



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19



Towards a new dawn

**POSHAN
Abhiyaan**

PM's Overarching
Scheme for Holistic
Nourishment



सही पोषण - देश रोशन

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



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MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Government of India

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Introduction



Towards a new dawn

Introduction

1.1 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 women and child development. 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 nodal responsibility of the Ministry is to advance the rights and concerns of women and children who together constitute 67.7% of the country's population, as per 2011 Census. The Ministry was constituted with the prime intention of addressing gaps in State action for women and children and for promoting inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral convergence to create gender equitable and child centered legislation, policies and programmes. The function of the Ministry is to promote the empowerment and protection of women and children and ensure their equitable and wholesome development.

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 – 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 – CHILDREN

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

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 SDG; and are directly linked to the social safety net for development and welfare of women and children in the country. The Ministry of Women and Child Development had been preparing its policies and programmes in accordance with the priorities outlined in the Five Year and Annual Plans for inclusive growth and development of women and children.

VI. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY

1.8 The Ministry of Women and Child Development was headed by the Cabinet Minister, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi and the Minister of State, Dr. Virendra Kumar during 2018-19. After formation of the 17th Lok Sabha, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani has taken over the charge as the Cabinet Minister and Ms. Debasree Chaudhuri as the Minister of State of the Ministry. Shri Rakesh Srivastava took charge of the Secretary of the Ministry with effect from the afternoon of 11th May, 2017 and retired on 31st March, 2019 on attaining the age of superannuation. Shri Rabindra Panwar took over the charge of Secretary of the Ministry on 1st April, 2019. The organisational structure of the Ministry consists of Secretary, WCD, two Additional Secretaries, one Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor (AS & FA), four Joint Secretaries, an Economic Adviser and a 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 & Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

VIII. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY DURING 2018-19

1.11 During the year 2018-19 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



Towards a new dawn

Women Empowerment and Protection

I. INTRODUCTION

2.1 The Indian Constitution grants equal rights to all genders as enshrined in the preamble, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and the Directive Principle. Women in India have the fundamental rights to not be discriminated on the grounds of gender and get equal protection under the law. 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. 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. DRAFT NATIONAL POLICY FOR WOMEN

2.3 The Draft National Policy for Women (NPW) has been prepared keeping in view the socio-economic changes that have occurred since the last policy formulation in 2001. Socially

inclusive rights based approach for women provided under the Constitution on a life cycle continuum, forms the framework of the policy, which will guide various sectors to integrate the key principles of gender equality into their prevailing policies, strategies and programme documents and enable the holistic empowerment of women.

2.4 The draft envisions a society in which, women attain their full potential and are able to participate as equal partners in all spheres of life. The draft policy addresses the diverse needs of women through identified priority areas: (i) Health including Food Security and Nutrition; (ii) Education; (iii) Economy (including agriculture, industry, labour, employment, NRI women, soft power, service sector, science and technology); (iv) Governance and Decision Making; (v) Violence Against Women; (vi) Enabling Environment (including housing, shelter and infrastructure, drinking water and sanitation, media and culture, sports and social security); and (vii) Environment and Climate Change.

2.5 The draft policy also prescribes operational strategies for implementation. These include framing of Action Plans at the National, State and Local level; strengthening institutional gender architectures; enacting new legislations and reviewing/ harmonising legislations; engaging with stakeholders for advocacy and awareness generation; strengthening institutionalisation of gender budgeting and creating an effective

gender based database. The policy formulation process has taken into consideration multi-stakeholder feedback – it was placed online to seek public comments through the MyGov portal and consultations were also held with various Ministries/Departments and States/UTs.

III. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR WOMEN

2.6 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

2.7 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, labourers, domestic workers and even women visiting an office or a workplace are included in the Act.

2.8 In order to ensure the effective implementation of the Act, the Ministry has developed an online complaint management system titled Sexual Harassment electronic-Box (SHe-Box), which 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 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.

2.9 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 organisation.

2.10 To create widespread awareness about the Act across the country, both in organised and unorganised sector, the Ministry has identified a pool of resource institutions to provide capacity building programmes i.e. trainings, workshops etc. on the issue of sexual harassment of women at the workplace. SHe-Box also provides a platform to these empanelled institutes/ organisations to share their capacity building activities with the Ministry which in turn will be able to monitor the activities of these institutes/ organisations empanelled from across the country. In the year 2018, these empanelled institutes had organised more than 789 capacity building exercises attended by more than 48,000 people.

B. Child Marriage

2.11 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.

2.12 Taking cue from the judgment pronounced by the Hon'ble Supreme Court while deciding the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 382 of 2013 (Independent Thought vs. Union of India and others), Ministry has requested State Governments to issue necessary instructions to the concerned authorities i.e. police, Child Protection Services functionaries, etc. to

invoke appropriate provisions of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 in cases related to child marriages.

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

C. Domestic Violence

2.14 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 recognizes women's right to live free from violence within the private space of their home. A media campaign in this regard was rolled out over television, radio and online mediums in 2018.

2.15 Further, Ministry has given a set of recommendations to the States for effective implementation of the Act. All State Governments/UTs have been requested 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 for creating mass awareness about 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

2.16 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 penalizes 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. A radio, print, television and social media campaign in this regard was also rolled out during the year 2018.

E. Indecent Representation of Women

2.17 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.

IV. SCHEMES FOR WOMEN

A. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

2.18 Hon'ble Prime Minister in his address to the nation on 31st December, 2016 announced the

Pan-India implementation of Maternity Benefit Programme. The Ministry of Women and Child Development immediately started working on the scheme and the detailed scheme was formulated for which the Cabinet accorded its approval on 17th May, 2017. The Administrative Approval of the scheme was conveyed to the States/UTs on 19th May, 2017.

2.19 The Scheme envisages provision of cash incentive amounting to Rs. 5,000/- in three instalments directly to the Bank/Post Office Account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother (PW&LM) in DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) Mode during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions as detailed below:

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

2.20 The beneficiary would also continue to get benefits under Janani Suraksha Yojana so that on an average a beneficiary gets Rs. 6,000/.

2.21 All eligible Pregnant Women are entitled for benefits under the scheme for first living child of the family. 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. As per the approval of the Cabinet, the benefits under the scheme will accrue with effect from 1st January, 2017.

2.22 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) has been designed as a Centrally

Sponsored Scheme under which the grant-in-aid is being released to States/UTs on cost sharing ratio basis. The ratio between the Centre and the States & UTs with Legislature is 60:40, for North-Eastern States & Himalayan States it is 90:10 and 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 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 beneficiaries' account.

2.23 Since the scheme envisaged direct cash transfer to the beneficiary, a state-of-the-art fully IT based functionality had to be created and all States/UTs had to be on-boarded. The Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS), Implementation Guidelines and its User Manual were launched by the Ministry on 1st September, 2017. By leveraging the Aadhaar details of beneficiaries, PMMVY-CAS enables identification and deduplication for unique beneficiaries throughout the country. Apart from identifying duplicate beneficiaries, PMMVY-CAS also allows beneficiaries to claim any of the three instalments from any location throughout the country. This ensures that the scheme caters to migrating class of citizens. In addition, the PMMVY-CAS also automatically validates the eligibility of the beneficiary by electronically processing the captured relevant data. This step ensures that the benefits are transferred only to the eligible beneficiaries. Thus, the adoption of PMMVY-CAS removes the possibility of ghost beneficiaries/ multiple payments to same beneficiary.

2.24 The Ministry had simultaneously started building the capacity of the States to roll-out the scheme. All the States/UTs were given preliminary online training on PMMVY-CAS

during the National Conference held on 19th May, 2017. Twelve Regional Workshops were organised by the Ministry in the months of September and October, 2017, for providing training to Nodal Officers/ Master Trainers of all States and UTs. A National Workshop on use of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) portal for State/ UT's Nodal Officer and other functionaries was organised on 31st October, 2017 at New Delhi. An online training portal has also been made available to the States/UTs for training of field level functionaries by the master trainers. The Ministry is also conducting regular Video Conferences to review the status of implementation of the scheme in the States/UTs.

2.25 The Ministry continued the capacity building of all States/UTs during the financial year 2018-19. Fifteen regional level workshops/trainings/orientation programmes were organised by the Ministry for various stakeholders/functionaries of PMMVY.

2.26 The Budget allocation for the financial year 2017-18 under PMMVY was Rs. 2700.00 Crore which was revised to Rs. 2594.55 Crore. Out of this, Rs. 2048.25 Crore was sanctioned/ released to all 36 States/UTs during 2017-18. Further, during the financial year 2018-19, the Budget allocation under PMMVY was Rs. 2400.00 Crore which was revised to Rs.1200.00 Crore at RE Stage. Out of this, Rs.1061.94 Crore have been released (Rs.1064.42 Crore have been sanctioned) to all 36 States/UTs during the period of 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 (Annexure V).

2.27 The Ministry celebrated the first anniversary of the launch of PMMVY as “Matru Vandana Saptah” in the first week of September, 2018. The concluding ceremony of the “Matru Vandana Saptah” was organised by the Ministry at Dehradun, Uttarakhand on 7th September, 2018. The Ministry felicitated three best performing States and three best performing Districts from six

zones, namely, North, South, East, West, Central and North-East at the concluding ceremony of “Matru Vandana Saptah”.

2.28 The Ministry rolled out a Pan-India campaign for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) from 8th March to 22nd March, 2019 across the country not only to improve visibility of the Scheme but also with the aim to increase the number of beneficiaries enrolled under the Scheme. The campaign was named “Suposhit Janani Viksit Dharini”. All States/UTs actively participated in the campaign. States/UTs ran this special campaign to increase awareness about the scheme among all stakeholder through different modes of communication such as, disbursement of IEC materials, rallies, nukkad natak (street theatre) etc.

2.29 So far, 1,90,88,063 applications have been received from 82,22,099 beneficiaries from all 36 States/UTs on PMMVY-CAS (as on 31st March, 2019). The maternity benefits amounting to Rs. 2597.81 Cr. have been released to 70,64,675 beneficiaries.

2.30 The Scheme has been mandated to use LGD (Local Government Directory) Code to identify the location of the beneficiary. This required entry of fresh data for all the villages, Anganwadi/ASHA/ANM workers and their supervisory officers. As on date, 98% Field Functionaries have been mapped and uploaded on PMMVY-CAS from 717 districts of all States/UTs.

B. Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme

2.31 Government of India approved the Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme in November, 2017 for its implementation from 2017-18 to 2019-20 to empower rural women through community participation. The scheme aims to provide an interface for rural women to approach the government for availing their entitlements and also

empowering them through training and capacity building. The Scheme inter-alia envisages giving a foothold to women empowerment schemes including BBBP scheme.

2.32 MSK Scheme is being implemented with a cost sharing ratio of 60:40 between Centre and States except for north eastern and special category States where the funding ratio is 90:10. Although central share of funds for FY 2018-19 was released to the State Government/UT Administration, requisite approvals (administrative & financial concurrence) are necessary for implementation of the scheme by the respective State Governments. The sub-components of the MSK Scheme are listed below:

- i. **National Level Structure** (domain based knowledge support) to provide support to the Ministry 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 districts in 2018-19 and another 200 districts in 2019-20). These centres 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.

2.33 Implementation of MSK Scheme has been approved in 30 States/UTs namely, Andaman & Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

2.34 State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) is functional in 26 States/UTs to provide technical support to respective Departments of WCD/ Social welfare on issues related to women. At the district level, a District Level Centre Women (DLCW) is now functional in 102 districts in 18 States/UTs. About 11600 student Volunteers have been identified in Nine States namely Assam, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Glimpses of activities under Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme (FY 2018-19).

	
Nagaland: SRCW organized a meeting where the DCs were appraised about MSK and BBBP schemes on 7th September, 2018	Karnataka: Programme organized under MSK Scheme on 1st November, 2018 at Vijayapura District on the occasion of Kannada Rajyotsava
	
Gujarat: SRCW organized Training on Gender sensitisation, Women related laws and PWDVA-2005 at Dahod on 29th June, 2018	Gujarat: SRCW organized Training on Gender sensitisation, Women related law and PWDVA-2005 at Vadodara on 5th October, 2018
	
Uttarakhand: DLCW Dehradun team visits the OSC in the district to facilitate collaborative efforts on 3rd October, 2018	Jammu and Kashmir: SRCW organized a two day training programme on BBBP scheme on 26th and 27th November, 2018
	
Haryana: Women Empowerment Programme held in Pinjore block of Panchkula, Haryana organized by SRCW.	Mizoram: Orientation Programme for Women Wing in Mamit District on 25th September, 2018.

C. One Stop Centre

2.35 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.

2.36 So far 728 OSCs have been approved envisaging setting up of one OSC in every district of the country to provide a range of integrated services under one roof for women. As os now, 506 OSCs are operational across 33 States and UTs. These centres have offered support to over 2.2 lakh women. OSCs are also being integrated with 181 women helpline and other existing helplines to provide best possible access and support to women. The remaining Centres are at various stages of operationalisation.

2.37 Over 2568 OSC and women helpline functionaries have undergone training at National, Regional and State level since December, 2017 to April, 2019.

- i. Training and capacity building of over 540 OSC functionaries and nodal officials was undertaken across India by NIPCCD in its six Regional Centres in April and May, 2017.
- ii. The National Workshop in Delhi on 15th and 16th December, 2017 was the Second training of the OSC functionaries and nodal officers of States/UTs looking after the scheme.
- iii. Thereafter, a series of Regional Workshops have been undertaken such as:
- the North Central Regional Workshop held on 18th January, 2018 at Bhopal,

Madhya Pradesh; Southern Regional Workshop held on 3rd February, 2018 at Bengaluru, Karnataka; the North Eastern Regional Workshop held on 9th February, 2018 at Guwahati, Assam followed by the North Western Regional Workshop held at Ahmedabad, Gujarat on 16th February, 2018. A total of 1200 OSC functionaries have undergone capacity building in these workshops. The workshops also had joint sessions with counselors of Family Counselling Centers under Centre Social Welfare Board.

- iv. State-level Advanced and intensive training has been held at States level in 17 States from October 2018 to April 2019 to build capacities of functionaries One Stop Centre and Women Helpline. So far State-level trainings have been conducted in Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka. About 828 OSC and WHL functionaries have been trained in these States.

D. Women Helpline

2.38 The universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme is being implemented since 1st April, 2015. It 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 32 States/ UTs. They have managed more than 25.25 lakh calls of women. The Scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund.

E. Mahila Police Volunteers

2.39 The Mahila Police Volunteer Scheme is being implemented under Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs. This scheme is funded under 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.

2.40 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 Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram and Jharkhand. At present, Mahila Police Volunteer Scheme is functional in States of Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh with over 6000 Volunteers.

F. Swadhar Greh

2.41 The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women who have been victims of unfortunate circumstances and 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. Swadhar Greh Scheme is being implemented as a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme “Protection and Empowerment of Women” under which funds are released through the States, with cost sharing ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States except for the North Eastern and Himalayan States where it shall be 90:10 and for UT’s it is 100% with effect from 1st April 2016.

2.42 Target of the Scheme is to set up Swadhar Greh in every district with capacity of 30 women with the following objectives:

- To cater to the primary needs 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 re-adjustment 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.

2.43 Under the Swadhar Greh Scheme, assistance is provided to eligible organisations for undertaking above activities. As on date, total 398 Swadhar Grehs are functioning in the country benefiting 12608 women. The budget provision of Rs. 50.00 Crore has been kept in FY 2019-20 for implementing the Scheme. The State/UT-wise details of fund sanctioned under the Scheme is provided at Annexure VI. The Budget Estimates and expenditure of Swadhar Greh Scheme of previous 5 years and for the period 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 are as under:

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2014-15	115	30	28.60
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
Expenditure during 1 st January, 2018 to 31 st March, 2019			29.15



Krishna Kutir Home for Widows at Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh

2.44 A Home for Widows fully funded by Government of India, Ministry of Women and Child Development to accommodate 1000 widows with a total cost of Rs. 57 crores has been constructed at Sunrakh Bangar, Pargana Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh to provide the widows a safe and secure place of stay, health services, nutritious food, legal and Counselling services. This Home is the largest shelter home

for widows in the country and its inauguration was graced by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh and Hon'ble Minister, Women and Child Development on 31st August, 2018. An amount of Rs. 1.57 crores have been released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for Operation and Management of Home during the period 1st September, 2018 to 31st March, 2019.



Shri Rabindra Panwar, OSD, WCD at Krishna Kutir— Home for Widows, Vrindavan Uttar Pradesh

G. Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for Women

2.45 The Ministry had been administering 'Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for Women' since 1986-87 as a 'Central Sector Scheme'. The STEP Scheme aimed to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/entrepreneurs. The Scheme was intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above across the country.

2.46 Expenditure Finance Committee had recommended that 'STEP Scheme will be dropped and Past/Committed liabilities under STEP will be cleared in FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 as part of overall budget'.

H. Working Women Hostel Scheme

2.47 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.

2.48 Under the Scheme of Working Women Hostel, financial assistance is provided for construction/ running of Hostel in rented premises for working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area. The scheme also provides accommodation for 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

Rs. 50,000/- consolidated (gross) per month in metropolitan cities, or Rs. 35,000/- consolidated (gross) per month, in any other place.

2.49 Since its inception in 1972-73, 952 hostels have been sanctioned under the scheme all over the country for the benefit of about 72,268 working women. List of State-wise distribution of Sanctioned Working Women's Hostels with Day Care Centre (DCC) is at Annexure VII.

2.50 In the financial year 2017-18, total 22 new hostels had been sanctioned. A revised budgetary allocation of Rs. 30.00 Crore was made for the construction of working women's hostels across the country, out of which, Rs. 26.96 crore was released up to 31st March, 2018.

2.51 In the financial year 2018-19, a budgetary allocation of Rs. 52.00 Crore was made for the construction of working women's hostel across the country, out of which, Rs. 30.34 crore have been released up to 31st March, 2019. The details of Grant in aid released under Working Women's Hostel Scheme from 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 are at Annexure VIII.

V. INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

A. Trafficking of Persons

2.52 Human Trafficking is one of the largest organised crimes violating basic human rights. Trafficking in human beings may be for sexual exploitation and many other forms including forced labour, etc. This crime is primarily fuelled by poverty, illiteracy, lack of livelihood options, etc. India is a source, a destination as well as a transit country for trafficking. Majority of the trafficking happens within the country but there are also a large number of persons trafficked from neighbouring countries and to other countries, especially Middle East.

2.53 Presently, the subject matter of trafficking of persons is dealt with under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. Section 370 of Indian

Penal Code, 1860 only defines and penalises the offence of trafficking of persons and, whereas, the provisions of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 deal with trafficking of persons for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and it does not recognise trafficking of persons for the purpose of physical and other forms of exploitation.

2.54 Keeping in view the above deficiencies in the existing legislations and after considering the issues relating to prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking, it has been considered necessary to bring a comprehensive legislation, namely, the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018, covering all related aspects of trafficking of persons.

2.55 The salient features of the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018, inter alia, are as follows:-

- i. It aims to prevent the trafficking of persons, to prosecute offenders and to provide care, protection and rehabilitation to the victims of trafficking;
- ii. It creates a conducive legal, economic and social environment for the victims of trafficking and also addresses the transnational nature of the crimes;
- iii. It provides for dedicated institutional mechanism at District, State and National level for prevention, protection, investigation and rehabilitation aspects relating to trafficking;
- iv. It provides for new offences with stringent punishment and fine, which are aggravated in nature and not addressed in existing laws;
- v. It provides for timely disposal of cases and repatriation of the victims;
- vi. It ensures confidentiality of victims, witnesses and complainants by not disclosing their identity. The

confidentiality of the victims is maintained by recording their statement through video conferencing and by in camera proceedings.

- vii. It also provides for Rehabilitation Fund for the welfare and rehabilitation of victims to ensure timely relief to the victims and also addresses their physical, mental trauma etc.
- viii. In order to break the organised nexus, both at national and international level, the Bill proposes for attachment and forfeiture of property and to remit the proceeds of crime in the Rehabilitation Fund;
- ix. It also provides for immunity to victims for certain criminal actions against them, and;
- x. It is proposed to designate a Sessions Court in each district for speedy disposal of the cases under the proposed legislation and for this purpose the bill also proposes the appointment of Special Public Prosecutors to deal with such cases in a time bound manner.

2.56 The proposed Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha for consideration in the Monsoon Session of Parliament, 2018. The said Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha was then placed before Rajya Sabha for consideration/passing but could not be considered since both the houses of the Parliament have been prorogued. The bill would stand lapsed on dissolution of the 16th Lok Sabha and the same needs to be considered afresh on constitution of the new Lok Sabha.

B. Ujjawala Scheme for Combating Trafficking

2.57 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 Organisations (NGOs). The norms of the Ujjawala scheme have been revised w.e.f. from 1st April, 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 sharing ratio for the Scheme is 60:30:10 between Centre, States and implementation agency except for 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.

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

- i. Formation of community vigilance groups, sensitisation 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.

2.59 Under the Ujjawala Scheme, assistance is provided to eligible organisations for undertaking above activities. As on date, total number of projects under Ujjawala Scheme is 267 which include 133 Rehabilitation Homes. The budget provision of Rs. 30.00 Crore has been kept in FY

2019-20 for implementing the Ujjawala Scheme that caters to 5208 beneficiaries across the country. The Budget Estimates and expenditure incurred under the Scheme for previous 5 years and current year are as under:-

Year	Budget Estimate(BE)	Expenditure (Rs. Cr.)
2013-14	13.00	13.72
2014-15	16.00	7.92
2015-16	20.00	20.67
2016-17	35.00	20.31
2017-18	50.00	24.56
2018-19	50.00	6.43
Expenditure during 1 st January, 2018 to 31 st March, 2019		6.64

2.60 A total amount of Rs. 6.64 Crores were released/reimbursed to the State Governments and NGOs from 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 (Annexure IX) including Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttarakhand as grant for 1st and 2nd Instalments of the year 2018-19, grant of years 2016-17 and 2017-18, grant for new projects and pending liabilities of the NGOs up to 31st March, 2016 based on their utilisation certificate and supporting documents.

C. NRI Marriages

2.61 Many a times women are deserted, face violence and have issues in their marriages to NRI men. These cases are difficult to resolve due to application of cross-border laws. The Government of India has constituted an Expert Committee 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. This Committee is headed by Justice Arvind Kumar Goel, ex-Chairperson, NRI Commission of Punjab. The Committee has 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 have been made to enable access to justice for women facing NRI matrimonial disputes.

2.62 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 MEA and MHA, and MoL&J are committed to provide all possible assistance to these women.

D. Representation of Women in the Police Force

2.63 The issue of representation of women in the police force has also become a matter of growing concern and is being pursued by the Ministry. The role of police is of great importance for a woman facing violence as police is the primary contact for her. The police needs to be sensitive towards issues of women rights and gender justice. Women working as police officers could be of great help and support to women in distress situations.

2.64 The Ministry has taken up the matter vigorously with State Chief Ministers/UT Administrators by advising them to increase the representation of women in the police force. Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued an advisory on 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments to increase representation of women in police to 33% of the total strength.

2.65 So far, 17 States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep & Dadra Nagar Haveli, NCT Delhi, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar have extended 33% or more reservation for women in police forces.

E. Combating Cyber Crime

2.66 Looking at the rising cases of cyber space

being used to perpetrate violence on women and children, the Ministry has taken up the issue of cyber crime in a holistic manner. To address the issue of easy availability of child sexual abuse material/imagery, an Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), with membership of MWCD. This Committee has issued an advisory to all Internet Service Providers within the country to prevent the distribution and transmission of child sexual abuse material.

2.67 After deliberation with Ministry of Women and Child Development, MHA has launched the Cyber Crime Portal 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.

2.68 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 or posted on social media with hashtag #HelpMeWCD, with each complaint closely followed and responded.

F. Training of Elected Women Representatives

2.69 Capacity Building of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) programme was envisaged with a view to empower women to participate effectively in the governance processes. It was in this backdrop that the Ministry initiated an extensive training programme in India through the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) with an objective of empowering EWRs to serve

as catalysts for social change and function as peer facilitators in the field. First phase of the training (2017-18) trained 18,578 EWRs covering 414 Districts across 14 States. The second phase (starting in September, 2018 till March, 2019) trained 14,754 EWRs covering 19 States. The programme aims at improving the leadership qualities and managements skills of EWRs for better implementation of various schemes, impart knowledge on important legislations and monitor asset creation and public works.

G. Amendment in Passport Rules

2.70 Further, recognising the role of single mothers, passport rules have been amended in their favour. Now either mother or father's name can be provided in application form, simplifying the process especially for single mothers. Women need not depend on their husbands for applications now as they do not have to provide certificate of marriage/divorce during application.

H. National Database on Sexual Offenders

2.71 The National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO), a central database of 'sexual offenders' in the country has been made live online with the help of Nirbhaya Fund. The database has been created by MHA post the deliberations with MWCD. This is an online database of sexual offenders in the country, which is being maintained by NCRB.

I. Amendment in PAN Card Rules

2.72 On similar notes to the passport rules, PAN Card application rules have also been amended. PAN Card serves as an identity proof provided by the government to a taxpayer. Earlier, providing the father's name in the PAN application forms was mandatory. The said rule was suitably amended to make the father's name non- mandatory for a person whose mother was a single parent.

J. New Taxi Policy Guidelines

2.73 New Taxi Policy Guidelines have been put

in place in consultation with the Ministry which has much improved safety measures for women. As per these guidelines, now it is mandatory for all taxis to have GPS panic devices, disabled child-locking system, prominent display of driver's identification with photo and registration number of the vehicle. The sharing of seat also now has to be subject to willingness of female passenger.

K. Gender Champions

2.74 In order to move towards a gender just society that treats women equally, the Ministry in collaboration with MHRD initiated Gender Champions as responsible leaders who will facilitate an enabling environment within their schools/colleges/academic institutions where girls are treated with dignity and respect. They will strengthen the potential of young girls and boys to advocate for gender equality and monitor progress towards gender justice. As a first step towards the roll out, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued the Guidelines of Gender Champions developed by MWCD requesting all Universities and their affiliated colleges to implement the said guidelines. UGC reported that 150 universities and 230 colleges have initiated implementation of Gender Champions.

L. Inter-Ministerial Convergence

2.75 Inter-ministerial convergence is also being pursued for the implementation of recommendations of the Group of Secretaries (GoS) (Group-4) of the Government of India, to promote affirmative action plan for women. Actions are already being undertaken for implementation of these recommendations by Ministry of Women and Child Development as well as other relevant Ministries/Departments.

2.76 Collection of gender-disaggregated data has emerged as one of the key recommendations of the Group of Secretaries (GoS4). Gender-disaggregated data is critical for evidence based policy formulation and promote gender equality in the programs/schemes and strategies to enable

holistic empowerment of women. As per GoS4, all government departments are envisaged to generate gender disaggregated data. Since women's issues cut across various sectors, MWCD is the nodal Ministry for women related issues. In this context, MWCD requested 23 Ministries handling the Core Schemes to collect and share gender-disaggregated data pertaining to various programmes/ schemes. Inter-Ministerial meetings chaired by Secretary, WCD were also organised. These Ministries are followed up regularly to collect and share gender-disaggregated data.

M. Grievance Redressal Cell

2.77 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 complaints to min-wcd@nic.in for a prompt response. Following action is taken by the grievance redressal team 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 team follows up the status of the complaint through phone calls and reminder emails.

2.78 Action Taken Reports are prepared on weekly/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 44,176 complaints since its inception.

VI. NIRBHAYA FUND

2.79 The 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.

Under the scheme, the Central Government Ministries/ Departments and State Governments/ UT Administrations send proposals factoring in women safety issues in their sector within the public sphere.

2.80 The Ministry is the nodal authority for appraising/ recommending the proposals/ scheme to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. Nirbhaya Fund was set up with a non-lapsable corpus of Rs.1000.00 Cr. during 2013-14. Further, an amount of Rs. 1000.00 Cr., Rs.550.00 Cr., Rs.550.00 Cr. and Rs.500.00 Cr. was provided in the financial years 2014-15, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. The corpus transferred to the Public Account for the Nirbhaya Fund up to 2018-19 is Rs. 3600.00 Cr.

2.81 A number of projects are being implemented under the Nirbhaya Fund, which is managed by the Ministry for the safety and security of women. A robust online MIS has been developed to track implementation of all the projects under Nirbhaya. Proposals amounting to more than Rs.1431.26 Cr. have been appraised during the financial year, 2018-19.

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

A. Safe City Project in Eight Metro Cities

2.83 A focused project for women's safety in eight prominent cities has been appraised for a total of Rs.2919.55 crore by the Empowered Committee of Nirbhaya Fund (EC) to cover Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Lucknow. Safe city projects are being executed through the Ministry of Home Affairs with support of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

B. Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)

2.84 Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) has been appraised by the EC for Rs 321.69 crore. The project involves providing of Emergency Response to women and girls needing the same. ERSS had first become operational in Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland. Subsequently, it was operationalized in a total of 13 States (further including Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir), 5 Union Territories (including A&N Island, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry) and the city of Mumbai on 19th February, 2019. The 112 India app and facility of 'Panic Button' on mobile phones have been activated under this project.

C. Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS)

2.85 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 security to women passengers at stations and in trains. The total cost of the project appraised by the Empowered Committee is Rs. 500.00 Cr.

D. Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF)

2.86 Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) has been created under Nirbhaya Framework, which is a corpus fund to support States/ UTs for their Victim Compensation Scheme. This is helping to ensure adequate and timely support for women survivors of crime and violence. The total cost of the project is Rs. 200.00 Cr. The total funds have been distributed to States/ UTs as a onetime top-up grant.

E. Development of Panic Switch for Women's Safety

2.87 An amount of Rs.3.50 Cr. has been

appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for Development & Field Testing of Panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety through IIT Delhi and MEITY.

F. Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL)

2.88 An amount of Rs.99.76 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for setting up of Stat-of-art Forensic DNA Laboratory having capacity and capability for examining 2000 DNA crime cases per annum.

G. Various other Activities under Delhi Police – Safety of Women Scheme

2.89 An amount of Rs.10.20 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for various activities like - Self-Defence Training Camps, Procurement of Sports Kits and Handbook for investigation of crime against women, etc.

H. Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC)

2.90 This involves the creation of an online platform for reporting cybercrimes, creation of National Cyber Forensic Laboratory, capacity building for investigating officers through Cyber Crime Investigating Centers in all the States/ UTs, generation of awareness through workshops, symposiums & seminars and training of Women Police Officers, Prosecutors and Judiciary. The total cost of the project is Rs. 224.76 Cr.

I. Abhaya Project Proposal (Andhra Pradesh)

2.91 This proposal is for ensuring the safety of women and girl children while using auto rickshaws as transport mode. It will use Internet of Things (IoT) to track the travel. The project envisages installation and continuously keeping the IoT device 'VLIVE' which is vital for providing safety and security to the women and girl children; this has been proposed by Andhra Pradesh with a cost of Rs. 138.49 Cr. from the Nirbhaya Fund.

J. CHIRALI-Friends Forever (Rajasthan)

2.92 This is a scheme to constitute Community Action Groups in 7 districts of Rajasthan covering a total of 2071 Gram Panchayats for a period of three years i.e. from 2016-17 to 2018-19 with an objective to create an enabling environment that would support girls and women to move freely and make use of choices, spaces and opportunities for their overall well being. The cost of the project is Rs. 10.20 Cr. from the Nirbhaya Fund.

K. Nirbhaya Shelter Home (Nagaland)

2.93 An amount of Rs. 2.84 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for construction of Shelter Home in the State of Nagaland.

L. Smart and Safe Cities Free from Violence Against Women and Children (Madhya Pradesh)

2.94 An amount of Rs. 1.74 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for intervention through Education, Urban Planning and Designing of Public Spaces, Civic Awareness and Participation and Policing of Public Transport.

M. Safety and Security of Women (Uttarakhand)

2.95 An amount of Rs.1.01 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for strengthening Nirbhaya Yojana Scheme in the State of Uttarakhand.

N. Infrastructural Support to Crime against Women (CAW) Cell of Delhi Police in NCT of Delhi

2.96 The objective is to construct new buildings with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women and Children (SPIWAC) and for Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) for addressing complaints of crime against women and children in a dedicated institutional environment. The total cost of the project is Rs. 23.53 Cr.

O. Counselling Facility at Crime against Women (CAW) Cell of Delhi Police in NCT of Delhi

2.97 Social Workers and Counselors will be made available at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station levels in Delhi to provide professional Counselling to the female victims visiting CAW cell of Delhi Police. The total cost of the project is Rs. 5.07.Cr.

P. Procurement of Forensic Kits for Sexual Assault Cases and strengthening of State FSLs

2.98 An amount of Rs.107.19 Cr. was earlier appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for procurement of Forensic kits for sexual assault cases and strengthening of State FSLs. Further, an amount of Rs.43.57 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund in February, 2019 for strengthening of DNA analysis, cyber forensic and related facilities in more SFSLs in 8 States – Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Rajasthan, J&K, Delhi, HP and Punjab.

Q. Provision of Video Surveillance System at Konkan Railway Stations

2.99 An amount of Rs.17.64 Cr. has been appraised under Nirbhaya Fund for installation of CCTV cameras at Konkan Railway Stations.

R. Setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs)

2.100 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.

S. Proposal of C-DAC for Customisation, Deployment and Management of State-wise Vehicle Tracking Platform

2.101 An amount of Rs.465.02 Cr. has been

appraised by the EC for customisation, deployment and management of State-wise vehicle tracking platform.

T. Strategic Communication Initiatives for Women's Safety, Government of Tamil Nadu

2.102 An amount of Rs.1.45 Cr. has been appraised for soft intervention initiatives for women's safety in the State of Tamil Nadu.

VII. IT INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

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

2.103 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 their complaint through this portal.

B. NGO eSamvad (www.esamvad.nic.in)

2.104 NGO eSamvad is a portal started by the

Ministry of Women and Child Development to provide a platform to interact with NGOs, civil society and concerned citizens. Ministry receives input on its schemes and programmes using the portal. Individuals and organisations can register themselves here to share their feedback, suggestions, best practices, grievances etc. with the Ministry.

VIII. RECOGNITION FOR WOMEN

A. Nari Shakti Puraskar

2.105 Every year, International Women's Day is celebrated on 8th March. On this day, a large number of events are held across the country to inspire and celebrate achievements of women in various spheres. As it has been a tradition, Ministry of Women & Child Development celebrates International Women's Day on 8th March every year. On this occasion, "Nari Shakti Puraskars" are given to individuals and institutions that have rendered distinguished services to the cause of women empowerment.

2.106 In the year 2019, the Ministry announced 44 national level awards including three awards under the institutional category. The awards were conferred on women and institutions such that they were representative of the cultural and social



Nari Shakti Puraskar 2018 awardees at the Award Ceremony on 8th March, 2019 at Rashtrapati Bhawan

diversity of the country, and from a wide variety of fields of work. The award carried a cash prize of Rs. one lakh each and a certificate.

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

B. First Ladies

2.108 The 'First Ladies' Event was organised on 20th January, 2018 at Rastrapati Bhavan. Hon'ble President of India had felicitated 112 First Ladies at Rastrapati Bhavan who had risen through barriers, set standards in the society and overcome oppressive notions, becoming the first women to excel in their respective fields. Hon'ble Union Minister for Ministry of Women and Child Development along with an esteemed panel of judges had finalized the names of extraordinary women who busted stereotypes and broke the glass ceilings to become the Number One.

IX. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A. 63rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women

2.109 The 63rd session of the Commission on the Status of Women was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 11th

to 22nd March, 2019, which was represented by PMI New York. The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is a global inter-governmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. Annually, a two-week session is organised by the Commission, wherein representatives of UN Member States, Civil Society Organisations and UN entities gather at UN headquarters in New York. They discussed progress and gaps in the implementation of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, as well as emerging issues that affect gender equality and the empowerment of women. This year's priority theme was Social Protection Systems, access to Public Services and Sustainable Infrastructure for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women & Girl.

B. 3rd Gender Focal Point Conference of the Colombo Plan Gender Affairs Program (CPGAP)

2.110 Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the '3rd Gender Focal Point Conference of the Colombo Plan Gender Affairs Program' (CPGAP) in Kathmandu (Nepal) from 2nd to 4th April, 2018. The Conference aimed to (a) Review the progress of the action plan as agreed upon by the countries in 2017 and capacity needs/gaps in programming and funding; (b) Brainstorm on other areas that the countries



Ministry officials at the 3rd Gender Focal Point Conference of the Colombo Plan Gender Affairs Programme (CPGAP) in Kathmandu (Nepal) from 2nd to 4th April, 2018.

need to work on and collective agreement on the priority areas for the next five years; (c) Develop a strategy for Colombo Plan Gender Affairs Program on the agreed priority areas. MWCD official represented Government of India and delivered presentation on Gender Resource Budgeting.

C. Workshop to Strengthen Women's Economic Empowerment in the Indian Ocean – Preparations for the Ministerial Conference and Working Group

2.111 Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the Workshop to Strengthen Women's Economic Empowerment in the Indian Ocean – Preparations for the Ministerial Conference and Working Group held in Mauritius on 3rd and 4th May, 2018. The workshop was a preparatory meeting for a high-level segment in which Ministers would exchange views, consolidate regional cooperation and endorse the launch of the Working Group. The workshop sought to contribute to gender equity and equality in the IORA (Indian Ocean Rim Association) region and to integrate women's economic issues in IORA's priority and focus the areas as a cross-cutting issue at the heart of sustainable development. MWCD official represented Government of India and moderated the session "Integrating women's

empowerment across IORA's priority areas". Besides moderating the session intervention was made on the achievements of India in various sectors to encourage women's economic empowerment.

D. Conference on 'Women's Economic Empowerment – A Pre-Requisite for Sustainable Development'

2.112 Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the Conference on 'Women's Economic Empowerment – A Pre-Requisite for Sustainable Development' held in Mauritius on 28th and 29th August, 2018. The Ministerial Conference was aimed to set the strategic direction for IORA economies cooperation on women's economic empowerment, embodied in a Ministerial Declaration. The challenges amongst the IORA Countries in the field of economic empowerment of women, with particular focus on the six priority areas of intervention were discussed. MWCD official represented Government of India and made intervention in 'Ministerial Retreat: Women in Science, Academia and Technology'. During the session, the Ministerial Declaration and Terms of Reference were adopted. The Working Group's Action Plan on Women's Economic Empowerment was also finalized.



Officials of MWCD attending the Ministerial Conference on 'Women's Economic Empowerment – A Pre-Requisite for Sustainable Development'

E. Regional Validation Workshop of the draft Regional Strategy on Child Sexual Abuse, Exploitation and Online Safety [CSAE&OS]

2.113 Regional Validation Workshop of the draft Regional Strategy on Child Sexual Abuse, Exploitation and Online Safety [CSAE&OS] was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 12th to 14th September, 2018. MWCD participated in the workshop. The objectives of the workshop were:

- i. Final Review and refinement of the 7th Draft to produce the Final Draft Regional Strategy on Child Sexual Abuse, Exploitation and Online Safety;
- ii. Validate the Final Draft Regional Strategy and package it ready for submission to the 8th Governing Board Meeting for endorsement;
- iii. To finalize the CSAE&OS Background Document for submission to the 8th GBM;
- iv. To review ongoing initiatives to develop national plans/policies on CSAE&OS; and
- v. To review and streamline the institutional mechanisms and partnership at the Regional and National Levels for CSAE&OS.

F. Mid-term Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

2.114 The Ministry participated in the Mid-term Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development held in Bangkok, Thailand from 26th to 28th November, 2018. The objectives of the workshop were:

- i. To review the progress in the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration in conjunction with that of the 2030 Agenda, and identify the key priority actions for accelerating progress;

- ii. To prepare a regional input to feed into the global review of the Programme of Action that is due to take place during the 52nd session of the Commission on Population and Development in New York in 2019.

2.115 MWCD official represented India in the Mid-term Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and delivered the country statement highlighting India's achievements in providing affordable and accessible healthcare to women with special focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights. Also additional statements were given on sexual rights, adolescent health and Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.

G. 49th Edition of Know India Programme - KIP

2.116 Forty Members of Diaspora Youth participating in the 49th Edition of Know India Programme - KIP in the age group of 18 to 30 from eight Countries including Myanmar, Netherlands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Fiji, Guyana, Surinam, Trinidad & Tobago visited MWCD and met with the Secretary, WCD in order to have a friendly exchange of views, facts, ideas and opinions to gain more knowledge of practices across borders. The meeting was chaired by Secretary, MWCD on the 10th December, 2018 in Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

H. Zimbabwe Delegation's visit to MWCD, Government of India

2.117 A delegation from Zimbabwe visited Delhi, India on 12th and 13th June, 2018 to study women empowerment projects in rural areas and financial inclusion initiatives besides small scale gold processing technologies in India. MWCD organised the delegation's meeting with MWCD officials and visit to the Childline Centre in Gurgaon. Besides, a meeting with the officials of Department of Financial Services and the officials of the Ministry of Mines was also arranged on special request by the delegation from Zimbabwe.



Child Development



Towards a new dawn

Child Development

3.1 Children are the future of our country. Well being of children is essential for country's development as they constitute to the future human resource of the country. A major part of India's population—around 158 million comprise of children in the age 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. The details of the schemes and programmes undertaken for children are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

I. **ANGANWADI SERVICES (Under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme)**

3.2 The Anganwadi Services Scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India and represents one of the world's largest and unique programmes for early childhood care and development. It is the foremost symbol of 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 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

A. **Objectives of Anganwadi Services (Under Umbrella ICDS Scheme)**

3.3 Anganwadi Services (Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme) 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 0-6 years;
- ii. To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- iii. To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school 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. Immunisation,
- v. Health Check-up, and
- vi. Referral Services

3.5 Three of the six services, viz., Immunisation, Health check-up and Referral

Services are related to health and are provided through National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and 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	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. The Anganwadi

Services scheme today operates through a network of 7075 fully operational Projects and 13.73 lakh AWCs.

E. Revision of cost norms for Supplementary Nutrition:

3.8 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:

S. No.	Categories	Pre-revised rates (in Rupees per day per beneficiary)	Revised rates (in Rupees per day per beneficiary)
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 2002

3.9 There has been significant progress in the implementation of Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella ICDS Scheme both during X, XI and XII Plans (as on 31.03.2019) in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries as indicated below:-

Table 3.1: Trends in coverage during X, XI and XII Plans (as on 31.03.2019)

Year ending	No. of operational projects	No. of operational AWCs	No. of Supplementary nutrition beneficiaries (in lakhs)	No. of pre-school education beneficiaries (in lakhs)
31.03.2002	4608	5,45,714	375.10	166.56
31.03.2003	4903	6,00,391	387.84	188.02
31.03.2004	5267	6,49,307	415.08	204.38
31.03.2005	5422	7,06,872	484.42	218.41
31.03.2006	5659	7,48,229	562.18	244.92
31.03.2007	5829	8,44,743	705.43	300.81

Achievement during X Plan	1221	2,99,029	330.33 (88.06%)	134.25 (80.60%)
31.03.2008	6070	10,13,337	843.26	339.11
31.03.2009	6120	10,44,269	873.43	340.60
31.03.2010	6509	11,42,029	884.34	354.93
31.03.2011	6722	12,62,267	959.47	366.23
31.03.2012	6908	13,04,611	972.49	358.22
Achievement during XI Plan	1079	4,59,868	267.06 (37.85%)	57.41 (19.09%)
31.03.2013	7025	13,38,732	956.12	353.29
31.03.2014	7067	13,42,146	1045.09	370.71
31.03.2015	7072	13,46,186	1022.33	365.44
31.03.2016	7073	13,49,563	1021.31	350.35
31.03.2017	7074	13,54,792	983.42	40.52
31.03.2018	7075	13,63,021	892.77	25.91
31.03.2019	7075	13,72,872	875.61	301.92

- i. The number of operational AWCs/ mini-AWCs increased from 13,04,611 in 31st March, 2012 to 13,72,872 in 31st March, 2019.
- ii. Number of beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition, children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers, were reported to be 972.49 lakh in 31st March, 2012 and 875.61 lakh in 31st March, 2019.
- iii. Number of beneficiaries for pre-school education, Children (3-6 years), were

reported to be 358.22 lakh in 31st March, 2012 and 301.92 lakh in 31st March, 2019.

3.10 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, 2019 are placed at Annexure X respectively.

3.11 **Budgetary Allocation:** The details of Budget Allocation and Expenditure for the year 2011-12 to 2018-19 in respect of Anganwadi Services are as under:

Table 3.2: Budgetary Allocation under Anganwadi Services Scheme (Rupees in crore)

S. No.	Years	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Percentage w.r.t. RE
1	2011-12	10,000.00	14,048.40	14,272.11	101.59%
2	2012-13	15,850.00	15,850.00	15,701.50	99.06%
3	2013-14	17,770.00	16,312.00	16,267.49	99.73%
4	2014-15	18,195.00	16,561.60	16,581.82	100.12%
5	2015-16	8,335.77	15,483.77	15,438.93	99.70%
6	2016-17	14,000.00	14,560.60	14,430.31	99.11%
7	2017-18	15,245.19	15,245.19	15,155.34	99.41%
8	2018-19	16,334.88	17,879.17	16,811.71	94.03%

Alongside gradual expansion of the Scheme, there has also been a significant increase in the budgetary allocation for Anganwadi Services Scheme.

G. Activities

3.12 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.

3.13 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.

3.14 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.

Table 3.3 Expenditure on Anganwadi Services (Component-Wise)

(Rupees in Crores)

	Details	Amount
(a)	BE 2018-19	16334.88
(b)	RE 2018-19	17879.17
(c)	General Components	8171.66
(d)	Supplementary Nutrition Programme	8475.91
(e)	Swachhta Action Plan	72.61
(f)	Food and Nutrition Board	2.76
(g)	Training	88.77
	Total Expenditure (c)+(d)+(e)+(f)+(g)	16811.71

H. Convergence of Insurance Schemes:

3.15 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 Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (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 Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (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). The migration is effective from 1st June, 2017.

3.16 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. These social security benefits to AWWs/AWHs are being provided in association with the LIC. The cost of premium towards these social security benefits is borne by the Ministry and LIC. The State Governments/ UT Administrations or the AWWs/AWHs are not required to make any payment towards these social security benefits.

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

3.17 The AWWs and AWHs are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the

Government from time to time. The Government has, recently, 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.

3.18 Further, the AWWs are allowed performance linked incentive of Rs. 500/- per month for using ICDS-CAS under POSHAN Abhiyaan. In addition to the honorarium paid by the Government of India, the respective States/UTs are also giving monetary incentives to these workers out of their own resources for additional duties assigned to them under other Schemes.

J. Awards to Anganwadi Workers under ICDS Scheme

3.19 In the year 2000-2001, the Government of India first formulated a scheme of award for Anganwadi Workers at the National Level and State Level. The Scheme is being continued on year to year basis. At the National level, the

State Governments/UT Administrations nominate AWWs for National level awards out of the awardees of the State/UTs level award. The number of nominations of AWWs depends on the size of the State/UTs and number of operational ICDS projects. The AWWs award at the National level comprises of Rs. 50,000/- and a citation and State level award carry cash award of Rs. 10,000/- and citation.

3.20 Based on performance on two parameters i.e. (a) exemplary performance in improving the coverage and quality of services to children and pregnant & lactating mothers under the ICDS Scheme; and (b) contribution towards implementation of other programmes/schemes of Central/State Governments/Local Bodies, the Award is conferred to the AWWs. National Awards for the year 2017-18 were conferred by Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister for Women & Child Development on 7th January, 2019 at New Delhi to 97 Anganwadi Workers out of 212 nominations received from the States/UTs.



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

3.21 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. 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 room 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 (under the ICDS) Rules, 2017

3.22 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.

3.23 The details of funds released under Anganwadi Services Scheme for Supplementary nutrition, training, drinking water and toilet facilities, construction etc. are given at Annexure XI

II. Poshan Abhiyaan

3.24 The Government of India has set-up POSHAN *Abhiyaan* (erstwhile National Nutrition Mission) which was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th March, 2018 from Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, with an overall budget of Rs. 9046.17 Crore (50% from Government source and 50% from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development). The programme through use of technology, a targeted approach and convergence strives to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birth weight in children, and also focuses on Adolescent Girls (AGs), Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LMs), thus holistically addressing malnutrition. The programme aims to ensure service delivery and interventions by use of technology, behavioural change through convergence and lays-down specific targets to be achieved across different monitoring parameters over the next few years. To ensure a holistic approach, all Districts under the 36 States/UTs have been covered. More than 10 crore people will

be benefitted by this programme. Never before has nutrition got so much prominence at the highest level in the country.

A. Goals:

3.25 The goals of POSHAN *Abhiyaan* are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls (AGs), Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) in a time bound manner during the next three years beginning 2017-18 with fixed targets as under:

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 anaemia among Young Children (6-59 months)	By 9% @ 3% p.a*.
4.	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia 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*.

* p.a.: per annum

3.26 The *Abhiyaan* aims to reduce mal-nourishment from the country in a phased manner, through the life cycle concept, by adopting a synergized and result oriented approach. The *Abhiyaan* will ensure mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. Target is to bring down stunting of the children in the age group of 0-6 years from 38.4% to 25% by the year 2022.

3.27 POSHAN *Abhiyaan* was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th March, 2018. Initially the Scheme was planned to be rolled-out in a phased manner across Districts; however,

due to the seriousness of the issue the National Council ruled for a Pan India roll-out. POSHAN *Abhiyaan* being an overarching, complex and first of its kind Nutrition based Scheme, required meticulous planning and preparation for roll-out and implementation. Accordingly, detailed guidelines and training modules on various components and aspects of the *Abhiyaan* were prepared for ease of implementation. A dedicated website for POSHAN *Abhiyaan* at <https://www.icds-wcd.nic.in/nnm/home.htm> was developed which provides ready access to these materials to the States/UTs. This was followed by a series of video conferences with States/UTs and Workshops across the Country over 6 months. This helped in aligning the States/UTs machinery towards the Scheme and its early roll-out. The key components and aspects of POSHAN *Abhiyaan* are covered in succeeding paragraphs.

B. Convergence:

3.28 Different Ministries/Departments at the Centre and States /UTs deal with varied interventions required for reduction of malnutrition in a stand-alone manner. POSHAN *Abhiyaan* is to ensure convergence of various programmes i.e. Anganwadi Services (AS), Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAGs) of Ministry of Women & Child Development; Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), National Health Mission (NHM) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW); Swachh Bharat Mission of Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MoDW&S); Public Distribution System (PDS) of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (MoCAF&PD); Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD); Drinking Water & Sanitation with Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR); Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Urban Local Bodies through Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

3.29 Ministry of Women and Child Development is the Nodal Ministry for anchoring

overall implementation; as described above, the vision is for all aligned Ministries to work together for addressing under-nutrition. Never before has so many programmes been pulled together for addressing under-nutrition at National level in India. State/UT being the highest implementing agency for all such schemes, it is pertinent to achieve synergy of all interventions to effectively target malnutrition. POSHAN *Abhiyaan* provides the required Convergence platform for all such schemes and thus augments a synergised approach towards Nutrition. Convergence at Centre is being achieved through formation of the National Council (NC) for Nutrition and the Executive Committee (EC) for POSHAN *Abhiyaan*. Both NC and EC draw members from all the stakeholders of the *Abhiyaan*. Similarly, the Convergence Action Plan at State, District and Block level define the implementation and monitoring mechanisms for the *Abhiyaan*. The VHSN (Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition) day provides the convergence platform at village level, for participation of all frontline functionaries.

