



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17



Towards a new dawn



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



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MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Government of India

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Introduction

Introduction

1.1 The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, came into existence as a separate Ministry with effect from 30th January, 2006. In 2014, the Ministry was headed for the first time by a Cabinet rank Minister. It has the nodal responsibility 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.

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.

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 realise their human rights and develop to their full potential.

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.

Constitutional and Legal Provisions for Women and Children

1.5 The makers of our Constitution were concerned for the equality and rights of women and children, and promoting their well-being to ensure a better future for them. This vision is enshrined in constitutional provisions which are listed at Annexure - I. To further the interests of the women and children of the country, the Government has also enacted a number of laws which are listed at Annexure - II.

Subjects allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development

1.6 The subjects allocated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development are listed at Annexure - III.

1.7 The Ministry has 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.

1.8 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.

Organisational Structure of the Ministry

1.9 After the formation of 16th Lok Sabha, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, has taken over the charge as Cabinet Minister of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Smt. Krishna Raj has assumed the charge of Minister of State for Women and Child Development on 5th July, 2016. Ms. Leena Nair, took charge as the Secretary of the Ministry with effect from 1st June, 2016, on superannuation of Shri V. Somasundaran on 31st May, 2016. Secretary (WCD) is assisted by two Additional Secretaries, four Joint Secretaries, a Financial Adviser, an Economic Adviser and a Statistical Adviser. Organizational chart of the Ministry is at Annexure - IV.

Organisations under the aegis of the Ministry

1.10 The Ministry has four Autonomous Organizations viz. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), and Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) working under

its aegis, besides two Statutory Commissions namely, National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). NIPCCD, RMK and CARA are Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. CSWB is a charitable company registered under section 25 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956. These organizations are funded by the Government of India and they assist the Ministry in its functions including implementation of programmes/schemes. The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) is an attached office of the Ministry.

1.11 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.

Achievements of the Ministry during 2016-17

1.12 The Policy initiatives and Plan interventions for the development, welfare and protection of women and children and other major achievements of the Ministry during 2016-17 are discussed in the succeeding chapters.



Women Empowerment & Protection

Women Empowerment & Protection

I. INTRODUCTION

2.1 As per Census 2011, the population of India is 1210.19 million comprising 586.47 million women which constitute about half of the total population. The empowerment of women is fundamental for the progress of the country. The Constitution of India conveys a powerful mandate for equality and rights of women as citizens in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and also provides for specific provisions for affirmative action. India is also signatory to a number of International Conventions, primarily the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and has recently endorsed the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will further change the course of development by addressing key challenges including gender equity. The Government of India and the Ministry of Women and Child Development in particular is leading a number of schemes, programmes and legislations to improve the status of women as equal partners and active agents of change in the social, economic, cultural and political progress of the country.

II. PLANNING PROCESS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

2.2 Women secured a special place in the national plans and planning process primarily with thrusts on health, education and employment. Empowerment of women has been recognized and accepted as a distinct strategy since the Eighth Five Year Plan. The planning process over the

years has evolved from purely welfare oriented approach, to recognizing women's centrality in the development processes and adopting an empowerment approach. This paradigm shift from women's development to women's empowerment ensured that the benefits of development from different sectors do not bypass women and special programmes are implemented to complement the general programmes. The policy to earmark specific percentage of allocations for women in all anti-poverty schemes in rural and urban areas was adopted.

2.3 The concept of Women's Component Plan was introduced in the Ninth Plan, where identified Ministries were mandated to indicate and ensure the flow of benefits to women's development. Recognizing that women's issues cut across various sectors, the National Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2001 was also prepared. The focus was given to creation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and the efforts continued during and after Tenth Plan as well. During this period, for the first time, monitorable targets were set for a few key indicators of human development, which include reduction in gender gaps in literacy, wage rates and reduction in maternal mortality rate. The Twelfth Plan focuses on women's agency through identified strategies to address the challenges posed by traditional determinants of women empowerment such as economic empowerment, social and physical infrastructure, enabling legislations, women's participation in governance and engendering national policies /programmes.



Hon'ble Minister WCD with women Secretaries to the Government of India

III. NATIONAL POLICY FOR WOMEN 2016

2.4 The Ministry is in process of finalization of National Policy for Women (NPW) 2016. The discourse on women's empowerment has gradually evolved over the last few decades, from seeing women as mere recipients of welfare benefits to mainstreaming gender concerns and engaging them in the development process of the country. The Policy has been prepared keeping in view the socio economic changes that have occurred since the last policy formulation in 2001. These changes have brought forth fresh opportunities and possibilities for women's empowerment. While many progressive laws, policies, programmes and schemes have been implemented for women since then, persisting socio-economic problems continue to hinder gender equality.

2.5 A 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. National Policy for Women 2016 prescribes the operational strategies for implementation of the policy. These include, framing of Action Plans at the National, State and local level; strengthening gender institutional

architecture, enacting new legislations and reviewing/ harmonizing legislations, engaging with stakeholders for advocacy and awareness generation, strengthening institutionalization of gender budgeting and creating an effective gender based data base. The Draft Policy was placed online to seek public comments through the MyGov portal. Consultations were also held with various Ministries/Departments and States/ UTs. In addition, recommendations from 5 regional consultations organized by NCW across the country were also considered. A Cabinet Note has been prepared and submitted to Cabinet Secretariat for consideration and approval.

IV. LEGISLATIVE INTERVENTIONS:

A. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013

2.6 The Government of India (GOI) has enacted the Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 with the aim to uphold the fundamental right of equality guaranteed under Article 14 and 15 of the Indian Constitution, right to live with dignity under Article 21 and right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business which includes a right to a safe working environment free from sexual harassment as provided under Article 19(1)(g).

2.7 The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 seeks to provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace. The Act came into force on 9th December 2013. The Rules under this Act have been notified as well. The Act seeks to cover all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized. Domestic workers are also included under the ambit of the Act.

2.8 Section 4 and Section 6 of the Act provide for a redressal mechanism in the form of Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) and Local Complaints Committee (LCC). The Act casts an obligation upon all the organizations (whether private or public sector) having 10 or more than 10 workers to constitute an Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) for receiving complaints of sexual harassment. Similarly, the State Government is authorized to constitute Local Complaint Committee (LCC) in every district which will receive complaints from organizations having less than 10 workers or if the complaint is against the employer himself. For this, the State Governments have to notify a District Magistrate/ Additional District Magistrate/ Collector/ Deputy Collector as a District Officer for every district who has the authority to constitute LCC. In addition, the State Government has to appoint a nodal officer in every block, taluka and tehsil in rural or tribal areas and ward or municipality in the urban area to receive complaint and forward the same to LCC for inquiry.

2.9 The Act under section 19 casts an obligation upon every employer to create an environment which is free from sexual harassment. Employers are required to organize workshops and awareness programmes at regular intervals for sensitizing the employees about the provisions of this legislation and display notices regarding the constitution of Internal Committee and penal consequences of sexual harassment etc.

2.10 As per the Act, the ICC and LCC shall prepare an annual report in the prescribed format (as provided in the Rules) and submit the same to the employer or District Officer who in turn will forward a brief report on the total annual reports so received to the State Government authorized to monitor the implementation of the Act and maintain data on the number of cases filed and disposed of.

2.11 Efforts are being made in collaboration with State/UTs to ensure effective implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act (SH Act), 2013 to ensure safe and secure workspace for women. In this regard, WCD has issued advisories and monitoring framework to State Governments/Central Ministries/Department to ensure the effective implementation of the SH Act. In addition, the Ministry has also published a Handbook on the SH Act which provides information about the provisions of the Act in an easy-to-use practical manner. Further, the Ministry has already taken up this matter with ASSOCHAM, FICCI, Confederation of Indian Society, Chamber of Commerce & Industry (CCI), and NASSCOM to ensure effective implementation of the Act amongst their members in private sector entities.

2.12 Recently, the Ministry has engaged with Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) to issue advisories in furtherance of effective implementation of SH Act. As a result, DoPT has issued an advisory to ensure expeditious inquiry into the complaints related to sexual harassment of women at workplace and to prevent the re-victimisation of the complainant.

2.13 At present, Ministry has identified Resource Institutions willing to impart training programs/workshops on SH Act in various parts of the country. In addition, a standardized training module has been developed in collaboration with Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (ISTM), New Delhi & DoPT. The list of empanelled Resource Institutions along with the training module will be displayed on

the Ministry's website. The private organizations are encouraged to customize the training module as per their extant service rules and disciplinary procedures prescribed therein.

B. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

2.14 Recognizing the need to address the social evil of dowry, the Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in 1961. The Act defines "dowry" and penalizes the giving, taking or abetting the giving and taking of dowry with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years, and with a fine which shall not be less than fifteen thousand rupees. It also lays down a built-in implementation mechanism in the form of Dowry Prohibition Officers to ensure effective and efficacious enforcement of the law.

C. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005

2.15 The Act has been enacted to provide protection and support to women affected with domestic violence. The law is civil in nature and defines domestic violence to include all acts of omission and commission that causes injury to a woman's physical, sexual or mental health and includes specific forms of violence such as physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and economic abuse. It seeks to provide relief to women in the form of protection orders, residence orders, monetary relief, custody and compensation orders.

2.16 The PWDVA recognizes the right of all women to live free from violence within the private sphere of home. It also protects women living in live-in relationships, provided that such relationships are in the nature of marriage. 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.

D. The Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986

2.17 The Act was enacted with the specific objective of prohibiting the indecent representation

of women. As per section 2 (c) of the Act indecent representation of women means the depiction in any manner of the figure of a woman, her form or body or any part thereof in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent, or derogatory to, or denigrating, women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure the public morality or morals. It prohibits such representation in any form in any advertisement, publication, writing, painting or in any other manner and also prohibits selling, distribution, circulation of any books, pamphlets, and such other material containing indecent representation of women. The Act prescribes imprisonment which may extend upto 5 years and fine which may extend upto one lakh rupees for those who contravenes the provisions of this Act.

E. National Commission for Women

2.18 The National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted on 31st January, 1992 as a statutory body at the National level under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of women. It has a wide mandate covering almost all aspects of women's development. The Commission investigates and examines the legal safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws and recommends to the Government to take measures for thereof effective implementation. The Commission also reviews the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommends amendments to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such laws. It looks into complaints and takes *suo-moto* cognizance on matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, etc. and takes up issues with appropriate authorities. The commission is also empowered to participate and advises in the planning process for socio-economic development of women, inspects jails, remand / shelter homes etc. where women are kept under custody and seeks remedial action wherever necessary.

(More details and activities undertaken during the year are given in a separate Chapter 11 on 'National Commission for Women')



V. SCHEMES FOR WOMEN

A. Maternity Benefit Programme [erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)]

2.19 Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP) [erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)] is a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for pregnant women and lactating mothers introduced in October, 2010 in 53 selected districts on pilot basis using the platform of ICDS. In the Scheme, pregnant women and lactating mothers who are 19 years and above, for first two live births, are paid Rs.6,000/- in two installments upon fulfilling specific health and nutrition conditions. As per the schematic norms, cash benefit is provided in the bank/post office accounts of the beneficiaries by the State Governments/UT Administrations where in distributing maternity benefit in cash/cheque is not permissible. The scheme has an Annual Budget Estimates (BE) of Rs.400 crores. MBP has promoted financial inclusion, among 6 lakh women annually, thereby promoting economic empowerment process. From 2015-16, the scheme has cost sharing of 60:40 between Centre and General Category States including UTs with legislature, 90:10 between Centre and Special

Category States (8 North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States) and 100% financial support for UTs without legislature.

2.20 MBP has been identified as a DBT scheme. The purpose of Direct Benefits Transfer is to ensure that benefits go to individuals' bank accounts electronically, minimising tiers involved in fund flow thereby reducing delay in payment, ensuring accurate targeting of the beneficiary and curbing pilferage and duplication. For making payment to the beneficiaries' accounts under MBP with the help of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) Cell of Ministry of Finance, the portal has been customised as per the scheme contours.

2.21 The proposal for continuation and expansion of MBP from 53 pilot districts to all the districts of the country as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 is under consideration in the Ministry. The scheme will be expanded to cover all the districts of the country after obtaining approval of Competent Authority.

2.22 The Budget Estimate for 2016-17 is Rs.400 crore. Funds amounting to Rs.21.45 crore have been released to the States/UTs upto December, 2016. The Budget Estimate for 2017-18 is Rs. 200 crore as Central Government

share for implementing the scheme in accordance with the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013. The financial and physical progress under the scheme is at Annexures V & VI.

B. National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) Scheme–2016-17

2.23 NMEW Scheme was approved with a mandate to strengthen inter-sectoral convergence of programmes, policies and schemes for women both at the centre and at the state/UT level. The Scheme is meant to strengthen efforts through inter-sectoral coordination amongst different ministries and programmes with Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) as the nodal Ministry. It also endeavours to facilitate the reach of various services and programmes of the Central and State Governments to the target group of women. Training & capacity building to enhance and strengthen understanding of gender issues and bridge the gap between knowledge and practice is the other focus area of NMEW.

2.24 NMEW Scheme was approved as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the terminal year of the Eleventh Plan (2010-11) with 100% central funding. Following restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in July 2013, the scheme was revised and approved as a sub-component of the Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Development of Women with a budget of Rs. 225 crore for Twelfth Plan. NMEW Scheme is now being implemented (FY 2016-17) on the basis of 60:40 Centre-State sharing except North Eastern and Special Category States where the cost sharing ratio is 90:10.

2.25 The major achievements during 2016 may be seen as under:

2.25.1 Technical support to MWCD on women centric issues is provided by domain experts who are also engaged in implementation of schemes/programmes like BBBP, One Stop Centre, Women helpline etc. At the national level experts are engaged in the areas of:

- i) poverty alleviation economic empowerment,
- ii) health and nutrition,
- iii) gender budgeting & gender mainstreaming,
- iv) gender rights, gender based violence and law enforcement,
- v) empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups,
- vi) social empowerment & education,
- vii) media & advocacy and
- viii) information technology

2.25.2 State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) established under the respective State Government/UT Administration to facilitate convergence of schemes and programmes meant for women has been strengthened by timely disbursement of funds and approval of the State Action Plans during FY 2016-17. Out of the 25 SRCWs functional, activities in three SRCWs namely, Telangana and Sikkim were initiated during the current financial year (2016-17).



2.25.3 In order to address certain lingering challenges like malnutrition, behavioural change, gender sensitisation etc. which cannot be addressed without community involvement, Village Convergence and Facilitation Service (VCFS) has been extended to cover 200 high burden districts in the country. VCFS was initially approved for 100 BBBP districts (during FY 2015-16) and extended to additional 61 BBBP districts during FY 2016-17. The activities are undertaken by Village Coordinators (women) at gram panchayat level to

create awareness on issues related to women and engage with the community, encourage them to participate and contribute actively in the service delivery of government schemes and programs. The training and capacity building of coordinators under VCFS is being undertaken by NIPCCD, New Delhi. More than 100 Master Trainers have been trained and the list of the trainers has been circulated to the State Governments for induction training of Village Coordinators.



2.25.4 Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) project is also being implemented in a pilot mode in select districts to demonstrate convergence and to enhance access and utilisation of schemes/programs of the government at the ground level. It entails setting up of convergence centres at district/block and gram panchayat level. No new districts have been approved for PSK however, during the current financial year activities were initiated in Andhra Pradesh (after state bifurcation), Telangana, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. NMEW has released/revalidated funds for 20 PSK projects during FY 2016-17. Visits to PSK, Pali (Rajasthan) have been organised by NMEW for orientation of officials (Assistant Secretaries). The convergence model towards implementation of PCPNDT Act, elimination of female foeticide, celebration of the birth of girl children, sensitisation of PRIs, strengthening of Malila Sabhas, etc. have been the focus area of the project.



C. **Swadhar Greh - A Scheme that caters to the primary needs of women in difficult circumstances.**

2.26 The Ministry of Women & Child Development was earlier implementing two Schemes i.e. Swadhar & Short Stay Homes (SSH) to provide shelter, food, clothing, counselling, training, clinical and legal aid with the aim to rehabilitate women in difficult circumstances and to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls in distress. These women and girls may be rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism, being forced into prostitution etc.

2.27 The effectiveness and positive impact under the Schemes was similar in both the cases. Therefore, it was decided to merge the above two schemes into a new Scheme, namely Swadhar Greh w.e.f. 01-01-2016. This scheme is implemented by the State Government/UT Administration as a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme "Protection and Empowerment of Women." The funding pattern is 60:40 between the Centre and the States excepting for the North Eastern and Himalayan States where it is 90:10. In case of UT Administrations, 100% funding is borne by the Central Government.

2.28 The Swadhar Greh Scheme targets women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they may lead their life with dignity. The new scheme envisions setting up of one such home

in every district. Swadhar Greh aims to provide temporary residential accommodation with provision of food, clothing, medical facilities, vocational and skill upgradation trainings for economic rehabilitation of such women, counselling, awareness generation and behavioural trainings, legal aid, guidance and counselling through telephone.

2.29 The Swadhar Greh Scheme benefits the following categories of women above 18 years:

- (i) Women who are deserted and are without any social and economic support;
- (ii) Women survivors of natural disasters who have been rendered homeless and are without any social and economic support;
- (iii) Women prisoners released from jail and are without family, social and economic support;
- (iv) Women victims of domestic violence, family tension or discord, who are made to leave their homes without any means of subsistence and have no special protection from exploitation and/ or facing litigation on account of marital disputes; and
- (v) Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaways from brothels or other places where they face exploitation and women affected by HIV/AIDS who do not have

any social or economic support. However such women/ girls may first seek assistance under Ujjawala Scheme in areas where it is in operation.

2.30 Women affected by domestic violence can stay upto one year. For other categories of women, the maximum period of stay could be upto 3 years. The older women above 55 years of age may be accommodated for maximum period of 5 years after which they will have to shift to old age homes or similar institutions. Swadhar Greh facilities could also be availed by the children accompanying women in the above categories. Girls upto the age of 18 years and boys upto the age of 8 years would be allowed to stay in the Swadhar Greh with their mothers. (Boys of more than 8 years of age need to be shifted to the children's Homes run under JJ Act/ICPS).

2.31 During the financial year 2016-17 grant of Rs. 22.08 Crores has been released to the States/UTs as first instalment for 550 Swadhar Grehs benefitting approximately 16500 inmates. One new Swadhar Greh designed for the special needs of elderly widows with the capacity of 1000 women, fully funded by the Central Govt., is under construction at Vrindavan (UP).

2.32 Under Swadhar Scheme, financial allocations and actual expenditure for the last five years and current year are as under:

S. No.	Year	Budget Estimates	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
1.	2011-12	30.00	24.59
2.	2012-13	100.00	52.23
3.	2013-14	75.00	53.74
4.	2014-15	115.00	28.60
5.	2015-16	54.00	43.52
6.	2016-17 (Upto 31-12-2016)	100.00	65.54*

*including grant released to CSWB for running Short Stay Homes (SSH), as there is no separate budget provisions for SSH.

2.33 Detail of Grants released with respect of Swadhar Greh Scheme to State Government & UTs during 2016-17 as on 13.01.2017 are given at Annexure - VII.



Envisaged Swadhar Greh for Widows at Vrindavan,
Uttar Pradesh

D. Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)

2.34 The Ministry has been administering 'Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for Women' since 1986-87 as a 'Central Sector Scheme'. The STEP Scheme aims to provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skills that enable women to become self-employed/ entrepreneurs. The Scheme is intended to benefit women who are in the age group of 16 years and above across the country. The assistance under STEP Scheme will be available in any sector for imparting skills related to employability and entrepreneurship including Agriculture, Horticulture, Food processing, Handlooms, Traditional crafts like embroidery, zari etc, handicrafts, Gems & Jewellery, Travel & Tourism, Hospitality etc. Since this is a demand driven programme, proposals under this scheme are submitted by the eligible organizations and the Ministry, after due scrutiny, approves/ rejects the proposals. Under STEP Scheme, the funds are released to the implementing organizations.

2.35 During 2015-16, against a target of 15,000 beneficiaries 15,133 beneficiaries were covered. During 2016-17, total number of 8050 beneficiaries have been covered upto 31.12.2016.

An amount of Rs. 1173.75 lakhs and Rs. 330.78 lakhs was released under the scheme during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016) respectively. Details are given at Annexure - VII.

E. Working Women Hostel Scheme

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

2.37 Since its inception in 1972-73, 934 hostels have been sanctioned under the scheme all over the country benefitting approximately 70,139 working women. List of State-wise distribution of Sanctioned Working Women's Hostels with Day Care Centres (DCC) is at Annexure - IX. Details of the budgetary allocation during 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016) are given at Annexure - X.



Jasola Working Women Hostel, Jasola, New Delhi

VI. PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

2.38 Trafficking of human beings, especially of women and children, is an organized crime violating all basic human rights. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of livelihood options, natural / man-made disasters are some of the factors that make a person vulnerable to trafficking. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is primarily concerned with the prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

2.39 India's Commitment towards Prevention of Trafficking:

- i) Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits trafficking in human beings and forced labour.
- ii) "Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956" lays down provisions for stringent punishment to the perpetrators of the crime.
- iii) Indian Penal Code also penalises offences related to trafficking.
- iv) India has ratified the:
 - UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children
 - SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children in Prostitution;
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and
 - Convention on the Rights of the Child.

2.40 The magnitude of trafficking is difficult to estimate due to the clandestine nature of the crime. The stigma attached to prostitution makes it even more difficult to collect authentic numbers. Most

often, the victims are trafficked through means like duping, luring, fake marriages, abduction, kidnapping and through manipulation of social and economic vulnerabilities.

2.41 The Ministry has adopted a multi-pronged approach to prevent and combat trafficking which includes legislative measures; programmes and schemes for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking; training, capacity building; awareness generation; and empowerment of vulnerable groups.

A. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

2.42 The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 [ITPA] is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. It lays down stringent punishment for the perpetrators of the crime, such as, for keeping a brothel, living on the earnings of prostitution, procuring, inducing or taking persons for the sake of prostitution, detaining a person where prostitution is carried on etc. The Act also provides for setting up of Protective Homes by the State Governments.

B. Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016

2.43 Presently, in India there is no comprehensive legislation for the prevention of trafficking and protection and rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking. In order to fill the existing gaps, Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 has been drafted by MWCD to cover various aspects of trafficking by including various offences pertaining to trafficking and also for the prevention, protection and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.

2.44 In the process so far, the draft Bill was prepared and was placed on the website of MWCD for comments and suggestions. Based

on the suggestions received the Bill was modified and discussed in four regional consultations held in Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Bombay. In these regional consultations various valuable comments came from governmental and non-governmental organisations. Accordingly, suitable suggestions were taken in to consideration and the Bill was again modified and will be placed before the Cabinet.

Scheme for combating trafficking

C. Ujjawala Scheme for Combating Trafficking

2.45 Ujjawala is a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking. The Scheme was launched in the year 2007 with the objective to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, to facilitate rescue of victims and placing them in safe custody, to provide rehabilitation services by providing basic amenities, to facilitate reintegration of victims into the family and society and to facilitate repatriation of cross border victims. The Scheme is being implemented mainly through NGOs. The norms of the Ujjawala scheme have been revised w.e.f. 01.04.2016. Under the revised norms, the budgetary provisions have been increased and the Scheme shall be implemented through the States/UTs. The funding pattern is 60:30:10 between Centre, States and Implementation Agency except North-Eastern States and Himalayan States where it shall be 80:10:10. In Union Territories the ratio between the Centre and Implementing Agency will be 90:10.

2.46 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, sensitization workshops, awareness creation and preparation of awareness generating material, holding workshops, etc.

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

2.47 Under the Ujjawala Scheme, assistance is provided to eligible organizations for undertaking above activities. As on date total number of projects under Ujjawala Scheme is 286 which include 162 Rehabilitation Homes. The budget provision of Rs. 35 crore has been kept in FY 2016-17 for implementing the Ujjawala Scheme. Funds were sanctioned for 19 projects during the year 2016-17 (From 01-04-2016 up to 31.12.2016). Details of funds sanctioned during 2016-17(up to 31.12.2016) are given at Annexure - XI.

D. Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre

2.48 The Ministry has approved Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre to support women affected by violence on 4th March, 2015. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psychosocial counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence. The project cost for the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan i.e. 2015-16 and 2016-17 is Rs.119.71 crore including construction cost. The scheme is being implemented since 1st April 2015.

2.49 During 2015-16 an amount of Rs.11.03 crore has been sanctioned to 33 States/UTs for establishment of one One Stop Centre in each State/UT namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh,

Assam, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Manipur, Mizoram and Himachal Pradesh.

2.50 Out of 33 sanctioned, 24 OSC's are operational in Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (jointly operated at Diu), Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

2.51 Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17. The Ministry has sanctioned proposals received from 20 States. In second phase, 55 One Stop Centres have become operational in States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

2.52 So far, in Phase one and two, a total of 79 One Stop Centres are operational in 25 States/UTs. The remaining Centres are in various stages of operationalization.



E. Universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme

2.53 The Ministry has approved the Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline on 19th February, 2015 and is being implemented from 1st April, 2015. The project cost for remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan i.e. 2015-16 and 2016-17 is Rs.69.49 crore. The Scheme will be implemented by States/UTs.

2.54 During 2015-16 an amount of Rs.15.46 Crore has been sanctioned to 33 States/UTs namely Odisha, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Delhi, Telangana, Andaman & Nicobar, Gujarat, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Karnataka, Haryana, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Daman & Diu, Assam, Punjab and Goa.

2.55 So far, women helplines have been operational in 18 States/UTs i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Jharkhand, Bihar, Punjab, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Haryana and Nagaland. The remaining are in various stages of operationalization.

VII. NEW INITIATIVES

A. 33% representation of women in police force

2.56 The overall representation of women in police force is low and has become a matter of growing concern with respect to strengthening institutional mechanisms for achieving gender equality and justice. The role of police assume great importance, for a woman affected with violence as police is the primary contact who needs to be sensitive towards issues of women rights and gender justice. Further women working as police officer could be of great help and support to such women.

2.57 The Ministry has taken up the matter vigorously with State Chief Ministers/Administrators of States/UTs to strengthen gender sensitivity in the police force so as to improve the overall police responsiveness to gender sensitive cases by advising States/UTs to increase the representation of women in the police force. Through a Cabinet decision, the UTs have been mandated to undertake this reservation. Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued an advisory on 04.09.2009 to all State Governments to increase representation of women in police to 33% of the total strength.

2.58 So far 8 States viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and 5 UTs namely Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and NCT Delhi have already extended 33% reservation for women in police forces. 10 more States namely Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Mizoram, Punjab, Uttarakhand and West Bengal are in the process of extending the same benefit within their police force.

B. Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs)

2.59 Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry

of Home Affairs have envisaged engagements of Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and facilitate women in distress. Guidelines of Mahila Police Volunteers have been developed in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Ministry of Home Affairs. An MPV will serve as a public police interface in order to fight crimes against women. Home Ministry has given its consent for this scheme in April 2016.

2.60 All Chief Secretaries of States/UTs have been requested to adopt this initiative in their respective States on a pilot basis in one or two districts selected on the basis of incidences of crimes against women as well as low child sex ratio. Haryana is the first State to adopt the initiative at Karnal and Mahendergarh District on a pilot basis under Nirbhaya Fund during the financial year 2016-2017.



C. Gender Champions

2.61 In order to move towards a gender just society that treats women equally, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Resource Development have 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.

2.62 As a first step towards the roll out of the Gender Champion initiative, University Grants

Commission (UGC) has issued the Guidelines of Gender Champions developed by MWCD through a Circular dated 3rd August, 2015 requesting all Universities and their affiliated colleges to implement the said guidelines. UGC reported that 100 universities and 145 colleges have initiated implementation of Gender Champions.

D. Panic Button on Mobile Phones

2.63 To provide safety to women in distress situations, it is important to enable them to send out a distress signal to a family member or the police authorities. To achieve the objective, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had taken up the issue of installation of Panic Button on mobile phones as one of the initiatives. Based on extensive stakeholder consultations initiated by the Ministry, the 'Panic Button and Global Positioning System in Mobile Phone Handsets Rules 2016' has been notified by the Department of Telecommunications.

2.64 Under these rules, all new feature phones will have the facility of Panic Button configured to the numeric key 5 or 9 and all smart phones will have the panic button configured to three times short pressing of the on-off button w.e.f. 01.03.2017. Further, all new mobile phones will be required to have the facility of identifying the location through satellite based GPS w.e.f. 01.01.2018.

E. Regulation of Matrimonial Websites

2.65 In view of the increasing number of crimes committed against women on account of information shared on matrimonial websites; it was decided in consultation with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and service providers to look into the issue and to put in place a regulatory framework in order to check this misuse. The Ministry has already carried out extensive work for the preparation of the due diligence guidelines for the matrimonial websites and prepared a concept paper detailing the extent

of the problem, existing safeguards, existing legal remedies, etc. which has been circulated to stakeholders concerned. Based on extensive stakeholders consultation initiated by the Ministry, an advisory on functioning of Matrimonial Websites was issued by MeITY on 6th June, 2016.

F. Initiative to combat Cyber Crime

2.66 The Ministry of Women and Child Development dedicated an e-mail solely to address and resolve the issues of hateful conduct and stalking on social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook etc. with effect from July, 2016. Firstly, the complainant is enquired whether they have filed any FIR or have reported the offense to the concerned social media platform, if not, then the links to do so are provided to the complainant in the mail. Subsequently, in most cases, an auto-generated complaint reference number is sent to the complainant's registered e-mail address by the social media platform, which the complainant is suggested to share with the Ministry for future reference. If the Social Media platform or the Police fail to respond to the complaint within seven days, the Ministry intervenes, asking for an update/ Action Taken Report in the matter with the concerned authorities.

2.67 This is intended to curtail online abuse against women by addressing every complaint that is received on the e-mail of the Ministry which is forwarded either to the concerned social media platform for the generation of complaint reference number or to Cyber Crime Cell for necessary action. In most cases, the Ministry intercedes in order to expedite the grievance and to resolve the matter of the complainant.

G. Revision in Passport Rules

2.68 It was brought to the notice of MWCD that a person cannot obtain his/her passport by providing only the name of his/her mother. The submission of father's name was mandatory in this regard which would have to be published on the passport. An Inter-Ministerial Committee

(IMC) having representation from the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Ministry of Law & Justice was constituted to discuss the said passport rule. The Committee submitted its report with recommendations in this regard. The report was accepted by the Minister, MEA and on the basis of the recommendation made therein changes were made in the passport rules. Now as per the revised rules, name of either parent is sufficient; further a person need not submit her/his marriage/divorce certificates for the process.

H. Standard Operating Procedures on NRI Matrimonial Disputes

2.69 Due to increase in Indian diaspora and consequent overseas marriages, women whether residing in India or abroad are facing issues related to desertion, domestic violence, ex-parte divorce and custody of children etc. As the issues involve inter-country jurisdiction, women engaged in such cases face legal hurdles. The Ministry has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee having representation from Ministries of External Affairs, Home Affairs, and Law and Justice to look into the matter and develop guideline to streamline the procedure related to NRI matrimonial disputes. Based upon the discussion and deliberations held during IMC, the Ministry has prepared Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for women involved in NRI matrimonial disputes.

2.70 These draft SoPs narrate the step wise correct legal recourse to be undertaken by women facing NRI matrimonial disputes to facilitate speedy access to justice. These are also intended to serve as an effective reference manual for court and police officials across the country who are investigating such matrimonial disputes or are representing such women's interest in the court of law.

I. Projects for women protection taken up by other Ministries

2.71 Ministry of Home Affairs:

2.71.1 Emergency Response Support system - For

creation of an Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) with a total cost of Rs.321.69 crores from the Nirbhaya Fund which aims to integrate all emergency numbers to 112 with state of the art technology. ERSS envisages an integrated computer aided emergency response platform to respond to distress calls and ensure speedy assistance to the distressed persons.

2.71.2 Central Victim Compensation Fund - A Corpus Fund Rs.200 crores from the Nirbhaya Fund is to be disbursed to States/UTs as a one time measure for Central Victim Compensation Scheme (CVCF) framed under section 357A CrPC. This will support States/UTs in providing fund towards compensation to the victim or her dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime (including survivors of rape and acid attack).

2.72 Ministry of Railways:

2.72.1 Integrated Emergency Response Management System: This project of Railways at a cost of Rs.500 crores as part of Nirbhaya Fund has been approved to provide round the clock security to women passengers in 983 Railway Stations by strengthening of Security Control Rooms of Railways with 182 Security Helpline, Medical Facilities, RPF and police.

2.73 Abhaya Project Proposal (Andhra Pradesh): This proposal is for ensuring the safety of women and girl children while using transport of auto rickshaws. It has been proposed by Andhra Pradesh with a cost of Rs. 138.49 crore from the Nirbhaya Fund.

2.74 CHIRALI - Friends Forever (Rajasthan): 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 crore from the Nirbhaya Fund.

J. Inclusion of Acid Attack as a disability

2.75 MWCD had requested the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to include acid attack induced damage and disfigurement in the specified list of disabilities as provide under schedule annexed with section 2 (x) of the Right of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 (earlier version). Now, the new Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 notified on 27th December 2016, in the Schedule attached with section 2 (zc) defines ‘specified disability’ as ‘physical disability, intellectual disability, mental illness, disability caused due to neurological or blood disorders, multiple disabilities or any other category as specified by the Central Government. Here, it is relevant to mention that physical disability as specified in the Schedule under the head ‘locomotor disability’ include “acid attack” as a kind of disability. This move will provide opportunities for acid attack victims to access additional services and entitlements for their benefit.

