE) held on 25 November 2020 through virtual mode. IORA is a 22 member grouping and India is a founder member. Women’s Economic Empowerment is one of the priority areas of IORA. Australia is the lead coordinator and Indonesia, Mauritius, South Africa, Thailand and UAE are cluster group members.



- ii The meeting was held to discuss the implementation of the Work Plan of the IORA WGWE. The Work Plan is divided into five pillars impacting on women's empowerment: A. Skills and Capacity Building; B. Innovation and Technology; C. Research Based Initiatives; D. Networking; E. Resource Mobilisation; and F. Access to Finance and Market Opportunities.

Annexure-XVI

Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned and Operational under Anganwadi Services Scheme Quarter Ending March 2020

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	1454295	808217	2262512	623882	2886394	401832	404023	805855	
2	Telangana	149	149	35700	35634	886611	489126	1375737	348093	1723830	240016	244473	484489	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225	74920	87120	162040	19547	181587	44381	42739	87120	
4	Assam	231	231	62153	62153	1474028	1516344	2990372	594050	3584422	758103	760404	1518507	
5	Bihar	544	544	115009	106953	2146832	2066101	4212933	950333	5163266	1061770	1090804	2152574	
6	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	51455	1104071	837158	1941229	438445	2379674	384350	388171	772521	
7	Goa	11	11	1262	1262	34627	18898	53525	14349	67874	9444	9454	18898	
8	Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029	1678486	1422560	3101046	679577	3780623	622768	608899	1231667	
9	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962	571669	269019	840688	265117	1105805	133717	135302	269019	
10	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925	234813	112938	347751	92055	439806	45087	46103	91190	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	128	128	30765	28460	216552	142464	359016	85569	444585	117784	113567	231351	
12	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	1636742	1126959	2763701	734212	3497913	239972	232826	472798	
13	Karnataka	204	204	65911	65911	2259883	1604606	3864489	800418	4664907	729887	713245	1443132	
14	Kerala	258	258	33318	33244	478787	355192	833979	336874	1170853	184617	170575	355192	
15	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	97135	3188434	2927607	6116041	1393621	7509662	1577866	1584718	3162584	
16	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	110219	3031446	2920858	5952304	1207504	7159808	770168	789833	1560001	
17	Manipur	43	43	11510	11510	140013	169704	309717	50665	360382	85310	84394	169704	
18	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5896	202333	233715	436048	71635	507683	102142	99385	201527	
19	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244	34244	24731	58975	14195	73170	13336	13245	26581	

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	Nagaland**	60	60	3980	3980	142063	145254	287317	50502	337819	73030	71222	144252	
21	Odisha	338	338	74154	72587	1793896	1613775	3407671	719379	4127050	807209	806566	1613775	
22	Punjab	155	155	27314	27295	450712	275487	726199	212266	938465	135455	132067	267522	
23	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	61974	1725291	1025505	2750796	990855	3741651	515146	510359	1025505	
24	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1308	11166	8295	19461	4638	24099	4196	4099	8295	
25	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439	1849235	665218	2514453	703336	3217789	442671	665218	1107889	
26	Tripura	56	56	10145	9911	143229	159995	303224	61275	364499	87554	86203	173757	
27	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	188229	8319496	4836430	13155926	3672183	16828109	2493334	2286187	4779521	
28	Uttarakhand	105	105	20067	20067	437155	169677	606832	174260	781092	77558	78677	156235	
29	West Bengal#	576	576	119481	116753	3311832	3009866	6321698	1418138	7739836	0	0	0	
30	A & N Islands	5	5	720	720	7785	2789	10574	2393	12967	1398	1391	2789	
31	Chandigarh*	3	3	450	450	23940	26918	50858	6247	57105	13901	13017	26918	
32	Delhi*	95	95	10897	10897	296277	123933	420210	114531	534741	61273	62651	123924	
33	Dadra & N Haveli	2	2	302	302	8835	10326	19161	6478	25639	5092	5234	10326	
34	Daman & Diu	2	2	107	107	3472	2053	5525	3276	8801	1007	1046	2053	
35	Ladakh	13	13	1173	1139	8623	9001	17624	4597	22221	1853	1761	3614	
36	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107	2706	996	3702	1119	4821	528	470	998	
37	Puducherry	5	5	855	855	25234	1605	26839	9361	36200	963	642	1605	
	All India	7075	7075	1399697	1381376	39409733	29220440	68630173	16874975	85505148	12244718	12258970	24503688	

* 253 AWCs and 50 AWCs are surrendered by NCTE of Delhi and Chnadigarh respectively.