3.30 A **National Council (NC)** on India's Nutritional Challenges under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog has been constituted for (a) policy direction (b) review; and

(c) effective coordination and convergence between Ministries, which will have a sectoral responsibility for the challenge of nutrition. The Council reviews programmes for nutrition on quarterly basis and submits its report to the Prime Minister every 6 months. Also an empowered structure called the **Executive Committee (EC)** under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoWCD has been constituted. The Executive Committee is the Apex body for nutrition related activities (*for children below six years' age, AGs and PW&LM*) providing direction, policy and guidance for implementation of various programmes/schemes under POSHAN *Abhiyaan*. The Executive Committee now meets once in every 45 days. Both these platforms have State and District level representation. During the period under reporting, four Meetings of National Council and six Meetings of Executive Committees have been held.

3.31 Similarly, the Convergence Action Plan at State, District and Block level provide the platform for Co-ordination between various departments for service delivery and interventions across different Schemes. These Convergence Meetings are held every quarter to review and take forward the implementation as per the Plan.



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister Chairing the Meeting of National Council of India's Nutritional Challenges



Shri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary, WCD and Shri Rabindra Panwar, OSD, WCD at the sixth Executive Meeting

C. Technology (ICDS- Common Application Software):

3.32 The *Abhiyaan* empowers the frontline functionaries i.e. Anganwadi Workers and Lady Supervisors by providing them with smart phones. The software application, ICDS-Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS), especially developed for this purpose enables data capture, ensures assigned service delivery and prompts for interventions wherever required. This data is then available in near real time to the supervisory staff from Block, District, State to National level through a Dashboard, for monitoring. The procurement and distribution of mobile devices is a part of the project. The application is aimed to augment system strengthening in ICDS service delivery and looks at improving the nutrition outcomes through effective monitoring and timely intervention. CAS replaces approximately 8.2 kg of paper registers with 173 gms of smart phone. It enables growth monitoring of children with the help of auto plotting of growth chart on the mobile application; Auto-generates task list and home visit scheduler for enabling AWW to focus on the beneficiaries based on priority. System generated SMS alerts are sent to beneficiaries and government officials. It is aimed to improve the ICDS service delivery and also enable the Mission to effectively plan and take fact-based decision making.



ICDS-Common Application Software roll out under POSHAN Abhiyaan

3.33 As on date, ICDS-CAS has been implemented across 16 States/UTs, which includes 116 Districts. A total of 2.15 Lakh Anganwadis are effectively using the job aid for service delivery and reporting.

D. Community Mobilisation, Behavioural Change and Jan Andolan:

3.34 The problem of malnutrition is inter-generational and is dependent on multiple factors which, inter-alia, include optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, immunisation, institutional delivery, early childhood development, food fortification, deworming, access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), dietary diversification, and other related factors. Therefore, to address the problem of stunting, under-weight and wasting, especially in children, there is a need to take-up sustained efforts requiring multi-pronged

approach and bring grass-root synergy and convergence. The problem can only be addressed through a socio-behavioural change. This aspect of POSHAN *Abhiyaan* looks at deploying a multi-pronged approach to mobilize the masses towards creating a nutritionally aware society. Community based events at Anganwadi Centres to engage the beneficiaries and their families towards nutritional awareness; Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Day (VHSND); sustained mass media, multimedia, outdoor campaigns; and synergized mobilisation of all frontline functionaries, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and volunteers towards nutrition are the methods to be adopted. The aim is to generate a Jan Andolan towards Nutrition.

E. Organisation of Community Based Events (CBEs):

3.35 In order to strengthen processes for community engagement, empowerment of beneficiaries and increased social accountability of ICDS, the POSHAN *Abhiyaan* provides for the organisation of Community Based Events (CBEs) once in a month on a fixed day of a week by each Anganwadi Centre. The processes under this component also encompass outreach visits by Anganwadi Worker to prioritized households to promote Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices; development of well-researched designed and tested communication plan & IEC materials and intensive Mass Media Campaign on

Nutrition. CBEs are being conducted regularly by the States/UTs.

3.36 As part of the Jan Andolan Strategy, it was planned to enable convergence to steer community mobilisation. Accordingly multi-sectoral Jan Andolan Guidelines were developed in consultation with all other Ministries. The Guidelines outline the themes, platforms and common messaging which needs to be delivered across different Schemes. These Guidelines have been effectively implemented during the Poshan Maah in September, 2018 and Poshan Pakhwada from 8th to 22nd March, 2019.

F. Rashtriya Poshan Maah

3.37 The Poshan Maah was celebrated across the country in the month of September, 2018. It was aimed at steering a Jan Andolan and social responsibility towards nutrition. It saw an unprecedented participation of 25.4 crore individuals for 22.58 Lakh activities conducted all across the country. Madhya Pradesh topped the list of states with 7.7 Lakh activities followed by Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Out of the 22.58 lakh activities, 32% was conducted jointly by field functionaries, around 21% activities were convergence of inter-ministerial activities. More than 206 awards of appreciation were presented under various categories to field level functionaries and institutions drawn from across the country in a National Function.



Release of Booklet Social Story #Poshan Maah – released by Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog with Senior Officers of the MWCD

G. **Poshan Pakhwada:**

3.38 Following the success of the POSHAN Maah across the country, the POSHAN Pakhwada was celebrated from 8th to 22nd March, 2019 to commemorate the first anniversary of POSHAN Abhiyaan on International Women's Day, i.e., 8th March, 2019 across the country. The focus this time was on field level activities and reaching the beneficiaries through different physical platforms. POSHAN Pakhwada was marked by

Rallies, Prabhat pheries, Melas, Workshops to spread Nutrition message in schools, Aanganwadi Centres, Self Help Groups meetings on Nutrition, anaemia camps, awareness camps on Nutrition and Sanitations, growth monitoring of children, etc. All this and more marked the fortnight long Pakhwada that concluded across India. During the Award Ceremony held on 10th October, 2018, five booklets were released by the Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog.



H. Incremental Learning Approach (ILA):

3.39 The *Abhiyaan* focuses on building the capacity of front-line ICDS functionaries in effective and consistent service delivery by using Incremental Learning Approach (ILA). Under ILA, functionaries are being trained on thematic

modules following the cascade of training of State Resource Group (SRG), District Resource Groups (DRGs) and Block Resource Groups (BRGs). In total 21 ILA modules have been provided to the States/UTs. States/UTs are at different levels of training.



Display of 21 ILA Modules for capacity building of functionaries of POSHAN Abhiyaan

I. e-ILA Incremental Learning Approach (ILA):

3.40 For ease of learning, reach and availability all the 21 ILA Modules have been digitised and converted into a Mobile App. This Mobile App is now available with the field functionaries for self-learning and refresher training. The software provides an assessment process to test the level of comprehension and delivers auto-generated certification based on performance.

J. Nutrition Course (6 Months duration):

3.41 Keeping the overall aim of the Mission in mind and to spread awareness, National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) has been engaged to develop a six months course on nutrition. This course will be freely accessible across the country. Four modules of the course have already been developed and launched.

K. Yoga Training Modules:

3.42 With assistance of the Ministry of AYUSH, customized Yoga modules have been developed to address the requirement of beneficiaries like pregnant women, lactating mothers and pre-school children.

L. Swasth Bharat Preraks

3.43 A Partnership was initiated with Tata Trusts to provide support at the District Level through Swasth Bharat Preraks (SBP). SBP's are young professionals wanting to contribute in the social sector and support the implementation and roll-out of POSHAN Abhiyaan. At present 310 SBPs are deployed across States/Districts.

M. National/International Events:

i. TECH-THON

3.44 To take forward the role of technology towards system strengthening, a daylong National Seminar TECH-THON- Technology Partnerships for POSHAN Abhiyaan was organised on 28th June, 2018. It was aimed at showcasing & orienting the environment towards the initiative, exchange ideas, ideate and exploring avenues of cooperation and partnerships for technology support as well as, reaching-out to the beneficiaries for effective behavioural change to initiate a 'Peoples Movement' or Jan Andolan towards Nutrition.



A Glimpse of National Seminar on Tech-Thon- Technology Partnership of POSHAN Abhiyaan

ii. **Direct Samvad:**

3.45 The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 11th September, 2018 interacted with the Anganwadi Workers (AWW), ASHAs and ANMs across

the country through Video Conferencing. He announced increase in monthly emoluments and performance based incentives for AWWs/AWHs.



The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India interacting through Video Conference with AWWs, ASHAs, and ANMs across the country.

iii. **Lighthouse India**

3.46 A Global Knowledge exchange on Nutrition programming and Implementation was organised from 1st to 3rd February, 2019 at Jaipur and 4th and 5th February, 2019 at New Delhi under POSHAN Abhiyaan. The event, Lighthouse India— A drive to fight under-nutrition, aimed at facilitating cross-learning across countries that face the under-nutrition challenges. It focused on (a) sharing India's experience in the form of POSHAN Abhiyaan (erstwhile National Nutrition Mission), which brought about a long-awaited

shift in programmatic focus on the critical 1000 days' window for addressing under-nutrition; and (b) creating a platform for governments to exchange implementation ideas and knowledge based on innovations implemented by them. With an emphasis on the use of technology and innovations in frontline delivery systems as a way to rapidly expand and improve nutrition and health service delivery, the discussion was geared towards the 'how to' and 'what it takes to deliver' dimensions of the program. Representatives from 12 Countries attended the event.



Participants of Light House India: A Global Knowledge exchange on Nutrition on 1st to 3rd February, 2019 at Jaipur

iv. **Participation in Vibrant Gujarat:**

3.47 The Ministry showcased its premier Schemes during Vibrant Gujarat in January 2019 to the international audience. POSHAN *Abhiyaan*

was one of the major attractions during the event. The event witnessed participation from 25000+ delegates from 100+ countries including four Heads of States, Noble Laureates, Heads of Global Industries and leading innovative thinkers.



Glimpses of Vibrant Gujarat at POSHAN Abhiyaan stall at Gandhi Nagar in January, 2019

v. **Workshop on Optima Nutrition:**

3.48 A workshop was organised on Optima Nutrition from 18th to 20th February, 2019 at Goa. Finance is among the key elements

for implementation of nutrition policy and programmes; therefore, improving efficiency is extremely important. A recently developed allocative efficiency tool- Optima Nutrition—helps support improved program planning in its efforts to

address under nutrition. The Workshop was aimed at orienting representatives of the Departments of Women and Child Development/Social Welfare, from State Governments on Optima Nutrition to facilitate its use for efficient nutrition planning in States and the country. Special focus was (i)

to formulate policy questions for and collect data with which to parameterize; (ii) to use Optima Nutrition to address allocative efficiency questions in nutrition policy and programmes; and (iii) to interpret results from Optima Nutrition analysis for program and policy improvement.



Workshop on OPTIMA Nutrition held on 18th to 20th February, 2019 at Goa

vi. **Agri-Nutrition Conference:**

3.49 During the implementation of POSHAN *Abhiyaan* it was realized that agriculture and livestock were major contributors towards the food chain cycle and therefore, it was pertinent to include them in the overall convergence umbrella. Accordingly, a one day Agri-Nutrition Conference was organised on 15th March, 2019 at New Delhi to develop an Agri-Nutrition convergence action plan to accelerate the progress towards improving nutrition indicators. The Conference was aimed at deciding the Agri-Nutrition action plan in India with policy recommendations. The Conference was attended by various stakeholders from the Government, State Governments, Multilateral Partner Organisations, Social Organisations,

States/UTs representatives including resource persons from the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Dr. Howarth Bouis, 2016 World Food Prize laureate also addressed the house through Video Conferencing.

N. **Partnerships**

i. **Memorandum of Co-operation (MoC) with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF):** The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) signed a MoC with BMGF to provide technical support at the National



National Conference on Agri-Nutrition on 15th March, 2019 at Convention Hall, The Ashoka Hotel New Delhi

and State level for strengthening the delivery of nutritional goals. The MoC has now been extended till 20th May, 2021.

- ii. **MoU with TATA Trusts:** A MoU has been signed with Tata Trusts to deploy Swasth Bharat Preraks (SBP) across all districts, as well as, provide technical support for roll-out and implementation. The MoU is in place till December, 2022.
- iii. **MoU with NASSCOM Foundation:** MoU for technical as well as administrative support for implementation and roll-out at State/UT level has been signed with NASSCOM Foundation.

O. **List of Publications:**

- i. Rashtriya Poshan Maah - A Communique
- ii. Rashtriya Poshan Maah - Report of Aspirational District
- iii. POSHAN Abhiyaan Bi-monthly Newsletter
- iv. Social Story # Poshan Maah

P. **Fund Allocation:**

3.50 The details of the funds released to the States/UTs during 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 for implementing various activities of POSHAN Abhiyaan are given at Annexure XII.

III. **National Creche Scheme**

3.51 The National Creche Scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through the States/UTs with effect from 1st January, 2017 to provide day care facilities to children of working mothers and other deserving women. The fund sharing pattern for all recurring components of the scheme is as below:

- i. For States: 60:30:10 amongst Centre, States & organisations/institutions running the crèches;
- ii. For North Eastern Region States and Himalayan States: 80:10:10 amongst Centre, States & organisations/institutions running the crèches
- iii. For UTs: 90:10 between Centre & organisations/institutions running the crèches

3.52 The objectives of the scheme are:

- i. To provide day-care facilities for children (6 months to 6 years) of working mothers in the community.
- ii. To improve nutrition and health status of children.
- iii. To promote physical, cognitive, social and emotional development (Holistic Development) of children.
- iv. To educate and empower parents / caregivers for better childcare.

3.53 The Services provided under the scheme are:

- i. Day-care facilities including Sleeping Facilities.
- ii. Early stimulation for children below 3 years and Pre-school Education for 3 to 6 years old children.
- iii. Supplementary Nutrition (to be locally sourced)
- iv. Growth Monitoring.
- v. Health Check-up and Immunisation.

3.54 The Target group for the scheme is children of 6 months to 6 years, of working women in rural and urban areas who are employed for a minimum period of 15 days in a month, or six months in a year.

3.55 The scheme has a pan India coverage. The components for which recurring grants released under the National Crèche Scheme are as follows:

S. No.	Item	Expenditure
1.	Honorarium to Crèche Worker	Rs. 3000/- per month
2.	Honorarium to Crèche Helper	Rs. 1500/- per month

3.	Honorarium to Doctor	Rs. 250/- per visit per quarter
4.	Supplementary Nutrition	Rs. 7800/- per month (Rs. 12.00 per child per day for 25 children for 26 days in a month)
5.	Medicine Kit	Rs. 500/- six monthly
6.	PSE Kit	Rs. 2000/- per year
7.	Monitoring by Independent agencies	Rs. 1000/- per year per creche

3.56 Salient features of the scheme:

- 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 months in a year.
- ii. Facilities to be provided to 25 children in each crèche.
- iii. The Scheme provides day care facilities including sleeping facilities, supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunisation and basic health monitoring, early stimulation for children below 3 years, pre-school education for 03-06 year old children and emergency medicines.
- iv. 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 will ensure better participation of the community and also increase the centres resources which can be utilised for the welfare of the children and upgradation of facilities of the crèche. State/UT-wise details of grants released under the Scheme are provided at Annexure XIII.

IV. NATIONAL EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION (ECCE)

A. Background:

3.57 Ministry has formulated the National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy and the same has been approved and notified by the Government of India in the gazette on 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 the health, nutrition, psycho-social and emotional needs of the child. This would add impetus to the ECCE activities mentioned in the revised service package of ICDS.

3.58 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:

3.59 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:

3.60 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 Anganwadis. 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 customisation.

D. Child Assessment Cards:

3.61 Child Assessment Card under National ECCE Curriculum Framework has 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:

3.62 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

3.63 Several international agencies/development partners including UNICEF provide technical assistance to Anganwadi Services programme, both at the central and state level. Some of them are given below:

A. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

3.64 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.

3.65 Government of India and UNICEF have jointly signed the Country Programme 2018-2022 in January, 2018. 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.

3.66 The new 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. The budget provision for CPAP 2018-2022 is US\$ 651 million. This Ministry makes mandatory annual contribution of Rs. 5.60 crores, subject to availability of fund to UNICEF for the programmes to be undertaken by them.

B. World Food Programme (WFP)

3.67 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 for implementation of Anganwadi Services Scheme. 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.

3.68 Ministry of Women and Child Development is one of the Implementing Partners. WFP has been associated with the implementation of the Anganwadi Services Scheme for about 30 years. Over the period, its focus has shifted from distribution of food items to a catalytic role.

3.69 WFP will support the Government in enhancing the focus on nutrition in food-based safety net programmes by integrating nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition in a gender transformative manner. WFP intends to promote action on nutrition that goes beyond safety nets, improving the demand for and use of appropriate nutritious foods and nutrition-sensitive interventions that contribute towards ending malnutrition. The geographical focus will be in the operational states of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Kerala and the aspirational districts with scale-up support in other priority states.

3.70 This CSP is valued at US\$ 20 million and designed to support India in achieving food and nutrition security by 2030, in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG2)

VI. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)

3.71 The Ministry has the overall responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the Anganwadi Services Scheme. A separate Monitoring Unit within the Child Development

Bureau in the Ministry is responsible for compilation and analysis of the periodic monitoring reports received from the States/UTs in the prescribed formats (Format I and II). States/UTs are required to send the monthly consolidated reports by 17th day of the following month. Information received from States/UTs are compiled, processed and analysed at the Central level on quarterly basis. The progress and shortfalls indicated in the reports are reviewed with the States/UTs through regular review meetings and necessary feedbacks are sent.

3.72 Under the existing MIS, a standardised data collection procedure is employed across all States/UTs and for most part of this process, it relies on manual entries and compilations. All primary data relating to service delivery are recorded by the AWWs using the prescribed registers. Once in a month, AWWs compile this information into a standardized Monthly Progress Report (MPR) that contains a number of input, process and impact indicators. These MPRs are then sent to the Supervisors (each of whom 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, operationalisation of projects and AWCs, beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition and pre-school education, number of births and deaths, and nutritional status etc.

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

VII. RAPID REPORTING SYSTEM (RRS)

3.74 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.

3.75 The implementation of the RRS is continuously monitored by MWCD with States/UTs. So far, 13.60 lakhs AWCs out of 13.73 lakhs operational AWCs have 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 XIV. The States/ UTs have been implementing RRS promptly which is evident from the fact that 8.66 lakh AW-MPR have been sent through RRS in the month of July 2018. 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).

VIII. MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

3.76 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.

3.77 In the context of universalisation of Anganwadi Services with focus on monitoring and improved quality in delivery of services, a 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at the central level and up to Anganwadi level has been introduced. The people's representatives (MPs/ MLAs/PRIs) have been included in the Monitoring Committees to make the mechanism participative and more transparent.

IX. ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN BELOW SIX YEARS UNDER AADHAAR

3.78 The Aadhaar Act has been notified in the Gazette of India conferring legal status upon the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to issue Aadhaar to resident of India including Children below five years of age. UIDAI has advised WCD department of States/UTs to get on-boarded as Registrar for Aadhaar enrolment of children below five years. The services under the Anganwadi Services are delivered through Anganwadi Centres to the target group of children (0-6 years) and these children are more easily accessible at the Anganwadi Centres. It has been impressed upon the States/UTs to set up Aadhaar Enrolment Camps to ensure that every child beneficiary has Aadhaar. Thereafter, States/UTs have been asked for organizing Aadhaar Enrolment Camps at least twice a year in every Anganwadi to ensure that every new child beneficiary joining AWC has Aadhaar. UIDAI has informed that Aadhaar saturation among children

below five years of age in the country is 27.6% as on 31st March, 2019.

X. SCHEME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS UNDER THE UMBRELLA ICDS SCHEME

3.79 Adolescence is a crucial phase in the life of a woman. This stage is intermediary between childhood and womanhood and it is the most eventful phase for her mental, emotional and psychological well-being. The life-cycle approach for holistic child development remains unaddressed if adolescent girls are excluded from the developmental programmes aimed at human resource development. A special intervention for adolescent girls called Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) was devised in the year 2010 using the ICDS infrastructure with an aim at breaking the inter-generational life-cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantage thus providing a supportive environment for self-development of adolescent girls.

3.80 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 (SAG) to focus on out of school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years. With expansion of the scheme to all the districts of the country, the erstwhile existing Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) has been phased out.

A. Objectives of the Scheme

3.81 The key objective of the scheme is to facilitate, educate and empower Adolescent Girls so as to enable them to become self-reliant and aware citizens. The scheme has the following objectives:

- i. Enable the Adolescent Girls for self-development and empowerment.
- ii. Improve their nutrition and health status.
- iii. Promote awareness about health, hygiene and nutrition.

- iv. Support out of school Adolescent Girls 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 Centres, Rural Hospitals/CHCs, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.

B. Geographical Coverage

3.82 SAG being 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 National Nutrition Mission.
- ii. **Phase-2:** In 2018-19, the scheme has been extended to all the districts of the country w.e.f. 1st April, 2018.

C. Target Group

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

D. Platform

3.84 The scheme is implemented through existing Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

E. Services

3.85 A package of services given to adolescent girls is as under:

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

- v. Mainstreaming out of school girls to join formal schooling, bridge course/skill training
- vi. Life Skill Education, home management etc.
- vii. Counselling/Guidance on accessing public services.

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

F. Brief Description of Services

i. Nutrition Component:

3.87 Each out of school AGs in the age group of 11-14 years registered under the scheme is provided supplementary nutrition similar to that of pregnant women and lactating mothers under ICDS containing 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients for 300 days in a year. Nutrition to be given in the form of Take Home Ration (THR) or Hot Cooked Meals (HCM) whichever is feasible. However, if hot cooked meal is provided to them, strict quality standards have to be put in place.

3.88 **Cost for Nutrition provision:** The financial norms is Rs. 9.5/- per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year. This is inclusive of the cost of micronutrient fortification.

3.89 **Funding pattern:** The Government of India and States/ UTs with legislature share the cost of supplementary nutrition in ratio of 50:50. For the eight North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim) and the three special category Himalayan States (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the share of Centre and State is in the ratio of 90:10 and Union Territories (without legislature) are funded 100% of the financial norms or the actual expenditure incurred whichever is less.



SNP distribution under SAG



Growth Monitoring under SAG

ii. **Non-Nutrition Component:**

3.90 The scheme aims at motivating out of school Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11-14 years to go back to formal schooling or skill training under non-nutrition component of the scheme. The other services under non- nutrition component are IFA supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Life Skill Education and Counselling/Guidance on accessing public services. Emphasis is 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.

3.91 Non-Nutrition Services listed in the above paragraph, from S. No. (ii) to (vii) are provided with total financial cost (including central and state share) of Rs. 1.1 lakh per project per annum. The services are provided to out of school adolescent girls of age 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.

3.92 **Funding pattern:** The Government of India and States/ UTs with legislature share the cost under Non-Nutrition component in ratio of 60:40. For eight North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,



Iron Folic Acid supplementation under SAG



Nutrition & Health Education for Adolescent Girls under SAG



Counselling Session under SAG



Awareness about hygiene and good eating habits under SAG

Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim) and three special category Himalayan States (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the share of Centre and State is in the ratio of 90:10 and Union Territories (without legislation) are funded 100% of the financial norms.

iii. **Convergence:**

3.93 Emphasis is made on convergence of services under various schemes/ programmes of Health, Education, Youth Affairs & Sports, and 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, are provided by establishing convergence with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. For entry/re-entry into formal schools and motivation to do the same, coordination with Department of School Education and Literacy under the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act is established. Life skill education and other interventions require convergence with National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD), existing youth clubs of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. PRI is involved for community monitoring and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

iv. **Training:**

3.94 Capacities of ICDS functionaries (District Programme Officer, Child Development Programme Officer, Supervisors and Anganwadi Workers) on the various scheme components through National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) is the integral part of the scheme. The training of functionaries is a continuous exercise through NIPCCD.

v. **Allocation of food grains:**

3.95 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 is taken up by the Department of Food and Public Distribution for allocation of food grains.

vi. **Rapid Reporting System SAG-RRS:**

3.96 The Rapid Reporting System - a web based online monitoring for the Scheme for Adolescent Girls was launched on 24th January, 2018. The RRS facilitates the monitoring of the scheme and taking corrective measures by ensuring faster flow of information, accurate targeting of the beneficiaries and reduction of leakages in the Scheme. This Portal has been developed in collaboration with

National Informatics Centre (NIC). The URL for the portal is <http://sag-rrs.nic.in>.

3.97 States/UTs are requested to send the report under Scheme for Adolescent Girls through <http://sag-rrs.nic.in>. The login and password generated for the RRS-ICDS are being used as login for this URL also. A helpdesk has been set up at MWCD (email-id: support-sagrrs@gov.in) to assist the States/UTs to send the online report under Scheme for Adolescent Girls. States/UTs are requested to

ensure that the reports from April, 2018 are to be sent through Rapid Reporting System for the Scheme for Adolescent Girls.

3.98 State/UT-wise financial achievements under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls for financial year 2017-18 including the period from January, 2018 to March 2018 and for financial year 2018-19 are at Annexure XV. State-wise numbers of beneficiaries covered under the scheme during the said period is at Annexure XVI.



Child Protection and Welfare



Towards a new dawn

Child Protection and Welfare

4.1 The Constitution of India places safety and well-being of children at the highest priority. 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 an inclusive growth for the country. In a vast country like India, children face multiple vulnerabilities in terms of accessing quality healthcare, education and child protection services. Moreover, new challenges are emerging every day, such as online exploitation of children, climate change and natural and man-made disasters which add to vulnerability of children. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken many 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

4.2 The Government adopted a National Policy for Children on 26th April, 2013. The Policy reaffirms the Government's commitment towards realisation of the rights of all children in the country. It recognises every person below the age of 18 years as a child and acknowledges that Childhood is an integral part of life with a value of its own, and a long term, sustainable, multispectral, integrated and inclusive approach

is necessary for the harmonious development and protection of children.

4.3 The Policy lays down the guiding principles that must be respected by the National, State and local Governments in their actions and initiatives affecting children. The Policy has identified survival, health, nutrition, education, development, protection and participation as the undeniable rights of every child, and has also declared these as key priority areas.

B. National Plan of Action for Children 2016

4.4 The National Plan of Action for Children, 2016 was released on 24th January, 2017. As needs of children are multispectral, interconnected and require collective 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; and sensitisation and capacity development of all those who work for and 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. The plan has also mapped district-wise vulnerabilities that children face and this data is expected to feed into policies and programmes.

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

4.6 To deal with child abuse cases, the Government has brought in a special law i.e. 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012'. The Act has come into force with effect from 14th November, 2012 along with the rules framed under. The Act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years and provides protection to all the children from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. An offence is treated as "aggravated" when committed by a person in a position of trust or authority of child such as a member of security forces, public officer, public servant etc. The Act provides for the establishment of Special Courts for trial of offences under the Act, keeping the best interest of the child as of paramount importance at every stage of the judicial process. The Act incorporates child friendly procedures for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and trial of offences. Often, children are unable to report such crimes. The perpetrator in most cases is either a family member, a relative or a closely known person. Studies have also shown that the child continues to carry the trauma of sexual abuse till very late in life. In order to overcome this trauma many grown-up people have started coming out to report the abuse faced by them as a child.

4.7 POCSO e-Box is an online complaint box for reporting child sexual abuse, the POCSO e-Box was also launched by the Hon'ble Minister for Women and Child Development in New Delhi on 26th August, 2016. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (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.

4.8 Consequent upon introduction of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, Section 42 of the POCSO Act, 2012 stands amended and therefore the quantum of punishment of rape cases

of girls under 16 years of age has been increased. Death penalty has also been introduced as an option in rape cases of girls under 12 years of age.

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

4.9 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 or abduction of children etc. The JJ Model Rules 2016 and Adoption Regulations 2017 have been promulgated under the Act.

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

4.10 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 is mandated to ensure that child rights are protected as enshrined in the Constitution of India and UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (for more details on the NCPCR, please refer to chapter-12 of the report).

II. CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES (ERSTWHILE ICPS)

4.11 The 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 Governments/UT Administrations on predefined cost sharing financial pattern. It is a component of centrally sponsored Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services. The objective of the Scheme is to provide the security net of statutory and service delivery structures to the children in difficult circumstances. It also aims at reduction of vulnerabilities to situation and actions, that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from parents by focusing on (a) improved access to quality child protection services; (b) raised public awareness about the reality of child rights, situations and physical and social protection in India; (c) clearly articulated responsibilities and enforced accountability for child protection (d) established and functional structures at all levels for delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances; (e) operational evidence based monitoring and evaluation.

4.12 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 Governments/UT Administrations, for delivering services (as mandated under the JJ Act, 2015 & JJ Rules there under) for children, either themselves or through suitable NGOs.

4.13 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.

4.14 The J.J. Act stresses upon the need for encouraging the mainstreaming of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children. It lays emphasis upon the rehabilitation of children in

need of care and protection from institutional care to non-institutional care and acknowledges that every child has a right to family. Therefore, rehabilitation and reintegration of children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law is an important objective of this Scheme along with the provision for adequate Institutional Care in the Country.

4.15 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 of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) & State Child Protection Society (SCPS), State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA) and 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 specialised 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.

- vii. **Child Tracking System** – TrackChild, including Khoya-Paya, a website for missing children and related MIS.

4.16 In the year 2018-19, the Ministry had assisted 1476 Homes, 338 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and 275 Open Shelters through State Governments/UT Administrations. Apart from the institutional services, it has been reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations

that so far 725 Child Welfare Committees and 707 Juvenile Justice Boards have been assisted by this Ministry.

4.17 Status of implementation of Child Protection Services (erstwhile ICPS) is given below. The State/UT wise details of grant released under CPS during 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019 is given at Annexure XVII.

Table 4.1 Status of Implementation of Child Protection Services (Rs. in Crores)

Year	Number of States that have signed MOUs	Budget Allocation		Amount Sanctioned
		BE	RE	
2017-18	36	648.00	648.00	637.82
2018-19	36	725	922.5	915.87
2019-20	36	1500.00	--	--

4.18 TrackChild: Under the Child Protection Services, TrackChild web portal became functional in 2012. The portal provides a database of “missing” and “found/recovered” children covered under the Child Protection Services and the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2015. Through a networking and interactive platform of the various Stakeholders such as Police, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), Child Care Institutions (CCIs), Department of WCD, National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB), NGOs and Citizens etc, the portal facilitates matching of the missing children being reported at the Police Stations with those found children residing in the Child Care Institutions (CCIs).

4.19 As on 31.03.2019, 11,922 Police Stations made entries of missing/recovered children in TrackChild Portal. And a total 4,883 number of Child Care Institutions are entering details of children.

4.20 Khoya-Paya: Launched on 02nd June 2015, it is an enabling platform for the Citizen to report on the missing and sighted children in a prompt manner, thus avoiding time delay. Reporting on the portal can be through uploading the available

information. The objective of the portal is to ensure:

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

4.21 As per the directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India, Khoya-Paya portal has been integrated as Citizens Corner on TrackChild Portal.

Total Cases reported on Khoya-Paya from 02.06.2015 to 31.03.2019	
Total number of registered users	10783
Total Mobile App Downloaded by Citizens/Parents	7043
Number of cases closed	5747
Total Hits of Site	3,77,884

4.22 Childline Services: CHILDLINE (1098) is a 24x7 emergency phone outreach service for children in crisis which links them to emergency and long term care and rehabilitation services. The service can be accessed by any child in crisis or an adult on behalf of the child by dialing a four digit toll free number 1098. CHILDLINE service is functional in 502 Districts/ Cities in India with the network of 924 Civil Society Organisations. Further, Child Help Desk has been set-up in 29 Railway Stations in the last financial year. Child Help Desk was functional at 91 Railway Stations as on 31st March, 2019.

4.23 CHILDLINE is a common platform bringing together the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Railways, Department of Telecommunication (MTNL, BSNL), State Governments, UNICEF, Civil Society Organisations, Academic institutes, Corporate Sector, Concerned Individuals and Children.

4.24 CHILDLINE services are funded under the Child Protection Services; the Ministry has appointed CHILDLINE India Foundation (CIF) as mother NGO for managing this service.

4.25 During the financial year 2018-19, CHILDLINE has expanded its services from 420 Districts/ Cities to 502 Districts. In the aforesaid period, CHILDLINE network has increased from 820 partner NGOs to 924 partner NGOs (Annexure XVIII). In the aforesaid period, more than 89 lakhs calls received at 1098 have been answered, out of which, more than 2.95 lakhs calls were for direct intervention. This direct intervention includes 33789 children assisted at Railway Stations by Child Help Desks.

III. NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

4.26 In pursuance with the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Matter of Sampoorna Behura vs UOI & Ors. (M.A. No.-2069/2018 in W.P.(C) No.473/2005 regarding drafting of the National Child Protection Policy, the first draft of the National Child Protection

Policy was prepared by the Ministry. The draft was widely circulated in the public domain to gather the comments/suggestions of all the stakeholders. The last date of submission of the comments/suggestions was extended till 4th February, 2019. Around 250 comments have been received. At present, the comments received from various stakeholders are under consideration of the Ministry.

IV. GIRL CHILD: BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO

4.27 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (Celebrate Girl Child, Enable her Education) was launched on 22nd January, 2015 at Panipat, Haryana as a comprehensive programme to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of empowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum. 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. Declining CSR reflects pre-birth discrimination manifested through gender biased sex selection and post birth discrimination against girls (in terms of healthcare, nutrition and education opportunities). Prevalent social constructs such as strong 'Son Meta Preference', that discriminate against girls on the one hand, and the availability and misuse of diagnostic tools that enable sex determination on the other has posed serious challenge to survival, protection and empowerment of girl child.

4.28 Initially, the Scheme was implemented in 100 selected districts (Phase I) and additional 61 districts (Phase II). Looking at encouraging trends in the 161 districts and the magnitude/criticality of the problem, it was spread across the country, as it was realised that no district can be left out of BBBP ambit if, a real progress is to be made towards improvement in overall CSR. Accordingly, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has given its approval for expansion of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao with a proposed outlay of Rs.1132.5 Crores from 2017-18 to 2019-20, to be funded 100% by the Central Government.



Hon'ble Prime Minister, on 8th March, 2018 in Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, interacted with 200 mothers of Girl Child, born after the launch of BBBP Programme in January, 2015.

4.29 Currently, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) is being implemented on All India basis covering 640 districts (as per Census 2011) across the country. Out of 640 districts, 405 districts (161 old districts + 244 new districts) are covered under multi-sectoral activities along with Media Advocacy under the direct supervision and implementation of DMs/DCs/ Collectors and all 640 districts are covered under media advocacy & outreach activities.

4.30 BBBP Scheme is a tri-ministerial initiative

of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development 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. The specific objectives of the scheme include preventing gender biased sex selective elimination; ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring education and participation of the girl child.



Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Abhiyan Logo created by 8,318 Women by forming a human chain in Washim, Maharashtra. Washim District Administration took this unique initiative for awareness of saving the girl child and to promote her education. The initiative is recorded in The Golden Book of World Records.

4.31 At the Central level, Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal Ministry for the program. At the State level, Chief Secretaries head the State Task Force (STF) with representation of Department of WCD, Health and Education to monitor the implementation of the scheme. The District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners (DCs) head the District Task Force (DTF) and coordinate action of all departments for implementation of BBBP at the District level.

4.32 The budget allocation for the year 2018-19 under BBBP Scheme was Rs. 280 Crores. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 244.92 Crores was utilised as on 31st March, 2019. The BBBP programme has been well-received in the country and favourable trends are visible in many districts. With concerted efforts at National, State and District levels, an improving trend of 03 points was observed in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) at National level from 926 (2016-17) to 929 (2017-18). The report for 405 districts indicates that an increasing trend in SRB is visible in 212 BBBP districts, 258 districts have reported progress in the first trimester registration and status of institutional deliveries has improved in 373 districts in comparison to the previous year for the time period between April-March, 2016-17

& 2017-18 as per HMIS data of MoH&FW.

4.33 The transformative potential of BBBP could be assessed by the kind of local level innovative initiatives undertaken by District Administration in coordination with WCD, Health and Education Departments. The multi-sectoral initiatives in the districts have been mainly targeted towards engaging communities for change of mind set, promoting 100 % 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-enrolment drives for getting girls back to schools and campaigns to prevent child marriage. Some of the initiatives are as under:

4.34 In Muktasar District, Punjab, Pink cards have been introduced for the parents having daughters (maximum of two) from 20 villages (having low child sex ratio). A special Pink Cabin is set-up in Suvidha Kendra (Facilitation Centre) by the District Administration, where Pink Card holders can avail benefit of Birth Registration, Marriage Registration, Driving License etc.



A special programme on *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* at Attari Border, Punjab conducted by Border Security Forces (Punjab Frontier) and Regional Outreach Bureau.

4.35 In Sirsa District, Haryana, a Career Counselling Guide has been launched to educate and empower school going girls of 9th-12th Standard with multiple career options and to arrest drop out. Training has also been imparted on Career Counselling to teachers, CDPOs, supervisors and anganwadi workers.

4.36 In Jammu & Kashmir, Udhampur District has initiated 'Noor Jeevan ka – betiyan' as a journey towards bringing positive change in the society towards girls. Multitude of activities on various themes through week long celebration under BBBP Abhiyan were organised in different panchayats, schools, colleges, institutions etc. Role of every officer was assigned.



Let's Together Empower our Girls. Young Girls showed their unmatched sporting skills during Khelo India Inaugural Workshop in Udhampur District, Jammu and Kashmir.

4.37 Kurukshetra District, Haryana has started 'My Aim My Target Campaign' a daylong orientation camp was held for academically bright girls from Arts, Commerce, Medical and Non-medical streams. The girls were given

an opportunity to interact with various district level officers including DC, Addl. DC, Judicial Magistrate, SDM, BDPO, Doctors, Police Officers and other Senior Officers from different streams.



Hon'ble Prime Minister released the photo Journey Book of *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* on 8th March, 2018 at Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.



The District Administration Ranchi, Jharkhand took an innovative initiative by designing an IEC Van on the theme of *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* Programme.



Kanya Pujan of 1008 Girls under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao in Mandi, Himachal Pradesh.



A group of young students marching passionately to spread awareness by displaying impressive messages on placards on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao in Mandi district, Himachal Pradesh.



‘Innovations under BBBP’ — a comprehensive booklet encapsulating innovative activities from districts across the country was released. The interventions have been categorised under five themes: Survival, Protection, Education, Participation and Valuing Girls.



Oath Taking Ceremony on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao organised at Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

V. CONFERMENT OF AWARDS

4.38 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.

4.39 The Ministry of WCD 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 complement 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, arts & culture and sports.



Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Minister, WCD and Hon'ble Minister of State, WCD with awardees of Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar

4.40 The Scheme has been revamped in 2018 to make it more broad based and inclusive and renamed as Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar which shall be given in two categories:

- i. **Bal Shakti Puraskar:** These awards are given as recognition to children residing in India above the age of (+5) 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 & culture, social service and bravery which deserves recognition. Each of the awardees are given a medal, a cash prize of Rs.1,00,000/-, book

vouchers worth Rs.10,000/-, a certificate and citation. The achievement 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):** 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 a positive impact on the lives of children. The number of awards given under this category is three. The award consists of a cash prize of Rs.1,00,000/- (one lakh), a citation, a medal and a certificate to each of the awardees.

- iii. **Bal Kalyan Puraskar (Institution):** These awards are proposed to be given to institutions who 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 given under this category is three. The award for each institution consists of a prize of Rs.5,00,000/- each, a citation, a medal and a certificate.

4.41 The winners are selected through a rigorous process of critical analysis by a committee comprising of experts from varied disciplines like Sociology, Psychology, Mathematics, Science, Art, Music, Sports etc. The final selection is made by the National Selection Committee; under the chairpersonship of the Hon'ble Minister, WCD. The list of awardees of Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar is at Annexure XIX.



Awardees of Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar paraded at Republic Day

A. **Launch of National Child Award Portal:**

4.42 Ministry has taken up a new initiative and has 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 a website (i.e: www.nca-wcd.nic.in). Applications received other than the online

mode are not be entertained. The web portal shall accept 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 will be considered for the awards in the next year. Any citizen can recommend a child having exceptional achievement through the online portal.

4.43 For the year 2018, the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar had been conferred by the Hon'ble President of India on 22nd of January,

2019 to 26 children, two individuals and three institutions. The awardees were selected from a total of 900 applications received through the portal. These awardees participated in the Republic day parade on 26th January, 2019. National Awardees of 2018 had also been invited to attend the award ceremony in the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 22nd January, 2019. Children living in Child Care Institutions of Delhi were also invited to attend the function. Also Ministry of Culture, Sports and Science & Technology were requested to encourage and support the Awardees of 2019.



Hon'ble President, Hon'ble Minister, WCD and Secretary, WCD along with the Awardees of Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar-2018 at Rashtrapati Bhawan

VI. Safe Neighbourhood Campaign:

4.44 Apart from several legislative and programmatic measures for child protection, the Ministry has also initiated an advocacy

programme for safe neighbourhood for children to protect children from abuse and atrocities. The awareness will be generated through electronic and print media along with other activities.



Gender and Child Budgeting



Towards a new dawn

Gender and Child Budgeting

5.1 Women constitute 49% of India's population¹, however they lag behind men on many social indicators like health, education, economic opportunities etc. and are placed at a more vulnerable position. To address these vulnerabilities, the Government of India is committed to promote gender equality in all areas of development. This is evident in the legislative mandates and policy frameworks for gender equality, gender responsive schemes and programmes as well as establishment of various institutions that aim at advancing women's empowerment. However, it was recognised that the way Government budgets allocate resources has the potential to transform gender inequalities. Looking at the huge potential of Government budgets to make positive changes in gender dimensions of society, Gender Budgeting was adopted by the Government of India as a budgetary strategy at the National level in 2005-06 with the introduction of the Gender Budget Statement as part of Government of India's National budget.

5.2 Children on the other hand constitute almost 40%² of the entire population of the country; which earns India the moniker of the Youngest Nation in the world. This number could become our strength if fostered appropriately. However, the 'Crime in India' report of 2016, published by the National Crime Records Bureau shows a steady increase in the number of reported crimes committed against children. This points out the fact that children are one of the most vulnerable group of India's

population. In order to reap the optimum benefit of this demographic dividend, adequate and holistic investment towards the direct and indirect welfare of children becomes absolutely necessary. A comprehensive approach towards child welfare is required by every Ministry and Department to take cognizance of children as clients of their scheme and programmes. While some of the Ministries/Departments may implement schemes and programmes specifically for children, all the Ministries and Departments are required to be child-sensitive in their approach, while pursuing the agenda for India's development. An early investment will bring returns to the nation at an exponential rate in the future. With this view in mind a separate budget statement is being published under Expenditure Budget since 2008-09, reflecting the provisions and expenditures on children across sectors. It reinforces the national commitment towards welfare of children and gives an opportunity to introspect and analyse potential areas of investment and policy reformation.

5.3 Gender Budgeting (GB) is not an accounting exercise but an ongoing process to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. In fact, Gender Budgeting, as an approach, is not confined to budgets alone; rather it covers analysing various economic policies from the gender perspective.

5.4 Gender Budgeting entails maintaining a gender perspective at various stages like

1 Census of India 2011

2 Census of India 2011

programme/policy formulation, assessment of needs of target groups, review of existing policies and guidelines, allocation of resources, implementation of programmes, impact assessment, reprioritisation of resources, etc. A gender responsive budget is the culmination of this process.

5.5 For Gender Budgeting in India, this decade is a significant one as it marks the completion of ten years of Gender Budgeting in India. This has emphasised the need for Government to prioritize allocations for women thereby linking the policy and legal mandates on gender equality to requisite resource allocations for their implementation.

5.6 In 2004-05, the Ministry adopted “Budgeting for Gender Equity” as a Mission Statement. Since then, the Ministry as the nodal agency for Gender Budgeting has been undertaking several initiatives for taking gender responsive planning and budgeting forward at the National, State and Local Levels. The Ministry has been following a three pronged strategy to pursue the process of Gender Budgeting in the country:

- i. Placing emphasis on and advocating for setting up of gender budgeting structures/mechanisms 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. Facilitating Gender Budget analysis and performance/Gender Audit of existing programmes, which would then feed into addressing gaps and strengthening service delivery mechanisms.

5.7 During 2018-19, Ministry of Women and Child Development pursued the line Ministries to analyse the scope for Child Budgeting within their domain. The programmes and schemes of the government were analysed and scope for ‘Child-centric’ or ‘Child-sensitive’ activities, was pointed out to the concerned Ministries. All the Ministries

and Departments were directed to constitute the ‘Gender Budget Cells’ as ‘Gender and Child Budget Cells’ in their respective Ministries.

I. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS AND PRACTICES FOR GENDER BUDGETING

A. Gender Budgeting Cells – Focal Point at Ministry/Department level

5.8 In order to mainstream gender across Ministries and Departments and the State Government Departments, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) mandated the setting up of Gender Budgeting Cells (GBCs) in each Ministry/Department in 2004-05. A Charter for Gender Budget Cells was issued on 8th March, 2007 by MoF in consultation with MWCD. This Charter outlines that the Gender Budgeting Cell should comprise of senior/ middle level officers from the Plan, Policy, Coordination, Budget and Accounts Division of the Ministry concerned. This group should be headed by an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary. These Cells set-up in 57 Ministries and Departments (Refer Annexure XX), function with the objective of influencing and initiating a change in the Ministry/Department’s policies, programmes in a way to promote gender equality.

B. Gender Budget Statement – Tracking gender budgeting allocations

5.9 The Gender Budget Statement (Statement 13) was introduced in the Union Budget 2005-06 by the Ministry of Finance. It is a reporting mechanism for Ministries/ Departments to review their programmes from a gender lens and is an important tool for presenting information on the allocations for women and girls. The Gender Budgetary allocations are reflected in two parts. The first part of the Statement, Part A includes Schemes with 100% allocation for women while Part B of the Statement includes Schemes/ Programmes with 30% to 99% allocation for women. In 2018-19, approximately 32 Ministries/

Departments and Union Territories reported on the Statement 13, amounting to Rupees 1, 21,961 Crores (Approx. 5% of the total Union Budget).

C. **Gender Awareness Policy Appraisal through EFC/PIB Memorandum**

5.10 Another important progress made under Gender Budgeting was the inclusion of a column on gender impact in the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) document with effect from 1st April, 2014 for inclusion of women's concerns at the planning stage and inclusion of a gender perspective in the Outcome Budget Process. This will encourage gender sensitivity and women's participation in all new programmes, projects and schemes from the stage of inception to implementation and their impact assessment. Item 5 of the revised EFC format seeks information on Gender Analysis of the proposal. The specific questions are given below:

- i. 5.1: Briefly explain the specific objectives of the proposal relating only to women.
- ii. 5.2: In case the proposal has gender components, please provide the following information in tabular form as shown below:

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

D. **Gender-sensitive Checklists Preparing Matrix on Gender Budgeting**

5.11 MWCD has formulated specific guidelines in the form of Checklists I and II (Refer Annexure XXI and XXII) Checklist-I is for programmes that are beneficiary-oriented and consciously target women. Checklist-II covers other 'mainstream' sectors and programmes. These guidelines help in reviewing public expenditure and policy from a gender perspective to enable identification of constraints in the outreach of programmes and policies to cover women and introduction of

suitable corrective action. Subsequently, a matrix was prepared for every Ministry/Department highlighting the issues for promoting gender equality that can be addressed by respective Ministries/Departments.

II. **CAPACITY BUILDING FOR GENDER BUDGETING**

5.12 One of the key focus areas of MWCD has been strengthening the internal and external capacities and building expertise of GBCs to undertake gender mainstreaming across gender budgeting at the National, State and District Level. The following are the efforts made under this:

A. **Organising/supporting GB trainings/ Workshops**

5.13 In 2007–2008, a plan scheme on Gender Budgeting was launched to carry forward the institutionalisation 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.

5.14 During the year 2018-19, total RE for Gender Budgeting was Rs. 3.50 Crores for conducting various training programmes and workshops on Gender Budgeting. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 3.16 Crore has been incurred. During the year 2018-19, a total of 60 training programmes /workshops on Gender Budgeting

were organised by MWCD against a target of 60 in collaboration with National and State training institutes. These included trainings for officers of various Ministries/Departments of Central Government as well as State level functionaries.

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.



Sh. Ashok Kumar Yadav, Director, WCD addressing the audience at the National Level Workshop on Gender Budgeting, LBSNAA Mussoorie , 30th July to 1st August, 2018



Gender Budgeting Workshop in LBSNAA, Mussoorie for Senior State Government Officers, 30th July to 1st August, 2018



Inter-Ministerial Consultation on Gender Budgeting with Central Ministries/Departments Chaired by Sh. Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary, WCD on 18th and 19th September, 2018



Gender Budgeting Workshop for District Level Officers, Himachal Pradesh, 4th to 6th December, 2018

B. Inter-Ministerial Consultations

5.15 MWCD has focused on mainstreaming gender concerns across all Central Ministries/Departments through various Inter-Ministerial Consultations as well as Stock Taking Exercises. Several Consultations with mid to senior level officers of various Central Ministries/Departments have been organised in the Financial Years, 2017-18 and 2018-19 to enable multi-sectoral commitment and convergence and evolve recommendations for enhancing resource commitments to Women for consideration in the upcoming Union Budget 2019-20. Several recommendations emerged from

these Consultations and further action to engender budgets was undertaken.

C. Collaborations with Central Ministries/Departments

5.16 Apart from training programmes, the Ministry organizes one-to-one discussion with senior officials of various Ministries to provide orientation on gender issues within their sectors. This orientation serves as the first step to introduce the concept of Gender Budgeting in these Ministries / Departments. The interactions have been held with Ministries of Labour and



Inter-Ministerial Consultation on Gender Budgeting with Central Ministries/Departments Chaired by Sh. Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary, WCD 18th and 19th September, 2018

Employment, Panchayati Raj, and Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs and Expenditure). This has further culminated into issuing of Directives/D.O Letters from Secretary, WCD to various Ministries and other levels of governance including Ministries of Labour and Employment, Panchayati Raj and Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs and Expenditure). This has resulted in advisories to all Ministries/Departments to engender their budgets

including the areas of labour, skill development, Gram Panchayat Development Plans, as well as the Budget Circular.