VIII. RECOGNITION FOR WOMEN

A. Nari Shakti Puruskar

2.76 Every year MWCD celebrates 8th March

as International Women’s Day. On this day, MWCD felicitates eminent women, organizations/ institutions with National Awards called the Nari Shakti Puruskar. Individual women, organisations/ institutions are recognized for their exceptional contribution towards empowerment of women. The Nari Shakti Puruskar is named after eminent women personalities of Indian history who are famous for their courage and integrity: Devi Ahilyabai Holkar, Kannagi Devi, Mata Jijabai, Rani Gaidinliu Zeliang, Rani Lakshmbai and Rani Rudramma Devi.

2.77 In the year 2016, the Government recognized the efforts made by women & institutions in rendering distinguished services for the cause of women, especially vulnerable and marginalized women. The awards were applicable to institutions and individuals from any part of the country who have rendered distinguished services to the cause of women. The Ministry announced the following awards:

S. No.	Type of Awards	Total No. of Awards	Prize
1	Institutional	7	Cash Prize of Rs. Two lakhs each and a Certificate
2	Individual	15	Cash Prize of Rs. One lakh each and a Certificate



Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Minister WCD with winners of Nari Shakti Puruskar 2016

IX. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A. 60th Session of Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

2.78 The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is a global intergovernmental body of the United Nations exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. Annually a two-week session is organized by the Commission, wherein representatives of UN Member States, UN entities and Civil Society Organizations gather at UN headquarters in New York. The sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 14 to 24 March 2016. The Country delegation was led by Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD).



B. 8th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)

2.80 An Indian delegation led by Additional Secretary (LWE), Ministry of Home Affairs, with a member from Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the 8th Session of the

2.79 The Priority Theme and Review Theme for CSW60 were 'Women's empowerment and its link to sustainable development' and 'The elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls (agreed conclusions from the 57th session)', respectively. The Tasks undertaken during this event were (a) Delivering the Country Statement, (b) Participation in the Ministerial Round Tables on 'Enhancing National Institutional Arrangements for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment' (c) Participation in the Voluntary Presentation on the Review theme 'The elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls', lessons learned from Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme which addresses issues of violence against women and their empowerment before and after birth on a life cycle continuum were shared.

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) held in Vienna (Austria) from 17-21 October 2016. The 5 days conference witnessed range of themes and issues under UNTOC's responsibility. The Indian delegation delivered the Country Statement and had a meeting with officials of UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime). UNDOC appreciated India's active role in UNODC/UNTOC.

C. Bilateral Meetings with Government of Romania

2.81 Smt. Krishna Raj, Hon'ble Minister of State for MWCD visited Romania from 12-16 November 2016 as per decision taken by the Government of India to visit specified countries during the year 2016 for International Co-operation.

D. Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation on Equity Focused & Gender Responsive National Evaluation Policies and Systems

2.82 The Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the 'Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation on Equity Focused & Gender Responsive National Evaluation Policies

and Systems'; 'APEA Evaluation Conference' and 'APEA-PFDE-GPFE Seminar on Evaluation Policy Challenges/Issues' hosted by 'The Global Parliamentarians Forum for Evaluation (GPFE), Asia Pacific Evaluation Association (APEA) and 'Parliamentarians' Forum for Development Evaluation (PFDE)' in collaboration with EvalGender+, UN Women, UNEG and UNICEF held in Hanoi (Vietnam) from 21-25 November 2016. This Consultation session supported countries in the region to work on national evaluation policies and systems.



Child Development



Towards a new dawn

Child Development

3.1 Children in the age group 0–6 years constitute around 158 million of the population of India (2011 Census). These children are the future human resource of the country. 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. (ICDS) INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SCHEME

3.2 The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) 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 the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

Objectives of the Scheme:

- i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years;
- ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout;
- iv) to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
- v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

Box: 3.1 – Package of services under ICDS

The ICDS Scheme offers a package of six services, viz.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i) supplementary nutrition | ii) pre-school non-formal education |
| iii) nutrition & health education | iv) immunization |
| v) health check-up and | vi) referral services |

The last three services are related to health and are provided by Ministry/Department of Health and Family Welfare through NRHM & health system.

The perception of providing a package of services is based primarily on the consideration that the overall impact will be much larger if the different services develop in an integrated manner as the efficacy of a particular service depends upon the support it receives from the related services.

For better governance in the delivery of the Scheme, convergence is, therefore, one of the key features of the ICDS Scheme. This convergence is in-built in the Scheme which provides a platform in the form of Anganwadi Centres for providing all services under the Scheme.

Funding Pattern

3.3 Prior to 2005-06, providing of supplementary nutrition was the responsibility of the States and administrative cost was provided by the Government of India as 100% central assistance. Since many States were not providing adequate funds for supplementary nutrition in view of resource constraints, it was decided in 2005-06 to support the States/UTs up to 50% of the financial norms or 50% of expenditure incurred by them on supplementary nutrition, whichever is less.

3.4 Government of India modified the sharing pattern of the ICDS Scheme between the Centre and States from 2009-10 as per details given below:

Supplementary Nutrition	50:50 (90:10 for NER States)
ICDS (General)	90:10
New components approved under restructured ICDS	75:25 (90:10 for NER States)

Funding Pattern from 2015-16

3.5 From the year 2015-16, the cost sharing ratio between Centre and States for ICDS Scheme has been revised as per details given below:

Supplementary Nutrition	50:50 (90:10 for NER and 3 Himalayan States)
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ICDS (General)	60:40 (90:10 for NER and 3 Himalayan States)
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(including new components under restructured ICDS).

3.6 For Union Territories, the ICDS Scheme will be funded 100% by the Central Government.

Funding Pattern from 2016-17

3.7 From the year 2016-17, the cost sharing ratio between Centre and States (including UTs with Legislatures) for ICDS Scheme has been further revised as per details given below:

Supplementary Nutrition	50:50 (90:10 for NER and 3 Himalayan States)
ICDS (General)	60:40 (90:10 for NER and 3 Himalayan States)

3.8 For Union Territories without Legislature, the ICDS Scheme will be funded 100% by the Central Government.

Population Norms for Setting up of AWCs/Mini-AWCs

3.9 Population norms for setting up of AWCs and Mini-AWCs to cover all habitations, particularly those inhabited by SC/ST/Minorities are as under:

Box 3.2: Population Norms under ICDS

For AWCs in Rural/Urban Projects

400-800	1 AWC
800-1600	2 AWCs
1600-2400	3 AWCs
Thereafter in multiples of 800	1 AWC

For Mini-AWC

150-400	1 Mini-AWC
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For Tribal/Riverine/Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/Projects

300-800	1 AWC
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For Mini-AWC

150-300	1 Mini-AWC
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Anganwadi on Demand (AOD)

Where a settlement has at least 40 children under 6 years but no AWC

Revised Nutrition and Feeding Norms under Supplementary Nutrition Component of ICDS (revised w.e.f. 24 February 2009)

3.10 Provision of supplementary nutrition under the ICDS Scheme is primarily made to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI) of children and pregnant women and lactating mothers. Under the revised Nutritional and Feeding norms which have been made effective from February 2009, State Governments/UTs have been directed to provide 300 days of supplementary food to the beneficiaries in a year which would entail giving more than one meal to the children from 3-6 years who come to AWCs. This includes morning snacks in the form of milk/banana/seasonal fruits/micro-nutrient fortified food followed by a hot cooked meal (HCM). For children below 3 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers, age appropriate Take Home Rations (THRs) in the form of pre-mix/ready-to-eat food are provided. Besides, for severely underweight children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, additional food items in the form of micro nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food as THR have been recommended. The extent of nutritional supplements to different types of beneficiaries is indicated in Table 3.1:

Table 3.1: Revised Nutritional Norms in ICDS

Beneficiaries	Calories (cal)	Protein (g)
Children (6 months to 72 months)	500	12-15
Severely malnourished Children (6 months-72 months)	800	20-25
Pregnant women and lactating mothers	600	18-20

Registration of Beneficiaries

3.11 All children below 6 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers are eligible for availing of services under the ICDS Scheme at the AWC. The Scheme is universal and self-selecting for all categories of beneficiaries.

Expansion of ICDS

- Launched in 1975 in 33 Blocks (Projects) with 4891 AWCs.
- Gradually expanded to 5652 Projects with nearly 6 lakh AWCs by the end of 9th Plan.
- Currently 7075 Projects and 14 lakh AWCs have been approved. This also includes a provision of 20,000 AWCs 'on demand'.
- All 14 lakh AWCs have been sanctioned to the States/UTs.

Revised Financial Norms

3.12 Financial Norms of Supplementary Nutrition were revised w.e.f. 22.10.2012 to be rolled out in phased manner under the Restructured ICDS.

Table 3.2: Revised Financial Norms for Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS

under restructured ICDS	Previous Norms per beneficiary per day (w.e.f 16.10.2008)	Revised Cost Norms per beneficiary per day (as per phased roll-out)
Children (6 months to 72 months)	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 6.00
Severely malnourished children (6 months-72 months)	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 9.00
Pregnant women and lactating mothers	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 7.00

3.13 The revised rates followed the phasing of the programme in selected 200 high burden districts in 2012-13 and subsequently in 200 districts in 2013-14 and remaining districts in 2014-15

Coverage under ICDS - Trends since March 2002

3.14 There has been significant progress in the implementation of ICDS Scheme both during X, XI and XII Plans (as on 30.09.2016) in terms of increase in number of operational projects and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and coverage of beneficiaries as indicated below:-

Table 3.3: Trends in coverage during X and XI Plans

<i>Year ending</i>	<i>No. of operational projects</i>	<i>No. of operational AWCs</i>	<i>No. of Supplementary nutrition beneficiaries</i>	<i>No. of pre-school education beneficiaries</i>
31.03.2002	4608	5,45,714	375.10 lakh	166.56 lakh
31.03.2003	4903	6,00,391	387.84 lakh	188.02 lakh
31.03.2004	5267	6,49,307	415.08 lakh	204.38 lakh
31.03.2005	5422	7,06,872	484.42 lakh	218.41 lakh
31.03.2006	5659	7,48,229	562.18 lakh	244.92 lakh
31.03.2007	5829	8,44,743	705.43 lakh	300.81 lakh
Achievement during X Plan	1221	2,99,029	330.33 lakh (88.06%)	134.25 lakh (80.60%)
31.03.2008	6070	10,13,337	843.26 lakh	339.11 lakh
31.03.2009	6120	10,44,269	873.43 lakh	340.60 lakh
31.03.2010	6509	11,42,029	884.34 lakh	354.93 lakh
31.03.2011	6722	12,62,267	959.47 lakh	366.23 lakh
31.03.2012	6908	13,04,611	972.49 lakh	358.22 lakh
Achievement during XI Plan	1079	4,59,868	267.06 lakh (37.85%)	57.41 lakh (19.09%)
31.03.2013	7025	13,38,732	956.12 lakh	353.29 lakh
31.03.2014	7067	13,42,146	1045.09 lakh	370.71 lakh
31.03.2015	7072	13,46,186	1022.33 lakh	365.44 lakh
31.03.2016	7073	13,49,563	1021.31 lakh	350.35 lakh
30.09.2016	7073	13,49,153	1010.56 lakh	345.44 lakh

- The number of operational AWCs/ mini-AWCs increased from 13, 04, 611 in March 2012 to 13, 49, 153 in September 2016.
- Number of beneficiaries [Children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant & lactating mothers] for supplementary nutrition increased from 972.49 lakh to 1010.56 lakh during the same period.

3.15 State-wise details of number of sanctioned/ operational projects and AWCs and number of beneficiaries under both supplementary nutrition and pre-school education components as on 30th September, 2016 are placed at Annexure - XII.

Financial Progress during the XI And XII Plan Period

3.16 With wider spread of the Scheme, Plan Allocation, which stood at Rs.44,400 crore for the Eleventh Plan was increased to Rs.1,23,580

crore for the Twelfth Plan. For the 4th year of the Twelfth Plan i.e. for 2015-16, an amount of Rs.15438.93 crore was released to States/UTs against Budget Estimates (BE) of Rs.18335.77 crore. However, the allocation for ICDS for 2015-16 at Revised Estimate (RE) stage was pegged at Rs.15483.77 crores. Thus, the utilization as on 31.03.2016 under ICDS against RE was 99.71 %.

This includes an amount of Rs.7395.56 crore for ICDS General, Construction of AWC Buildings, ECCE & Training and Rs.8043.37 crore for Supplementary Nutrition component under ICDS Scheme. During the financial year 2016—17, an amount of Rs.12220.73 crore has been sanctioned to various States/UTs as on 31.12.2016 as detailed at Annexure - XIII.

Budget Allocation and Expenditure under ICDS Scheme during the Eleventh Plan and that for the XII Plan

(Rupees in Crores)

S. No.	Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Expenditure	Percentage w.r.t. RE
1	2007-08	5293.00	5396.30	5257.09	97.42%
2	2008-09	6300.00	6300.00	6379.36	101.25%
3	2009-10	6705.00	8162.00	8157.76	99.94%
4	2010-11	8700.00	9280.00	9763.11	105.20%
5	2011-12	10,000.00	14048.40	14272.21	101.59%
Total XI Plan		36998.00	43,186.70	43829.53	101.49%
XII Plan					
6	2012-13	15,850.00	15,850.00	15701.50	99.06%
7.	2013-14	17,700.00	16,312.00	16267.49	99.73%
8	2014-15	18,195.00	16,561.60	16581.82	100.12 %
9	2015-16	8,335.77	15,483.77	15438.93	99.71%
10	2016-17	14000.00	14000.00	12220.73 (as on 31.12.16)	87.29 %

Approval of Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS in the 12th Five Year Plan

3.17 In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS Scheme with an allocation of Rs.1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. Administrative approval in this regard was issued to the States/UTs on 22 October 2012.

3.18 Restructured and Strengthened ICDS has been rolled out in 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13); in additional 200 districts

in second year (2013-14) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013) including districts from special category States and NER; and in remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2014).

3.19 Key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS, *inter-alia*, include addressing the gaps and challenges with:

A. Programmatic Reforms

- Re-positioning the AWC as a “Vibrant ECD Centre” to become the first village outpost for health, nutrition and early learning – minimum of six hours of working, etc.

- ii) Construction of AWC Building and revision of rent including up-gradation, maintenance, improvement and repair.
- iii) Strengthening Package of Services – *strengthening ECCE, focus on under-3s, Care and Nutrition Counselling service for mothers of under-3s and Management of severe and moderate underweight.*
- iv) Improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme *with revision of cost norms*
- v) Management of severe and moderate underweight – *identification and management of severe and moderate underweight through community based interventions, Sneha Shivirs, etc.*
- vi) Strengthening training and capacity as well as technical human resource, etc.

B. Management Reforms

- i) Decentralized planning, management and flexible architecture *introduction of Annual Programme of Implementation Plan (APIP) and flexibility to States for innovations.*
- ii) Ensuring convergence at all the levels including the grassroots level.
- iii) Strengthening governance – including PRIs, civil society & institutional partnerships *with proposed norm of up to 10% projects to be implemented in collaboration with such agencies.*
- iv) Strengthening of ICDS Management Information System (MIS).
- v) Using Information, Communication Technology (ICT) – *web enabled MIS and use of mobile telephony and others.*
- vi) Deploying adequate human and Financial Resources with revision of some of the existing norms in components, training, etc. *introducing new items,— pool of untied/ flexi fund (for promoting voluntary action, local innovations, Anganwadi-cum-creche, addl. worker and link worker; provision for children in special needs etc.).*

C. Institutional Reforms

- i) ICDS in Mission Mode with missions at National, State and District levels
- ii) Introducing APIPs and MoUs with States/ UTs
- iii) Technical and management support for ICDS at various levels hitherto not available
- iv) Delivery of quality services with measured inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes
- v) Mission to report to the PM's Council at national and to the CMs at the State level on nutrition, child development including early learning, etc. State Child Development Society will be set up at the State level with powers to set up its District Units and fund transfer of the ICDS Mission will be channeled through the Consolidated Fund of the State. However, in the event the State fails to transfer the funds within 15 days, it will be liable to pay interest on the amount on the pattern of releases for the Finance Commission funds;
- vi) Nutrition Counsellor cum Additional Worker in 200 high burden districts and link workers in other districts will be on demand by State Government approved through APIPs by EPC. Incentives proposed for link workers including ASHA workers under NRHM will be linked to outcomes;
- vii) District Mission Unit would be set up as per the phasing plan of the ICDS Mission. Besides, District ICDS Cells to continue to operate as per existing norms and District Cells to be set up in those districts where the Cell is not there;
- viii) Constitution of a National Mission Steering Group (NMSG) and Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) at national and state levels for effective planning,

implementation, monitoring and supervision of ICDS Mission;

- ix) Creation of a separate ICDS Mission Budget Head to allow flexibility and integration within the child development and nutrition sectors and for convergent action with wider determinants of maternal and child under-nutrition.
- x) The ICDS Mission targets would be to attain three main outcomes namely; i) Prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 percentage point; (ii) Enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age; and (iii) Improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anaemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth. Annual Health Survey (AHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) to be used as baseline for measuring the outcomes of ICDS mission.
- xi) To strengthen training and capacity building.
- xii) To revise the rent for AWC building up to Rs.750, Rs.3000 and Rs.5000 per month per unit for Rural/Tribal, Urban and Metropolitan cities respectively, revised norms for pre-school education (PSE) kits @ Rs.3000 per AWC p.a. and Rs.1500 per mini-AWC p.a.; revised cost norms for two uniforms @ Rs.300 each per annum per worker subject to overall budgetary allocations and piloting of Crèche services in 5% of the AWCs.



Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP)

3.20 Under the Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), foodgrains viz., wheat, rice and other coarse grains are allocated at subsidized rates under NFSA to the States/UTs through the Department of Food & Public Distribution (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution), for preparation of supplementary food in ICDS. The Ministry is responsible for processing and approval of the proposals from the States/UTs for allocation of food grains in coordination with the D/o F&PD. During 2016-17, the Ministry of Women & Child Development has allocated 9,40,551 MTs of wheat; 8,97,983 MTs of rice, 12,021 MTs of maize and 6,043 MTs of Ragi to 29 States/UTs.

Welfare Measures for the AWWs and AWHs

Promotion of Anganwadi Workers

3.21 New guidelines for reservation of 50% of vacant posts of Supervisors for Anganwadi Workers have been issued on 15.9.2015.

Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (AKBY)

3.22 The ICDS Scheme envisages Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as honorary workers who are paid a monthly honorarium. AKBY under the LIC's Social Security Scheme is one of the welfare measures extended to the grassroots functionaries of the ICDS Scheme. The Government of India has introduced the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana with effect from 1.4.2004. The premium under the scheme is Rs. 280/- per annum per member out of which Rs.100/- is paid by LIC from Social Security Fund, Rs.100/- by the Government of India and Rs. 80/- by the Anganwadi Worker/Helper (insured member). The premium of Rs. 80/- payable by these workers have been waived off until 31.3.2017. The salient features of this Bima Yojana are as follows:-

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

3.23 Female Critical Illness (FCI)

Benefits: An amount of Rs. 20,000/- is payable on the diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumour) manifest in the organs (i) Breast, (ii) Cervix Uteri, (iii) Corpus Uteri, (iv) Ovaries, (v) Fallopian Tubes, (vi) Vagina/Vulva. A malignant tumour characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells and invasion of tissue that originates in one of the above anatomical sites is covered under the Scheme.

3.24 Shiksha Sahayog through Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (AKBY-LIC): A free add-on scholarship benefit is available for the children of Anganwadi Workers covered under the AKBY Scheme. Scholarship of Rs. 300/- per quarter for students in 9th to 12th standard (including ITI courses) is provided. Scholarship is limited to two children per family. With the waiver of Rs.80/- as premium payable towards critical illness by the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Helpers are covered for all the benefits under the Scheme. During the financial year 2016-17, the following number of claims have been settled and scholarships paid by LIC:

Natural			Accidental			Critical illness claim settled up to 30.06.2016		Scholarships settled up to 30.06.2016	
Intimated	Settled	Amount Disbursed	Intimated	Settled	Amount Disbursed	Number	Amount Disbursed	Number	Amount Disbursed
253	253	76,90,0000	16	16	11,40,000	0	0	33818	21,32,37,000

2.25 Migration of Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana to Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY): This Ministry has decided to migrate the existing AKBY for AWWs and AWHs in the age group of 18-50 years with PMJJBY and PMSBY and the remaining AWWs and AWHs in the age group of 51-59 years would continue to remain under the existing AKBY as long as they are engaged.

3.26 Awards to Anganwadi Workers under ICDS Scheme: The Government of India formulated a scheme of award for Anganwadi

Workers at the National Level and State Level. The Scheme is being continued on a year to year basis. At the national level, the State Governments/ UT Administration nominate AWWs for national level awards out of the awardees of the State/ UT level award. The number of nominations of AWWs depend on the size of the State/UT and number of operational ICDS projects. The AWWs award at the national level comprises of Rs.25,000/- and a citation and State level award carry cash award of Rs.5,000/- and citation.



Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi conferring awards to Anganwadi workers, in the presence of Hon'ble MoS, MWCD Smt. Krishna Raj and Hon'ble Secretary, MWCD Ms. Leena Nair.

3.27 Based on performance on two parameters (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 Ministry of Women and Child Development has recently organized one day function on 22nd December, 2016 in Ashok Hotel, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi to confer National Awards to 97 Anganwadi Workers [49 AWWs for the year 2014-15 and 48 AWWs for the year 2015-16], selected for their exceptional achievement for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16. Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister for Women & Child Development conferred the Awards to the awardees during the function.

AWC Infrastructure

3.28 It is necessary that AWC is consolidated

as the first village/ habitation post for health, nutrition and early learning centre or platform on which the two new Schemes of SABLA and IGMSY are also implemented. The ICDS Scheme did not provide for construction of AWC buildings except in the North Eastern (NE) states. As part of Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme, Government of India has approved provision for construction of 2 lakh AWC buildings @ Rs.4.50 lakh per AWC building during the XII Plan period in a phased manner with cost sharing ratio of 75:25 (or as revised by GoI) between Centre and States other than the NE States, where it will be at the existing ratio of 90:10.

3.29 As per the information available as on 16.09.2015 from 12.45 lakh AWCs/ mini-AWCs, about 80.75% AWCs are running from the *pucca* buildings and remaining 19.25% from *kutchha* buildings; 30.78% running from Government owned buildings; 21.16% running from school

premises; 5.03% running from Panchayat buildings; 33.31% running from rented including 6.93% from AWWs/ AWHs house; 8.89% running from others; 0.83% running from open space.

Convergence with other programmes

3.30 States/UTs have been requested to tap the funds for construction of AWC buildings from various schemes such as MPLADs, MLALADS, BRGF, RIDF, Panchayati Raj Institutions, MGNREGS and Tribal Affairs, Multi-Sectoral Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA), under SSA, Finance Commission, Additional Central Assistance under State Plan, Integrated Action Plan for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts, etc. Construction of AWC buildings has also been included in the list of permissible works in Schedule-I under MGNREGA, 2005 *vide* notification dated 22.11.2012.

3.31 Joint guidelines for construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre (AWC) buildings in most backward districts of 11 States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh) by 2019 under MGNREGS in convergence with ICDS Scheme have been jointly issued by Ministry of Rural Development and WCD on 13.08.2015. Rs. 18264.62 lakh was released for construction of 29,941 AWC Buildings during 2015-16.

3.32 Taking into consideration the acute shortage of AWC buildings (around 4.5 lakhs) in the country, the convergence scheme for construction of AWC buildings has been extended to all districts across the country and the target for construction of AWCs has been enhanced from 2 lakh to 4 lakh in the four years (by 2019). Revised Joint Guidelines have been issued on 17.02.2016 for construction of 4 lakh Anganwadi Buildings.

a. Construction of AWCs under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme

3.33 The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA)

has 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 ICDS scheme, the Ministry of WCD supported construction of AWCs under MSDP in minority concentration districts. An indicative standard for construction of an AWC may be a minimum of 600 sq feet of covered area i.e. a sitting room for children/women, separate kitchen, store for storing food items, child friendly toilets and space for playing of 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 according approval or funds are released by an authority. Constructions of 36205 AWCs (27595 AWC buildings during XI Plan & 8610 during XII Plan) based on the District Plans have already been approved by MoMA of which construction of 22,709 AWC Buildings have been completed. MWCD has requested MoMA to continue construction of AWC buildings under MSDP, during remaining XII Plan period and remaining period of 14th Finance Commission, as an approved activity.

b. Construction of Anganwadi Centres by M/s Vedanta under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

3.34 A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between MWCD and M/s Vedanta on 21st September, 2015 for a period of three years for construction of 4000 Anganwadi Centre buildings through its own resources as a

part of Corporate Social Responsibility primarily in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

c. Grants awarded by 13th Finance Commission for construction of AWC Buildings:

3.35 13th Finance Commission had also awarded State Specific Grants to the States of West Bengal (Rs. 300.00 Crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs.400.00 Crores), Maharashtra (Rs.300.00 Crores), Odisha (Rs.400.00 Crores), Jharkhand (Rs.432.0 Crores) and Chhattisgarh (Rs.150.00 Crores) for construction of Anganwadi Centres. On the basis of recommendations of the Ministry of WCD, the Ministry of Finance have already released three installments of grant to these States for the year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15.

d. Grant in aid for construction of AWC Building under restructured ICDS:

3.36 Under Restructured ICDS Scheme, Grant-in-aid @ Rs.4.5 lakhs per AWC Building construction has also been allowed from the year 2013-14 and first instalment of Rs.723.59 crores was released for construction of 44,709 AWC Buildings in 2013-14. During 2014-15, 2nd and final instalment for construction AWC building was released to Chhattisgarh (Rs.3504.00 lakh), Madhya Pradesh (Rs.6422.81 lakhs), Tamil Nadu (Rs.3788.82 lakhs), Arunachal Pradesh (Rs.1570.13 lakhs) and Uttarakhand (Rs.128.68 lakhs). In addition, an amount of Rs.10436.10 lakh was released to 7 States for the same purpose.

e. Grant in aid for construction of AWC in Convergence with MNREGS:

3.37 During 2015-16, funds to the tune of Rs.18264.60 lakh were released to 10 States for construction of 29941 AWCs buildings in Convergence with MNREGS. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.74,007.00 lakh has been released to 24 States/UTs for construction of 59595 AWC buildings up to 31.12.2016.



Implementation of ICDS Scheme as per State Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP)

3.38 During 2016-17, an amount of Rs.14000 crore have been allocated under ICDS Scheme. Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) meetings for consideration of APIPs of all 36 States/UTs for the year 2016-17 have been held in month of March, 2016 and Administrative Approval amounting to Rs.7998.36 crore for ICDS General and Training, Rs.6874.25 crore for Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Rs.171.71 crore for construction of 28619 AWC buildings in convergence with MNREGA have been conveyed to States/UTs.

Training & Capacity Building

3.39 Achievement of the ICDS programme goals depends largely on the capacity of the frontline workers in their day to day delivery of services ensuring desired quality and effectiveness. Recognizing this, since its inception ICDS Scheme provides for regular training of all the functionaries to enhance their capacity. Three types of training are provided to Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs), Supervisors and CDPOs/ACDPOs viz. induction training (on initial appointment/placement), job training (one-time, full course) and refresher training (short duration, once in 2 years). A separate training unit within the MWCD, viz. ICDS Training Unit, is responsible for processing and approval of the annual training action plans along with release of grants to States/UTs and periodic review of the progress.

State Training Action Plans (STRAPs)

3.40 Under the ICDS Training programme, all States/UTs are required to submit annual State Training Action Plans (STRAPs) delineating details of various types of training programmes for ICDS field level functionaries, which are proposed to be undertaken during the financial year. In the current FY 2016-17, STRAPs have been received from 33 States/UTs. An amount of Rs. 3257.27225 Lakh (As on 31.12.2016) has been released to various States/UTs as shown at Annexure –XIV.

3.41 **Training centres:** Training programmes for various field functionaries in ICDS are organized through the following:

- i) Anganwadi Workers Training Centres (AWTCs) *for the training of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers;*
- ii) Middle Level Training Centres (MLTCs) *for the training of Supervisors and Instructors of AWTCs;*
- iii) State Training Institute for the training of Instructors of MLTCs and CDPOs/ACDPOs in Tamil Nadu; and
- iv) National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and its four Regional Centres (in Guwahati, Lucknow, Bengaluru and Indore) *for training of CDPOs/ACDPOs and Instructors of MLTCs.*

As on 31 December 2016, a total of 494 AWTCs and 27 MLTCs were operational across the States/UTs. State-wise operational AWTCs and MLTCs are shown at Annexure-XV.

II. NATIONAL EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION (ECCE) POLICY

3.42 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 12.10.2013. 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 recognizes 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.

3.43 In view of the furtherance of the objectives of the National ECCE Policy the following have been formulated and circulated to all states and UTs:

- i) **National ECCE Curriculum Framework:** The purpose of the framework is to promote quality and excellence in early childhood education by providing guidelines for practices that would promote optimum learning and development of all young children and set out the broad arrangement of approaches and experiences rather than detailed defining of the content. A cautious approach is being adopted to not provide a detailed curriculum/syllabus which would be prescriptive and ‘delivered’ to the young children in a ‘straight jacketed manner’. The Curriculum Framework calls attention to the common principles and developmental tasks, at the same time, respecting the diversity in the child rearing practices and contextual ECCE needs
- ii) **Quality Standards for ECCE:** The main purpose of this document is to provide a framework that will assess the implementation of the ECCE programmes across the country and assist the ECCE centres and service providers in developing and maintaining dynamic quality programmes that reflect the objectives, the programmes, standards and practices of the ECCE policy. It provides an opportunity for the authorities to ensure

on a regular basis that the standards and practices of the programmes are being maintained.

- iii) **Age Appropriate Child Assessment Cards:** Age appropriate child assessment Cards have been developed for use for formative assessment of children in the age bracket of 3-6 years.

3.44 The National ECCE Curriculum Framework, the Quality Standards for ECCE and Age Appropriate Assessment Cards have been prepared, notified and circulated to all States and UTs and also uploaded on the MWCD website.

A. National ECCE Council and ECCE Cell

3.45 Government of India has notified the resolution for National ECCE Council and the same has been circulated to all states. The National ECCE Council will lay the national vision and strategy for ECCE in India. It will be a national level organization under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, 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 also will lay down the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the early childhood care and education system and for matters connected therewith.

3.46 As per the mandate of the National ECCE Policy, 16 States have initiated action and have taken steps to constitute their State ECCE Council.

3.47 ECCE Cell has been operationalized within MWCD. The cell is currently headed by Joint

Secretary, who is assisted by Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary and Section Officer. ECCE Cell has been active in developing guidelines, framework and practices in the area of Curriculum and Training to facilitate the roll out of the ECCE policy at the AWC level.

B. Annual Curriculum Contextualization

3.48 All the States/Union Territories have carried out Annual ECCE Curriculum Development and contextualization as per the National ECCE Curriculum Framework. In this regard NIPCCD (National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development), Delhi and 4 other Regional Centres of NIPCCD (Guwahati, Bangalore, Indore and Lucknow) have coordinated with the respective states from their region to enable development and contextualization of the state specific ECCE curriculum, related activity books for children and PSE kits for transaction of the Annual Curriculum. The following process has been adopted towards this:

- i) At State/UT level the respective department has taken up the task of engaging technical resource agencies and experts and developed Annual Curriculum which details out a theme based learning experiences and activities for children. It provides theme based monthly, weekly and daily plans of what kind of learning experiences and activities to be transacted in the AWCs. The Annual Curriculum embeds all the principles and practices laid out in the National Curriculum Framework for ECCE.
- ii) At Regional level, each Regional Centre, NIPCCD has formed a Regional Resource Group (RRG) comprising of the representative from State departments, experts who have helped the states to develop and contextualize the curriculum.
- iii) The RRGs in all regions have held several meetings and provided continuous process

of technical guidance to all States and UTs to develop their respective Annual Contextualized Curriculum.

- iv) 28 States/UTs have completed their respective Annual Contextualized Curriculum.
- v) States/UTs will roll out the Annual Curriculum in their AWCs after training the different functionaries.

C. Pre-school Education Kit (PSE) Kit and Activity Book

3.49 Pre-school Education (PSE) Kits are being provided to all AWCs and Mini AWCs @ of Rs.3000/- per Anganwadi Centre per annum across the country for effective implementation of ECCE in all Anganwadis. States/UTs are developing age appropriate Activity Books for 3-6 years (3-4 years, 4-5 and 5-6 years) in conjunction with the Annual Curriculum. Activity Books will be kept in the AWCs and will be displayed during the ECCE Day for parents and family members.

D. ECCE Day

3.50 A critical initiative of ECCE is ECCE Day every month, to be organized once every month at the AWCs. Minimum grant in aid for ECCE day celebration is Rs.1,000/- per AWC/ Mini AWC per annum for meeting the expenses of ECCE Day. Most of the States/UTs have fixed a day in every month to organize activities for the parents and community on the guidelines provided by the Ministry. The same has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry and also circulated to all States/UTs for planning and implementation.

3.51 The Monthly ECCE Day is a platform for interface between the Anganwadi Worker and the parents/community. The ICDS functionaries would organize activities for advocacy, awareness generation and involvement of parents and community. Further, it is an opportunity to inform parents about the progress of their child on growth, development and learning milestones.

3.52 Currently **Monthly Village ECCE Day**

is being organized in Anganwadis with local community participation for parent/community involvement and awareness generation.

E. Training of ICDS Functionaries on ECCE

3.53 With the development of Annual Contextualized Curriculum, Assessment Cards, Activity Books for children it has become imperative to conduct ECCE training for different functionaries for implementing the ECCE curriculum in the AWCs. Several initiatives have been taken up by MWCD and NIPCCD to that effect.