** Information for the State of Nagaland as on 31-12-2019

West Bengal Information that due to COVID-19 all AWCs could not run PSE for more than 21 days (PSE Bne. Nil)

NOTE: Revised as on 16-07-2020

Annexure-XVII

Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned and Operational under Anganwadi Services Scheme Quarter Ending June 2020

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	1530323	914427	2444750	684645	3129395	0	0	0	
2	Telangana#	149	149	35700	35634	924042	546615	1470657	410477	1881134	0	0	0	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225	74920	87120	162040	19547	181587	44381	42739	87120	
4	Assam	231	231	62153	62153	1474028	1516344	2990372	594050	3584422	757003	759041	1516044	
5	Bihar	544	544	115009	109520	2339057	1892933	4231990	1096808	5328798	976746	916187	1892933	
6	Chhatisgarh#	220	220	52474	51462	1123095	922362	2045457	459403	2504860	0	0	0	
7	Goa#	11	11	1262	1262	34734	17392	52126	12788	64914	0	0	0	
8	Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029	1702484	1581152	3283636	633386	3917022	600813	579948	1180761	
9	Haryana#	148	148	25962	25962	670116	376813	1046929	305631	1352560	0	0	0	
10	Himachal Pradesh#	78	78	18925	18925	236233	133326	369559	93000	462559	0	0	0	
11	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	777028	959459	1736487	367819	2104306	314086	312443	626529	
12	Karnataka	204	204	65911	65911	2305742	1608378	3914120	820068	4734188	765321	754343	1519664	
13	Kerala	258	258	33318	33244	543442	415187	958629	358990	1317619	210066	205121	415187	
14	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	97135	1642805	1558431	3201236	697900	3899136	0	0	0	
15	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	110219	3082803	3301175	6383978	1132984	7516962	1209753	1211983	2421736	
16	Manipur#	43	43	11510	11510	154292	185098	339390	56746	396136	0	0	0	
17	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5896	200376	232583	432959	69440	502399	94196	88306	182502	
18	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244	50658	46786	97444	19356	116800	13819	13598	27417	
19	Nagaland**	60	60	3980	3980	198240	121440	319680	50965	370645	72955	71130	144085	

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	Odisha	338	338	74154	72587	1793896	1613775	3407671	719379	4127050	807209	806566	1613775	
21	Punjab	155	155	27314	27300	557456	270525	827981	240587	1068568	36773	35466	72239	
22	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	61974	1725291	1025505	2750796	990855	3741651	515146	510359	1025505	
23	Sikkim#	13	13	1308	1308	11261	7188	18449	4892	23341	0	0	0	
24	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439	1888951	694933	2583884	691723	3275607	563970	547641	1111611	
25	Tripura	56	56	10145	9911	155548	173757	329305	64203	393508	87554	86203	173757	
26	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	188229	8200143	4483978	12684121	3591192	16275313	1081285	1012555	2093840	
27	Uttarakhand#	105	105	20067	20067	451386	203964	655350	177753	833103	0	0	0	
28	West Bengal#	576	576	119481	116753	3554532	3412515	6967047	1540766	8507813	0	0	0	
29	A & N Islands	5	5	720	720	8337	4066	12403	2729	15132	1983	2083	4066	
30	Chandigarh*	3	3	450	450	20221	26823	47044	5016	52060	13911	12912	26823	
31	Delhi***	95	95	10897	10897	293030	122680	415710	105467	521177	0	0	0	
32	Dadra & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	4	4	409	409	13879	12800	26679	9692	36371	6457	6343	12800	
33	Jammu & Kashmir#	128	128	30765	28460	366703	264292	630995	178744	809739	0	0	0	
34	Ladakh	13	13	1173	1139	8421	8619	17040	3541	20581	4457	4266	8723	
35	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107	2660	1362	4022	1092	5114	528	470	998	
36	Puducherry	5	5	855	855	24770	2497	27267	8672	35939	1260	1237	2497	
	All India	7075	7075	1399697	1383955	38140903	28746300	66887203	16220306	83107509	8179672	7980940	16160612	

* 253 AWCs and 50 AWCs are surrendered by NCT of Delhi and Chnadigarh respectively.

** Information for the State of Nagaland as on April 2020

*** Information for the NCT of Delhi as on May 2020

Information that due to COVID-19 all AWCs could not run PSE for more than 21 days (PSE Bne. zero)