D. State Initiatives on Gender Budgeting

5.17 The training programmes of the Ministry have also facilitated adoption of Gender Budgeting by many State Governments as has been provided below:

Table 5.1 : Adoption of Gender Budgeting by States

Early Adopters	Subsequent Adopters	Recent Adopters
• Odisha (2004-05) • Tripura (2005-06) • Uttar Pradesh (2005) • Karnataka (2006-07) • Gujarat (2006) • Lakshadweep (2006-07) • West Bengal(2005-06)	• Madhya Pradesh (2007-08) • Jammu & Kashmir (2007-08) • Arunachal Pradesh (2007-08) • Chhattisgarh (2007-08) • Uttarakhand (2007-08) • Himachal Pradesh (2008) • Assam (2008-09) • Bihar (2008-09) • Kerala (2010-11) • Nagaland (2009)	• Rajasthan (2011) • Andaman & Nicobar Islands (2012) • Punjab (2012) • Maharashtra (2013) • Dadra and Nagar Haveli (2011-12) • Jharkhand (2015-16)

5.18 State Governments have used a range of mechanisms to implement Gender Budgeting. These include the identification of a Nodal Department for Gender Budgeting; constitution of Gender Budgeting Cells; formulation of a State Policy for Gender; setting up Committees for Oversight; creating a Gender Data Bank; making checklists; including a Gender Budget Statement in the State Budget; Capacity Building; preparation of a Brochure and Handbook; and conducting Performance Audit. So far, 21 States have designated State Nodal Centres for sustained capacity building efforts on Gender Budgeting. In the FY 2018-19, the Gender Budgeting Handbook of 2015 has been published in Hindi for ease of use in Hindi speaking regions of the country while conducting GB Training Programmes.

III. CHILD BUDGETING

5.19 Barring some specific initiatives, children often remain conspicuous by their absence in the larger development narratives of the country. Hence, it is essential to maintain a reasonable focus on the sizeable child population of the country to provide opportunities and facilities to children as envisaged in the Constitution of India, to invest in the young population of the country at the right time and in the right manner, to enable the country harvest demographic dividends and to provide for their due and fair share within the development agenda of the country.

5.20 A statement was introduced in the Union Budget for 2008-09 to capture the expenditure being incurred on children. This statement has been carried over in subsequent Union Budgets. However, since it was a voluntary declaration it did not capture all child specific schemes and initiatives in the Union Budget. The matter was pursued with all the Ministries and Departments, NITI Aayog supported the deliberations to draw attention of the stakeholders towards the necessity of consciously budgeting for children.

5.21 Further, Ministry of Finance has added para 3.3 and para 2.5 in their OM dated

5th August, 2016 adding the dimension of children under Section 3.3 of EFC/SFC format. The importance for Child budgeting has been stressed by Department of Economic Affairs in the budget circular 2019-20 dated 17th September, 2018. The budget division of Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has annexed the D.O. letter written by Secretary, WCD to the budget circular, seeking strict compliance regarding gender and child budgeting. It has been emphasised that there must be compulsory allocations for child budgeting and such allocations must be reported in Statement 12. The circular directs all the Ministries/ Departments to appoint a nodal officer for gender and child budgeting. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is monitoring the progress on the issue of Child Budget. The year-wise details of share of children in Union Budget is given at Annexure XXIII.

IV. CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD:

5.22 Gender Budgeting has completed over 10 years since its inception in India and in this duration, the Ministry has been actively engaged in mainstreaming gender responsive interventions across the Central and State Governments; strengthening institutional mechanisms for Gender Budgeting, organizing and supporting GB trainings/workshops, one-to-one interactions with different Ministries/Departments. As a way forward, the Ministry aims at analysing existing gaps in all stages of policy cycle; greater implementation of Gender Responsive interventions at National, State and local levels of governance; and build stronger alliances of relevant policymakers/stakeholders. This will help in strengthening Gender Budgeting across the country and across budget cycles at all levels of governance.

5.23 Child budgeting is a relatively new concept in the financial policy domain. However, the Government has not only acknowledged the need for provisioning suitable resources for children,

it is also committed to secure and protect their interest while defining the schemes and programmes for future growth of India. It is imperative to establish the accountability of the Ministries towards children as an equal partners of development initiatives. A collaborative commitment of all the Ministries will help to achieve the goal of investing 5% of the total union budget towards child welfare as recommended in

the National Plan of Action for Children, 2016. There is a need for Union Ministries as well as State Governments to keep the Citizens below 18 years of age also in focus, while taking steps for service delivery, and also reflect their commitment in the budget document. Steps taken towards Child budgeting is an important tool to establish accountability of the government towards children.



Plan, Statistics and Research



Towards a new dawn

Plan, Statistics and Research

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation of any schemes/programmes /policies requires efficient statistical system for better implementation and planning. The need for compiling quality and credible data/information about the various initiatives taken by the Ministry has been well recognised. The issue that the Ministry targets to address through its various schemes /programmes has diverse impact on various social, cultural and economic aspects. Therefore, research of ongoing programmes and certain situational analysis are also very important for efficient progress and for attainment of goals as mandated by the Ministry. The programme implementation requires a huge and multilayered bureaucratic set-up at centre and state levels; so that possibility of public grievances related to implementation of schemes at the ground level may not 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.

6.2 The Statistics Bureau of the Ministry 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.

6.3 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 (SDG), officially known as ‘Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’. The Ministry is concerned with the SDGs in respect of empowerment of women and development of children.

6.4 To monitor the SDG and its associated targets, a National Indicator Framework (NIF) comprising of 306 national indicators has been developed in consultation with 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’ and SDG-5 ‘Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls’. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is concerned to provide data 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 pro-poor gender specific budgeting.
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.
5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.2: Number of women in Board of listed companies.
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).

6.5 The Bureau works closely with line Ministries and other stakeholders in this regard and has been closely collaborating with NITI Aayog and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) for the implementation of the SDGs, especially the SDG-1 and SDG-5. The Ministry has put its efforts in providing requisite information, data, and metadata to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for preparation of the Baseline Report 2015-16 (provisional).

I. GRANT-IN-AID FOR RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS SCHEME

6.6 The Ministry sponsors research projects on issues concerning to women and children for

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 plan 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 Research grants can be made 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 organisations, professional associations in the field of women and child development and similar organisations/agencies which 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 :

- Grant for research/evaluation (including action research)
- Grant to individuals scholars for research studies,
- Grant for workshop/seminar/conferences,
- Grant for monitoring activities
- Lecture on major topics

6.8 The Ministry has sanctioned 22 new projects during the period of January 2018 to March 2019, of which three were workshops. The 22 sanctioned projects include two major research on 'An Evaluation of BBBP Scheme' by NCAER, New Delhi and 'Project Proposal for Drafting the Sixth Report of Convention on the Elimination of all Form of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)' by National Law University, New

Delhi. The workshops that were sponsored by the Ministry during the period were 'National Seminar on Media Empowerment of Women: Policy, Praxis and Promotion', 'Effective implementing of PC & PNDT Act in Manipur' and 'Issues of trafficking of young girls for commercial sexual exploitation in hill districts of Manipur'.

6.9 During the period of January 2018 - March 2019, an amount of Rs. 2.33 crore was released. Details of funds sanctioned/released during January, 2018 to March, 2019 to different organisations for on-going projects are given at Annexure XXIV.

II. INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME FOR YOUNG STUDENTS

6.10 The Bureau also conducts Internship program for young students under the Research Scheme of the Ministry with an objective of involving 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.

6.11 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.

6.12 The Internship Programme was launched on 22nd August, 2016 and in a span of two and a half years it has been a great achievement of the Ministry in orienting large number of young students of graduate and post-graduate level coming from Universities and Institutes across the country. The programme is running successfully with an overall intake of almost 96 interns in this year. During the programme, the interns are attached with different Bureaus keeping in view their interest areas. 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.



Felicitation of Internship Certificate by Smt. Santosh, Statistical Adviser along with Shri D.K Tiwary, Coordinator, Internship Scheme



Smt. Santosh, Statistical Adviser, MWCD on orientation day at Statistics Bureau on 26th December, 2018

6.13 The interns work in different Bureaus of the Ministry on subjects like Women and Child Protection, SDG, Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, BBBP Scheme, Swadhar Greh Scheme, Ujjawala Scheme, Research Scheme, Anti Human Trafficking, Media Cell, Public Grievances and Food & Nutrition of children.

6.14 Under the Internship Programme, 146 Short-Term and 12 Long-Term interns were trained during the period of January 2018 to March 2019. An amount of Rs. 18.16 lakhs was spent during the financial year 2018-2019 against the Revised Budget Estimate of Rs. 20.00 lakhs under the Internship Programme.

III. PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

6.15 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 Division/ Office. The disposal of public grievances is monitored on weekly basis by the Secretary, WCD in Senior Officers' Meeting.

6.16 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:

- i. On daily basis, Public Grievance Officer accesses to the National Web Portal named CPGRAM online and sorts out the grievance relating to different Bureaus for necessary action. The hard copies of the grievances received are also sent to the concerned officers in the Ministry.
- ii. Acknowledgments are sent to those applicants who do not have e-mail address or mobile number. Few applicants are also advised to contact the concerned Central Ministry / Department / Agency from where the subject matters of the grievances pertain.
- iii. Records of the action taken report furnished by the concerned officers in the Ministry are being maintained in this Bureau.

6.17 Large numbers of grievances, which are received in physical mode, are mostly related to suggestions e.g. changes in the existing laws and policies of the MWCD for improving the conditions of women and children in the Country, are forwarded to the concerned officers in the Ministry. These are generally discussed among the officers of the MWCD. The possibility of inclusion of those suggestions in the implementation of schemes is taken care of with due consultation and discussion.

6.18 The Progress Report of grievances received and disposed off from various sources during 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 is given in the following table:

Table 6.1 Progress Report of Public Grievances

Grievance Source	B/F Balance	Receipt During the Period	Total Receipts	Cases Disposed of During the Period
DARPG	1	119	120	120
Local/Internet	167	2190	2357	2321
Pension	8	62	70	68
PMO	213	2256	2469	2422
President Secretariat	3	132	135	132
Total	392	4759	5151	5063

6.19 The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) has acknowledged this Ministry for redressing the public grievances in a very efficient manner. The overall percentage of disposal of PGs as per CPGRAMS Monitoring Desk was 98.2% for the period of January 2018 and December 2018. 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.

IV. REPORTS PUBLISHED BY STATISTICS BUREAU

A. A list of Performing and Non-Performing NGOs

6.20 An important contribution made by the Statistics Bureau in June 2018 was the release of the 'List of Performing and Non-Performing NGOs'. NGOs from all States and Union territories were included in the list.

6.21 Information for preparation of the List of Performing and Non-Performing NGOs were provided by the Bureaus of the Ministry and the States Government. Apart from that, data on the performance of NGOs was also collected from the websites of the autonomous organisations of the ministry like Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Central Social Welfare Board and National Commission for Women. Specific criterions were used to

group NGOs into performing and non-performing Categories.

6.22 For identifying performing NGOs the criteria used were: (i) Years in existence and association with this Ministry and its autonomous bodies (ii) Presently implementing any scheme of the Ministry of WCD or other Ministry (iii) Participation of the NGO in the Conference of NGOs Partner organised by the Ministry of WCD on 9th October, 2017 (iv) Support available to the NGOs under Grant-in-Aid of the Research Scheme and other schemes such as Swadhar Greh, Ujjawala, STEP, Working Women Hostel, etc. of the Ministry (v) Awards and Recognition obtained by the organisation or its founding members (vi) Having registration with NGO Darpan, FCRA (Foreign Contribution Regulation Act) registration, etc.

6.23 Criteria used for Identification of non-performing NGOs were: (i) Blacklisted by any Ministry, Autonomous Body or Agency. (ii) Further funds being stopped to the organisation by Ministries and other autonomous bodies based upon poor performance (iii) Defaulter (iv) Not registered with NGO Darpan Portal.

6.24 The State-wise list will be helpful in assisting Ministries to decide upon provision of funds or assignment of any task to the NGOs. It will also help general public to know about the performing and non-performing NGOs in their

areas. The list is available on the official website of the Ministry.

B. Research Compendium

6.25 Under the Research, Publication and Monitoring Scheme, the Ministry sponsors research activity in the field related to welfare of women and children. The feedbacks that these studies provide are valuable inputs for taking corrective measures in respect of the existing schemes. These studies also provide useful information on the factors which hinder and contribute as well to the welfare of women and children.

6.26 A consolidation of these research studies sponsored by the Ministry during the period of 2015-17 was published by the Statistic Bureau in March 2018. The compendium is compilation of thirteen completed projects out of the eighteen projects sponsored by the Ministry during the period that provides the findings, recommendations and policy implications arising from the research studies cutting across diverse subjects related to women and children from various regions of the country.

6.27 The effort intends to provide information in an easily understandable form which could be used by the Government Departments, social scientists, researchers and other scholars interested in the welfare of women and children. A copy of the compendium is uploaded on the Ministry's website. It is hoped that the findings and recommendations presented in this compendium will be a valuable input for various stakeholders.

C. The Report on Child Care Institutions and Other Homes in India:

6.28 Huge number of children fall outside the protective shield of the family and, at times, come in conflict with the law and land up in Child Care Institutions and Homes as the last means

of safety and shelter, the least desirable long term or permanent settlement for any child. It is, therefore, necessary that these institutions provide the services and support that are needed for the holistic and integral development of such children.

6.29 The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 7th February, 2013 in Writ Petition (CRL) No. 102 of 2007 in the matter of 'Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in the State of Tamil Nadu versus Union of India and Others', directed that all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) be registered under various provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2000, and directed the Govt. of India to undertake a mapping exercise of all CCIs in the country. The report on CCI is a step in the direction to create a National database on functioning of the CCIs in the country based upon their legal status, staffing, facilities, support systems, funding, management, adherence to norms and standards, etc.

6.30 The Ministry constituted a committee, chaired by the then Statistical Adviser, Smt. Ratna Anjan Jena, for analysing data of Mapping and Review Exercise of Child Care Institutions under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Other Homes, and Report writing. The data emerged with database of 9589 CCIs/Homes out of that 32% (3071) CCIs/Homes were registered under the JJ Act; 15% (1,487) had applied for registration; 16.5% (1,585) were registered under any other scheme; while 33% were unregistered CCIs/Homes.

6.31 In all the 9589 CCIs/Homes covered under the study, it has been found that there are 7422 children in conflict with law (CCL), including 5617 are boys while 1805 are girls. Number of Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) has been found to be 370,227 of which 199,760 are boys, 170,375 are girls and 92 are transgender children.



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Minister MWCD, released the Jena Committee Report for '*Analysing Data of Mapping and Review Exercise of Child Care Institutions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Other Homes*' presented by Smt. R.A Jena, the then Statistical Adviser, MWCD

6.32 The mapping exercise also included 336 Special Adoption Agencies (SAA) across the country. SAAs are immediately required to upload and update reports like Child Study Report (CSR) and the Medical Examination Report (MER) with relevant details of the child, however, only 230 SAAs were found to be preparing CSR, while 229 SAA were preparing MER.

6.33 Many CCIs/Homes were found not to have the necessary system for maintaining/documenting financial records in place. Funds collected from donations, not properly used and incorrect or missing financial records are major concerns across CCIs/Homes. On an average, only 57.5% of CCIs/Homes submit a copy of audited account to the competent authorities.

6.34 Important recommendations based on the findings of the mapping exercise have been made

in the report. The report recommends necessary actions that are needed to be taken up in mission mode and in a time bound manner by States/UTs to ensure 100% compliance with the norms of the JJ Act. Suggestions with regard to rationalisation of the number of CCIs/Homes are imperative as per the district based need and occupancy. The report also suggests constitution of functional committees as an essential parameter for provision of funds as well as for renewal of registration of the CCIs/Homes.

6.35 Many other suggestions with regard to financial transparency of CCIs/Homes, Child Protection Policy, Monitoring and Inspection etc. have been made by the committee. Utilisation of the findings and recommendations of the report by all stakeholders is important for ameliorating the conditions for the needy and vulnerable children placed in the CCIs/Homes.



Food and Nutrition Board



Towards a new dawn

Food and Nutrition Board

7.1 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 with four Regional Offices and 4 Quality Control Laboratories located at Faridabad, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai with 43 Community Food & Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) located in 30 States/ UTs. (Details at Annexure XXV). FNB Headquarters, 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.

7.2 In the 12th Five Year Plan, Food & Nutrition Board has been recognised 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.

I. IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF FNB

7.3 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.

II. ACTIVITIES OF FNB

7.4 FNB is engaged in the following activities:

- i. Nutrition Education and Training for the masses and for the functionaries & beneficiaries of Anganwadi Services.
- ii. Mass Nutrition Awareness Campaigns.
- iii. Development, production and distribution of nutrition education / training materials.
- iv. Food Analysis and Standardisation.
- v. Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition.
- vi. Development and promotion of low cost nutritious recipes using locally available Foods.
- vii. Inter-Sectoral coordination and follow up action on the National Nutrition Policy, National Plan of Action on Nutrition and policy matters related to nutrition.

- viii. Quality analysis of supplementary nutrition under Anganwadi Services.
- ix. Implementation of Infant Milk Substitutes (Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods) Act.
- x. Technical support to Mid-Day Meal programme, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses and food fortification.

7.5 FNB is also instrumental in acting as a powerful tool to protect, promote and support breastfeeding as stated in the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution), Act, 1992. In order to further strengthen the Act, the Government enacted 'Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Act, 2003.

7.6 A **National Steering Committee** on Infant and Young Child Feeding under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MWCD and **National Coordination Committee** under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (In-charge FNB, MWCD) have been constituted, which consist of representatives from key Ministries/ Departments and technical experts to (i) guide policy and programme action concerning protection, promotion and support of breastfeeding and IYCF, (ii) review programmes and policy action on breastfeeding and IYCF (iii) analyse factors and take remedial measures against impediment in the areas of breastfeeding and IYCF, (iv) review the progress on IMS Act enforcement and suggest corrective measures.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION EDUCATION COMMUNICATION (IEC) MATERIAL ON NUTRITION

7.7 Information Education Communication is one of the important tools for behaviour change to create awareness and positive action among the masses. FNB through various IEC components

like audio-visuals, radio spots, jingles, posters, calendars etc. creates awareness on importance of nutrition and its management.

7.8 Food and Nutrition Board has developed 8 nos. of Nutrition education posters in Hindi, English and 16 vernacular languages namely Punjabi, Gujarati, Urdu, Marathi, Konkani, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Manipuri, Khasi, Mizo, Garo, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu on the subjects like Anaemia, Vitamin A, Iodine, diet during lactation, Breastfeeding, complementary feeding, weaning food, and Nutrition of girl child.

A. Nutrition Education and Training:

7.9 Advocacy and sensitisation of policy makers, nutrition orientation training for programme managers and capacity building of field functionaries are the important activities of the Food & Nutrition Board. Various activities are carried out for different target groups for disseminating nutrition related information and nutrition education of the community, one of the prime activities of the Food & Nutrition Board, is undertaken through its 43 Community Food & Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) by way of organising nutrition education and demonstration programmes in rural, urban slum and tribal areas in different States/ UTs of the country. FNB Headquarters, through its four Regional Offices, provides the technical as well as logistic support for the functioning of these Units and conducts the following training programmes in the field Units.

B. Training of Trainers (TOT) Programme in Nutrition:

7.10 Each CFNEU organises a five days "Training of Trainers" (TOT) programme for 20 Master Trainers comprising of Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), Assistant Child Development Project Officers (ACDPOs), Medical Officers, Senior Supervisors of ICDS, Teachers, reputed NGOs, VDO, Gram Sevak etc. who, in turn, act as trainers for the grass-root level functionaries of ICDS, such as Anganwadi workers and the community at large.



A view of Orientation Training Course (OTC) Programme organised by CFNEU, Chennai



A view of Training of Trainers (TOTs) programme organised by CFNEU, Guwahati

C. **Orientation Training Courses (OTCs):**

7.11 Each CFNEU organises Orientation Training Courses (OTCs) for two days for 30 participants comprising of grass-root level workers from ICDS and Health such as AWWs, Helpers, and ASHAs, adolescent girls, pregnant, newly married, communities and PRIs, etc. The subjects for OTC are (i) Infant and Young Child Feeding (ii) Health and Nutrition and (iii) Management of Severe Malnutrition.

D. **Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition Education:**

7.12 CFNEUs organise five days training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition education for 30 participants including housewives, adolescent girls and students of Home Science Colleges to encourage them to preserve fruits and vegetables at the household level. This increases the consumption of fruits & vegetables and also develops skills which could be useful for income generation. A Ready Reckoner developed by FNB on fruits and vegetables preservation and nutrition is distributed to the trainees on completion of the training.

7.13 CFNEUs also organise special training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition education exclusively for SC/ST including adolescent girls and women. A stipend

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

IV. **MONITORING OF THE ANGANWADI CENTRES**

7.14 Anganwadi Centres under Anganwadi Services are being visited to monitor the supplementary nutrition and to facilitate the nutrition and health components of the Anganwadi Services. During the visit, the FNB Staff provides technical support on nutrition and health education at the AWC by organising various nutrition extension activities.

A. **Nutrition Education Programmes (NEP):**

7.15 The Nutritional status of the country has been recognised as an important indicator of national development. In other words, malnutrition is an impediment in national development and hence assumed the status of national problem and not merely sectoral problem. Massive Health and Nutrition Education are the most sustainable and cost effective programme to encourage appropriate dietary intake and healthy life styles among all segments of population. Considering this, Nutrition Education Programmes are organised in Rural and Tribal Areas and Urban slums.

B. **Mass Nutrition Awareness Campaigns**

7.16 Various events on specific themes were

organised with the active cooperation of respective State Government Departments, Educational Institutions, reputed NGOs and media. Some of the programmes conducted are Workshops/Symposia and special programmes on nutrition.

7.17 Food and Nutrition Board with its 43 Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) located in 30 States/UTs celebrated

World Breastfeeding Week (1st to 7th August, 2018) on the theme 'BREASTFEEDING: Foundation of Life' for which an advisory was issued to States/UTs to mobilize the concerned Departments to intensify its activity through field units, media and concerned State Government Departments and like-minded institutions, i.e., Home-Science College, Medical College, Research Institutions, and NGOs etc.



A view of Symposium on the occasion of World Breastfeeding Week 2018 organised by CFNEU, Kolkata

7.18 The National Nutrition Week (1st to 7th September, 2018) was celebrated to intensify nutrition awareness through various modes and interventions to reach the masses in the far flung areas of the country. This year, the theme for the National Nutrition Week was 'Ensuring focused interventions on addressing under-nutrition during the first 1000 days of the Child: Better Child Health'. An advisory from the Ministry was issued to all States/UTs and field units of Food and Nutrition Board to celebrate the week in collaboration with the State Governments/UTs.

7.19 The World Food Day was celebrated on 16th October, 2018 with various activities related to nutrition on the theme 'OUR ACTIONS ARE OUR FUTURE. A #ZEROHUNGER WORLD BY 2030 IS POSSIBLE'. Field units of Food

and Nutrition Board celebrated the week in collaboration with the State Governments/UTs by creating awareness and understanding to the approaches that can help to end world hunger and in turn malnutrition.

7.20 The Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders Prevention Day was celebrated on 21st October, 2018 by organising quiz competitions in schools on the subject of prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders and distributing IEC materials to generate awareness among the masses on consumption of iodised salt. These activities were organised especially for students/teachers in collaboration with State Government Departments i.e. Women and Child Development, Health Department, and Education etc.

7.21 The Universal Children's Day on 14th November, 2018 and ICDS Week during 14-19 November, 2018 was celebrated by organising various activities i.e. Painting competition on nutritious food, Rhyme competition, Quiz competition, Exhibition display of nutritious foods, and Nutrition Education Programmes at AWCs to create awareness on nutritional issues among the children, adolescent girls, student, women, and communities.

7.22 The International Women's Day was celebrated on 8th March, 2018 and on 8th March 2019 by organising various activities viz. awareness programme on indigenous nutritious food items, Painting competitions on nutritious food, Rhyme competition and Quiz competition to create awareness on nutrition among the women and adolescent girls.

C. **Swachh Bharat Mission: Swachhata Pakhwada:**

7.23 Food and Nutrition Board observed Swachhta Pakhwada from 1st to 15th March,

2018 with its Regional Offices and 43 CFNEUs throughout the country. During the Swachhta Pakhwada, the Regional Offices and CFNEUs organised special activities to emphasise on the importance of Hygiene and Sanitation and its impact on the nutritional and health status. The following activities have been undertaken during the fortnight with the involvement of ICDS, Health, Mid-Day-Meal and Panchayati Raj functionaries:

- i. Meeting with State Government authorities to orient and design plan of action
- ii. One-day Workshop on Personal Hygiene and environmental sanitation and nutrition
- iii. Cleanliness drive – weeding out old records, cleaning of office toilets, painting and white wash, office premises and store room.
- iv. IEC campaign on Swachh Bharat
- v. Tree plantation
- vi. Swachh Bharat Oath



A view of Swachh Bharat Oath administered by Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Joint Secretary along with other Ministry's officials during observation of Swachhata Pakhwada

V. FOOD ANALYSIS

7.24 Food & Nutrition Board has four Regional Quality Control Laboratories at Faridabad, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, which analyse various supplementary foods items provided under the Anganwadi Services Scheme. The samples are received from the State Governments as well as drawn by field units of FNB during the visit to AWCs. A total of 3583 samples were analysed by FNB's Regional Quality Control Laboratories during the year 2018-19.

A. Setting up of four New Food Testing Laboratories (01 Central and 03 Regional Laboratories)

7.25 Recognising that Take Home Ration (THR) & Hot Cooked Food (HCF) constitutes the major source of nutrition provided to the beneficiaries through Anganwadi Services Scheme and other Government run schemes, Food & Nutrition Board (FNB) of the Ministry deliberated on ways to analyse the food and nutritional supplements for Food Safety and Quality to ensure nutritional and feeding norms for supplementary nutrition.

7.26 To keep a check on the nutritional quality of food supplied at the AWCs, it is essential to test the supplied food samples at regular intervals through Quality Control Laboratories.

7.27 Presently, Food & Nutrition Board (FNB) is in process of setting-up of four state-of-the-

art Food Testing Laboratories, 01 Central Food Testing Laboratory at Faridabad and 03 Regional Food Testing Laboratories at Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai for quality analysis of food samples and other nutrition related convergent work.

B. Re-structuring of Food and Nutrition Board:

7.28 Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) was reorganised in terms of manpower & infrastructure in view of the setting-up of the four Food Testing Laboratories, one Central Laboratory at Faridabad and three Regional Laboratories at Kolkata, Chennai & Mumbai in place of existing four Quality Control Laboratories as these laboratories, established long time ago, are not only very old but also the facilities/equipment provided/installed therein are outdated and lacking in proper infrastructure to carry out food testing as per the latest food safety standards. Since the expansion of the existing facilities is not possible due to insufficient space and outdated equipment, the setting-up of four new laboratories (one Central Laboratory and three Regional Laboratories) with the state-of-the-art technology is in progress. In view of this, total 110 new posts have been created and 23 posts have been revived in Food and Nutrition Board to meet the manpower requirement for running the four new state-of-the-art laboratories being set-up at Faridabad, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai.



A view of Central Food Testing Laboratory at Faridabad



A view of Regional Food Testing Laboratory at Kolkata

C. Food Fortification

7.29 A National Consultation on Mandatory Fortification of Staple Foods was organised on 24th August, 2018 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, with a view to upscale the efforts undertaken by the Ministry to address the issue of micronutrient malnutrition among the population and discuss the way forward for mandatory fortification in the country. The consultation was attended by line Ministries, States/UTs, development partners and other stakeholders.



Key note address by Secretary, MWCD during National Consultation on 'Mandatory Fortification of Staple Foods'

D. National Level Workshop on Nutri-Cereals:

7.30 A National level Workshop on Nutri-Cereals was jointly organised by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare & Indian Council of Agricultural Research,

Govt. of India on 28th September, 2018 at Pune, Maharashtra. Dr. J.H. Panwal, Joint Technical Adviser, Food & Nutrition Board, MWCD had participated & delivered a lecture on 'Use of Millets in Anganwadi Services' during the Workshop.



National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development



Towards a new dawn

National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

8.1 The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, popularly known as NIPCCD, is a premier organisation devoted for 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. It has its headquarters in New Delhi and five regional centres at Guwahati (1978), Bengaluru (1980), Lucknow (1982), Indore (2001) and Mohali (2018) to cater to region-specific requirements (Annexure XXVIII).

8.2 The Institute focuses on essential and need-based programmes for the holistic development and protection of children 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 also focuses on gender planning and mainstreaming, gender-budgeting, economic and

political empowerment of women, prevention of sexual harassment at work place, prevention of gender-related violence such as female foeticide, female infanticide, trafficking of women and children, child marriage, etc.

8.3 The objectives of the Institute are to:

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

8.4 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 client groups. The Institute has been

consistently invigorating its efforts towards accomplishment of its vision, which is evident in numerous programmes and activities conducted by the Institute.

8.5 The Institute has a General Body and an Executive Council. While the General Body is responsible for formulating overall policies of the Institute, the Executive Council is responsible for management and administration of the Institute. Both these bodies have representation of government and voluntary organisations. The Union Minister for Women and Child Development is the President of the General Body and Chairperson of the Executive Council.

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

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

- iv. Training
- v. Monitoring and Evaluation
- vi. Common Services

I. IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES

8.7 The Ministry organised 'Women of India Organic Festival 2018' from 26th October, 2018 to 4th November, 2018 at Indira Gandhi National Centre (IGNCA) to support and encourage women and women-led groups that promote organic farming, thus supporting their local community's economy, creating jobs and keeping farmers thriving, in addition to spreading proper awareness about the benefits of organic products

from all over India. Women entrepreneurs from 25 States came together with their organic products like rice, dal, spices, vegetables and fruits including tribal and ethnic products. The exhibition also involved display and sale of organic products such as cereals, pulses, lentils, millets, spices, beauty care, aroma therapy, bio-products, etc. Women entrepreneurs of Women of India Organic Festival 2018 also enrolled themselves in Mahila E-Haat, another initiative of the Ministry. NIPCCD provided logistic support during the event and coordinated in smooth organisation of the programme.

8.8 The Institute organised 4th International Yoga Day on 21st June 2018 at the behest of the Ministry. Nearly 300 (regular, contractual temporary staff in the Headquarters, and Regional Centres) participated in the yoga session held in the lawn of the Institute. The Institute procured the yoga kit and reading material from Ministry of AYUSH and distributed the same to all participating employees.

8.9 The National Nutrition Week was observed by the Institute at its Headquarters and Regional Centres from 1st to 7th September, 2018. During this week, various activities were undertaken, which included visit to AWCs; activities at Child Care Centre, i.e., fancy dress competition on smart eating food; healthy recipe competition by mothers at CCC; community counselling session on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Practices in Anganwadi Centre; talk on health issues; etc.

8.10 The Institute celebrated Hindi Pakhwada from 1st to 14th September, 2018 which included activities such as competition on dictation writing, translation and Hindi knowledge competitions, etc.

8.11 The Institute also observed 'Swachhata hi Sewa' from 15th September, 2018 to 2nd October, 2018. Various activities were undertaken during the Swachhata Pakhwada, which included cleanliness drive within the Institute; activities for children in CCC on theme Swachhata; Shram Dan

in Institute's campus; Swachhata quiz; slogan and poster competition; rally in Shahpur Jat; forming Swachhata human chain; and 'Swachh Evam Swasth Bachpan' programme in Solan, Himachal Pradesh.

8.12 The Institute organised Hausla, 2018 from 26th to 29th November, 2018 at the behest of the Ministry. The programme was the second in the series wherein 467 children of CCIs from several States participated. Hausla 2018 was a programme conducted for showcasing the talent of children excelling in the areas of sports, painting and debate, etc. These children residing in the CCIs were given a platform to showcase their talent in the above said fields.

8.13 The Institute's fifth Regional Centre at Mohali, Punjab was inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Minister for Women and Child Development Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, on 14th January, 2019. Shri Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary and other senior officials of the Ministry were also present during the inaugural function.

8.14 The Ministry organised three days Women of India Organic Festival at Leisure Valley, Chandigarh from 12th to 14th January, 2019. Shri B.L. Sharma, Secretary, Women and Child Development, UT Chandigarh, and Smt. Anuradha Chagti, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, inaugurated the 'Women of India Organic Festival'. Hon'ble Minister Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi and Smt. Kirron Kher, Chief Guest, also visited the Organic Festival at Chandigarh. NIPCCD provided the logistic support.

II. TRAINING PROGRAMMES

8.15 The Institute continues to extend its support towards capacity-building of stakeholders under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP). In this series, an Orientation-cum-Review Meeting on BBBP was organised with the main objectives to: provide information and training for better inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence

at district/block/grass-root levels; and orient the trainers about planning process of preparation of district action plan and advocacy campaign for social and behaviour change.

8.16 Certificate Course on Child and Adolescent Counselling was organised by Headquarters, NIPCCD with the main objectives to sensitise the practitioners and counsellors with the strategies that enhance parental resources to support their children with developmental disorders, enable the teachers to understand the challenges of children in contemporary society and the role of schools in supporting their development, critically apprise them with the strategies to promote emotional well-being and achievement in children so that the children are able to meet developmental goals, orient them to the various learning and behavior difficulties in children and the special needs of children in difficult situations, enhance the ability of teachers to identify early symptoms of learning and behavior problems in children and carry out informal assessments, provide comprehensive skills in counselling children and families for promoting emotional wellbeing of children and provide skills in carrying out awareness and sensitisation workshops for teachers and parents on significant mental health concerns relating to children and growing up.

8.17 A number of Parental Workshops on Creating a Conducive Environment for Enhancing Learning and Behavioural Conduct During Adolescent/ Various Academic and Psychosocial Issues of Children were organised by the Institute with the main objectives to develop an understanding about the needs of adolescence and holistic development of the adolescent children; and help parents and teachers to support children to cope up with the physical, emotional and mental changes during this period for optimum development.

8.18 The Institute organised a number of Orientation Training Programmes for the Functionaries of One Stop Centre and Women

Helpline as well as Counselors and Case Workers of One Stop Centre with the main objectives to sensitise the participants to magnitude, causes, nature and manifestation of violence against women in India with special reference to eastern region; orient the participants on One Stop Centre Scheme and Women Helpline and other existing support services for women in distress; orient the participants on psycho-social support for violence affected women and ethical guidelines for counselling; and appraise the participants about the role and responsibilities of different stakeholders.

A. Sensitisation Programmes on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

8.19 Two Sensitisation Programmes on Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace for Civil Society were organised with the main objectives to sensitise the participants on locus and manifestation of gender violence; discuss policies and legislative measures to curb atrocities against women specially at work place; analyse the problem and work out strategies for addressing the problem of sexual harassment of women at work place; and discuss existing mechanisms/ support services and provide suggestions for strengthening them.

8.20 An Orientation Training on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 for the officials of Social Welfare Department/ WCD Departments was organised by Regional Centre Guwahati with the main objectives to sensitise the members of ICC and other officials to the nature and trends of sexual harassment in work places; orient the participants to the salient features and provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the relevant rules; make them aware about the modalities, mechanisms and procedure of redressal under the Act; and apprise the participating members of the Committees and other officials about their roles and responsibilities.

8.21 Ten Sensitisation Programmes on Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2013) were organised by Headquarters (forenoon & afternoon) with the objective to sensitise the participants to aspects related to addressing complaints regarding sexual harassment and spreading awareness about gender-related issues and functioning of the internal Complaints Committee covering staff of all autonomous organisations working under WCD.

8.22 A Consultation Meet on Safety and Security of Women in Public Places was organised by Regional Centre Indore with the main objectives to discuss the nature, causes and consequences of safety and security threats to school going girls and working women; discuss the safety and security measures for women; discuss the role of various stakeholders for promoting safety and security of girls and women in public places; and work out strategy for safe and secure environment for women in public places.

8.23 In addition to this, a Training Programme on Women Empowerment through Startup India Campaign for Voluntary Organisations was organised by Regional Centre Lucknow with the main objectives to enable the participants to develop an understanding about the Startup India Campaign; enable the participants to assist startup actions for women empowerment; and organise mentorship programmes in collaboration with government and private organisations to foster innovation.

8.24 Two Consultative Meets on Support Mechanism available for the Cause of Domestic Workers were organised by Headquarters, NIPCCD with the main objectives to orient the participants about the needs of adolescents through their developmental cycle; develop an understanding about gender discrimination and its implications on overall development and rights of adolescent girls; apprise the participants about various Government policies, programme, legislations and

initiatives for holistic development of adolescent girls; and evolve strategies of intervention for empowerment of adolescent girls.

8.25 A series of Capacity Building Programme for Elected Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions –Phase-II were organised by the Institute with the main objectives to deliberate upon issues related to empowerment of women and children and functioning of PRIs; discuss flagship programme of Central and State Government for women, children and marginalised groups; impart knowledge on legislations for the protection of the vulnerable; provide practical know-how to monitor asset creation and public works in the villages and process of participatory planning in local governance; discuss recent developments related to dry dairy farming and e-banking, cashless transaction etc; and enable women to identify their leadership potential to contribute effectively as change agents. 14754 Elected Women Representatives were trained till 31st March, 2019.

8.26 A Sensitisation Programme on POCSO Act, 2012 for Elected Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions was organised by the Institute with the main objectives to apprise the members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) about sexual offences against children and salient features of the 'Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act; develop an understanding of their role in protecting children against child sexual abuse and supporting child victims and their families; and evolve strategies for elimination of sexual offences at the community level with support of PRIs.

8.27 A Review Meet on Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana – Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS) was organised by NIPCCD Headquarters with the main objectives to deliberate upon scheme implementation modalities, fund flow and disbursement mechanism; list down problems experienced and other related issues in implementation of PMMVY along with the

current status; discuss the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders for better implementation of the scheme effectively; and promote IEC activities for awareness generation and document and share best practices of States for improving health status of women and children.

B. Training Programmes under Child Protection Services (CPS)

8.28 An Orientation Training on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 and Model Rules, 2016 for CPS Functionaries was organised by NIPCCD Headquarters with the main objectives to enhance the knowledge of the CPS functionaries about salient features of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and Model Rules, 2016; develop an understanding of their role and responsibilities in implementation of Act and Rules; and discuss with them about various critical issues being faced by them in implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Child) Act, 2015 and Model Rules, 2016.

8.29 Another Orientation Training for Stakeholders of JJ System & CPS on Child Protection was organised by Headquarters at Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands with the main objectives to orient the stakeholders to the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and its Rules, 2016 vis-à-vis CPS; create clarity and understanding among the participants regarding their role in implementation of the JJ Act & CPS; and enable them to deal with the children softly and sensitively by adopting a child friendly approach.

8.30 Eighteen Orientation Training Programmes on Juvenile Justice Act 2015 and its Rules 2016 and Integrated Child Protection Scheme for the District Level Officials of Uttar Pradesh were organised by the Institute with the main objectives to enable the participants to develop understanding on present scenario of children in the country in the context of child rights and child protection;

orient the participants on salient features of Juvenile Justice Act 2015 & its Rules 2016; orient the participants on the provisions under Integrated Child Protection Scheme and discuss the role of various stakeholders in effective implementation of JJ Act & CPS.

8.31 Two Orientation Training Programmes on Adoption Regulations, 2016 for Protection Officers (Non- Institutional Care) under CPS was organised by Regional Centre Lucknow with the main objectives to orient the participants regarding different provisions related to children in need of care and protection under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; familiarise the participants regarding Adoption Regulations, 2016; and discuss the role of protection officers (non- institutional care) under CPS in implementation of Adoption Regulation, 2017.

8.32 Sensitisation Programme for School Officials on Child Protection Issues was organised by Regional Centre Indore with the main objectives to familiarise school officials to the concept of child protection; orient them on key child protection issues within school like safety security of children in school, sexual abuse, mental health issues, gender issues and to make them familiar with the existing child protection mechanism e.g. CPS, policy and programmes for child protection, acts/ legal provisions for child protection.

8.33 Two Orientation Workshops for Chairpersons and Members of CWCs of Andhra Pradesh were organised by Regional Centre, Bengaluru with the main objectives to develop understanding among the participants about the situation of children in India and challenges faced by children for their holistic development; sensitise and orient participants to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 and its Rules 2016; orient the participants about different roles and responsibilities being carried out by Child Welfare Committees and the functioning of the Committees; create an understanding of the concept of rehabilitation and social reintegration and to enable effective assessment of options;

discuss relevance of non-institutional services under the Act; facilitate effective rehabilitation & social reintegration of children including difficulties faced by them; understand the role of different stakeholders as provided in the Act; and deliberate the mechanisms for speedy disposal of cases.

8.34 In addition, a series of Master Trainers Programme on Child Protection were organised by Headquarter and Regional Centres of NIPCCD with the main objectives to orient the participants about various provisions under JJ System & CPS; discuss the policies, schemes and legislations concerning children; enable them to perform their roles and responsibilities under the Schemes, legislations & guidelines; appraise significance of convergence and linkages to obtain better outcomes for child protection; describe implementing strategies under CPS and, sensitise them on research & documentation, financial rules, audit & office procedures and to discuss innovative & good practices adopted by States on Child Protection.



Director, NIPCCD interacting with the participants during the training of Master Trainers on Child Protection

C. Training Programmes for Functionaries of CCIs

8.35 A Sensitisation Training Programme on Nutrition and Food Safety for Functionaries of CCIs was organised by Regional Centre Lucknow with the main objectives to enable the participants to develop an understanding of safe food handling

practices highlighting its importance in nutrition wellbeing; orient the participants to the food safety measures in prevention of food contamination; get an insight into food adulteration and the laws regulating the food safety; and discuss the role of CCI functionaries in maintaining food safety and hygiene practices in CCIs.

8.36 A Sensitisation Training Programme on Management of Children with Special Needs for the Functionaries of CCIs was organised by Regional Centre Lucknow with the main objectives to orient on present scenario of children with special needs (CWSN); discuss various guidelines / legislations/ schemes for children with special needs; develop competency among participants for identification, functional assessment of children with special need in CCIs; build competencies of participants to manage diverse needs of children with special needs; and develop strategies for inclusion of children with special need.

8.37 Sensitisation Training programme on Nutrition and Food Safety for Functionaries of CCIs was organised by Regional Centre Lucknow with the main objectives to enable the participants to develop an understanding of safe food handling practices highlighting its importance in nutrition wellbeing; orient the participants to the food safety measures in prevention of food contamination; get an insight into food adulteration and the laws regulating the food safety; and discuss the role of CCI functionaries in maintaining food safety and hygiene practices in CCIs.

8.38 A number of Orientation Training Programmes on Child Rights & Protection for the Functionaries of CCIs (Superintendent, Case Worker, Probation Officer, Welfare Officer, Coordinator, etc.) were organised by NIPCCD Headquarters and Regional Centres with the main objectives to orient the participants about the conceptual framework of Child Rights and Protection and ground realities; enable them to understand salient features of Juvenile Justice Act 2015 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012; discuss their role

and responsibilities under CPS and challenges faced by them in providing quality services to children, and, evolve strategies for networking, convergence and coordination mechanisms under CPS.

8.39 A series of Skill Training Programmes for CDPOs on Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) PMMVY-CAS Portal, Revised MIS, Rapid Reporting System and Data Management in Umbrella ICDS for various stakeholders were organised by the Institute with the main objectives to familiarise the participants on the importance and use of PMMVY-CAS Portal; appraise them with the importance of Umbrella ICDS-CAS; update trainees on the New Management Information System; and orient trainees on use and importance of effective data management.

8.40 Several Refresher Courses for CDPOs/ACDPOs were organised by NIPCCD Headquarters and its Regional Centres with the main objectives to review the implementation of restructured and strengthened Umbrella ICDS programme in the States with regard to various aspects; provide a forum for sharing of experiences in implementing the Umbrella ICDS programme; apprise CDPOs/ACDPOs about the recent developments and trends in Umbrella ICDS programme; update their knowledge in the areas of early childhood care and development including nutrition and health care; and sharpen their communication, counselling and managerial skills.

8.41 A number of Job Training Courses for CDPOs/ACDPOs were also organised by Institute's Headquarters and its Regional Centres with the main objectives to orient the trainee CDPOs/ ACDPOs about Umbrella ICDS Programme - its philosophy, objectives, package of services and beneficiaries with respect to restructured and strengthened Umbrella ICDS and New WHO Child Growth Standards, MCP Card, schemes of SABLA and PMMVY; familiarise them with their role and responsibilities vis-a-vis job responsibilities of other block functionaries

in coordination, supervision, and management of Umbrella ICDS project; discuss with them the recent developments and thrusts in Umbrella ICDS programme; share with them the need, importance and strategies for convergence of services at various levels of implementation; develop their requisite skills required for guiding grass roots level functionaries in preschool education, health & nutrition and community participation; and equip them with knowledge for effective leadership, supportive supervision and management of Umbrella ICDS Projects.

8.42 Various Vertical Training Programmes of Block Level Umbrella ICDS Functionaries for Quality Improvement in Umbrella ICDS Programme were organised by NIPCCD Headquarters and its Regional Centres with the main objectives to enhance the skills of CDPOs and Supervisors to act as a Master Trainer for providing continuing education to AWWs at project level; provide inputs to improve knowledge and skills of all Umbrella ICDS functionaries at project level for quality improvement in Umbrella ICDS Services; and work jointly and formulate joint action plan at project level for quality improvement of delivery of Umbrella ICDS services.

D. Training Programmes for Functionaries under Anganwadi Services Scheme

8.43 Training Programme on Swachhata Abhiyaan for Functionaries of Anganwadi Services Scheme was organised by Regional Centre, Bengaluru with the main objectives to apprise the participants about the goal and objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM); share good practices for achieving the objective of SBM; discuss strategy for implementation of SBM and its guidelines, provisions and programme components; and enable participants to develop plan of action to be implemented in their project.

8.44 Sensitisation Programme on Nutritional Assessment of Children in Anganwadi Services

Scheme was organised by Regional Centre, Bengaluru with the main objectives to apprise the participants on Importance of Nutritional Status of Children; and update their knowledge on importance of methods of nutritional assessment such as stunting, wasting in children, enhancing their skills by providing classroom practice exercises on various nutritional assessment tools.

8.45 An Orientation Meeting for Nodal Officers Dealing with Training of Anganwadi Services Functionaries was organised from 20th – 21st August, 2018 by NIPCCD Headquarters with the main objectives to familiarise the Nodal Officers about recent developments in Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS; analyse the problems hindering success in Anganwadi Services implementation; discuss about the strategies for making effective training plan for Anganwadi Services functionaries; and document best practices of States/UTs with regard to implementation of Anganwadi Services/ECCE for achieving nutrition and child development related outcomes.

8.46 Skill Development Training on Promoting Small Savings, Production, Marketing and Income Generation activities Using Indigenous Resources for Civil Society Organisations of Western States was organised by Regional Centre, Indore with the main objectives to orient participants about need and importance of Small Savings for women groups; impart skills on installation of small/medium production units; explore networking/marketing avenues; develop their capacity in convergence with vocational institutions and Anganwadi Services; and enhance capabilities of participants on using PLA technique for promoting community based indigenous resources.

E. E-Learning Programmes

8.47 An Orientation Programme for newly recruited Supervisors of Delhi for e-Learning Job Training Course was organised by NIPCCD Headquarters with the main objectives to orient participants about the use of e-learning programme

for Umbrella ICDS functionaries; provide hands on experience on e-learning programme to the supervisors and bridge the learning gap and build their confidence.

8.48 A Review cum Contact Training Programme on e – Learning for CDPOs of Tamil Nadu was organised by the Institute with the main objectives to orient participants about the use of e-learning programme for Umbrella ICDS functionaries; provide hands on experience on e-learning programme to the CDPOs; bridge the learning gap and build their confidence, to use e-learning mode of training; and identify Master Trainers in e-learning programme for future.

III. RESEARCH

8.49 The NIPPCD 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. Fifteen such projects and research studies have been completed and 57 such projects and research studies are ongoing during the current year.

IV. PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

8.50 Training and research are the core activities of the Institute. Besides these, the Institute also runs Field Demonstration Services at its Headquarters and Regional Centres and also brings out various publications in the areas of its interest.

A. Training Programmes

8.51 Broad categories of the training programmes of the Institute include:

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

8.52 During the year 2018–19 (from 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019), NIPCCD organised a total of 525 training programmes. The summary of the programmes organised by NIPCCD during 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 is given as under:

Table 8.1 Programmes Organised by NIPCCD

	Regular		CPS		Umbrella ICDS	
Category of Programmes	No. of Progs. organised	No. of Participants	No. of Progs. organised	No. of Participants	No. of Progs. organised	No. of Participants
Headquarters	79	2494	32	1530	63	1849
Regional Centre (Bengaluru)	26	857	30	1072	37	1314
Regional Centre (Guwahati)	34	1904	19	634	28	821
Regional Centre (Lucknow)	27	693	40	1439	33	948
Regional Centre (Indore)	33	1289	15	555	25	750

	Regular		CPS		Umbrella ICDS	
Category of Programmes	No. of Progs. organised	No. of Participants	No. of Progs. organised	No. of Participants	No. of Progs. organised	No. of Participants
Regional Centre (Mohali)			3	74	1	27
Total	199	7237	139	5304	187	5709
Research/Documentation Completed	15					

i. Regular Training Programmes

8.53 Under regular training programmes, NIPCCD organises orientation / training courses and workshops/seminars for representatives of voluntary organisations and officials of government departments engaged in implementation of programmes of mother care, child development, child rights and protection and women's empowerment. The Institute also conducts programmes on subjects of topical interest in these fields to highlight the role of voluntary organisations and government departments in tackling emerging social problems including those having a bearing on welfare and development of children and women and strengthening the service delivery system.

ii. Training under Umbrella ICDS Programme

8.54 As an apex Institution for training of functionaries of Integrated Child Development Services (Umbrella ICDS) programme, NIPCCD organised job training courses and refresher courses for CDPOs/ACDPOs and trainers, Vertical Training Programme for Umbrella ICDS functionaries at block level and several Workshops/Consultation Meets during the year. For building up the capabilities of Umbrella ICDS functionaries, it organised several orientation, refresher and skill training programmes as well.

B. Strengthening of Monitoring and Supervision System in Umbrella ICDS Scheme-through Central Monitoring Unit of NIPCCD

8.55 The Ministry has set-up a monitoring and supervision mechanism of the Anganwadi Services Scheme through NIPCCD in addition to the existing Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the Ministry of Women and Child Development. At the National level, a Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) has been set-up at NIPCCD, New Delhi, with the objective to undertake regular monitoring of functioning and implementation of Anganwadi Services Scheme in the country.

8.56 During 2017-18, Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) has been revamped and the involvement of external institutions namely Medical Colleges, Home Science Colleges and School of Social Work have been delinked. The existing consultants and project staff have been trained in Monitoring and Supervision of Anganwadi Services Scheme under Umbrella ICDS. These officials have been assigned above work.