- i) An Indicative Action plan for roll out of curriculum has been circulated to the States/UTs for action.
- ii) A Guideline for roll out of the Annual Contextualized Curriculum and Training of ECCE in Anganwadi centres was circulated to States/UTs for action on 24.07.2014. This document describes the details of training required for different ICDS functionaries at different levels, preparation for roll out of the Annual Curriculum in the AWCs and recommended steps to be taken by State officials to facilitate the roll out process.
- iii) A detailed training module for State Level Master Trainers (SLMT) has been developed by MWCD and sent to NIPCCD to carry out training of SLMTs in all the 5 regional centres of NIPCCD.
- iv) NIPCCD and the Regional Centres have conducted the SLMT training and sensitization programme for State Officials on ECCE Policy and Curriculum roll out.

F. Resources and Documentation

A Design Framework of innovative design options for reconstructing and creating new AWCs with Building as a Learning Aid (BaLA) concept:

3.54 The National Early Childhood Care

and Education (ECCE) Policy and the Broad Framework for Implementation envisions the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) as a “vibrant child friendly ECD centre” with adequate infrastructure, financial and human resources for ensuring a continuum of ECCE in a lifecycle approach and attaining child development outcomes. The vision of “vibrant child friendly ECD centre” calls for strong interconnection between the goals of the programme, the objectives of the services provided, the quality standards and non-negotiable criteria to achieve quality and how the adaptation of existing built environment or design of new infrastructure can help proactively in achieving them through sensitive design of spaces and settings.

3.55 A Design Framework of innovative design options with the concept of BaLA (Building as Learning Aid) for Anganwadi/ECCE Centres addresses these issues intrinsically. In this context a comprehensive design framework for AWCs have been developed for different target groups which are (a) Administrators and Planners (b) Implementing Agencies and (C) Supervisors and Anganwadi Workers/ECCE Teachers.

3.56 This has been comprehensively developed by an experienced interdisciplinary team at VINYĀS, Centre for Architectural Research & Design and printed by the World Bank.

III. (ISSNIP) ICDS SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

3.57 The Ministry is implementing the IDA assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) in 162 high malnutrition burdened districts across 8 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh covering 3.68 lakh Anganwadi Centers (AWCs). The project has been restructured laying focus on certain high impact activities and extension of implementation period to 30th December, 2017. ISSNIP has the

following Project Development Objectives:

- i) To strengthen the ICDS policy framework, systems and capacities, and facilitate community engagement, to ensure greater focus on children under three years of age.
- ii) To strengthen convergent actions for improved nutrition outcomes.

Project Approach

3.58 The Restructured ISSNIP follows the results-based financing through Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs) Approach. The results-based financing is meant to link the project funding directly to pre-agreed results that are measured through predefined performance indicators referred as Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs) in the instant project. Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs) for the purpose of this project are duly defined at the outset. IDA disbursements entirely depend on the achievement of different DLIs milestones and on independent verification of the achievements by a third party against the norms detailed in the DLI Verification Protocol of the project.

3.59 A Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) housed within the Ministry of Women and Child Development provides guidance to project, which is being implemented at the State level by the Directorates of ICDS or Departments of Social Welfare. To facilitate the implementation of the project across ISSNIP States, MWCD has issued an Operational Manual and Administrative Approval & Guidelines which clearly outline DLIs, Centre-State allocation for DLI milestones, detailed verification protocols, results framework and fiduciary arrangements including audit etc.

3.60 Project Activities

- i) Information and Communication Technology enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM) of ICDS: This component leverages Information and Communication Technology to set up a Real Time Monitoring System (RTM) for

improving the service delivery to ensure better supervision of ICDS Scheme in ISSNIP States. The mobile solution driven by a customized ICDS-Common Application Software (ICDS-CAS) is to be deployed at the Aanganwadi Centers (AWCs) for this purpose. ICT-RTM plans to reach 100,000 Aanganwadi Centers across eight (08) ISSNIP States by 30th December, 2017. The road map has been developed and implementation guidelines have already been circulated to the ISSNIP States. The program has already been rolled out in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

- ii) Capacity Building of the front line ICDS functionaries through Incremental Learning Approach (ILA): The project focuses on building the capacity of front-line ICDS functionaries in effective and consistent service delivery by using 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). Implementing States have so far been provided with 12 ILA modules and most of the States have completed training on 10 training modules.
- iii) Organization of Community Based Events (CBEs): In order to strengthen processes for community engagement, empowerment of beneficiaries and increased social accountability of ICDS, the project provides for the organization of CBEs once in a month on a fixed day of a week by each Aanganwadi Center and if needed twice in a month preferably on two different days. The processes under this component also encompass outreach visits by Aanganwadi 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. As on date all the eight ISSNIP States together have completed 31, 87,541 CBEs.

- iv) Innovative Pilots for Convergent Nutrition Action (CAN): The project also provides scope for Innovation and Pilots showing the convergent nutrition action to achieve one or more nutritional outcomes. MWCD had provided the detailed guidelines for the development and designing of Innovation Pilots. Subsequently all the project States designed the innovative pilots on the subjects approved by MWCD. The States have started implementing the respective innovation pilots. Besides, the eight ISSNIP States the Innovation Pilot under Convergent Nutrition Action are also being implemented by the States of Odisha, Delhi and Uttarakhand. The successful pilots may be scaled up in similar contextual specificities on a broader platform.

IV. COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

3.61 Several international agencies/development partners including UNICEF provide technical assistance to ICDS programme both at the central and State level. Some of them are given below:

GoI-UNICEF Programme of Cooperation

3.62 The partnership between UNICEF and the Government of India spans over more than 60 years. UNICEF has continued its support to government in enhancing systems and improving delivery of services to women and children especially from the vulnerable and marginalized sections. The Basic Agreement that provides basis of the relationship between the GoI and UNICEF dates from 10 May 1949 and was amended on 5 April 1978. Over the last 60 years, a succession of Country Programmes has been implemented in

conformity with the Basic Agreement. Currently the Govt. of India collaborates with UNICEF based on an agreed five year Country Programme Action Plans (CPAP).

3.63 The current CPAP for 2013-17 has been signed between MWCD and UNICEF.

3.64 Besides UNICEF, following Development Partners also support the ICDS Scheme:

- i) **DFID** (Department for International Development, Govt. of United Kingdom): Provides technical assistance to ICDS in three States (Odisha, MP and Bihar) and also at the central level to support roll-out of the revised MIS in ICDS.
- ii) **WFP** (World Food Programme): Provides technical assistance to the Ministry at the central level and also provides technical support in ICDS implementation. A Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2015-18 has been signed between Government of India and UN World Food Programme in August 2015. A Sub-group of Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Director General, Central Statistics Office (CSO) to guide the technical matters and other processes relating to strategic priority. Director (ICDS), Ministry of Women & Child Development has been nominated as a member of the said committee.

V. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)

3.65 The Ministry has the overall responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the ICDS 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 analyzed 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.

3.66 Under the existing MIS, a standardized 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 about 25-30 AWCs) who consolidate the reports and forward them to the Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), who in turn assemble the reports by project/block and remit them to the State HQs. At the central level, some of the key indicators are analyzed and Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) are prepared and detailed feedbacks are sent to State governments. These key indicators include information on ICDS personnel, operationalization of projects and AWCs, beneficiaries of supplemental nutrition and pre-school education, number of births and deaths, and nutritional status etc.

3.67 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, immunization, home visits by AWWs, etc.

3.68 Details of various circulars/ orders on monitoring/ MIS issued from GOI and existing Management Information System (MIS) on ICDS are given under 'Child Development Scheme' portion of MWCD web-site viz. www.wcd.nic.in and also at <http://www.icds-wcd.nic.in/icds/>

Web-based MIS viz. Rapid Reporting System (RRS)

3.69 Ministry has revamped ICDS reporting system called web based Rapid Reporting System (RRS) to monitor the implementation on 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. 01.04.2016. 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 ICDS functionaries at all levels viz. National, State, District, Project/Block, Sector and Village/ Anganwadi Levels.

3.70 The implementation of the RRS is continuously monitored by MWCD with States/UTs. So far, 13.31 lakhs AWCs out of 13.49 lakhs operational AWCs have been assigned 11 digit unique code by the States/UTs and uploaded onto Rapid Reporting System (RRS) of ICDS Scheme. Month-wise details of the number of AWC sent AW-MPR through RRS are given at Annexure - XVI. It may be seen that States/UTs are in various stages of implementation of the RRS of ICDS which is evident from the fact that more than 5.5 lakhs AWCs are sending the AW-MPR through RRS.

Monitoring & Supervision

3.71 Besides the revamping of ICDS-MIS, the existing practice of monitoring and supervision visits in the field has been standardized and minimum visits required to be made at various levels have been stipulated to ensure effectiveness in the delivery of services in ICDS Scheme along with 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.

3.72 In the context of universalization of ICDS with focus on improved quality in delivery of services and also in the proposed strengthening and restructuring of ICDS as also to rationalize and harmonize the monitoring mechanism in all States/UTs with an objective of strengthening the coordination and convergence with the line departments, a 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at the central level and upto 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.

VI. ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN BELOW 6 YEARS UNDER AADHAAR

3.73 Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has advised that WCD department of States/UTs to get on-boarded as Registrar for Aadhar enrolment of children below 5 years. A draft notification as vetted by UIDAI has been sent to the States/UTs vide letter dated 05.07.2016 for taking immediate necessary action. It was impressed upon the States/UTs to set up Aadhar Enrolment Camps in all AWCs by September, 2016 to ensure that every child beneficiaries have Aadhaar. Thereafter, States/UTs have been asked for organising Aadhar 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 5 years of age in the country is 34.1% as on 15.12.2016.



VII. SCHEME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS

3.74 A comprehensive scheme for the holistic development of adolescent girls called Scheme for Adolescent Girls is being implemented in 205 selected districts across the country, using the ICDS platform. Scheme for Adolescent Girls aims at an all-round development of adolescent girls (AGs) of 11-18 years by making them self-reliant through facilitating access to learning, health and nutrition through cost effective interventions.

3.75 The Scheme for Adolescent Girls is a centrally sponsored scheme and is being implemented through the State Governments/UTs across 205 districts in the country. Anganwadi Centre is the focal point for delivery of the services. The scheme has two major components viz. Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component.

A. Nutrition

3.76 The adolescent girls under the scheme are provided supplementary nutrition containing 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients per day for 300 days in a year in the form of Take Home Ration or Hot Cooked Meal. Nutrition is provided to 11-14 years out-of-school girls and all girls of 14-18 years age (out of school and in school girls). While the nutrition component aims at improving the health & nutrition status of the adolescent girls, the non-nutrition component addresses the developmental needs.



3.77 The Government of India and States/UTs (with legislature) share the cost of supplementary nutrition in ratio of 50:50. For eight North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim) and three special category Himalayan States (H.P., J&K 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.

B. Non Nutrition Component

3.78 Under this component, the out of school adolescent girls (11-18 years) are being provided IFA supplementation, Health check-up and Referral services, Nutrition & Health Education, Counseling/Guidance on family welfare, Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health (ARSH), child care practices and Life Skill Education and accessing public services. The adolescent girls aged 16-18 year are also provided vocational training in different trades in order to empower them.



3.79 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, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim) and three special category Himalayan States (H.P., J&K 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. The integrated package of services provided to adolescent girls under Scheme for Adolescent Girls is as under:-

Services

- i) Nutrition provision (600 calories and 18-20 gm of protein and micronutrients, @Rs.5 per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year)
- ii) Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation
- iii) Health check-up and Referral services
- iv) Nutrition & Health Education (NHE)

- v) Counseling/Guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices and home management
- vi) Life Skill Education and accessing public services
- vii) Vocational training for girls aged 16 and above under National Skill Development Program (NSDP)

3.80 Under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls, during 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016), 90.24 lakh beneficiaries covered for nutrition, 43.60 lakh beneficiaries provided IFA supplementation; health check up and referrals conducted for 22.06 lakh beneficiaries; 29.7 lakh beneficiaries have been provided Nutrition and Health Education; 22.41 lakh adolescent girls provided Counseling/ Guidance on family welfare, ARSH and child care practices; life skill education is being provided to 22.09 lakh adolescent girls, 13.17 lakh beneficiaries have been guided for accessing public services and 0.51 lakh adolescent girls have been provided vocational training.





3.81 State-wise funds released and utilized under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls scheme during 2016-17 (as on 20.01.2017) is at Annexure - XVII. The best practices and success stories have been shared by the States/UTs while implementing the schemes.

Few selected success stories are as under:-

Odisha

From Learning to Empowerment

3.82 Ms. Tersita Gomango aged 18 years is a resident of village Latar Parimal Panchayat of Nuagad block, Gajapati district, Odisha registered under Scheme for Adolescent Girls scheme at younger age. She was studying in LNH Bidyapitha, Nuagad and failed in 10th HSC board examination during 2012. Meanwhile, she attended Life Skill Education training under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls scheme from IXth to XIth April, 2013 at Parimal. During the counselling sessions, she expressed her interest to continue her studies. After motivating her parents, Ms. Teristo is now

at residential camp of PREM Bharatmata training & resource centre, Parlakhemundi and preparing for 10th Board Exam under Open school. She is getting all study materials and coaching by experienced teachers at the centre.

3.83 Similar is the story of Ms. Gurumani Raita, aged 17 years Nuagad block of Gajapati district, Odisha. While attending the Scheme for Adolescent Girls training programmes, Gurumani got motivated to pursue further studies. She was helped by the Anganwadi workers who convinced her parents. She is now preparing for her Xth Board Exams under Open school. She is getting all the study materials and coaching by experienced teachers at the residential camp of PREM Bharatmata training & resource centre, Parlakhemundi centre.



Glimpse of Trainings at Odisha



Gujarat

Innovation through Wall Writings - An initiative by Adolescent girls under Scheme for Adolescent Girls

3.84 The State of Gujarat initiated wall slogans involving young adolescent girls in order to spread health and nutrition awareness. The objective of this activity was to encourage healthy eating habits and practices amongst adolescent girls. This activity was carried out in all the districts of Gujarat in campaign mode.



3.85 These wall slogans were painted on the front wall of Anganwadi centre by 4-5 adolescent girls and were incentivized Rs.50/- for the same. Out of the total functional 52921 AWCs; 15020 AWCs have been painted by adolescent girls and around 73111 girls participated in the activity. The remaining Anganwadi are also being covered gradually.



Trainings

3.86 Under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls for Adolescent Girls, out of 1,56,411 Sakhi Sahelis,

41,248 girls have been trained in 1256 batches across the State from September to November 2016.



3.76 The training has been conducted in all the 33 districts of Gujarat. The girls have been trained by NGOs on health, hygiene, nutrition and life skill education, which forms an integral part of the one day training. Sakhi and Sahelis are being trained by trainers who have been imparted training by 89 Master Trainers trained at the state level. During the training, height and weight of the girls were recorded and BMI of adolescent girls was calculated. The trainings are still ongoing and many young adolescent girls are being benefitted through these training programmes under the Scheme.

Karnataka

Empowered Adolescent Girls of Bellary district of Karnataka

3.77 The State of Karnataka initiated training programmes in Computers and Mehndi designing for young adolescent girls under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls at Kolur village under ICDS project of Ballari grameena, DWCD department. The village's educational status and living conditions are very poor. The training program aimed to empower young adolescent girls with essential skills and livelihoods. The trainings are provided to girls from weaker sections of the society. After participation in the training programmes, the adolescent girls are now self-

employed and earn their livelihood without any financial dependency. Ms. Leelavathi and Ms. Vidya, beneficiaries of the Scheme for Adolescent Girls are now self-employed and encouraging other girls to undergo training programmes under the scheme.



3.89 Similarly, Ms. Rashmi and Ms. Bhargavi of Yerrangali village of Bellari district are earning their livelihood through Mehndi designing in professional functions and marriages etc. These young empowered girls are now a source of motivation to many others in the village.

3.90 Apart from the vocational training programmes, the adolescent girls are being regularly checked for their health and provided regular IFA supplementation. The girls attain knowledge on various health and nutrition related issues. The adolescent girls are also provided information regarding banking, postal departments and current affairs in order to make them empowered.

Madhya Pradesh

3.91 The State of Madhya Pradesh has been rigorously conducting activities for overall development and empowerment of adolescent girls. The State has successfully conducted the training programme for Sakhi and Sahelis along with exposure visits to different public places including post office, banks, police station etc. Regular health check-ups, IFA supplementation and growth monitoring for adolescent girls is being

carried out to track their growth and development. Apart from this, the adolescent girls are provided life skill education, vocational training in various trades like- rangoli making, flower making, sanitary napkins, stitching, etc. such that they get empowered and become financially independent.



Glimpse of activities related to Scheme for Adolescent Girls undertaken in Madhya Pradesh

3.92 Recently the registered adolescent girls under the scheme were taken to the Community Health Centre of Motinala wherein lectures were provided by Dr. Sangeeta Singh on issues related to menstrual hygiene, ARSH, personal hygiene and sanitation, hemoglobin and anemia, balanced food, nutrition etc. Through the learning learnt during the session, Ms. Anjum, one of the adolescent girl motivated her cousin sister to undergo institutional delivery. There are many such examples wherein adolescent girls from different Anganwadi Centres have been benefitted under the scheme and are now motivating and encouraging other young girls to get registered.



Delhi

Fun Learning in Anganwadi Centres has given immense self-confidence and knowledge up-gradation: Story of Tanya

3.93 Tanya's story is an example of how a mentoring relationship can motivate a young adolescent girl to succeed in life with knowledge and confidence. She registered herself under Scheme for Adolescent Girls at the age of 12 years in Anganwadi Centre No. 57 of Delhi. She received trainings and lectures in the Anganwadi centre by various professionals for her overall health improvement and development. When joined, Tanya was a silent and reserved learner but after trainings she gained lot of self-confidence and is now one of the active beneficiaries of the centre. *"I have undergone trainings under the scheme wherein I had the opportunity to learn from various professionals including teachers, doctors, lawyers, social workers, police officials etc. I have learnt about personal hygiene and sanitation along with care during menstrual cycle from doctor uncle. I have learnt ways to prevent infection and tips for healthy lifestyle as well. The doctor also talked about the importance of consumption of IFA tablets-Neeli goli which*

I consume every Wednesday to improve health and avoid anaemia. The regular consumption of these tablets has made me active and my health has also improved. In addition, the learning's from social worker madam has made me more confident and I have gained lot of motivation in dealing with outside world. My knowledge related to account opening in bank and other account related information has been updated. Similarly, the discussion with the police officials has made me aware of my rights and entitlements. I have also been provided a helpline number through which I can get help in emergency situation. I am now well aware of issues of gender violence, domestic violence and acts related to us for our protection. The officials from NGOs have also visited our families and motivated our parents to register cases in case of domestic violence. They also motivated my parents for letting me pursue studies and girls in no case are less intelligent than boys."

3.94 The overall mentoring provided during the trainings and meetings under the scheme has helped Tanya succeed in her life events. Today, Tanya has clear goals for her life. She is been an active learner and is motivating other girls in the community by being a role model for younger girls.

"Without Sabla scheme, I wouldn't have the motivation that I have now and I wouldn't have met some of the great people in my life."

Education is the best medium to pave way forward: Learning from Trainings conducted under Sabla Scheme- Story of Arheen

3.95 Arheen registered under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls of Anganwadi Centre No.117 is extremely thrilled and excited after attending the training programs under the scheme. She is extremely motivated and firmly believes that Education is the only way through which she can excel in life and support her family in adulthood. She thanked the team of trainers who capacitated and upgraded her knowledge on different issues

including health, life skills education, personal hygiene and sanitation, nutrition and healthy lifestyle, gender violence and child rights, opening of account and accessing other public services, raising voice for early marriage, protection and rights etc. She says *"I have learnt a lot during the training held under the Sabla scheme. When I will study then only I can help in educating my brother and sister. If we are educated then I can support my family after marriage also. Education enables us to live in society with pride and prejudice. During the training, I learnt how to make my life better and improve my health through better nutrition, good dietary habits and healthy lifestyle. It is very important for us to be physically, mentally and socially healthy and it is possible only when we make healthy habits. I learnt that how food nutrients are important in making us healthy and how can we improve the quality of food. During the training, nutrition demonstrations were given through which we can enhance the quality of food. We were provided sprout chaat which was very healthy. In addition, it is important to be self-reliant. I was made aware of protection, non-violence, raising voice against the violence and child abuse. I have gained confidence and will also help other girls to get themselves registered under the scheme so that they can also learn and upgrade themselves in today's world"*.

3.96 The right learning's at right age can endow better future for the young adolescent girls in making them empowered and confident. Arheen is like all other young adolescent girls who has been benefitted from the scheme and got a chance to learn and upgrade her knowledge to new government initiatives, rights, health and nutrition entitlements etc.

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)

3.97 The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, in the year 2000 came up with scheme called Kishori Shakti Yojna (KSY) using the infrastructure of ICDS. The objectives of the Scheme were to improve

the nutritional and health status of girls in the age group of 11-18 years as well as to equip them to improve and upgrade their home-based and vocational skills; and to promote their overall development including awareness about their health, personal hygiene, nutrition, family welfare and management.

3.98 KSY is flexibly designed to respond to state specific situation and needs. It provides a basket of programmatic options to the States/UTs, to selectively intervene on area specific needs/requirements. Two/Three AGs per Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) are targeted under this scheme

who are also provided supplementary nutrition by the State Governments/UTs. The scheme provides for Rs.1.1 lakh per project per annum for non nutrition activities.

3.99 The Scheme for Adolescent Girls which was introduced in 2010 and is currently operational on a pilot basis in 205 districts (approx. 2400 projects) across the country. It replaced KSY in the selected districts. However, KSY continued (where operational) in the remaining districts (in approx. 4326 projects), as before and will be phased out with the expansion of the Scheme for Adolescent Girls.



Child Protection and Welfare



Child Protection and Welfare

4.1. Children constitute 39% of the population of India (Census 2011). The Constitution of India places highest priority to the safety and well-being of children. It has been widely accepted by policy makers of our country that investments made for the survival, education, protection and overall well-being of children helps in breaking the inter-generational cycle of poverty and ensuring 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 Plan of Action for Children 2016

4.2 The Government has adopted a new National Policy for Children (NPC, 2013 on 26th April, 2013). The Policy reaffirms the Government commitment to the realization of the rights of all children in the country. It recognizes every person below the age of eighteen years as a child and 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.



Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Minister WCD and Hon'ble MoS WCD with Senior Officers of the Ministry

4.3 The National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC), 2016 is based on the principles embedded in the National Policy for Children 2013. The Action Plan has four key priority areas; survival, health and nutrition; education and development; protection and participation. The NPAC seeks to ensure convergence of ongoing programmes and initiation of new programmes so as to focus on objectives through well-defined strategies and activities to achieve desired level of outcome for children. The plan gives due attention to the inter-relatedness of deprivations and needs, and proposes measures to address each of them, while ensuring that all children from all strata develop to their full potential in a holistic manner. As the children's vulnerabilities are multi-layered and inter-connected; it takes a multi-sectoral approach and focuses on convergence and co-ordination between all stakeholders, i.e.; relevant Ministries, State/UTs Governments, PRIs, civil

society organizations, media, business houses and children themselves. It takes into account the Sustainable Development Goals and proposes a roadmap to achieve SDGs for children.

4.4 The NPAC 2016 was released by Hon'ble Minister of Women and Child Development on 24th January 2017 on the occasion of National Girl Child Day.

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

4.5 The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), a statutory body, was set up in March 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, an Act of Parliament (December, 2005). The Commission's mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. (For more details on the NCPCR, please refer to Chapter 13 of the report)

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 viz. "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 there 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. The National Conference on effective implementation of the provision of POCSO Act, 2012 was held in New Delhi on 14th January, 2016 along with NCPCR.



Inauguration of POCSO Act Poster by Sri. Srinivas, I.P.S., Superintendent of Police, Adilabad

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

4.7 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 came into force on 15-01-2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. As per the provision of Section 110 (1) of JJ Act, 2015, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 have been framed repealing the Model Rules of 2007. The JJ Model Rules which were notified on 21st September, 2016 are based on the philosophy that children need to be reformed and reintegrated into society. The Rules are appreciative of the development needs of children and therefore best interest of the child along with child friendly procedures is incorporated across the provisions and is the primary objective of these Rules.

4.8 To streamline adoption procedures for orphan, abandoned and surrendered children, a separate new chapter on Adoption has been included in the JJ Act, 2015. The existing Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has been given the status of a statutory body to enable it to perform its function better. To facilitate transparent, quick and smooth adoption of children the entire adoption process is envisaged through CARINGS an online adoption platform. Further linking Child Care Institutions with Specialized Adoption Agencies is also provided so that the pool of adoptable children can be increased and brought into the adoption fold.

4.9 The Ministry has initiated the process of mapping & review of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) established under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act with the aim of ensuring their mandatory registration under the Act and to check the standards of child care that are being maintained. This exercise is being undertaken through Child line India Foundation (CIF) and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR).

II. (ICPS) INTEGRATED CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME

4.10 The Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. ICPS since 2009-10 through the State Government/UT Administrations on predefined cost sharing financial pattern. The objectives of the Scheme are to contribute to the improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as reduction of vulnerabilities to situation and actions that leads to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from parent.

4.11 Financial assistance under the Scheme is also provided for setting up of statutory bodies under the JJ Act namely, (a) Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs). As reported by State Governments/UT Administrations, so far 675 CWCs and 669 JJBs have been set up across the country. The budget allocation under ICPS for the XII Plan period is Rs.2350.00 Crore. Against the allocated BE of Rs.397.00 Crore for 2016-17, an amount of Rs.335.58 Crore has been released so far (as on 31.12.2016).

4.12 **Service Delivery Structures:** For effectively implementation of the Scheme across the country, the scheme envisage a three tier service delivery structure at National, State and District level by setting up Central Project Support Unit, State Child Protection Societies(SCPS), State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARA) and District Child Protection Units (DCPU) respectively. Till now SCPS has been constituted in 35 States/ UTs, SARA in 34 States/ UTs and DCPU in 664 district of the country.

4.13 **Care, protection and rehabilitation services:** The Scheme provides financial support to State Governments/UT Administrations for running services for children either by themselves or through suitable NGOs. These services include (a) Homes of various types for children;(b) Outreach services through Childline; (c) Open Shelters for children in need of care and protection

in Urban and Semi Urban Areas; (d) Family Based Non-Institutional Care through Sponsorship, Foster Care and Adoptions.

4.14 During the current financial year i.e. 2016-17, till 31.12.2016 Ministry assisted 1479 Homes, 281 Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and 301 Open Shelters through State Governments/ UT Administrations. These care, protection and rehabilitation services provide various types of facilities like food, shelter, clothes, medical care etc for the welfare and development of children in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law. Till now 77508 children have been benefitted under the scheme. In order to improve the quality of infrastructure of homes, grant of Rs 531.46 lakh has been released for up gradation of 38 homes during this financial year. Further a grant of Rs 390.53 lakh has been released for construction of eight (08) new Homes.



Child Rights Week celebration at Adilabad, Telangana from 07.11.2016 to 14.11.2016

4.15 **Statutory Support Services:** Financial assistance under the Scheme is also provided for setting up of statutory bodies under the JJ Act namely, (a) Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs). As reported by State Governments/UT Administrations, 675 CWCs and 669 JJBs have so far been set up across the country.

Table 4.1: Status of implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS]

Year	No. of States that have signed MOUs	Budget Allocation (Rs. in Cr.)		Amount sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)	Number of Beneficiaries
		BE	RE		
2009-10	17	60.00	50.00	42.63	36,780
2010-11	34	300.00	100.00	115.13	92,379
2011-12	34	270.00	180.00	177.54	50,118
2012-13	34	400.00	273.20	253.84	75,052
2013-14	35	300.00	270.00	265.78	74,983
2014-15	36	400.00	450.00	448.43	91,769
2015-16	36	402.23	498.57	497.29	78,463
2016-17	36	397.00	597.50	335.58*	77,508

*as on 31.12.2016

4.16 **Utilization of Budget:** In the financial year 2016-17, the inter-ministerial Project Approval Board, which is set up for appraisal and approval of the financial proposals received under the scheme from States/ UTs, has considered proposals of 35 States/UTs and Childline India

Foundation. As on 31.12.2016, an amount of Rs. 335.58 crores have been sanctioned and released under the Scheme as against the previous year's expenditure of 497.29 crores. State-wise details of expenditure are at Annexure – XVIII.



Inauguration of Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao brochure by Sri. Jogu Ramanna Garu,
Hon'ble Minister for Forest & Backward Classes Welfare, Telangana

4.17 Track Child: The Ministry has been implementing the TrackChild portal since 2011-12 which was developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) for tracking missing and recovered children all over the country. There are various stake holders responsible for data entry on TrackChild portal. Information of missing & recovered children is uploaded by the Police and information of children residing in Child Care Institutions is uploaded by Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards and functionaries of CCIs. Ministry of WCD and the State Governments monitor the functioning of the portal regularly. Recently, Track Child 2.0 a new version of the software was launched and the labels are available in Hindi and Bengali. The TrackChild was designed & developed as per the guidelines provided under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 and Integrated Child Protection Scheme. On 23rd September 2016, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules were notified by the Govt. of India and therefore, the modules

available on TrackChild are being updated by the NIC as per new rules.

4.18 As on 31.12.2016, out of 16981 Police stations, 10715 are making entries of missing/recovered children in TrackChild. Out of 618 CWCs, 424 are updating records of children and out of 617 JJBs, 343 are entering data of children on TrackChild portal. Out of 5816 CCIs, 4370 are making entries of children in their care. Since January 2012, 1,37,066 children have been matched through the system. 10715 Police stations have entered the information of 2, 33,794 missing children.

4.19 In the year 2015-16 the Ministry had developed another website i.e. Khoya-Paya which was integrated as citizen's corner in the TrackChild portal. The objective of creating a citizen centric platform was to enable citizens to report missing children as well as sightings of their whereabouts without losing much time. Found children can also be reported. Any citizen can register on KhoyaPaya by using an Indian Mobile number. Khoya-Paya is

also made available in Hindi during 2016-17.

4.20 A brief report of the cases reported on Khoya-Paya is as follows:

Total Cases reported on Khoya-Paya from 2.6.2015 to 31.12.2016	
Total number of registered users	7418
Total Mobile App Downloaded by Citizens/ Parents	3774
Total Missing/Sighted cases published on the portal	6794
Number of total missing cases reported	1297
i. Number of cases published	942
ii. Number of cases rejected	355
Number of total sighted cases reported	6010
i. Number of cases published	5852
ii. Number of cases rejected	158
Total Missing/Sighted cases closed on the portal	2896

4.21 **Childline services:** The Childline service, developed and managed by Childline India Foundation (CIF), is a free 24x7 phone outreach service. Under ICPS, the Ministry has undertaken expansion of the service to other parts of the country, with the final objective of covering all the districts. In the year 2016-17 Rs. Rs.41.33 crore have been sanctioned to CIF for running the service. Childline is working in 413 locations as indicated at Annexure-XIX. CIF is partnering with 667 organizations for running these Childline projects in 35 States/UTs.

4.22 Between the period April, 2016 to December, 2016, Childline has received 1,12,14,447 calls. Of which number of interventions calls is 1,62,823.

Table 4.2: Status of Childline Services

Year	No. of Cities/ districts covered	No. of partner organisations	Grants sanctioned (Rs. in Crores)
2009-10	83	188	9.33
2010-11	125	298	17.89
2011-12	205	449	23.16
2012-13	269	547	30.06
2013-14	278	544	30.15
2014-15	283	543	53.62
2015-16	396	646	56.73
2016-17 (as on 31 st December,2016)	413	667	41.33

Railway Childline

4.23 This is a preventive initiative under taken by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Railway to provide care and protection to children who come in contact with Railways so that as far as possible children are rescued as soon as they fall out of safety net and repeated missing. This initiative is currently operating at 33 railway stations including New Delhi, Delhi (main), Nizamuddin, Anand Vihar

Terminus, Mumbai Central, CST Mumbai, Howrah, Sealdah, New Jalpaigudi, Ranchi, Chennai Central, Chennai Egmore, Lucknow (NR), Lucknow(NER), Guwahati, Bangalore City, Patna, Varanasi Cant., Secunderabad ,Nagpur, Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam, Tirupathi, Hubli, Jaipur, Allahabad, Mughal Sarai,, Kharagpur, Ratlam, Kalyan, Ahmedabad, Malda and Bhopal. Since inception till 31.12.2016, 16845 children have been benefitted/ rescued through this service.



Child Help Desk at Railway Station

Adoption Regulations 2017

4.24 The Ministry has notified the Adoption Regulations, 2017, as mandated under section 68 (c) of JJ Act, 2015 with effect from 16th January, 2017 and would replace the Adoption Guidelines, 2015. 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.



Adopt a Home Program

4.25 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has notified “Adopt a Home” program on 27th April 2016 whereby the corporate

sector, business houses and individuals are invited to support the children staying in the Children Homes run under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act by the State Governments/UTs and their NGO partners. The District Magistrate (DM) shall be the officer in charge for Adopt a Home programme in that district and shall sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in this regard and submit periodic reports to State Government/UTs and Central Government.

4.26 Suggested focus areas to work together for the Corporate/Business houses/organisations are those listed under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Guidelines Schedule VI & VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The utilization of funds can be seen and reflected in individual corporate social responsibility policy as well as plans.

Model Foster Care Guidelines

4.27 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed Model Foster Care Guidelines in the light of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), Act, 2015 and JJ Model Rules 2016. These Guidelines provide detailed procedures, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, along with various aspects related to the implementation of the foster care program. The State/ UTs to adapt or adopt the Guidelines as framed.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers

4.28 Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS) was launched as a Central Sector Scheme with effect from 1st January, 2006 to provide day care facilities to children (age group of 0-6 years) of working mothers & other deserving women belonging to families whose monthly income is not more than Rs. 12,000/-. The Scheme provides supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic health monitoring, sleeping facilities, pre-school education (3-6 years), emergency medicine and

contingencies. The scheme being implemented through Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), an autonomous organization and Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW), a National level non-government organization has been transferred to States w.e.f 01-01-2017.