State wise Beneficiaries Details - July 2020 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	689	8149	4180	12329	2628	14957	1959	1926	3885	
2	Andhra Pradesh	23167	588390	382516	970906	264665	1235571	179026	180276	359302	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1988	17319	22268	39587	6062	45649	11033	10786	21819	
4	Assam	50609	803685	546352	1350037	324895	1674932	194355	192002	386357	
5	Bihar	100199	1242215	1179993	2422208	578404	3000612	662334	666365	1328699	
6	Chandigarh	447	14022	9718	23740	3857	27597	4263	4208	8471	
7	Chhattisgarh	50159	1117119	942944	2060063	449884	2509947	291647	295439	587086	
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	285	8868	9936	18804	4688	23492	5075	4885	9960	
9	Daman and Diu	99	2616	1386	4002	1543	5545	656	626	1282	
10	Delhi	10755	283519	124081	407600	103016	510616	5771	5761	11532	
11	Goa	1261	33377	17131	50508	12180	62688	2864	2721	5585	
12	Gujarat	53028	1762938	1558635	3321573	666075	3987648	694564	668832	1363396	
13	Haryana	20103	500259	285203	785462	216246	1001708	55092	54458	109550	
14	Himachal Pradesh	17671	216035	127743	343778	86869	430647	24805	24179	48984	
15	Jammu and Kashmir	6732	73461	46410	119871	28481	148352	17287	16611	33898	
16	Jharkhand	38032	410974	829595	1240569	193981	1434550	269999	268079	538078	
17	Karnataka	49453	1296508	1060651	2357159	520702	2877861	305212	303989	609201	
18	Kerala	32035	530118	387475	917593	306271	1223864	143116	137570	280686	
19	Ladakh	437	3603	3040	6643	1474	8117	1149	1158	2307	

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)	
20	Maharashtra	12969	352624	402193	754817	131424	886241	109941	105010	214951	
21	Manipur	3572	43563	54993	98556	16195	114751	17973	17578	35551	
22	Meghalaya	5805	197250	229017	426267	67903	494170	84484	82909	167393	
23	Mizoram	2212	52729	48964	101693	19702	121395	15328	15154	30482	
24	Odisha	72247	1687311	1519985	3207296	682138	3889434	546843	536865	1083708	
25	Puducherry	790	21767	2403	24170	7792	31962	1157	1085	2242	
26	Punjab	26138	499976	258613	758589	216240	974829	77686	75841	153527	
27	Rajasthan	39486	1038730	653295	1692025	548991	2241016	247787	249367	497154	
28	Sikkim	1306	12467	7247	19714	5408	25122	70	67	137	
29	Tamil Nadu	54122	1778417	968455	2746872	657830	3404702	477775	458490	936265	
30	Telangana	27565	686832	419844	1106676	309604	1416280	175194	174844	350038	
31	Tripura	5049	66063	77473	143536	26527	170063	22086	22166	44252	
32	Uttar Pradesh	157704	5532171	3921459	9453630	2560329	12013959	1057412	1008384	2065796	
33	Uttarakhand	13226	276396	123004	399400	105919	505319	46404	46456	92860	
34	West Bengal	108149	2197543	2171506	4369049	933630	5302679	87262	85353	172615	
35	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	All India	987489	23357014	18397708	41754722	10061553	51816275	5837609	5719440	11557049	

Annexure –XIX

Total Funds Released to States/UTs under POSHAN Abhiyaan

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017 – 18 + Unspent Balance of ISSNIP	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Funds released for procurement of additional sets of two Sarees/ Dresses for AWWs/ AWHs during 2020-21	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	2572.41	8604.68	13296.52	0.00	889.71	25363.32
2	Bihar	7063.44	15001.67	25465.00	0.00	1835.49	49365.60
3	Chhattisgarh	1668.12	9629.51	0.00	0.00	839.58	12137.21
4	Delhi	945.95	2206.88	0.00	0.00	174.35	3327.18
5	Goa	238.07	197.78	0.00	0.00	20.19	456.04
6	Gujarat	3036.66	11228.03	14863.00	0.00	848.47	29976.16
7	Haryana	400.97	5992.46	0.00	0.00	415.39	6808.82
8	Jharkhand	2429.59	5110.45	0.00	0.00	614.91	8154.95
9	Karnataka	3351.05	9870.89	0.00	0.00	1054.58	14276.52
10	Kerala	1273.37	6491.91	0.00	0.00	529.84	8295.12
11	Madhya Pradesh	4067.20	15894.17	17883.00	0.00	1554.16	39398.53
12	Maharashtra	2572.31	20989.28	33061.47	0.00	1767.78	58390.84
13	Odisha	4600.46	10571.65	0.00	0.00	1186.47	16358.58
14	Puducherry	39.24	393.70	497.00	0.00	13.68	943.62
15	Punjab	819.51	6090.33	0.00	0.00	437.02	7346.86
16	Rajasthan	4216.26	9680.99	8941.00	0.00	992.32	23830.57
17	Tamil Nadu	1340.51	12210.93	11509.00	0.00	871.02	25931.46
18	Telangana	1736.94	8595.70	7003.00	0.00	571.20	17906.84
19	Uttar Pradesh	8440.60	29582.87	16166.00	0.00	2779.49	56968.96
20	West Bengal	5545.27	19294.11	0.00	0.00	1911.70	26751.08
21	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	2663.35	0.00	0.00	99.60	2815.88
22	Assam	2298.27	15492.36	14171.00	0.00	987.04	32948.67
23	Himachal Pradesh	1557.26	4153.15	4960.00	0.00	302.80	10973.21
24	Jammu & Kashmir	388.59	8297.70	0.00	0.00	492.24	9178.53
25	Manipur	340.46	3865.37	0.00	0.00	184.16	4389.99
26	Meghalaya	462.98	1713.27	2802.80	0.00	94.34	5073.39
27	Mizoram	119.38	957.65	1498.00	0.00	35.90	2610.93
28	Nagaland	163.74	1251.97	2298.17	812.11	63.68	4589.67