8.57 The officials of CMU and Faculty/staff members of NIPCCD visited 2512 Anganwadi Centres, 131 Umbrella ICDS Projects in 21 districts covering 13 States/UT in the country in the year 2018-19. The year-wise number of AWCs and Umbrella ICDS projects visited are as under:

Total Number visited	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
AWCs	2512	3065	1689	791
ICDS projects	131	151	323	139

8.58 During 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019, a total of 3926 AWCs in 176 Umbrella ICDS Projects were visited by the officials of CMU and faculty staff members of NIPCCD.

C. **Research / Evaluation Studies, Documentation / Compilations**

8.59 The NIPCCD Headquarters and its Regional Centre undertake research in areas falling within its mandate. Evaluation studies are

also conducted to assess the impact of ongoing schemes or projects on Women and Child Development, as an independent initiative, or at the request of sponsoring Department/agency. In addition, documentation of the research work in the form of reports, compilations and manuals is done for wider dissemination. During the year two research studies were completed. Besides, few more research studies are nearing completion.



Shri Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary, WCD and Smt. Aastha Saxena Khatwani, Joint Secretary, WCD at the Conference on Implementation of National Creche Scheme



Central Social Welfare Board



Towards a new dawn

Central Social Welfare Board

I. INTRODUCTION

9.1 The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) was set up by a Resolution of Government of India on 12th August, 1953 with the objective of promoting social welfare activities and implementing welfare programmes for women & children through voluntary organisations. In order to give it a legal status, the Board was registered as a Charitable Company in 1969. 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 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 for monitoring the programmes/schemes of the government being implemented by the voluntary organisations.

II. MAJOR INITIATIVES

A. Regional Workshops:

9.2 Central Social Welfare Board organised four Regional Workshops on 'Role of Sakhi – One Stop Centre in Strengthening Multi Sectoral Response to Violence' in Bhopal, Bengaluru, Guwahati and Ahmedabad. The workshops were conducted on 19th January, 2018, 3rd February, 2018, 9th February, 2018 and 16th February, 2018 respectively. Participants included functionaries of One Stop Centres, Mahila Shakti Kendras, Family Counselling Centres, Women Helpline and representatives of State Government Departments.

B. Orientation Training Programme:

9.3 One Day Orientation Training Programme was organised for functionaries of Family Counselling Centres at Belagavi, Karnataka on 1st March 2018. The Training was conducted by Karnataka State Social Welfare Board. 550 participants from Family Counselling Centres, functionaries and other stakeholders from Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa, as well as representatives from CSWB and State Govt. officials attended the training.

C. Consultative Meet:

9.4 Central Social Welfare Board organised Consultative Meet on 10th August, 2018 for developing training module for state-wise training to be conducted under One Stop Centres and Family Counselling Centres. Representatives from UNWOMEN, UNFPA, WHO and academicians from Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, Delhi School of Social Work, Assam University Silcher, Dr. H.S. Gaur and Central University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, J.P. Institute of Social Change, Kolkata provided inputs for preparing the module. State Govt. representatives of One Stop Centres and State Board officials also participated in the Meet.

D. State Level Advanced Training Programmes:

9.5 Central Social Welfare Board has been given the responsibility by Ministry of Women & Child Development to conduct "State Level Advanced Training Programmes for frontline



Launch of Training Module during inaugural session of training in Srinagar

functionaries of One Stop Centres (OSC), Women Helpline (WHL), Family Counselling Centres (FCC) and Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSKs) for rendering quality services & coordinated assistance for women affected with violence”. These training programmes were conducted pan-India in collaboration with reputed Departments/Schools of Social Work of the respective states.

9.6 Six State Level Trainings have been completed up till 31st March, 2019. Details are given as follows:

i. **Srinagar:** First training was conducted

in Srinagar for the State of Jammu & Kashmir in collaboration with Department of Social Work, University of Kashmir. The training was held at Gandhi Bhawan, University of Kashmir, Srinagar on 5th and 6th October, 2018. 45 FCC Counsellors, 13 OSC functionaries, 2 WHL Staff & 15 State Govt. officials participated in the training. Four Resource Persons from various fields delivered lectures in the training. The training module was launched in this training. An exposure visit of participants to One Stop Centre functioning at Rajbagh, Srinagar and Family Counselling Centre run by Jammu-Kashmir Yateem Trust, Srinagar was organised.



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, Women & Child Development, Govt. of India addressing the participants of National Level Workshop on Role of Sakhi - One Stop Centres in Strengthening Multi - Sectoral Response to Violence held on 15th-16th December, 2017 in New Delhi



Dr. Virendra Kumar, Hon'ble Minister of State, Women and Child Development, Govt. of India arriving at National Level Workshop on Role of Sakhi-One Stop Centre in Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Response to Violence held on 15th-16th December, 2017 in New Delhi.

ii. **Bhopal:** Second training was held on 9th October, 2018 for the State of Madhya Pradesh at National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Bhopal. 94 OSC functionaries, 37 FCC Counsellors, 3 Mahila Shakti Kendra and 20 State Govt. Officers from Madhya Pradesh attended the training programme. The “Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) - 112 Mobile App with SHOUT” was tested in the FCC and OSC Centres near Bhopal.

iii. **Guntur:** Third training was organised on 13th October, 2018 for the State of Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with Department of Sociology and Social Work, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. The training was held at Dr. Deichmann and Dr. John David Seminar Hall of Acharya Nagarjuna University. 53 FCC Counsellors, 24 One Stop Centre functionaries, 8 Mahila Shakti Kendras, seven Andhra Pradesh State Govt. officials took part in the training. The

testing of “Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)-112 Mobile App with SHOUT” was also conducted with the participants during the training sessions.

iv. **Guwahati:** Fourth training was conducted for eight North-Eastern states at Assam Administrative Staff College, Guwahati on 30th November, 2018. 74 FCC Counsellors, 24 OSC functionaries, 11 WHL staff, 4 MSK functionaries and 22 State Govt. officials from North-Eastern States participated. Resource Persons from Department of Social Work Assam University, Silchar, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Assam and Assam State Legal Service Authority were invited for the training.

v. **Mumbai:** Fifth training was organised on 16th and 17th January, 2019 in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), in its campus at Mumbai, Maharashtra. 92 FCC



Participants attending the training at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh



Shri Amlan Baruah, Commissioner, DWCD, Govt. of Assam addressing the inaugural session in Guwahati

Counsellors, 43 One Stop Centre functionaries, 2 Women Help Line participants took part in the training. Resource Persons from Department of

Social Work, TISS Department of Health, District Legal Service Authority gave presentations during the training.



Release of logo of Sakhi - One Stop Centre by Shri Ashish Srivastava, Joint Secretary, MWCD, GOI, at TISS, Mumbai



Shri Ashish Srivastava, Joint Secretary, MWCD addressing the participants at the Chennai Workshop

vi. **Chennai:** Sixth training was held on 15th and 16th of February, 2019 in collaboration with Loyola College in its campus at Chennai. During the training programme, a Training Module in Hindi-English, Tamil Training Module and Logo of Sakhi – One Stop Centre were launched by the dignitaries. 113 FCC Counsellors, 21 OSC functionaries, 3 WHL Staff, 9 MSK functionaries and 34 State Govt. officials from Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands participated in the training. Resource persons from Department of Social Work, Loyola College Department of Health and District Legal

Service Authority were invited for the training programme.

E. **Vibrant Gujarat Global Trade Show 2019:**

9.7 Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India, entrusted the responsibility to Central Social Welfare Board to facilitate all logistics arrangements in Vibrant Gujarat Global Trade Show: during 13th to 23rd January, 2019 at Gandhinagar. An amount of Rs. 27.00 Lakhs has been spent.

F. Launch of Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)

9.8 Launch of ERSS in 14 States, ITSSO, SCIM and announcement of strengthening of FSLs in 4 States on 19th February, 2019:

Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs and Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India jointly launched Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) – 112 Mobile App, Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offence (ITSSO) and Safe City Implementation Monitoring (SCIM) Portal on 19th February, 2019. The Central Social Welfare Board was assigned the task of logistics arrangements for participation of 150 OSC/WHL/FCC functionaries and preparation of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials. Rs. 7.86 Lakhs has been spent for the launch.

G. Krishna Kutir, Vrindavan

9.9 In compliance of direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Ministry of Women

and Child Development (MWCD), Govt. of India decided to construct a new Swadhar Greh for 1000 widows at Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) was given responsibility to look after the construction of Swadhar Greh building. Cost of construction of the building is Rs. 57.00 crore. The construction of the building has been completed in January 2018. Krishna Kutir, Vrindavan, was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and Hon'ble Minister, Women and Child Development, Govt. of India on 31st August, 2018. The inmates of Krishna Kutir are provided safe and secure shelter, food, clothes, recreational facilities and transportation for visiting temples in Vrindavan. The inmates are also provided with medical facilities like health check-up, medicines, physiotherapy and pathological tests. They are given training in skill development in order to make them self dependent.



Krishna Kutir, Vrindavan, Mathura



Inauguration of Krishna Kutir by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development on 31st August, 2018

III. ACTIVITIES/EVENTS ORGANISED IN STATE BOARDS

- i. Puducherry State Social Welfare Board in collaboration with Department of Women and Child Development organized "Two Days Orientation Training Programme for Counsellors and Functionaries of Family Counselling Centres and Other Stakeholders" at Conference Hall of Planning & Research Department, Puducherry on 24th and 25th April, 2018. Dr. Kiran Bedi, Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Puducherry, Shri M. Kandaswamy, Hon'ble Minister for Welfare and Cooperation, Govt. of Puducherry, Secretary, Social Welfare, Govt. of Puducherry and other senior officials of the Department of Women & Child Development were present on the occasion.
- ii. Celebration of International Yoga Day at Central Board & State Board Level on 21st June, 2018.
- iii. Observance of Swachhta Pakhwada in Central Social Welfare Board & State Social Welfare Boards during October, 2018.
- iv. Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week-2018 w.e.f. 29th October, 2018 to 3rd November, 2018.
- v. First Convergence Meeting of Sakhi-One Stop Centres, Women Helpline and Family Counselling Centers conducted by Nagaland State Social Welfare Board at Conference Hall, Kohima, Nagaland on 11th April, 2018.
- vi. Andaman & Nicobar State Social Welfare Board conducted one month 'Skill Development Training Programme' in collaboration with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Port Blair. The valedictory programme was organised at Diglipur and Rangat respectively at Panchayat halls on 7th & 8th June, 2018.

- vii. Seminar on 'Prevention of Child Marriage & Trafficking of Women and Children organised by Odisha State Social Welfare Board on 26th July, 2018.



Seminar on 'Prevention of Child Marriage & Trafficking of Women and Children organised by Odisha State Social Welfare Board

- viii. Orientation Training Programme for the Office Bearers of Voluntary Organisations conducted by Karnataka State Social Welfare Board on 9th and 10th August, 2018.



Two days workshop on Sexual Harassment of Women at work place conducted by Puducherry State Board

9.10 Two Days Workshop on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act – 2013 for Chairperson and Members of Internal and Local Complaints Committees conducted by Puducherry

State Social Welfare Board, Puducherry State Resource Centre for women (DWCD) and Union Territory of Puducherry Legal Services Authority at Conference Hall, Union Territory of Puducherry Legal Services Authority on 27th and 28th August, 2018.



Relief Operation and Trauma Counselling for Victims of Flood in Kerala conducted by Kerala State Social Welfare Board



Observance of Quami Ekta Week by Uttar Pradesh State Social Welfare Board w.e.f. 19th to 25th November, 2018

9.11 Meetings of the Executive Committee and Annual General Body of Central Social Welfare Board: The Meetings of the Executive Committee and Annual General Body of the Central Social Welfare Board was held on 6th December 2018 in CSWB under Chairmanship of Shri Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary to the

Govt. of India holding charge of Chairperson, CSWB. A presentation was given and decisions were taken on the administrative and financial issues of the Board as per delegation of powers. Annual Report of the Board for the year 2017-18 was approved by the General Body.



Meeting of Executive Committee in progress



Shri Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary to the Government of India holding additional charge of Chairperson, CSWB, addressing members of the General Body

IV. PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD

A. Family Counselling Centre

9.12 The Scheme of Family Counselling Centre (FCC) was introduced by C.S.W.B in 1983. The centres provide counselling, referral and rehabilitative services to the women & children who are victims of atrocities, family maladjustment and social ostracism and also provide crisis interventions and trauma counselling in case of natural and man-made disasters. The centres are also instrumental in creating awareness and mobilizing public opinion on social issues affecting status of women. The centres work in close collaboration with the local administration, police, courts, free legal aid cells, medical and psychiatric institutions, vocational training centres, One Stop Centres, Swadhar Greh, etc.

9.13 The State Governments have declared 192 FCCs as service provider under Domestic Violence

Act, 2005 and 98 numbers of Counsellors have been declared as Protection Officers. `

B. Study of FCC conducted by TISS

9.14 The MWCD, Govt. of India awarded the National Evaluation Study of Family Counselling Centre to Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS). The objectives of the Study :

- i. Impact of FCC on target community and beneficiaries
- ii. Exploring possibilities of linking FCC services to One Stop Centres
- iii. Scope of premarital counselling by FCC in educational institutes (college level)
- iv. Needs assessment of family/individual counselling with critical areas.

Sample: Districts covered – 182, FCCs – 200, Counsellors – 199, Clients – 3200, Stake Holders – 525.

a. **Major Recommendation**

9.15 The FCC Scheme needs to be expanded, strengthened and upgraded in order to respond to the changing realities.

b. **Other Recommendations**

- i. Major services provided by the FCC included counselling, advice and guidance. It was stated that post intervention, emotional state of client improved much. Majority of clients had positive views regarding the experience with FCC.
- ii. The nature of problems are verbal violence, physical violence, incompatibility between husband and wife, alcoholism and major addiction, family strife, etc.
- iii. Salary of Social Worker (counsellor) should be raised appropriately.
- iv. OSC & FCC cannot replace each other and should exist simultaneously

9.16 Web Portal of Family Counselling Centres and repository and Rapid Reporting System along with Booklet on Family Counselling success stories was launched on 1st March, 2018.

9.17 Physical and Financial Achievements of Family Counselling Centre (FCC) Programme during 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 is given below. Details of achievements may be seen at Annexure XXIX.

Physical		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
No. of Centres	Beneficiaries	Allocation	Expenditure
774	4,08,030	2651.04	2413.64

V. **DIVISIONS OF CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD**

A. **Monitoring Assessment and Capacity Building**

9.18 The Monitoring Assessment and Capacity Building Division monitors the performance of

the Field Officers attached with various State Social Welfare Boards. Orientation Training Programmes are conducted regularly for the Field Officers to equip them with skills and update their knowledge. An expenditure of Rs. 232.27 Lakhs has been incurred during the period.

9.19 The Division also conducts State Level Advanced Training Programme for Front Line Functionaries of One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Helpline (WHL), Family Counselling Centre (FCC) and Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) for rendering quality services in coordinated assistance for women affected with violence. An expenditure of Rs. 59.95 Lakhs has been incurred during the period.

B. **State Board Administration**

9.20 There are 33 State Social Welfare Boards functioning in each State and Union Territory functioning as a bridge between State and Centre for the strengthening and promotion of voluntarism. Monitoring of programmes is the responsibility of the State Boards. The State Board is headed by Chairperson who is appointed by the respective State Govts. in consultation with CSWB. The State Board members include four professional drawn from field of Social, Home Science, Medicine, Law and Economics.

9.21 Half the members of the State Board are nominated by CSWB & other half by the respective State Governments. Expenditure on State Board Establishment is borne by the respective State Govt. and CSWB in the ratio of 50:50.

C. **Field Officers Establishment**

9.22 Field Officers are deputed to State Social Welfare Boards in various States/UTs for monitoring programmes of CSWB being implemented through voluntary organisations across the country. There are 60 sanctioned post for the Field Officers out of which 09 (Project Officers) are in Group A and 51 (Assistant Project Officers and Welfare Officers) are in Group B.

D. Personnel Management

9.23 Central Social Welfare Board Head Quarters, New Delhi has sanctioned staff strength of 119, out of which 19 are in Group A, 38 in Group B and 62 in Group C.

E. Coordination

9.24 Coordination Division is instrumental in compiling, collaborating and coordinating various activities of the Board and provide key information & feedback to MWCD. The division assists in conducting meetings of Executive Committee and General Body.

F. Media Division: Social Welfare and Samaj Kalyan

9.25 Central Social Welfare Board is publishing monthly magazines i.e. Social Welfare in English and Samaj Kalyan in Hindi. Both magazines

contain the most extensively documented material on all the social problems in the society. These are also referred to as resource material by the students of social work. The theme based articles/features are included in the magazine making them informative and interesting. The magazines covered many women related issues like working women and their challenges, women's health, girl's education, women & environment, population and family planning, freedom movement, old age, child abuse and human rights, etc.

G. Vigilance Cell

9.26 In order to prevent mis-utilisation and misappropriation of funds, organisations are debarred from further grants and even blacklisted. The Board also has a system of sharing information of blacklisted voluntary organisations with other Departments and Offices.



National Commission for Women



Towards a new dawn

National Commission for Women (NCW)

10.1 In pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted on 31st January, 1992 as a statutory body to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of women. The Commission has been mandated to investigate and examine the legal safeguards provided to women under the Constitution and other laws and recommend to the Government, the measures for their effective implementation. The Commission is also mandated to review the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments to meet any lacunae/or inadequacies in such laws; to look into

complaints and take *suo-moto* notice on matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, etc. and take-up issues with appropriate authorities; take-up research studies on issues of relevance to women, Gender Sensitisation of Police Officers, participate and advise in the planning process for socio-economic development of women, evaluate socio-economic progress, inspect jails, remand homes, etc. where women are kept under custody and seek remedial action wherever necessary. The Commission, as such, is tasked with the responsibility of addressing the concerns of women and help in designing, implementing and monitoring activities, implementation of laws,



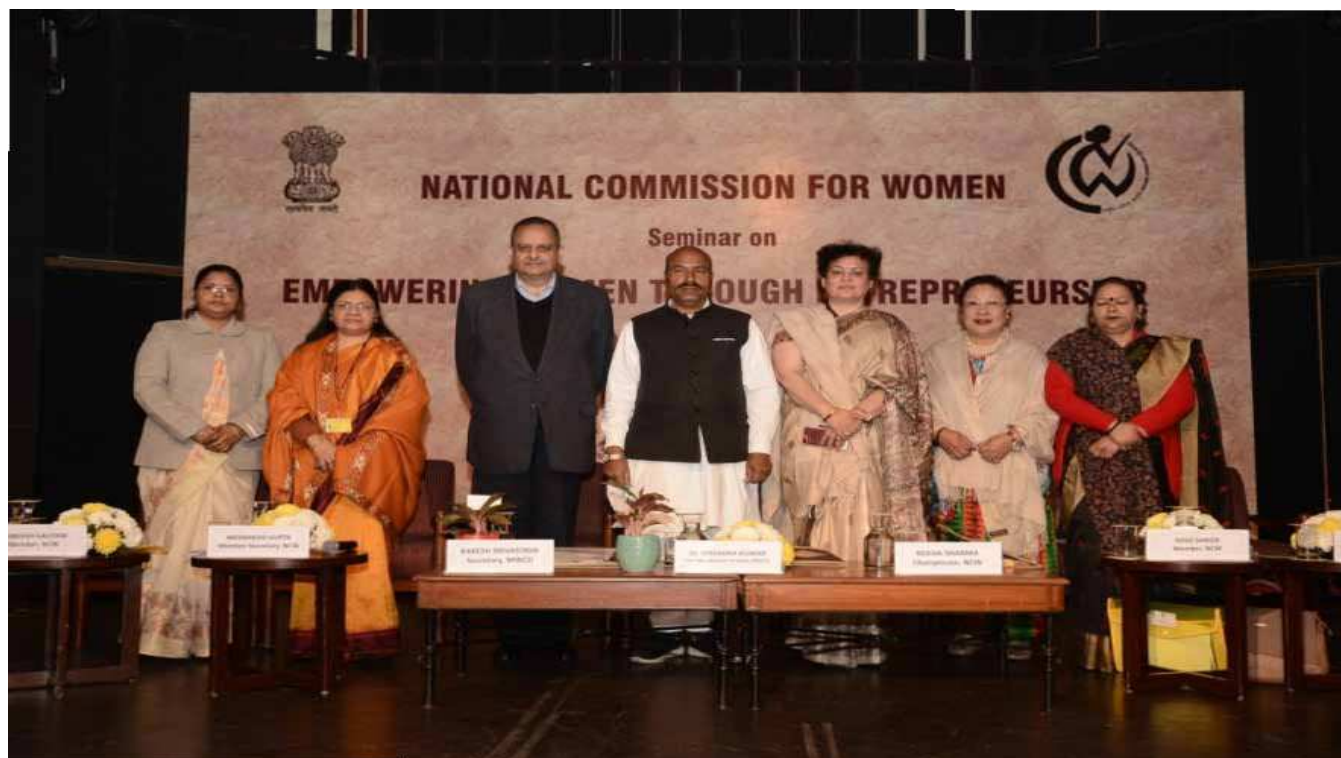
Launch of Coffee Table Book at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on the occasion of 25th Foundation Day of National Commission for Women, held on 31st January, 2018.

policies and programmes for empowerment of women.

10.2 The National Commission for Women celebrated culmination of 25 years of its existence on 31st January, 2018 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. As part of the event, consultations were organised on topics relating to (i) preventing domestic violence; (ii) sexual harassment at work place; (iii) issues of NRI marriages and desertion; and (iv) Acid attack and rape (survival issues). Eminent panelists participated in these consultations. The Hon'ble Minister for Women & Child Development graced the occasion as the Chief Guest in the afternoon session. She also released a Coffee Table Book brought out by the Commission that captures the journey and achievements of the Commission over 25 years of its existence. The Minister of Women & Child Development also had a detailed interaction with the Chairpersons and Members of the State Commission for Women, resource persons and other participants on issues concerning women safety and empowerment. Dr. Virendra Kumar, the

Hon'ble Minister of State, Ministry of Women & Child Development inaugurated the event in the forenoon and highlighted the achievements of the Commission.

10.3 The Commission celebrated culmination of 26 years of its existence on 31st January, 2019 by organising a seminar on 'Empowering women through Entrepreneurship' at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. On this occasion, presentations were made by a few successful women entrepreneurs representing various parts of the country before a large audience consisting of young women students from different colleges of Higher Education and Law in the Capital. The program also included a panel discussion on the subject, which evoked considerable interest and active participation by audience. The primary objective of the seminar was to unveil the process of overcoming the gender barriers to economic empowerment of women through entrepreneurship and deliberate on the Government's measures to promote women's economic independence.



Seminar on 'Empowering Women through Entrepreneurship' at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on the occasion of 26th Foundation Day of National commission for Women, held on 31st January, 2019

10.4 In keeping with its mandate, the Commission has, over a period of time, initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their economic empowerment. During 2018-19, the Commission continued to undertake different activities to ensure enhanced participation of women in different spheres of life. The Chairperson, Members and officers of the Commission visited different parts of the country with a view to participate in meetings/seminars/workshops/public hearings and other activities organised by the Commission in collaboration with State Women Commissions and educational institutions, etc. Cases of atrocities committed against women have been investigated by the Commission and immediate relief is provided to the affected women in many cases. Inspections of Psychiatric homes and Custodial Institutions such as jails/prisons have been undertaken by the Commission to ensure that women in these places are treated in a humane manner. With a view to undertake comprehensive inspection, the Commission has also analysed the information submitted by Superintendents of jails for suggesting measures for ameliorating the condition of women in the prisons. The Commission also devised a comprehensive proforma, to collect all the relevant information, about Psychiatric Homes prior to their inspection by the Commission during 2018-19.

I. REDRESSAL OF COMPLAINTS

10.5 The Commission addresses a large number of complaints received from women with a view to ensure that the rights of women are not compromised and justice is not denied to them. The complaints received through the online portal as well as offline are processed expeditiously and the matter is taken up with the appropriate authority concerned and pursued till its logical conclusion. As a matter of practice, the complaints of police apathy/inaction are forwarded to the concerned authorities for ensuring timely and fair investigation in the matter and asking for an Action Taken Report (ATR). In case of family/

matrimonial disputes, both parties are called for personal hearing and efforts made to mediate or counsel the parties for resolving the marital discords. In cases of serious crime, the Commission constitutes Inquiry Committees, which conduct inquiries and makes recommendations based on the findings. In respect of complaints related to sexual harassment at workplace, the concerned Organisation is urged to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 to enquire into such complaints. They are also asked to submit a copy of the report to the Commission for perusal. Wherever considered, complaints are also forwarded to various State Commission for Women, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes and their State counterparts for necessary action as considered.

10.6 The Commission is effectively leveraging IT tools for timely redressal of grievances. Anyone can log in to the online portal of the Commission for registering complaint from anywhere in the world. The system also enables the complainant to ascertain the progress of the case by simply logging on the website of the Commission using the unique user ID and password provided to them at the time of registration. Presently, the complaints are registered in following 23 categories with effect from 1st January, 2019:-

- i. Acid Attack
- ii. Bigamy / Polygamy
- iii. Cyber Crime against women
- iv. Denial of Maternity Benefits to women
- v. Dowry death
- vi. Free legal aid for women
- vii. Gender Discrimination including equal right to education & work
- viii. Harassment of married women/Dowry harassment
- ix. Indecent Representation of Women

- x. Outraging modesty of women/Molestation
- xi. Police Apathy against women
- xii. Protection of Women against Domestic Violence
- xiii. Rape/Attempt to Rape
- xiv. Right to exercise choice in marriage/Honour Crimes
- xv. Right to live with dignity
- xvi. Sex selective abortion / female feticide / amniocentesis
- xvii. Sexual Assault
- xviii. Sexual Harassment
- xix. Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace
- xx. Stalking / Voyeurism
- xxi. Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati-pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting
- xxii. Trafficking / Prostitution of women
- xxiii. Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce

10.7 A total of 23562 complaints/cases have been registered by the Complaint & Investigation (C&I) Cell during 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019. State-wise Number of Registered Complaints are given below:

S. No.	State	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	166
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4	Assam	64
5	Bihar	902
6	Chandigarh	58
7	Chhattisgarh	122
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
9	Delhi	2156
10	Goa	17

11	Gujarat	146
12	Haryana	1438
13	Himachal Pradesh	59
14	Jammu and Kashmir	45
15	Jharkhand	251
16	Karnataka	328
17	Kerala	125
18	Madhya Pradesh	646
19	Maharashtra	717
20	Manipur	4
21	Meghalaya	5
22	Mizoram	1
23	Nagaland	1
24	Odisha	98
25	Pondicherry	16
26	Punjab	341
27	Rajasthan	926
28	Sikkim	3
29	Tamil Nadu	320
30	Telangana	127
31	Tripura	4
32	Uttar Pradesh	13722
33	Uttarakhand	346
34	West Bengal	398
	Total	23562

II. REDRESSAL OF NRI COMPLAINTS

10.8 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. 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.

10.9 In pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting, dated 13th December, 2017, Integrated Nodal Agency (INA) was constituted with Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) as Chairman and Member Secretary (NCW), Joint Secretary (MWCD), Joint Secretary (Home), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Joint Secretary (OIA-II) Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Joint Secretary (Legal), M/o Law and Justice, Joint Secretary (Foreigners) MHA, Deputy Secretary (MWCD) as Members of INA. The INA deals with issues concerning issuance of Look Out Circular (LOC), impounding of passport, amendment of laws to address the issues of women aggrieved of NRI marriages etc. With efforts of the Commission, a total of 61 passports of errant husbands were impounded by MEA and Look Out Circulars were issued in eight cases by INA from 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019.

10.10 With a view to address the issue by dissemination of information, the Commission organises seminars and workshops in different places with higher incidence of matrimonial matters concerning women. As a part of this, NRI Cell had conducted two consultation meetings and one seminar in 2018. A consultation meeting had been conducted at NCW with women aggrieved on account of various issues arising out of NRI

marriages and the representatives of the Ministries/ Departments concerned with the subjects on 27th March, 2018 to deliberate upon the challenges faced by the aggrieved women in getting substantial relief through civil and criminal remedies available under Indian legal system due to conflict of Law and Jurisdiction. Second consultation meeting had been organised in Chandigarh with civil society organisations, industrial groups, academic institutions and concerned Government departments on 23rd October, 2018 to deliberate upon the possible measures for socio-economic rehabilitation of the aggrieved women. A National seminar was conducted in Jalandhar on “Issues related to NRI Marriage in Punjab” on 30th July, 2018. The seminar dealt with matters pertaining to socio-economic and cultural aspects of the NRI marriages in the region. From January, 2018 to March, 2019, 949 complaints had been received by NRI Cell, out of which the Commission has initiated action on all 949 complaints.

III. SUO-MOTU COGNIZANCE

10.11 As highlighted in the print, electronic and social media, the National Commission for Women has continued to take *suo-motu* cognizance of cases under Section 10(1) and 10(4) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. In matters involving serious violation of women's rights, inquiry committees are also constituted by the Commission which investigate the matters and make their recommendations to the Commission to address the issue. The number of cases where *suo-motu* cognizance has been taken by the Commission, the number of cases where Action Taken Reports have been received and the number of cases that were closed from 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 are given below:

No. of cases taken up	No. of ATRS received (Old & New)	No. of cases closed (Old & New)	Inquiry Committee/ Fact Finding Team constituted
215	243	71	10

IV. DELIBERATIONS ON LEGAL ISSUES

10.12 In accordance with the mandate of the Commission, as per Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Commission has taken up the review of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition And Redressal) Act, 2013. Accordingly, the Commission organised a one-day consultation regarding law review on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 on 17th November, 2018 at New Delhi. Various stakeholders participated in the consultative meeting including Justice Sujata Manohar (Retd.), Justice G. Rohini (Retd.), legal experts, academicians and other representatives of civil society. As follow up, the Commission organised one-day Consultations for review of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, in collaboration with National Law University, New Delhi, Gujarat National Law University, Ahmadabad and National Law University, Bengaluru and National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam.

10.13 The Commission also organised review of 'Women Property Rights' through one-day consultations in collaboration with National Law University, New Delhi, Gujarat National Law University, Ahmadabad and National Law University, Bengaluru. Further, the Commission collaborated with Jamia Milia Islamia University, New Delhi and organised a day long National Seminar on 'Combating Acid Attack in India: Socio-Legal Aspects' on 24th January, 2018 at the National Commission for Women.

10.14 The Commission, in pursuance of its mandate, has been taking steps to progressively increase awareness about the laws, rights and entitlements of women in the society as a whole. With this objective in view, the Commission organised a number of activities in collaboration with other stake-holders including colleges,

Universities, State Commissions for Women, police and judicial authorities as also Non-Governmental organisations (NGOs). The Commission has organised a total number of 16 gender sensitisation programmes for police officials during the year 2018-19. During this year, the Commission also launched the second nationwide competition for college and University students on laws related to women. Overall, around 511 colleges/institutions registered for the programme on the NCW's portal. The Commission also organised around 300 Legal Awareness Programmes in partnership with the State Commissions for Women from 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019.

V. INITIATIVES IN NORTH EAST

10.15 The North-Eastern States continue to be accorded special emphasis by the Commission and with a view to ensure that the activities relating to empowerment of women in the region are stepped up, the Commission has set-up a separate North-East Cell to exclusively focus on women issues in these states. In pursuance of its mandate, to progressively increase awareness about the laws, rights and entitlements of women, the Commission in association with Sikkim Commission for Women organised a review meeting on Social, Economic and Political empowerment of women in the North East at Chintan Bhawan, Gangtok, East Sikkim on 24th April, 2018. The National Commission for Women with NIRD (National Institute of Rural Development) launched a capacity building programme for Elected Women Representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Manipur on 9th April, 2018, to enable the elected women representatives to facilitate, plan, implement and monitor development and welfare programmes in the respective Panchayats. The Commission in association with Manipur State Commission for Women organised a review meeting of State Commissions for Women in the North East at Imphal, Manipur on 5th December, 2018.

10.16 During 2018-19, the Commission conti-

nued its activities for disseminating knowledge and information to stakeholders through seminars/workshops/conferences and research studies in North East region. During the year of report, the Commission organised ‘Seminar on promoting wellness of women with disabilities (two days)’ conducted by Manipur State Commission for Women, ‘Menstrual Hygiene and Menstrual Hygiene Management’ conducted by Tripura State Commission for Women, Tripura and ‘Witch hunting: through changing context women remain the target’ conducted by Rural Women Upliftment Association of Assam, Assam. Another seminar was conducted on ‘Empowering women through Entrepreneurship’ at Shillong (Meghalaya) on 15th March, 2019 in collaboration with Meghalaya State Commission for Women and at Gangtok (Sikkim) on 26th March, 2019 in collaboration with Sikkim State Commission for Women. The Programmes were attended by a large number of young women including students from different colleges in the region. The Seminars included presentations by successful women entrepreneurs from the region. The program also included a panel discussion on ‘Empowering women through Entrepreneurship’ which evoked considerable interest and active participation by audience.

10.17 In pursuance of its role, the National Commission for Women, the Commission had, in the month of August 2018, invited online proposals for organising seminars and conducting Research Studies from North East Region. After scrutiny of the proposals, four research studies and six seminars were approved for being funded by the Commission during the Financial Year 2018-19.

VI. POLICY, MONITORING AND RESEARCH

10.18 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 pursuance of this, the

Commission supports organising several Seminars, Workshops and Research Studies, etc. In order to make the studies and seminars more relevant, the Commission has revised the guidelines relating to conduct of Research Studies and Seminars.

10.19 The Commission had, in the month of August 2018, invited online proposals for organising seminars and conducting Research Studies. The Commission received 235 proposals for conducting research studies and 1847 proposals for seminars. After scrutiny of the proposals, 21 research studies and 52 seminars were approved for funding by the Commission during the Financial Year 2018-19.

VII. WOMEN WELFARE, SAFETY AND GENDER SENSITISATION

10.20 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, 2020.

10.21 The Commission, in its endeavour to facilitate and ensure immediate relief to women

subjected to acid attacks continued monitoring of the cases of acid attack, including payment of compensation to the victims in different parts of the Country. The Commission received information from all States/Union Territories about such cases and uploaded the same on a digital MIS platform on the Commission's website. After correspondence with the State Governments / UT Administrations, Nodal Officers have been appointed in 30 States/ Union Territories. To update the acid attack victim data on MIS portal regularly; the States have also been requested to review the information at a senior level by designated senior officers.

10.22 In order to promote Women Safety, the Commission organised a National Conference on 'Emerging Challenges to Violence against Women – Cyber Crime and Witch Hunting' in Bhubaneswar, Odisha on 22nd February, 2018. Also, the Commission had organised a Mahila Sansad Programme in Raipur, Chhattisgarh on 15th March, 2018, in collaboration with Chhattisgarh State Women Commission. Further, a National Seminar on Sexual Harassment at Work Place with Special Reference to the Entertainment Industry was organised by the Commission on 14th July, 2018 at Film and Television Institute of India, Pune.

VIII. INSPECTION OF JAILS/ CUSTODIAL HOMES AND PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS

10.23 The National Commission for Women, continued to undertake inspection of Prisons and Psychiatric Homes with a view to identify areas where improvements can be made to provide a better, safer and gender sensitive environment for the female inmates in these institutions, minimise the social stigma attached with staying in such institutions and help them in their rehabilitation and integration in the mainstream society, once they are out of such institutions. The Superintendent of Jails have submitted all the relevant information in respect of 167 Prisons and this has been used for the inspections of the Jails as well as

to identify the areas which need improvement. The Commission printed a comprehensive report, based on inspection of 20 jails/ prisons and scrutiny of information submitted by the Superintendent of Jails in respect of 96 prisons. In this report, besides good practices in prisons the common problems, faced by women inmates in the prisons, have been identified. Accordingly, specific observations/recommendations have been given separately in respect of each prison. The report has been sent to the concerned Ministries, State Prison Authorities and to the Superintendent of each prison to take necessary action and submit an action taken report.

10.24 The Commission, thereafter, continued inspection of the Prisons and scrutiny of information received in the prescribed proforma. In addition to the prisons included in the said report, the Commission further inspected 05 Prisons and scrutinised information in the prescribed proforma in respect of 43 Prisons. In total the Commission conducted inspection of 25 Central Jails at Manipur, Bihar, Punjab, Maharashtra, Tripura, Gujarat, Goa, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka during the period from February 2018 to March 2019. During this period, the proforma information in respect of remaining prisons was also analysed to identify the areas of concern for female inmates in the prisons. The matter regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Commission contained in the inspection report and in the gist based on the scrutiny of the information in the prescribed proforma is being followed with the concerned Superintendent of Prisons and the State Prison Authorities.

10.25 The Commission also conducted inspection of 10 Psychiatric Homes at Maharashtra, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh during the period from February 2018 to March 2019. These reports are sent to the concerned Ministries and Departments and to the Medical Superintendents of the Psychiatric

Home for taking further necessary action and to submit action taken report. The Commission also evolved a comprehensive proforma to gather all the relevant information related to status of female patients in the Psychiatric Homes and sent it to 34 Government Psychiatric Homes. Till date the Commission has received information in the proforma from 19 Government Psychiatric Homes and the same is being scrutinised in the Commission. The proforma information is also being used at the time of inspections of the Psychiatric Homes.

10.26 Further, in exercise with the powers conferred under Section 10 (1)(k) of the NCW Act, 1990, the Commission taking into cognizance of reports about violation of women rights in various Shelter Homes/ Swadhar Greh, constituted an Inquiry Committee to visit and enquire into functioning of these institutions. The Committee so constituted visited 33 Swadhar Grehs in the States of West Bengal, Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. The Commission, in consultation with experts in the field of Women's study/ Social Work evolved a comprehensive proforma to collect all relevant information from the Swadhar Grehs in the country to be used for inspections and suggest modification in Swadhar Greh scheme. The proforma has been circulated in all the Swadhar Grehs across the country and information on different aspect of their functioning is being received in the prescribed proforma. The information will be evaluated for assessing condition of residents of Swadhar Greh and proposing recommendations to improve their condition.

IX. MEDIA AND OUTREACH PROGRAMMES

10.27 The Commission has during the year under review, taken steps to disseminate information about various aspects concerning laws relating to women and other aspects through

periodic and regular use of social and print media. During the period, the Commission undertook media campaign for creating awareness against Domestic Violence and to create sensitivity towards Sexual harassment at workplace, through metro stations and panels inside metro trains. Similarly a campaign for sensitivity towards Sexual harassment at workplace has been taken up at airports across North Eastern region.

X. OTHER INITIATIVES

10.28 The National Commission for Women has partnered with the Cyber Peace Foundation and Facebook to promote digital literacy for women including the precautions that can be taken; raising awareness about cyber crimes; and advising users about the resources available to women; to prevent the problems and also how to handle such crimes. The programme was launched as 'Digital Shakti' Campaign at Punjab University, Chandigarh on 18th June, 2018. During the year 2018-19 the programme has been taken up in the states of Delhi NCR, Haryana, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu and a total of 48861 students are reported to have been sensitised.

10.29 The National Commission for Women has partnered with *Airbnb* to create livelihood opportunities for women in the northeast region. The initiative focuses on skill development oriented programmes for starting home stay micro-enterprises in the region and generating technology-enabled livelihood opportunities in tourism and hospitality. It is aimed to promote digital inclusion and creation of women-led tourism and hospitality enterprises and pave the way for economic and social empowerment of women. The Commission in collaboration with *Airbnb* conducted workshop on Home Stay Tourism to create livelihood opportunities for women in North-Eastern States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.



Rashtriya Mahila Kosh



Towards a new dawn

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women)

11.1 The National Credit Fund for Women known as Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set-up by the Government of India in 1993 as a national-level 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 by Government of India with a corpus of Rs. 31 crore in 1993 to meet the credit needs of poor and asset-less women in the informal sector. The initial corpus of Rs. 31 crore has grown over to Rs. 284 crore (including reserves and surplus etc.), as on 31st March 2018. This is mainly due to additional budgetary allocation of Rs. 69 crore (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) by Government of India and credit, investment and recovery management of RMK.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

11.2 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, Ministry of Women and Child Development, is the ex-officio, Chairperson of the Governing Board and the Executive Director of RMK is the ex-officio Member Secretary of the Board. RMK meets all its administrative and establishment expenditure from its internal

resources.

II. OBJECTIVES

11.3 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 without collateral security and third party guarantee, through a client friendly mechanism. 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.

III. CREDIT-DELIVERY MECHANISM

11.4 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.

IV. LOAN SCHEMES OF RMK

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

B. **Main Loan Scheme:** IMOs having minimum three years experience in thrift and credit activities are considered for this loan. The IMOs are provided loan up to a maximum of Rs. 6 crore i.e Rs. 2 crore per state at a time, under this scheme.

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

D. **Housing Loan Scheme:** Through its partner organisations RMK provides loans upto a maximum Rs.1 lakh per beneficiary to SHG members for construction of low cost house and repairs.

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

F. Loan Limit

11.5 Loan limit per beneficiary is:

- i. **First loan** – upto Rs. 60,000/-
- ii. **Repeat loan(s)** Rs. 1,00,000/- (taken

together the existing plus new loan).

V. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE FY 2018-19

A. New Initiatives:

- i. E-Loan System of RMK (<http://rmk-eloan.nic.in>) was launched during December 2018 to bring transparency and accelerate the loan sanction procedure at RMK. IMOs/NGOs could submit their proposals through E-Loan System and know the status of their application through online.
- ii. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between MWCD & MSDE on 8th March, 2019 to combine their efforts and collaborate with each other on the skilling, capacity building initiatives. The implementation partners, as per MOU, are RMK on behalf of MWCD & National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) on behalf of MSDE.
- iii. Priority to Women Led Organisation / Organisation having majority women in the Management Committee was given for RMK Loaning.
- iv. Focus shifted towards the States where RMK Loan exposure was less. Advertisements were given in those States in Local / Regional/ National Newspaper inviting Loan proposal from IMOs operates there.

B. Office:

- i. Annual Report and Audited Annual Accounts of RMK for the FY 2017-18 was laid in the Table of Parliament timely, after the FY 1999-2000.
- ii. Office of the Directorate General of Audit (Central Expenditure) CAG conducted Audit of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh for the period from 2013-14 to 2016-17.

- iii. RMK website was revamped to ensure compliance with Guidelines for Indian Government Websites and security audited. It has also been made more user friendly for all stakeholders.

C. **Micro- Credit Performance**

- i. Loan committees of RMK were reconstituted as per Office Order dated 4th January, 2018 as follows:
 - a Large Loan Committee headed by Additional Secretary, MWCD
 - b Small Loan Committee headed by Executive Director, RMK
- ii. During 1st January, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 RMK disbursed loans to IMOs, to the tune of Rs. 8.84 Crore.
- iii. The RMK has extended its IMOs network across the country including the Andaman & Nicobar Island and the border areas of Jammu & Kashmir. As on 31st March, 2019, RMK has disbursed a cumulative amount of Rs. 311.77 crore benefiting 7,40,353 women entrepreneurs. State-wise Details of Cumulative Sanctions and Disbursements and number of beneficiaries at the end of Year 2018-19 is given at Annexure XXX.

D. **Awareness Creation, Capacity Building & other Support Services**

- i. 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 literacy education, health awareness etc. to the women SHG members.

- ii. Success Stories of micro-finance beneficiaries of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh were filmed and disseminated through various social media channels, the RMK website, YouTube and twitter.
- iii. An Awareness Workshop on RMK & Mahila E-haat was held on 27th September, 2018 in Shillong, Meghalaya State.
- iv. RMK participated in Women of India Organic Festival, 2018 organised by the Ministry of WCD at Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi along with Mahila E-haat from 25th October 2018 to 4th November 2018.
- v. Orientation Training and Awareness cum Capacity Building Workshops to the partner IMOs by RMK was held from 10th and 11th December, 2018, 12th and 13th December, 2018 & 14th and 15th December, 2018 at NIPCCD, New Delhi.
- vi. An Awareness workshop on RMK & Mahila E-haat was held on 2nd March, 2019 in Ranchi, Jharkhand under the chairmanship of AS, MWCD



Orientation Training and Awareness cum Capacity Building Workshop in progress



Shri Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary, MWCD addressing the participants of Awareness workshop on RMK & Mahila E-haat held on 2nd March, 2019 in Ranchi

VI. MAHILA E-HAAT

11.5 The Ministry of Women & Child Development launched 'Mahila E-Haat', a unique direct online marketing platform to support women entrepreneurs/ SHGs/ NGOs, on 07th March 2016. It is an initiative for meeting aspirations and needs of women entrepreneurs aimed at providing an e-marketing platform by leveraging technology for showcasing products made/ manufactured/ sold by women entrepreneurs/ SHGs/ NGOs as also showcasing services reflecting their creative potential. The URL of the portal is <http://mahilaahaat-rmk.gov.in>.

11.6 This online marketing platform facilitates direct contact between the vendor and the

buyer's personal contact, telephone and e-mail. The Vision, Mission and Goal of Mahila E-haat are:

11.7 **Vision:** To empower & strengthen financial inclusion of Women Entrepreneurs in the economy by providing continued sustenance and support to their creativity.

11.8 **Mission:** To act as a catalyst by providing a web based marketing platform to the women entrepreneurs to directly sell to the buyers.

11.9 **Goal:** To support 'Make in India' through digital marketing platform. Currently, 629 vendors from 31 States/ UTs showcase over 7000 products and services on the portal.



Products Display by Women Entrepreneurs, SHGs, NGOs at Bhopal on 31st January, 2018



Few Products displayed at the Mahila E-haat Portal

11.10 Efforts are made to reach out and bring different women from across the country to showcase their products/services on Mahila E-haat portal. For this purpose, women from Rural Development Ministry, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Dalit Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Ministries of Panchayati Raj, Tribal Affairs, Social Justice, Minority Affairs, National Minorities Development amongst others are also being reached out at the various exhibitions, mela's, trade fairs, and at the State awareness workshops in different cities.

11.11 On this portal bulk, repeat and customised orders are also undertaken. The online marketing platform displays the products/services of the vendors with their contact number, address and also the basic cost. Women are majorly involved in the value chain. This enables & encourages them to manage their own finances. (No registration fees or any hidden costs are incurred by both buyers and Women Sellers).

11.12 The products and services are displayed across the categories of Bags, Fashion

Accessories/Jewellery, Decorative and gift items, Home Décor, Carpets/ Rugs/Foot mats, Baskets, Linen/Cushion Covers, Boxes, Pottery, Grocery & Staples/Organic, Natural Products, File Folders, Industrial Products, Educational Aids, Soft Toys and Miscellaneous. There is a services section as well.

11.13 Major PSUs & Nationalised Banks have given a link to Mahila E-haat on their websites for publicity on the request by MWCD; IRCTC, SAIL, BEML Limited, BHEL, NMDC Limited, Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited, and SBI amongst others.

11.14 Awareness cum soft intervention & sensitisation workshops have been organised for the vendors/new vendors who have shown interest in joining the Mahila E-haat portal. Appropriate interventions, skilling, capacity building, digital & financial literacy etc. at the grassroot level are also being undertaken in different States.

Workshops along with State Women Development Corporations have been held in Nagaland (2016), New Delhi (March, 2016) , Indore (June 2016), Kochi (June, 2016), Chandigarh (July, 2016), Mumbai (August, 2016), Chhattisgarh (September, 2016), Hyderabad (September, 2016), Varanasi (November, 2016), Lucknow (2017), Bhopal (January, 2018), Mumbai (February, 2018), Shillong (September, 2018) and Ranchi (March, 2019) where Women Entrepreneurs/ NGOs/ SHGs participated. Mahila E-haat created awareness and publicity by taking a stall and sharing information about Mahila E-haat at the Mahalaxmi Saras Exhibition (January, 2017), Chitrakoot Mela (February, 2017), Vibrant North East Mela (May, 2017), Women of India (October, 2017 & 2018). Vendors of Mahila E-haat participated in the Vibrant Gujarat Global Trade Show January 2019 at Gandhi Nagar. They received queries / orders for their products both nationally and internationally.



Awareness Cum Sensitization Workshop on Mahila E-haat held at Bhopal, MP on 31st January, 2018



Awareness Cum Sensitisation Workshop held at Mumbai, Maharashtra on 16th February, 2018

11.15 A MoU has been signed with Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) for collaboration and for getting the products and services of their Women entrepreneurs/ SHGs/ NGOs to showcase on Mahila E-haat.

11.16 An Awareness cum soft intervention & sensitisation workshops have been organised for the women entrepreneurs/ SHGs/ NGOs on Mahila E-haat along with Department of Social Welfare, Government of Meghalaya at Shillong on 27th September, 2018.



Shri K.C.Behera, DS, MWCD & GM, RMK sensitising the participants on Mahila-E-haat & RMK in the Shillong Workshop held on 27th September, 2018

Mahila E-haat Vendors at the Vibrant Gujarat Global Trade Show



Mahila E-haat vendors participating in the Vibrant Gujarat Global trade show, January 2019 at Gandhinagar with Smt. Anuradha Chagti, Joint Secretary, MWCD



Additional Secretary MWCD Shri Ajay Tirkey, Chairperson Outreach Committee RMK and Mahila E-Haat Dr Nandini Azad addressing the participants at workshop at Ranchi, 2nd March, 2019 and Group Photo with Participants of Mahila E-haat



National Commission for Protection of Child Rights



Towards a new dawn

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

12.1 The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was constituted by the Government of India, Ministry of Women & Child Development as a statutory body in March, 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, to protect, promote and defend child rights in the country.

I. MANDATE

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

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

- i. Examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the time being in force for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- ii. Present to the Central Government, annually and at such other intervals, as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- iii. Inquire into violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases;
- iv. Examine all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of rights of children affected by terrorism, communal violence, riots, natural disaster, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, trafficking, maltreatment, torture and exploitation, pornography and

prostitution and recommend appropriate remedial measures;

- v. Look into the matters relating to children in need of special care and protection including children in distress, marginalised 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 inspect 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 organisation;

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.
- B. 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 Organisations dealing with child;
- vi. Produce and disseminate information about child rights;
- vii. Compile and analyse data on children;
- viii. Promote the incorporation of child rights into the school curriculum, teachers training and training of personnel dealing with children.

C. 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.

D. Under Section 44 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and Rule 6 of POCSO Rules, 2012:

- i. To monitor in the implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012;
- ii. To monitor the designation of Special Courts by State Governments;
- iii. To monitor the appointment of Public Prosecutors by State Governments;
- iv. 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;

- v. 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;
- vi. 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;
- vii. To call for a report on any specific case of child sexual abuse falling within the jurisdiction of a CWC;
- viii. 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:-
 - a. Number and details of offences reported under the Act;
 - b. Whether the procedures prescribed under the Act and rules were followed, including those regarding timeframes;
 - c. Details of arrangements for care and protection of victims of offences under this Act, including arrangements for emergency medical care and medical examination; and,

- d. Details regarding assessment of the need for care and protection of a child by the concerned CWC in any specific case.

E. 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.

F. 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 sensitisation 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.

II. COMPOSITION OF THE NCPCR

12.3 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 marginalised children or children with disabilities; elimination of child labour or children in distress; child psychology or sociology; and laws relating to children.