4.29 The scheme has been revised for its continuation during the remaining part of the 12th Five year Plan. The revised norms are effective from 01.01.2016. As per revised scheme, the crèche facility is provided to the children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women who is employed for a minimum period of 15 days in a month or 6 month in a year. The Government assistant is limited to 90% of the schematic pattern or actual expenditure whichever is less and the remaining 10% expenditure is borne by the Institution/Organizations actually running the creches, The Government grant provided is Rs.136440/- per annum per crèche for 25 children. Honorarium of crèche worker & crèche helper is now Rs. 3000/- per month & Rs. 1500/- per month respectively. Supplementary nutrition has been increased to Rs.12.00 per day per child. Provision of pre-school education (PSE) kit @ Rs. 2000/- per annum has also been made.

Functional creches:

4.30 As on December 2016 the functional crèches reported by Implementing Agencies are:-

S. No	Name of agency	Number of functional Crèches
1.	CSWB	3100
2.	CSWB (BAJSS)	2029
3.	ICCW *	--
	Total	5129

Details of funds allocated and sanctioned is as under: (Rs. In crores)

Year	Allocation	Sanctioned
2013-14	110.00	100.06
2014-15	125.00	97.68
2015-16	205.94	133.02
2016-17	150.00	34.76 (upto Dec. 2016)

*No funds release to the ICCW during 2016-17 for want of documentary proof in r/o all the creches.

South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC)

4.31 South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC) is the South Asian response to the global call by the UN Secretary General to end Violence Against Children in 2006. It is an intergovernmental body with a vision that all children, girls and boys, throughout South Asia should enjoy their right to an environment free from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and discrimination.

4.32 The 4th SAIEVAC Ministerial Meeting held on the 11th of May 2016, was hosted by the Government of India, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), in collaboration with SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat in New Delhi, India, Shri Rajnath Singh, the Hon'ble Home Minister of Government of India, was the Chief Guest at the Inaugural Ceremony of the Meeting. Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, the Hon'ble Minister of MWCD presided over as the Chair of the Meeting with the Secretary WCD as the Co Chair of the Meeting. The Meeting was attended by the SAIEVAC Ministers, Ms. Nasrin Oryakhil Afghanistan, Ms. Lyonpo Dorji Choden Bhutan, Ms. Mariyam Azra Maldives, Mrs. Vijayakala Maheswaran Sri Lanka, Nepal (represented by the Secretary) and the Ministerial Statements of Pakistan and Bangladesh were delivered by their respective representatives. The Secretary General of SAARC was represented by the Bhutan Director of SAARC Secretariat.

4.33 The 4th SAIEVAC Ministerial Meeting was preceded by a 2 days Technical Preparatory Meeting convened from the 9th 10th May 2016. The Meeting was inaugurated by Secretary ,WCD and was attended by Chairperson National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), and chaired by Governing Board Member India, and also attended by the Governing Board Members, SAIEVAC National Coordinators, NACG (National Action and Coordinating Groups for Ending Violence against Children) Chairs, Child Board Members and Special Invitees from all the SAARC Member States and Collaborating partners.



Hon'ble Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Minister of MWCD, Smt Maneka Sanjay Gandhi with other Ministers at the 4th SAIEVAC Ministerial Meeting held on 11th of May 2016 in New Delhi

4.34 The Meeting after reflecting on the Review of Progress of 10 Years of SAIEVAC, and views expressed by the different Member States endorsed that:

- i) There is an urgent need for all Member States to continue to act in a concerted, cooperative, coordinated and comprehensive manner to move the violence against children (VaC) agenda in a campaign mode while identifying and addressing areas of priority such as violence in schools, trafficking, documentation & sharing of good practices
- ii) SAIEVAC as a regional platform is highly relevant to all Member States in moving forward the VaC agenda
- iii) The different milestones set has been largely achieved in creating a meaningful, relevant and dynamic institutional mechanism that serves the aspirations/expectations of South Asia in ending VaC

4.35 The Meeting also drew consensus on the urgent need to:

- i) Create effective and sustainable strategies, both technical and financial, for the SAIEVAC Regional Mechanism to

continue to accelerate its efforts to move the SAIEVAC Movement forward

- ii) Address the thematic areas of sexual abuse and exploitation, including online safety, and trafficking as we move forward the planning process for the next Five Years

III. GIRL CHILD

4.36 The child sex ratio (CSR), an indicator of gender discrimination towards girl child, stands at 918 girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years, much lower than the figure of 927 in 2001 Census. The unabated decline in CSR since 1961 is a matter of grave concern as it reflects the low status of women in our society and indicates her disempowerment. It points at a life-cycle continuum of inequity and multiple deprivations faced by women and girls through-out their lives.

4.37 Declining CSR reflects pre-birth discrimination manifested through gender biased sex selection and post birth discrimination against girls (in terms of health care, nutrition and education opportunities). Prevalent social constructs that discriminate against girls on the one hand, and the availability and misuse of diagnostic tools that enable sex determination on the other hand posed serious challenges related to survival, protection and empowerment of girl child.

4.38 In this scenario, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched by Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 at Panipat, Haryana. BBBP addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include Nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign; Enforcement of PC&PNDT Act; Enabling girl child education; and multi-sectoral action in selected districts of BBBP. There is a strong emphasis on mindset change through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization on ground.

4.39 The Scheme is well-received in the selected 100 districts and seeing the criticality of the CSR issue, it has been expanded in additional 61 districts covering 11 States/UTs.

4.40 **Fund Status:** The Budget Outlay of Rs. 199.99 Crore for the Scheme of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao for the 12th Five Year Plan (2 year and 6 months) is for 100 districts during the first phase covering all States/UTs. The Scheme has been expanded to 61 additional districts across 11 States/UTs in the second phase, with revised cost of Rs. 276 Crore.

4.41 **Achievements under BBBP**

- i) The Multi-sectoral District Action Plans have been operationalized in all State/UTs except Lakshadweep and West Bengal.
- ii) On completion of one year of implementation in 100 districts on ground, a conference was organized on 19th April 2016 to formally announce the expansion of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao program to 61 additional districts in 11 States/ UTs with low CSR, by Minister, WCD. On this occasion, a compendium on best practices on BBBP titled *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao: Journey So Far* showcasing the success

stories and journey of completion of one year was also released. Further, Orientation Workshop for additional 61 districts was also held on 25th July, 2016 for the District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners to orient and sensitize them on the scheme.

- iii) As per the restructuring of the plan schemes by Ministry of Finance, BBBP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% financial assistance. The funds will be released by the Ministry of Women and Child Development directly to the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner. Accordingly, the Guideline of BBBP has been revised and sent to all the States/UTs. The Collectors have been requested to initiate action for opening a separate designated BBBP Account for transfer of funds through Public Financial Management System (PFMS). A four day camp was specially organized on 17-18 November, 9th and 21st December, 2016 for facilitating the districts to get registered on PFMS portal with the help of experts from the ministry. 91 districts have registered themselves so far.

- iv) **Capacity-building programmes and Trainings** have been organized to strengthen capacities of district level officials and frontline workers. Nine set of such trainings have been organized covering around 20 lakh functionaries and community volunteers at district, block and village levels across the States/UTs by NIPCCD, MWCD from April-October, 2015. Further second round of Capacity-building trainings are being organized for additional 61 districts.

- v) **Advocacy and Media Campaign:** The BBBP Advocacy and Media Campaign plan with 360 degree approach and included Radio, TV campaign, Advertisements disseminated through Cinema Halls, Advertisements through

Print Media and Digital Online Media, and community engagement through Song & Drama Division of MoI&B and Mobile Exhibition Vans (to be run in 61 new districts).

- vi) On the occasion of Mother's Day (8th May 2016), a month long story sharing contest #SunoMaaKiKahaani was initiated. The concept of this campaign being to promote the idea of children sharing anecdotes/ stories about their mother who has defied gender stereotypes, raised her voice against gender discrimination and championed the cause of gender equality and empowerment. 642 entries (including text and video) were received.
- vii) Sampark has a database of more than 10 million email addresses and this platform is being used to send mails on special days like the National Girl Child Day, International Girl Child Day and International Women's Day.
- viii) Dedicated jingles on the theme of BBBP were produced on the occasion of Daughter's Day and Gandhi Jayanti (2nd October, 2016).
- ix) **A mobile app on BBBP** has been operationalized through C-DAC (MoC&IT). The app is available on the M-Gov Appstore. 1773 downloads have been made so far.
- x) Optimum utilization of social and online media by BBBP: BBBP updates, best practices, news feeds are regularly shared and updated through facebook, twitter, YouTube, website, MyGov, Vikaspedia etc.
- xi) Sustained engagements with various CSO partners

4.42 Highlights of the initiative undertaken by States/Districts: Under the BBBP Scheme, the states and districts have responded wholeheartedly for creating awareness on BBBP. The stewardship

of DMs/ DCs has enabled meaningful innovations at the field level and several initiatives have been taken up enthusiastically to make the programme a success. The highlights of some of the best practices/initiatives are:

Haryana

4.43 The districts selected (20) for multisectoral intervention in Haryana are Ambala, Bhiwani, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sonapat, Yamunanagar, Jind, Hisar, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Palwal, Sirsa and Panchkula.



Arresting Declining CSR: A Multi-Sectoral Approach

4.44 Haryana has taken up the challenge to curb and arrest the declining Child Sex Ratio with utmost priority. The State has adopted a multi-sectoral approach to address the practice of gender biased sex selection and create value for girl child. Under the scheme a BBBP Secretariat has been set up in Chief Minister's Office. Key Performance Indicators have been prepared and review by the officers of BBBP Secretariat and Women and Child Development Department.

4.45 A 'Call to Action' programme was organized in July 2015 to bring widespread attention to the message of BBBP. The Chief Minister of the state, U.S. Ambassador to India, Country Representative of UNICEF and native of Haryana Bollywood celebrity Parineeti Chopra participated in the event. A Memorandums of Understanding were signed with the Confederation

of Indian Industries (CII) and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) to ensure the active participation of the private sector.

4.46 Orientation programmes and training workshops have been conducted at block, district and state level for Zila Parishad members, Sakshar Mahila Samooths, Anganwadi Workers, SHG members, doctors and NGOs.

4.47 Awareness generation activities such as rallies, birth celebrations, nukkad nataks, folk performances, film shows, baby shows signature campaigns and health camps with have been organized. Around 15000 Guddi-Gudda boards have been displayed at prominent places in villages across the state. The traditional ceremonies of 'Kua Pujan' and 'Thali Bajao' associated with the birth of boys, is now being celebrated for the birth of girl children. The district administrations of Karnal, Bhiwani, Rohtak and Jhajjar have also issued letters of appreciation to families on the birth of girl children in their homes.

4.48 The BBBP logo has been printed on all stationery items in the state and has also been displayed on all government buildings, as well as selected private buildings. Haryana State Transport buses also carry this logo to spread the message far and wide.

4.49 To address the societal mindset of the community and making parents realize the value of girl child. 'Aapki Beti Humari Beti' scheme has been an important initiative and under this, a sum of Rs. 21,000 is deposited in the account of first-born girl child of families belonging to Scheduled Caste and Below Poverty Line. Rs. 21,000 is deposited on the birth of second girl child of all families. Further, the maturity amount of Rs. 1 lakh is given to the beneficiaries at the age of 18 years.

4.50 The State Education Department has initiated a campaign titled 'Betiyon Ka Salaam Rashtra Ke Naam' under which the most educated

girl in the village or ward is invited to hoist the national flag at all government schools on Independence Day. Girls with highest academic achievements are also felicitated in schools and mothers of infant girls are invited as guests of honor to school functions. Another programme introduced the concept of 'Tithi Bhojan' in schools, where girl students' birthdays are celebrated on a monthly basis by serving them a special Mid-Day Meal. Parents of these students are also invited to participate in cooking and serving of this meal. 81 girls who have made a contribution in social work, cultural activities, sports, academic etc. have been identified in the 12 selected districts as mascots for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. These activities are aimed at encouraging the association of pride with daughters.

4.51 To curb and prevent the misuse of medical technology, a campaign has been initiated to control and check violations of the PC&PNDT and MTP Acts. Chief Medical Officers, in liaison with Deputy Commissioners, are conducting raids and inspecting all ultrasound machines in their districts. Decoy customers are sent to identify mobile machines and the use of sex predetermination kits. An award of Rs. 1 lakh is given to the person providing information on violation of the PC&PNDT Act. A special legal expert has been appointed at the State Health Department Headquarters to follow up each individual case of violation to ensure conviction, and 166 FIRs have been registered till the end of 2015.

4.52 An improving trend is seen in Sex Ratio at Birth in Haryana. Acknowledging the multi-sectoral efforts, the State of Haryana has been conferred with "Kannagi Devi Award" (Nari Shakti Awards instituted by MWCD) for excellent work in progress to improve CSR.

Sikkim

4.53 Training and sensitization programmes organised for Anganwadi workers, ASHAs, SABLA groups, Self Help Groups, Zilla Members,

Panchayats, Government officers, School teachers and School Managing Committee.

4.54 Celebration of the World breastfeeding week, Nutrition week, ICDS week, village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Programme at Anganwadi level in all villages under the banner of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and discussed the topic on POCSO Act, Juvenile Justice Act, Malnutrition, Infant and young child feeding practices, Domestic Violence Act, Adolescent health and hygiene, care during pregnancy and after birth, Sanitation, Tuberculosis and MDR & XDR.

4.56 Celebration of International women day and National women day, felicitation of the mothers of the newly born girl child, celebration of Beti Janmahotsav, Achiever Awards to the Girl Child in various fields, Distribution of Baby Box to the parents, Involvement of Bikers in dissemination of the information throughout North Sikkim.

4.57 Half marathon was also organised by DTF in North Sikkim with the theme: “Run for Girl Child”. Information on the various scheme/programmes were disseminated to the public through the charts, pamphlets, handouts and posters carrying message on BBBP during the Organic Festival at Lum Village in North Sikkim. Other IEC activities were also undertaken at various occasions which include printing of T-shirts with BBBP logo and message in local language, Car stickers, hoardings, banners, posters, bags etc.

4.57 A massive drive to create mass awareness was organised and covered every nook and corner of North Sikkim by Song and Drama Team from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Government of India.

Achievements:

- i) A baby girl was born with 700 gms birth weight (Severely Underweight) on 24th Feb 2016. After constant monitoring, counseling, home visits by the health functionaries, providing double Take

Home Ration, monitoring the growth weekly and plotting on growth chart, an improvement is seen in baby's weight.

- ii) A special programme was organised for a girl child who had left school in early 2015 due to personal reasons but with the joint efforts of HR&DD and ICDS, she was convinced to rejoin the school in the month of July, 2016, for which BTF members felicitated the girl and her parents under ‘Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls’ (SABLA), with a cash award of Rs. 10,000/- to cover for expenses incurred in purchase of stationeries and uniform.



Chief Minister of Sikkim Shri Pawan Kumar Chamling visited BBBP stall at Lum Organic Festival 2016, in Dzongu, North Sikkim.



Open Half Marathon organised for the cause

Andhra Pradesh

4.58 The district selected for multi-sectoral intervention in Andhra Pradesh is Kadapa (YSR). Convergence with other departments and the

use of existing platforms for convergence and coordination is a central strategy of the BBBP initiative. The district administration of YSR Kadapa in Andhra Pradesh is using the platform of Village Child Protection Committees to conduct awareness programmes for the local population. 50-60 individuals from each of the villages in the district participate in the programme. The sessions are designed to bring villagers together to discuss important topics and spread awareness, while also strengthening the Village Child Protection Committees.



Spreading Awareness Through Convergence

4.59 Awareness sessions are conducted on the importance of girl child in the family and society, child marriage, child related laws and schemes etc. The involvement of Anganwadi workers, ANMs, ASHAs, NGOs, Self-Help Groups and Public Representatives is ensured in these activities as they are both important stakeholders in the programme, and also serve as multiple channels of spreading the message to more people.

4.60 To encourage people to realize the value of the girl child, National Girl Child Day is celebrated on 24th January. The Kadapa administration organized a rally on this day in January 2016 with the aim to increase awareness among people various issues related to women and child. The rally was flagged off by the Joint Collector. Prizes and cash awards were presented to girl children who secured highest marks in 10th and 12th standard. Anganwadi workers, ASHAs, ANMs, Medical Officers and Teachers

were also recognized for their exceptional services. Organized the interactive sessions such as “Samoochika Seemanthamanthalu” for pregnant women and “Well Baby show” for girls. At the event, led by the District Collector, all the participants took an oath to protect the girl child.

Chhattisgarh

4.61 The district selected for multi-sectoral intervention in Chhattisgarh is Raigarh. The majority of public memorials around the world are dedicated to prominent men immortalized in history. There are very few statues, installations and monuments dedicated to women. The Raigarh district administration has made an attempt to change this by dedicating a prominent chowk in the name of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, as it has been called, reminds every passerby of the value of girls and women in society. The chowk is inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh. The chowk is becoming a center for activities around BBBP, and organized candlelight march for gender equality with the participation of District Collector, local MLA, elected representatives and other prominent members of the district administration.



Dedicating Public Spaces to Daughters

4.62 Gender biased sex selection, arising from the culture of son preference, remains a serious concern in our country. To combat the misuse of technology, the District Administration of Raigarh has introduced an Active Tracker Device in all 24 sonography machines in their area.

4.63 This device records video data of every sonography performed and is connected to district authorities. A software titled 'Ladli Noni' has also been introduced, which is connected to all sonography centers in the district. These centers submit records of every sonography conducted through the software, helping track and monitor suspected centers and individual cases. This project is under implementation in Bilaspur division.

4.64 Orientation and Sensitization programme organized at district level in presence of the Chief Minister. The event was aimed at familiarizing various levels of administration with the BBBP initiative and to discuss central issues of gender equality and discrimination against women and girls. Similar programmes are being conducted at block, sector and village level. A one-day camp was organized for National Social Service (NSS) students on the topic of BBBP and gender equality. A 42 km long human chain formed to create awareness on the issue. Birthdays of girl children are celebrated at the district level to create an association of pride with the birth of a girl in the family. The Chief Minister has also participated in these activities by blessing the baby girls as per the traditional practice of tilak. National Girl Child Day was celebrated on 24th January 2016 where young girls with exemplary achievements in academics, sports, culture etc. were felicitated. A float dedicated to BBBP was made a prominent part of the Republic Day parade in Raigarh and similar awareness activities were conducted in different parts of the district on this day. Activities including signature campaigns, rangoli competitions and student rallies have been organized across the district to spread the message of BBBP at the grassroots level.

Madhya Pradesh

4.65 The districts selected for multisectoral intervention in Madhya Pradesh are Bhind, Datia, Gwalior, Morena, Rewa and Tikamgarh. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has taken up

concerted actions to mount a fight against gender discrimination. Multiple activities have been organized to engage with local communities to address the larger issue of discrimination towards women and girls.



Innovations in Community Outreach

4.66 To reduce violence and social evils against girls and women, the Shaurya initiative was conceptualized and piloted in selected villages. Shaurya Dal is a community led initiative, comprising 5 women members and 5 male members, from the village. These groups come together with an objective of creating a women friendly environment in the society and facilitate their empowerment. Efforts have been made to familiarize the local police with members of Shaurya Dal for their effective functioning.

4.67 A twelve month long campaign titled "Har Ghar Dastak" was initiated in the districts with the objective to reach out to the villagers on a one on- one basis. The district administration visited each and every home in the identified villages and

spoke with people about key concerns of gender like violence against women, declining CSR, PC&PNDT Act and child marriage.

4.68 Shakti Chaupal another initiative taken at village level and provide opportunity for villagers to come together and discuss gender related issues as a community. Under the initiative question-answer style game titled Bhranti aur Shanti was designed where questions related to gender were posed to groups of spectators. The discussion was facilitated by the game characters Shanti (peace) and Bhranti (confusion), with Bhranti as the character who is disempowered and unaware of her rights and Shanti as the character standing for the cause of women's equality and raising her voice against gender stereotypes.

4.69 A month long Rath Yatra organized in 100 villages with the lowest CSR in the state. Such a targeted intervention was aimed at influencing mindsets and raising community awareness on the value of the girl child. The Rath or the vehicle was equipped with an LCD panel and sound system to play videos, jingles and a street play team to performed and create awareness in every district.

4.70 Conducted signature campaigns and oath ceremony to end gender based discrimination and distributed pamphlets related to CSR issue. In convergence with the Department of Health, a separate ward for girl children called "Laali Aur Hariyali" has been set-up in the district hospital of Morena. Dissemination of information about schemes and registration for Ladli Laxmi scheme, a conditional cash transfer scheme aimed at improvement of sex ratio, education and health status of girl child, is also being done through this.

Tamil Nadu

4.71 The district selected for multi-sectoral intervention in Tamil Nadu is Cuddalore. Cuddalore district has undertaken several multi-sectoral initiatives under the BBBP Programme with a focus on awareness-generation, schematic interventions and enforcement of PC&PNDT Act.



Multi-Sectoral Intervention for the Girl Child

4.72 The 7th day of every month is being celebrated as Girl Child Day across the district since May 2015. On this day, new mothers of girl children are awarded a certificate by the District Collector along with a tree sapling and Amma Baby Care Kit including a dress, bedding, baby care products, toys and books. The birth of girl children is celebrated with the involvement of SHGs and Village Sarpanchs. Families of these girls are appreciated with gifts and a one gram gold coin. The certificate has information on government schemes printed behind it, so as to spread awareness. Under the Janani Suraksha Yojana, a Sukanya Samridhi Account is opened with an initial deposit of Rs. 700 from the state, supplemented by a contribution of Rs. 300 from the parents.

4.73 The education of girls is an empowering way to improve the status and participation of girls and women in society. However, the lack of sanitation facilities in school is an oft-cited reason for girls to not attend school regularly. The district administration of Cuddalore in collaboration with the Health Department has taken the initiative to distribute sanitary napkins called 'Pudhu Yugam' to adolescent girls (10-19 years) through schools and Anganwadi centers to reach out to both school-going and out-of-school girls. In order to ensure safe disposal of these napkins, sanitary napkin incinerators have also been installed in schools in the district. The incinerators cost Rs. 20,655 each and have been installed in 126 government schools as of now. This has helped improve the attendance of girls in school, improved their

academic performance and also reduced dropout rates.

4.74 In order to prevent Child Marriage, the district administration is working to spread awareness about the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006. The Child Helpline number 1098 is being publicized to report incidences of child marriage and help punish defaulters under the law.

4.75 The Cuddalore administration has organized trainings for village presidents, school teachers, Village Health Workers and Anganwadi workers to orient them on the effective implementation of BBBP. A special Gram Sabha was conducted in April 2015 and February 2016 in all 638 Gram Panchayats focused on the BBBP scheme. Oath taking ceremonies were also organized where SHGs and local communities pledged their support to protect girls and enable their education. Guddi-Gudda boards with birth statistics have been displayed at prominent places across 2,342 villages and hamlets.

4.76 Stamps with the BBBP logo were released at this event and government buildings were painted with it. Handkerchiefs with this logo were also given to contestants of various competitions held as part of the fest.

4.77 Given the significance of the PC&PNDT Act in combating sex determination, the district administration of Cuddalore has been conducting various activities centered on creating awareness about the Act. Individuals providing information on these illegal activities are awarded with a cash amount of Rs. 5000.

Goa

4.73 The district selected for multi-sectoral intervention in Goa is **North Goa**. Newly married couples are one of the primary target groups for interventions under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. The North Goa administration has started an awareness and sensitization campaign aimed at this target group to discourage them from practicing gender biased sex selection and to make them realize the value of girls and women.



Targeting newly married couples

4.79 A greeting card with an appeal letter is given to newly married couple on behalf of the Civil Sub Registrar, at the time of registration of their marriage. The card and letter, featuring the BBBP logo, are printed in the three most locally used languages English, Marathi and Konkani to ensure widest possible coverage. The letter itself

appeals to the couple to start a family responsibly and not follow the culture of son preference, giving their future daughter a chance to be born and live a healthy and happy life. It is a pointed message and likely to make couples rethink age old prejudices against giving birth to girls.

The letter reads:

“Dear

Congratulations and best wishes for a happy married life. May this joyful step of coming together in marriage, herald a new phase in your life that is blissful and full of happiness.

As you grow stronger and stronger in this bond of togetherness, there will come a time when you as a couple will wish to start a family.

It is extremely important to plan the family as a whole, but the same cannot be said about planning the gender of the child.

A child is a gift from the almighty and this gift is best accepted without being choosy. After all the baby, whether a boy or a girl, is an extension of your own being! So when the time comes, pray for a healthy baby and welcome the little bundle of joy with unconditional love and give her/him a proper upbringing, by being responsible parents.

Hope this extremely important message will be treated with seriousness and respect it deserves.”

Child Marriage

4.80 Child marriage is a violation of child rights. According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), it was estimated that around 47% of married women in the age group of 20-24 years were married before attaining the age of 18 years. In particular, child marriage has serious health repercussion on girls, such as frequent pregnancies, miscarriages and early motherhood.

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006:

4.81 To eliminate the social evil of child marriages the Ministry has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 which prohibits child marriages rather than only restraining them. The Act prohibits the solemnization of child marriages where a person who, if a female has not completed 18 years of age and if a male has not

completed 21 years of age. According to the Act, child marriage is a cognizable and non-bailable offence. The Act makes it mandatory for all States/UTs except Jammu and Kashmir to notify rules and prescribes that the States shall appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPOs) having responsibility over areas for preventing solemnisation of child marriage/s. As of now all the States/UTs have notified the Rules under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and have appointed CMPOs.

IV. CONFERMENT OF AWARDS

4.82 The Government of India instituted three awards namely; (i) National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievement, (ii) National Award for Child Welfare and (iii) Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award.

A. National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement

4.83 The Award was instituted in 1996 to give recognition to children with exceptional abilities who have outstanding achievements in various fields. The guidelines were revised in April, 2016. These awards are given for outstanding achievements in the fields including (i) Innovation in any field including design, (ii) Scholastic achievements (e.g. first position in mathematics in two successive years on a National Level, (iii) Sports, (iv) Arts, (v) Culture, (vi) Social Service, (vii) Music, (viii) Any other field which deserve recognition as per the decision of the Central Selection Committee. Children residing in India of or above the age of 5 years and not exceeding 18 years (as on 31st July of respective years) are eligible. The Award consists of:

- One Gold Medal, books voucher of Rs.10,000/- and a cash prize of Rs.20,000/-
- Thirty Five Silver Medals, books vouchers of Rs.3,000/- and a cash prize of Rs.10,000/- for each awardees.

4.84 The Awards for the year 2016 were presented by the Hon'ble President of India at a function organized on 14th November, 2016 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. This year

one child was awarded with gold medal and 30 children were awarded with silver medal. The list of Awardees is given at Annexure - XX .



Winners of the National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement



Winners of the National Award for Child Welfare at Rashtrapati Bhawan on 14.11.2016

B. National Award for Child Welfare

4.85 The Award was instituted in 1979 to honour five institutions and three individuals for their outstanding performance in the field of Child Welfare. The National Award for Child Welfare includes a cash prize of Rs.3 lakh and a certificate

for each institution and Rs.1 lakh and a scroll for each individual.

4.86 The Awards for the year 2015 were presented by the Hon'ble President of India at a function organized on 14th November, 2016 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. The list of Awardees is given at Annexure - XXI.



C. Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award

4.87 The Award was instituted in 1994 to honour individuals who made outstanding contribution towards service for children. The Award is given to three individuals who have done outstanding work in the fields of child development, child welfare and child protection. The award carries a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh, a silver plaque and a citation. The Awards for the year 2016 were presented by the Hon'ble President of India at a function organized on 14th November, 2016 at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. The list of Awardees is enclosed at Annexure - XXII.

V. CHILD BUDGETING

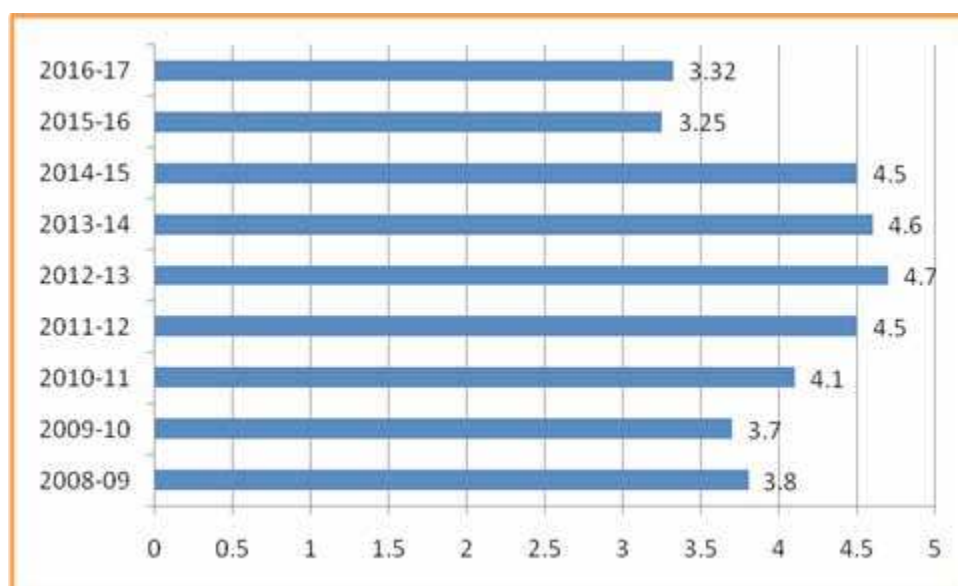
4.88 Public expenditure meant for the development of the general population can be expected to have some benefits for children as well. However, since children comprise one of the largest disadvantaged sections of Indian Society, there is strong case for identifying the protection of public expenditure meant for addressing the needs of children in particular. This requires the segregation of schemes meant specifically for addressing the needs of children, from other development schemes. The total magnitude of budget outlays on child specific schemes is referred to as the “Child Budget” is not a separate budget but a part of the total government budget. Child Budgeting has been included in the Monitoring and evaluation framework of National Plan of Action for Children, 2016.

4.89 A statement of ‘Child Budgeting’ was introduced in the Union Budget for 2008-09 (i.e. Budget Provisions for Schemes for the Welfare of Children, State 22, Expenditure Budget

Vol. I, Union Budget 2008-09). This statement has been carried over in subsequent Union Budgets, and captures all child specific schemes in the Union Budget. In 2008-09, when the ‘Child Budgeting’ statement was introduced in the Union Budget, the ‘Demands for Grants’ with child specific schemes included those of the Ministries of Women and Child Development, Human Resource Development, Health and Family Welfare, Labour and Employment, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Minority Affairs and Youth Affairs and Sports. The ‘Child Budgeting’ statement now covers 18 ‘Demands for Grants’ (including Union Ministries/ Departments of Atomic Energy, Industrial Policy and Promotion, Posts, Telecommunication and Information and Broadcasting among others), marking a significant increase from an initial eight ‘Demands for Grants’ in 2008-09.

4.90 The following diagram shows the total outlays for child specific schemes as percentage of total Union Budget:

Total Outlays for Child Specific Scheme as Percentage of Total Union Budget



Source: Budget Provisions for Scheme for the Welfare of Children, Statement 22, Expenditure Budget Vol. I, 2011-12, Union Budget 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 Government of India

VI. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

6th SAIEVAC Governing Board Meeting

4.91 Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the 6th SAIEVAC Governing Board Meeting held in Colombo (Sri Lanka) on 16-17th March 2016. During the meet the progress achieved since 5th Governing Board Meeting was reviewed.

3rd High Level Meeting (HLM3) on South-South Cooperation for Child Rights in Asia and the Pacific

4.92 The Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the Preparatory Meeting for 3rd High Level Meeting (HLM3) on South-South Cooperation for Child Rights in Asia and the Pacific hosted by the Government of Malaysia with UNICEF held in Putrajaya (Malaysia) on 10-11th May 2016. The Meeting finalized the preparation for the 3rd High Level Meeting for Cooperation on Child Rights (HLM) which was scheduled to be held in November, 2016.

Regional Consultation on the SDG Alliance 8.7 – South Asia Launch

4.93 The Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the ‘Regional Consultation on the SDG Alliance 8.7 – South Asia Launch’ held in Thimphu (Bhutan) from 19-21 July 2016. The main objectives of this Consultation were: (i) develop an understanding of the concepts, terminology and issues involved in SDG 8.7, and other key SDGs, including SDG 16.2, and links with the SAIEVAC South Asia Regional Action Plan on Child Labour; (ii) Launch the implementation of SAIEVAC Regional Plan of Action to End Child Labour as a broad collaborative framework for achieving SDG 8.7 in South Asia; (iii) develop an understanding of the current legal and policy frameworks in the countries for addressing child labour, forced labour and trafficking; (iv) build a common

platform for stakeholders from South Asia to contribute to achievement of SDG 8.7 while supporting country and regional level efforts toward the goal; (v) explore available mechanisms, methodologies, capacities and gaps for collecting and analyzing data to measure the achievement of Target 8.7; (vi) Prioritize actions and issues from South Asia to be considered in planning for the 4th Global Conference on Child Labour (Argentina, 2017).

Conference on Accelerating Efforts to End Child Marriage in South Asia

4.94 Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the Conference on Accelerating Efforts to End Child Marriage in South Asia through Joint Action with Regional and National Human Rights Institutions and in Partnership with Key Regional Partners held in Kathmandu (Nepal) from 2-3 June, 2016. The objectives of this Conference were: (i) Increase the visibility of child marriage as a human rights priority in South Asia; (ii) Exchange of lessons learnt in promoting accountability for violations of child marriage stemming from child marriage; (iii) strategize role of National Human Rights Institutions in ending child marriage; and (iv) Identify challenges and support NHRIs would require in promoting government’s accountability for ending child marriage.