Sl. No.	State/UT	2017 – 18 + Unspent Balance of ISSNIP	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Funds released for procurement of additional sets of two Sarees/ Dresses for AWWs/ AWHs during 2020-21	Total
29	Sikkim	98.59	328.47	923.00	0.00	20.93	1370.99
30	Tripura	277.91	3695.72	0.00	0.00	162.32	4135.95
31	Uttarakhand	1866.25	4301.57	7086.00	0.00	321.07	13574.89
	Total	63984.29	254358.57	182423.96	812.11	22071.43	523650.36
UTs without legislature							
32	Andaman & Nicobar	100.22	416.89	307.62	100.00	11.52	936.25
33	Chandigarh	158.88	306.82	526.97	100.00	7.20	1099.87
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	108.83	129.32	436.16	100.00	0.00	774.31
		42.06	197.66	446.98			686.70
35	Ladakh	0.00	45.82	0.00	100.00	18.77	164.59
36	Lakshadweep	60.00	138.90	126.75	100.00	1.71	427.36
	Total	469.99	1235.41	1844.48	500.00	39.20	4089.08
	Grand Total	64454.28	255593.98	184268.44	1312.11	22110.63	527739.44

Note : J&K has given ₹45.82 lakh to Ladakh out of Central Funds under POSHAN Abhiyaan after formation of UT. This allocation to Ladakh shown in the year 2018-19 to keep unchange in the total release in the respective year.

Annexure-XX

The details of grants released to the States/UTs under Creche Scheme for the year 2020-21 from 1st April 2020 to 31st December, 2020 is as under:

(i) States:

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No	State/UT	Total no. of creches	Grants released	Amount Revalidated
1.	Kerala	479	38,79,900/-	
2.	Goa	04	21,396/-	
3	Punjab	158	33,46,044/-	
4.	Delhi	69		8,38,350/-

(ii) NER & Himalayan States:

S.No	State/UT	Total no. of crèches	Grants released
1	Sikkim	44	13,34,080/-

(iii) Union Territories:

S. No.	State/UT	Total no. of creches	Grants released
1	Lakshadweep	12	8,29,440/-



Annexure – XXI

The details of grants released/re-validated to the States/UTs under Creche Scheme for the pending liabilities for financial year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20 during 1st April 2020 to 31st December, 2020 is as under:

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Creches	Amount Released	Revalidation of unspent Balance
1	Madhya Pradesh	97	13,61,880/-	2,19,02,341/-
2	Punjab	177	41,27,632/-	4,83,548/-
3	Jammu & Kashmir	606	6,39,14,083/-	-
4	Kerala	479	11,49,600/-	-
5	Delhi	69		29,59,049/-
6	Goa	4	-	65,340/-

Annexure-XXII

State-wise fund released/utilized under Scheme for Adolescent Girls during 2019-20 and 2020-21

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	Released (January 2019 to March, 2020)	Total Released in 2019-20	Total Utilised 2019-20	Released in 2020-21	Utilised in 2020-21
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	127.39	65.24	11.28	4.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	33.71	-	1.11	NR
3	Assam	449.89	488.62	1594.47	146.66	0.00
4	Bihar	0	582.91	23.78	2.94	0.00
5	Chattisgarh	0	48.40	-	20.56	NR
6	Goa	0.07	43.03	0.10	0.02	0.02
7	Gujarat	0	1937.79	2447.4	139.54	820.26
8	Haryana	0	70.56	22.19	0	0.685
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	NR
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	46.53	-	23.04	NR
11	Jharkhand	0	254.39	-	33.01	NR
12	Karnataka	0	1253.33	37.63	20.31	NR
13	Kerala	0	1.08	2.25	0.34	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	1118.38	2124.80	213.75	213.75
15	Maharashtra	0	925.32	818.38	48.48	0.00
16	Manipur	27.37	96.86	2.71	9.12	NR
17	Meghalaya	0	1278.91	1277.49	4.06	4.06
18	Mizoram	0	13.56	4.98	2.78	2.78
19	Nagaland	156.55	223.29	66.74	15.65	NR
20	Odisha	0	72.60	-	29.69	NR
21	Punjab	0	0	-	4.67	NR
22	Rajasthan	0	0	130.35	58.94	131.32
23	Sikkim	0	0	-	0.04	0.04
24	Tamil Nadu	0	95.48	16.93	1.23	4.08
25	Telangana	0	151.54	-	29.69	NR
26	Tripura	0	32.27	20.03	1.29	13.94
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	1827.57	2798.24	410.88	33.63
28	Uttaranchal	0	0	-	20.31	NR
29	West Bengal	0	126.72	-	31.71	NR
30	A & N Islands	0	1.02	-	0.02	NR
31	Chandigarh	0	2.46	-	0.2	NR
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	-	0	NR
33	Delhi	0	12.84	27.11	2.38	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	0	0.07	-	0.01	0.00
35	Pondicherry	0	0	-	0.01	NR
36.	Laddakh (Newly created UT)		0.01	NR	6.03	6.03
	Total	633.88	10867.05	11480.82	1285.62	1228.56