III. ACTIVITIES

12.4 The Commission continued to inquire into

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

12.5 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, survey, Research studies and regional and national level consultations for monitoring Child Rights.

A. Activities Towards Juvenile Justice or Care of Neglected or Marginalised Children or Children with Disabilities

12.6 NCPCR has been monitoring the implementation of Juvenile Justice Act in States. The following initiatives were taken:

- i. a monitoring tool developed and sent to all the SCPCRs for sending monthly report by 10th
- ii. discussed issues with SCPCs and SCPCRs on implementation of JJ Act, 2015

12.7 The commission supplemented the efforts of the Government in pursuing registration of CCIs and monitoring of Institutions in compliance with the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of WP(Cr) 102 of 2007 Re: Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in the State of Tamil Nadu Vs Union of India. The matter was consistently pursued with States/UTs through letters and Video Conferences.

12.8 NCPCR addressed Principal Secretaries (Home) of all States/UTs on 18th April, 2018 enclosing guidelines issued by the Hon'ble

Supreme Court in the case of ‘R.D. Upadhyaya Vs State of Andhra Pradesh & Orthers’ (Civil Writ Petition No. 559 of 1994) for providing various facilities to the children of women prisoners. The State Governments were directed to provide an Action Taken Report. Six States i.e., Haryana, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Odisha, A & N Islands and West Bengal responded to the Commission by March, 2019. A panel of lawyers, as per the order of the Hon’ble Delhi High Court, constituted by NCPCR, continued to visit Tihar and Rohini Jails to identify the probable juveniles who might be wrongly lodged in adult prisons. During the period under report, the panel made nine visits and identified 206 inmates as probable juveniles. The reports of the visits were prepared and sent to the Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) for further action in the matter.

12.9 In order to provide identity and enable CNCP children to access benefits and services provided by the Government, NCPCR continued to monitor the provisioning of Aadhaar Cards to children in CCIs and subsequently based on the Aadhaar cards, opening of bank accounts (of these children) as per the RBI guidelines.

12.10 NCPCR had organised a Round Table Consultation on ‘Crime/Violence against Children’ in collaboration with Child Fund India on 21st May, 2018 at Bangalore. Chairpersons/Members of SCPCR of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and representatives from State Departments of Police, WCD, Health and Education participated in the Consultation.

12.11 NCPCR had organised a Consultation on 30th July, 2018 to review Strategy for prevention of Crime/Violence against Children at NCPCR. The Consultation was attended by officials from Ministries of Home Affairs, Panchayati Raj, Urban Development, UNICEF, NGOs and experts on the subject.

12.12 NCPCR with the support of NHRC developed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

on ‘Escape/Runaway/Sexual Abuse/Death of Children in Child Care Institutions’ for the benefits of stakeholders. The SOP was printed and forwarded to Chief Secretaries, Director General of Police, Principal Secretaries (Department of Women & Child Development), and SCPCRs of all States/UTs on 6th September, 2018. The SOP was also uploaded on NCPCR’s website www.ncpcr.gov.in.

12.13 NCPCR with the support of ChildFund India, an NGO, developed ‘Handbook on Ending Violence against Children’. The Handbook was released by Hon’ble Justice Mr. Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India on 13th September, 2018 at IIC, New Delhi.



Release of ‘Handbook on Ending Violence against Children’

12.14 NCPCR developed a pamphlet on ‘Role and Functions of Inspection Committee’ under Section 54 of the JJ Act, 2015 for use of stakeholders.

12.15 NCPCR circulated the following publications to Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries of WCD, Chairpersons of SCPCRs and Heads of CID of all States to officially use them for generating awareness:

- i. Being Safe Online - Guideline and Standard Content for Raising Awareness Among Children, Parents, Educators & General Public; and

- ii. Global Report 2017-Ending Violence in Childhood: An Overview.

12.16 NCPCR organised a Consultation on Child Begging in Delhi on 18th January, 2018. The meeting was attended by representatives from MWCD, Delhi Govt., DCPCR, Members of CWCs of Delhi, and NGOs. The matter was further pursued with Government of NCT of Delhi requesting to formulate an Action Plan for prevention of child begging in Delhi. NCPCR had also developed a pamphlet on combating child begging with the title ‘Come together, we can stop Child Begging’.

B. Steps Taken in the Field of Education

12.17 The NCPCR has written to C.B.S.E. to revoke its Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) pattern suggested for classes VI-VIII. As a result, C.B.S.E. repealed its Uniform System of Assessment, Examination and Report Card for classes VI-IX from Academic Year 2017-18 vide circular dated 22nd January, 2018.

12.18 NCPCR prepared Guidelines for increasing accountability of the school management in the matter of safety of the children studying in private and government schools. The Guidelines were submitted to MHRD.

12.19 NCPCR developed a Model Fee Regulatory Framework for Unaided Private Schools. The framework is a model document that may be adopted by the States to streamline the fee regulation mechanism for private schools. The document was sent to MHRD for further necessary action.

12.20 Given the role and significance of National Advisory Committee (NAC), a consultation meeting was organised with nominated members of the NAC on 4th January, 2018 at NCPCR; representatives from various government as well as non-government organisations, independent experts and NGOs working for child rights and education. The purpose of the consultation was to

frame suggestions for NAC regarding its role in effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

12.21 A consultation with Members of the National Monitoring Committee for Minority Education (NMCME) and other experts was organised by NCPCR on 26th February, 2018 with a broader aim to ensure fundamental right to education of all children.

12.22 NCPCR drafted the Rules of Procedures for Stand Alone Hostels for Children in January 2019 and submitted to MWCD in February, 2019 for further action.

12.23 To ensure protection of right to education of children, the Commission organised 31 workshops/consultations with stake holders across the country.

C. Research Studies Undertaken:

- i. Study on Education and Vocational Training of children staying at Observation Homes and Special Homes was completed and uploaded on the website of NCPCR. The report is also available at: <http://ncpcr.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=1700>
- ii. Study on Mainstreaming of ‘Out of School Children’ (OoSC) and Effectiveness of Special Training was completed and uploaded on the website of NCPCR.
- iii. Case study of district Dhulia and Maharashtra with 100% digitalised Zilla Parishad Schools was completed and uploaded on the website of NCPCR. The report is also available at: <http://ncpcr.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=1668>

D. Recommendations Given by NCPCR to Different Ministries/ State Governments/ Organisations

- i. NCPCR sent its recommendations for ensuring children’s right to education to

Secretaries, School Education, Punjab and Rajasthan on 16th May, 2018. These were based on the discussions held during review meetings on 27th April (for Punjab) and 21st August (for Rajasthan), 2017 at O/o Director General School Education, Punjab and State Secretariat, Rajasthan respectively.

- ii. NCPCR has formed a comprehensive manual titled- Manual on Safety and Security of Children in Safety. Subsequently it has recommended all Education Secretaries and SCPCRs to assess their safety and security requirements through safety audits of schools with the help of the Check List annexed with the manual.
- iii. The Commission, vide letter dated 26th February, 2018, has recommended Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalaya (JNV) Samiti to appoint hostel wardens and conduct safety audits in all JNVs in accordance with the 'Regulatory Guidelines for Hostels of Educational Institutions of Children' The Commission, vide letter dated 19th February, 2018, recommended to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to have a regular dedicated hostel warden in Ashramalays.
- iv. It was recommended by the Commission under Section 13 of the CPCR Act, 2005 to Ministry of Corporate Affairs that in exercise of powers conferred under Section 135 and sub section (1) and (2) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) they may amend Rule 6(1) by inserting a clause thereby making it mandatory for companies to spend minimum of 10% in the North Eastern States of the country which should also include spending on projects/schemes related to children.

- v. NCPCR conducted a study through Quality Council of India (QCI) on Status of implementation of Section 12 (1) (c) of RTE Act, 2009 in Delhi wherein private schools are responsible to ensure minimum 25% of admission to children of economically weaker sections. Based on the findings of the study Report, recommendations were sent to Secretary, School Education, Delhi vide letter dated 13th February, 2018
- vi. NCPCR requested and recommended CBSE vide letter dated 15th February, 2018 to extend relaxation/flexibility from ongoing/upcoming board exams for children of the martyred soldiers of Pulwama attack. In response, CBSE accepted the request and issued a circular for the same.

12.24 During the period under review, the following three reports on the workshops/ consultations organised in the FY 2018-19 were finalised and uploaded on the website of NCPCR. The reports are:

- i. स्कूली बस्ते का भार घटाने के लिए उपायों पर समीक्षा एवं परामर्श बैठक रिपोर्ट एवं अनुशंसाएं
- ii. राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् के माननीय सदस्यगण के साथ शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन पर परामर्श बैठक की रिपोर्ट
- iii. Report – Consultation Meeting with Members of National Monitoring Committee for Minorities Education

E. Steps Taken with Regard to Laws Relating to Children

i. POCSO Act, 2012

The Commission continued to monitor the implementation of POCSO Act, 2012 as mentioned under its Section 44 and Rule 6.

12.25 NCPCR with Cyber Peace Foundation

developed an android game 'Cyber Trivia' to address the issue of Cyber Crime among children and enhancing their knowledge on Cyber Crime. It was launched by Chairperson, NCPCR on 14th September, 2018.

12.26 NCPCR wrote to President, Internet Service Providers Association of India on 4th May, 2018 to issue an advisory to all Internet Service Providers to strictly comply with the provisions of the POCSO Act, Indian Penal Code and Information Technology Act and not disclose the identity of the child victim of sexual abuse.

12.27 NCPCR organised a 'Training Workshop on Cyber Crime targeting Children' for Investigating Officers of the States/UTs on 26th

and 27th June, 2018 at BPR&D HQs, New Delhi in collaboration with BPR&D, UNESCO and Cyber Peace Foundation. Secretary, MWCD; DG, BPR&D; UNESCO, New Delhi; Director, Knowledge Societies Division; and Chairperson, NCPCR graced the inaugural session and shared their views. Officials from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, LNIN National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science and experts from various organisations participated and shared their experiences with the participants. In all, 39 Police officers of the rank of Sub-Inspector to Inspector General of Police participated in the Training Workshop.



12.28 NCPCR in collaboration with UNESCO organised a Conference on 'Promoting Child Safety Online, Empowering Future Digital Citizens' on 28th June, 2018 at New Delhi. The

Prime Minister of India was the Chief Guest. More than 100 people including officers from Government Departments, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNODC, and various NGOs participated in the Conference.



Conference on 'Promoting Child Safety Online, Empowering Future Digital Citizens' at New Delhi



Multi Stakeholders Dialogue on Child Sexual Abuse based on case studies at Parliament House, New Delhi

12.29 At the instance of Hon'ble Lok Sabha Speaker, NCPCR made presentations on 'Multi Stakeholders Dialogue on Child Sexual Abuse based on case studies' before Hon'ble Members of Parliament on 2nd August, 2018 at Parliament House, New Delhi.

12.30 NCPCR with the support of Partners for Law in Development (PLD), developed 2nd Edition of the book on बाल शोषण और कानून: Child Sexual Abuse and Law (in Hindi) for easy understanding of various provisions of POCSO Act, 2012. During the period under report, the book was forwarded to Chief Secretaries, Director General of Police, Principal Secretaries (Department of Women & Child Development), and SCPCR's of all States/UTs. The book was also uploaded on NCPCR's website www.ncpcr.gov.in.

ii. Child Trafficking

12.31 NCPCR took cognizance of a news report published in the Hindustan Times dated 14th January, 2018, New Delhi regarding trafficking of children by various placement agencies. Accordingly, a letter was sent to Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs on 31st January 2018 to take initiative to bring law to regulate placement agencies to prevent trafficking and exploitation of children.

iii. Child Marriage

12.32 NCPCR vide its letter dated 11th April, 2018 addressed to Chief Secretaries of all States to make effective efforts to prevent child marriages on the occasion of Akshaya Tiritiya under PCM Act, 2006 along with a request to share their Action Plan for preventing such marriages.

12.33 NCPCR and Young Lives India released National Analysis of Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy' based on NFHS 4 (2015-16) on 11th September, 2018 at IIC, New Delhi, followed by a panel discussion. The Secretary General, NHRC was the Chief Guest. Chairperson, NCPCR presided over the function.

F. Steps Taken Towards Child Health, Care, Welfare or Child Development

12.34 On Commission's recommendation, National Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) was established in Chhapra block of Varanasi to deal with the issue of malnutrition in two blocks (Chhapra and Araiilane) of Varanasi in September, 2017. To support this initiative, District Programme Officer, ICDS, Varanasi in collaboration with NCPCR organised Poshan (Nutrition) Mela on 14th May, 2018 at Araiilane block. The objective of the Mela was to create awareness and sensitise beneficiaries on malnutrition and showcase

various schemes of State Department of WCD, Uttar Pradesh on Nutrition.

12.35 NCPCR with DCPCR and Health Department, Government of NCT of Delhi introduced Drug de-addiction for children and adolescents, especially for children in street situations at Mohalla Clinic, Seemapuri on 15th September, 2018.

12.36 NCPCR organised a meeting on developing National Action Plan for Prevention of substance abuse among children and existing mechanism to address this issue on 28th September, 2018. Representatives from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Health Department of Delhi Govt., DCPCR, Delhi Police, UNICEF, UN Women, AIIMS and NGOs were presented for the meeting.

12.37 NCPCR along with Tamil Nadu SCPCR, conducted a two day inspection on 4th and 5th April, 2018 in the tea plantation industries, crèche and hospitals in Nilgiris District, Tamil Nadu. It was followed by a two day programme on Rights of Children in Tea Garden estates in Ooty, Tamil Nadu on 29th to 31st May, 2018.

12.38 Under the continued sensitisation programme of NCPCR, South Delhi Municipal Corporation developed the 2nd Pink Toilet with sanitary napkin facility which was formally inaugurated by Mayor, South MCD; Chairperson and Member, NCPCR; Chairperson, DCPCR and District Collector, South Delhi on 24th April, 2018 in PVR, Anupam, New Delhi. An awareness session on importance of Menstrual Hygiene followed by screening of movie PADMAN was also held as part of the program.

12.39 NCPCR in collaboration with HPSCPCR organised a one day Sensitisation programme on prevention of early marriage and early pregnancy at District Chamba, Himachal Pradesh on 14th June, 2018. The programme was attended by 250 participants including District Project Officers, District Welfare officers, Labour officers, Child

Welfare Committees, representatives of Education and Police Department, Child Helpline and representatives of Panchayat.

12.40 On the occasion of 7th International Day for Street Children, NCPCR in collaboration with 'Save the Children' organised an event at IHC, New Delhi on 12th April, 2018. During the event an SOP on rescue and rehabilitation of children in street situations was launched.

12.41 NCPCR has also taken some advisory measures as follows:

- i. State governments to ensure wholesome, nutritious, safe and hygienic food to school children
- ii. SCPCRs to make surprise visits to schools in states and UTs
- iii. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting to lay down strict regulatory provisions on advertisement of pre packaged food
- iv. Ministry of Consumer Affairs (food & Public distribution) to issue directions for statutory warning on such pre packaged foods targetted towards children

G. Activities Under Child Psychology or Sociology

12.42 NCPCR in collaboration with the Meghalaya SCPCR organised trainings on 'Continuing Professional Development' of staff of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and other functionaries implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in the State at Shillong and Tura Districts on 22nd and 24th March, 2018 respectively. The trainings were attended by 50 participants from Child Welfare Committees, staff of CCIs and ICPS of the respective Districts. Experts from Department of Psychiatry, AIIMS, Delhi were the Resource Persons for the training.

12.43 NCPCR organised a one day State level programme on Mental Health conditions of children in Child Care Institutions of West Bengal at Coochbehar on 27th June, 2018 in collaboration

with West Bengal SCPCR. The programme discussed the issues related to Child Trafficking and POCSO Act, 2012. A dance therapy session was also held during the programme.

12.44 On the occasion of World Mental Health Day, i.e., 10th October, 2018, Chairperson, Members, all Officials and Staff of NCPCR took the pledge to commit themselves to start the dialogue about mental health and related issues.

12.45 NCPCR attended a stakeholders meeting at State Secretary Office, Puducherry under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Governor, Puducherry on 27th August, 2018 and issued directions to inspect and complete social audit of 66 Child Care Institutes (CCIs) under the supervision of District Magistrate and State Government.

H. Steps Taken for Elimination of Child Labour or Protection of Children in distress

12.46 NCPCR had organised State Level Consultation on 'Prevention of Child Labour and

Child Marriage and Role of the Beneficiaries' on 27th June, 2018, in collaboration with Rajasthan SCPCR. Hon'ble Minister of Skill Development and Labour & Employment, Government of Rajasthan was the chief guest. Approximate 200 stakeholders including District Magistrate/Collector, Senior Police Officers, Child Welfare Committees, Special Juvenile Police Units, Anti-Human Trafficking Units, Child Welfare Police Officers, State Legal Service Authority, Senior Labour Officers, District Child Protection Units, Civil Societies etc. participated in the consultation.

I. Activities for Rights of Children in North Eastern Region

12.47 In order to address child rights issues in North Eastern States and ensure proper implementation of Acts related to children, the Commission organised various State/District/Block level workshops in collaboration with State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR)s



Glimpses of workshops held in North Eastern Region

12.48 The New India Movement 2017-2022, as envisaged by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, aims toward India free of Poverty, Corruption, Terrorism, Communalism, Casteism and Un-cleanliness. In this regard, the NCPCR mentored "Sankalp Se Siddhi" competitions across schools in North East India. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India along with Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini (RMP), conducted orientation workshops under the aegis of NCPCR and SCPCR. The said workshops were attended by 100 Principals from (Government and Private) schools of East Khasi Hills, Shillong, Meghalaya on 13th July, 2018, Assam on 10th July, 2018 and Tripura on 11th July, 2018. Further, NCPCR has played the role of a catalyst to interact with the State Governments, Media, Teaching fraternity of schools, Youth Volunteers etc. Various Competitions have been held at school levels wherein the teachers, headmasters, principals of Government and Private schools of NE region have been included to begin with. So far, more than 2,14,000 students with approx. 1,06,000 students from Assam, 85000 students from Tripura and remaining approx. 23500 students from Meghalaya took a pledge towards a Corruption Free India, a Clean India, a Poverty Free India, a Terrorism Free India, a Casteism Free India and a Communalism Free India.

12.49 With regard to the New India Movement 2017-22, the NCPCR had 'Sankalp Se Siddhi' competitions across schools in North East India. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS), an autonomous body, conducted orientation workshops. The said workshops were attended by 100 Principals from (Government and Private) schools of East Khasi Hills, Shillong, Meghalaya on 13th July, 2018, Assam on 10th July, 2018 and Tripura on 11th July, 2018. Further, NCPCR has facilitated interactions among the State

Governments, Media, Teaching fraternity of schools, Youth Volunteers etc. So far, more than 2,14,000 students from Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya have taken a pledge towards New India Movement.

12.50 A Study on Devising Pathways for Appropriate Repatriation w.r.t. educational facilities and well-being of children of displaced Primitive Tribes was completed. The Study Report along with recommendations was uploaded on the website of NCPCR and shared with concerned Ministry/Departments for kind perusal. The report is available at: <http://ncpcr.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=1654>.

J. Complaints of Child Rights violations/deprivations and Suo-moto Actions by the Commission

12.51 During the year 2018-19 (from January 2018 to March 2019), the Commission received 3,659 new complaints pertaining to deprivation and violation of child rights excluding complaints related to education. As against this 2,551 complaints including pending ones were processed and closed during the reporting period.

IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES U/S 13(1) OF CPCR ACT, 2005

12.52 NCPCR concerning the rights of children held rescue operations to save children involved in situations of distress such as child labour. In order to quickly respond in such rescue operations, the Commission set-up a Quick Response Cell (QRC) for conducting rescue operations in respect of serious complaints/grievances/situations requiring immediate intervention. During the period under report (April, 2018-March, 2019), the Commission rescued 117 children in 14 operations.

12.53 NCPCR drafted a GIA Scheme for NGOs and Non voluntary organisation for 'Play and Recreation of Children' (PARC) to facilitate access of children to play and recreational material for their holistic growth and development.

12.54 Three separate radio spots were broadcasted to create awareness about the legal provisions of the POCSO Act, 2012 regarding sexual abuse of children. The campaign was aired on Vividh Bharati 41 channels for a period of one week from 30th March, 2018 to 5th April, 2018.

12.55 NCPCR had put up a stall on issues related to child rights and safety of children in schools in an exhibition at National Convention organised by SSUN at Gandhi Samriti, New Delhi from 6th to 8th April, 2018.

12.56 With the objective to inform and assist media persons about various child laws in the country, enacted to protect child rights, NCPCR developed a comprehensive compilation titled, 'Understanding Child Rights-Handbook for Media Professionals'. The handbook was circulated to Chief Secretaries and SCPCR's of all States and media agencies on 4th May, 2018 with a request to issue an advisory to all concerned to strictly comply with the provisions of Indian Laws on Protection of Rights of the Children.

12.57 NCPCR developed posters on Child Protection and released them in programme held on 16th May, 2018 at New Delhi.

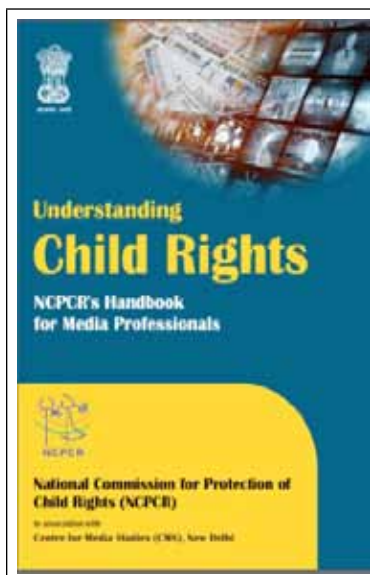
12.58 NCPCR with the help of National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, converted the following publications into Braille

and circulated them to Chief Secretaries & SCPCR's of all States and concerned organisations on 12th April 2018. They are as follows:

- i. An Easy Guide for implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012; and
- ii. Navigational Tool Kit for implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and Juvenile Justice Model Rules, 2016.

12.59 NCPCR organised a workshop with media professionals on 5th December, 2018 at New Delhi. The aim of the program is to create awareness about the rights of the children, the role of Media, and to create a society in which every child gets its constitutional and legal rights. About 100 media persons from different media houses i.e. print, electronic and web media institutions participated in the program and shared their ideas regarding implementation of constitutional and statutory provisions related to Child Rights.

12.60 In order to deal with the issue of stress and its negative effects on children during board examinations, NCPCR carried out a month long campaign 'Pariksha Parv' during exam period i.e, February-March, 2019. During the campaign, Radio Spots and Live streaming sessions on Q&A with experts through Facebook/Twitter/YouTube were broadcasted from 21st Feb to 15th March, 2019.



12.61 Review Meeting by Minister and Sharing of Views with International Delegates

- i. Mrs. Rita Venkataswamy, the Ombudsperson for Children in Mauritius visited NCPCR on 19th April, 2018 to discuss and understand the Indian laws and regulations on protecting Child Rights. She interacted with the Chairperson, Members and other senior officials of the Commission.
- ii. Chairperson, NCPCR represented India in 'World Congress on Justice for Children' held in Paris, France on 28th to 30th May, 2018. The Chairperson also made a presentation on 29th May, 2018 on 'Role of Independent Commissions on Juvenile Justice Programmes in India and Closed Institutions' during the workshop on 'Regional Forum for Asia'.

V. INITIATIVES WITH REGARD TO STATE COMMISSIONS FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS

12.62 The State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) constituted in almost all the States/UTs continued to work in coordination with NCPCR. During the period under the report, the Commission continued to work on capacity building of SCPCRs.

- i. A National Workshop on 'Safety and Security of Children' with SCPCRs was organised on 28th July, 2018 at New Delhi. Hon'ble Minister, MWCD and Hon'ble Judge, Mr. M.B. Lokur, Supreme Court of India graced the occasion. The workshop was attended by 25 State Commissions. Presentations were made on JJ and POCSO Acts by NCPCR and SCPCRs. The Report of the workshop is available at: <http://ncpcr.gov.in/showfile.php?lang=1&level=1&&sublinkid=1746&lid=1736>
- ii. NCPCR organised a National Workshop of SCPCRs on 2nd December, 2018 at New Delhi with a view to strengthen the functioning of the Commissions and effective implementation of mandates as provided in the CPCR Act. The workshop was participated by around 120 participants from 29 State Commissions. Hon'ble Judge, Mr. M.B. Lokur, Supreme Court of India was Chief Guest of the occasion. SCPCRs presented their issues, concerns and achievements along with functioning and administrative structure of their respective Commissions. The Report of the workshop is available at:

<http://ncpcr.gov.in/showfile.php?lang=1&level=1&&sublinkid=1747&lid=1737>



The then Chairperson, NCPCR addressing the workshop on 'Safety & Security of Children' at New Delhi



Chairperson, NCPCR addressing the workshop on 'Functioning of SCPCRs, at New Delhi



Central Adoption Resource Authority



Towards a new dawn

Central Adoption Resource Authority

I. ROLE AND CHARTER OF CARA

13.1 Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), earlier an autonomous agency, became a Statutory Body as per the provisions under Section 68 of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (Act No. 2 of 2016), w.e.f. 15th January, 2016. It functions as a nodal body at the National level for promoting and regulating adoption of Indian children. As per the JJ Act, 2015, CARA has been mandated to undertake the following:-

- i. Promote in-country adoptions and to facilitate inter-state adoptions in coordination with State Agencies;
- 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. JJ ACT, 2015

13.2 Government has notified Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and Chapter VIII of the Act provisions for adoption of orphan, abandoned and 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 adoptions by relatives. Further, all adoptions under the Act have to proceed as per the Adoption Regulations framed by Central Adoption Resource Authority and notified by Government of India.

III. ADOPTION REGULATIONS, 2017

13.3 CARA has framed the Adoption Regulations, 2017, as mandated under section 68 (c) of JJ Act, 2015 which is effective from 16th January, 2017 and has replaced the Adoption Guidelines, 2015. The Adoption Regulations have been framed keeping in mind the issues and challenges faced by CARA and other stakeholders including the Adoption Agencies & Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs). This will further strengthen adoption programme in the country by streamlining the adoption process. Transparency, early deinstitutionalisation 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. Important changes incorporated in the Adoption Regulations, 2017 are as enumerated below:-

- i. Procedures related to adoption by relatives both within the country and abroad have been defined in the Regulations;
- ii. Procedure related to adoption of step-children;
- iii. Validity of Home Study Report has been increased from two to three years;
- iv. The time period available to the domestic PAPs for matching and acceptance, after

reserving the child referred, has been increased to twenty days from the existing fifteen days;

- v. District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) maintains a panel of professionally qualified or trained social workers;
- vi. There are 32 Schedules annexed to the Regulations, including model adoption applications to be filed in the Court, and this would considerably address delays prevalent in obtaining the Court order;
- vii. CARA shall be facilitating all adoptions under the JJ Act, 2015 through Child Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System (CARINGS) and all kinds of adoptions, including adoptions by relatives shall be reported to CARA, which would enable safeguards for all adopted children by maintaining their record and ensuring post adoption follow up.

IV. OBJECTIVE OF CARA

13.4 The Central Adoption Resource Authority works for the following objectives:

- i. To ensure best interest of children;
- ii. Citizen centric approach enabling prospective adoptive parents (PAPs) to take informed decision;
- iii. Online registration;
- iv. Referral (based on seniority);
- v. Online reservation & matching system and eliminating offline matching for transparency;
- vi. The new Child Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System (CARINGS) has leveraged technology for bringing greater transparency in the adoption process and also minimise delays in the adoption process through e-governance.

V. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

13.5 CARA is headed by 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 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 Organisation.

VI. ASSOCIATED AUTHORITIES AND AGENCIES

13.6 The Authorities and Agencies associated with CARA in the adoption process are tabulated below:-

S. No.	Stakeholders (Registered in CARINGS)	Number of Stakeholders (as on 31 st March 2019)
(a)	Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	486
(b)	District Child Protection Units (DCPUs)	642
(c)	Child Care Institutions (CCIs)	5810

(d)	Authorised Foreign Adoption Agencies (AFAAs)	65
(e)	Central Authorities of foreign countries (CAs)	47
(f)	Indian Missions abroad	33
(g)	PAPs (In-country)	23795
(h)	PAPs (Inter-country)	889

VII. CARINGS

13.7 Child Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System (CARINGS), an e-governance initiative on adoption, was launched in February, 2011 and hosted in the official website of CARA i.e. www.cara.nic.in. This web based monitoring system provides a transparent and child friendly adoption process across the nation. It facilitates expeditious and smooth adoption, ensures transparency in the adoption process, increases accountability of implementing agencies, creates a network of stakeholders and maintains a national database to enable effective policy making and research. CARINGS provides online monitoring of the adoption and post-adoption process by CARA at the central level and by State Government at the state level. Salient features of CARINGS have been enumerated below:-

- i. Bringing transparency in the adoption process;
- ii. Minimising delays in the adoption process;
- iii. Enabling Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) to take informed decisions;
- iv. Obtaining intelligent analysis from the database for helping in taking policy decisions;
- v. Bringing improvements in the adoption system by providing online monitoring of the adoption and post-adoption process by CARA at central level and SARA/State Government at the state level;
- vi. Creating a database for diligent policy planning;
- vii. Create 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;

- viii. Enabling profiling of the child and the parents for better matching and facilitating parents desiring to adopt, by providing them relevant information and status track.

VIII. IMPORTANT PROGRAMME/ ACTIVITIES INITIATED

13.8 Some of the important activities initiated are enumerated below:-

A. SAA-CCI Linkage

13.9 Linkage between Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and Child Care Institutions (CCIs) have been established with a view to reach out to every child without parental care. The SAA-CCI linkage should be expedited in the States as per the order passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for mandatory registration and linkages of CCIs with SAAs to be completed by 31st December, 2017. As on 31st March, 2019, 5810 Child Care Institutions (CCIs) are registered, out of which, 4340 CCIs have been linked to SAAs. At present, 1597 children of linked CCIs have been entered in CARINGS for their rehabilitation through adoption. The survey data collected by CHILDLINE has indicated that there are large number of adoptable children in the thousands of CCIs across India. The Ministry is in constant touch with the State Government through video conferencing for reviewing the same. Circulars have already been issued from the Centre to the States from time to time to expedite the process of registering and linking all the CCIs.

B. Special Needs Children

13.10 There was a need for a paradigm shift in the mind-set of people regarding 'Special Needs Children'. CARA has introduced a Special Needs Children module, which is visible to all Registered PAPs, to promote adoption of Special

Needs Children. During the year 2018-2019, 49 and 476 children having special needs have been placed in adoption within the country and abroad respectively with the help of this module on CARINGS. Their adoption has been facilitated due to the following measures taken:-

- i. List of Legally Free Special Need children is directly accessible;
- ii. There is no queue for reserving a Special Needs child;
- iii. Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) to promote and facilitate such Adoptions.

C. Immediate Placement Module for 'Hard to Place Children'

13.11 CARINGS has facilitated adoption of 'Hard to Place Children' through its Immediate Placement Module. There are children who despite being legally free for adoptions, were not being reserved or accepted by parents despite numerous referrals. These were generally older children or children with minor correctable medical needs. The module for immediate placement for these children was launched on 26th September, 2016.

D. Counselling Centre at CARA

13.12 The Counselling Centre inaugurated in 2016 has been operational and Counsellors have been empanelled for this purpose. The request and appointment for counselling is fixed online through CARINGS for both in-person and tele-counselling. Several PAPs have been counselled through this facility. Extension of counselling facilities at the State and District levels through the respective State Governments is under implementation.

E. Helpline 1800-11-1311 at CARA

13.13 The Toll free Helpline number was introduced with three Tele-counsellors answering the queries of PAPs. On an average, tele-counsellors handle 200 calls per day. With the increase in the calls, the facility is being upgraded through outsourcing.

F. Jan Sampark:

13.14 CARA had organised the 4th Jan Sampark on 27th April, 2018. CARA initiated this interaction programme where people are invited to seek clarifications as well as redressal of their grievances. Through this a platform was created where people whose life has been touched by the adoption would come in contact with the concerned person directly and get all their queries addressed. This has resulted in enabling PAPs to take a better informed decision and the redressal of their grievances.

G. Quaterly Facebook Live Chat:

13.15 CEO CARA has started quaterly web outreach for connecting with the Stakeholders. Live interactions on Facebook to promote adoption Programme and address the queries related to adoptions was conducted on 15th May, 2018. The interaction was well received and many issues were addressed directly through the interaction. The reach through the live sessions was more than 20,000.

IX. NEW POLICIES INITIATIVES AND INFORMATION

13.16 The new policy initiative during the current year have been enumerated below:-

A. Priority to Single Women over 40 years for adoption

13.17 This was initiated as per the decision of 8th Steering Committee meeting held on 29th June, 2017 gave them ante-date seniority of six months. It has been decided to continue this decision during the 17th Steering Committee meeting held on 15th October, 2018.

B. Introduction of New CARINGS:

13.18 The Online portal of adoptions available on CARA website, which is one stop place for adoption with respect to registration and database was revived and made more user friendly. This was introduced to all the stakeholders in the Review meeting of the SARAs held at New Delhi on 30th July and is reinforced through all the training sessions at the State levels.

C. Revision of the Financial norms of Trainings

13.19 This revision of financial norms have been implemented through the decisions made by the 15th and 17th Steering Committee meetings.

D. Additional Sitting of the Medical Experts for children

13.20 The 17th Steering Committee held on 15th October, 2018, approved extra sitting of the Medical Experts from AIIMS for giving a decision on categorisation of the child as there are large number of cases where the MER of the child is disputed by the PAPs.

X. ACTIVITIES FROM 1ST JANUARY 2018 TO 31ST MARCH 2019

13.21 In order to train and spread awareness

on the new Adoption Regulations, 2017 and Orientation for the New CARINGS, CARA has been organising orientation and training programmes for various stakeholders as outreach and training initiatives to promote legal adoptions. The details are as under:-

A. State Orientation Programmes:

13.22 The State Level Orientation Programmes are being conducted for Multi-Stakeholders participants comprising of representatives from Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs), District Child Protection Units (DCPUs), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA), State Government Department dealing with Adoption matter, Regional Passport Office, Birth Certificate Issuing Office, faculty of NIPCCD and adoptive parents.



Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh on 17th and 19th March, 2018.



State Level Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Adoption & Prospective Adoptive Parents Consultation in Chhattisgarh on 25th and 26th June, 2018.



State Level Multi-Stakeholder Training Programme on Adoption Regulations to the Adoption Functionaries at Assam on 8th September, 2018.



One day training programme for members of CWC and JJB organised by Punjab State Child Protection Society, Chandigarh on 17th September, 2018.



State level training Programme 2018 for various stakeholders in Raipur, Chhattisgarh on New CARINGS and Adoption Regulation 2017 on 22nd December, 2018.



State Orientation Programme on Adoption related issues in West Bengal held on 4th January, 2019 at Siliguri.



One day workshop on Adoption for stakeholders of Belagavi District on 4th January, 2019.



Three Days Regional Training Programme for Social Workers of Delhi Region held at Bal Bhawan, New Delhi from 14th to 16th March, 2019.

Table 13.1 Training and Workshop Organised by CARA

S. No.	Date of Programme	Programme Details
(i)	18 th September, 2018 and 26 th October, 2018	Familiarisation Training was organised at CARA for Students of II and III year LLB course from JEMTEC School of Law regarding JJ Act 2015 and Adoption regulations 2017.
(ii)	18 th October to 25 th October, 2018	A Week Long Staff Training to the new empanelled contractual staff was conducted covering on overall aspect of Adoptions and Government organisational functioning.
(iii)	2 nd February, 2019	One Day Workshop on Mind Management and Office Practices was organised at CARA regarding the Mind Management. It was conducted by Shri Ripu Sadan from Art of Living, Kolkata, West Bengal.



Familiarisation Training was organised at CARA for Students of II and III year LLB course from JEMTEC School of Law regarding JJ Act 2015 and Adoption Regulations 2017 held on 18th September, 2018 and 26th October, 2018.



A Week Long Staff Training to the new empanelled contractual staff was conducted covering overall aspect of Adoptions and Government organisational functioning held on 18th October to 25th October, 2018.



One Day Workshop on Mind Management and Office Practices was organised at CARA. It was conducted by Shri Ripu Sadan from Art of Living, Kolkata, West Bengal held on 2nd February, 2019.



B. Constitution of the Sub-Committee of pool of Experts for CARA

13.23 The Sub-Committee of pool of experts for organising comprehensive training programme on counselling and preparation of HSR by the Social workers, under the Chairmanship of Dr Meena Radhakrishna Member, Steering Committee was constituted on 11th January, 2019, as per the directions of the 18th steering Committee Meeting of CARA held on 26th November, 2018. The composition of the Sub-Committee is as follows:

- i. Dr. Meena Radhakrishna - Chairperson
- ii. Dr. Vinita Bhargava - Member

- iii. Ms. Nina Nayak - Member
- iv. Ms. Seema Khandekar - Member
- v. Ms. Radha Nagesh - Member
- vi. Dr. Neelima Mehta - Member
- vii. Dr. Bhavneet Bharti - Member
- viii. Ms. Sindhu Naik - Member
- ix. Dr. Shoba Srinath - Member
- x. Ms. Kavita Bhandari - Member

13.24 The first meeting of the Sub-Committee was held on 15th January, 2019 and the first residential training of 3 days under this pilot project was conducted for the social workers of Delhi region from 14th to 16th March, 2019.

C. 3rd Annual Day of CARA

13.25 CARA organised a brief celebration to mark the 3rd Annual Day of CARA on 15th January, 2018, as CARA became the statutory body of Ministry of Women and Child Development on 15th January, 2016. The major activities undertaken during the programme were:-

- i. Facilitation of the ex-officio members of the Steering Committee of CARA;
- ii. Launch of Calender 2018 of CARA; and launch of Video Spots of CARA with Ms. Sakshi Tanwar as Brand Ambassador of CARA.

- iii. The Annual Day was attended by 100 participants, which included Directors of the Department concerned of all States and UTs who are the Member Secretary of State Adoption Resource Agency, representatives of SAAs, DCPUs and CWCs from Delhi, members of the Advisory Committee of CARA, members of the Steering Committee of CARA, Chairpersons of all Statutory/Autonomous Bodies (NCPCR, NIPCCD, NCW, CSWB, RMK) of the Ministry, Officials from the Ministry and Officials and Consultants from CARA.



3rd Annual Day of CARA at NCUI Auditorium, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi on 15th January, 2018.

D. Judicial Training Programmes

13.26 The Orientation Programme was conducted for Director/Faculty Senior Judicial Officers (Ld. DJs and ADJs of District Court and Principal Judges of Family Courts) at National/State Level Judicial Academy at Kolkata West Bengal, which was facilitated by the Member Secretary and CEO, CARA along with Joint Director, CARA on 11th August, 2018.

E. Inhouse Training Programmes

13.27 CARA organised Inhouse Training to the aspiring Law students and gave them orientation regarding the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and Adoption Regulations, 2017. The newly empanelled staff of CARA was also provided with an induction training by various experts.

F. Review Meeting on Implementation of the Adoption Programme by the States and Union Territories and Introduction to New CARINGS:

13.28 CARA organised a Review Meeting on

Implementation of the Adoption Programme by States and UTs on 30th July, 2018 at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi. The Principal Secretary of the concerned Department of all State/Union Territories who are the Chairperson of the State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA) or the Director of the concerned Department who are the Member Secretary of SARA were invited to attended the meeting. The objectives of the meeting were:-

- i. Review/Progress of the Adoption Programme in the States.
- ii. To discuss the issues and concerns pertaining to Adoption Programme being implemented by the State Government and specially the role of SARAs, DCPUs and CWCs.
- iii. Sharing of Good Practices and way ahead to further streamline, regulate and expedite the adoption process.
- iv. Giving an introduction to the New CARINGS portal by NIC



Smt. Maneka Gandhi, Hon'ble Union Minister chaired a Review Meeting convened by CARA on 'Implementation of Adoption Programme by the States and UTs' at New Delhi on 30th July, 2018.

G. Hausla 2018:

13.29 Ministry of Women and Child Development organised HAUSLA 2018, as part of the Children's Day Celebration Week from 26th to 29th November, 2018. The second edition of this yearly program was inaugurated by the Secretary, MWCD along with other officials from MWCD and its associated bodies at NIPCCD (National Public Cooperation and Child Development). The program marks celebration of opportunity created for children residing in the Child Care Institutions

across the country. It is a unique opportunity to showcase their talent in cultural, academic and sports activities. It was a four day event in which more than 500 children participated from 19 states. CARA organised painting competition on Child Safety and saw some wonderful talent. Story telling session was also organised through ASSITEJ India and cultural program was organised by the students of Cambridge DAV Pushpanjali, Delhi. This year celebration and activities marked the theme of Child Safety. A glimpse of the event is given below:



H. Fourth Annual day Meet of CARA, 15th January, 2019:

13.30 CARA organised a brief celebration to mark the 4th Annual Day of CARA on 15th January 2019 at the India International Centre. CARA became the Statutory Body of Ministry of Women and Child Development on 15th January, 2016 with the enactment of JJ Act, 2015. The Annual Day Meet 2019 was attended by Directors of the concerned Department of all States and UTs who

are the Member Secretary of the State Adoption Resource Agency, Representatives of SAAs/DCPUs/CWCs from Delhi, Members of the Advisory Committee of CARA, Members of the Steering Committee of CARA, Chairpersons of all Statutory Bodies (NCPCR, NIPCCD, NCW, CSWB, RMK) under Ministry of Women & Child Development, Officials from MWCD and Officials and Consultants from CARA. The meet was chaired by Shri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary, MWCD.



The Annual Calendar 2019 of CARA along with Souvenirs of CARA were released by the Chairperson, Steering Committee along with other officials of MWCD. The meet was marked by a musical presentation of Vandana and medley by the children from Udayan Ghar, New Delhi.

I. Video Spots and using Brand Ambassador for Advocacy

13.31 CARA in its endeavor to ensure the social cause of rehabilitating the children who are without families, engaged the popular movie and television personality Ms Sakshi Tanwar as the Brand Ambassador of CARA. Three video spots on reporting of children, adoption of Special

Needs Children and legal adoption process were made and was widely advertised on movie screens and television channels across the country. These video spots were released on the Annual day of CARA held on 15th January, 2018 in the presence of CARA's Brand Ambassador, esteemed guests from the MWCD and other stakeholders. These video spots have also been dubbed in English for wider reach.



Unveiling of the Annual Calendar 2018 by the Senior Officials of MWCD along with Ms Sakshi Tanwar, Brand Ambassador, CARA during the 3rd Annual Day celebration on 15th January, 2018 at New Delhi.



Ms. Sakshi Tanwar, Brand Ambassador of CARA.

J. Release of Table and Wall Calendars:

13.32 Calendar for the year 2018 was designed in-house with pictures and quotes on adoption for sensitising the public. These were released on the annual day of CARA.



The Annual Calendar 2019 of CARA along with Souvenirs of CARA released by the Chairperson, Steering Committee along with other officials of MWCD.

K. Release of Annual Calendar of CARA 2019 and CARA Souvenirs

13.33 The Annual Calendar 2019 of CARA along with Souvenirs of CARA were released by the Chairperson, Steering Committee along with other officials of MWCD. The meet was marked by a musical presentation of a Vandana and medley by the children from Udayan Ghar, New Delhi.



CEO, CARA live on invitation at the Italian Central Authority (CAI) and 13th Eur Adopt International Conference in Milan – Italy on 25th May, 2018.



Advertisement published in 41 newspapers across the country emphasising on Legal Adoption on 18th November, 2018 (International Adoption Month).



National Exhibition on State of Emerging India, organised by Skoch Consultancy and Services Pvt. Ltd. on 22nd June, 2018.



CARA at the National Organic Festival 2018 Organised by MWCD from 26th October to 4th November, 2018 at Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts.



Program 'Baatein Jeet ki' telecasted on Doordarshan on 20th July, 2018, on the topics- Awareness on Juvenile Justice Act. Sri Deepak Kumar, CEO, CARA; Shri Rajesh Kumar (Under Secretary) and Shri Manoj Kr Singh (Director) from MWCD along with other experts from MWCD were present as expert panelist.



Program 'New Sankalp India' on Doordarshan National was telecasted on 14th November, 2018, on the topic 'Awareness on Juvenile Justice Act and how the law helps in care & protection of children, also those children in conflict with law'. Sri Ashish Srivastava, Joint Secretary, MWCD, Sri Deepak Kumar, CEO, CARA, along with other experts were present.



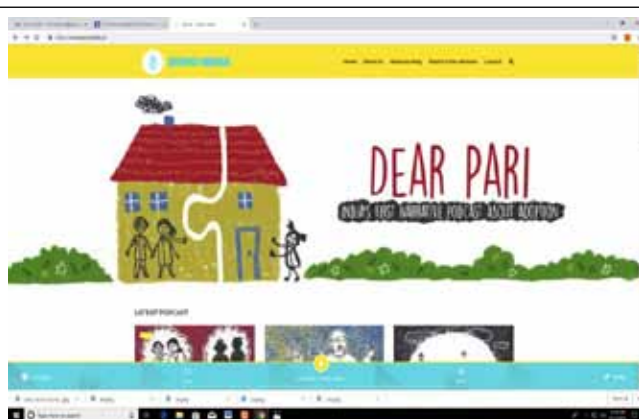
Desh Deshantar-गोद लेने के नियम और सरोकार : Adoption rules and concerns on Rajyasabha TV on 24th September, 2018.



New Sankalp India on DD National programme 'Charcha ka Vishay' on 15th November, 2018.



A programme 'Mere Ghar Aayi Ek Nanhi Pari' was streamlined on Lok Sabha TV regarding Adoptions on 27th August, 2018.



'Dear Pari' is India's first narrative podcast on adoption. Hosted by parents Priya and Rakesh, 'Dear Pari' will take the listeners through their journey of adoption while discussing pertinent issues around it. PODCAST Interview of Shri Deepak Kumar, CEO, CARA on 22nd September, 2018.



CARA participated at the National Expo & Seminar organised by Cyme Social Development on the moto of 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas' held at Jhunjunu, Rajasthan named 'SRAJAN' from 25th to 27th January, 2019.

XI. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

13.34 While achievement cannot be quantified, some of the major accomplishments during the year 2018-19 can be classified as under:-

- i. Full implementation of the online adoption process through CARINGS with all the stakeholders including around 480 adoption agencies were registered.
- ii. Sensitising the PAPs about the legal adoption and the online process which resulted in large pool of suitable PAPs (more than 23,500) registered on CARINGS for adopting a child.
- iii. Fast-tracking of rehabilitation of 'Special Needs Children' through Special Needs

Module and 'Hard to place Children' through Immediate Placement Module.

- iv. **'SKOCH Order-of-Merit Award', 2018:** 'Child Adoption Resources Information & Guidance System (CARINGS)' and 'Adoption Programme Implemented in the Best Interest and Welfare of the Orphan/ Abandoned/ Surrendered Children in the Country' were conferred the SKOCH Gold Awards. Prior to this, two SKOCH Order-of Merit Awards were also conferred to CARA for SKOCH Award for Governance 2018 and 'Child Adoption Resources information & Guidance System (CARINGS)' on 23rd June, 2018.



Table 13.2 Details of In-country and Inter-country Adoptions

Year	In-country	Inter-country	Total
2015-2016	3011	666	3677
2016-2017	3210	578	3788
2017-2018	3276	651	3927
2018-2019	3374	653	4027

Table 13.3 Budget and Expenditure of CARA

(Rupees in crores)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure
2017-2018	10.50	10.50	9.42
2018-2019	9.00	9.00	8.93



Other Programme and Activities



Towards a new dawn

Other Programmes and Activities

I. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY:

14.1 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 2018-19 by the Ministry are follows:

A. e-Office (<https://mwcd.eoffice.gov.in>)

14.2 The Ministry has fully implemented e-Office 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). MWCD tops the list in terms of number of e-files and percentage of e-files (100%) among all Ministries with zero physical file. More than 70,000 numbers of e-files has been created in the Ministry.

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

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

C. Formulation of Cyber Security Policy:

14.4 Ministry is in the process of formulation of Cyber Security Policy keeping in view of the development of more and more IT application for providing service to the citizens through digital mode. Committee for the same has also been constituted in the Ministry.

D. Mapping and Seeding of LGD Codes:

14.5 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 districts, Blocks and villages and to local bodies such as village panchayat, municipality, and to Department/organisation 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.

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

14.6 Ministry's IT services (under G2C, G2E and G2B) are being uploaded on 'National Government Service Portal' (<https://services.india.gov.in>) which is being designed to provide a single window portal for all Central and State /UT

Government information and transaction services, under G2C, G2E and G2B.

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

14.7 Under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Monetary benefit is transferred directly to the account of eligible beneficiaries through PMMVY-CAS portal. Implementation and monitoring of the Scheme is accessible to functionaries at Block, District, State and National level through PMMVY-CAS. At block level, digitisation/approval of the data of eligible beneficiaries that are received from Anganwadi Centers/Approved Health Facilities is done by the Nodal Officers at the State Level to facilitate payment directly to the beneficiaries' bank/post office account.

G. ICDS-CAS (<https://www.icsd-cas.gov.in>)

14.8 ICDS Common application Software helps Child Development Project Officers at Block Level, District Programme officers (at the District level), State and National level officers in real time monitoring of the activities of Anganwadi in various districts of the project in the States that are under ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP). The objective of ICT-RTM is to get real time information on nutritional indicators for improving the nutritional status of women and children at grass-root level. In this system, Anganwadi Workers have been equipped with Smart Phones and lady Supervisors with Tablets pre-installed with a Common Application Software to capture and analyse the beneficiary-wise information about the nutrition services and nutrition status. The data is available on a real time basis and can be viewed by different functionaries at Block level, District level, State level and National level through dynamic dashboard using credentials.

H. ICDS- RRS (<https://icds-wcd.nic.in/>)

14.9 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.

I. Mahila E-haat (<https://mahilaehaat-rmk.gov.in>)

14.10 The Ministry launched 'Mahila E-haat', a unique direct online digital marketing platform for women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs in March 2016. It leverages technology for showcasing products made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneur can showcase their services reflecting their creative potential.

J. BBBP (<https://wcd.nic.in/bbbp-schemes>)

14.11 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.

K. TrackChild: KHOYAPAYA (<https://trackthemissingchild.gov.in>)

14.12 The objectives of the scheme is to contribute in the improvement of the well being of the children in difficult circumstances, as well as to reduce the situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children. TrackChild portal provides an integrated virtual space for all stakeholders and 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 States/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.

L. POCSO e-Box (<http://ncpcr.gov.in/index2.php>)

14.13 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 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.

M. Agenda Monitoring System

14.14 This system has been developed and implemented in the Ministry for monitoring of the progress of important schemes/programmes/activities of the Ministry and is used in the weekly meeting of senior officers. The Bureau/Divisional Heads concerned adds important issues of the Ministry through their login id and password. The Bureaus updates the status of the issues on weekly basis with progress made, decision taken and action completed.