2nd Regional Convening On Using Law to Promote Accountability to End Child Marriage in South Asia

4.95 Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the ‘2nd Regional Convening On Using Law to Promote Accountability to End Child Marriage in South Asia’ held in Pokhara (Nepal) from 19-20 September 2016. The main objectives of this Consultation were to: (i) Provide a platform for government representatives and NACG members to report on actions taken in line with the goals described in RAP EO 1 and accountability strategies outlined in the KCA,

with a focus on – (a) Highlighting specific areas of law and policy reform, that have been addressed within the framework of the RAP and their compliance with constitutional and International human rights standards, as well as the challenges; and (b) Exchanging information on the status and mandates of existing implementing mechanisms to strengthen accountability for ending child marriage in South Asia. (ii) Provide a crucial opportunity for key stakeholders to develop an advocacy strategy for the consideration and inclusion of legal accountability for child marriage in the different related events as the region gears up to host the 18th SAARC Summit.

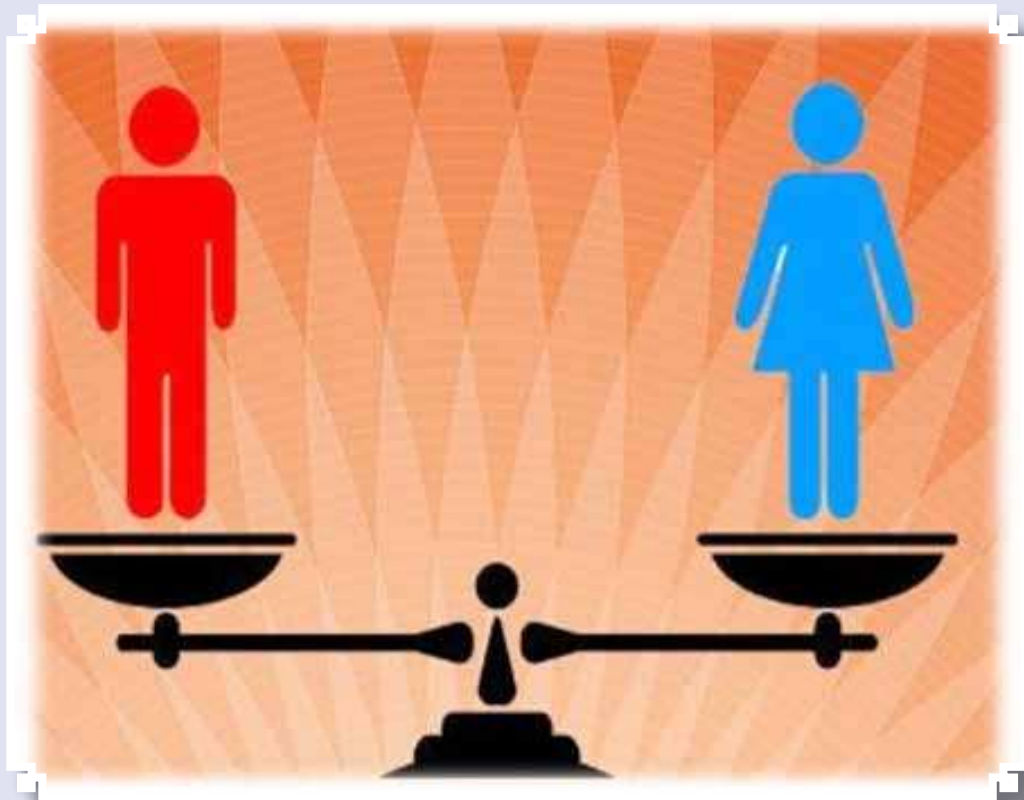
Working Group Meeting on Illicit Practices in Adoption

4.96 The Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the ‘Working Group Meeting on Illicit Practices in Adoption’ held in Hague, Netherlands from 13-15 October 2016. Issues discussed during the event were: (a) Summary of work done by the Working Group

since 2010 and as on date (b) Discuss the definition of illicit practices with instances including illegal adoption, illicit practices in inter-country adoption, independent adoption and private adoption (c) Presentation of brief summary of key guarantees/actions established by the 1993 Hague Convention (d) Plan of action of the Working Group and possible tools for consideration by the group both to prevent and address illicit practices (e) Expected outcome of the Working Group.

3rd Asia Pacific High Level Meeting (HLM-3) on Child Rights

4.97 An Indian delegation led by Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development participated in the ‘3rd Asia Pacific High Level Meeting (HLM-3) on Child Rights’ held in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) from 7-8 November, 2016. HLM-3 addressed and promoted child rights around three key themes namely (1) Universal health coverage (2) Violence against children (3) Social protection for families.



Gender Budgeting

Gender Budgeting

5.1 The Government of India is committed to promoting gender equality in all sectors and at all levels of governance. This is conspicuous in gender responsive legal and policy frameworks, policies and programmes as well as establishment of different relevant institutions to advance gender equality and women's empowerment. In order to advance the agenda of promoting gender equality and mainstreaming gender across sectors, Government of India adopted Gender Budgeting as a budgetary strategy at the national level in 2005-06 with the introduction of the Gender Budget Statement as part of our national budget.

5.2 However, Gender Budgeting is not an accounting exercise but an ongoing process to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. Gender Budgeting is concerned not only with public expenditures but also with the gender differentiated impact of revenue mobilization by the government. In fact, Gender Budgeting, as an approach, is not confined to budgets alone; rather it covers analysing various economic policies from the gender perspective. Gender Budgeting entails maintaining a gender perspective at various stages like programme/policy formulation, assessment of needs of target groups, review of existing policies and guidelines, allocation of resources, implementation of programmes, impact assessment, reprioritization of resources, etc. A gender responsive budget is the culmination of this process.

5.3 In the past ten years, the Ministry of Women and Child and its various affiliates as well

as the training institutes across the country have earnestly pursued the goal of achieving gender equality and women's empowerment through Gender Budgeting by providing the first in-depth Gender Budgeting training for the practical implementation in different areas of public administration work. This effort to mainstream gender analysis into government policies has gained prominence over the last ten years. It is acknowledged across sectors that gender is not just a matter of earmarking of funds for women or doing something special for women, it is an issue of development effectiveness. Though sustained efforts are required to continue with the dynamic process of building awareness, an environment has been created to undertake critical activities that constitute the gender budgeting exercise by:

- i) Addressing 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) Undertaking Gender audit of public expenditure, programme implementation and policies.

The effort has to be strengthened further so as to facilitate the Ministries and Departments to decide on, whether adequate resource allocations have been made for the implementation of the gender mainstreaming actions in the cost estimates of the proposed projects and scheme.

5.4 The Ministry of Women and Child Development as the nodal agency for Gender Budgeting has been following a three pronged strategy to pursue the process of Gender Budgeting in the country:

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

I. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS AND PRACTICES FOR GENDER BUDGETING

i) Gender Budgeting Cells – Focal Point at Ministry/Department level

5.5 In order to mainstream gender across Ministries and Departments and its various affiliates and the state government departments, the Ministry of Finance mandated setting up of Gender Budgeting Cells in each Ministry/ Department in 2004-05. As mandated, the Gender Budgeting Cell should comprise a cohesive group 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. The functions and working of the Gender Budgeting initiatives may be reviewed at least once a quarter at the level of Secretary/ Additional Secretary of the Department. These Cells set up in 57 Ministries and Departments (see Annexure - XXIII), serve as focal points for coordinating Gender Budgeting initiatives, both intra and inter-ministerial.

ii) Gender Budget Statement – Reporting Allocations

5.6 A Gender Budget Statement (popularly known as Statement 20) was introduced in Union Budget 2005-06. It is a reporting mechanism that can be used by Ministries/ Departments to review their programmes from a gender lens and is an important tool for presenting information on the allocations for women. 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

iii) Gender Aware Policy Appraisal through EFC/PIB Memorandum

5.7 According to the revised format of EFC/ PIB Memorandum issued by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance on 5th August 2016, all programmes, projects and schemes (PPS) for which funds are requested are to be viewed through a gender lens. Section 3 of the EFC format specifically mentions – *‘If the scheme has any gender balance aspects or components specifically directed at welfare of women please bring them out clearly’*. Use of this format will encourage gender sensitivity and women’s participation from the start. It will also ensure that the implementation modality of the PPS is gender-sensitive and that gender impact assessment is built into the design of the PPS.

iv) Using Gender-sensitive Checklists

5.8 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated specific guidelines in the form of Checklists I and II. 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 outreach of programmes and policies to cover women and introduction of suitable corrective action.

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. Analysing the **employment pattern** in rendering of these services/programmes from a gender perspective and examining **avenues to enhance women's recruitment**.
- vi. Focus on **special initiatives** to promote **participation of women** either in employment force or as users.
- vii. Indicating the extent to which **women are engaged in decision-making** processes at various levels within the sector and in the organizations and initiating action to correct gender biases and imbalances.

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

v) **Annual Action Plan of the Gender Budgeting Cells.**

5.9 Achieving change requires policy and programme actions to improve women's access to scarce and valued resources and remove various impediments to their participation in public sphere, raising awareness and so on. In order to develop stronger accountability mechanisms towards gender budgeting, and achieve the desired change, the Ministry has been pursuing with all the Gender Budgeting Cells of the Central Ministries / Departments to prepare an Action Plan since 2014-15 indicating areas of gender concern that require focussed attention of the Ministry. In order to systematically mainstream gender and strengthen the GBCs, Ministries/Departments of Health and Family Welfare, Social Justice & Empowerment,

Drinking Water and Sanitation, Home Affairs, Labour and Employment, Earth Sciences, Information and Broadcasting, Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals, Department of Electronics & Information Technology, Science and Technology, have prepared their annual action plan for the year 2016-17.

II. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR GENDER BUDGETING

i) Organising/supporting GB trainings/ Workshops

5.10 While the Ministry of Finance has been instrumental in institutionalizing the GB process in central Ministries/Departments, the MWCD as the nodal agency for women, has been supporting the process. One of the key focus areas of the MWCD has been strengthening internal and external capacities and building expertise of GBCs to undertake gender mainstreaming of policies/ schemes/ programmes at the national level and also at the state level. For this, the MWCD has been engaged in conducting a number of trainings, workshops, one to one interactions/discussions and development of resource material. The second edition of the Gender Budgeting Handbook has been developed by the Ministry to facilitate such interaction with both the Government and non-government stakeholders. 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.

5.11 While a number of trainings have been conducted in the past, still there is a need for covering a large number of stakeholders who are involved in various stages of governance, i.e. policy making, planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

5.12 A Plan Scheme for Gender Budgeting was launched in the year 2008 during the Eleventh Plan period, for conducting trainings/workshops, capacity building, research surveys, etc. Scheme

guidelines are available in the Ministry's website, wcd.nic.in. Under the Scheme, inter alia, the Ministry undertakes many programmes as well as provides financial support to Central/ State Government agencies, for the purpose. An outlay of ₹ 2 crore was allocated for the Scheme in the year 2016-17, for conducting various training

programmes and workshops on Gender Budgeting. Training institutes of repute, both at the national and state level have been organizing Gender Budgeting training programmes for officers of various Departments of Central and state government and other state level functionaries.



Participants of the Gender Budgeting Workshop for Civil Servants organized by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, 22-24 August 2016



Participants of the Gender Budgeting Workshop for Officers of Urban Local Bodies, organized by Regional Center for Urban and Environmental Studies, Hyderabad, 23-25 November 2016



Participants of the Gender Budgeting Workshop for Officers of Government of Nagaland, organized by Administrative Training Institute, Nagaland, Kohima, 28-30 November 2016

ii) **One-to-one interactions**

5.13 The Ministry has been focusing on mainstream Ministries / Departments which have large budgetary allocations but are perceived as “gender neutral” due to the constitution of their programmes/schemes which are not beneficiary focused. Apart from training programmes, the Ministry organizes one- to- one discussion with senior officials of such 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.

iii) **Designated Nodal Centres on Gender Budgeting**

5.14 To deepen the process of Gender Budgeting, Ministry has designated National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), an autonomous Institute of Ministry of Finance, Government of India, Faridabad as the nodal centre at the Central level. The Ministry has also requested the State Governments to designate nodal centres at the state level for organizing sustained training, research and analysis of impact of schemes etc. So far 20 states have designated nodal centres for pursuing Gender Budgeting at the state level (see Annexure - XXIV). These Centres will help both government and non-government stakeholders to understand the context of their work, follow new approaches, undertake new responsibilities, improve their practice and remind them of basic concepts related to gender and Gender Budgeting.

III. GENDER AUDIT INITIATIVES

5.15 The third important aspect of Gender Budgeting is undertaking gender audit of specific schemes. With this in view the Ministry developed a draft Gender Audit Guidelines and pilot tested the same on the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHDF), Ministry of Agriculture to identify critical gaps and challenges in mainstreaming gender within the DEDS. The draft Gender Audit Guidelines was sent to Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India and Ministry of Finance for consideration for its adoption. The Comptroller and Auditor General

of India observed that it was not feasible to create a Gender Audit Cell in the CAG office and would rather prefer to mainstream gender audit aspects in regular performance audits. On the other hand, the Controller General of Accounts, Internal Audit Division, Ministry of Finance constituted a Group of Officers to examine the draft Gender Audit Guidelines and recommend framework for conduct of gender audit of schemes of the Government of India. Five meetings of the Group of Officers were held during the year and it was decided to undertake gender audit on pilot basis for six select Ministries during 2016-17. Ministries of Women and Child Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Minority Affairs, Health And Family Welfare, Home Affairs and Department of Science and Technology have identified one of the 100% women oriented scheme of their respective Ministry /Department appearing in Statement 20 of the Expenditure Budget Vol I. for the purpose of conducting pilot gender audit by 31st March 2017. The scheme specific questionnaires for the conduct of gender audit were developed by the pilot Ministries/Departments with active guidance by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

State Initiatives on Gender Budgeting

5.16 Not only at the central Level, MWCD has been supporting the process of institutionalization of Gender Budgeting at the state level as well. Many state /UT Governments have adopted the budgetary strategy and have taken various steps to institutionalize Gender Budgeting to address gender gaps. While Odisha adopted Gender Budgeting in 2004-05, Maharashtra adopted it in 2013. Therefore the level of institutionalization and understanding of the concept is varied across the states. Also, the 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 brochure and Handbook and conducting Performance Audit etc.



Plan, Statistics and Research

Plan, Statistics and Research

6.1 The need for an efficient statistical system in the Ministry for compiling and collating quality and credible statistics relating to the issues of women and children, that facilitate planning and policy making, has been well recognised. For better planning and implementing development schemes/ programmes, a thorough understanding of the multifaceted interactions between a programme and its social, cultural and economic conditions is required. Therefore, research of ongoing programmes and certain situational analysis is also very crucial, in order to sustain the efficient progress and attain goals mandated under this Ministry. As, the development programmes are channelized through a huge bureaucratic setup (Centre and State Governments), it is likely that there would arise some public grievances related to implementation of schemes. The policy makers are required to listen to these grievances raised at the ground level and redress them as the schemes get implemented for the benefit of the people as a

whole and to speed up the development process. With the knowledge of the grievances at the grass root level, some corrective measures can also be taken in implementing these schemes/ programmes.

6.2 The Statistics Bureau in 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 & children, and, to handle the mechanism of redressal of public grievances.

6.3 The Statistics Bureau has represented the Ministry in the Workshop having the theme “Results of 6th Economic Census” conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 24th June 2016. This year, the Economic Census unveiled for the first time the data on Women Entrepreneurs for the period January 2013 – March 2014.



Smt. Ratna Anjan Jena, Statistical Adviser, MWCD at the workshop “Results of 6th Economic Census” conducted by MoSPI on 24th June 2016

6.4 During the workshop, the Statistical Adviser of the Ministry apprised the participants of the schemes/programmes of the Ministry that are intended to enhance women's access to financial resources and also for the betterment of women entrepreneurs. She emphasized the importance of various schemes of the Ministry and stated that if the schemes under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh are effectively expanded and further implemented in all the States, it may help women entrepreneurs to establish themselves in the society.

6.5 The issue of gender equality has taken a centre stage in the agenda for the development of our country, as this needs to be reflected through the set of goals and targets of Sustainable Development Goals which are officially known as "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The Ministry of Women and Child Development is concerned with the SDGs in respect of empowerment of women and development of children. MWCD has been made the nodal Ministry for the SDG 5 which says "Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls". During 2016-17, the Bureau has represented the Ministry in various workshops in order to formulate the list of national indicators for the targets of SDG 5 and other gender and child related SDGs. The Bureau has also worked closely with line Ministries and other stakeholders in this regard.

6.6 A Health Forum on the subject "Better Data for Better Health – Developing an Indian Approach on Indicators to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals" was conducted by Observer Research Foundation (ORF), a public policy think-tank, on 25th July 2016. Being one of the panelists, the Statistical Adviser, MWCD stressed the need of gender development since it is vitally important for individual growth and stated that the approach of achieving health related goals needs to be gender sensitive.

6.7 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducted a workshop on Sustainable Development Goals from 27th to 28th September 2016 to discuss on the possible set of indicators related to various sustainable development goals and targets with various Ministries. The Statistical Adviser of MWCD, who represented the Ministry, outlined the possible set of indicators related to SDG 5.

6.8 In order to frame the list of indicators related to SDG 5, the Statistics Bureau convened a workshop on 8th December 2016 under the Chairpersonship of Ms. Leena Nair, Secretary, MWCD wherein officers from various line Ministries, representatives from NITI Aayog and officers from MoSPI had participated to contribute in the development of the indicators in respect of the targets of SDG 5 which aims at achieving gender equality.



Ms. Leena Nair, Secretary, WCD interacting with officers of the line Ministries during the workshop on SDG 5 held on 8th December 2016

6.9 The Bureau has also represented the Ministry twice in the workshop on “Role of Panchayats in attainment of Sustainable Development Goals” conducted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj whereby participants were well apprised of the schemes/ programmes of the Ministry and the role of Gram Panchayats in this connection.

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

6.10 The Ministry of Women & Child Development sponsors the projects in the fields of welfare and development of women and children 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. The research on various issues of women and children is essential to understand multifaceted factors responsible for success or otherwise of the projects of MWCD at the ground level.

6.11 The grants cover (i) research including action research for the development of innovative programmes or for testing the feasibility and efficacy of programmes and services; (ii) workshops/seminars/conferences which will be helpful in formulating research proposal, disseminating research findings or in social situational analysis likely to be helpful in planning, programming and review of implementation, (iii) monitoring of programmes (iv) training of personnel and (v) promotion of innovative activities. Grant under this category can be made to an institution or a group of institutions for carrying out a specific research project with one or more scholars duly closely associated therewith. The institutions, viz, universities, research institutes, and voluntary organizations, professional associations in the field of women and child development and similar organizations/agencies 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 may also be made eligible for the same. The voluntary organization should have 3 (three) years’ experience after registration.

6.12 The Ministry has sponsored 18 projects during the last two years, of which, two major projects have been sponsored, viz. National Study on Human Trafficking and Nationwide Evaluation of Family Counselling Centres (FCCs) run by CSWB. Both these projects being carried out by the Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai.

6.13 During the year 2016-17, against the budget allocation of Rs. 2.00 crores for the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 1.15 crores has been released (upto December 2016), to different organisations. Details of funds sanctioned/ released during 2016-17 to different organisations for new / old projects are given at Annexure – XXV.

II. New Initiative

Internship Programme for Young Students

6.14 The Bureau has also initiated the Short Term Internship Programme for Young Students, under the Research Scheme of the Ministry, with an objective of involving young students/scholars in research and related activities of the Ministry. Broadly, this programme is primarily designed to apprise the enrolled interns from various Universities/Academic Institutions with the policies and programmes of the Ministry through short-term orientation. They are also encouraged to undertake pilot projects/micro-studies focusing on the ongoing activities of the Ministry.

6.15 The Internship Programme was launched w.e.f. 22nd August 2016 holding an orientation session of the interns under the chairpersonship of Smt. Nutan Guha Biswas, Additional Secretary, Ministry of WCD. The Bureau Heads of the Ministry were also present. During this session, the interns were attached with different Bureaus keeping in view their interest areas. Seven interns, from various Universities, participated in this short term internship programme of the Ministry.

6.16 As such, the interns worked in different Bureaus of the Ministry on the subjects BBBP Scheme, Swadhar Greh Scheme, Ujjawala Scheme, Human Trafficking, Econometric Analysis on the data pertaining to girls' education, Public Grievances and Food & Nutrition of children.

6.17 On successful completion of the internship programme, an event was organized on 26.12.2016 for giving away the certificates to the interns. The successful interns were awarded certificates by Smt. Nutan Guha Biswas, Additional Secretary,

MWCD. This event was also marked with an interactive session wherein detailed performance profiles of the interns were presented by Research Division of the Ministry followed by an assessment in terms of their exposure to the mandate and activity of the Ministry and enhancement in their knowledge about critical issues concerning situation of women and children in the country. In conclusion, Ministry observed that the Interns had performed outstandingly well and the Internship Programme was very purposeful.



Smt. Nutan Guha Biswas, Additional Secretary, MWCD with the Officers of the Ministry and the first batch of interns during the event on 26th December 2016

III. PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

6.18 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 Deputy Secretary of the Ministry has been designated as Public Grievance Officer. For strong and effective internal grievances 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 of their Division/ Office. The disposal of public grievances is monitored on weekly basis by Secretary (WCD) and senior officers of the Ministry.

6.19 At present, the following mechanisms for handling public grievances concerning the Ministry of Women and Child Development 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 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 the e-mail address or mobile number. Those persons having grievances are also informed about the details of the officers who will redress their grievances. In some cases, applicants are advised to contact the concerned Central Ministry/Department/Agency where the subject matters of the grievances pertain.
- iii) Records of the action taken report

furnished by the concerned officers in the Ministry being maintained in this Bureau.

6.19 Large numbers of grievances which are received in physical mode, mostly relate 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 after due discussion.

6.20 The Progress Report of grievances received and disposed of from various sources during 01/04/2016 to 31/12/2016 is given in the following table:

Grievance Source	B/F Balance	Receipt During the Period	Total Receipts	Cases Disposed of During the Period
DARPG	5	29	34	26
Local/Internet	49	999	1048	876
Pension	1	12	13	11
PMO	181	2093	2274	1872
President Secretariat	4	18	22	20
Total	240	3151	3391	2805



Other Programmes & Activities



Towards a new dawn

Other Programmes & Activities

7.1 The schemes and programmes of the Ministry have a direct bearing on the welfare and well-being of women and children. In addition, there are other initiatives to empower women and nurture children for their all round development.

I INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

7.2 National Informatics Centre (NIC) is managing the IT-support cell for the Ministry of Women and Child Development which has more than 250 nodes of Local Area Network. NIC continued to provide software, hardware and consultancy support to Ministry in developing computer based Management Information System. A team of officers at NIC works in close coordination with the officials of the Ministry to maintain existing software and develop new programmes as per the requirement of the Ministry.

7.3 A brief description of some of the programmes introduced & latest development in running software in the year of 2016-17 by the Ministry are follows:

A. Mahila eHaat

<https://mahilaehaat-rmk.gov.in>

7.4 Mahila E-Haat is an initiative of WCD & RMK for meeting the marketing needs of women entrepreneurs. It is an online marketing platform for women entrepreneurs. The website was launched on 7th March 2016 by Hon'ble Cabinet Minister Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi. This platform provides direct interaction between

producers and consumers. There is no direct sale but sale of products /services, customized order is also possible. Entire business of Mahila E-Haat can be handled through a mobile. The platform is presently free of charge, no commission is taken from the seller/buyer and being web-based it has unlimited reach. It provides women a unique and interactive platform to express themselves and being a web.

B. National Portal on Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)–RRS <http://icds-wcd.nic.in/icds>

7.5 Integrated Child Development Services is a flagship scheme of Government of India for holistic development of children below six years of age. It provides six child related services i.e. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school Education, Health & Nutrition Education, Immunization, Medical check-up and Referral Services through the platform of Anganwadi Centres. The beneficiaries of the scheme are children (0 to 6 years age), pregnant women and nursing mothers. For effective monitoring of the scheme and to meet the challenges involved therein, an MIS system has been in operation since the inception of the scheme. This has been updated and upgraded from time to time with the State of the Art technology.

7.6 A Rapid Reporting System (RRS) has been designed, developed and was launched on 25th May 2016 for monitoring the implementation of the ICDS Scheme. RRS facilitates quick and

elaborate reporting of the data captured from the field level right from the AWC level. A number of data fields covered in the RRS especially related to the infrastructure details are new additions. As of now, more than 5.5 lakhs Anganwadi Centres are submitting the monthly progress reports through RRS. The number of AWCs adopting the above system is rapidly increasing and the system is in the process of expansion and stabilisation.

C. e-Office
<https://mwcd.eoffice.gov.in>

7.7 This year, NIC-WCD has implemented e-Office Premium products which include File Management System (eFile), Knowledge Management System (KMS), Leave Management System (eLeave), Tour Management System (eTour), Personnel Information Management System (PIMS), Collaboration and Messaging Services (CAMS), a G2E/G2G solution developed by National Informatics Centre to provide a one-stop access point to the information and applications/services in the Ministry.

D. Agenda Monitoring System:

7.8 This system has been developed and implemented in the Ministry and is used in the weekly meeting of senior officers for monitoring of the progress of important schemes/programmes/activities of the Ministry. The Bureau/Division Heads add important issues of the Ministry through their login id and password protected software. They update the status of the issues on a weekly basis along with decisions and action taken.

E. CARINGS (2.1) Online adoption Portal
<http://cara.nic.in>

7.9 This portal has been developed to bring transparency in the child adoption system. The entire process work flow of child adoption viz.

Prospective Adoptive Parents seeking to adopt a child, child reaching adoption agency, various clearances, medical tests, child getting adopted and monitoring of child in the new found adopted home have been covered in the portal application which is online.

7.10 A SAA-CCI Module has been developed. All the children who can go in adoption can be uploaded in CARINGS. Immediate placement of children has also introduced for the children who will not be able to get family after many referrals, through this around 80 Children have been placed with families.

F. Integrated TrackChild
<https://trackthemissingchild.gov.in>

7.11 Ministry of Women and Child Development with the assistance of NIC developed a system to track missing as well as vulnerable children of the country. This Initiative of MWCD also tracks the progress of children of every Child Care Institution in the country.

7.12 'TrackChild' portal has been designed and developed adhering to the guidelines provided in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Model Rules 2007 and the provisions laid down in the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). This is a comprehensive ICT based virtual work space for Police and ICPS bodies. It includes all Police Stations, District & State Crime Record Bureaux, CID/Crime Branch, Central Project Support Unit (CPSU), State Child Protection Society/Units and District Child Protection Units (DCPU), Child Care Institutions (CCIs), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), etc. in the 36 State/UTs. It also provides a networking system amongst all the stakeholders and citizens to facilitate tracking of a child in distress. It requires data entry and updating at various levels such as

Police stations, Child Care Institutions/Homes, Shelters, Child Welfare Committees, and Juvenile Justice Boards etc.

II INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)

7.13 In order to meet the objectives of the Ministry to empower women and nurture children, the target population needs to be informed about policies/ programmes of the Ministry and they need to understand the details of various schemes/programmes/activities of the Ministry to avail them. Accordingly, the Ministry plans its annual strategy using print, electronic, outdoor, publication of booklet, and other forms of media including social media for dissemination of information and creating awareness.

7.14 During 2016-17, against a budget allocation of Rs. 60 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 36.83 crore (including LoA) has been incurred on the media activities of the Ministry till December, 2016. The physical achievements during 2016-17 are as under :

7.14.1 **Print Media:** Four advertisements were released in prominent newspapers in Hindi, English and regional languages during 2016-17 (Till January, 2017) on the Act and schemes/programmes of the Ministry.

7.14.2 **Video Spots:** Three spots of 30 seconds duration on Domestic violence, declining child sex ratio and Dowry, one spot of 110 seconds on Diet during pregnancy and one spot of 100 second on healthcare during pregnancy were telecast across the country through DAVP over digital cinema and private TV channels. Same would be again telecast over Doordarshan and Lok Sabha TV during January – March 2017.

7.14.4 **Outdoor publicity:** Awareness campaign by spreading social messages through LPG bills run across the country.

7.14.5 **All India Women Journalists' Workshop I:** The first ever 'All India Women Journalist's Workshop' was organized at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 7th June, 2016 in association with Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. This was the first ever effort to bring over 250 women journalists from 30 States/UTs across the country, representing 120 media organizations on a single platform. Smt Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, WCD made a comprehensive presentation on the issues taken up by the Ministry in the last two years. She highlighted the numerous 'firsts' of the Ministry of Women and Child Development including Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, setting up of One Stop Centres for women in distress, Mahila e-Haat, Panic button on mobiles, Guidelines for matrimonial websites, 33% reservation for women in police force, Gender champion scheme, Unique initiative with railways for missing children, Comprehensive adoption reforms, Junk food guidelines and many more such initiatives. Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister requested the journalists to act as a two-way communication channel and encouraged them to give feedback and suggestion on all issues concerning women and children. The journalists brought to her notice cases and problems related to adoption, child nutrition, women's safety, sexual harassment at the workplace and the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme and gave suggestions for the upcoming National Policy for Women. Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble MoS, Commerce

and Industry made a presentation in the second half, covering the achievements and new initiatives of the Government during the last two years. The women journalists highlighted various issues affecting the common man, during their

interaction with the Commerce Minister. An exhibition was also organized outside the venue showcasing the live monitoring system of Childline-Child Helpline 1098, and district level initiatives of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, WCD interacting with the participants of All India Women Journalists' Workshop



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, WCD with the participants

7.14.6 All India Women Journalists' Workshop II: Over 100 journalists from across the country, representing various media organizations came together on a single platform at the second 'All India Women Journalists' Workshop II' organized by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in association with Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting in New Delhi on 21-11-2016. These workshops

are being organised by the Ministry to empower the women journalists so that they can act as agents of change especially in matters pertaining to women and child development. The effort of the Ministry is to connect to the journalists from the grassroots to make them active participants in the process of change, to receive feedback from them and also to receive ideas from the grassroots which will benefit the women and children.

The participants were also given a brief overview of the initiatives in the pipeline like digitisation of Anganwadis, Direct Benefit Transfer to women, Anti-trafficking Bill, Draft National Policy for Women among others. A presentation was also made on the key initiatives and achievements of the Government over the last two years. Measures like Jan Dhan Yojana, Nari Shakti, providing affordable housing to the poor, building infrastructure especially rail, roads and highways, stepping up power generation, Swachh Bharat, Farmers' welfare, new social security schemes etc were highlighted. Three exhibitions were also organized at the venue showcasing the live monitoring system of Childline - Child Helpline 1098, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao as well as Real Time Monitoring of Anganwadi Centres.



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister,
WCD interacting with the participants of All India
Women Journalists' Workshop II

7.14.7 Women of India Festival: Women of India Festival 2016 was organised by the Ministry of Women and Child Development from 14th to 23rd October, 2016 at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi. This year's festival had 230 stalls and about 372 participants from all corners of the country including places from Leh to Kanyakumari and Kohima to Kutch. Women of India Festival is organised every year by the

Ministry with the aim to benefit women entrepreneurs, and also actively promote organic food and products. The Women of India Festival, 2016 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. Explaining the significance of the unique festival, Smt Maneka Gandhi highlighted the importance of making a shift to the organic mode. "Organic foods have been proven to contain more vitamins, minerals and nutrients than similar foods produced with chemical fertilizers, pesticides and preservatives. Organic farming relies on techniques such as crop rotation, green manure, compost, and natural methods of pest control. Children are particularly vulnerable to the harmful effects of pesticide exposure. We will make a concerted effort to make this alternative a popularly used one." Like last year's edition of 'Women of India Festival', this year also featured hundreds of products including cereals, rice, pulses, spices, fabrics, dyes and dresses, cosmetics, household products, pickles, organic ice cream, preserves, oils, honey, tea, hair care, bath care, beauty care, aromatherapy products, kitchen composters, organic seeds and other bio products. Apart from producers of locally grown and manufactured products, the participants also included Nourish Organic, the Altitude Store, Dew Drops, Organic World, Inhere Aajivika Utthan Samiti, Sonal White Cub, Aura Herbal Textiles, ASAL, Pro Nature Organics, Eco Green Unit, Avani, who added further variety with their vast lifestyle range at the organic extravaganza. The Women of India Festival 2016 received a tremendous response.



Participants along with officials of MWCD during the closing ceremony of Women of India Festival, 2016



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, WCD and other senior officials of the Ministry visiting the stalls set up by women entrepreneurs/artisans at Dilli Haat during the Women of India Festival, 2016



Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, WCD and Secretary WCD interacting with the participants of Women of India Festival, 2016

7.14.8 **Sattvik 2016:** The 14th Traditional Food Festival is organized by Society of Research and Initiatives for Sustainable Technologies (SRISTI) for the past 14 years. This year the event was held between 24th-26th December, 2016 at AES Grounds, Ahmedabad. The Ministry under the able guidance of Hon'ble Minister, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi sent 50 Women entrepreneurs/ organizations from all over the country to this event, thereby providing an opportunity to these women entrepreneurs and artisans

to showcase and sell their products at a national platform.

7.14.9 **National Girl Child Day:** National Girl Child Day celebrations were organised by the Ministry on 24th January, 2017 at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra, Chanakyapuri. Doordarshan had arranged live coverage of the event besides telecasting video spots across the country. All India Radio has also broadcast radio spots on 23rd and 24th January, 2017 to commemorate the event.



Hon'ble Minister Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi exhorting the "Arrows to the future"- the girl children of the country on 24th January 2017

III. RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES/ SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

7.15 Reservation Policy of the Government of India in the services is being followed in the Ministry and the organizations under its control.

As a cadre authority, the Ministry has duly reported the reserved vacancies to Department of Personnel & Training. The attached office i.e. Food and Nutrition Board and all the autonomous bodies under Ministry of Women and Child Development are advised to fill up the vacancies reserved for Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes

and Other Backward Classes by making special efforts during the calendar year 2016. These as on 31/12/2016 are given at Annexures - XXVI & XXVII.