Annexure-XXIII

State-wise number of beneficiaries covered under Scheme for Adolescent Girls

S. No.	States/UTs	Nutrition Beneficiaries under SAG	
		2019-20	2020-21 (as on 31.12.2020)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3019	1205
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR
3	Assam		68545
4	Bihar	18229	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	-	NR
6	Goa	5	02
7	Gujarat	101025	68871
8	Haryana	3680	3329
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	No beneficiary found in State
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	3238
11	Jharkhand	NR	NR
12	Karnataka	15566	NR
13	Kerala	158	107
14	Madhya Pradesh	180000	160000
15	Maharashtra	40959	15677
16	Manipur	3356	NR
17	Meghalaya	942	775
18	Mizoram	1113	1300
19	Nagaland	7320	NR
20	Orissa	NR	NR
21	Punjab	4781	NR
22	Rajasthan	49631	39420
23	Sikkim	NR	21
24	Tamil Nadu	970	563
25	Telangana	1961	NR
26	Tripura	601	386
27	Uttar Pradesh	350289	NR
28	Uttaranchal	9500	NR
29	West Bengal	58123	NR
30	A&N Islands	21	NR
31	Chandigarh	69	NR
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	NR	1394
33	Delhi	2581	934
34	Lakshadweep	3	09
35	Pondicherry	5	NR
36.	Ladakh (newly created UT)	-	NR
	Total	853927	365776

Annexure-XXIV

Details of grants released/sanctioned during as on 31.12.2020 under Child Protection Services [CPS]

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
		2019-20	2020-21
1	Andhra Pradesh	1373.53	343.38
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1174.11	293.55
3	Assam	3363.95	1599.50
4	Bihar	1405.39	702.71
5	Chattisgarh	2098.74	524.67
6	Goa	19.63	129.90
7	Gujarat	2146.27	536.58
8	Haryana	2217.99	2391.14
9	Himachal Pradesh	1607.40	1457.39
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1225.16	306.30
11	Jharkhand	1845.80	461.46
12	Karnataka	3290.45	2897.87
13	Kerala	1519.74	379.95
14	Madhya Pradesh	3052.72	3531.26
15	Maharashtra	2449.63	3433.13
16	Manipur	3102.72	1551.36
17	Meghalaya	2241.71	560.43
18	Mizoram	2530.43	670.06
19	Nagaland	2085.95	2125.64
20	Orissa	3541.66	3302.54
21	Punjab	722.00	558.41
22	Rajasthan	3195.88	1597.66
23	Sikkim	662.51	165.63
24	Tamil Nadu	14915.36	5707.19
25	Telangana	1726.38	431.61
26	Tripura	879.61	1075.65
27	Uttar Pradesh	4277.72	5235.63
28	Uttarakhand	918.58	229.65
29	West Bengal	2815.10	4375.63
30	Andaman & Nicobar Island	329.62	98.04
31	Chandigarh	0.00	86.44
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	193.97	32.32
33	Daman & Diu	141.79	23.64
34	Delhi	972.86	243.21
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
36	Ladakh	0.00	44.78
37	Puducherry	501.96	393.97
38	Others	84.56	538.41
39	Childline India Foundation(CIF)	11943.85	5971.92
	Total	86574.73	54008.61