N. CARINGS: Online adoption Portal (<http://cara.nic.in>)

14.15 Child Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System (CARINGS) is an e-governance initiative on adoption by Central Adoption Resource Authority 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.

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

14.16 e-ILA is a set of online thematic module on Nutrition and Early Childhood Education (ECE) developed to support the functionaries to 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 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.

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

14.17 NGO GIA portal has been developed to receive online proposals from the NGO who are seeking grant from the Ministry. Registration of NGOs is done online and validated by NITI Aayog. Only validated NGOs can apply for the grant. The State and District Codes are as per Local Government Directory (LGD), Swadhar Greh, Ujjawala and Creche are onboard on PFMS and integrated with DBT Bharat Portal.

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

14.18 ICPS Scheme aims to provide protected environment to children residing in various homes like (CCI, SAA, JJ Homes, Open Shelters and Night Shelters) etc. As per Supreme Court order, there are 12 Monitoring formats at State and District Level. The website is developed to monitor quarterly number of 'in and out' 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.

R. SAG-RRS: Scheme for Adolescent Girls (<https://sag-rrs.nic.in>)

14.19 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 to 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.

S. ICDS Training for AWTC & MLTC (<https://icds-trg.nic.in>)

14.20 Training programmes are conducted to provide awareness among AWW and AWH. To provide training to the AWW and AWH various training centres are run by State and NGO. Software has been developed to receive proposal from NGO to State and State to NGO.

T. E-loan monitoring System (<https://rmk-eloan.nic.in>)

14.21 RMK gives loans to women entrepreneur/NGOs. Just like Bank loans amount are paid back in instalments with 6% interest.

II. INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

14.22 The vision of the Ministry is to Empower Women and Nurture Children. To serve as a catalyst to spread awareness among general public on issues and rights concerning women and children, the Ministry adopted a multi-pronged media approach. To inform the citizens about our policies and programmes, the Ministry extensively used print, electronic and social media, and also disseminated information through outdoor promotion and publication of manuals and pertinent booklets

A. Print Media: Around 20 advertisements on various schemes and events of the

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

B. Video Spots: Nine video spots on social issues plaguing the society like domestic violence, sexual harassment, dowry prohibition, child marriage, and schemes undertaken by the Ministry like legal adoption, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and online portal Mahila e-Haat were telecast. The spots were broadcast through Digital Cinema, Private TV channels, Lok Sabha TV and Doordarshan.

C. Audio Spots: To reach a wider audience, around ten audio spots on social issues and events were broadcast through BOC and Prasar Bharati over Pvt. FM channels and All India Radio.

D. Outdoor publicity: The Ministry has also embarked on social messaging through LPG bills, IRCTC/Indian Railway meal kits, Rail Neer Bottles, Air India boarding passes, Electricity Bills, Bus Panels, Delhi Metro, Announcement at Bus Stands and Digital Display Boards at Airport.

E. SMS Campaign: For higher accessibility to the Ministry's schemes, a month-long campaign was undertaken with direct links of the various schemes of the Ministry being sent through SMSs.

F. Sponsored Radio Programme: Ministry has also initiated Sponsored Radio Programme (SRP) for the first time to encourage people by narrating the lives and exemplary achievements of extraordinary women, who fought all odds to do the nation proud and serve society. This programme was disseminated through All India Radio with a successful series of 60 episodes.

G. Social Media: The Ministry effectively used its social media platforms Facebook, Twitter and YouTube with followers numbering in lakhs. This medium was

leveraged to disseminate information on the various schemes and programmes of the Government so as to increase citizen engagement. To connect with netizens, numerous contests were hosted, wherein suggestions were sought and crowd sourcing was undertaken for various logos. This year, the Ministry initiated online campaigns like Back To School, Like You Do Maa, Yoga For 9 to 5, Childline 1098, Krishna Kutir, Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar Logo Design Contest, Safe Neighbourhood, National Girl Child Day and Web Wonder Women. Various initiatives of the Ministry like Poshan Pakhwada, Nari Shakti Puraskar, Pariksha Parv and Women of India Organic Festivals held in New Delhi, Chandigarh and Hyderabad were promoted through the social media handles. The Ministry's social media platforms also served as the nodal point of contact of grievances received online and coordinated the redressal system with the Ministry's Grievance Redressal Team, NCW & NCPCR through our #HelpMeWCD campaign. The Cell ensures that the

Ministry is in line with the agenda and advocacy as undertaken by the Prime Minister's office and the Government of India.

III. EVENTS

A. Women of India Festivals

14.23 The 'Women of India Festivals' are organised by the Ministry with the aim to encourage women entrepreneurs and farmers, and also actively promote organic products ranging from food and fabric to wellness and personal care. 'Women of India Festival 2018' was held from 26th October to 4th November, 2018, at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi. The festival provided a national platform to nearly 570 participants from the remotest corners of the country at 287 stalls. The Ministry introduced organic and vegan food stalls for the first time in the festival which was well received by the visitors. The festival highlighted the health and environmental advantages of organic goods, provided a platform for women engaged in this sector and encouraged the development of sustainable and easily accessible sales outlets for organic producers from remote areas.



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, MWCD, inaugurating the Event of Women of India National Organic Festival, 2018 at IGNCA, New Delhi.

14.24 This year, the total sales by the women farmers and entrepreneurs who came from 26 States were a record of over Rs. 2.75 crore, up from Rs. 1.84 crore in last year's edition that was organised at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi.

The festival had a footfall of nearly 12 lakh. The participants also had the opportunity to enroll themselves at Mahila e-Haat, which is an online marketing portal set-up by the Ministry to meet the aspirations and needs of women entrepreneurs.



Shri. Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary, WCD distributing certificates to the participants at closing ceremony of Women of India National Organic Festival, 2018 at IGNCA, New Delhi.

14.25 In addition, the Ministry has successfully organised two more 'Women of India Festival' this year. One was organised successfully in Leisure Valley, Chandigarh from 12th to 14th January, 2019 where total sale of Rs. 48.53 lakhs has been

recorded. Another was organised in Sampradaya Vedika, Shilparamam, Hi-Tech City, Hyderabad from 6th to 10th February, 2019. This was also a great success. An amount of over Rs.40.00 lakhs had been recorded as total sale in this event.



Mohammad Mehmood Ali, Hon'ble Home Minister, Govt. of Telangana; Shri Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary, MWCD, and Shri. M. Jagadeeshwar, Principal Secretary for Women, Children, Disabled and Senior Citizen at Women of India Festival 2018, Hyderabad.



Ms. Viziendira Boyi, Director, WD&CW, Telangana interacting with the participant of Women of India Festival, Hyderabad.

B. **Sattvik**

14.26 The Ministry participated in the 16th Traditional Food Festival which was organised from 22nd to 25th December, 2018 at AES Ground, Ahmedabad. The Ministry sponsored 50 stalls, which included 100 participants from all over country (two participants per stall).

C. **Web Wonder Women**

14.27 The Ministry of Women and Child Development hosted a felicitation event titled 'Web Wonder Women', a campaign to celebrate

the exceptional achievements of women, who have been driving social reforms via social media. As many as 30 women, who were selected after an extensive research process, were honoured by Hon'ble Union Minister for Ministry of Women and Child Development, in Gujarat Bhavan, New Delhi, on 6th March, 2019. This event was organised in collaboration with Twitter India and Breakthrough India. The event was aimed to recognise the fortitude of Indian women stalwarts from across the globe who have used the power of social media to run positive campaigns to steer a change in society. The event was a great success.



Hon'ble Minister, MWCD with the awardees of Web Wonder Women.

D. **National Conference of State / UT Ministers In-Charge of Women and Child Development**

14.28 The Ministry of Women and Child Development organised the National Conference of State/UT Ministers in-charge of Women and Child Development on 17th July, 2018 at

Le Meridien, New Delhi under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister, Smt. Menaka Sanjay Gandhi. Hon'ble Minister of State, Dr. Virendra Kumar, and 13 other State/UT Ministers, and Secretaries from other State/UTs participated in the National Conference.



Smt. Menaka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Hon'ble Minister of State, Shri Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary, WCD, Shri Ajay Tirkey, Additional Secretary, WCD at the 'National Conference of State/UT Ministers-in-Charge of Women and Child Development'

14.29 During the Conference various challenges being faced by the States/UTs in implementation of the Ministry's schemes, policies, and cross-cutting programmes were discussed. The best practices, schemes and programmes implemented by States/UTs, which were popular, were shared amongst other States/UTs for replication in their States/UTs. The highlight of the Conference deliberations touched upon sensitive issues like atrocities perpetuated on women and children and effective ways and means to curb these evils.

IV. DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER (DBT)

14.30 With the aim of reforming Government delivery system by re-engineering the existing process 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 ensure that benefits go to individuals bank accounts electronically, minimising tiers involved in fund flow and thereby reducing delay in payment, ensuring accurate targeting of the beneficiary and curbing pilferage and duplication.

14.31 In pursuance of directions of the Government for implementation of DBT in its schemes, the Ministry is implementing 17 Schemes / Scheme Components 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. Scheme specific Web-based Common Application Softwares (CAS)/ Management Information Systems (MIS) have been developed for 16 schemes and rolled out pan-India for capturing beneficiary data, bank details, Aadhaar number, mobile number, Aadhaar validation and fund transfer by States/UTs/ Implementing Agencies. The web-based CAS/ MIS are also used for real-time monitoring of

number of beneficiaries availing the benefits and services, quantum of funds transferred, grievance redressal, etc., at Ministry level. The Web-based CAS/MIS have been integrated with DBT Portal of DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat for automatic monthly reporting of progress of DBT schemes through web services.

V. RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES/ SCHEDULED TRIBES/ OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES/ PERSON WITH DISABILITIES ETC:

14.32 Reservation Policy of the Government of India in the services is being followed in the Ministry and the organisations under its control. As a cadre authority, Ministry has duly reported the reserved vacancies to Department of Personnel and Training. The attached office i.e. Food and Nutrition Board and all the autonomous bodies under Ministry of Women and Child Development have been advised to fill-up the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Other Backward Classes and Persons with Disabilities by making special efforts.

14.33 Annual Statements showing the representation of SC's, ST's and OBCs and Persons with Disabilities during the calendar year 2018 are given at Annexure XXXII and Annexure XXXIII.

VI. PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

14.34 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 noting's. The quarterly progress reports for the progressive use of Hindi related to the Ministry 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

14.35 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)

14.36 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. The last meeting of the Committee was held in March, 2019 in the Conference Hall of the Ministry.

C. Hindi Workshops and Official Language Inspections

14.37 To encourage the officers and employees of the Ministry to do their maximum official work in Hindi and to remove the difficulties in their way, Hindi workshops are organised from time to time and participants are apprised of official language policy of the Government of India. Last time,

Hindi workshop was organised on 7th September, 2018, which was attended by about 40 officers/employees.

14.38 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. Thirteen sections of the Ministry and four subordinate offices were inspected in the year under report.



Hindi Workshop organised on 7th September, 2018



Prize distribution ceremony at the end of Hindi month

D. Hindi Month Celebrations

14.39 Hindi month was celebrated in the Ministry from 1st to 30th September, 2018. 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 self composed poem recitation, Hindi language and general knowledge, Hindi dictation, Hindi story writing, etc. competitions were organised during the Hindi month. Special competitions were organised for Non-Hindi speaking officers/employees. About 80 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, 12 officers and staff members, who did their maximum official work in Hindi, were awarded during the month. At the end of the month, a Hindi seminar on 'Hindi and other Indian Languages in the Global Context – Status & Direction' was also organised, where the officers and staff members expressed their views.

At the end of Hindi Month, award distribution function was organised on 25th October, 2018 in the Conference Hall of the Ministry. The function was graced by the senior officers of the Ministry. At the end of the function, Secretary, WCD gave away awards and certificates to all the 39 winners in the competitions.

E. Hindi Work in E-office

14.40 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.

VII. VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK - 2018

14.41 The Ministry of Women and Child Development observed Vigilance Awareness Week from 30th October, 2018 to 4th November, 2018 in a befitting manner. This year's theme is 'Eradicate Corruption - Build a New India'.

14.42 Observance of Vigilance Awareness week reaffirms our commitment towards honesty, transparency, integrity and brings out marked

change in thinking, attitude and behaviour of individuals. On this occasion events like Poster Competition, Essay Competition on the theme 'Eradicate Corruption – Build a new India' and

objective type tests were conducted to ignite young mind on the evils of corruption. Nearly 80 entries were received for the competitions.



Poster Competition, Essay Competition on the theme 'Eradicate Corruption – Build a new India'

14.43 The Ministry has already been foremost in technology driven initiatives for ensuring efficiency, transparency and trust worthiness in providing Government services to. Some of the measures are digitisation of beneficiary data base and bank accounts, integration of State/UT payment portal with Public Financial Management System (PFMS), IT based monitoring of

beneficiaries and service delivery, implementation of e-office, e-payment, e-procurement, e-tendering, e-governance etc., More than 40,000 electronic files have been created and the Ministry graded as 'Platinum Ministry' by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DARPG) for its outstanding efforts which has now increased to more than 47000 files.

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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 endeavor 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 institutionalisation 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.

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

Subject Allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development¹
(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 education².
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.
16. i. Development and popularisation 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.

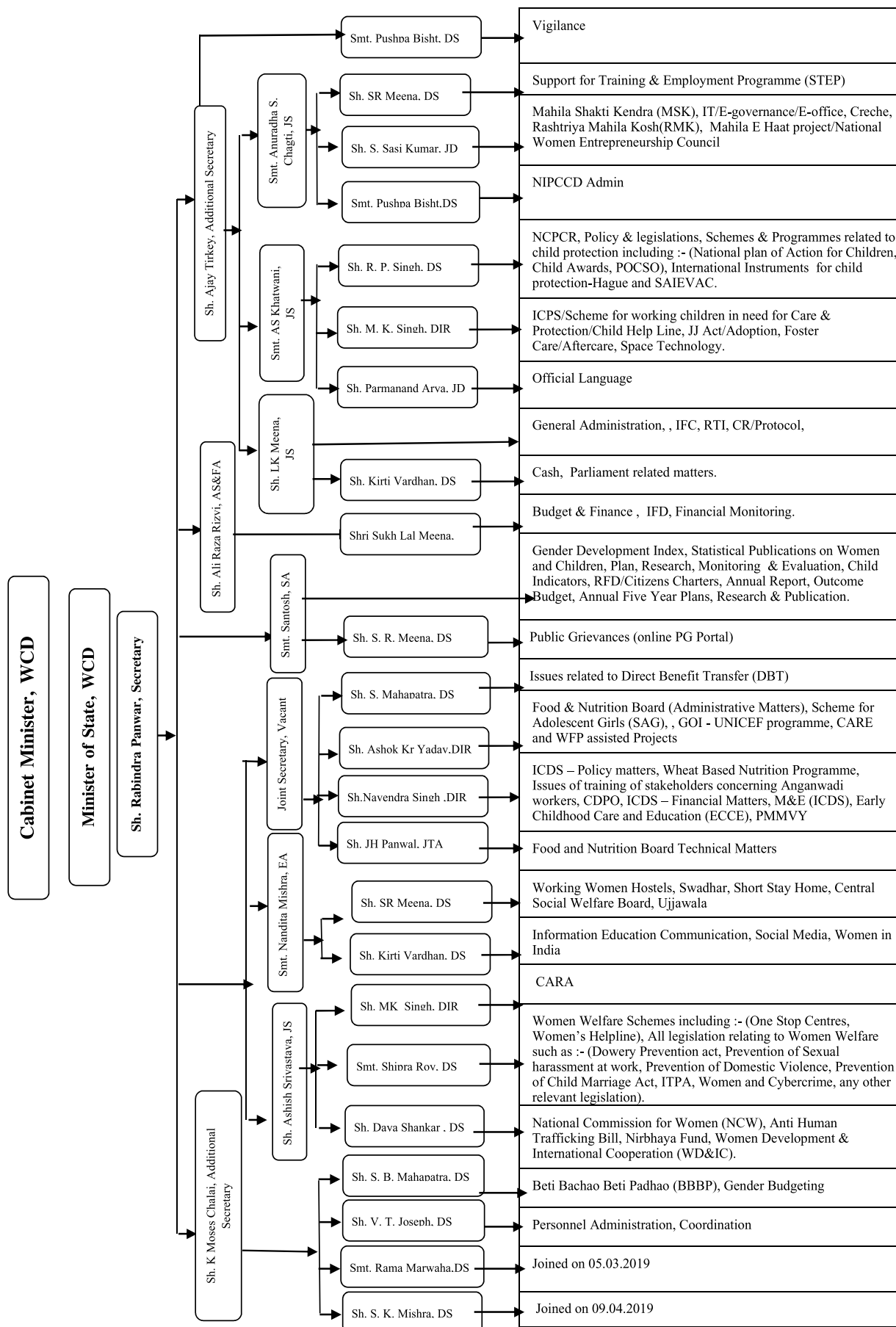
¹ Inserted as Ministry vide Amendment series no. 283 dated 16.02.2006 (earlier was Department under Ministry of HRD)

² Inserted vide Amendment series no. 281 dated 01.09.2005

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 orphanages³.

³ Inserted vide Amendment series no. 286 dated 01.06.2006

Organisational Structure of Ministry of Women and Child Development



State/UT-wise Details of Funds Sanctioned and Released Under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) During 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Total Amount Sanctioned	Total Amount Released
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	41.13	41.13
2	Andhra Pradesh	14101.75	14101.75
3	Arunachal Pradesh	36.00	36.00
4	Assam	817.00	817.00
5	Bihar	1570.23	1570.23
6	Chandigarh	248.08	225.30*
7	Chhattisgarh	2228.85	2228.85
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	75.85	75.85
9	Daman & Diu	46.87	46.87
10	Delhi	921.06	921.06
11	Goa	113.19	113.19
12	Gujarat	5958.97	5958.97
13	Haryana	3674.84	3674.84
14	Himachal Pradesh	1793.84	1793.84
15	Jammu & Kashmir	947.81	947.81
16	Jharkhand	1453.37	1453.37
17	Karnataka	6361.72	6361.72
18	Kerala	3555.33	3555.33
19	Lakshadweep	14.69	14.69
20	Madhya Pradesh	18581.47	18581.47
21	Maharashtra	11795.62	11795.62
22	Manipur	209.65	209.65
23	Meghalaya	102.00	102.00
24	Mizoram	388.01	388.01
25	Nagaland	52.00	52.00
26	Odisha	383.00	383.00
27	Puducherry	96.74	96.74
28	Punjab	1250.66	1250.66
29	Rajasthan	9605.43	9605.43
30	Sikkim	21.00	21.00
31	Tamil Nadu	658.00	658.00
32	Telangana	661.02	661.02
33	Tripura	96.00	96.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	14216.71	14216.71
35	Uttarakhand	1425.66	1425.66
36	West Bengal	2938.72	2938.72
	Total	106442.27	106194.19

*An amount of Rs.22,77,860/- have been sanctioned to UT of Chandigarh in FY 2018-19. However, the actual funds would be released on receipt of bills/vouchers from the AG Office UT Administration of Chandigarh.

**State/UT-wise Details of Funds Sanctioned Under Swadhar Greh Scheme
During 01.01.18 to 31.03.2019**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Amount Sanctioned
1	Andaman & Nicobar	7.27
2	Andhra Pradesh	27.65
3	Arunachal Pradesh	18.06
4	Assam	152.60
5	Chandigarh	6.64
6	Chhattisgarh	30.26
7	Delhi	16.11
8	Gujarat	0
9	Haryana	3.40
10	Jammu & Kashmir	36.20
11	Karnataka	285.04
12	Kerala	69.59
13	Madhya Pradesh	46.10
14	Maharashtra	19.71
15	Manipur	424.30
16	Mizoram	81.09
17	Nagaland	25.69
18	Odisha	473.34
19	Puducherry	20.07
20	Punjab	8.00
21	Rajasthan	23.34
22	Tamil Nadu	441.69
23	Telangana	133.92
24	Tripura	46.24
25	Sikkim	6.73
26	Uttar Pradesh	67.16
27	West Bengal	1.56
28	Central Social Welfare Board	439.00
29	Mid Stream Marketing Pvt. Ltd	4.13
	Total	2914.89

State/UT- wise Details of Sanctioned Hostels Under the Scheme Working Women Hostels

S.No.	States/UTs	Total no. of hostel	Total No. of Working Women	Total No. of Children in Day Care Centre
1	Andhra Pradesh	41	3255	760
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14	906	185
3	Assam	17	829	104
4	Bihar	6	266	75
5	Chandigarh	7	736	55
6	Chhattisgarh	10	486	60
7	Delhi	20	3086	179
8	Goa	2	120	0
9	Gujarat	27	1309	210
10	Haryana	20	1561	265
11	Himachal Pradesh	16	561	120
12	Jammu & Kashmir	5	360	35
13	Jharkhand	2	214	30
14	Karnataka	62	5253	670
15	Kerala	156	15119	2518
16	Madhya Pradesh	62	3538	371
17	Maharashtra	139	10804	1210
18	Manipur	26	1672	512
19	Meghalaya	4	214	15
20	Mizoram	4	149	0
21	Nagaland	23	1636	282
22	Orissa	29	1825	140
23	Pondicherry	4	221	0
24	Punjab	14	1417	110
25	Rajasthan	40	1893	320
26	Sikkim	2	144	30
27	Tamil Nadu	96	6900	1052
28	Telangana	22	1527	250
29	Tripura	1	50	0
30	Uttar Pradesh	40	3190	494
31	Uttarakhand	6	538	90
32	West Bengal	39	2639	406
	Total	952	72268	10588

Annexure VIII

Grant in Aid Released Under Working Women Hostel Scheme from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Implementing Agency	Instalment
1	Green Valley Educational Society, Guwahati, Assam (Rented)	1.45 (1 st)
2	Sajei Gankalyan Ummayan Samiti Bajera, Kamrup, Assam (Rented)	3.26 (1 st)
3	Loyalam Foundation, Manipur	60.38 (2 nd)
4	Thito Elders Welfare Society, Nagaland	89.57 (2 nd)
5	State Government of Assam for further release to the organisation Green Valley Educational Society, Assam (Rented)	4.04
6	Chophi Welfare Society, Nagaland	109.41
7	Aghiyilito Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd, Nagaland	128.54
8	Porwami Women Welfare Society, Nagaland	50.86
9	Tirumala Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Aurangabad, Maharashtra (Rented)	5.90
10	Pune Cantonment Board, Pune, Maharashtra	155.53 (2 nd)
11	State Government of M.P. Construction at Indore, M.P.	151.13 (1 st)
12	Bui Welfare Society, Arunachal Pradesh	56.76 (Final)
13	A.P. Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd., Shrikakulam, A. P.	64.50 (2 nd)
14	Kerala State Housing Board, Mukundapuram, Kerala (Trissur)	94.66 (2 nd)
15	Kerala State Housing Board, Malamkumathukavu, Kerala (Trissur)	157.90 (2 nd)
16	Secunderabad Cantonment Board, Secunderabad, Telangana	115.01 (1 st)
17	A.P. Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd., Chittoor, A. P.	69.00 (2 nd)
18	A.P. Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd., Vishakhapatnam, A. P.	73.50 (2 nd)
19	State Government of Manipur for the organisation Naotoumai Rural Deve. As- sociation, Manipur	193.18 (1 st)

20	A.P. Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd., Vizianagaram, A. P.	64.80 (2 nd)
21	Niaga Welfare Society, Arunachal Pradesh	60.00 (partial second)
22	Government of M.P., Indore	92.91
23	Government of Manipur release towards the organisation Community Participation on Environment & Economic Dev. Manipur	234.11
24	A.P. Women's Finance Corp. Ltd., Guntur, Hyderabad	132.79
25	Rural Upliftment and Dev. Society, Manipur	63.00
26	Nagaland Handloom and Handicraft Development Corp. Ltd, Dimapur, Nagaland	41.05
27	Aghiyilto Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd, Dimapur, Nagaland	39.64
28	Chopli Welfare Society, Nagaland	34.37
29	Porbani Women Welfare Society, Circuit House Colony, Dimapur, Nagaland	15.71
30	Women's Agency for Dev. Advancement (WADA), Manipur	64.67
31	Telangana State Women's Co-operative Dev. Corp, Hyderabad, Rangareddy Dist.	79.20
32	Telangana State Women's Co-operative Dev. Corp, Hyderabad, Sangareddy Dist.	74.70
33	Eight Brothers Social Welfare Society, Assam (Rented)	3.74
34	State Government of Mizoram for further release the organisation Mission Foundation Movement, Mizoram	170.63
35	State Government of Manipur for further release the organisation Social Advancement for New Generation Association of Indian (SANGAI), Manipur	207.15
36	A. P. Women's Co-operative finance Corp. Ltd., Prakasam Distt.	24.20
37	A. P. Women's Co-operative Finance Corp. Ltd., Nellore Distt	24.44
38	Resource Development Agency, Manipur	153.41
39	A. P. Women's Co-operative Finance Corp. Ltd., Kadappa Distt.	23.70
	Total	3188.81

Annexure IX

State/UT-wise Details of Funds Released Under Ujjawala Scheme During 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds Released
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1.68
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4	Assam	0
5	Bihar	0
6	Chandigarh	0
7	Chhattisgarh	9.67
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
9	Daman and Diu	0
10	Delhi	0
11	Goa	0
12	Gujarat	25.02
13	Haryana	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0
16	Jharkhand	0
17	Karnataka	26.33
18	Kerala	0
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	0
21	Maharashtra	19.64
22	Manipur	364.06
23	Meghalaya	0
24	Mizoram	8.23
25	Nagaland	19.45
26	Odisha	21.76
27	Pondicherry	0
28	Punjab	0
29	Rajasthan	2.75
30	Sikkim	0
31	Tamil Nadu	66.68
32	Telangana	76.4
33	Tripura	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	0
35	Uttarakhand	15.08
36	West Bengal	0
	Evaluation of the Scheme	7
Total		663.75

Total number of Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned and Operational Under Anganwadi Services Scheme as on 31st March 2019

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)	Preg-nant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Ben-eficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)	
1	A & N Islands	5	5	720	720	7423	2168	9591	2375	11966	1079	1089	2168	
2	Andhra Pradesh	257	257	55607	55607	1428615	835787	2264402	654975	2919377	425765	429366	855131	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225	92437	96623	189060	24517	213577	48662	47961	96623	
4	Assam	231	231	62153	62153	1450009	1580668	3030677	594296	3624973	798997	770373	1569370	
5	Bihar	544	544	115009	99583	2458176	3511680	5969856	1404672	7374528	1322649	1359236	2681885	
6	Chandigarh**	3	3	450	450	21641	26906	48547	7231	55778	13991	12915	26906	
7	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	51215	1218800	997200	2216000	493800	2709800	383582	389108	772690	
8	Dadra & N Haveli	2	2	302	302	8888	10475	19363	3523	22886	5185	5290	10475	
9	Daman & Diu	2	2	107	107	2762	2388	5150	1451	6601	1156	1232	2388	
10	Delhi*	95	95	10897	10897	302812	134234	437046	114264	551310	65895	68339	134234	
11	Goa	11	11	1262	1262	36098	16898	52996	14637	67633	8304	8459	16763	
12	Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029	1697190	1407503	3104693	744902	3849595	731345	711848	1443193	
13	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962	571150	268189	839339	263553	1102892	133976	134213	268189	
14	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925	242255	155857	398112	96365	494477	51275	51428	102703	
15	Jammu & Kashmir	141	141	31938	29599	410165	388285	798450	159609	958059	133533	128803	262336	
16	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	1676737	1067818	2744555	718337	3462892	579557	654976	1234533	
17	Karnataka	204	204	65911	65911	2314824	1633913	3948737	895465	4844202	756722	761405	1518127	
18	Kerala	258	258	33318	33244	434574	380920	815494	304349	1119843	198866	182054	380920	
19	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107	2607	843	3450	1148	4598	406	437	843	
20	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	97135	3310508	3260935	6571443	1426266	7997709	1774542	1773200	3547742	
21	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	110219	2583119	2613035	5196154	961743	6157897	1265417	1266428	2531845	
22	Manipur	43	43	11510	11510	163401	177583	340984	67208	408192	89622	87961	177583	
23	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5896	208905	245214	454119	73879	527998	96680	95944	192624	
24	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244	72283	82939	155222	28150	183372	27851	28483	56334	

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)	Preg-nant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Ben-eficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)	
25	Nagaland	60	60	3980	3980	133392	145418	278810	34366	313176	73028	71181	144209	
26	Odisha	338	338	74154	72587	1871082	2047340	3918422	725129	4643551	1044813	1002527	2047340	
27	Puducherry	5	5	855	855	24210	2596	26806	9157	35963	1309	1287	2596	
28	Punjab	155	155	27314	27279	395846	275650	671496	186289	857785	140745	135223	275968	
29	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	61974	1709488	957669	2667157	875613	3542770	478010	493403	971413	
30	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1308	14500	10000	24500	5800	30300	6285	6215	12500	
31	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439	1781128	659024	2440152	732488	3172640	558896	543460	1102356	
32	Telangana	149	149	35700	35634	950000	550000	1500000	400000	1900000	319213	320160	639373	
33	Tripura	56	56	10145	9911	160446	171907	332353	69304	401657	86945	84962	171907	
34	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	187997	8334903	4057703	12392606	3548330	15940936	2146348	1911355	4057703	
35	Uttarakhand	105	105	20067	20067	431166	165896	597062	177003	774065	77200	80506	157706	
36	West Bengal	576	576	119481	116107	3063226	2848092	5911318	1366355	7277673	1388168	1335134	2723302	
	All India	7075	7075	1399697 [#]	1372872	39584766	30789356	70374122	17186549	87560671	15236017	14955961	30191978	

Based on State/UT's level consolidated report

*253 AWCs surrendered by NCT of Delhi accepted in MWCD vide order no. 11-33/2015-CD-I Dated 16 November 2018

**50 AWCs surrendered by Chandigarh Administration accepted in MWCD vide order no. 11-33/2015-CD-I Dated 21st Dec, 2018

1400000 earlier sanctioned by GoI

State/UT-wise Details of Funds Released Under Anganwadi Services Scheme for the Year 2018-19 as on 31.03.2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	State	Anganwadi Services (General)	SNP	Training	Toilets & Drinking water facilities	Construction MGNREGS (2015-16) - 2nd Instalment	Equipment/Furniture	Maintenance of AWCs	Construction/Upgradation 2013-14 - 2nd Instalment	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar	883.04	369.94	10.37	8.64		14.22	5.10		1291.31
2	Andhra Pradesh	32895.05	37353.55	353.39	408.82		642.65	335.07		71988.53
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7375.84	4411.40	128.15	317.77			156.63		12389.79
4	Assam	49561.10	30597.01	828.43	1042.43	900.00		938.20		83867.16
5	Bihar	36974.64	76987.83	919.85	345.48		1151.15	469.75		116848.70
6	Chandigarh	634.14	769.72				9.00	4.02		1416.88
7	Chhattisgarh	28735.52	24279.95	414.20	238.12		595.66	604.91		54868.36
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	354.23	168.86		1.32		5.58	4.56		534.55
9	Daman and Diu	97.13	170.08		0.74		2.10	2.28		272.33
10	Delhi	5457.19	3474.65	31.81	1.20		130.74	0.74		9096.33
11	Goa	778.06	859.50		5.06		15.12	2.54		1660.28
12	Gujarat	29206.40	32051.56	449.32	45.18		629.88	766.03		63148.37
13	Haryana	13276.20	7305.22		48.30		309.68	192.33		21131.73
14	Himachal Pradesh	24112.44	6976.21	122.08	34.67		337.73	22.03	276.00	31881.17
15	Jammu and Kashmir	34361.46	2128.50	25.49	338.09		532.80	20.22		37406.56
16	Jharkhand	18797.43	29083.25	152.80	302.77	2400.00	451.98	385.15		51573.37
17	Karnataka	43506.22	43588.97	50.36	225.24		778.93	696.35	3055.50	91901.57
18	Kerala	17058.00	10785.38	90.20	77.15		398.47	394.22	2289.00	31092.42
19	Lakshadweep	245.20	100.26				2.04	0.81		348.31
20	Madhya Pradesh	50633.10	64088.78	1133.10	268.68		1120.01	309.26		117552.92
21	Maharashtra	56705.31	106535.22	1010.20	562.86		1278.05	810.74		166902.38
22	Manipur	8892.39	7134.08	42.64	665.48			122.01		16856.60
23	Meghalaya	4996.77	12364.04	74.93	154.35			71.55		17661.64

S. No.	State	Anganwadi Services (General)	SNP	Training	Toilets & Drinking water facilities	Construction MGNREGS (2015-16) - 2nd Instalment	Equipment/ Furniture	Maintenance of AWCs	Construction/ Upgradation 2013-14 - 2nd Instalment	Total
24	Mizoram	2493.46	1843.36	33.83	34.72			59.81		4465.18
25	Nagaland	3721.00	8231.20	58.04	47.25			81.30		12138.78
26	Odisha	33841.79	43450.56	804.82	298.93		833.53	315.32		79544.95
27	Puducherry	452.11	0.00		3.37		10.26	6.64		472.38
28	Punjab	13411.95	3744.10	94.18	33.06		322.93	25.65		17631.87
29	Rajasthan	29085.81	34950.74	306.22	261.46	831.00	721.49	462.08		66618.80
30	Sikkim	1500.37	450.66		28.04			24.46		2003.53
31	Tamil Nadu	26488.70	37271.35		68.23		635.50	733.39		65197.17
32	Telangana	21257.53	22045.61	551.65	232.70		413.45	180.18		44681.12
33	Tripura	9406.72	7781.78	192.48	236.11			250.37	846.68	18714.14
34	Uttar Pradesh	85548.34	104579.08		442.30	1812.00	2176.36	289.33	8437.50	203284.91
35	Uttarakhand	18465.20	13612.57	146.54	167.87		333.52	73.22		32798.93
36	West Bengal	54839.34	68046.87	852.16	320.15		1392.54	324.00		125775.06
	LJC	5870.00								5870.00
	FNB	276.00								276.00
	Consultant salary	7.15								7.15
	Grand Total	772202.33	847591.84	8877.25	7266.54	5943.00	15245.37	9140.23	14904.70	1681171.24

**State/UT-wise Details of Funds Released Under the Scheme POSHAN Abhiyaan During
01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	Funds Released
1	Andaman & Nicobar	416.89
2	Andhra Pradesh	8806.44
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2677.49
4	Assam	16233.64
5	Bihar	16001.67
6	Chandigarh	307.18
7	Chhattisgarh	9731.91
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	238.15
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	197.66
10	Delhi	2517.48
11	Goa	247.95
12	Gujarat	12063.82
13	Haryana	6087.93
14	Himachal Pradesh	4892.19
15	Jammu & Kashmir	8516.35
16	Jharkhand	5110.45
17	Karnataka	10786.86
18	Kerala	6833.34
19	Lakshadweep	198.90
20	Madhya Pradesh	16232.81
21	Maharashtra	20989.28
22	Manipur	3972.62
23	Meghalaya	1860.21
24	Mizoram	993.31
25	Nagaland	1301.99
26	Odisha	11841.62
27	Puducherry	399.94
28	Punjab	6302.73
29	Rajasthan	9864.19
30	Sikkim	357.40
31	Tamil Nadu	12571.43
32	Telangana	9064.08
33	Tripura	3785.68
34	Uttar Pradesh	31582.87
35	Uttarakhand	5235.62
36	West Bengal	22328.11
	Total	270550.19

Annexure XIII**State/UT-wise Details of Grants Released Under the National Creche Scheme During
01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019****(Rs. in Lakhs)**

S.No	State/UT	Total no. of Creches	Grants Released
1	Delhi	85	62
2	Haryana	379	220
3	Himachal Pradesh	138	75
4	Jammu & Kashmir	670	412
5	Karnataka	611	481
6	Meghalaya	43	39
7	Mizoram	262	602
8	Puducherry	104	37
9	Sikkim	46	56
10	Tamil Nadu	1258	684
11	Tripura	288	337

State-wise Number of Sanctioned, Operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and Those Assigned 11 Digit Unique Code and Sending AW-MPR Through Rapid Reporting System (RRS) for the Month of 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019

S. No.	State/Uts	No. of Anganwadi Centres																
		Sanctioned	Operational	Assigned 11 digit unique code and uploaded onto NIC web based MIS Server	Balance [Not assigned code out of operational]	Non-Operational AWCs	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19
1	A & N Islands	720	720	717	3	0	616	581	708	707	707	709	707	708	709	709	641	566
2	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55607	55530	77	0	29506	27857	30121	27132	25167	23218	22610	19982	16128	15353	14839	15603
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	6160	65	0	695	1085	1531	1597	1661	1549	1649	1772	1796	1876	1705	1602
4	Assam	62153	62153	61700	453	0	46098	15234	15371	16065	13100	7868	7054	7094	7031	5897	4709	2887
5	Bihar	115009	99583	99583	0	15426	64845	54401	62254	72304	72304	69576	70544	72269	40443	69430	73107	77720
6	Chandigarh**	450	450	450	0	0	447	451	449	450	447	441	422	412	418	442	448	450
7	Chhattisgarh	52474	51215	51215	0	1259	37835	39710	40827	42491	42773	44495	45958	45890	44387	43702	43370	41159
8	Dadra & N Haveli	302	302	302	0	0	2	113	123	14	0	0	0	0	0	242	256	268
9	Daman & Diu	107	107	102	5	0	102	98	94	43	14	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi*	10897	10897	10897	0	0	10897	10897	10858	10813	10781	10768	10767	10763	10760	10759	10759	10755
11	Goa	1262	1262	1262	0	0	1256	1231	1232	1247	1249	1243	1255	1258	1250	1254	1253	1259
12	Gujarat	53029	53029	53029	0	0	48835	45292	45808	48107	49397	52731	52914	53006	52997	52992	53020	53027
13	Haryana	25962	25962	25962	0	0	23655	23486	23811	23616	23278	22545	23357	23629	23513	23081	22692	23001
14	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925	18925	0	0	18604	18187	18350	18390	18383	18380	18514	18535	18615	18163	18323	18253
15	Jammu & Kashmir	31938	29599	28724	875	2339	15924	15231	15988	16871	18608	18869	18966	19592	19071	20054	20075	18440
16	Jharkhand	38432	38432	38432	0	0	37608	36932	37718	37278	36883	36303	35911	35485	34264	34935	33407	34252
17	Karnataka	65911	65911	65911	0	0	18395	14719	17117	16533	16858	15386	15219	13794	11645	9214	8470	6030
18	Kerala	33318	33244	33142	102	74	24578	18574	18762	17781	17718	20742	24012	31782	31939	32052	32660	32667
19	Lakshadweep	107	107	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

S. No.	State/Uts	No. of Anganwadi Centres																
		Sanctioned	Operational	Assigned 11 digit unique code and uploaded onto NIC web based MIS Server	Balance [Not assigned code out of operational]	Non-Operational AWCs	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19
20	Madhya Pradesh	97135	97135	97135	0	0	95286	94475	94896	95293	94933	95605	95859	93383	92068	93413	42811	0
21	Maharashtra	110486	110219	104252	5967	267	641	4930	4710	2594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Manipur	11510	11510	11510	0	0	4976	5403	5405	4764	4000	3816	3753	3456	3500	3783	3745	3030
23	Meghalaya	5896	5896	5896	0	0	5445	1221	1705	1899	1895	1884	1990	2008	2023	1588	1674	1706
24	Mizoram	2244	2244	2244	0	0	2182	2096	2139	2174	2181	2185	2184	2176	2193	2189	2207	2201
25	Nagaland	3980	3980	0	3980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha	74154	72587	72560	27	1567	53640	51051	51222	49648	50659	47948	49358	46993	46182	44941	44249	40869
27	Puducherry	855	855	855	0	0	853	813	824	821	786	778	795	759	750	757	759	691
28	Punjab	27314	27279	27279	0	35	26556	26413	26225	26383	26471	26384	26513	26140	26009	25836	25788	25466
29	Rajasthan	62010	61974	61257	717	36	38501	35989	43769	45475	46854	47812	47951	48217	47613	47423	45618	41966
30	Sikkim	1308	1308	1308	0	0	1307	1297	1300	1303	1304	1304	1305	1305	1305	1305	1305	1306
31	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	54439	0	0	50743	48428	48528	47227	46103	45612	47150	48494	49391	49587	49977	48967
32	Telangana	35700	35634	35634	0	66	22994	23355	27394	28611	28477	28853	31636	31529	30927	31690	30368	25978
33	Tripura	10145	9911	9885	26	234	7631	9187	9653	9693	9166	8083	6943	4879	5403	5415	4595	4755
34	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	187997	0	2148	79536	77480	81702	74284	70201	68688	64759	58224	61918	86795	92925	95037
35	Uttarakhand	20067	20067	20067	0	0	18032	18128	18283	18422	18393	17910	17945	17692	17555	17107	16381	13972
36	West Bengal	119481	116107	116107	0	3374	102619	98614	103709	105564	105806	103131	105683	106374	105729	105284	104545	104096
	All India	1399697 [1400000 ear- lier sanc- tioned by GOI]	1372872	1360575	12297	26825	890840	822959	862586	865594	856557	844858	853683	847600	807532	857268	806681	747979

**State/UT-wise Funds Released and Utilised Under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls During
2017-18 and 2018-19**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	States/UTs	Released (January 2018 to March 2018)	Total Released in 2017-18	Total Utilised 2017-18	Released in 2018-19	Utilised in 2018-19
1	A & N Islands	0	51.35	15.52	3.18	0.19
2	Andhra Pradesh	293.91	2259.52	2050.18	1011.98	139.57
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	87.96	42.76	0.00	18.44
4	Assam	0	341.92	0.00	0.00	774.51
5	Bihar	0	4003.74	2742.76	25.54	686.12
6	Chandigarh	0	12.68	5.81	2.33	1.66
7	Chhattisgarh	438.18	2792.61	1795.87	724.75	61.70
8	D & NH	0	16.44	12.64	4.94	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0	14.14	14.07	4.53	4.53
10	Delhi	141.71	490.19	570.32	320.48	0.78
11	Goa	0	302.77	345.84	0.40	0.20
12	Gujarat	0	2690.09	4989.00	5092.44	1206.18
13	Haryana	0	589.97	363.75	37.41	44.71
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	1129.42	372.18	0.00	1.71
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0	255.91	26.67	560.39	0.00
16	Jharkhand	39.41	1495.55	154.54	0.00	0.00
17	Karnataka	91.79	2466.93	1819.93	923.76	880.33
18	Kerala	0.61	692.91	996.27	289.74	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0	11.65	2.82	3.11	0.12
20	Madhya Pradesh	486.93	8641.18	7125.70	5442.40	2810.48
21	Maharashtra	0	3995.68	3530.70	3536.78	2715.98
22	Manipur	0	170.28	62.34	0.00	34.21
23	Meghalaya	189.85	528.83	540.36	12.55	23.75
24	Mizoram	4.29	123.95	123.15	69.32	69.32
25	Nagaland	0	193.14	191.61	214.30	139.36
26	Odisha	402.1	2442.60	2345.40	866.77	0.00
27	Pondicherry	0	8.81	4.74	1.63	0.04
28	Punjab	0	40.60	313.99	26.30	16.26
29	Rajasthan	0	39.38	0.00	0.00	59.39
30	Sikkim	0	15.42	27.45	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	586.84	3196.22	1945.25	0.00	32.28
32	Telangana	0	81.40	765.58	107.49	0.00
33	Tripura	27.63	674.38	210.06	19.16	103.19
34	Uttar Pradesh	1036.77	4486.13	5681.34	1000.35	0.00
35	Uttaranchal	0	3.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	West Bengal	0	282.47	992.63	101.85	0.00
	Total	3740.02	44629.53	40181.23	20403.88	9825.01

**State/UT-wise Number of Beneficiaries Covered Under Scheme for Adolescent Girls During
2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 31.03.2019)**

S. No.	States/UTs	Nutrition Beneficiaries under SAG	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	A&N Islands	25	21
2	Andhra Pradesh	14763	39181
3	Arunachal Pradesh	266	NR
4	Assam	NR	54352
5	Bihar	396805	130222
6	Chandigarh	186	55
7	Chhattisgarh	13673	16093
8	D & NH	NR	NR
9	Daman & Diu	0	20
10	Delhi	3383	2180
11	Goa	45	21
12	Gujarat	NR	174620
13	Haryana	667	5066
14	Himachal Pradesh	939	630
15	Jammu & Kashmir	NR	6965
16	Jharkhand	63515	NR
17	Karnataka	28022	58670
18	Kerala	712	NR
19	Lakshadweep	10	7
20	Madhya Pradesh	125452	305000
21	Maharashtra	45898	24478
22	Manipur	5061	4056
23	Meghalaya	1852	1655
24	Mizoram	897	715
25	Nagaland	6455	7320
26	Orissa	56893	NR
27	Pondicherry	18	22
28	Punjab	2143	2069
29	Rajasthan	NR	173591
30	Sikkim	6	NR
31	Tamil Nadu	2337	NR
32	Telangana	NR	19410
33	Tripura	971	56045
34	Uttar Pradesh	NR	277000
35	Uttaranchal	NR	NR
36	West Bengal	2842	NR
	Total	773836	1359464

**State-wise Details of Grants Released Under Child Protection Scheme (CPS) During
01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	2017-18 (01.01.18 to 31.03.18)	2018-19	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island		218.85	218.85
2	Andhra Pradesh		1870.01	1870.01
3	Arunachal Pradesh	488.40	37.63	526.03
4	Assam		3379.63	3379.63
5	Bihar		2621.87	2621.87
6	Chandigarh	91.31	577.58	668.89
7	Chhattisgarh	1753.55	2151.01	3904.56
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		11.24	11.24
9	Daman & Diu		18.42	18.42
10	Delhi		1007.39	1007.39
11	Goa	728.53	16.03	744.56
12	Gujarat		2251.55	2251.55
13	Haryana	1543.11	1387.60	2930.71
14	Himachal Pradesh	351.84	1342.64	1694.48
15	Jammu & Kashmir	183.24	2106.94	2290.18
16	Jharkhand		1480.26	1480.26
17	Karnataka		4022.56	4022.56
18	Kerala		1263.77	1263.77
19	Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	2554.67	2959.23	5513.90
21	Maharashtra	224.16	3156.52	3380.68
22	Manipur	350.00	3866.99	4216.99
23	Meghalaya		2254.51	2254.51
24	Mizoram		2042.28	2042.28
25	Nagaland		1787.12	1787.12
26	Orissa	943.34	4352.44	5295.78
27	Puducherry	3.23	398.43	401.66
28	Punjab		1244.17	1244.17
29	Rajasthan		3584.72	3584.72
30	Sikkim		379.25	379.25
31	Tamil Nadu		7895.14	7895.14
32	Telangana	894.82	1329.23	2224.05
33	Tripura		885.77	885.77
34	Uttar Pradesh		7834.39	7834.39

S. No.	Name of the State	2017-18 (01.01.18 to 31.03.18)	2018-19	Total
35	Uttarakhand		1344.40	1344.40
36	West Bengal		2372.13	2372.13
Total (A)		10110.20	73451.70	83561.90
1	Working Children	0.00	167.83	167.83
Total (B)		0.00	167.83	167.83
1	Other (Remuneration to Consultants & Staff, National Consultation, AIIMS, NICSI etc.)	50.64	204.78	255.42
Total (C)		50.64	204.78	255.42
1	Childline India Foundation (CIF)	1312.18	17763.42	19075.60
Total (D)		1312.18	17763.42	19075.60
Total (A+B+C+D)		11473.02	91587.73	103060.75

National List of CHILDLINE Units as on 31st March, 2019

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
1	Andman & Nicobar	Hutbay	Urban	Support	Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society	
2		Port Blair	Urban	Collab	Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society	
3	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur	Rural	Collab	Rayalaseema Development Trust-RDT	
4			Rural	Nodal	Women's Development Trust	
5			Rural	Sub Centre	Human and Natural Resources Development Society	
6			Rural	Sub Centre	Praja Seva Samaj	
7		Chittoor	Rural	Nodal	Academy Gandhian Studies (AGS)	
8			Rural	Sub Centre	Rural Organization for Poverty Eradication Services	
9			Rural	Collab	Rashtriya Seva Samiti	
10			Rural	Sub Centre	People Organisation for Rural Development (PORD)	
11			Rural	Collab	Praja Pragathi Trust (PPT), Tirupathi	Railway CHILDLINE
12		East Godavari	Rural	Collab	People's Action For Rural Awakening (PARA)	
13			Rural	Sub Centre	Swarajaya Abhyudhaya Seva Samithi	
14		Eluru (West Godavari)	Urban	Collab	Social Service Centre	
15			Urban	Nodal	Dept. of Social Work, DNR College	
16		Guntur	Urban	Collab	Good Shepherd Convent	
17			Urban	Nodal	Social Educational and Economic Development Society (SEEDS)	
18		Kurnool	Rural	Collab	Sri Parameswari Educational Society	
19		Ongole	Urban	Collab	HELP	
20		Srikakulam	Rural	Collab	Youth Club of Bejjipuram	
21			Rural	Nodal	Bapuji Rural Enlightenment and Development Society (BREDS)	
22			Rural	Sub Centre	Bapuji Rural Enlightenment and Development Society (BREDS)	
23			Rural	Sub Centre	Gunna Udatayya Eternal Service Team	
24			Rural	Sub Centre	Gunna Udatayya Eternal Service Team	
25			Rural	Sub Centre	Action in Rural Technology and Services	
26			Rural	Collab	UPHOLD, Palasa	Railway CHILDLINE