Citizen's / Client's Charter

7.16 The Ministry has prepared a Citizen's / Client's Charter, which has been placed on the website of the Ministry (www.wcd@nic.in). The Charter has been distributed among stakeholders. It has also been circulated to all the officers in the Ministry for compliance.

Information Facilitation Centre (IFC)

7.17 Information and Facilitation Centre (IFC) has been functioning as a single window for public relations. The Centre provides information on different programs and schemes of the Ministry to the visitors. It also functions as Right to Information (RTI) Cell, i.e. nodal unit for receiving RTI applications.

Right to Information Act, 2005

7.18 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act 2005, IFC acts as nodal agency for receiving and thereafter forwarding RTI applications to the Central Public Information Officers/ Public Authorities concerned. It also coordinates follow up on the Appeals/ Orders received from the Central Information Commission (CIC) etc. IFC is also responsible for submission of quarterly returns on RTI applications/ appeals to the CIC. RTI Applications/Appeals received online on ETI Web portal are also being forwarded online to the concerned CPIO-Public Authority and Appellate Authority. Following actions have also been taken in this regard:

- i) Details of the Ministry's functions along with its functionaries etc. and the list of CPIOs and Appellate Authorities have been placed on the RTI portal of website of the Ministry, i.e. www.wcd.nic.in as required under section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act.
- ii) All Deputy Secretary/ Director level officers have been designated as Central

Public Information Officer (CPIOs) under Section 5 (1) of the Act, in respect of subject being handled by them. The Ministry presently has 13 CPIOs.

- iii) All Joint Secretaries/ Additional Secretaries have been designated as Appellate Authorities in terms of Section 19 (1) of the Act, in respect of Deputy Secretaries/ Director (CPIOs) working under them. The Ministry presently has 9 Appellate Authorities.
- iv) The Ministry including its Autonomous Bodies and other organizations are uploading their return on CIC's website.

7.19 During the period from 28.02.2015 to 30.03.2016, 3163 number of applications and 221 appeals have been received in the Ministry and forwarded to the concerned CPIOs/ Public Authorities and Appellate Authorities respectively for providing information requested for.

Parliamentary Committee

7.20 The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee of the Ministry on Human Resource Development has been constituted with Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya as the Chairman of the Committee.

Complaints Committee for Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place

7.21 In pursuance of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2013) a Complaint Committee has been constituted to look into the complaints of sexual harassment of women posted in the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Food and Nutrition Board with the following composition:

Sl.No.	Designation of Officer	Status
1	Ms.Nutan Guha Biswas, Additional Secretary	Chairperson
2	Ms.Ratna Anjan Jena, Statistical Adviser	Member
3	Ms. Nandita Mishra, EA	Member
4	Ms. Shipra Roy, Deputy Secretary	Member

Sl.No.	Designation of Officer	Status
5	Shri Manoj Kumar Prabhat, Under Secretary	Member Secretary
6	Ms. Nisha Saxena, Secretary Supreme Court Legal Services, Committee and Secretary, Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India	Expert Member

7.22 No complaint of sexual harassment was reported to the Committee during the year 2016-2017.

Progressive Use of Hindi

7.23 During the period under report, the Ministry continued its efforts towards the maximum use of Hindi in official work. To ensure the effective implementation of the Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules 1976, official language division of the Ministry has been strengthened. All the Computers within the Ministry are equipped with bilingual facility. Efforts are being made to promote the use of Hindi in the correspondence and notings. The quarterly progress reports for the progressive use of Hindi related to the Ministry of WCD and its subordinate offices were reviewed and sent regularly to the Department of Official Language. All the officers and the employees of the Ministry have working knowledge of Hindi. Various programmes have been organised for the promotion of the

progressive use of Hindi in the Ministry. Details are summarised below:-

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

7.24 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, advertisement, 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 by the Ministry.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti

7.25 For effective implementation and monitoring of official language policy of the Government, Hindi Salahkar Samiti is constituted in the Ministry under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble, Minister for Women and Child Development. According to the directions of the Department of Official Language, there must be two meetings in a year. One meeting was held on 2nd May, 2016 and other is to be proposed shortly.



Hon'ble Minister for Women and Child Development, Mrs Maneka Sanjay Gandhi presiding the meeting of Hindi Salahkar Samiti held at Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi on 02 May, 2016

Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC)

7.26 The meetings of Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) are being held regularly under the chairpersonship of Joint Secretary, in-charge OL. It reviews the progress made in connection with the use of Hindi and gives appropriate suggestions and takes decision. Apart from this, the directions are being issued by Secretary for the increase of progressive use of Hindi in the official work in the weekly meetings.

Hindi workshops & inspections

7.27 To encourage the officers and employees to do their maximum official work in Hindi, workshops were organised and participants were apprised of official language policy and quarterly progress report of Hindi.

Hindi Maah Celebrations

7.28 The Hindi maah was celebrated in the



Hon'ble Minister of State, WCD, Ms Krishna Raj
honouring Shri Ashok Chakradhar

Hindi Work in e-office

7.29 All work in Hindi section is being done in e-office. All circulars, files, letters are being issued through e-office and being put up on the notice board. Hindi Unicode facility is available in all computers.

Ministry from 1st to 30th September, 2016. During this period Hon'ble Minister, WCD and Secretary, WCD encouraged the officers and the employees of the Ministry to use Hindi in their official work by issuing an appeal. To give practical knowledge of Hindi in official work and motivate the staff to use Hindi in their day to day official work, during Hindi Maah, Noting and Drafting, Essay Writing and self composed poem recitation competition were organised. An independent committee was constituted to select the winners of these competitions. On 21st September, 2016 poem recitation by selected participants and prize distribution ceremony was organized and world renowned Padamshree Shri Ashok Chakradhar was the Chief Guest in the function. Hon'ble Minister of State for Women and Child Development, Smt. Krishna Raj was Special Guest. Most of the poems were based on women and girl child. Shri Ashok Chakradhar encouraged the Officers and employees to do their official work in Hindi. At the end of the programme, the winners of the competitions held were awarded cash prizes by the Chief Guest and Hon'ble Minister of State WCD.



Secretary, WCD, Ms Leena nair honouring
Shri Ashok Chakradhar

Status of ATNs on CAG Paras

7.30 The summary of important audit observations, appearing in the most recent audit reports of the year ending March, 2015 and details of action taken on audit observations received from Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) are at Annexure – XXVIII.

Annual Plan and Action Plan

7.31 The Plan outlay for the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2016-17 was fixed at Rs. 17300.00 crores and has been revised at Rs 17529.54 crores at RE Stage. Scheme-wise details are given at Annexure – XXIX.

Plan for the North-East Region

7.32 As per the guidelines of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry has allocated 10% of the Annual Plan outlay for the implementation of its programme in the seven North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. During the year, efforts were made to involve social organizations of North-Eastern Areas with the existing support available under various Grant-in-aid Schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

7.33 The schemes and programmes of the Ministry are directly impacting the lives of women and children belonging to the most disadvantaged sections of the society. Most of

the programmes are located in the areas where the women and children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC & ST) have easy access. While selecting the location for the project, preference is given to those areas which are predominately inhabited by vulnerable and weaker sections of the society. The Ministry has been earmarking budget allocation separately for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan to the tune of 20 % and 8.2 % respectively.

7.34 The Scheme of Hostels for Working Women implemented by the Ministry provides for seats upto 15% and 7.5% for women belonging to SC and ST communities, respectively.

7.35 The schemes of Food and Nutrition Board are aimed at improving nutritional status of people in general and of the vulnerable sections of the population including SCs and STs in particular. Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) of FNB organize training courses in the fields in fruit and vegetable preservations only for SC/ST adolescent girls and women under accelerated programmes for the development of SC/ST community. The major thrust of the programmes of the Board is on rural and tribal areas.



Food and Nutrition Board

Food and Nutrition Board

8.1 The Food & Nutrition Board (FNB) set up in 1964 under the Ministry of Food was transferred to the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 1993 with all powers of a Central Government department. Food and Nutrition Board has a countrywide set up comprising of a Technical Wing at the Centre, 4 Regional Offices, 4 Quality Control Laboratories at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai and 43 Community Food & Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) located in 30 States/ UTs (details are at Annexure - XXX). FNB provides a wide range of Nutrition Education & Extension services, with the stated objectives of building up a systematic campaign to overcome the difficult barrier of ignorance, prejudice and superstition in food and dietary habits. Physical & Financial targets & achievements of Food and Nutrition Board during the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 (April, 2016 to December, 2016) are given at Annexure - XXXI and Annexure - XXXII respectively.

8.2 The Food & Nutrition Board, which is a technical wing of Ministry of Women and Child Development, has been recognized by the Planning Commission in its 12th Five Year Plan document 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.

8.3 FNB is engaged in the following activities:

- i) Nutrition Education and Training, both for the masses and for ICDS functionaries,
- ii) Mass Nutrition Awareness Campaigns,
- iii) Development, production and distribution of nutrition education / training material,
- iv) Food Analysis and Standardization,
- v) Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition,
- vi) Providing Fruits & Vegetable Processing facilities at CFNEUs,
- vii) Development and Promotion of low cost nutritious recipes using locally available Foods,
- viii) Inter-Sectoral coordination and follow up action on the National Nutrition Policy and National Plan of Action on Nutrition, policy matters related to nutrition
- ix) Development, production and distribution/ dissemination of nutrition education/ training material.
- x) Test checking the quality of supplementary nutrition under ICDS.
- xi) Setting up and management of Nutrition Resource Platform and Centres.
- xii) Implementation of Infant Milk Substitutes (Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods) Act
- xiii) 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.



8.4 Important functions of FNB

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

8.5 FNB is also instrumental in acting as a powerful tool to protect, promote and support breastfeeding in the form of 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.

8.6 A national Steering Committee on Breastfeeding & Infant and Young Child Feeding under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, MWCD, and National Breastfeeding Coordination

Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (In-charge Food & Nutrition Board), MWCD, have been constituted, which consist of representatives from key Ministries/ Departments and technical experts.

National Nutrition Mission

8.7 The Government is contemplating setting up National Nutrition Mission (NNM) to look at nutrition related issues in country.

Development of Audio-visuals on Nutrition

8.8 Audio-visuals on "Antenatal Care & Child Nutrition" were developed in Hindi and 17 other languages (Punjabi, Urdu, Malyalam, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya, Telugu, Kannad, Tamil, Asamese, Garo, Khasi, Mizo, Konkani, Manipuri and English) which include 9 products i.e. 3 short films, 2 radio spots and 4 radio jingles. The Hindi Master of the AVs were shared with Ministry's Media Division for dissemination.

Professional training to the officers and staffs of FNB:

- i) Five days training was imparted to 53 Technical officials on "Analytical Approaches to current Food Quality & Safety Issues" in 3 batches during the month of February 2016 at Central Food Technological Research Institute, CSIR, Mysore.
- ii) One day training on e-Office for FNB officers & staffs was conducted on 8th April, 2016 at New Delhi.

Nutrition Education and Training:

8.9 Advocacy and sensitization of policy makers, nutrition orientation training for programme managers and capacity building of field functionaries are the important activities of the Food & Nutrition Board. Different activities are carried out for different target groups for disseminating nutrition related information. 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 organizing nutrition education and demonstration programmes in rural, urban and tribal areas

in different States/ UTs of the country. FNB Headquarters, through its four Regional Offices, provides the technical as well as logistic support for the functioning of these Units and conducts the following training programmes in the field Units.

Training of Trainers (TOT) Programme in Nutrition:

8.10 CFNEU organizes five days “Training of Trainers” 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.

Orientation Training Courses (OTCs)

8.11 CFNEU organizes training 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 topics for OTC are (i) Infant and Young Child Feeding (ii) Health and Nutrition and (iii) Management of Severe Malnutrition.

Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition Education

8.12 CFNEU organizes 5 days training in Home

Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition education for 30 participants including housewives and adolescent girls and unemployed youths, 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 on fruits and vegetables preservation and nutrition is distributed to the trainees on completion of the training.

8.13 CFNEU also organizes 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.

Nutrition Education programmes (NEP):

8.14 The Nutritional status of the country has been recognized 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. Hence, Nutrition Education Programmes are organized in rural and Tribal Areas and Urban slums.

Table 8.1: Training programmes conducted up to December, 2016 during the year 2016-17

Sl. No.	Training Programme	No. of Training	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Training of Trainers (TOT)	25	497
2	Orientation Training Courses (OTCs)	414	12420
3	Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables and Nutrition		
	(i) General Group	145	4996
	(ii) SC/ST Community	62	1920
4	Nutrition Education programmes	3065	88986
5.	Monitoring of the Anganwadi Centres	2730	64039

Monitoring of the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)

8.15 Anganwadis under different ICDS projects are being visited to monitor the supplementary nutrition and to facilitate the nutrition and health components of ICDS. During the visit, the FNB Staff provides technical support on nutrition and health education at the AWC by organizing various nutrition extension activities. During the year 2016-17, up to the month of December 2016, a total 2730 number of Anganwadi Centres have been inspected.

Food Analysis

8.16 Food & Nutrition Board has four Regional Quality Control Laboratories at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, which analyses samples of various supplementary foods provided under the ICDS scheme. The samples are received from the State Governments as well as drawn by field units of FNB during the visit to AWCs. The region-wise number of samples analysed during 2016-17 up to December, 2016 are as under:

Sl. No.	Region	Total Samples analyzed
1	Eastern	38
2	Southern	295
3	Western	322
4	Northern	966
Total		1621

During the year 2016-17, up to the month of December, 2016, a total 1621 number of samples have been analyzed through the outsourced laboratory.

Setting up of four new Food Testing Laboratories (1 Central and 3 Regional Laboratories):

8.17 Recognizing that Take Home Ration (THR) & Hot Cooked Food (HCF) constitutes the major source of nutrition provided to Anganwadi beneficiaries through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme and other Government run schemes, Food & Nutrition

Board (FNB) of the Ministry deliberated on ways to analyze the food and nutritional supplements for Food Safety and Quality to ensure Nutritional and Feeding Norms for Supplementary Nutrition. There are 14 lakh AWCs under the ICDS Scheme in the country and one of the services provided under the scheme is supplementary nutrition. One of the objectives of the scheme is to reduce the level of malnutrition among the children, holistic development of children and reducing any nutrition related deficiencies in the children.

8.18 Providing safe and hygienic food meeting the nutrition and health norms is as essential as providing food to these beneficiaries. If the food supplied is contaminated, adulterated or not fit for human consumption, it will cause more harm than benefitting them. Therefore, it is essential to keep a check on the quality of food supplied at the AWCs through rigorous testing of the food samples, which is not feasible under the present capacity available. This can be done through up-gradation/expansion/setting up of modern, state-of-art Quality Control Laboratories.

8.19 Now, FNB under Ministry of Women & Child Development is in the process of setting-up of four state-of-art Food Testing Laboratories, 1 Central Laboratory at Faridabad and 3 Regional Laboratories at Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata for quality checking of food and other nutrition related convergent actions.

8.20 The land, at four locations viz Faridabad, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai has been secured by the Ministry. Total project cost is Rs.93.92 crore on acquisition of land, construction of buildings and procurement/ installation of equipment for the above four QCLs.

8.21 Ministry has signed an MoU with National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) for awarding/ entrusting the works relating to planning, designing and construction of Food Testing Laboratories at Faridabad, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

8.22 Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development has inaugurated foundation stone laying ceremony (unveiling of the plaque) electronically on 1st December, 2016 for setting-up of four Food Testing Laboratories, one Central Laboratory at Faridabad and three Regional Laboratories at Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata at all the four locations. Secretary, MWCD highlighted that the objective of setting up of the Food Testing Laboratories (FTL) is to monitor and enforce strict quality control of supplementary nutrition provided at the AWCs under the ICDS scheme and to provide quality food to the beneficiaries under the ICDS scheme as per the latest food safety standards. These beneficiaries include pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls as well as children of 0-6 years. The provision of quality food will have a direct impact on the nutritional status of mothers and consequently the child.

Mass Nutrition Awareness Campaigns

8.23 Various events on specific themes were organized with the active cooperation of respective State Governments, Educational Institutions, NGOs and media. Some of the programmes conducted are Workshops/Symposia and special programmes on nutrition.

8.24 The **World Breastfeeding Week (WBW)** was observed from 1- 7 August, 2016 on the theme of “Breastfeeding: A key to Sustainable Development”

8.25 Also, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued D.O. letter addressed to Chief Secretaries in the States/ UTs to mobilize the concerned Departments on the WBW theme during celebrations.

8.26 **National Nutrition Week (NNW)** is celebrated from 1- 7 September every year since 1982 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

“Life cycle approach for better Nutrition”. Field units of Food and Nutrition Board celebrated the week in collaboration with the State Governments/ UTs.

8.27 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also addressed to the Chief Secretary / Secretary of the WCD in the State Governments/UT Administration to mobilize the concerned Departments on the NNW 2016 theme during celebrations.

8.28 The Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) of Food and Nutrition Board also celebrated **World Food Day** on 16th October, 2016 with various activities related to nutrition.

8.29 The Community Food and Nutrition Extension Units (CFNEUs) of Food and Nutrition Board also celebrated **Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders Prevention Day (GIDDPD)** on 21st October, 2016 with various activities related to nutrition.

Food Fortification

8.30 The nutritional status of the community is recognized as an important indicator of national development. Micronutrients are essential vitamins and minerals required on a daily basis in small quantities. Micro nutrient deficiencies can be prevented and even eliminated by consumption of optimal amounts of micronutrients. Dietary diversification, Fortification and Supplementation along with other measures like infection control, water and sanitation, etc. are strategies to tackle micro nutrient malnutrition. The National Nutrition Policy adopted by the Government in 1993 includes the control of micro nutrient deficiencies particularly among the vulnerable groups under its direct policy instruments and recommends controlling the micro nutrient deficiency through intensified programmes. Food fortification is identified as one of the direct short-term nutrition intervention i.e. fortification of essential food items with appropriate nutrients.

8.31 The Ministry of Women and Child Development, taking note of the widely prevalent deficiencies of iron, Vitamin A, Iodine and other micro nutrients in the population particularly among women and children, has taken an initiative to wards formulating a comprehensive policy for Food fortification and regulation under Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, Rules, 2011. In follow up, a comprehensive regulation on fortification of foods namely “Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulations, 2016” has been released by FSSAI on 16th – 17th October, 2016.

8.32 Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, has taken an initiative towards formulating a comprehensive policy for food fortification under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and FSSAI Rules, 2011 which may subsume all existing isolated regulations/guidelines on fortification of food articles. Zonal Multi-stakeholder consultations with involvement of all the line Ministries/ Departments (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of

Human Resource Development, Department of Health Research-ICMR), State Governments, representatives from concerned Industries (Salt, Wheat Flour and Oil) as well as other stakeholders to discuss various issues related to implementation and roll out of the fortified food articles including cost implications etc. have been held.

8.33 The first zonal Multi-stakeholder consultation for North Zone was organized under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, WCD on 04.01.2017 on ‘Fortification of Food Articles’ at New Delhi. The other three consultations held were at Benagaluru, Bhopal and Bhubhaneshwar. Last conculation is to be held at Guwahati.



Key Note Address "Mandatory Fortification of Food Articles" by Ms. Leena Nair, Secretary, MWCD



Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Joint Secretary, MWCD addressing the Technical Session during the first zonal Multi-stakeholder consultation

Obesity and Junk Food

8.34 India is facing the triple burden of malnutrition where undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and excess intake of calories resulting in overweight and obesity co exist. Childhood obesity is also emerging as one of the major health concerns for India, which is a risk factor for developing non-communicable diseases during early adulthood. Diet is likely to be one of the important precursors of overweight and obesity. Easy availability and access to unhealthy foods in school canteens and its vicinity is being seen as a contributing factor to childhood obesity. In order to address the issues related to Junk Food, a working group was constituted by the Ministry under the Chairmanship of Director, NIN. The recommendations of the Working Group contained in the report entitled “Addressing Consumption of Foods high in Fat, Salt and Sugar (HFSS) and Promotion of Healthy Snacks in Schools in India” have been shared with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. Further, Ministry of HRD has issued advisory to all affiliated schools to create healthy school environment and promote healthy food habits in children. CBSE has also introduced health manual on health and junk food, balanced diet and healthy habits. The manuals are also available on CBSE website www.cbse.nic.in

Nutrition Resource Platform (NRP)

8.35 Nutrition Resource Platform (NRP), which is an initiative of the Ministry, functions as part of Food and Nutrition Board and set up at National Institute of Public Cooperation and

Child Development (NIPCCD), New Delhi, with National Informatics Centre (NIC) providing technical and logistic support. The NRP has three domains:

- i) **Domain I: An electronic library & document management system** which provides an online database of child & nutrition related resource & reference material accessible to all. At present, the portal contains more than 6000 documents in the form of print, audio visuals, and IEC material which can be accessed by various policy makers, students, ICDS functionaries, etc.
- ii) **Domain II: A web-based knowledge management e-forum** for discussion and exchange of ideas.
- iii) **Domain III: End user Mobile telephony based services** which offers the possibility of services like Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) to collect real time monthly data from Anganwadi Workers, voice blast, SMS blast including potential for using it as a virtual classroom, information dissemination center and nutrition surveillance to connect with the grassroots level workers.

8.36 **NRP has its Facebook page** created to help popularize the website. **IEC tab** created on NRP website to help make the campaign accessible to everyone. The Web address is www.poshan.nic.in / www.akshayaposhan.gov.in.



National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development



Towards a new dawn

National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

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

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

9.3 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.

Vision

9.4 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.

9.5 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 organizations. The Union Minister for Women and Child Development is the President of the General Body and Chairperson of the Executive Council.

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

- i) **Department of Mother Care and Child Development**
 - Child Development
 - Public Cooperation and Child Protection
 - Women's Development
- ii) **Department of Training and Common Services**
 - Training
 - Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Common Services

I. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ACTIVITIES

- i) The Institute continues to extend its support towards capacity-building of stakeholders under the **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP)** with a focus to improve the current statistics of declining child sex ratio, promote the importance of girl child, ensure her survival and protection and highlight the benefits of educating the girl child by providing them various opportunities to empower themselves. The Institute has also developed a training module and compendium to strengthen the capacity of ICDS functionaries and other related stakeholders in implementing the scheme. Module has been sent to all States/UTs. A session focussing Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme has also been

incorporated in programme schedules of all training programmes of the Institute. The Institute has also been imparting training programmes for Master Trainers implementing BBBP Scheme. In all, four training programmes were organized on the theme till December 2016.

- ii) The Institute's Headquarters organised a **Review-cum-Training Workshop on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** at Punjab University, Chandigarh, with the main objectives to: review the progress of the training and sensitization programmes, strategies adopted by districts, district action plans and further future training programmes, required for the scheme; orient the participants about village convergence facilitation services and its implementation; and provide important updates regarding BBBP scheme.
- iii) One-year Advanced Diploma in Child Guidance and Counselling commenced from 1 August, 2016 with the main objectives to: explore and evolve attitudes, values and beliefs that facilitates work with children as mental health professionals; acquire knowledge and understanding of theoretical constructs and socio-cultural perspectives in the context of counselling; develop skills to plan, provide and monitor counselling interventions for children and child-related systems; and develop skills of mobilizing resources and networking and collaborating with stakeholders. A total number of 20 students have been enrolled for the current year.
- iv) A **Certificate Course on Child and Adolescent Counselling** was also organized by the Headquarters with the main objectives to: 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 behaviour difficulties in children and the special needs of children in difficult situations; enhance the ability of the teachers to identify early symptoms of learning and behaviour problems in children and carry out informal assessments; and provide comprehensive skills in counselling children and families for promoting emotional well-being of children and provide skills in carrying out awareness and sensitization workshops for teachers and parents on significant mental health concerns relating to children and growing up.

- v) The Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act was passed on 19th June, 2012. Subsequently, after wide-ranging consultations among various stakeholders, the POCSO Rules were notified on 14 November, 2012 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Major stakeholders for implementing the Act are the Police/ Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU), Judiciary, District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), Probation Officers, Counsellors, Child Care Institutions (CCIs) personnel, interpreters/translators, the medical fraternity, the community, family and relatives of the victim child and the child himself. The Central and State Governments are charged with the responsibility to create awareness about POCSO Act 2012. Keeping this in view, the Headquarters and Regional Centres, Bengaluru, Guwahati, Lucknow, and Indore organized a total of 28 Sensitization Programme/Orientation Workshop/Awareness Generation Camp on POCSO Act, 2012 and its Rules for Law Enforcement Agencies/

ICPS Personnels/Police Personnel/ Medical Officers/School Principals and Teachers/NGOs and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

- vi) Besides this, Institute's Headquarters and Regional Centres, Bengaluru, Guwahati, Lucknow and Indore, organized several **Orientation Workshops on Child Rights and Child Protection for Magistrates/ Chairperson and Members of CWCs** with the objectives to: develop understanding among the participants on the situation of children in India and challenges faced by children for their holistic development; sensitize and orient them to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 and its Amendment Act 2006; orient them about the functioning of CWCs and the role and responsibilities of Chairperson and Members of CWCs; 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 to facilitate effective rehabilitation and social re-integration of children including difficulties faced by them; and learn the role of different stakeholders as provided in the Act and to understand the mechanisms for speedy disposal of cases.

- vii) In addition to this, the Institute organized a total of five **Training Programmes of Master Trainers on Child Adoption Related Issues** with the main objectives to: enable the participants to develop basic understanding on child protection issues; mechanisms to deal with CNCP and adoption and counseling of PAPs; make them aware of the guidelines and procedures for adoption and foster care; UID Aadhaar enrolment as a requirement



Orientation Programme for Mother NGOs of Health Ministry on Growth Monitoring and Usage of Mother and Child Protection Card

of children to be given in adoption; and expose the participants to the working of CARINGS.

- viii) **A Workshop on Experiences in Using Track Child Portal for Child Protection** was also organized by the Headquarters with the main objectives to: enhance the knowledge-base and skills of the participants to 'Track Child Portal for Child Protection'; deliberate upon the issues and challenges in using the Track Child Portal; and suggest ways and means for evolving a mechanism for more effective problem resolution in the use of Track Child Portal.
- ix) During the period under report, a **Consultative Meet on Social Audit and Monitoring in Integrated Child**

Protection Scheme (ICPS) was organized by the Regional Centre, Lucknow, with the main objectives to: discuss the need and importance of Social Audit and Monitoring under ICPS; familiarize participants with different tools for Social Audit; enable the participants to design social audit; and discuss monitoring formats under ICPS. A total of 48 participants attended the consultative meet.

- x) The Institute's Headquarters and Regional Centres organized several Training Programmes on Gender Issues and Mainstreaming Gender in Development Programmes as well, with the main objectives to: enhance understanding of participants about basic gender concepts and gender differentiation; develop clear

perspective about gender mainstreaming gender analysis and its importance in development programmes; develop skills in planning and management of development programmes with gendered approach and undertake gender diagnosis of existing programmes; and evolve an action plan to mainstream gender in development programmes.

- xi) The Institute also organized two **Orientation Training Programmes for Master Trainers/Stakeholders of One Stop Centre Scheme** with the main objectives to: orient Master Trainers on issues related to VAW and Constitutional and legal provisions thereof; enhance their knowledge and skills in providing medico-legal and psychosocial support to aggrieved women; help them to develop skills in imparting training to functionaries/stakeholders so that the aggrieved women get support and redressal of their problems under one roof; and provide a tool for capacity-building of all stakeholders to perform tasks together through convergence at various levels.
- xii) In addition to this, Institute organized a **Workshop on Safety and Security of Girls in Schools** with the main objectives to: sensitize the participants on safety and security of school-going girls; share government and non-government initiatives for safety of school girls; discuss the role of stakeholders in prevention of violence and protection of school- going girls; and evolve strategies and interventions for ensuring safety of school girls.
- xiii) Apart from this, several Refresher Courses for CDPOs/ACDPOs were organized by Headquarters and Regional Centres with the main objectives to: review the implementation of restructured

and strengthened ICDS programme in the States with regard to various aspects; provide a forum for sharing of experiences in implementing the ICDS programme; apprise CDPOs/ACDPOs about the recent developments and trends in 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.

- xiv) A number of **Job Training Courses for CDPOs/ACDPOs** were also organized by Institute's Headquarters and Regional Centres with the main objectives to: orient the trainee CDPOs/ ACDPOs about ICDS Programme—its philosophy, objectives, package of services and beneficiaries with respect to restructured and strengthened ICDS and New WHO Child Growth Standards, MCP Card, schemes of SABLA and IGMSY; familiarize them with their role and responsibilities vis-a-vis job responsibilities of other block functionaries in coordination, supervision, and management of ICDS project; discuss with them the recent developments and thrusts in 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 ICDS Projects.
- xv) **Training of State-Level Master Trainers of Uttar Pradesh on Implementation of Annual Contextualized ECCE Curriculum** was organized by the Regional Centre, Lucknow, with the main objectives to: familiarize the participants with the concept and importance of ECCE;

build an understanding of the philosophy, principles and components of the National ECCE Policy, curriculum framework and quality standards; introduce and familiarize the participants with the State specific ECE curriculum and roll out of the same in the AWCs; orient participants on the diversity issues and strategies to handle diversity in the classroom; develop skills of the participants to train on the execution of the daily/weekly lesson plans based on thematic approach; orient participants on enhancing community and parents partnerships and developing linkages with the existing services; familiarize participants with the mentoring and monitoring skills to ensure implementation of the curriculum.

- xvi) A **Stock Taking Review Meet for Rolling Out of ECCE Curriculum** was also organized by the Regional Centre, Indore, with the main objectives to: review the implementation of Annual Contextualized ECCE Curriculum in the States; share the experience of challenges faced by the states in implementation of the ECCE Curriculum; refresh the participants about the philosophy, principles and components of the National ECCE Policy, Curriculum Framework and Quality Standards; familiarize the participants with the State-specific ECCE Curriculum and its roll out Plan across the States; and discuss about the possible solutions strategies to meet the challenges and effectively roll out the annual contextualized curriculum in the States.

- xvii) Besides this, a **Regional Meet on Use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in ICDS** was organized by the Regional Centre, Lucknow, with the main objectives to: identify the innovative models /practices concerning use of ICT in ICDS and bring together the State Governments/UT administrations and other development partners for discussing and deliberating upon appropriate solutions for strengthening the use of ICT in ICDS.

II. RESEARCH

9.7 The Headquarters and its Regional Centres undertake research on areas falling within its mandate. Evaluation studies are conducted to assess the impact of ongoing schemes or projects on Women and Child Development, as an independent initiative, or at the request of sponsoring Department/agency. Documentation of the research work in the form of reports, compilations and manuals is done for wider dissemination. A total of 20 such projects and research studies are nearing completion during the current year.

III. PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

9.8 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.

Training Programmes

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

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

9.10 During the year 2016 (up to December, 2016), NIPCCD organized a total of 255 training programmes. The summary of the Programmes organized by NIPCCD during April 2016–December 2016 is as given under:

Category of Programmes	2015-16						2016-17					
							(Upto 31 st December, 2016)					
	Regular		ICDS		ICPS		Regular		ICDS		ICPS	
	No. of Pro-grammes organised	No. of Partici-pants	No. of Pro-grammes organised	No. of Partici-pants	No. of Pro-grammes organ-ised	No. of Partici-pants	No. of Pro-grammes organised	No. of Partici-pants	No. of Pro-grammes organ-ised	No. of Partici-pants	No. of Pro-grammes organ-ised	No. of Partici-pants
Headquarters	63	2244	38	966	26	775	46	1503	28	1172	18	791
Regional Centre (Bengaluru)	13	433	19	616	31	966	6	208	17	581	22	609
Regional Centre (Guwahati)	17	1060	22	683	11	333	15	862	7	204	5	235
Regional Centre (Lucknow)	15	662	35	892	24	552	12	405	22	550	17	500
Regional Centre (Indore)	29	1354	21	478	14	560	16	915	16	451	8	300
Total	137	5753	135	3635	106	3186	95	3893	90	2958	70	2435
Research/ Documenta-tion Com-pleted	20						13 (Upto 31 st December, 2016)					

i) Regular Training Programmes

9.11 Under regular training programmes, NIPCCD organizes orientation / training courses and workshops/ seminars for representatives of voluntary organizations 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 organizations 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 ICDS Programme

9.12 As an apex Institution for training of functionaries of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, NIPCCD organized job

training courses and refresher courses for CDPOs/ ACDPOs and trainers, Vertical Training Programme for ICDS functionaries at block level, Sensitization Programmes on Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Programme, training on SABLA and IGMSY and several Workshops/Consultation Meets during the year. For building up the capabilities of ICDS functionaries, it organized several orientation, refresher and skill training of trainers.

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

9.13 The Ministry of Women and Child Development has set up a monitoring and supervision mechanism for the ICDS scheme through NIPCCD in addition to the existing Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The new

monitoring set up has a three tier system—monitoring at Community, State and National level. At the National level, a Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) has been set up at NIPCCD Headquarters, New Delhi, wherein data received from selected Institutions from States is analysed, interpreted and reports are generated. The performance of the scheme has been evaluated for quantitative and qualitative outcomes of the scheme on pre-determined set of indicators and for taking corrective steps. At the State-level, various tasks relating to supervision and monitoring of the scheme were undertaken with the help of selected academic institutions, viz., Medical Colleges, Home Science Colleges and Schools of Social Work.

9.14 The project was operationalized in the project mode from February 2008 after signing of MOUs between NIPCCD and 42 selected institutions. As per audit recommendations, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had reviewed the functioning of CMU in 2012 and after review it was decided that CMU activities will continue as ICDS plan activity of NIPCCD.

The same was also approved by the Executive Council of the Institute in its meeting held on 12 March, 2013.