Annexure – XXV

Some of the good initiatives taken by Districts under BBBP Scheme are as under

- i. **Lakshmi Pujan (South West Delhi, Delhi):** The District Administration organises Lakshmi Pujan, in which a special Hawan ceremony is held for infant girls by involving religious leaders. On the lines of Kuan Pujan, which is frequently celebrated with the arrival of a son in parts of Delhi, a new ceremony has been designed by the District Administration that welcomes daughters, which has been called ‘Lakshmi Pujan’. The idea is to host an event for girls in the age group of 0-1, especially in villages with a low Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB). The event is also held in villages that have an average/high SRB to continue promoting the value of girls and thereby, ensuring that this initiative’s impact is felt throughout the district.
- ii. **Nanhe Chinh (Panchkula, Haryana):** Encouraged by Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), baby girls are brought to local AWCs by their families. Their foot prints are outlined on a chart paper and are put up on the wall of the AWC with the mother’s and baby girls’ names. This activity indicates the self-registration of baby girls at AWCs and is symbolic of their education and participation in the community. Most importantly, it recognises their existence and role in society by acknowledging their birth.
- iii. **Celebration of BBBP week at Gram Panchayat level (Bandipora, Jammu & Kashmir):** This programme was conceptualised as an innovative effort to raise awareness among the masses and engage with outreach activities through community mobilisation on issues like girls’ education, female literacy, dropouts who are girls, etc. The programme included conducting Mahila Sabhas to discuss health, hygiene and nutrition for adolescent girls and pregnant women. The community was also sensitised about re-enrolling girls who have dropped out and conducting School Management Committee (SMC) meetings to discuss girls’ education and on-the-spot re-enrolment of dropouts.
- iv. **Know Your Deputy Commissioner & Superintendent of Police (Tuensang, Nagaland):** An interactive session with the District Administration and Police entitled ‘Know Your Deputy Commissioner (DC) & Superintendent of Police (SP)’ was organised for adolescent girls from Government Higher Secondary Schools in Tuensang and Thangjam. The aim of the activity was to motivate, mentor and inspire adolescent girls to be sincere and dedicated in the pursuit of their dreams. The students visited the DC’s Office and during the interaction, their queries centered around career-related topics like preparation for the civil services exams, the habits and attitude one must adopt in order to succeed in competitive exams, study materials required, etc. The students also highlighted problems related to the infrastructure, library, toilets, etc. During their interaction with the SP, the girls were encouraged to be responsible and resourceful citizens in order to bring about positive changes in society. They were then briefed about basic traffic rules, relevant rules and clauses from the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, Juvenile Justice Act, Indian Penal Code, etc.

- v. **Swagatam Nandini (Katni, Madhya Pradesh):** This initiative was launched with an objective of celebrating the birth of girls. Under this initiative, administrative officers and community leaders visit the homes of parents blessed with baby girls across the district. With a small procession to celebrate arrival of the daughter, parents of new-born baby girls are felicitated with baby kits, Ladli Lakshmi certificates and garlands by high profile professionals and community leaders. This activity intelligently and aptly converges with the Ladli Lakshmi scheme.
- vi. **Apno Beti Apno Maan (Pali, Rajasthan):** Initiated by the District Administration, a pilot project entitled 'Apno Beti Apno Maan' was implemented to strengthen basic skills in Hindi, English and Mathematics among school-going girls. With the objective of empowering girls with a sound education, the project initially targeted 2600 school-going girls between classes 5 and 8 across 40 Gram Panchayats in Sojat Block. With the help of the Department of Education. The steps involved in implementing this initiative include (a) the creation of a questionnaire to identify learning needs in Hindi, English and Mathematics, (b) engaging suitable teachers, (c) making available learning tools like LEDs and smart boards (d) orienting teachers through a workshop and (e) monitoring day-wise progress.
- vii. **Setup of Maa Beti Chowk and Saksham Beti Chowk (Ferozepur, Punjab):** This initiative has been undertaken under the quote "I will provide an equal contribution in the development of Nation, just give me right of Birth & Education" to show the today's women being empowered through education and better health. Under the initiative, two statues have been installed at the prime roundabouts of Ferozepur. At the entrance is the statue of mother and daughter depicting their strong bond, and right of girl child birth. This chowk has been named as **Maa Beti Chowk**. Then next roundabout has been installed with the statue of girl with books in hand which construes the right of their education. This chowk has been named as **Saksham Beti Chowk**. This reminds us that all of us have the responsibility of stopping gender biased sex selection elimination and empowering girls with education. The inception of journey from one statue, Maa Beti Chowk, to another statue (Saksham Beti Chowk) construes the well growth of the girls right from their birth, right nutrition, and to health, leading to their ability to well conceive knowledge and education.
- viii. **Baalike Bhavishyathu (Girl Is The Future) Initiative (Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh):** To promote and ensure the empowerment, equal opportunities to the Girl child, the District Administration, Ananthapuramu has conducted "**Baalike Bhavishyathu (Girl is the Future)**" programme. In this programme, the chosen girls in the age bracket of 11 - 16 years are made to officiate as officers at various levels in the district for a day on the eve of International Girl Child Day on 11th October, 2020. 502 girls officiated in every government office in the district at all levels. During their official charge, they have discharged official duties as well as proposed activities, measures that could promote, accelerate, initiate girl child friendly activities and strategies to ensure their empowerment with equal opportunity. Their appropriate actions and proposals related to the welfare, development, relief, grievances of the public etc were ratified by the respective officers for implementation. This programme resulted in bringing out awareness among the public towards the rights of girl children as well as their responsibility towards girl child. The girl children, who were involved in this initiative, seems to be delighted, cheerful and self confident.