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
27		Vijayawada	Urban	Collab	Forum for Child Rights	
28			Urban	Nodal	Forum for Child Rights	
29			Urban	Collab	SKCV Children's Trust	Railway CHILDLINE
30		Vishakapatnam	Urban	Collab	Society for Education & Environment Development -(SEED)	
31			Urban	Nodal	UGC-DRS Programme, Department of Social Work,	
32			Urban	Collab	Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation - SATHI	Railway CHILDLINE
33		Vizianagaram	Urban	Collab	Nature	
34		YSR Kadapa	Rural	Nodal	Vijay Foundation	
35			Rural	Sub Centre	Rayalaseema Harijana Girijana Backward Minorities Seva Samajam	
36			Rural	Sub Centre	Rural Action in Development Society	
37	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Urban	Collab	Don Bosco School	
38	Assam	Barpeta	Rural	Collab	Anchalik Gram Unnayan Parishad	
39			Rural	Sub centre	Students Welfare Mission	
40		Dibrugarh	Urban	Collab	North East Society for The promotion of Youth and Masses (NESYPM)	
41		Guwahati	Urban	Collab	Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW)	
42			Urban	Nodal	National Institute for Public Cooperation & Child Development (NIPCCD)	
43			Guwahati	Urban	Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW)	Railway CHILDLINE
44		Hailakandi	Rural	Collab	Deshbandhu Club	
45		Jorhat	Rural	Sub Centre	North East Affected Area Development Society (NEADS) - Majuli Subdivision	
46			Rural	Collab	Prerona Pratibandhi Sishu Bikash Kendra	
47		Kamrup	Rural	Sub Centre	Assam Centre for Rural Development Rani Block	
48			Rural	Sub Centre	Assam Centre for Rural Development, Boko Block	
49			Rural	Collab	Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW)	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
50		Karbi Anlong	Rural	Collab	Jirsong Asong	
51		Kokrajhar	Rural	Collab	Nedan Foundation	
52		Nagaon	Rural	Collab	Gram Vikas Parishad	
53			Rural	Sub Centre	Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Sanstha	
54		Silchar	Urban	Collab	Deshbandhu Club	
55			Urban	Nodal	Rajiv Open Institute	
56		Tinsukia	Rural	Collab	North East Society for The promotion of Youth and Massess (NESYPM)	
57			Rural	Sub Centre	Surjudaya (Mergherita Block)	
58			Rural	Sub Centre	Surjudaya (Sandiya Block)	
59	Bihar	Araria	Rural	Collab	Vikas Vihar	
60		Banka	Rural	Sub centre	Disha Gramin Vikas Manch	
61			Rural	Collab	Mukti Niketan	
62		Bhagalpur	Rural	Collab	Disha Gramin Vikas Manch	
63			Rural	Sub Centre	Naugachia Jan Vikas Lok Karyakram	
64			Rural	Collab	Disha Gramin Vikas Manch	Railway CHILDLINE
65		Buxar	Rural	Sub Centre	Disha Ek Prayas	
66			Rural	Collab	Gramin Sansadhan Vikash Parishad	
67		Darbhanga	Rural	Nodal	East & West Educational Society	
68			Rural	Sub Centre	Gramoday Veethi (Singhwara Sub Centre)	
69			Rural	Sub Centre	Gramoday Veethi,(Keoti Subcentre)	
70			Rural	Sub Centre	Gyan Seva Bharti Sansthan	
71			Rural	Collab	Kanchan Seva Ashram	
72			Rural	Sub Centre	Sarvo Prayas Sansthan	
73			Rural	Collab	Narayani Seva Sansthan	Railway CHILDLINE
74		Gaya	Urban	Collab	People First Educational Charitable Trust	
75			Urban	Collab	People first Educational Charitable Trust	Railway CHILDLINE
76		Jamui	Rural	Collab	Jan Pragati Sansthan	
77			Rural	Sub centre	Parivar Vikas	
78			Rural	Sub centre	Samagra Seva	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
79		Kaimur	Rural	Collab	Gandhi Kusth Nivaran Pratisthan	
80			Rural	Sub centre	Women Line , Durgawati	
81		Katihar	Rural	Collab	Bal Mahila Kalyan	
82			Rural	Sub Centre	Welfare India	
83			Rural	Collab	Bal Mahila Kalyan	Railway CHILDLINE
84		Kishanganj	Rural	Sub Centre	Compeering Society for Social work and Research Network (CSSWRN)	
85			Rural	Collab	Crescent Educational & Welfare Trust (Crescent Public School)	
86			Rural	Nodal	East & West Educational Society	
87			Rural	Sub Centre	Nilu Jan Vikas Sansthan	
88		Madhubani	Rural	Sub centre	Bihar Sewa Samiti	
89			Rural	Sub centre	Sakhi	
90			Rural	Collab	Sarvo Prayas Sansthan	
91		Muzaffarpur	Rural	Sub Centre	Gramin Jan Kalyan Parishad	
92			Rural	Sub Centre	Hanuman Prasad Gramin Vikas Seva Samiti	
93			Rural	Sub Centre	Mahila Development Centre	
94			Rural	Collab	National Institute for Rural Development, Education, Social Upliftment and Helth (NIRDESH)	
95		Patna	Urban	Collab	BALSAKHA	
96			Urban	Nodal	East & West Educational Society	
97			Urban	Support	Nari Gunjan	
98			Urban	Collab	BALSAKHA	Railway CHILDLINE
99		Purbi Cham-paran	Rural	Sub centre	Comprehensive Health And Rural Development Society (CHARDS)	
100			Rural	Sub centre	Institute for Developmental Education and Action (IDEA)	
101			Rural	Collab	National Institute for Rural Development, Education, Social Upliftment and Helth (NIRDESH)	
102			Rural	Sub centre	Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society	
103		Purnea	Rural	Sub Centre	Akhil Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Parishad	
104			Rural	Sub Centre	Parivesh Purn Jagaran Sansthan	
105			Rural	Sub Centre	Tatvasi Samaj Nyas	
106			Rural	Collab	Tatvasi Samaj Nyas	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
107		Saharsa	Rural	Collab	Anusuchit Jati/Anusuchit janjati kalyan samiti	
108			Rural	Sub Centre	Kosi Sewa Sadan	
109			Rural	Sub Centre	Mimansa Kalyan Samiti	
110		Samastipur	Rural	Sub centre	Jawahar Jyoti Bal Vikas Kendra	
111			Rural	Collab	Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society	
112			Rural	Sub centre	Swargiya Kanhai Shukla Samajik Sewa Sansthan	
113			Rural	Sub centre	Unique Creative Educational Society	
114		Sitamarhi	Rural	Nodal	ADITHI	
115			Rural	Collab	Karpuri Thakur Gramin Vikas Sansthan	
116			Rural	Sub Centre	Pragati Ek Prayas, Riga	
117			Rural	Sub Centre	Pragati Ek Prayas, Sonbarsa/Dostia	
118			Rural	Sub Centre	Pratham Mumbai Education Initiative (PARIHAR Sub centre)	
119		Vaishali	Rural	Sub Centre	LAKSHYA	
120			Rural	Collab	Narayani Seva Sansthan	
121			Rural	Nodal	Swargiya Kanhai Shukla Samajik Sewa Sansthan	
122			Rural	Sub Centre	Vaishali Samaj Kalyan Sansthan	
123			Rural	Collab	Swargiya Kanhai Shukla Samajik Sewa Sansthan, Hajipur	Railway CHILDLINE
124		Supaul	Rural	Collab	Gyan Seva Bharti Sansthan	
125		West Cham-paran	Rural	Collab	Jan Vikas	
126			Rural	Sub Centre	Sarvodaya Pustakalaya Sikshan Evam Vikas Sansthan	
127		Rohtas	Rural	Collab	SURAJE	
128			Rural	Sub Centre	Parivartan Vikas	
129		Saran	Rural	Collab	Narayani Seva Sansthan	
130			Rural	Collab	Kanchan Seva Ashram, Chapra Jn	Railway CHILDLINE
131	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Urban	Collab	Youth Technical Training Society (YTTS)	
132			Urban	Collab	Youth Technical Training Society (YTTS)	Railway CHILDLINE
133	Chattisgarh	Balrampur	Rural	Sub centre	Chayadeep Samity, Wadrafanagar	
134			Rural	Collab	Manav Sansadhan Sanskriti Vikas Parishad (MSSVP)	
135		Gariyaband	Rural	Collab	Lok Astha Sewa Sanstha	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
136		Jagdalpur	Rural	Collab	Bastar Samajik Jan Vikas Samiti	
137		Janjgir-Champa	Rural	Collab	Help and Helps Samiti	
138			Rural	Sub centre	Nivedita Foundation	
139		Jashpur	Rural	Collab	Samarpit- Centre for Poverty Alleviation and Social Research	
140		Kanker	Rural	Sub Centre	Bul Bul Shikshan Prashikshan	
141			Rural	Collab	Sahebhangi Samaj Sevi Sanstha	
142		Korba	Rural	Sub centre	Shikhar Yuva Manch ((SYM),Pali	
143			Rural	Sub centre	Shikhar Yuva Manch ((SYM),Poudipoura	
144			Rural	Collab	Social Revival group of Urban, Rural and Tribal (SROUT)	
145		Koriya	Rural	Collab	Path Pradarshak	
146			Rural	Sub centre	Sewa Bhaskar Samaj Kalkyan sansthan	
147		Kwardha (Kabirdham)	Rural	Collab	Astha Samity	
148		Sarguja	Rural	Sub centre	Chhattishgarh Prachar Evam Vikas Sansthan (CGPS)	
149			Rural	Collab	Manav Sansadhan Sanskriti Vikas Parishad (MSSVP)	
150			Rural	Sub centre	Sangata Sahabhangi Gramin Vikas Sansthan	
151		Surajpur	Rural	Collab	Chhattishgarh Prachar Evam Vikas Sansthan (CGPS)	
152			Rural	Sub centre	Path Pradarshak	
153		Bilaspur	Urban	Collab	Samarpit- Centre for Poverty Alleviation and Social Research	
154			Urban	Collab	Shikhar Yuva Manch ((SYM)	
155			Urban	Collab	Samarpit- Centre for Poverty Alleviation and Social Research	Railway CHILDLINE
156		Dhantewada	Rural	Collab	Gramoday Sewa Sansthan	
157			Rural	Sub centre	Shamayita Math	
158		Durg	Urban	Collab	Lok Shakti Samaj Sevi Sansthan	
159		Raigarh	Urban	Collab	Lok Shakti Samiti	
160		Raipur	Urban	Collab	Sankalp Sanskritik Samiti	
161			Urban	Support	Chetana Child and Women Welfare Society	
162			Urban	Collab	Sankalp Sanskritik Samiti	Railway CHILDLINE

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
163		Rajnandgaon	Rural	Collab	Srijan Samajik Sanstha	
164		Dhamtari	Rural	Collab	Sahbhagi Samaj Sewi Sansthan	
165		Mahasamund	Rural	Collab	Nidan Sewa Parishad	
166	Dadra Nagar & Haveli	Silvassa	Urban	Collab	Indian Red Cross Society	
167	Daman & Diu	Daman	Urban	Collab	Dinbandhu Youth Welfare Trust	
168	Delhi	Central Delhi	Urban	Collab	Salaam Balak Trust	
169			Urban	Collab	Salaam Balak Trust , Old Delhi	Railway CHILDLINE
170		East Delhi	Urban	Collab	Delhi Brotherhood Society	
171		New Delhi	Urban	Collab	Salaam Balak Trust	
172			Urban	Collab	Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society	Railway CHILDLINE
173		North Delhi	Urban	Nodal	CHILDLINE INDIA FOUNDATION	
174			Urban	Collab	Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society	
175		North West Delhi	Urban	Collab	Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society	
176		North-East Delhi	Urban	Collab	Delhi Brotherhood Society	
177		Shahdara Delhi	Urban	Collab	Delhi Brotherhood Society	
178			Urban	Collab	Don Bosco Ashalayam	Railway CHILDLINE
179		South Delhi	Urban	Collab	Butterflies	
180		South East Delhi	Urban	Collab	Butterflies	
181			Urban	Collab	Butterflies	Railway CHILDLINE
182		South-West Delhi	Urban	Collab	Don Bosco Ashalayam	
183		West Delhi	Urban	Collab	Don Bosco Ashalayam	
184	Goa	North Goa	Urban	Collab	Caritas	
185			Urban	Collab	Caritas	Railway CHILDLINE
186			Urban	Nodal	Nirmala Education Society	
187		South Goa	Urban	Collab	Konkan Development Society	
188	Gujarat	Junagadh	Rural	Collab	Samprat Education and Charitable Trust	
189		Mehsana	Urban	Collab	Karuna Setu Trust	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
190	Gujarat	Tapi	Rural	Collab	Vedchi Pradesh Seva Samiti	
191			Rural	Sub-Centre	Vikalp Trust	
192		Ahmedabad	Urban	Collab	Ahemdabad Study Action Group (ASAG)	
193			Urban	Nodal	Gujarat Vidyapith	
194			Urban	Collab	Centre for Development	Railway CHILDLINE
195		Anand	Urban	Collab	Tribhuvandas Foundation	
196			Urban	Collab	Tribhuvandas Foundation	Railway CHILDLINE
197		Banaskantha	Urban	Collab	Lokseva Shikshan Vikas Trust	
198		Bhavnagar	Rural	Collab	Shaishav	
199		Dahod	Urban	Collab	Area Networking And Development Initiative (ANADI)	
200		Gandhinagar	Urban	Collab	Sabarmati Samridhi Sewa Sangh	
201		Jamnagar	Urban	Collab	Late J.V. Naria Education & Charitable Trust	
202		Kheda	Rural	Collab	Kaira Social Service Society	
203			Rural	Sub-Centre	Shri Vadlals S. Gandhi Charitable Trust (Kapadvanj)	
204		Kutch	Rural	Collab	Maldhari Action Rural Group (MARAG)	
205			Rural	Sub-Centre	Saraswatam, Mandvi	
206			Rural	Sub-Centre	Yusuf Meherally Centre	
207		Panch Mahals	Urban	Collab	Developing Initiative for Social and Human Action (DISHA)	
208		Patan	Urban	Collab	Brahma Samaj Sewa Trust	
209		Rajkot	Urban	Collab	Shri Pujit Rupani Memorial Trust	
210			Urban	Collab	Shri Pujit Rupani Memorial Trust	Railway CHILDLINE
211		Sabarkantha	Urban	Collab	Developing initiative for social and human action (DISHA)	
212		Surat	Urban	Collab	Pratham Mumbai Education Initiative	
213			Urban	Collab	Navsarjan Xavier's Cell for Human Development	Railway CHILDLINE
214		Surendranagar	Rural	Collab	Ganatar	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
215		Vadodara	Urban	Collab	Baroda Citizen's Council	
216			Urban	Nodal	Faculty of Social Work, MS University,	
217			Urban	Collab	Baroda Citizen's Council	Railway CHILDLINE
218		Valsad	Urban	Collab	Pratham Mumbai Education Initiative	
219		Gir Somnath	Rural	Collab	Gir Pachhat Jati Vikas Seva Samiti	
220		Chhota Udepur	Rural	Collab	Baroda Citizen's Council	
221		Bharuch	Urban	Collab	Gram Vikas Trust	
222		Dang	Rural	Collab	Help A Child of India	
223		Devbhumi Dwarka	Urban	Collab	Late.T.V. Nariya Education & Chsaritable Trust	
224	Haryana	Faridabad	Rural	Collab	Nav Srishti	
225		Hissar	Urban	Collab	Model Rural Youth Development Organization (MRYDO)	
226		Jind	Rural	Collab	District Council for Child Welfare (DCCW)	
227		Karnal	Urban	Collab	District Council for Child Welfare Bal Bhawan, Karnal	
228		Mewat	Urban	Collab	Chetanalaya	
229		Palwal	Urban	Collab	Abhivyakti Foundation	
230		Rohtak	Urban	Collab	Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti, Haryana	
231		Sirsa	Rural	Collab	DISHA	
232		Yamuna Nagar	Urban	Collab	Utthan Institute of Development and Studies	
233		Ambala	Urban	Collab	Zilla Yuva Vikash Sanghatan	
234			Urban	Collab	District Council for Child Welfare	Railway CHILDLINE
235		Gurgaon (NCR)	Urban	Collab	Shakti Vahini	
236		Mahendragarh	Rural	Collab	Rao Lal Singh Shiksha Samiti	
237	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Rural	Collab	Education Society	
238		Kangra	Rural	Sub Centre	Gunjan Organization for Community Centre	
239			Rural	Collab	Urban Tribal & Hills Advancement Society-UTHAN	
240		Manali	Urban	Nodal	H.P Mahila Kalyan Mandal	
241			Urban	Collab	Himalayan Friends Trust	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
242		Mandi	Rural	Collab	Society for Rural Development and Action	
243		Shimla	Urban	Collab	Himachal Pradesh Voluntary Health Association	
244		Sirmaur	Urban	Collab	Peoples Action for People in Need	
245		Solan	Urban	Collab	Himachal Pradesh Voluntary Health Association	
246		Una	Rural	Collab	Human Rights Protection Cell and Welfare Association	
247		Bilaspur	Rural	Collab	Manav Sewa Sansthan	
248	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	Rural	Collab	Humanity Welfare Organisation Helpline	
249		Doda	Rural	Collab	Indian Red Cross Society	
250		Jammu	Urban	Collab	Indian Red Cross Society	
251			Urban	Nodal	University of Jammu	
252			Urban	Collab	Hemophilia society	Railway CHILDLINE
253		Kathua	Urban	Collab	Jay kay Women Welfare Society	
254		Srinagar	Urban	Collab	Help Foundation	
255		Udhampur	Rural	Collab	Hemophilia society	
256		Reasi	Urban	Collab	Aman Movement Kachroo Trust	
257		Budgam	Urban	Collab	HELP Foundation	
258		Poonch	Rural	Collab	National Development Youth Club	
259	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Rural	Sub centre	Aastha Rehabilitation Center	
260			Rural	Sub centre	Sahyogini	
261			Rural	Collab	Samajik Parivartan Sansthan	
262		Lohardaga	Rural	Collab	Lohardaga Gram Swarajya Sansthan	
263		Chaibasa	Urban	Collab	Society for Reformation and Advancement of Adivasis (ASRA)]	
264		Deoghar	Rural	Collab	Gram Jyoti	
265			Rural	Sub Centre	Network for Enterprise Enhancement and Development Support (NEEDS)	
266			Rural	Sub Centre	Young Action for Mass, India (YAM, India)	
267		Dhanbad	Rural	Collab	Bhartiya Kisan Sangh (BKS)	
268			Rural	Sub Centre	Gram Praudyogik Vikas Sansthan (Nirsa)	
269			Rural	Sub Centre	Gram Praudyogik Vikas Sansthan (Tundi)	
270			Rural	Collab	Mathan	Railway CHILDLINE

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
271		East Singh-bhum	Rural	Collab	Adarsha Seva Sansthan	
272			Rural	Sub centre	Technology Resource Communication and Service Centre (TRCSC)	
273			Rural	Collab	Adarsha Seva Sansthan, Tatanagar	Railway CHILDLINE
274		Giridih	Rural	Sub Centre	Banwasi Vikas Ashram	
275			Rural	Collab	Jago Foundation	
276			Rural	Sub Centre	Savera Foundation	
277		Gumla	Rural	Collab	Animation Rural Outreach Service	
278			Rural	Sub centre	Srijan Foundation	
279			Rural	Sub centre	Vikas Bharti Bishnupur	
280		Garhwa	Rural	Collab	Sarwangin Gramin Vikas Samiti	
281			Rural	Sub centre	Action for Women and Rural Development -AWARD	
282		Hazaribag	Rural	Nodal	Darpan	
283			Rural	Sub centre	Jan Sewa Parishad	
284			Rural	Sub centre	Nav Bharati Jagritti Kendra	
285			Rural	Sub centre	Samadhan	
286			Rural	Collab	Srijan Foundation	
287		Khunti	Rural	Collab	Sahyog Village	
288		Koderma	Rural	Sub Centre	Rashtriya Jharkhand Seva Sansthan	
289			Rural	Collab	Samarpan	
290		Pakur	Rural	Sub Centre	Aman Samaj Kalyan	
291			Rural	Nodal	Bhartiya Kisan Sangh (BKS)	
292			Rural	Sub Centre	Gramin Vikas Kendra	
293			Rural	Collab	Jan Lok Kalyan Parishad	
294			Rural	Sub Centre	Jharkhand Vikas Parishad	
295			Rural	Sub Centre	Lok Kalyan Seva Kendra	
296			Rural	Sub Centre	Tagore Society for Rural Development	
297		Palamu	Rural	Sub centre	Mahila Samagra Utthan Samiti, Panki Block	
298			Rural	Collab	Sampurna Gram Vikas Kendra	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
299		Ranchi	Urban	Support	Chotanagpur Sanskritik Sangh	
300			Urban	Collab	The National Domestic Workers Welfare Trust	
301			Urban	Nodal	Xaviers Institute of Social Science	
302			Urban	Collab	The National Domestic Workers Welfare Trust	Railway CHILDLINE
303		Sahebganj	Rural	Sub centre	Chetna Vikas - Barharwa	
304			Rural	Collab	Gram Praudyogik Vikas Sansthan	
305			Rural	Sub centre	Jan Lok Kalyan Parishad- Taljhari	
306		Simdega	Rural	Collab	Sahyog Village	
307			Rural	Sub centre	Chotanagpur Kalyan Niketan	
308	Lakshadweep (UT)	Kavaratii	Rural	Collab	Thanal Charitable Organization	
309	Karnataka	Kodagu	Urban	Collab	Coorg Organization for Rural Development	
310		Koppal	Rural	Collab	Sarvodaya Integrated Rural Development Society	
311		Bagalkot	Urban	Collab	Rural Environmental Awareness & Community Help (REACH)	
312		Bangalore	Urban	Collab	Bangalore Oniyavara Seva Coota (BOSCO)	
313			Urban	Collab	Association for Promoting Social Action - APSA	
314			Urban	Nodal	Child Rights Trust	
315			Urban	Collab	Bangalore Oniyavara Seva Coota (BOSCO), Bangalore City	Railway CHILDLINE
316		Bangalore Rural	Urban	Collab	Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation - SATHI, Yeshvanthpura	Railway CHILDLINE
317			Rural	Collab	SPARSHA	
318			Rural	Sub Centre	Nemmadi	
319			Rural	Sub Centre	Grameena Abyudaya Seva Samasthe	
320		Belgaum	Urban	Collab	United Social Welfare Association	
321		Bellary	Rural	Collab	Bellary Diocesan Development Society	
322			Rural	Nodal	Centre for Rural Development	
323			Rural	Sub Centre	Don Bosco - The Hospet Salesian Society	
324			Rural	Sub Centre	Society for Integrated Community Development (SNEHA)	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
325		Bidar	Rural	Collab	Don Bosco Youth Empowerment Services	
326			Rural	Sub Centre	SAHAYOG	
327			Rural	Sub Centre	Dr. Ambedkar Cultural and Welfare Society	
328			Rural	Sub Centre	Organization for Bidar Integral Transformation (ORBIT)	
329			Rural	Collab	Carmel Seva Trust	Railway CHILDLINE
330		Bijapur (Vi-jayapura)	Rural	Collab	Ujjwala Rural Development Service Society	
331		Chamara-jnagar	Rural	Collab	Organisation for Development of People (ODP)	
332			Rural	Sub centre	SADHANA	
333		Chitradurga	Rural	Collab	Shri Basaveshwara Vidya Samsthe	
334		Davangere	Rural	Collab	The Don Bosco Charitable Society	
335			Rural	Sub Centre	NESARA, Kolache Pradesha Parisara, Parivarthane Mathu Halligala Abhivrdi Samsthe	
336			Rural	Sub Centre	SPOORTHY	
337		Dharwad	Rural	Collab	Belgaum Diocesan Social Service Society (BDSSS)	
338			Rural	Nodal	Sneha Education and Development Society (SEDS)	
339			Rural	Sub Centre	SEEDA Trust	
340			Rural	Sub Centre	Kalyanakiran Social Service Institution	
341			Rural	Sub Centre	Karmani Grameena Seva Pratishthan	
342			Rural	Collab	Belgaum Diocesan Social Service Society (BDSSS) , Hubballi	Railway CHILDLINE
343		Gadag	Urban	Collab	Srusti Integrated Urban & Rural Development Service	
344		Gulbarga (Kalaburgi)	Rural	Collab	Don Bosco PYAR	
345			Rural	Nodal	Seth Shankarlal Law College	
346			Rural	Sub Centre	Margadarshi Society	
347			Rural	Collab	Margadarshi Society	Railway CHILDLINE
348		Hassan	Urban	Collab	PRACHODANA(Centre for Social Service)	
349		Haveri	Urban	Collab	Chaitanya Rural Development Society	
350			Urban	Support	Roshni Social Action Centre	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
351		Mandya	Urban	Collab	Vikasana Institute for Rural and Urban Developmet	
352			Urban	Nodal	Bheem Integrated Rural Development Society	
353		Mangalore	Urban	Collab	PADI	
354			Urban	Nodal	School of Social Work (Roshini Nilaya)	
355		Mysore	Rural	Collab	Rural Literacy & Health Progamme	
356			Rural	Nodal	Organisation for Development of People (ODP)	
357			Rural	Sub Centre	Nisarga Foundation	
358		Ramanagara	Urban	Collab	Shantha Jeeva Jyothi	
359		Shimoga (Shivamogga)	Rural	Collab	Malnad Social Service Society	
360			Rural	Sub Centre	Siddeshwara Rural Development Society	
361		Tumkur	Urban	Collab	Abhivudhi Society for Social Development	
362			Urban	Support	BADUKU	
363		Udipi	Urban	Collab	Sri Krishna Sevadhamma Trust	
364		Yadgir	Urban	Collab	Don Bosco Social Action Centre	
365		Chikaballapura	Rural	Collab	Action for Social and Educational Development Association	
366			Rural	Sub Centre	Rajiv Gandhi Economic Welfare and Rural Development Society	
367		Chikkamagaluru	Rural	Collab	Sarvodaya Organisation for Social Work	
368		Raichur	Urban	Collab	Vimukti Charitable Trust	
369		Uttar Kannada (Karwar)	Rural	Collab	Karwar Diocesan Development Council (KDDC)	
370			Rural	Sub Centre	Sahyadri Community Development & Women Empowerment Society	
371	Kerala	Alappuzha	Rural	Collab	The Allepey Diocesan Charitable and Social Welfare Society	
372		Idukki	Rural	Collab	Vlountary Organization for Social Action and Social Development	
373			Rural	Nodal	Marian College Kuttikanam	
374			Rural	Sub Centre	Vlountary Organization for Social Action and Social Development	
375			Rural	Sub centre	Vijayapuram Social Service Society	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
376		Kannur	Urban	Collab	Tellichery Social Service Society	
377			Urban	Nodal	Don Bosco College	
378			Urban	Support	Association for the Welfare of Handicapped (AWH) -Dreams	
379		Kasaragod	Urban	Collab	Kasarragod Rotary Institute for Disabled	
380			Urban	Nodal	Mar Thoma College of Special Education	
381			Urban	Support	PANTECH	
382		Kochi	Urban	Collab	Don Bosco Sneha Bhavan	
383			Urban	Nodal	Rajagiri College of Social Sciences	
384			Urban	Collab	Welfare Services Sahrudaya ,Ernakulam	Railway CHILDLINE
385		Kollam	Rural	Collab	Quilon Don Bosco Society	
386			Rural	Nodal	Quilon Social Service Society	
387			Rural	Sub Centre	Punalur Social Service Society	
388		Kottayam	Urban	Collab	Vijayapuram Social Service Society	
389			Urban	Nodal	Bishop Choolaparambil Memorial Outreach Joint Action to Strengthen Society (BCM OJASS)	
390			Urban	Support	We Care Centre	
391		Kozhikode	Urban	Collab	Association for the Welfare of Handicapped (AWH)	
392			Urban	Nodal	Farook College	
393			Urban	Collab	Sheshy Charitable Society	Railway CHILDLINE
394		Malappuram	Urban	Collab	Sheshy Charitable Society	
395			Urban	Nodal	Pocker Sahib Memorial Orphanage CollegePSMO College	
396			Urban	Support	Rajagiri Outreach (Rajagiri College of Social Sciences)	
397		Palakkad	Urban	Collab	PRESHITHA SERVICE SOCIETY (Samagra)	
398		Pathanamthitta	Urban	Collab	Bodhana	
399		Thiruvananthapuram	Urban	Collab	Trivandrum Don Bosco Veedu Society	
400			Urban	Nodal	Loyola Extension Services	
401			Urban	Collab	Trivandrum Social Service Society -TSSS	
402			Urban	Collab	Trivandrum Don Bosco Veedu Society	Railway CHILDLINE

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
403		Thrissur	Urban	Collab	St.Christina Holy Angel's Home	
404			Urban	Nodal	Vimala College of Social Work	
405			Urban	Collab	ATMA Foundation	Railway CHILDLINE
406		Wayanad	Urban	Collab	Joint Voluntary Action for Legal Alternatives	
407	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Rural	Collab	Holistic Action Research and Development	
408		Balaghat	Urban	Collab	Community Development Centre	
409		Barwani	Rural	Collab	Pahal Initiative for Social Change	
410			Rural	Sub-Centre	Vikalp Samajik Sansthan	
411		Betul	Urban	Collab	Pradeepan	
412		Bhind	Urban	Collab	Mahila Bal Vikas Samiti (India)	
413		Bhopal	Urban	Collab	Advocacy for Alternative Resources Action Mobilisation and Brother Hood (AARAMBH)	
414			Urban	Nodal	The Bhopal School of Social Sciences,	
415			Urban	Collab	Sanjeevani Service Society Narsinghpur	Railway CHILDLINE
416		Burhanpur	Rural	Collab	Khandwa Dioceses Services Society	
417			Rural	Sub-Centre	Nepanagar Jagruti Kala Kendra	
418		Chattarpur	Rural	Sub-Centre	ADHAR	
419			Rural	Collab	Darshana Mahila Kalyan Samiti	
420		Chhindwara	Urban	Collab	Jan Mangal Sansthan	
421		Dewas	Urban	Collab	Jan Sahas Social Development Society	
422		Dhar	Rural	Collab	Pahal An Initiative for Social Change	
423			Rural	Sub-Centre	Vikalp Samajik Sansthan	
424		Guna	Urban	Collab	Kalptaru Vikas samiti	
425		Gwalior	Urban	Collab	Centre for Integrated Development (CID)	
426			Urban	Collab	Centre for Integrated Development (CID)	Railway CHILDLINE
427		Harda	Urban	Collab	Synergy Sansthan	
428		Hoshangabad	Urban	Collab	Jan Aakansha	
429			Urban	Collab	Jeevodaya Society , Itarsi	Railway CHILDLINE
430		Indore	Urban	Collab	Aim for Awareness of Society (AAS)	
431			Urban	Nodal	Indore School of Social Work (ISSW)	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
432	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Urban	Collab	Jabalpur Diocesan Social Service Society	
433			Urban	Collab	Jabalpur Diocesan Social Service Society	Railway CHILDLINE
434		Jhabua	Rural	Collab	Jeevan Jyoti Health Service Society	
435			Rural	Sub-Centre	Sampark Samaj Sevi Sanstha	
436		Katni	Urban	Collab	MP Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti	
437		Mandla	Rural	Sub-Centre	Kamyab Yuva Sanskar Samiti	
438			Rural	Collab	National Institute of Women, Child and Youth Development	
439		Mandsaur	Urban	Collab	Vikalp Samajik Sansthan	
440		Narsinghpur	Urban	Collab	Sanjeevani Service Society	
441		Neemuch	Urban	Collab	Neemuch Sahaj Samaj Uthan Samiti	
442		Panna	Urban	Support	Jan Sahas Social Development Society	
443			Urban	Collab	Sankalp Samaj Sevi Sanstha	
444		Raisen	Rural	Collab	Institute of Social Resesarch & Development	
445			Rural	Sub-Centre	Krishak Sahyog Sansthan	
446		Rajgarh	Urban	Collab	Ahimsa Welfare Society	
447		Ratlam	Urban	Collab	Samarpan Care, Awareness & Rehabilitation Centre	
448			Urban	Collab	New Life Center	Railway CHILDLINE
449		Rewa	Urban	Collab	Ramashiv Bahuudaesheya Vikas Samiti	
450		Sagar	Urban	Collab	Manav Vikas Seva Sanga	
451		Satna	Urban	Collab	Samaritan Social Service Society	
452		Sheopur	Rural	Collab	Mahatama Gandhi Seva Asharam	
453		Shivpuri	Urban	Collab	Parhit Samaj Sevi Sanstha	
454			Urban	Nodal	Rural Advancement through Community Homgenization and National Awareness Organization (RACHNA)	
455		Shahdol	Rural	Collab	Satguru Mission	
456		Shajapur	Rural	Collab	Ankur Pragatisheel Mahila Kendra	
457		Singrauli	Urban	Collab	Kanpura Kutumbkam Sansthan	
458		Tikamgarh	Urban	Collab	Navadisha Samajik Sansthan	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
459		Ujjain	Urban	Collab	Kripa Social Welfare Society	
460			Urban	Nodal	Madhya Pradesh Institute of Social Sciences & Research (MPISSR)	
461		Vidisha	Urban	Collab	Vidisha Social Welfare Organization	
462		Khargone	Rural	Collab	Jan Sahas Social Empowerment Society	
463			Rural	Sub-Centre	Manthan Sahara Gramin Evam Samaj Sewa Samiti	
464		Alirajpur	Rural	Collab	Jeevan Jyoti Health Service Society	
465		Dindori	Rural	Collab	Aadiwasi Avam Baiga Vikas Utthan Samiti	
466	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Urban	Collab	Snehalaya	
467		Amravati	Urban	Collab	Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal (HVPK)	
468		Aurangabad	Rural	Collab	Marathwada Gramin Vikas Sanstha	
469		Beed	Urban	Nodal	Manavlok	
470			Urban	Collab	Yuva Gram Vikas Mandal	
471		Buldhana	Rural	Collab	Bhartiya Bahuuddeshiy Lok Shikshan Sansthan	
472			Rural	Sub-Centre	Savitribai Phule Mahila Mandal	
473		Chandrapur	Urban	Collab	Mahila Vikas Mandal.	
474		Dhule	Rural	Collab	Saptashruni Bahuuddeshiya Mahila Sanstha	
475		Kolhapur	Urban	Collab	Sangli Mission Society	
476		Latur	Urban	Collab	Kala Pandhari Magasvargiya and Adivavasi Vikas Sanstha	
477		Mumbai	Urban	Nodal	CHILDLINE India Foundation	
478			Urban	Collab	Hamara Foundation	
479			Urban	Collab	Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA)	
480			Urban	Collab	YUVA Urban Initiative , Dadar	Railway CHILDLINE
481			Urban	Collab	Committed Communities for Development Trust (CCDT), CST	Railway CHILDLINE
482			Urban	Collab	Hamara Foundation , Mumbai Central	Railway CHILDLINE

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
483		Mumbai Sub urban	Urban	Collab	Committed Communities for Development Trust (CCDT)	
484			Urban	Collab	Navnirman Samaj Vikas Kendra	
485			Urban	Collab	Salam Balak Trust , Bandra	Railway CHILDLINE
486			Urban	Collab	Palvi Educational Trust , LTT, Kurla	Railway CHILDLINE
487		Nagpur	Urban	Support	Bapuji Bahujan Samaj Kalyan Bahuddeshiya Sanstha	
488			Urban	Support	Indian Centre for Intergrated Development	
489			Urban	Nodal	Matru Sewa Sangh (MSS) Institute of Social Work	
490			Urban	Collab	VARDAAN, Indian Association of Promotion of Adoption	
491			Urban	Collab	VARDAAN, Indian Association of Promotion of Adoption	Railway CHILDLINE
492		Nanded	Urban	Collab	Pariwar Pratisthan	
493		Nashik	Urban	Nodal	College of Social Work	
494			Urban	Collab	Navjeevan World Peace & Research Foundation	
495		Nandurbar	Rural	Collab	Dawalsha Baba Mahila Unnati Mandal	
496		Osmanabad	Rural	Collab	Shri Kulswamini Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	
497		Parbhani	Urban	Collab	Socio Economic Development Trust (SEDt)	
498		Pune	Urban	Collab	Dnyana Devi	
499			Urban	Collab	Society fo Assistance to Children in Difficult Situtation - SATHI	Railway CHILDLINE
500		Raigad	Rural	Collab	Disha Kendra	
501		Ratnagiri	Rural	Collab	M.S. Naik Foundation	
502		Satara	Rural	Collab	Lokkalyan Charitable Trust	
503		Sholapur	Urban	Collab	Solapur Zilha Samajik Karya Samitee	
504			Urban	Collab	Solapur Zilha Samajik Karya Samitee	Railway CHILDLINE
505		Sindhudurg	Rural	Sub-Centre	Atal Pratisthan	
506			Rural	Sub-Centre	Jagruti Foundation	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
507		Thane	Urban	Collab	Salam Balak Trust	
508			Urban	Collab	Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust , Kalyan	Railway CHILDLINE
509			Urban	Collab	Salam Balak Trust, Thane	Railway CHILDLINE
510		Wardha	Urban	Collab	National Institute of Women, Child and Youth Development	
511		Yavatmal	Urban	Collab	Gramin Samassya Mukti Trust (GSMT)	
512		Jalgaon	Urban	Collab	Keshavsmruti Pratishthan	
513		Jalna	Rural	Collab	Swaraj Gramin Vikas Pratisthan	
514		Akola	Urban	Collab	Tikshanagat Multipurpose Welfare Society	
515	Manipur	Bishnupur	Rural	Collab	New Life Foundation-Manipur	
516			Rural	Sub centre	People's Resource Development Association (PRDA)	
517		Churanchan-dpur	Rural	Sub centre	Action for Women and Child Advancement	
518			Rural	Collab	Rural Aid Service	
519			Rural	Sub centre	Social Human Action for Rural Empowerment	
520		Imphal	Urban	Nodal	Department of Anthropology	
521			Urban	Collab	Manipur Mahila Kalyan Samity	
522		Imphal West	Rural	Collab	Integrated Women and Children Development Centre	
523		Senapati	Rural	Collab	Manipur North Economic Development Association(MANEDA)	
524		Thoubal	Rural	Collab	All Backward Classes and Economic Development Organization (ABCEDO)	
525			Rural	Sub centre	Integrated Rural Development Service Organisation (IRSDO)	
526		Ukhrul	Rural	Collab	FXB India Suraksha	
527	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	Rural	Collab	Jaintia Hills Development Society	
528		Jowai	Urban	Collab	Jaintia Hills Development Society	
529		Nongstoin (West Khasi Hills)	Rural	Collab	Nongston Social Service Society	
530		Ri Bhoi	Rural	Collab	Bosco Integrated Development Society (BIDS)	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
531		Shillong	Urban	Collab	Bosco Integrated Development Society (BIDS)	
532		Tura	Urban	Collab	Bakdil	
533	Mizoram	Aizwal	Urban	Collab	Centre for Peace and Development	
534		Mamit	Rural	Collab	Centre for Peace and Development	
535	Nagaland	Dimapur	Urban	Nodal	Community Educational Centre Society	
536			Urban	Collab	Prodigals Home	
537		Kohima	Urban	Collab	Nagaland Voluntary Health Association	
538		Mokokchung	Rural	Collab	Care and Support Society	
539	Odisha	Balasore	Rural	Sub Centre	Alternative for Rural Movement	
540			Rural	Sub Centre	Aswasana	
541		Behrampur (Ganjam)	Urban	Collab	Indian Society for Rural Development(ISRD)	
542			Urban	Support	National Institute for Rural Motivation Awareness & Training Activities (NIRMATA)]	
543			Urban	Collab	Indian Society for Rural Development(ISRD)	Railway CHILDLINE
544		Bhadrak	Rural	Sub Centre	Pragati Jubak Sangha	
545			Rural	Collab	Society for Weaker Community	
546		Bhubaneswar (Khordah)	Urban	Collab	Ruchika Social Service Organisation	
547			Urban	Support	Bhairabi Culb	
548			Urban	Collab	Humara Bachpan Trust	Railway CHILDLINE
549		Bolangir	Rural	Collab	ADHAR	
550			Rural	Sub Centre	KALYAN	
551			Rural	Sub Centre	Youth Services Centre	
552		Cuttack	Urban	Collab	BASUNDHARA	
553			Urban	Nodal	Open Learning System	
554		Dhenkanal	Rural	Collab	Social Organization for Voluntary Action	
555			Rural	Sub Centre	ASHA	
556		Gajapati	Rural	Sub centre	Centre for Child & Women Development (CCWD)	
557			Rural	Collab	Indian Society for Rural Development(ISRD)	
558			Rural	Sub centre	Programme for Rural Awareness and Very Action (PRAVA)	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
559		Jagatsingpur	Rural	Collab	Radhakrushna Club	
560		Jharsuguda	Rural	Collab	Social Economic Health & Agriculture Development Association	
561		Kandhamal	Rural	Collab	Banabasi Seva Samity	
562		Keonjhar	Rural	Collab	Manoj Manjari Sishu Bhavan	
563			Rural	Sub centre	Women's Organization for Socio-Cultural Awareness (WOSCA), Bansapol Block	
564			Rural	Sub centre	PRAKALPA (Keonjhar Dist)	
565			Rural	Sub centre	Women's Organization for Socio-Cultural Awareness (WOSCA), Anandapur Block	
566		Koraput	Rural	Sub centre	Ekta	
567			Rural	Collab	South Orissa Voluntary Action (SOVA)	
568			Rural	Sub centre	Women's Organization for Rural Development (WORD)	
569		Malkangiri	Rural	Sub centre	HARMONY	
570			Rural	Collab	PARIVARTTAN	
571			Rural	Sub centre	PARIVARTTAN (Podia & Kalimela)	
572		Mayurbhanj	Rural	Sub Centre	Centre For Regional Education Forest & Tourism Development Agency (CREFTDA)	
573			Rural	Collab	Rural Development Action Cell (RDAC)	
574		Nabarangapur	Rural	Collab	Socio-Economic Development Programe	
575		Nayagarh	Rural	Collab	Gania Unnayan Committee	
576		Puri	Urban	Collab	Rural & Urban Socio Cultural Help (RUSH)	
577			Urban	Collab	Rural & Urban Socio Cultural Help (RUSH)	Railway CHILDLINE
578		Rayagada	Rural	Sub Centre	Palli Vikash	
579			Rural	Collab	Sakti Social Cultural and Sporting Organisation	
580		Rourkela (Sundergarh)	Urban	Collab	DISHA	
581			Urban	Support	Community Action for the Upliftment Of Soci-Economically Backward People	
582			Urban	Collab	DISHA	Railway CHILDLINE

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
583		Sambalpur	Rural	Collab	ADARSA	
584			Rural	Sub Centre	ASHA	
585			Rural	Sub Centre	Rural Organisation for Peoples Empowerment	
586		Deogarh	Rural	Collab	DISHA	
587			Rural	Sub Centre	Centre for Sustainable Development and Research (CSDR)	
588		Kalahandi	Rural	Collab	Development Agency for Poor & Tribal Awakening - DAPTA	
589	Puduchery	Karaikal	Urban	Collab	Social Need Education and Human Awareness (SNEHA)	
590		Mahe	Urban	Collab	Karunya Charitable Society for pain and Palliative care	
591		Puduchery	Urban	Collab	Pondhichery Multipurpose Social Service Society	
592		Yanam	Urban	Collab	Uma Educational and Technical Society	
593	Punjab	Bhatinda	Urban	Collab	Natural's Care	
594		Fazilka	Rural	Collab	Jan Jyoti Kalyan Samiti	
595		Amritsar	Urban	Collab	Navjeevan Charitable Society for Integral Development	
596			Urban	Collab	Navjeevan Charitable Society for Intergral Development	Railway CHILDLINE
597		Faridkot	Urban	Collab	Natural's Care	
598		Ferozepur	Urban	Collab	Lala Fateh Chand Brij Lal Educational Society	
599		Gurdaspur	Urban	Collab	District Child Welfare Council	
600		Jalandhar	Urban	Collab	Nari Niketan trust	
601		Ludhiana	Urban	Collab	Swami Ganga Nand Bhuri wala International Foundation	
602			Urban	Collab	Swami Ganga Nand Bhuriwala International Foundation	Railway CHILDLINE
603		Mohali (S A S Nagar)	Urban	Collab	Youth Technical Training Society (YTTS)	
604		Pathankot	Urban	Collab	Dr.Sudeep Memorial Charitable Trust	
605			Urban	Nodal	Saint Francis Home	
606		Patiala	Urban	Collab	Navjivini School of Special Educations	
607		Rupnagar (Ropar)	Urban	Collab	Association for Social & Rural Advancement (ASRA)	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
608		Mansa	Urban	Collab	Society for All Round Development - SARD	
609	Rajasthan	Banswara	Rural	Collab	Vaagdhara	
610		Bhilwara	Urban	Collab	Comsumer Unity & Trust Society Centre for Human Development (CUTS CHD)	
611		Chittaurgarh	Rural	Collab	Shri AASRA Vikas Sansthan	
612			Rural	Sub centre	Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre Society	
613		Churu	Rural	Collab	Jhunjhunu Zila Paryawaran Sudhar Samiti	
614		Jhalawar	Urban	Collab	Sankalp Seva Samiti	
615		Jhunjhunu	Urban	Collab	Shikshit Rojgar Kendra Prabhandhak Samiti	
616		Nagaur	Rural	Collab	Greenwell Children Society	
617		Pali	Urban	Collab	Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan	
618		Rajsamand	Rural	Collab	Jatan Sansthan	
619		Sikar	Urban	Collab	Asha Ka Jharna	
620		Sri Ganganagar	Urban	Collab	Tapovan Trust	
621		Ajmer	Rural	Nodal	DISHA-Roman Catholic Diocesan Social Service Society	
622			Rural	Collab	Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal	
623			Rural	Sub Centre	Grameen Evam Samajik Vikas Sansthan	
624			Rural	Sub Centre	Mahila Jan Adhikar Samiti	
625			Rural	Sub Centre	Gharib Nawaz Mahila Awam Bal Kalyan Samiti	
626			Rural	Collab	Gharib Nawaz Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan Samiti	Railway CHILDLINE
627		Alwar	Urban	Collab	Nirvanavan Foundation	
628		Barmer	Rural	Collab	Dhara Sansthan	
629			Rural	Sub Centre	Gramin Vikas Sansthan	
630		Bharatpur	Urban	Collab	Disha Foundation Society	
631		Bikaner	Rural	Collab	URMUL Trust	
632			Rural	Sub Centre	Urmul Jyoti Sansthan	
633			Rural	Sub Centre	Urmul Seemant Samiti	
634			Rural	Sub Centre	URMUL Setu Sansthan	
635			Rural	Collab	Urmul Health Research and Development Trust	Railway CHILDLINE

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
636			Rural	Collab	Urmul Health Research and Development Trust	Railway CHILDLINE
637		Dungarpur	Rural	Sub Centre	Bharuka Charitable Trust	
638			Rural	Collab	Muskan Sansthan	
639			Rural	Nodal	Rajasthan Bal Kalyan Samiti	
640		Jaipur	Urban	Collab	I-INDIA	
641			Urban	Nodal	Institute for Development Studies (IDS)	
642			Urban	Collab	Jan Kala Sahitya Manch Sanstha (JKSMS)	
643			Urban	Collab	Antakshari Foundation	Railway CHILDLINE
644		Jaisalmer	Urban	Collab	CECOEDECON	
645		Jodhpur	Urban	Collab	Jai Bhim Vikas Shikshan Sansthan	
646			Urban	Collab	Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan	Railway CHILDLINE
647		Kota	Urban	Collab	Allarippu	
648			Urban	Nodal	Rajasthan State Bharat Scout & Guide	
649		Tonk	Urban	Collab	Shiv Shiksha Samiti	
650		Udaipur	Rural	Collab	Seva Mandir	
651			Rural	Sub Centre	Seva Mandir	
652			Rural	Nodal	Udaipur School of Social Work	
653		Sawai Madhopur	Urban	Collab	Mercy Rehabilitation Society - Sawai Madhopur	
654		Dholpur	Urban	Collab	Prayatn Sanstha	
655	Sikkim	Gangtok (East Sikkim)	Rural	Collab	Association for Social Health in India (ASHI)	
656			Rural	Sub centre	Youth Development Society of Sikkim (YODESS), Rongili	
657			Rural	Sub centre	Youth Development Society of Sikkim (YODESS), -Rongpo	
658		South Sikkim	Rural	Collab	Drishti	
659			Rural	Sub centre	Turuk Development Society, Meilli	
660			Rural	Sub centre	Kapinzal Social Foundation (KSF), Ravangla	
661		West Sikkim	Rural	Collab	Kapinzal Social Foundation (KSF)	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
662	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Rural	Collab	Rural Education and Action Development	
663			Rural	Sub Centre	Kumbakonam Multipurpose Social Service Society	
664		Karur	Urban	Collab	Association of Rural Education and Development Service	
665		Nilgiris	Rural	Collab	Rural Development Organisation (RDO Trust)	
666			Rural	Sub centre	SARAS TRUST	
667			Rural	Sub centre	Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association	
668		Chennai	Urban	Collab	Indian Council for Child Welfare-ICCW	
669			Urban	Collab	Don Bosco Anbu Illam	
670			Urban	Support	Asian Youth Centre	
671			Urban	Collab	Community Health Education Society (CHES)	
672			Urban	Collab	Arunodhaya Centre for Street and Working Children, Chennai, Egmore	Railway CHILDLINE
673			Urban	Collab	Bro.Siga Social Service Guild, Chennai Central	Railway CHILDLINE
674		Coimbatore	Urban	Collab	Don Bosco Anbu Illam	
675			Urban	Collab		Railway CHILDLINE
676		Cuddalore	Urban	Collab	Indian Council for Child Welfare-ICCW	
677		Dharmapuri	Urban	Collab	Hebron Caring Society for Children	
678		Dindigul	Rural	Collab	Dindigul Multipurpose Social Service Society	
679			Rural	Sub Centre	MEERA Foundation	
680			Rural	Sub Centre	CEDA Trust	
681		Kanchipuram	Urban	Collab	Association for Community Development Service	
682			Urban	Nodal	Hand In Hand	
683		Kanyakumari	Urban	Collab	Kottar Social Service Society	
684			Urban	Nodal	Holy Cross College	
685		Krishnagiri	Rural	Collab	Association for Rural Community Development (ARCOD)	
686		Madurai	Urban	Collab	Sakthi (Vidiyal)	
687			Urban	Nodal	Madurai Institute of Social Sciences (Capt.DVR Foundation for HRD)	
688			Urban	Collab	Ekta Resource Centre for Women	Railway CHILDLINE