9.15 During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) 96 Consultants/Faculty Members/Project Staff from 23 Institutions (including NIPCCD Hqrs. and RCs) have furnished data of 201 ICDS Projects, 1037 AWCs, 100 AWTCs and 2 MLTCS.

Research / Evaluation Studies, Documentation / Compilations

9.16 The Headquarters and its Regional Centre undertake research on 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 (up to 30 December, 2016) 13 research studies were completed. Besides, few more research studies are nearing completion.



Central Social Welfare Board



Towards a new dawn

Central Social Welfare Board

10.1 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 organizations. In order to give it a legal status, the Board was registered as a charitable company in 1969. The State Social Welfare Boards were set up in 1954 in all 33 States and Union Territories to work together with Central Social Welfare Board in implementing programmes of the Board across the country. The Board is functioning as an interface between government and the voluntary sector. The Board has been making concerted efforts for empowerment of women through Family Counselling Programme, Short Stay Homes, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme and other support services. The Board has a long experience of almost six decades, a country-wide infrastructure to monitor implementation of programmes and a network of approximately 6000 voluntary organizations. The outreach of the programmes of the Board ranges from remote areas of the country from Leh to Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep as well as North-Eastern States.

Vision

10.2 To be the leading organization for promotion of dedicated voluntary action for social and economic empowerment of women and care and support of children.

Mission

10.3 To support voluntary organizations financially and technically for socio economic empowerment of women and nurture of children; to create enabling environment of empowered women to live with dignity and participate as equal partners in development.

I. MAJOR INITIATIVES DURING 2016-17

180th Executive Committee meetings of the CSWB

10.4 The 180th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Social Welfare Board held in Manthan Hall of CSWB. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Rajesh Kumar, IAS, Joint Secretary, MWCD, having additional charge of the Chairperson, CSWB. Smt. Neelam Bhardwaj, Executive Director, CSWB welcomed all the members of the newly constituted Executive Committee. All Joint Directors of the Central Board were present in the meeting. After welcome address of the Executive Director, agenda items were taken up in the meeting.

47th Meeting of Annual General Body Meeting

10.5 The Forty Seventh (47th) Annual General Body Meeting of the Central Social Welfare Board was held on 20th September, 2016 in Mantrana hall of CSWB. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Joint Secretary, MWCD, having additional charge of the Chairperson, Central

Social Welfare Board. Smt. Neelam Bhardwaj, Executive Director, CSWB extended her heartiest welcome to all the members of newly constituted General Body of the CSWB and gave presentation on the functioning of the Board.

Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh's Birth Anniversary

10.6 On the birth anniversary of Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh, the founder Chairperson of the Central Social Welfare Board, an event was organised in the office of the Central Board to pay tributes to Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh.

63rd Anniversary of the Central Social Welfare Board

10.7 The Central Social Welfare Board celebrated the 63rd Anniversary of its establishment on 12th August, 2016 in office premises of the Board. Smt. Neelam Bhardwaj, Executive Director garlanded the statue of Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh, the founder Chairperson of the Central Social Welfare Board. All officers and staff members of the CSWB paid their floral tributes to her. Speaking on the occasion, Smt. Neelam Bhardwaj said that the CSWB has glorious history and it is time to carry forward this invaluable legacy to newer heights by refining itself to fit into the changing scenario. She said that it is the time to look back and introspect and also to explore new possibilities to safeguard the interest of the organization.

II. ACTIVITIES/ EVENTS ORGANISED IN STATE BOARDS

Orientation training programme for the office bearers of voluntary organisations

10.8 Haryana State Social Welfare Board, Chandigarh organized a one day Orientation Training Programme for the Presidents of the voluntary organizations in the premises of Haryana State Social Welfare Board on 17th May, 2016. It was organized with a view to orientate the Presidents of the voluntary organizations who play an important role in the implementation of the

schemes of the Board. The OTP was inaugurated by Smt. Malik Rosy Anand, Chairperson, Haryana State Board. During the session, Haryana State Board announced prizes for the NGOs showing best performance in implementing the schemes of the Board. About 50 Presidents of the NGOs participated in the OTP.

10.9 Madhya Pradesh State Social Welfare Board, Bhopal organised a Two Days Orientation Training Programme for the counsellors of Family Counselling Centres and One Day Orientation Training Programme for the heads/representatives of the voluntary organisations aided by the Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh State Boards. The Training programmes for Counsellors as well as heads/representatives of Voluntary organisations were conducted from 14th July to 19th July, 2016 in the premises of Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishvavidyalaya, Sagar under the aegis of its Department of Sociology and Social Work with the financial support of Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.

10.10 Dr. Raghavendra Pratap Tiwari, Chancellor, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishvavidyalaya, Sagar emphasized the need for setting up of a Pre-Marital Counselling Centre in the State.

10.11 Dr. D.S. Bhukkal while addressing the participants said that Central Social Welfare Board is working on the mandate and mission visualised by Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh, founder Chairperson of the Central Board since its inception. Various programmes are being implemented through the network of voluntary organisations. Therefore, Orientation Training Programmes (OTPs) are being conducted on regular basis. He said that FCCs should play their role in conformity with the social changes. Around 60 Counsellors and office bearers participated in the Orientation Training Programme.

Refresher Training Programme for Family Counselling Centres in Karnataka.

10.12 Recognising the need to periodically update the knowledge and skills of the counsellors

and Office bearers of the NGOs running the FCC, Refresher Training Programme was conducted on 8th to 10th June 2016 for the counsellors.

10.13 The programme was hosted by NIMHANS in collaboration with the Karnataka State Social Welfare Board. The training program was a need based program and focussed on updating the knowledge and enhancing the skills of the participants. The training was inaugurated by Shri U.T. Khader, Hon'ble Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka. Smt. Divyaprabha Gowda, Chairperson, KSSWB outlined the activities of the department. She specifically shared the ongoing process of digitalisation of the functioning of the FCCs. The three days' training session provided an overview of the role, scope, importance of FCCs and also imparted information on the concepts and philosophy of Public Health, Mental Health and emerging problems.

Creche Workers' Training at Goa & Meghalaya

10.14 Goa State Social Welfare Board, Panaji organized a two days Creche Workers' training at EDC (Nalanda) hall, Panaji on 27-28th Sept. 2016. Around 50 Creche Workers and Helpers attended the Training Programme. Sh. Sudesh Gaude, Assistant Director (WDA), Directorate of Social Welfare, Govt. of Goa inaugurated the programme by garlanding the portrait of Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh and lighting the lamp. Smt. Kamalini R. Painguinkar, Chairperson, Goa State Board and Smt. Nutan Naik & Smt. Shubada Naik, State Board members graced the occasion. Smt. Kamalini R. Painguinkar said that crèches for children play an important role in the society and Creche Workers Training programmes must be conducted time and again for effective implementation of Creche programme. The Training programme was conducted in four different sessions in which many resources persons participated and briefed about infrastructure of the Creche centre, hygiene, nutritional needs and other issues related to Creche.

10.15 Meghalaya State Social Welfare Board, Shillong, organized a training programme for crèche workers at Meghalaya Bharat Scouts & Guide Auditorium, Ridge Road, Shillong on 17-18th August, 2016. The training was inaugurated by Smt. D.K. Kyndiah, Chairperson, Meghalaya State Board. The event was focused on Skill to deal with infants and Pre-school education and also on nutritional needs of the children for healthy life. Smt. D.V. Massar, District Programme Officer (ICDS), Shillong and Sh. T. Banerjee, representative of Food and Nutrition Board delivered the notes on the subject.

III. PROGRAMMES OF THE BOARD

A. Family Counselling Centers (FCCs)

10.16 The Family Counselling Centre programme was introduced in 1983 due to increasing violence against women specially dowry related cases. The centres provide counselling, referral and rehabilitative services to women and girls who are victim of atrocities, family maladjustments and social ostracism. Through the centres crisis intervention and trauma counselling is also provided in case of natural or manmade disasters. Public opinion on social issues affecting status of women is mobilized through this programme and awareness is created on welfare and development schemes being implemented by the Government. The Counselling Centres work in close collaboration with the local administration, police, courts, free legal aids cells, medical and psychiatric institutions, vocational training centers, short stay homes etc.

10.17 The Budget of Family Counselling Centre scheme has been revised by the Govt. of India w.e.f. 01.10.2015. As per the revised schematic norms a budget provision of Rs. 3,20,000/- per FCC per year irrespective of location would be available w.e.f. 01.10.2015. CSWB would bear 90% of the revised cost and the organizations running the centres would contribute 10% of the revised cost.



On-going session at a Family Counselling Centre in Lucknow, U.P.

10.18 The FCCs have a three dimensional approach aimed at strengthening family life and to safeguard the interests of women i.e. preventive, curative and rehabilitative.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
	No. of Centres	Beneficiaries	Allocation	Expenditure
2015-16	787	298820	2107.00	1937.81
2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)	633	221735	2355.00	902.70

10.19 Physical and Financial Achievements during the year 2015-16 are at Annexure - XXXIII. Physical and Financial Achievements during the year 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016) are at Annexure - XXXIV.

B. Short Stay Home Programme

10.20 The objective of the Scheme of Short Stay Homes programme is to rehabilitate women and girls who are facing social, economic and emotional setback due to family problem, exploitations, violence or being forced into prostitution.

Under Short Stay Home programme temporary shelter to women and girls, medical care, counselling, occupational therapy, education and vocational training is provided according to requirement of the inmates. The period of stay normally extends from 6 months to 3 years. Under the scheme, meetings have been held all over India with the functionaries of the voluntary organizations and rehabilitation officers for capacity building and improved networking so that the inmates are made self-reliant and can join the mainstream.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
	No. of Homes	Beneficiaries	Allocation	Expenditure
2015-16	247	23712	2521.26	2205.80
2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)	-	-	1834.92	40.43

10.21 Physical and Financial Achievements during the year 2015-16 are at Annexure - XXXV. Physical and Financial Achievements during the year 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016) are at Annexure - XXXVI.

C. Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

10.22 With the increased phenomenon of nuclear families and increased opportunities for employment for women, working women need support in terms of quality substitute care for their young children while they are at work. Creche and day Care Services are not only required by working mothers but also women belonging to poor families, who require support and relief for childcare as they struggle to cope with burden of activities, within and outside the home. Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme provides assistance to NGOs for running crèches for infants (0-6 years) and assistance is provided for sleeping facilities, health-care, supplementary nutrition, immunization etc. for running a creche

for 25 infants for eight hours.

10.23 The scheme is being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board on behalf of Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt. of India. Following the decision of the Ministry, CSWB has taken over the control of crèches run by Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh (BAJSS) temporarily.

10.24 The scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS) has been revised w.e.f.01.01.2016 for strengthening the existing programme component making the services more effective in achieving the envisaged objectives. As per revised scheme, a creche is designed to provide stimulating environment for the holistic development of children from 6 months to 6 years of age, who are away from their home during the day while their mothers are away at work. The schematic budget norms have been revised from Rs. 42,384/- per centre per year to Rs. 1,37,440/- per centre per year w.e.f. 01.01.2016.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
	No. of Centres	Beneficiaries	Allocation	Expenditure
2015-16				
RGNCs - (CSWB)	13504	337000	5752.78	8914.44
RGNCs - (BAJSS)	3349	83725	1437.67	2226.39
2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)				
RGNCs - (CSWB)	4935	118440	6733.31*	1058.77
RGNCs - (BAJSS)	1845	44280	2517.32*	13.64

Note : During 2016-17, Rs. 3476.61 lakh has been received from MWCD till date.

10.25 Physical and Financial Achievements during the year 2015-16 are at Annexure - XXXVII & Annexure - XXXVIII. Physical and Financial Achievements during the year 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016) are at Annexure - XXXIX & Annexure - XL.

D. Journals of the Board - Social Welfare & Samaj Kalyan

10.26 The Central Social Welfare Board publishes two magazines, Social Welfare in English and Samaj Kalyan in Hindi. Publication of the magazines was started in 1954 with a motive to sensitize the public about the social issues, problems and concerns. These magazines were envisioned as a platform for highlighting the activities of voluntary organizations working for the welfare of women, children and other disadvantaged groups.

10.27 The inaugural issue of 'Social Welfare' was released in April 1954. This was followed by the first issue of 'Samaj Kalyan' in Hindi in August 1955. The magazines are planned and edited independently to cater to the needs of their individual readership. Both magazines have the most extensively documented material on all the social problems in Indian society and they are referred to as resource material by students of social work.

10.28 Both magazines have the most extensively documented material on the social problems prevailing in the society and these are used as resource material by students of social work. Both magazines have subscribers in almost all the parts of the country and abroad also.

10.29 During the year 2016-17 'Social Welfare' and 'Samaj Kalyan' came out with issues related to women's concern like Health of women, Working women and their challenges, Women and the Environment, Population and Family Planning, Social evils, Independent women of India, freedom fighters, Empowerment of women, Girl's education Old Age, Child abuse and Protection of Human Rights.

E. Official Language Implementation Division (OLID)

10.30 During the year 2016-17, Official Language Implementation Division organised different activities to promote the use of Hindi in

office. In the month of April, verbal discussion was organised on how to fill Hindi Quarterly Progress report. In the month of May, a workshop was organised on Unicode. A poster competition on the theme of Ped Lagao, Paryavaran Bachao was organised in the month of June. Slogan competition on Pani Amulya Dhan Hai Isko kaise bachae was conducted in the month of August and Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the month of September. During the fortnight, several competitions were organised. Samanya Gyan Prashnotri was organised in the month of October.

10.31 During the year 2016-17, Official language Implementation Division conducted meetings on regular basis and also sent Progress Reports to the Ministry and Rajbhasha Vibhag, Home Ministry. Recommendations were also followed thereof.

IV. STATE BOARD ADMINISTRATION

10.32 There are 33 State Social Welfare Boards functioning in each State and Union Territory Capital with an objective to implement various schemes for the welfare and development of poor women and children through registered voluntary organizations.

10.33 The State Boards are headed by a non-official Chairperson who is a renowned social worker. The Boards are having non-official members, normally representing each district of the State and are proportionately nominated by the Central Board and State Govt.

10.34 The State Boards function as a bridge between State and Centre, as per the needs of the area. The State Boards advise the Central Board to take new initiatives for the promotion of voluntarism and strengthening of voluntary action at the State level. The State Boards are also a recommendatory body for selection and assessing suitability of voluntary organizations for taking up new programmes of the Board. Monitoring of ongoing programme is also the responsibility of the State Boards.

10.35 The expenditure on the State Board Establishment Budget is met on 50:50 basis by the State Govt. and CSWB.

V. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT DIVISION

10.36 Central Social Welfare Board Head Quarter, New Delhi has sanctioned strength of 189 out of which 28 are in group A, 42 in group B and 119 in group C.

10.37 During the year all orders issued by the Ministry of Finance, Dept. of Expenditure and Department of Personnel & Training were implemented in the Central Board.

10.38 Guidelines regarding the maintenance of seniority and reservation, rules for appointment and promotion in services for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes, were followed in the office of Central Social Welfare Board. The time limit prescribed for Annual Performance Appraisal Report and Property Return were duly complied with.

10.39 All the Grievances received under Centralized Public Grievances Redress & Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) have been disposed off in time bound manner and applications received under RTI Act have been disposed off expeditiously as per the guidelines issued on this matter.

VI. COORDINATION

10.40 The Coordination Division is one of the important divisions of the CSWB as it plays crucial role of a bridge among all divisions of the Board as well as a channel between CSWB, MWCD, NITI Aayog and other Ministries of the Govt. of India.

10.41 Coordination Division is instrumental in compiling, collaborating and coordinating various activities of the Board and providing key information & feedback to MWCD. It compiles data & inputs pertaining to Annual Report of

MWCD/CSWB, Annual Plan and Audit as well as supplying information to Parliament Questions and forwarding comments to the Ministry on the reports of Parliamentary Standing Committees. Coordination Division also handles the information related to Five Year Plans, Midterm Appraisal and filing RTI annual returns apart from giving information required under RTI Act referred by the Ministry or directly by any member of the public. It also undertakes the responsibility of making correspondence with the Registrar of Companies/Company Law Board and follow-up in order to meet procedural formalities.

10.42 During the year 2016-17, One Executive Committee Meetings and One Annual General Body Meeting of the Board were held as per details given below

Following are the details of EC and AGB meetings of the Central Board

S. No.	Executive Committee	Date of the meeting
1.	180 th EC	20.09.2016

S. No.	Annual General Body	Date of the meeting
1.	47 th AGB	20.09.2016

VII. VIGILANCE CELL

10.43 The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) is a grant giving body that aims to promote welfare and developmental activities for women and children across the country. Objectives of the Board are translated into reality through the voluntary organizations. To prevent misutilization and misappropriation of funds, the Central Social Welfare Board accepted the jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission during the year 1989. A vigilance cell was created in the Central Social Welfare Board which is being headed by Shri Arbind Kumar Sinha, Vigilance Officer & the Joint Director of CSWB.

10.44 The Board has a system of regular as well as surprise inspections based on which grants are released. Organizations whose performance is not satisfactory are debarred from further funding and even blacklisted if they have mis-appropriated funds. The Board also has a system of taking cognizance of the reporting / information of other government agencies regarding blacklisting /de-blacklisting of voluntary organizations. Based on the reporting of other Govt. agencies, 3 Voluntary Organizations have been blacklisted and 1 Voluntary Organization has been de-blacklisted.

10.45 During the year 2016-17, Vigilance Cell has received 12 new complaints. These complaints were examined and enquired into and necessary actions have been taken. 13 old complaint cases have been closed /disposed off. 2 cases of Disciplinary Proceedings are pending. Vigilance Clearance has been issued in respect of 19 H.Q officials of CSWB and 13 field officers of CSWB.

10.46 As per directions of CVC, vigilance cell of Central Social Welfare Board, has been observing Vigilance Awareness Week every year since 2000. This year also the pledge ceremony was performed on 31.10.2016 at 11:00 A.M. by all the officers and staff members. All State Boards were also directed to observe Vigilance Awareness Week i.e from 31/10/2016 to 05/11/2016 and were asked to submit their reports on Vigilance Awareness Week. All the State Boards furnished their reports to CSWB in this regard. Compliance report has been submitted to Ministry of Women & Child Development in this regard.

VIII. MONITORING ASSESSMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING DIVISION (MAC)

10.47 The Monitoring Assessment and Capacity Building Division (MAC) monitors the performance of the Field Officers attached with various State Boards vis-à-vis their duties and functions in providing counseling and guidance to the institution implementing the Board

programmes and promoting voluntarism in the districts allotted to them. Conference, Workshops and Seminars are organized periodically on women related and other social issues through State Boards and Central Social Welfare Board. Orientation Training Programmes are held regularly for the Field Officers to equip them with skills and techniques on services rendered by voluntary organization and to update their knowledge, information and procedures on monitoring and implementation.

10.48 The MAC Division is the support division of CSWB. Its main objective is to gear up the Monitoring Machinery of Field Officers in all the 33 State Boards and to provide training for their Capacity Building in order to ensure optimal benefits for the development of weak and marginalized groups particularly women and children and provide qualitative inputs in the interest of the Board's Programmes.

10.49 The Field Officers have the responsibility of submitting Performance Reports of the institutions aided by the Board as well as Pre-Funding Appraisal reports of institutions applying for grants for the first time. Pre-Funding appraisal is an important tool to assess the capacity experience and infrastructure of the organization to implement the proposed programme.

10.50 During the year 2015-16, a total number of 14,413 Inspection Reports have been received from the State Boards under various programmes of the Board. These reports are analyzed by the Division for the qualitative inputs given by Field Officers to the institutions for programme implementation at the time of visits and their achievements against targets assigned to them.

IX. SPECIAL INITIATIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

10.51 The budgetary provision of the scheme of FCC was revised from 2015-16. Hence, there was a necessity to orient the Counsellors and Office Bearers of the FCC to enable them to upgrade their skills. The main mandate of the MAC Division being Capacity Building, an Orientation-cum-

Refresher Course for the all FCC Counsellors and Office Bearers was planned.

10.52 During the year 2016-17 Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Creche has been revised and all the 34

State Boards were sanctioned the released funds for conducting the Creche Workers Training. For conducting the training Rs. 1,10,97,600/- were Sanctioned 55,48,800/- has been released being 50% of the Sanctioned grant at Annexure - XLI.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Year	Physical		Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	
	No. of Camps/ Workshops	Beneficiaries	Allocation	Expenditure
2015-16	-	-	150.00	27.22 7.42 (Reimb.)
2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)	192	-	150.00	66.46 7.42 (Reimb. of 15-16)

X. FIELD OFFICERS ESTABLISHMENT

10.53 Field machinery of CSWB is an important mechanism for the implementation & monitoring of all schemes and programmes of CSWB implemented by voluntary organizations across the country. Field Officers are the eyes & ears of the Board who provide first hand information on the status of programme implementation even in the remotest corner of the country. All districts of the country have been covered by Field Officers, since these officers are posted in each and every State Board.

10.54 The Field Officers also have the responsibility of furnishing Inspection Reports of institutions aided by the Board as well as Pre-Funding Appraisal Reports of institutions applying for grants for the first time.

10.55 At present, there are 93 sanctioned posts of Field Officers in the cadre of Project Officer, Asstt. Project Officer and Welfare Officer against which 53 officers are in position in various State Boards and 09 sanctioned post of Stenographers Gr. 'D' against which 05 Stenographers are in position.

10.56 **Reservation Policy:** The guidelines regarding the maintainance of seniority and reservation, rules for appointment in services for

SC, ST and OBC are followed by the CSWB for field staff.

Details of Field Staff from SC, ST and OBC categories are as follows:-

Grade	SC	ST	OBC
A	2	1	1
B	12	5	13
C	-	-	1

The Govt. of India guidelines regarding reservation of People with Disability (PWD) are also followed by Central Social Welfare Board for Field Staff.

10.57 **Right to Information Act, 2005:** The FO Estt. Division of CSWB implements the Right to Information Act, 2005. Two applications received during the year 2016-17 (upto 31.12.16) have been disposed off in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

10.58 **Official language implementation:** As per the Official Language Policy of Govt. of India (i.e. India) and decision taken in the meeting of Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee, the use of Hindi has been consistently increasing in all types of the works of the F.O. Estt. Division.



National Commission for Women



National Commission for Women

11.1 In pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, National Commission for Women (NCW) was constituted on 31st January, 1992 as a statutory body at the National level, to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of women. It has a wide mandate covering almost all aspects of women's development. The Commission investigates and examines the legal safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws and recommends to the Government, measures for their effective implementation. The Commission also reviews the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommends amendments to meet any lacunae or inadequacies in such laws; it looks into complaints and takes suo-moto cognizance on matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, etc.

11.2 The Commission takes up studies/ research on issues of relevance to women, participates and advises in the planning process for socio-economic development of women, evaluates the progress made thereof; inspects jails, remand and shelter homes etc. where women are kept under custody and seeks remedial action wherever necessary.

11.3 In keeping with its mandate, the Commission initiated various steps to improve the status of women and worked for their empowerment during the year 2016. Representatives of the Commission have visited various parts of the country to attend meetings / seminars / workshops / legal awareness programmes etc. organized by the Commission and in collaboration with

State Women Commissions, NGOs and other organizations. These visits have been made to gain firsthand knowledge about the problems faced by women in various parts of the country in order to suggest remedial measures and to take up the issues with the concerned authorities. Steps have also been taken to investigate various cases of atrocities committed against women.

11.4 The Commission received a large number of complaints and also took suo-moto cognizance of several cases to provide speedy justice to the victims. Publicity was also made through print advertisements, audio/ video spots etc. to disseminate messages to create awareness on women empowerment and other women related laws and issues. As per NCW Act, the Commission consists of a Chairperson, five Members and a Member Secretary. The present composition of the Commission is headed by Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam as Chairperson w.e.f. 29.09.2014.

I FOCUS ON PUBLIC AWARENESS

11.5 To increase Public Awareness regarding laws and schemes relating to women, following activities were undertaken by the Commission:

11.6 NCW telecast 60 second audio/video spots on domestic violence, sexual harassment and NRI marriage channels to create mass awareness on these issues as per the following:

- i) On private FM channels Pan India with many regional languages under 30 days publicity campaign in the month of October to November 2016.

- ii) On AIR/ FM channels Pan India with many regional languages under 15 days publicity campaign in the month of December/ January, 2016-17.
- iii) On National Network DD-1, DD-News of Doordarshan and North East channels of Doordarshan under 15 days publicity campaign in the month of November, 2016.
- iv) On private TV channels Pan India with many regional languages under 21 days publicity campaign in the month of December/ January, 2016-17.

11.7 Print Advertisements:

- i) The Commission released an advertisement on general awareness about NCW through DAVP in all leading newspapers of the country on August, 2016.
- ii) Press Conferences were conducted and press releases issued on various occasions to inform and update the media on women related laws and issues. During the period under report the Commission organized press conferences on the issues of surrogacy, capacity building of women Police Officers, issues and challenges faced by women with disabilities etc.

11.8 Apart from the above, NCW has frequently updated the media on its role and view on different issues dealt with by the Commission. Individual meetings and interviews by the media with the Chairperson and members of the Commission were also organized during this period.

11.9 Outdoor Publicity:

NCW carried out a two month long outdoor publicity campaign in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata Metro Rail through DAVP. Under this campaign, posters and hoardings on the subjects women's safety at workplace, domestic violence, NRI marriages and services provided by the Commission were displayed in inside panel of

trains and metro station display boards to create awareness on the concerned issues.

Delegation Visit

11.10 A delegation comprising a team of 7 staff Members of NHRC Bangladesh (JAMAKON) visited NCW on 21st November, 2016 to gather ideas and share experiences and learn the procedures and relative business of various Commissions in India.

Research Study

11.11 The National Commission for Women in collaboration with National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore conducted a research study on addressing the concerns of women admitted to psychiatric institutions in India. The study was initiated in July, 2015 whereupon NCW submitted the report on 15th July, 2016. A copy of the report was also sent to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. During the course of study, 10 Mental hospitals were visited across the country as per details annexed at XLII.

II FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMISSION

11.12 The functioning of the Commission is mainly divided into following six cells: (i) Complaints and Investigation Cell; (ii) Policy, Programme, Monitoring, Research and Coordination Cell (PPMRCC); (iii) Legal Cell; (iv) Non-Resident Indian Cell; (v) North East Cell and (vi) Public Relations Cell. Activities undertaken by each of these cells during the period under report are presented as under:

A. Complaints and Investigation Cell

11.13 The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 empowers the Commission to look into complaints and to take suo-moto notice of matters related to deprivation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women. To comply with the provision, the Complaints and Investigation Cell (C&I Cell) deals with the complaints

regarding deprivation of women's rights/ non implementation of laws, received from all over the country. These complaints are received orally, in writing or online through website www.ncw.nic.in. In addition, Commission also takes suo-moto cognizance of incidents related to heinous crimes committed against women.

11.14 The Complaints & Investigation Cell processes complaints to facilitate adequate and expeditious relief to women ensuring suitable grievance redressal. Generally, the complaints are acted upon in the following manner:

- i) The complaints of police apathy/inaction are forwarded to the concerned authorities for ensuring a timely & fair investigation. The Action Taken Reports (ATR) thus received from the concerned authorities are examined and further monitored by the Commission;
- ii) Family/ matrimonial disputes are resolved through counseling. Both the parties are called for personal hearing and the Commission tries to mediate or counsel the parties, in an attempt to resolve the conflict/marital discords;
- iii) For serious crimes, the Commission constitutes Inquiry Committees, which makes on the spot inquiries, examines various witnesses, collects evidence and submits reports with recommendations to the Commission (such investigations help in providing immediate relief and justice to the victims of violence and atrocities). The Commission monitors the implementation of the recommendation of the Inquiry Committees by taking up the matter with the concerned State Governments/ Authorities;
- iv) In respect of complaints related to sexual harassment at workplace, the concerned Organization/ Department/ Authorities are contacted to ensure the constitution of an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC)

as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and to enquire into such complaints and submit a copy of the report of the same to the. Provisions of this Act are also advertised in leading newspapers of various States to generate awareness among people about the mandatory constitution of Internal Complaints Committees in all public and private sector organizations;

- v) Wherever and whenever found necessary, complaints are forwarded to the various State Commissions for Women, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for SC/ST and their State counterparts to initiate appropriate action at their end. These complaints are the ones that are not directly related to the deprivation of women rights.

Online Complaint Registration System:

11.15 NCW introduced the system of online registration of complaints in the year 2005 for speedy and easy registering of complaints through the Commission's website i.e., www.ncw.nic.in. This has resulted in quicker registration and acknowledgement of the complaints. Anyone can log in to the said site from any part of India or the world and register their complaint. The said complaint is given a Registration No. The complaint is then processed in the same manner as those received through post/by hand, etc. The system enables the complainant to know about the progress of the case, by logging onto the website of the Commission by using their unique user ID and password provided to them at the time of registration.

11.16 With merging of both the database (online and offline), the statistics related to number of complaints received (Nature-wise and State-wise) in the Commission is also available in the public domain.

Complaints not ordinarily entertainable:

11.17 The complaints/ cases of the following nature are ordinarily non-entertainable:-

- (i) Complaints illegible or vague, anonymous or pseudonymous ;
- (ii) When the issue raised relates to civil dispute between the parties such as contractual rights obligations and the like;
- (iii) When the issues raised relates to service matters not involving any deprivation of women's rights;
- (iv) When the issue raised relates to Labour / Industrial Disputes not involving any deprivation of women's rights;
- (v) When the matter is sub judice before a Court / Tribunal;
- (vi) The Commission shall not inquire into any matter which is pending before a State Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force;
- (vii) When the matter has already been decided by the Commission;
- (viii) When the matter is outside the purview of the Commission on any other ground;
- (ix) When the issues raised relates to property dispute.

Heads under which complaints are registered

11.18 Presently the mandated complaints received in the Commission are broadly registered under the following categories:

- (i) Violence against women:-
 - (a) Attempt to rape
 - (b) Rape
 - (c) Sexual assault
 - (d) Acid attack
- (ii) Sex selective abortion; female foeticide/ amniocentesis
- (iii) Sexual harassment including sexual

harassment at workplace

- (iv) Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting
- (v) Indecent representation of women
- (vi) Dowry harassment / dowry death
- (vii) Trafficking / Prostitution of women
- (viii) Outraging modesty of women
- (ix) Stalking / voyeurism
- (x) Cyber crimes against women
- (xi) Bigamy / Polygamy
- (xii) Right to exercise choice in marriage
- (xiii) Right to live with dignity
 - (a) Domestic violence
 - (b) Cruelty
 - (c) Harassment
- (xiv) Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce
- (xv) Gender discrimination, including equal right to education & work
- (xvi) Free legal aid for women
- (xvii) Privacy of women and rights thereof
- (xviii) Police apathy against women
- (xix) Reproductive health rights of women

Analysis of complaints registered during the year 2016-17 (till December 2016) (Nature wise and State wise)

11.19 During the year 2016-17 (till December 2016) 13797 complaints/cases were registered at the C&I Cell. The Nature-wise and State-wise distribution of the complaints registered by the Commission during the period is given at Annexure - XLIII & Annexure – XLIV respectively.

The list of Top Ten Categories (In descending order) under which complaints have been registered is as follows:-

S. No.	Category	No. of Complaints
1.	Right to live with Dignity	4373
2.	Police Apathy against Women	3963
3.	Dowry harassment/Cruelty to Married Women	1752
4.	Violence against Women	963
5.	Outraging modesty of Women	946
6.	Sexual Harassment including Sexual Harassment at Work-place	402
7.	Right to exercise choice in marriage	337
8.	Cyber crimes against women	233
9.	Free Legal aid for Women	144
10.	Privacy of women and rights thereof Bigamy/Polygamy	115 115

Note: In the above table, complaints registered under the Miscellaneous / Non Mandate categories have not been included.

The list of Top Ten States (In descending order) on the basis of number of complaints registered.

S.No.	Name of the State	Number of Complaints
1.	Uttar Pradesh	7830
2.	Delhi	1473
3.	Haryana	792
4.	Rajasthan	549
5.	Bihar	453
6.	Maharashtra	451
7.	Madhya Pradesh	396
8.	Tamil Nadu	271
9.	Punjab	235
10.	West Bengal	197

Note: In the above table, complaints received under the Miscellaneous/Non Mandate/Endorsements/Anonymous categories have not been included.

11.20 Mahila Jan Sunwai: NCW intimated a pilot project Mahila Jan Sunwai in collaboration with District Legal Service Authority and District Police Authorities for effective disposal of complaints received in the Commission. During

the period August 2016 - December 2016, Chairperson and Members of the Commission successfully held twelve Mahila Jan Sunwais at different districts viz. Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Rampur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Delhi, Panchkula, Kanpur, South East District Delhi, Dehradun, Patna and Shimla, wherein a number of complaints were disposed off by conducting on the spot hearings.

11.21 Under Section 10(1) and 10(4) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 NCW takes suo-motu cognizance of cases on the basis of media reports and complaints relating to violation of women's rights and non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women. Generally, report in this regard is sought from the concerned authorities. Whenever a crime of heinous nature is committed against a woman, inquiry committees are also constituted by the Commission which submit recommendations to the Commission for taking such action as deemed fit against those allegedly involved in the crime.

B. Policy, Programme, Monitoring, Research and Coordination Cell (PPMRCC)

11.22 Under section 10(1) (h) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Commission is required to undertake promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres and identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement. In compliance with this mandate, the Commission has promoted several Seminars, Workshops and Research Studies in order to obtain relevant inputs on subjects considered for policy review on issues related to gender equality and empowerment. The Commission under section 8 of the NCW Act, 1990 is also mandated to constitute expert committees for dealing with special issues from time to time and the Commission has constituted such committees during the present year.