Annexure-XXVI

Checklist I for Gender Specific Expenditure

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

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

Planning and Budgeting

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

Performance Audit

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

Future Planning and Corrective Action

- i **Addressing constraints** identified from step (vi) 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.

Annexure- XXVII

Category-wise details of different programmes conducted by NIPCCD

Category of Programmes	(1 st April, 2020- 31 st December, 2020)					
			Programmes organized under Umbrella ICDS			
	Regular		Child Protection Scheme		Anganwadi Services Scheme	
	No. of Programmes organised	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes organised	No. of Participants	No. of Programmes organised	No. of Participants
Headquarters	58	8511	20	7737	112	23283
Regional Centre (Bengaluru)	27	1916	12	724	18	1287
Regional Centre (Guwahati)	11	779	22	1166	4	210
Regional Centre (Lucknow)	14	503	18	794	29	1261
Regional Centre (Indore)	21	1190	22	1218	29	1809
Regional Centre (Mohali)	26	1491	14	768	1	55
Total	157	24,390	108	12,407	193	27,905

Research/Documentation
Nearing completion

Annexure-XXVIII

Act-wise details of Mandate/Functions of the NCPDR

Mandate of the Commission

13.1 The Commission has been mandated to perform all or any of the following functions:

13.2 Under Section 13(1) of the CPCDR 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.

13.3 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.

13.4 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.

13.5 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.

13.6 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.

13.7 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.

Composition of the NCPCR

13.8 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 following 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 2020-21
under Family Counselling Centre Programme (as on 31.12.2020)

Fund Allocation : Rs. 2490.00 lakh					
Fund received : Rs. 996.00 lakh					
Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation of Centres	No. of Centres sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	27	25	72	24.48
2	A & N Island	1	1	4.32	1.44
3	Chandigarh	4	4	11.52	3.6
4	Chhattisgarh	8	8	23.04	15.84
5	Delhi	19	19	56.88	16.03
6	Goa	2	2	5.76	2.88
7	Gujarat	43	42	120.96	35.28
8	Haryana	13	13	38.88	12.22
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	17.28	5.76
10	Jammu & Kashmir	26	26	74.88	37.89
11	Jharkhand	17	17	48.96	24.48
12	Karnataka	40	37	110.88	32.76
13	Kerala	39	37	109.08	30.51
14	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	41	37	106.56	51.12
16	Maharashtra	61	59	169.92	50.4
17	Odisha	22	22	64.44	19.71
18	Puducherry	7	7	21.24	15.21
19	Punjab	6	6	17.28	5.04
20	Rajasthan	27	26	74.88	27.36
21	Tamilnadu	57	56	163.44	49.5
22	Telangana	18	13	37.44	18.61
23	Uttar Pradesh	33	33	95.04	30.96
24	Uttarakhand	5	5	14.4	6.48
25	West Bengal	41	40	115.2	31.68
26	Total	563	541	1574.28	549.24
	North East				
27	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	8.64	3.6
28	Assam	24	23	67.32	26.91
29	Manipur	10	7	21.6	12.24
30	Meghalaya	2	2	5.76	2.16
31	Mizoram	8	8	23.04	7.92
32	Nagaland	2	2	7.56	3.06
33	Sikkim	2	2	6.84	2.43
34	Tripura	10	10	31.32	10.35
	Total	61	57	172.08	68.67
	Grand Total	624	598	1746.36	617.91

Annexure-XXX

State/UT-wise details of Sanctions, Disbursement and Beneficiaries of RMK since inception to 31/12/2020

S. No.	State Name	Sanction	Disbursement	Beneficiaries
1	Andaman Nicobar	40.00	40.00	667
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,168.41	7,183.48	197839
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	5.00	100
4	Assam	535.90	503.90	7005
5	Bihar	667.25	508.83	17369
6	Chhatisgarh	14.50	8.50	370
7	Delhi	954.72	839.62	7742
8	Gujarat	223.50	193.50	7173
9	Haryana	355.01	329.16	4512
10	Himachal Pradesh	676.48	655.63	12925
11	Jammu & Kashmir	182.00	107.00	1986
12	Jharkhand	250.43	190.20	2428
13	Karnataka	1,169.25	671.50	19415
14	Kerala	866.22	682.52	34257
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,387.30	2,137.40	22716
16	Maharashtra	1,746.90	1,495.05	36135
17	Manipur	284.05	216.04	8421
18	Mizoram	4.00	2.00	70
19	Nagaland	74.00	45.50	859
20	Odisha	2,364.45	2251.05	39372
21	Pondicherry	51.00	16.00	300
22	Punjab	141.00	37.50	500
23	Rajasthan	2,016.90	1,872.74	30470
24	Tamil Nadu	8,248.84	6,720.77	170359
25	Telangana	1,712.40	1,442.70	32553
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,002.25	675.12	26939
27	Uttarakhand	419.24	389.89	3148
28	West Bengal	2,746.29	2,292.79	55533
	Total	37,312.29	31,513.38	741163