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
689	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	Urban	Collab	Avvaai Village Welfare Society	
690			Urban	Nodal	Society of Daughters of Mary Immaculate (DMI)	
691		Perambalur	Urban	Collab	Indian Development Organization Trust	
692		Pudukkottai	Rural	Collab	Pudukkottai Multipurpose Social Service Society	
693			Rural	Sub Centre	Rural Development Organization	
694			Rural	Sub Centre	Rural Education for Community Organisation	
695		Ramanthapuram	Rural	Collab	Tamil Nadu Rural Reconstruction Movement (TRRM)	
696			Rural	Sub Centre	Society for People's Education and Economic Development (SPEED)	
697			Rural	Sub Centre	People's Action for Development (PAD)	
698		Salem	Urban	Collab	Don Bosco Social Service Society	
699			Urban	Nodal	Young Women's Christain Association	
700		Thanjavur	Urban	Collab	Social Health and Education Development India	
701			Urban	Nodal	Periyar Maniammai Universtity	
702		Theni	Rural	Collab	Ambelal Heinrich Memorial Trust (AHM Trust)	
703			Rural	Sub Centre	Mahavir Munnetra Sangam	
704			Rural	Sub Centre	The Society of Sister of the Presentation for the Blessed Virgin Mary (Jeevan Jyothi Hospice)	
705		Thiruvannamalai	Rural	Collab	Terre Des Homes Core Trust	
706			Rural	Sub Centre	Terre Des Homes Core Trust	
707		Thirunelveli	Urban	Collab	Saranalayam-TSSS	
708		Tirupur	Urban	Collab	Centre for Social Education and Development (CSED)	
709			Urban	Nodal	Tiruppur Auxilium Salesian Sisters Society (Marialaya)	
710		Tiruvarur	Urban	Collab	National Mother Child Welfare Organization (NAMCO)	
711		Tiruchirapalli	Urban	Nodal	Bishop Heber College	
712		Tuticorin	Urban	Collab	People's Action for Development (PAD)	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
713		Villupuram	Rural	Collab	Association for Rural Mass	
714			Rural	Nodal	Bullock Cart Workers Development Association	
715			Rural	Sub Centre	Association for Rural Mass	
716			Rural	Sub Centre	Center for Coordination of Voluntary Works and Research	
717			Rural	Sub Centre	Mother Trust	
718		Virudhu Nagar	Rural	Collab	Society for Peoples Education and Economic Change	
719			Rural	Nodal	Resource Centre for Participatory Development Studies	
720			Rural	Sub Centre	Society for Peoples Education and Economic Change	
721			Rural	Sub Centre	Madurai Mulipurpose Social Service Society	
722			Rural	Sub Centre	Trust for Education & Social Transformation	
723		Shivagangai	Rural	Collab	Integrated Rural Community Development Society (IRDS)	
724			Rural	Sub Centre	Manithan Charitable Trust	
725		Vellore	Rural	Collab	Hand In Hand	
726			Rural	Sub Centre	The Hope House	
727			Rural	Sub Centre	Terre Des Homes Core Trust	
728		Erode	Urban	Collab	Centre for Action and Rural Education-CARE	
729			Urban	Collab	Rights Education Development Centre (READ)	Railway CHILDLINE
730	Telangana	Adilabad	Urban	Collab	Social Action for Integrated Development Services- SAIDS	
731		Hyderabad	Urban	Collab	Divya Disha	
732			Urban	Support	Society for Integrated Development in Urban and Rural Areas (SIDUR)	
733			Urban	Collab	Divya Disha , Secunderabad	Railway CHILDLINE
734			Urban	Collab	Association for Social Reformation Integriton and Thought of Health Awariness (ASRITHA) , Kacheguda	Railway CHILDLINE
735			Urban	Collab	Her Choices Trust , Hyderabad	Railway CHILDLINE
736		Karimnagar	Urban	Collab	Pratham Mumbai Education Initiative	

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737		Khammam	Urban	Collab	Society for Community Participation & Education in Rural Development (SCOPE-RD)	
738		Mahabubnagar	Rural	Collab	Eco-Club (Paryavarana Parirakshana Sanstha)	
739		Mahabubabad	Urban	Collab	Franciscan Missionaries of Mary Social Service Society	
740		Medak	Rural	Nodal	Divya Disha	
741		Nalgonda	Rural	Collab	People's Action for Creative Education (PEACE)	
742			Rural	Sub Centre	GRAMYA	
743		Vikarabad	Rural	Collab	M. Venkatarangaiya Foundation, Vikarabad	
744			Rural	Sub Centre	M. Venkatarangaiya Foundation, Tandur	
745		Medchel	Rural	Collab	The Secunderabad Don Bosco Navajeevan Society, Uppal	
746		Ranga Reddy	Rural	Collab	Society for Integrated in Rural and Urban Areas (SIDUR)	
747			Rural	Sub Centre	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial, Rajendranagar	
748			Rural	Sub Centre	SPANDANA, Ibrahimpatnam	
749		Suryapet	Rural	Collab	Green Cross	
750		Warangal	Rural	Collab	Modern Architects for Rural India	
751			Rural	Nodal	PRAGATHI SEVA SAMITHI	
752		Nirmal	Urban	Collab	Decentralise Rural Education Awareness Movement Society - DREAM Society	
753		Mancherial	Urban	Collab	Diocese of Adilabad Human Promotion Society	
754		Nagarakurnool	Rural	Collab	Indira Priyadarshini Women Welfare Association (IPWWA)	
755		Bhadradi Kothagudem	Urban	Collab	Vyavasayaka Mariyu Abhivruddhi Samstha	
756		Sangareddy	Urban	Collab	Medak District Voluntary Agencies Network (MEDVAN)	
757		Peddapalle	Rural	Collab	Earth Foundation	
758		Jagityal	Rural	Collab	PRAKRITI Environment Society	
759		Nizamabad	Urban	Collab	Women's Organisation for Rural Development	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
760	Tripura	Warangal Rural	Rural	Collab	Lodi Multipurpose Social Service Society	
761		Jogulamba-Gadwal District	Urban	Collab	Commitments	
762		Agartala	Urban	Nodal	Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samity	
763			Urban	Support	Tripura Council for Child Welfare	
764			Urban	Collab	Voluntary Health Association of Tripura	
765		Belonia (South Tripura)	Rural	Collab	Organization for Rural Survival	
766		Dhalai	Rural	Collab	Prabha Dhalai	
767		Dharmangar	Rural	Sub centre	Adarsha Sangha (Jampui hills)	
768			Rural	Sub centre	Adarsha Sangha (Kanchapur)	
769			Rural	Collab	Saghadip	
770		Kailasahar	Urban	Nodal	Blind & Handicapped Association	
771			Urban	Collab	Pushparaj Club	
772		Khowai	Rural	Collab	Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samity	
773		Sepahijala	Rural	Collab	Voluntary Health Association of Tripura (VHAT)	
774		Udaipur	Urban	Collab	Organization for Rural Survival	
775	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Urban	Collab	Childhood Enhancement Through Training & Action (CHETNA)	
776			Urban	Collab	Childhood Enhancement Through Training & Action (CHETNA)	Railway CHILDLINE
777		Aligarh	Urban	Collab	Udaan Society	
778		Allahabad	Urban	Collab	Gramothan Jan Seva Sansthan	
779			Urban	Collab	Kamla Gram Vikas Sansthan	Railway CHILDLINE
780		Azamgarh	Rural	Collab	Ramsanwari Ramsinhasan Sikshan Prachar Samiti - PRSPS	
781		Bahraich	Rural	Sub Centre	Bharatiya Gramothan Sewa Vikas Sansthan	
782			Rural	Collab	Developmental Association for Human Advancement (DEHAT)	
783			Rural	Nodal	Pratham Mumbai Education Initiative	
784		Ballia	Rural	Collab	Nav Bhartiya Nari Vikas Samiti	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
785	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Rural	Collab	Chitrakoot Jan Kalyaan Samiti	
786		Barabanki	Rural	Collab	Basic Utthan Evam Gramin Sewa Sansthan	
787		Bareilly	Urban	Collab	Deep Jan Kalyan Samiti	
788			Urban	Collab	Deep Jan Kalyan Samiti	Railway CHILDLINE
789		Basti	Rural	Collab	Gramin Vikas Sewa Samiti	
790		Budaun	Rural	Collab	Jan Mitra Nayas	
791			Rural	Sub Centre	Samgra Vikas Sansthan	
792			Rural	Sub Centre	Shramik Samajik Shiksha Sansthan	
793		Chandauli	Urban	Collab	Janak Samiti	
794			Urban	Collab	Prayatn Sanstha , Mughal Sarai	Railway CHILDLINE
795		Chitrakoot	Urban	Collab	Sarvoady Sewa Ashram	
796		Firozabad	Urban	Collab	Chirag Society	
797		Fatehpur	Rural	Collab	Jan Kalyan Maha Samiti	
798		Kasganj	Urban	Collab	Samaj Sudhar Samiti	
799		Gautambudh Nagar (NCR)	Rural	Sub Centre	Association for Welfare Social Action & Research India (Awsar India)	
800			Rural	Collab	FXB Surakhsha	
801			Rural	Sub Centre	Social and Development Research and Action Group-SADRAG	
802		Ghaziabad (Noida)	Rural	Collab	Asha Deep Foundation	
803			Rural	Sub Centre	Asha Deep Foundation	
804		Gonda	Rural	Sub Centre	Solidarity of the Nation Society	
805			Rural	Collab	Tharu Janjati Mahila Vikas Samiti	
806		Gorakhpur	Urban	Nodal	DISA	
807			Urban	Collab	Purvanchal Gramin Seva Samiti (PGSS)	
808			Urban	Collab	Purvanchal Gramin Seva Samiti (PGSS)	Railway CHILDLINE
809		Hardohi	Rural	Sub Centre	Kalyaram	
810			Rural	Collab	Sarvodaya Ashram	
811		Hamipur	Rural	Collab	Kriti Shodh Sansthan	
812			Rural	Sub Centre	Srijan Society	
813		Hoshiarpur	Urban	Collab	Carmelite Charitable Society	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
814	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Rural	Collab	Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan	
815			Rural	Sub Centre	Pragati Path	
816			Rural	Collab	Pragati Path	Railway CHILDLINE
817		Kannauj	Rural	Collab	Warsi Sewa Sadan	
818		Kanpur	Urban	Collab	Subash Children Society	
819			Urban	Collab	Subhash Children Society	Railway CHILDLINE
820		Kaushambi	Rural	Sub Centre	Jan Kalyan Maha Samiti	
821			Rural	Sub Centre	Kamla Gram Vikas Sansthan	
822			Rural	Collab	Vaishno Gram Vikas Sewa Samiti	
823		Kushinagar	Rural	Collab	Samudaik Kalyan Evam Vikas Sansthan	
824		Lakhimpur Khiri	Rural	Sub Centre	Chitranshu Samaj Kalyan Parishad	
825			Rural	Collab	PACE	
826		Lucknow	Urban	Collab	Human Unity Movement (HUM)	
827			Urban	Nodal	National Institute for Public Cooperation & Child Development (NIPCCD)	
828			Urban	Collab	Ehsaas, Lucknow/NER	Railway CHILDLINE
829			Urban	Collab	Ehsaas, Lucknow/NR	Railway CHILDLINE
830		Lalitpur	Rural	Collab	Society for Pragati Bharat	
831			Rural	Sub Centre	Bunderlkhand Sewa Sansthan	
832			Rural	Sub Centre	Sai Jyoti Gramodyog Samaj Sewa Samiti	
833		Maharajganj	Rural	Sub Centre	Purvanchal Gramin Seva Samiti (PGSS)	
834			Rural	Sub Centre	Srishti Seva Sansthan	
835			Rural	Collab	Vikalp	
836		Meerut (NCR)	Urban	Collab	Janhit Foundation	
837		Mirzapur	Rural	Collab	Swami Vivekanand Shiksha Samiti	
838		Moradabad	Urban	Collab	Society for All Round Development - SARD	
839		Mathura	Urban	Collab	Chirag Society	Railway CHILDLINE

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
840		Pilibhilit	Rural	Sub Centre	Pahal Grameen Sewa Samiti	
841			Rural	Collab	Samaj Kalyan Evam Vikas Adhyayan Kendra	
842			Rural	Sub Centre	Vinoba Sewa Ashram	
843		Saharanpur	Urban	Collab	Bharat Sewa Sansthan	
844		Shamli	Urban	Collab	Shramik Seva Kendra	
845		Siddharth Nagar	Rural	Collab	Shohratgarh Enivronmental Society (SES)	
846		Shravasti	Rural	Collab	Developmental Association for Human Advancement (DEHAT)	
847		Unnao	Rural	Collab	Srijan Society	
848		Shahjahanpur	Rural	Collab	Vinoba Sewa Ashram	
849		Varanasi	Urban	Collab	Association for the Socially Marginalized Integrated Therapeutic Action (ASMITA)	
850			Urban	Nodal	Gandhi Adhyan peeth	
851			Urban	Collab	Guria Swayam Sevi Sansthan	Railway CHILDLINE
852	Uttarakhand	Almora	Rural	Sub Centre	Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samiti	
853			Rural	Collab	Sanjevani Vikas Evam Jan Kalyan Samiti	
854			Rural	Sub Centre	Society for People's Action and Rural Development in Himalayan Area (SPARDHA)	
855		Chamoli	Rural	Collab	Himad Samiti (Himalayan Society for Alternative Development)	
856			Rural	Sub Centre	Jai Nanda Devi Swarojgar Shikshan Sansthan (JNDSSS)	
857		Champawat	Rural	Collab	Rural Environmental & Educational Development Society (REEDS)	
858		Dehradun	Rural	Collab	Mountain Children's Foundation (MCF)	
859			Rural	Collab	Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram	Railway CHILDLINE
860		Haridwar	Urban	Collab	Adarsha Yuva Samiti	
861			Urban	Collab	Bharat Sewa Sansthan	Railway CHILDLINE
862		Nainital	Urban	Collab	Vimarsh	
863			Urban	Collab	Dharohar Vikas Sanstha, Haldwani	Railway CHILDLINE

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
864		Pithoragarh	Rural	Collab	Association for Rural Planning and Action (ARPAN)	
865			Rural	Sub Centre	Vardan Sewa Sanstha	
866		Rudraprayag	Rural	Collab	Gomati Prayag Jan Kalyan Parishad (GPJKP)	
867		Udhamsingh nagar	Rural	Collab	Kumaun Sewa Samiti (KSS)	
868		Uttarkashi	Rural	Collab	Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram	
869			Rural	Sub Centre	Tarun Paryavaran Vigyan Sanstha	
870	West Bengal	Alipurduar	Rural	Collab	Duars Alternative Medical Research Institute (DAMRI),	
871			Rural	Sub centre	Birpara Welfare Organization	
872			Rural	Sub centre	Bimala Smriti Samiti	
873			Rural	Collab	Rural Aid	Railway CHILDLINE
874		Bankura	Rural	Collab	Shamayita Math	
875		Bhirbhum	Rural	Collab	Elmhirst Institute of Community Studies	
876			Rural	Sub centre	Jayaprakash Institute of Social Change	
877			Rural	Sub centre	Rampurhat Spastics and Handicapped Society	
878		Burdwan	Rural	Collab	Assansole Burdwan Sewa Kendra	
879			Rural	Sub Centre	Jayaprakash Institute of Social Change - Asansol	
880			Rural	Sub Centre	Jayaprakash Institute of Social Change - Katwa	
881		Cooch Behar	Rural	Sub centre	Haldibari Welfare Organization	
882			Rural	Collab	Society for Participatory Action and Reflection (SPAR)]	
883		Dakshin Dina-jpur	Rural	Collab	Society for Participatory Action and Reflection (SPAR)]	
884		Darjeeling	Rural	Sub Centre	Bal Suraksha Abhiyan	
885			Rural	Collab	Child In Need Institute, North Bengal unit	
886			Rural	Sub Centre	Kanchanjungha Uddhar Kendra Welfare Society	
887		Hooghly	Rural	Collab	Satya Bharati	
888		Howrah	Urban	Collab	Don Bosco Ashalayam	
889			Urban	Collab	Don Bosco Ashalayam	Railway CHILDLINE

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
890		Jalpaiguri	Urban	Collab	Jalpaiguri Welafre Organisation	
891			Urban	Collab	Child In Need Institute, North Bengal unit , New Jalpaiguri	Railway CHILDLINE
892		Kolkata	Urban	Support	Bustee Local Committee & Social Welfare Centre	
893			Urban	Collab	Child In Need Institute Urban Unit (CINI ASHA)	
894			Urban	Nodal	City Level Programme of Action for Street & Working Children	
895			Urban	Support	Institute of Psychological & Educational Research	
896			Urban	Collab	Child In Need Institute-Urban Unit, Sealdah	Railway CHILDLINE
897		Malda	Rural	Sub centre	Chanchal Jankalyan Samity	
898			Rural	Collab	Haiderpur Shelter of Malda	
899			Rural	Collab	New Alipore Praajak Development Society	Railway CHILDLINE
900		Murshidabad	Rural	Nodal	Child In Need Institute -Murshidabad Unit	
901			Rural	Sub Centre	Domkal Vikas Kendra	
902			Rural	Sub Centre	Gorabazar Shahid Khudiram Pathagarh	
903			Rural	Sub Centre	Marfat	
904			Rural	Collab	Palsa Pally Unnayan Samity	
905		Nadia	Urban	Nodal	Chapra Social and Economic Welfare Association	
906			Urban	Collab	Sreema Mahila Samity	
907		North 24 Parganas	Rural	Nodal	Centre for Communication and Development	
908			Rural	Sub Centre	Charuigachi Light House Society	
909			Rural	Collab	Dhagagia Social Welfare Society	
910			Rural	Sub Centre	Joygopalpur Youth Development Centre	
911			Rural	Sub Centre	Katakhali Empowerment & Youth Association, Hasnabad	
912			Rural	Sub Centre	Khalisady Anubhab Welfare Association	
913			Rural	Sub Centre	North 24 Parganas Sammyao Sramogibi Samity	
914			Rural	Sub Centre	Sayestanagar Swanirvar Mahila Samity	

S. No.	State	City	Model	Role	Name of CHILDLINE Partner	Railway CHILDLINE
915		Paschim Medinipur	Rural	Sub Centre	Chak-Kumar Association for Social Service	
916			Rural	Collab	Prabuddha Bharati Shishu Tirtha	
917			Rural	Nodal	Vidyasagar School of Social Work	
918			Rural	Collab	Prabuddha Bharati Shishu Tirtha	Railway CHILDLINE
919		Purulia	Rural	Collab	Centre for Environmental & Socio Economic Regeneration	
920			Rural	Sub Centre	Manipur Leprosy Rehabilitation Centre	
921		South 24 Parganas	Rural	Collab	Child In Need Institute-Diamond Harbour Unit	
922			Rural	Sub Centre	Digambarpur Angikar	
923			Rural	Collab	Sabuj Sangha	
924			Rural	Nodal	School of Women's Studies, Jadavpur University	
925			Rural	Sub Centre	Sundarban Social Development Centre	
926		Uttar Dinajpur	Rural	Collab	Child In Need Institute Uttar Dinajpur Unit	

List of Awardees of Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar
List of Awardees of Bal Shakti Puraskar 2019

S. No.	Name	State	Field of Achievement
1	Mohammed Suhail China Salimpasha	Karnataka	Innovation
2	Arunima Sen	Karnataka	Innovation
3	Aswath Suryanarayanan	Tamil Nadu	Innovation
4	Naisargik Lenka	Odisha	Innovation
5	A U Nachiketh Kumar	Karnataka	Innovation
6	Madhav Lavakare	Delhi	Innovation
7	Aryamaan Lakhotia	West Bengal	Social Service
8	Prathyaksha B R	Karnataka	Social Service
9	Eiha Dixit	Uttar Pradesh	Social Service
10	Ayushman Tripathy	Odisha	Scholastic
11	Megha Bose	Rajasthan	Scholastic
12	Nishant Dhankhar	Delhi	Scholastic
13	Raam M	Tamil Nadu	Art & Culture
14	Dev Dushyantkumar Joshi	Gujarat	Art & Culture
15	Vinayaka M	Karnataka	Art & Culture
16	Aryaman Agarwal	West Bengal	Art & Culture
17	Truptraj Atul Pandya	Maharashtra	Art & Culture
18	Shivangi	Haryana	Sports
19	R. Pragnanandhaa	Tamil Nadu	Sports
20	Esow	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Sports
21	Priyam Tated	Andhra Pradesh	Sports
22	Anish	Haryana	Sports
23	Angel Vijay Deokule	Maharashtra	Sports
24	Kartik Kumar Goyal	Madhya Pradesh	Bravery
25	Adrika Goyal	Madhya Pradesh	Bravery
26	Nikhil Jituri	Karnataka	Bravery

List of Awardees of Bal Kalyan Puraskar (Individual) 2019

S No.	Name	State
1	Tashi Namgyal	Himachal Pradesh
2	Dr. Arumallasridhar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh

List of Awardees of Bal Kalyan Puraskar (Institutional) 2019

S No	Name of institution	State
1	Rangakahale	Karnataka
2	Samugam Trust(JALY Home)	Puducherry
3	Hand In Hand India	Tamil Nadu

List of 57 Ministries/Departments Which have Set Gender Budgeting Cells (GBCs)

S. No.	GBCs set up by Ministries/Departments
1	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
2	Department of Biotechnology
3	Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals
4	Department of Civil Aviation
5	Department of Coal
6	Department of Commerce
7	Ministry of Culture
8	Department of Consumer Affairs
9	Department of Development of North-Eastern Region
10	Ministry of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
11	Ministry of External Affairs
12	Department of Elementary Education & Literacy
13	Ministry of Environment and Forests
14	Department of Fertilizers
15	Department of Food & Public Distribution
16	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
17	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
18	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
19	Department of Heavy Industry
20	Department of Health and Family Welfare
21	Ministry of Home Affairs
22	Department of Justice
23	Legislative Department
24	Ministry of Labour & Employment
25	Department of Legal Affairs
26	Department of Mines
27	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
28	Ministry of Earth Sciences
29	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs
30	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
31	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
32	Department of Posts

S. No.	GBCs set up by Ministries/Departments
33	Ministry of Power
34	Ministry of Rural Development
35	Department of Science and Technology
36	Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education
37	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
38	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
39	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research
40	Department of Shipping
41	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
42	Department of Telecommunications
43	Ministry of Textiles
44	Ministry of Tourism
45	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
46	Department of Urban Development
47	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
48	Ministry of Women and Child Development
49	Ministry of Water Resources
50	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports
51	Ministry of Defence (DRDO)
52	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
53	Ministry of Steel
54	Ministry of Minority Affairs
55	Ministry of Food Processing
56	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries
57	Department of Revenue

Checklist I for Gender Specific Expenditure

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

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

Planning and Budgeting

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

Performance Audit

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

Future Planning and Corrective Action

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

Checklist II for Mainstream Sectors

Mainstream sectors like Defence, Power, Telecom, Communications, Transport, Industry, Commerce etc. may consider adopting the following check list to determine the gender impact of their expenditure.

- i. List of all programmes entailing public expenditure with a brief description of activities entailed.
- ii. Identifying target group of beneficiaries/users.
- iii. Establishing whether users/beneficiaries are being categorized by sex (male/female) at present and if not to what extent would it be feasible.
- iv. Identify possibility of undertaking special measures to facilitate access of services for women- either through affirmative action like quotas, priority lists etc. or through expansion of services that are women specific like all women police stations, women's special buses etc.
- v. Analyzing the employment pattern in rendering of these services/programmes from a gender perspective and examining avenues to enhance women's recruitment.
- vi. Focus on special initiatives to promote participation of women either in employment force or as users.
- vii. Indicating the extent to which women are engaged in decision-making processes at various levels within the sector and in the organisations and initiating action to correct gender biases and imbalances.

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

Share of Children in Union Budget

S. No.	Years	Share of Children in Union Budget in Percent
1	2008-09	3.80
2	2009-10	3.70
3	2010-11	4.10
4	2011-12	4.50
5	2012-13	4.76
6	2013-14	4.64
7	2014-15	4.50
8	2015-16	3.25
9	2016-17	3.32
10	2017-18	3.32
11	2018-19	3.24
12	2019-20	3.25

Details of Funds Released Under Grant-in-Aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring for Research Studies / Seminars / Workshops and Conference During 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019

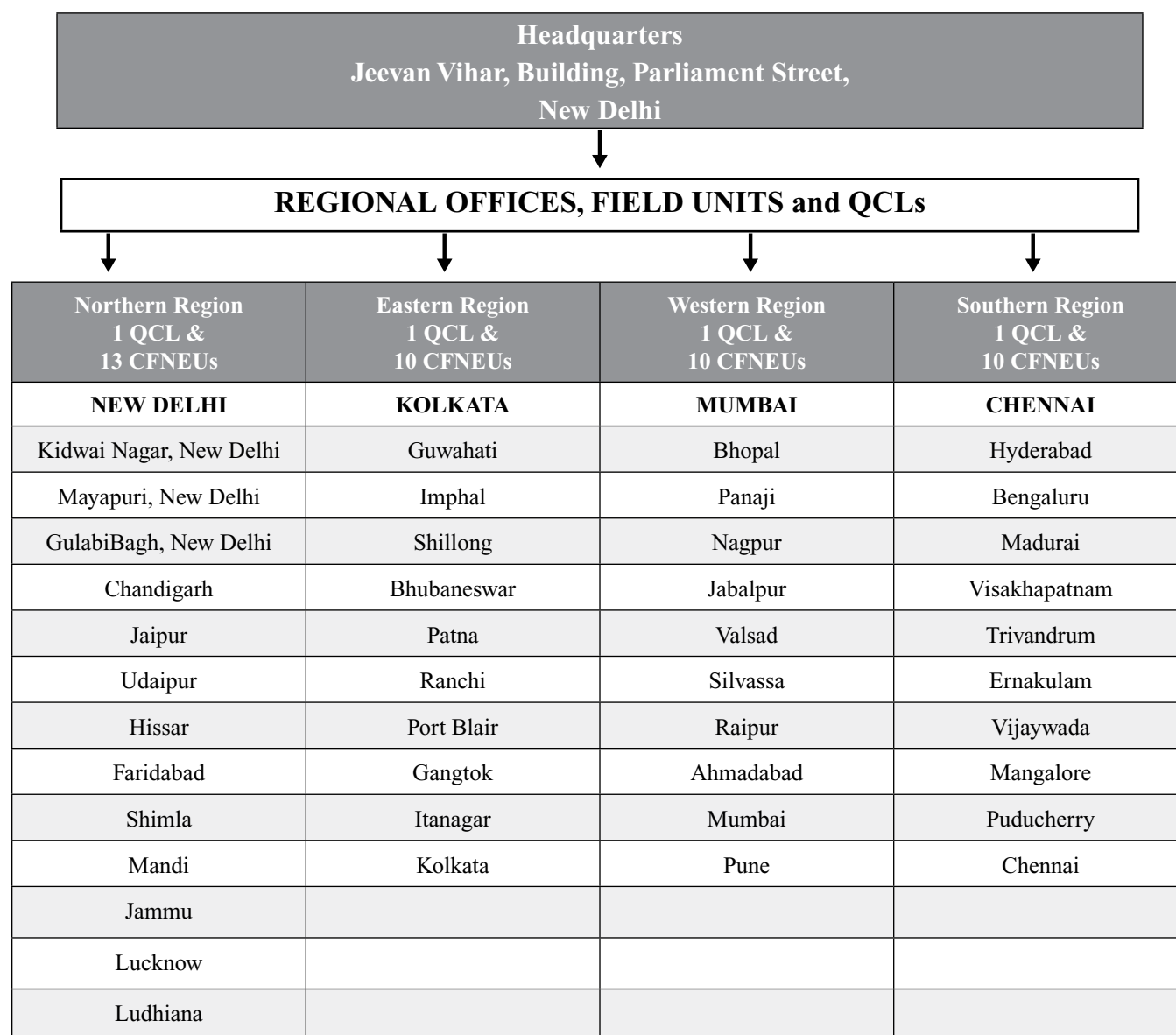
(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Institutions / Organisation	Project Title	Amount Sanctioned
A.	Research Studies		
1	R. G. Foundation, New Delhi	Women's contribution to Farm based economies and their access to land rights in the North Eastern States of India	11.03
2	Dibrugarh University, Assam	Stories behind a Hot Cup of Assam Tea: Listening to the voices of women laborers in the Tea Gardens.	1.16
3	Santek Consultant Pvt Ltd. 150, Supreme Enclave, Mayur Vihar – I, Delhi – 91	Access the Status of Women's Political Participation in India and Suggest Strategies/Pathways for tackling the Constraints as well as Promoting increased share of Women Political Leaders in India.	15.98
4	Mizoram University, Aizawal – 796004	Violence Against Girls in Degree Colleges of Mizoram and Its effects on Higher Education of Girls.	8.55
5	Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Sector – 125, Express Highway, Noida, U. P. – 201303	Study on “Implementation of Forest Right Act, 2006 in the context of Rights, Empowerment and Impact on Socio-economic status of Women in the State of Odisha and Maharashtra.	16.2
6	Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Sector – 125, Express Highway, Noida, U. P. – 201303	Study project on “Bamboo: A Potential Tool for Empowerment of Tribal Women.	9.81
7	Gramin Jan KalyanSansthan, Rajendra Nagar, Masjid Lane, Mirzapur, U. P. 231001.	An Analysis of Women's Wage Discrimination in Uttar Pradesh.	13.98
8	Haryali Centre for Rural Development, Plot No. 14, Zakir Nagar (West), New Delhi – 110025	Community Based Treatment and Rehabilitation of Juveniles Running Away/Thrown Away from Home and Coming in Conflict with Law	5.00
9	Sarojini Naidu Centre for Women's Studies, JamiaMiliaIslamia University, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi – 25	A Situational analysis of the psychosocial wellbeing of the middle-age (45 – 65 year of age) women in Delhi NCR.	5.78
10	R. G. Foundation, U-188, Ground Floor, Shakarpur near Laxmi Nagar Metro Station, Delhi – 92	Gender based wage inequalities in the formal and informal sector.	15.70
11	Institute of Home Economics, University of Delhi, F-4, HauzKhas Enclave, New Delhi – 16	Opportunities and Challenges in Digital Literacy: Accessing the impact of digital training for empowering urban poor women.	1.72
12	Centre for Advance Research in Health and Human Behavior (CARB), T.C. 9/1922, P-49, Kochar Road, Sasthamangalam, Trivandrum – 695010	Study on ‘Behavioral and environmental attributes in sexual atrocities towards women and children in Kerala.	8.74

S.No.	Institutions / Organisation	Project Title	Amount Sanctioned
13	Sri ShyamSundar 'SHYAM' Institute of Public Cooperation and Community Development, MudianKaKuan, Datia, Madhya Pradesh – 675661	Study project on “Child deprivation in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.	6.27
14	Sawuthan, M-1, Ashoka Apartment, Ranjit Nagar Commercial Complex, New Delhi – 08	Incidence and impact of domestic violence against women in Uttarakhand.	11.64
15	National Council of Applied Economic Research, (NCAER), ParisilaBhawan, 11, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi – 02	Study project on ‘An evaluation of BetiBachaoBetiPadhao Scheme’	24.98
16	Himalayan Region Study and Research Institute, B-256, East of Loni Road, (Chitrakoot), Delhi – 93	An empirical study on problem faced by women workers in unorganised sector.	2.46
17	Sarojini Naidu Centre for Women's Studies, JamiaMiliaIslamia University, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi – 25	Study project on “Understanding women's access to inherited property in North India”.	5.02
18	The Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security, B – 40, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi – 16	Dietary Diversity: An Action Research Project in Assam.	7.50
19	National Law University, Sector – 14, Dwarka, New Delhi – 110078	6th Report of convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW).	4.00
20	Mukti Social Service Organization, District – Puri, Odhisha.	Contribution of Supplementary Nutrition provided in Anganwadis in physical growth of 0-6 years of children	15.36
21	PanditGovindBallabh Pant Institute of Studies in Rural Development, 42, ShivaniVihar, Kalyanpur, Lucknow, U. P. – 226022	Factors responsible for unequal burden of Family Planning methods on Women: An evaluation study in selected states of India	3.53
22	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu – 641046	Women Contribution to Farm based Economies and their Access to Land Rights – A study in Tamil Nadu.	11.07
23	GRABS Educational Charitable Trust, 21/12, 8th Street, Bakthavachalam Nagar, Nanganallur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu – 600114	Economic violence against young widows: A Comparative study in two district of Tamil Nadu.	2.43
24	Manipur Educational Development and Research Association (MEDRA), Imphal West, Manipur – 795001	An Assessment of Domestic Violence and Impact of Domestic Violence Act. 2005 among Women in Manipur.	4.80
25	Society for Economic Development and Environmental Management, (SEDEM), Pocket – 5 & 6, Sector – B, VasantKunj, New Delhi – 70	A Comprehensive study of Nutritional and Health Status of Adolescent Girls belonging to BPL and Non BPL Families in India.	7.73

S.No.	Institutions / Organisation	Project Title	Amount Sanctioned
26	Shrushti Seva Samiti, Udaipur, Rajasthan – 313002.	Study project on “Study nature of incidence and impact of Sexual Harassment of Women at Organized and Unorganized Sector Workplace in the State of Rajasthan.	6.21
B.	Seminar, Conference and Workshop		
1	Naoyok Naokol Lup, Senjam Chirang, P.O. Lamsang, Imphal West District, Manipur – 795146	Two day state level workshop on “Effective implementation Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (PC and PNDT Act. 1994)”	1.88
2	The Good Samaritans, KeishamthongKabui, Imphal West, Manipur – 7950001	Two day state level workshop on “Issues of Trafficking of Young Girls for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Hill Districts of Manipur”	2.38
3	Department of Mass Communication, Mizoram University, Aizwal – 796004	Reimbursement of expenses for organizing two day National Seminar on “Media Empowerment of Women: Policy, Praxis and Promotions”.	1.77
		Total	232.68

Infrastructure of Food and Nutrition Board (FNB)



**Physical & Financial Targets & Achievements of Food and Nutrition Board During
01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019**

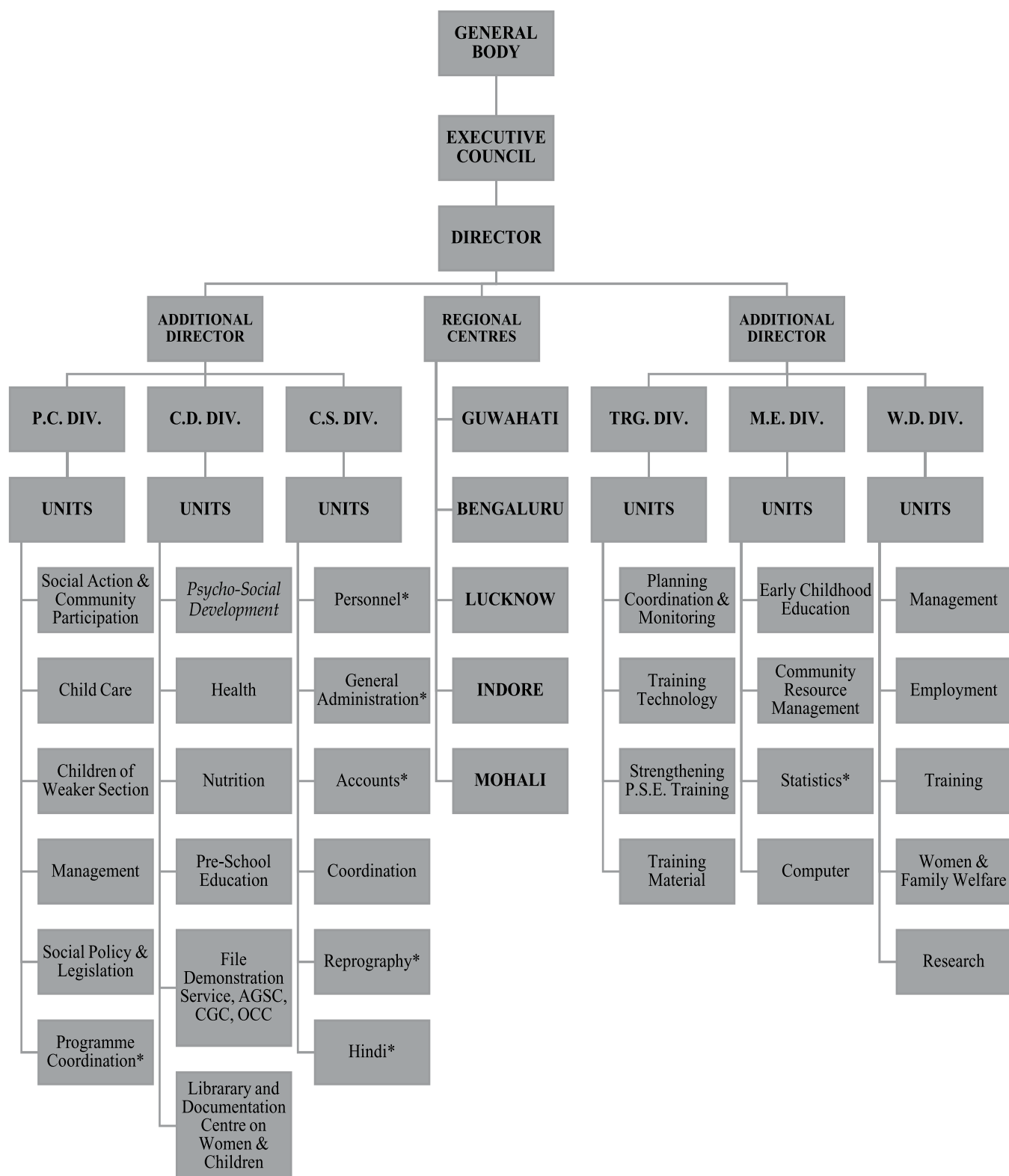
(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Activities	Physical		Financial	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
1.	Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition				
	Total No. of Training Courses organized for General Group	266	248	7.98	7.44
	Total No. of trainees	7485			
	No. of courses organized exclusively for SC/ST Community	106	100	9.54	9.00
	No. of trainees of SC/ST community	3000			
2.	Monitoring of Supplementary Nutrition Programme component of ICDS				
	No. of Inspections of ICDS AWCs conducted	5625	4912	22.5	19.65
3.	Training of Trainers (TOTs) in Nutrition Education				
	No. of Training of Trainers (TOTs) in Nutrition Education organized	50	46	25.93	23.85
	No. of Master trainers trained	914			
4.	Orientation Training Courses (OTCs) in Nutrition Education organized				
	No. of Orientation Training Courses (OTCs) in Nutrition Education organized	750	721	131.25	126.18
	No. of grass root level functionaries oriented	21630			
5.	Nutrition Education Programmes in Rural areas / Urban slums / Tribal areas				
	No. of Nutrition Education Programmes organized in Rural areas / Urban slums / Tribal areas	5625	4948	22.50	19.79
	Total No. of beneficiaries	145508			
6.	Number of SNP food samples analysed by RQCL	3583			

Physical Achievements of Food and Nutrition Board During the Year 2017-18

S. No.	Activities	Achievements
1	Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition	
	Total No. of Training Courses organised for General Group	207
	Total No. of Trainees	6210
	No. of Courses organised exclusively for SC/ST Community	81
	No. of Trainees of SC/ST community	2430
2	Monitoring of Supplementary Nutrition Programme component of ICDS	
	No. of Inspections of ICDS AWCs conducted	4132
	Total No. of Beneficiaries	98201
3	Training of Trainers (TOTs) in Nutrition Education	
	No. of Training of Trainers (TOTs) in Nutrition Education organized	36
	No. of Master Trainers trained	713
4	Orientation Training Courses (OTCs) in Nutrition Education organized	
	No. of Orientation Training Courses (OTCs) in Nutrition Education organized	570
	No. of grass root level functionaries oriented	17100
5	Nutrition Education Programmes in Rural areas / Urban slums / Tribal areas	
	No. of Nutrition Education Programmes organized in Rural areas / Urban slums / Tribal areas	4136
	Total No. of Beneficiaries	113394
6	Analysis of SNP food samples analysed by RQCLs	3476

Organisational Chart of the NIPCCD



Annexure XXIX

State/UT-wise Details of Funds Sanctioned/Released and Beneficiaries Covered Under the Scheme of Family Counselling Centre (FCC) During 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019

Allocation: Rs. 2651.04

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	Allocation of Centres	No. of Centres sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount released including P.L. & Advance(25%) for the year 2019-20
1	A & N Island	1	1	4.32	2.48
2	Andhra Pradesh	37	37	106.56	127.80
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	11.52	11.16
4	Assam	36	36	106.20	104.07
5	Bihar	18	10	28.80	15.73
6	Chandigarh	4	4	11.52	13.45
7	Chhattisgarh	10	10	28.80	21.60
8	Delhi	19	19	56.88	65.32
9	Goa	2	2	5.76	5.62
10	Gujarat	47	47	135.36	151.56
11	Haryana	14	14	41.76	41.87
12	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	17.28	22.77
13	Jammu & Kashmir	42	42	120.96	109.78
14	Jharkhand	29	29	83.52	72.54
15	Karnataka	46	46	136.80	149.02
16	Kerala	44	44	129.24	115.56
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	46	46	132.48	104.76
19	Maharashtra	71	71	204.48	277.02
20	Manipur	16	16	48.60	43.11
21	Meghalaya	3	3	8.64	7.92
22	Mizoram	11	11	32.04	32.64
23	Nagaland	2	2	7.56	11.79
24	Odisha	30	30	87.48	91.12
25	Puducherry	8	8	24.12	27.27
26	Punjab	6	6	17.28	15.12
27	Rajasthan	30	30	86.40	105.84
28	Sikkim	3	3	9.72	10.62
29	Tamilnadu	65	65	189.36	228.37
30	Telangana	27	27	77.76	89.97
31	Tripura	12	12	37.08	37.83
32	Uttar Pradesh	46	46	132.48	134.27
33	Uttarakhand	5	5	14.40	20.22
34	West Bengal	42	42	120.96	145.44
	Total	782	774	2256.12	2413.64

State/UT-wise Details of Cumulative Sanctions, Disbursements and Number of Beneficiaries Under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh Since Inception Till 31.03.2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

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	Chhattisgarh	14.50	8.50	370
7	Delhi	954.72	839.62	7742
8	Gujarat	223.50	193.50	7173
9	Haryana	350.01	324.16	4502
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	631.50	19415
14	Kerala	866.22	682.52	34257
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,347.30	2,042.40	22416
16	Maharashtra	1,746.90	1,477.55	36135
17	Manipur	284.05	216.04	8421
18	Mizoram	4.00	2.00	70
19	Nagaland	74.00	45.50	859
20	Odisha	2,334.45	2,203.55	39272
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	8,228.84	6,668.27	170209
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	2,681.29	2,214.29	55283
	Total	37,152.29	31,177.38	740353

List of Schemes On-boarded Under DBT

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-Ujjawala-Facilities to Beneficiaries
4	Protection and Empowerment of Women-Comprehensive Scheme for Combating Traffcking of Women and Children-Ujjawala- Salary
5	Protection and Empowerment of Women-Swadhar Greh-Facilities to Beneficiaries
6	Protection and Empowerment of Women-Swadhar Greh- Salary to Staff
7	Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme
8	Micro Finance for Women by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
9	Child Protection Services-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	One Stop Centre - Payment of Salary of Staff

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in the Ministry of Women and Child Development During the Year 2018

Group	Number of Employees By Direct Recruitment						Number of appointments made during 2018									
							By Promotion				By Other Method					
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Gen.		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	STs	OBCs
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	18.
MWCD	In position As on 31.03.2019															
Group 'A'	74	10	4	7	53		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	84	26	2	12	44		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C' (*includes MTS)	47	15	5	2	25		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	205	51	11	21	122		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Representation of the Persons with Disabilities in the Ministry of Women and Child Development During the Year 2018

Annexures

Pending Paras of C & AG Report

S.No.	Report No./ Year	Para No.	Brief text of Para	Position of Para (as on 08.05.2019)
1.	50 of 2015	3.16 Dir(PA)/ DS(SR)	Savings of Rs. 100 crore or more under a sub-head World Bank/ NNM/IGMSY/ Swadhar/ NMEW/ Women Helpline/OSC)	Revised ATN has been sent to DGACE on 02.05.2018 for vetting.
2	1 of 2015	3.6 Dir(NS)	Minor/Sub-Head-wise excess expenditure (ICDS)	Revised draft ATN has been sent to DGACE on 25.07.2018 for vetting.
3.	44 of 2017	3.15 JD(SS)	Savings of entire provision (Sub-head wise) Nirbhaya Schemes	The draft ATN has been sent to DGACE on 11.03.2019 for vetting.
4	44 of 2017	3.7 DS (SLM)	Saving of Rs. 100 crore or more in grants/ Appropriation (ICDS/NNM/ PMMVY/ BBBP/NMEW/STEP/ Nirbhaya Schemes	The draft ATN has been sent to DGACE on 16.04.2019 for vetting.
5	44 of 2017	3.16 DS (SLM)	Saving of Rs. 100 core or more under a sub-head (National Creche Scheme/ NNM/ OSC/ WH/ Nirbhaya Schemes/ PM-MVY	The draft ATN has been sent to DGACE on 18.04.2019 for vetting.
6	44 of 2017	3.11 Dir.(NS)	Unnecessary cash supplementary provision (Grant-wise) PM-MVY	Revised draft ATN has been sent to DGACE on 29.04.2019 for vetting.
7	44 of 2017	3.9 DS (SLM)	Surrender of savings on the last day of the financial year (Grant-wise) NNM, PMMVY, ICDS, ICPS, Media, BBBP	The draft ATN has been sent to DGACE on 07.05.2019 for vetting.
8	44 of 2017	2.4.4.4 (b) P&AO	Loans and Advances to Government Servants (P&AO(WCD))	Para has been sent to the P&AO WCD) on 06.02.2019 for preparation a draft ATN. The interim reply has been sent to DGACE on 03.05.2019 by P&AO (WCD). However, the recoveries in respect of such officers/officials is yet to be made and the draft ATN is yet to be sent by P&AO.

Plan Schemes Outlays (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates) for the Programmes / Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development During 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2018

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Schemes/Programmes	BE 2017-18	BE-01.1.2018 to 31.03.2018	RE	RE- 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2018
A	PLAN SCHEMES				
	Integrated Child Development Services				
1	Anganwadi Services	15245.19	3049.03	15245.19	3049.03
2.	National Nutrition Mission (including ISSNIP)				
	(a) Programme Component	1100.00	220.00	652.00	130.40
	(b) EAP Component	400.00	80.00	400.00	80.00
3.	Maternity Benefits Programme	2700.00	540.00	2541.51	508.30
4.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	460.00	92.00	460.00	92.00
5.	National Creche Scheme	200.00	40.00	65.00	13.00
6.	Child Protection Scheme	648.00	129.60	648.00	129.60
7.	Working children in need of care and Protection	2.00	0.40	0.01	0.00
	Total UMBRELLA ICDS	20755.19	4151.04	20011.71	4002.33
	Mission for Empowerment of Women				
8.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women (Mahila Shakti Kendra)	70.00	14.00	64.00	12.80
9.	Swadhar Greh	100.00	20.00	65.00	13.00
10.	Support to Training & Employment Programme (STEP)	40.00	8.00	4.50	0.09
11.	Ujjawala	50.00	10.00	30.00	6.00
12.	Working Women Hostels	50.00	10.00	30.00	6.00
13.	Gender Budgeting	2.00	0.40	2.00	0.40
14.	Research, Publication & Monitoring	2.00	0.40	2.00	0.40
15.	Information, Mass Media and Publication	75.00	15.00	55.00	11.00
16.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign	200.00	40.00	186.04	37.21
17.	Women's Helpline	10.00	2.00	10.00	2.00
18.	One Stop Centre	90.00	18.00	90.00	18.00
19.	Other Schemes funded from Nirbhaya Fund	400.00	80.00	400.00	80.00
20.	High Level Committee on Status of Women	0.01	0	0.00	0.00
21.	Innovative Work on Women and Children (Social Defence)	0.01	0	0.00	0.00
22.	Transfer to Nirbhaya Fund	500.00	0	500.00	0.00
23.	Amount met from Nirbhaya Fund	-500.00	0	-500.00	0.00
	Total- Mission for Empowerment of Women	1089.02	217.80	938.54	186.90
	Total Plan Schemes	21844.21	4368.84	20950.25	4189.23

S. No.	Schemes/Programmes	BE 2017-18	BE-01.1.2018 to 31.03.2018	RE	RE- 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2018
	NON SCHEMES				
1.	Secretariat	42.07	8.41	47.80	9.56
2.	Food and Nutrition Board	14.36	2.87	15.16	3.03
3.	National Awards	0.45	0.09	0.94	0.18
4.	Contribution to UNICEF	5.60	1.12	5.60	1.12
	Total Secretariat Social Services	62.48	12.49	69.50	13.90
	Autonomous Bodies				
1.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	60.60	12.12	70.08	14.01
2.	Central Resource Adoption Agency (CARA)	10.50	2.10	10.50	2.10
3.	National Commission for protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	19.00	3.80	26.50	5.30
4.	National Commission or Women (NCW)	25.60	5.12	25.60	5.12
5.	Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)	71.28	14.26	83.38	16.68
6.	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.20
	Total Autonomous Bodies	187.98	37.60	217.06	43.41
	TOTAL NON SCHEMES	250.46	50.09	286.56	57.31
	TOTAL(SCHEMES + NON SCHEMES)	22094.67	4418.93	21236.81	4246.54

**Plan Schemes Outlays (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates) for the Programmes /
Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the Year 2018-19**

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Schemes/Programmes	BE	RE	Actual Exp. Up to 31.03.2019
A	PLAN SCHEMES			
	Integrated Child Development Services			
1	Anganwadi Services	16334.88	17890.19	16814.66
2.	National Nutrition Mission (including ISSNIP)			
	(a) Programme Component	2928.70	2990.00	2549.63
	(b) EAP Component	71.30	71.30	71.29
3.	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	2400.00	1200.00	1054.88
4.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	500.00	250.00	205.01
5.	National Creche Scheme	128.39	30.00	29.77
6.	Child Protection Scheme	725.00	925.00	915.69
7.	Working children in need of care and Protection	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Total UMBRELLA ICDS	23088.28	23356.50	21640.93
	Mission for Empowerment of Women			
8.	Mahila Shakti Kendra	267.30	115.00	65.33
9.	Swadhar Greh	95.00	50.00	24.50
10.	Support to Training & Employment Programme (STEP)	5.00	4.50	4.47
11.	Ujjawala	50.00	20.00	6.43
12.	Working Women Hostels	60.00	52.00	30.34
13.	Gender Budgeting and Research, Publication and Monitoring	8.28	6.65	5.75
14.	Information, Mass Media and Publication	100.00	120.00	89.13
15.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign	280.00	280.00	244.73
16.	Women's Helpline	28.80	28.80	11.89
17.	One Stop Centre	105.10	302.80	149.23
18.	Other Schemes funded from Nirbhaya Fund	359.01	161.39	1.94
19.	Mahila Police Volunteers	7.01	7.01	4.48
20.	Transfer to Nirbhaya Fund	500.00	500.00	0.00
21.	Amount met from Nirbhaya Fund	-500.00	-500.00	0.00
22.	Home for Widows	-	8.00	1.58
	Total- Mission for Empowerment of Women	1365.58	1156.15	639.80
	Total Plan Schemes	24453.86	24512.65	22280.73

S. No.	Schemes/Programmes	BE	RE	Actual Exp. Up to 31.03.2019
	NON SCHEMES			
1.	Secretariat	43.62	44.42	43.51
2.	Food and Nutrition Board	14.00	13.20	13.16
3.	National Awards	1.00	1.00	0.69
4.	Contribution to UNICEF	5.60	5.60	5.60
	Total Secretariat Social Services	64.22	64.22	62.96
	Autonomous Bodies			
1.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	59.41	59.41	59.41
2.	Central Resource Adoption Agency (CARA)	9.00	9.00	8.47
3.	National Commission for protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	18.00	17.83	15.83
4.	National Commission or Women (NCW)	24.00	24.00	22.92
5.	Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)	71.50	71.50	82.48
6.	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Total Autonomous Bodies	181.92	181.75	189.11
	TOTAL NON SCHEMES	246.14	245.97	252.07
	TOTAL(SCHEMES + NON SCHEMES)	24700.00	24758.62	22532.80



Towards a new dawn

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