Annexure-XXXI

Ministry of Women & Child Development
[DBT on-boarded Schemes]

S. 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 Traffcking Of Women And Children-Ujjawla-Facilities To Benefeciaries
4.	Protection And Empowerment Of Women-Comprehensive Scheme For Combating Traffcking Of Women And Children-Ujjawla- Salary
5.	Protection And Empowerment Of Women-SwadharGreh-facilities To Benefeciaries
6.	Protection And Empowerment Of Women-SwadharGreh- Salary To Staff
7.	Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme
8.	Micro Finance For Women By RashtriyaMahilaKosh
9.	One Stop Centre – Payment of Salary of Staff*
10.	National Creche Scheme-Nutrition
11.	National Creche Scheme- Honorarium To Workers
12.	Scheme For Adolescent Girls
13.	Anganwadi Services- Supplementary Nutrition
14.	Anganwadi Services- Honorarium To AWW And AWH
15.	Child Protection Services - Facilities to beneficiaries (Sponsorship)
16.	Child Protection Services - Facilities to beneficiaries
17.	Child Protection Services - Salary Of Staff

*Notification under Aadhaar Act, 2016 not issued for OSC.

Women and Child Development Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs

Group	Number of Employees						Number of appointments made during 2020									
							By Direct Recruitment			By Promotion			By Other Method			
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Gen.		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	18.
MWCD	<i>In position as on 31.12.2020</i>															
Group 'A'	67	10	4	10	43		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Group 'B'	74	26	1	14	33		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Group 'C'	32	12	5	0	14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	167	45	9	26	87		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Annexure-XXXIII

Women and Child Development Representation of the Persons with Disabilities during 2020

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.	18.	19.	20.	21.
MWCD	In position as on 31.12.2020																			
Group 'A'	67	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	74	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	32	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	167	-	-	3	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

Annexure – XXXIV

**Schemes Outlays (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates) for
the Programmes/ Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child
Development for the year 2020-21**

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Schemes	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Expenditure as on 31.12.2020
1	2	3		4
I	ICDS Umbrella			
1	Aanganwadi Services	20532.38	17252.31	12662.85
2	Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission-programme component)	3700.00	600.00	368.88
3	Pradhan Manti Matru Vandana Yojana(PMMVY)	2500.00	1300.00	695.52
4	Scheme for Adolescent Girls(Sabla)	250.00	50.00	12.83
5	National Creche Scheme	75.00	15.00	7.91
6	Child Protection Services(CPS)	1500.00	821.00	539.85
	Total ICDS Umbrella	28557.38	20038.31	14287.84
II	Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)			
1	Mahila Shakti Kendra(MSK)	100.00	15.00	10.84
2	Swadhar Greh	50.00	25.00	12.18
3	Ujjawala	30.00	8.00	1.14
4	Working Women Hostel(WWH)	150.00	20.00	12.41
5	Home for Widows	5.00	5.00	1.00
6	Gender Budgeting and Research,Publication & Monitoring	8.00	3.00	0.52
7	Information and Mass Education	100.00	50.00	12.97
8	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	220.00	100.00	48.92
9	Women's Helpline(WHL)	30.00	24.96	9.14



S. No.	Schemes	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Expenditure as on 31.12.2020
1	2	3		4
10	One Stop Centre(OSC)	385.00	170.00	66.72
11	Mahila Police Volunteers(MPV)	5.00	2.00	0.00
12	Other Schemes funded from Nirbhaya Fund	80.00	303.04	0.07
	Total Protection & Empowerment of Women	1163.00	726.00	175.91
	Grand Total (Schemes)	29720.38	20764.31	14463.75
III	Autonomous Bodies (Non-Scheme)			
1	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development(NIPCCD)	70.00	53.80	42.12
2	Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)	17.00	8.10	6.30
3	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights(NCPCR)	18.00	17.00	12.21
4	National Commission for Women (NCW)	26.00	21.88	11.65
5	Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)	80.00	69.67	39.96
	Total Support to Autonomous Bodies	211.00	170.45	112.24
IV	Non-Schemes			
1	Secretariat	53.80	51.63	30.99
3	Food and Nutrition Board(FNB)	15.32	14.72	9.88
4	National Awards	1.00	1.60	0.00
5	Contribution to UNICEF	5.60	5.60	0.00
	Total(Non Schemes)	75.72	73.55	41.81
	Grand Total(Non Schemes + Autonomous Bodies)	286.72	244.00	154.05
	Grand Total (Schemes + Non Schemes)	30007.10	21008.31	14617.80





नए समाज की ओर
Towards a new dawn

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



**POSHAN
Abhiyaan**
PM's Overarching
Scheme for Holistic
Nourishment



सही पोषण - देश रोशन



सखी वन स्टॉप सेंटर