11.23 In its pursuit to get work done in those

fields of women related issues which are timely and require special attention of the Commission, during the year 2016-17, the National Commission for Women sanctioned programmes on specific issues/topics for conducting Research/Studies etc. and undertaking Seminars/Conferences/Workshops during 2016-17.

11.24 During the period under the report i.e. 1st April, 2016 to 31st December, 2016, Commission sanctioned 6 studies, 26 seminars/consultations on identified subjects and 2 Expert Committees. Detailed list of these, Seminars/Workshops/Conferences and Research studies/Expert Committee is placed at Annexure - XLV.

11.25 Other initiatives of Policy, Programme, Monitoring, Research and Coordination Cell (PPMRCC) of the National Commission for Women during the year 2016-17 are as follows:

- (i) **Signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad** for collaborating on various programmes. The objective of the MoU is to undertake activities for women empowerment and gender mainstreaming and engaging with elected women representatives for their capacity building etc.
- (ii) **Inputs on the Draft National Policy for Women 2016** - the Commission organised 5 regional consultations to seek comments/suggestions from various stakeholders on the Draft National Policy for Women prepared by MWCD. The consultations were held in Mumbai on the 21st of June 2016, Hyderabad on 22nd June 2016, Delhi on 23rd June 2016, Bhubaneswar on 24th June 2016 and Guwahati on 27th June 2016. Approximately 450 representatives from civil society organisations, experts, academicians attended the Regional Consultations. State Women's Commissions as well as State Government Departments including Police also participated in the Consultations. Representatives from the Ministries of Health & Family Welfare,

Economic Affairs, Home Affairs and Women & Child Development were also present during the Consultations. The report of the recommendations was forwarded to MWCD on 8th July 2016.

- (iii) **Expert Committee on Status of Widows** in the states of Odisha, West Bengal, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh was constituted under section 8 read with section 10 of NCW Act, 1990. The Expert Committee was mandated to look into the condition and prepare a consolidated and comprehensive status report on the homes of widows in Orissa, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The main framework of the study is rights and entitlements of the widows with focus on infrastructure facilities, nutrition, health, hygiene and sanitation, access to financial resources, services (i.e. pension, insurance, Aadhar, legal aid), leisure & recreation, physical & mental health, self esteem, access to rehabilitation training & education.
 - (iv) **An Expert Committee for 'formulating National Policy on Crèche'** was constituted by the Commission to prepare a consolidated and comprehensive policy and plan for implementation on crèche as well as for better implementation of existing scheme. The key objective of the committee is to draw actionable recommendations for preparing an effective National Creche policy.
 - (v) **The Project 'Violence Free Home – A Women's Right'**, which is being implemented by NCW in collaboration with Delhi Police and TISS, Mumbai, on the issue of violence against women has been expanded in the State of Delhi. A total of 27 social workers have been appointed and located across 12 Special Police Unit for Women and Children across Delhi. The social workers have intervened in a total of 2631 cases till 31.12.2016. A Monitoring Committee for the Project was constituted to monitor the pilot project.
- The Project is also being replicated in the

States of Meghalaya (1 district), Assam (1 district), Bihar (5 districts), Madhya Pradesh (5 districts) and Punjab (3 districts). The recruitment, appointment and training of the social workers have been completed. The State Governments have allocated space within police stations and work on the issue of violence against women has commenced.

- (vi) **Consultation on “Plan of Action to disseminate the Action Plan proposed in the NCW–NIMHANS Study report organized by National Commission for Women on 6th September, 2016.** The consultation was inaugurated by Smt. Krishna Raj, Minister of State, Ministry of Women & Child Development. The objectives of the consultation were to discuss the recommendations of the study on Addressing Concerns of Women Admitted in Psychiatric Institutions in India and to draw up strategy for improving their conditions and monitoring their progress in various institutions. The participants of the consultation included representatives of department of Health and Family Welfare of States, representatives of the govt. run mental institutions, civil society representatives implementing rehabilitation programmes in various state run institutions, team of NIMHANS, experts etc.

- (vii) The National Commission for Women had developed **Modules for Capacity building of Elected Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions** in collaboration with TISS, Mumbai. The Proof of Concept (PoC) of the developed modules has been conducted in Jhalawar district of Rajasthan in two phases. The ‘POC’ was flagged off by Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson NCW. More than Forty women elected women representatives participated in the workshop which aims at empowering and developing their capacities. The training module focus on understanding of socio-legal and constitutional frameworks to safeguard and secure rights of women; and knowledge

on institutions, structures, and state sponsored schemes and welfare programmes at the village, block and district level etc. The validation workshop on the modules was held in Trivandrum, Kerala with experts from various States and Institutions such as NIRD, IIT - Mumbai, Gandhi Gram Institute of Rural Development, Kudumbashree, KILA, UNNATI – Ahmadabad, various universities etc. and the modules were vetted by NIRD&PR, Hyderabad and accepted by the Commission.

- (viii) **Developing Mobile Application and Videos for Capacity of Building of Panchayat Raj Women Representatives.** The Commission is developing Mobile Application in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai in continuation to developing the modules for training elected women representatives for wider dissemination and outreach.

C. Legal Cell

11.26 In accordance with the mandate of the Commission, as per Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, that is to review the existing provisions of the constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments thereto so as to suggest remedial legislative measures to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such legislations, the Commission during the year 2016-17 reviewed various laws and made recommendations thereto. The Commission is concerned about spreading awareness about the rights and laws related to women and in this regard a number of awareness programmes were organized with the help of law colleges, universities. The Commission is also concerned about the capacity building of police officers and in furtherance of the same the commission jointly organized with Bureau and Police Research Development, training courses for women Police Officers in investigation of cases involving crime against women.

11.27 Review of Laws affecting women and legislative measures suggested

11.27.1 India Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Bill, 2016: An Inter-Ministerial Committee on comprehensive legislation on Human Trafficking has been constituted by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in compliance of order passed by Supreme Court of India in W.P(C) No. 56/2004, Prajjawala vs. U.O.I. and NCW is a member in the said Committee. A meeting was held on 20th July, 2016, wherein an updated copy of the draft legislation on Human Trafficking was circulated to all the members. The draft legislation on India Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Bill, 2016 was duly examined and the recommendations were sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development.

11.27.2 Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016: A meeting was held on 14th September, 2016, wherein an updated copy of the draft Legislation on Human Trafficking was circulated to all the members. The draft legislation was duly examined and the recommendations were sent to Ministry of Women & Child Development.

11.27.3 Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013: A Consultation on the Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 was held on 28 November 2016 in collaboration with Maharashtra State Commission for Women in Mumbai. The Report from Maharashtra State Commission for Women is awaited.

11.27.4 Indecent Representation of Women: The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development presented the Two Hundred and Fifty

Eighth Report of the Committee on the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012. The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th December, 2012 and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha referred the Bill to the Committee on 21st December, 2012 for examination and report. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 (IRWA) was enacted to prohibit indecent representation of women through advertisements or in publications, writings, paintings, figures or in any other manner. The Act, however, in its present form, relates primarily to the print media. Since the enactment of the Act, technological revolution has resulted in development of new forms of communication such as internet and satellite based communication, multi-media messaging, cable television etc. It has become imperative to widen the scope of the law so as to cover such forms of media on the one hand and to strengthen the existing safeguards to prevent indecent representation of women through any media on the other. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012 seeks to broaden the scope of the law to cover the audio-visual media and content in electronic form, prescribing stringent penalties which would act as deterrent to violation of the law. The Bill also proposes to strengthen the enforcement mechanism under the law by specifically authorizing police officers not below the rank of Inspector to enter any premises and carry out search and seizure of any material, if there was reason to believe that an offence under the Act has been or is being committed. After the Committee gave its report, the Ministry of Women and Child Development appointed the National Commission for Women to review the

existing legislations with regard to the multiplicity/overlapping of the IRWA with other existing Act administered by various Ministries and recommend concerned Ministries/ Departments to synergise their legislations/Acts/ Rules to cover all aspect of the incidence of Indecent representation of women in any form and in any media. The National Commission for Women conducted a Consultation on the Review of Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 on 28.09.2016 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

11.28 Legal Awareness Programmes

11.28.1 Legal awareness generation is of paramount importance for upliftment of women, particularly women living in rural areas. They have not been made aware of their legal and other rights, and require intervention to improve their status in society and in the family and find solutions to their problems.

11.28.2 Financial Assistance has been increased to Rs.1,00,000/- for Non-NER Region &

Rs.1,20,000/- for NER Region for holding one camp of two days with 60 participants. Only e-proposals were invited for Legal Awareness Programmes from reputed Universities/Law Departments/Colleges for 2015-16. NCW planned to sponsor 133 programmes for the current Financial Year which will provide Legal Awareness to Approx 8000 participants.

11.28.3 NCW has also collaborated with National Legal Service Authority/ reputed Universities/ Law Departments/ Colleges from all over the country to implement the module and to impart Legal Awareness about women related laws.

11.29 Networking with State Women Commissions: National Commission for Women (NCW) organized an interactive meeting with State Women Commissions on 18th May, 2016 at National Commission for Women, New Delhi. It was organized with a view to strengthening the process of NCW's networking with State Women Commissions and to gain from each other's experiences.



Ms. Laldingliani Sailo (Member) and Ms. Rekha Sharma (Member) NCW, with Chairpersons of various State Commissions for Women and the staff of NCW

11.30 Capacity Building of Judicial and Police Official

11.30.1 CDTs, Ramanthapur, Hyderabad, Telangana from 14th - 16th November, 2016: The National Commission for Women in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development, BPR&D, Ministry of Home Affairs organized a three day training programme for “Women Police Officers with special focus on Crime against Women Investigation” at CDTs, Ramanthapur, Hyderabad, Telangana from 14th -16th November, 2016. This was initiated as a pilot project to build the capacity of women police officers from the level of ASI to Superintendent of Police who would be Investigating Officers in the matters of crime against women. This training programme was attended by 40 participants from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha.

11.30.2 Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur, Kerala from 17th -19th December 2016: The National Commission for Women in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Ministry of Home Affairs had conducted a three day Training Programme from 17th -19th December 2016, at Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur, Kerala for women Police Officers from the level of ASI to SSP who would be investigating officers including Head Constables in the matters of crime against women. This training programme at Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur, Kerala was attended by 43 women Police Officers from the ranks of ASI to Inspectors from Kerala.

11.31 Jail and Shelter Home Visit: As per Section 10 (10) of the National Commission for Women Act, one of the functions of the National Commission for Women is to inspect or cause to be inspected jails, remand homes, women’s

institutions or any other place of custody, where women are kept as prisoners, or otherwise and taken up with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary. In order to assess and analyze the condition of women in custody, the Members of the Commission visited the various jails during the year 2016-17.

D. Non- Resident Indian (NRI) Cell:

11.32 During the year 2006-07, the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women (14th Lok Sabha) took up the subject “Plight of Indian Women deserted by NRI husbands”, for deliberation. Among other recommendations, it also recommended that a well-defined/coordinated mechanism be evolved to deal with the issue of problematic NRI marriages so as to enable the aggrieved women to obtain an appropriate solution to their problems. To implement these recommendations, an inter-ministerial meeting was held on 7th July, 2008, and National Commission for Woman was nominated as the Coordinating Agency at the National level for dealing with issues pertaining to Non-Resident Indian marriages vide Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs Letter No. OI-19021/3/2006-SS dated 28th April, 2009. The NRI Cell was formally started in NCW on the 24th of September, 2009, to deal with complaints received from India and abroad resulting from cross country marriages involving any deprivation of women’s rights or any issue causing grave injustice to women.

11.33 The major functions and responsibilities of the NRI Cell are:

- (i) Shall be the coordinating agency to receive and process all the complaints related to Indian women deserted by their NRI / overseas husbands.
- (ii) Shall render all possible assistance to the complainants including conciliation, mediation between the parties and advising the complainant on related issues.

- (iii) Shall associate and network with NGOs, community organizations in India and abroad and State Women Commissions for coverage of wider area, so as to facilitate easy reach and to provide support services.
- (iv) Shall endeavour towards achieving a coordinated response amongst various Government agencies / organizations such as State Governments, the National Human Rights Commission, Indian Embassies and Mission, concerned Ministries etc.
- (v) Shall provide assistance to the aggrieved woman in litigation and other issues pertaining to the complainant / matter.
- (vi) Shall maintain a data bank record of cases registered.
- (vii) Shall seek reports from the State Government and other authorities on the complaints filed and action taken thereon.
- (viii) Shall advise and recommend the Government on any policy or issue relating to the NRI marriages.
- (ix) Shall plan training modules and carry out training on sensitization on the subject to the various agencies entrusted with the task of providing justice, viz. judiciary, police, administration, etc
- (x) Shall carry out awareness campaigns for masses on relevant issues. For this, all the available media services would be utilized by the cell.
- (xi) Shall encourage / support research and study in the related field like issues of grievances associated with dual citizenship, enactment of new legislation or signing of international treaties, marriage laws of other countries etc.
- (xii) Shall look into complaints and take suo-motu notice of any issue brought to the notice of the NRI Cell in accordance with Section 10 (1)(f) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 read with sub-section 4 of Section 10 and Section 8 of the Act.

During the year 2016-17 (till 31st December 2015), 358 cases have been registered. State-wise cases so registered are given at Annexure - XLVI.

11.34 The Complaints received in the NRI Cell mainly pertain to following categories:-

- (i) Confiscation of passports by husband / in laws
- (ii) Child custody issues
- (iii) Complaints of apprehension of respondents leaving the country
- (iv) Desertions
- (v) Dowry Demand
- (vi) Financial Aid under MOIA Scheme
- (vii) Husband in India / Wife residing abroad
- (viii) Maintenance
- (ix) Service of documents abroad
- (x) Whereabouts of husband not known
- (xi) Wife in India / husband residing abroad
- (xii) Miscellaneous

*Because of the complexity of such complaints involving several actions and multipurpose approach, State Wise and Country wise data does not always lend itself to distinct categorizations.

11.35 Methods / Ways of taking action on complaints:

NCW largely adopts a convergent approach among various Ministries and efforts are made to coordinate with others to provide assistance while taking up matters for assistance to the victims. Depending upon the nature of complaints, the complaints are acted upon in the following manner:-

- (i) Upon taking cognizance of the complaint, notice is issued to the opposite party / parties calling upon, to furnish their reply on the complaint received by the Commission. Summons are also issued if required to the opposite party / parties to appear and answer the claim before the

Commission on the day to be specified therein.

- (ii) In cases where matter is pending investigation or there has been any failure on the part of concerned authorities to take appropriate action with regard to the complaint, matter is taken up with concerned authorities for seeking Action Taken Reports. If so required, complaints are also forwarded to Indian Embassies of concerned countries.
- (iii) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law and Justice are duly written to, for service of summons, warrants issued or any orders passed, by the appropriate Court of Law and for other relevant matters, whenever and wherever required under intimation to the complainant.
- (iv) The MoIA or Indian Embassies Abroad are also approached for providing legal and financial aid to victim as per scheme of MoIA.
- (v) The Passport Authority may be written to for any matter relating to passports.
- (vi) If necessary, complaints can be forwarded to the employers of the respondent husband to take necessary action against him.

11.36 Other Important Interventions:

- (i) NCW in collaboration with Telangana State Commission for women held a National Consultation on NRI marriages at Hyderabad in November 2016
- (ii) National Commission for Women organized a consultation on 30th August, 2016 to discuss and review the draft legislation proposed by MWCD

“The International Child Removal and Retention Bill, 2016”, at IIC, New Delhi. The Report with recommendations were sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development

E. North East Cell

11.37 National Commission for Women has constituted a North-East Cell in the Commission to address the issues related to women of North-East States and to take initiatives for their development and empowerment. In addition, it also looks into matters relating to legal review of Acts and codes/ practices specific to the North-East States.

11.38 Legal literacy is essential for proper dispensation of justice in society. NCW has always felt that it is pertinent to apprise women from the North-East of their rights. Therefore in view of the escalating rate of crime against women from the North-East, NCW convened a two-day Legal Awareness Programme on 7th and 8th April, 2016 at the NCW auditorium to sensitise women/ students from the North-East, who reside in Delhi, about their legal rights, about how to invoke the law and where to go in case as they are victimized.

11.39 A two-day meeting of the Expert Committee on Social Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States was held on 20th and 21st July, 2016 with a view to deliberate on the content of the report specially the recommendations before finalizing the report.

11.40 To sensitise women/ students from the North-East, who reside in Delhi, about their legal rights. NCW convened a one-day awareness programme on 7th August, 2016 in association with Indraprastha College for Women, University of Delhi at IP College for Women, Delhi University.



The inaugural session Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Minister of State (Ministry of Home Affairs), Dr T Meinya, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Smt. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCW, and the Members of the Commission during the inaugural session of the workshop to sensitise women/ students from the North-East in Delhi held on 7th and 8th April, 2016

11.41 A team from National Commission for Women – Ms.Rekha Sharma, Member, National Commission for Women accompanied by Ms. M. Lilabati, Sr. Coordinator visited Manipur from 26th to 28th July, 2016 to assess the problems faced by the women of the state and the need for sensitization and creation of awareness.

11.42 The NCW constituted an Expert Committee on Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in North East States. All State Women Commissions of NE States has undertaken work relating to the Expert Committee in their respective States by setting up a Sub-Committee.



Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

(National Credit Fund for Women)

12.1 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 organization under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, initially 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 261 crore (including reserves and surplus etc.) 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) and credit, investment and recovery management. It is a society registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860.

12.2 **Administrative Set Up:** Governing Board of RMK which administers RMK consists of 16 members representing various Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments, Specialists and Representatives of Organizations active in the field of micro credit. The Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Women and Child Development, is the Chairperson of the Governing Board and the Executive Director of RMK acts as Member Secretary. RMK meets all its administrative and establishment expenditure from internal resources.

12.3 **Objectives:** To bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women, RMK provides micro-finance services to the needy and poor women in the informal sector through a client friendly manner without collateral security and third party guarantee. Loans are granted for Income Generating Activities (IGA), housing, micro-enterprises, family needs, etc. RMK has

also taken a number of promotional measures to popularize 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.

12.4 **Credit-Delivery Mechanism :** Credit is provided to the poor women beneficiaries through Intermediary Micro financing Organizations (IMOs) working at grass root level such as NGOs, Women Federations, Cooperatives etc. by following a client friendly procedure, simple, without collateral loan required for livelihood and income generation activities, housing, micro-enterprises etc.

12.5 Loan Schemes of RMK

- i) Loan Promotion Scheme: RMK provides smaller loan maximum upto Rs. 10 lakh to promote the activity of thrift and credit among newer and smaller but potentially capable organizations having at-least six months experience in formation of SHGs, thrift, credit and recovery management.
- ii) Main Loan Scheme: IMOs having minimum 3 years' experience in thrift and credit activities are considered for loan under the scheme to a maximum upto Rs. 6 crore, Rs. 2 crore per state at a time.
- iii) Refinance Scheme: RMK provides 100% refinance assistance to Mahila Urban Co-operative Bank on finances provided by them to poor women either directly or through SHGs within the norms of the RMK Main Loan Scheme.

- iv) Franchisee Scheme: Smaller NGOs of the State can avail loan directly from franchisee appointed by RMK for that particular State without sending their proposal to RMK office at New Delhi. RMK gives the Credit Limit upto Rs. 5 crore to the Franchisee who in turn extend to smaller & potential NGOs in the State.
- v) Gold Credit Pass Book Scheme: This Scheme of providing hassle free finance has been designed for medium and large NGOs so as to revolve the fund sanctioned by RMK for 3 years. Maximum credit limit under this scheme is Rs 5 crore.
- vi) Housing Loan Scheme: Under this Scheme, RMK provides thorough its partner organizations loans upto a maximum Rs 1,00,000/- per beneficiary to SHG members for construction of low cost house and repairs.

12.6 Eligibility Norms

- i) The organization applying for loan should have broad based objectives, serving the social and economic needs of the poor women. It must not work for profit.
- ii) The organization should have necessary professional competence, basic financial management capability and organizational skills to implement the lending programme.
- iii) The office bearers of the organization should not be elected representatives of any political party.
- iv) The organization should have proper system of maintaining accounts, which should have been audited and published every year and there should not have been

any serious irregularities.

- v) The organization should be registered for more than 3 years on the date of application to RMK.
- vi) The organization should have experience in thrift and credit management for 3 years or more. (Six months for applying under the Loan Promotion Scheme).
- vii) The application should clearly reflect the source of funds utilized earlier for credit.
- viii) Recoveries for the loans given to its members earlier should be at least 90%.
- ix) There should be proper and specific clause / provision in the By-laws / Memorandum of Association of the organization having power to borrow or raise loans from any outside agency.
- x) There should be appropriate reflection in the organization's audited accounts and balance sheet in respect of its experience in providing credit and recoveries etc. Audited accounts should reflect sound financial management.
- xi) Loan limit per beneficiary (a) first loan – upto Rs. 35,000/-, (b) Repeat loan(s) Rs. 50,000/- taken together the existing plus new loan.

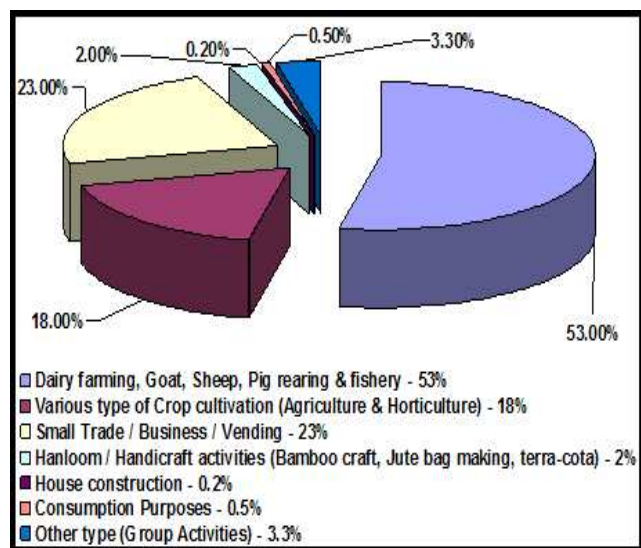
Activities

A. Micro- Credit Performance

12.7 The RMK has extended its IMOs network across the country including the Andaman & Nicobar Island and the border areas of Jammu & Kashmir. As on 30.11.2016, RMK has sanctioned cumulative loans of Rs 360.24 crore benefiting 7,35,239 women. Out of this a sum of Rs 302.93 crore was disbursed. The following states are major receivers of micro-credit from RMK:

S.No.	State Name	Sanctioned (Rs in lakh)	Disbursed (Rs in lakh)	Beneficiaries (Numbers)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,138.41	7,153.48	197,760
2.	Tamil Nadu	8,013.84	6,495.77	169,274
3.	West Bengal	2,477.29	2,023.79	54,072
4.	Orissa	2,299.45	2,186.05	39,097
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2,207.30	1,987.40	21,866
6.	Rajasthan	1,963.90	1,819.74	30,285
7.	Maharashtra	1,671.90	1,420.05	35,672

12.8 The following chart depicts the Activity-wise coverage of micro-credit from RMK.



12.9 As per the information furnished by the NGO partners, the percentage of coverage of

different sections of society under RMK loan is as follows:

i)	SCs	30 %
ii)	STs	5 %
iii)	OBC	31 %
iv)	Minorities	7 %
v)	Disabled	Negligible
vi)	General	27 %

12.10 Details of loans sanctioned, released and number of beneficiaries covered since inception upto 31.12.2016 are given at Annexure – XLVII. The lending guidelines of RMK is under revision. Therefore, no fresh loan has been sanctioned till quarter ending 31.12.2016. However, RMK disbursed second installments of loans sanctioned earlier in the current financial year.



Members of Governing Board (RMK) attending a meeting

B. Capacity Building & other Support Services

i) Partnership

12.11 RMK has a network of large number of IMO's in the country, which helps in creating awareness among the partner organizations to

integrate micro-finance activities into their social sector interventions.

ii) Supporting Intermediary Micro Financing Organizations (IMOs)

12.12 The micro finance programme of RMK for the socio-economic upliftment of poor women

through the SHGs is most successful one in the country. Apart from giving micro-credit to the women beneficiaries, RMK also builds capacity of SHG / women groups and partner NGOs in micro-finance and income generating activities to empower them and with a view to enable them to train their fellow members and prospective beneficiaries. The partner organizations that take loans from RMK are directed to, *inter alia*, impart literacy education, health awareness etc. to the women SHG members. As a part of the developmental initiatives for the future growth of micro finance, RMK has launched a Nodal Agency Scheme for credit linkages with potential NGOs with a view to expand its outreach in a most cost effective manner in the remote or uncovered areas of the country. The performance of these Nodal Agencies is reviewed from time to time.

12.13 RMK extends bulk finance to Franchisees who in turn on-lend it to smaller NGOs of the State/ District with similar terms and conditions as prescribed by RMK. These IMOs then lend to the ultimate women beneficiaries.

C. New Initiatives

Mahila E-haat:

12.14 The Ministry of Women & Child Development launched “Mahila E-Haat”, a unique direct online digital marketing platform for women entrepreneurs/SHGs/ NGOs on 7th March 2016. This can become a game changer initiative as it can become a catalyst in strengthening women entrepreneurship.

12.15 This initiative endeavours at meeting aspirations and needs of women entrepreneurs as also providing a marketing platform by leveraging technology. It also aims at financial inclusion and economic empowerment of women.

12.16 The USP of Mahila E-haat is facilitating direct contact between the vendor and buyer. It is easy to access as the entire business of E-haat can be handled through a mobile. The vendor can be approached by the buyer physically, telephonically and by email, as all products made/manufactured/ sold by women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs are

showcased on the portal. On this portal bulk, repeat and customised orders can also be undertaken.

12.17 Women need to be majorly involved in the value chain and have to be 18 years of age to display their products/ services. No illegal or contraband goods can be displayed. The vendors are allowed to price their products and charge accordingly from the buyers.

12.18 The unique features of Mahila E-haat not available on other e-commerce portals are (a) Sharing of contact details of vendors b) E-learning services (c) Pitara (Hamari Baat) conversations (d) Services.

12.19 At a glance - Mahila E-haat:

- i) Mahila E-haat received the SKOCH GOLD Award on 09th Sep, 2016. It was also adjudged as one of the “Top 100 Projects in India” for the year 2016 and was awarded ‘SKOCH Order-of-Merit’ Award.
- ii) Mahila E-haat is a bilingual portal.
- iii) Mahila E-haat portal has received over 18 Lakh visitors/hits.
- iv) Women entrepreneurs/ SHGs / NGOs from 24 states are showcasing over 2000 products /services. Today, there are 26000 SHGs with 3.50 lakh beneficiaries directly and indirectly.
- v) Women entrepreneurs/ SHGs/NGOs as vendors on Mahila E-haat portal have transacted business of over Rs. 20 lakhs.
- vi) Portal launched by taking on board 10000 SHGs with 1.25 lakh beneficiaries.
- vii) The application for registration of trademark ‘Mahila E-haat’ name and style has been duly filed. Examination report of the trademark authority is awaited.
- viii) Major PSUs, IRCTC, Nationalised Banks like SBI, CBI, etc. have given a link to Mahila E -haat on their websites increasing visibility.



Skoch Gold Award and Skoch Order of Merit presented to Mahila E-haat.

12.20 Details of the intervention

- i) Sensitization, advocacy, training, packing and soft intervention workshops on Mahila E-haat are organized periodically with the support of State Governments - New Delhi, Indore, Kochi, Bangalore, Nagaland, Chandigarh, Mumbai, Raipur, Hyderabad, Varanasi, etc.
- ii) Payment facilitation through SBI & logistics through India Post are also put on the portal.
- iii) Tie ups with Women Development Corporation in States being planned.



Women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs displaying their products at awareness workshop held at Chandigarh

12.21 Likely benefits

- i) Help in spreading the use of technology for making businesses efficient and competitive in the contemporary world including cashless transaction/ Aadhar card link.
- ii) Through this initiative the Ministry aims to bring together women entrepreneurs/ SHGs/NGOs from diverse segments across India to showcase on a common online platform.



राष्ट्रीय बाल आयोग (NCPCR) बच्चों के साथ

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights(NCPCR) protecting and ensuring children's rights

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

13.1 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.

Mandate

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

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

- (i) Examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the time being in force for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- (ii) Present to the Central Government, annually and at such other intervals, as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- (iii) Inquire into violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases;
- (iv) Examine all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of rights of children affected by terrorism, communal violence, riots, natural disaster, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, trafficking, maltreatment, torture and exploitation, pornography and prostitution and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
- (v) Look into the matters relating to children in need of special care and protection including children in distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children, children in conflict with law, juveniles, children without family and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
- (vi) Study treaties and other international instruments and undertake periodical review of existing policies, programmes and other activities on child rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation in the best interest of children;
- (vii) Undertake and promote research in the field of child rights;
- (viii) Spread child rights literacy among various sections of the society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means;
- (ix) Inspect or cause to be inspected any juvenile custodial home, or any other place of residence or institution meant for children, under the control of the Central Government or any State Government or any other authority, including any institution run by a social organization; where children are detained or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection and take up with these authorities for remedial action, if found necessary;

- (x) Inquire into complaints and take *suo moto* notice of matters relating to,-
 - a) deprivation and violation of child rights;
 - b) non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children;
 - c) non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to and ensuring welfare of the children and to provide relief to such children, or take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities; and
- (xi) Such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of child rights and any other matter incidental to the above functions.

13.3 Under Rule 17 of the NCPCR Rules, 2006:

- (i) analyse existing law, policy and practice to assess compliance with Convention on the Rights of the Child, undertake inquiries and produce reports on any aspect of policy or practice affecting children and comment on proposed new legislation from a child rights perspective;
- (ii) present to the Central Government annually and at such other intervals as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- (iii) undertake formal investigations where concern has been expressed either by children themselves or by concerned person on their behalf;
- (iv) ensure that the work of the Commission is directly informed by the views of children in order to reflect priorities and perspective;
- (v) promote, respect and take serious consideration of the views of children in its work and in that of all Government

Departments and Organizations dealing with child;

- (vi) produce and disseminate information about child rights;
- (vii) compile and analyze data on children;
- (viii) promote the incorporation of child rights into the school curriculum, teachers training and training of personnel dealing with children.

13.4 Under Section 31 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009:

- (i) examine and review the safeguards for rights provided by or under this Act and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- (ii) inquire into complaints relating to child's right to free and compulsory education.
- (iii) take necessary steps as provided under sections 15 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.

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

- (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:-
 - number and details of offences reported under the Act;
 - whether the procedures prescribed under the Act and rules were followed, including those regarding timeframes;
 - details of arrangements for care and protection of victims of offences under this Act, including arrangements for emergency medical care and medical examination; and,
 - details regarding assessment of the need for care and protection of a child by the concerned CWC in any specific case.

13.6 Under Section 109 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015:

- (i) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3, or as the case may be, the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 17 (herein referred to as the National Commission or the State Commission, as the case may be), of the Commissions for Protection of Child rights Act, 2005, shall, in addition to the functions assigned to them under the said Act, also monitor the implementation of the provisions of this Act, in such manner, as may be prescribed.
- (ii) The National Commission or, as the case may be, the State Commission, shall, while inquiring into any matter relating to any offence under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in the National Commission or the State Commission under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.
- (iii) The National Commission or, as the case may be, the State Commission, shall also include its activities under this section, in the annual report referred to in section 16 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

13.7 Under Rule 91 of Model Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Rules, 2016:

- (i) Review setting up of institutions created under the Act;
- (ii) Develop Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material on child rights and gender sensitivity;
- (iii) Develop protocol for reformation and rehabilitation of children;
- (iv) Create awareness about identification and reporting of crimes against children such as drug abuse, trafficking, child sexual

abuse and exploitation including child marriage, and other aspects of violence against children;

- (v) Conduct sensitization workshop for panchayati raj institutions and municipal corporations on crimes against children including identification and reporting of crimes for enhanced protection;
- (vi) Develop information material detailing the rights of the child victims or witnesses and their families, and containing useful information in local languages, which may be provided to the victim and her/his family;
- (vii) Develop training module for stakeholders along with the State Child Protection Societies and NIPCCD, etc.

I. COMPOSITION OF THE NCPCR

13.8 The Commission comprises of:

- (i) Chairperson who is a person of eminence and has done outstanding work for promoting the welfare of children; and
- (ii) Six Members (out of which at least two shall be women) from the following fields to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability, integrity, standing and experience in education; child health, care, welfare or child development; juvenile justice or care of neglected or marginalized children or children with disabilities; elimination of child labour or children in distress; child psychology or sociology; and laws relating to children

II. ACTIVITIES

13.9 The Commission looked into various areas and made interventions in the areas of right of children to education, child labour, sexual exploitation of children, trafficking, interstate migration, unregulated children homes, orphanages, HIV/AIDS, health/nutrition. The

intervention made by the Commission extended to most States. Five essential core management principles viz: decentralization, flexibility, institution building processes, convergence and listening to children and their voices guided formulation of policies and delivery of services.

A. Monitoring Child's Right to Education

13.10 NCPCR has been mandated to monitor 'right of children to education' under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. During the period under report, the following activities have been carried out:

- (i) NCPCR, considering the significance of upcoming National Education Policy which would replace the National Policy on Education, 1986; organized 4 Regional Consultations in different parts of the country. The consultations also included special session for children wherein children participated and shared their views on New Education Policy. Based on the outcome of the deliberations, NCPCR furnished its recommendations to MHRD for development of New Education Policy.
- (ii) NCPCR organised a two-day review cum deliberation meeting on 'Re-Engaging Out of School Children' on 4th -5th April, 2016 in collaboration with MHRD & NCERT. The meeting was attended by Members of CAGE sub-committee on out-of-school children, Secretaries- Department of Education of States/UTs, representatives from SCERTs, Chairperson/Members from SCPCRs, Ministry of Tribal Affairs etc. The key recommendations framed by NCPCR were submitted to MHRD. Also, recommendations were sent to all SCPCRs and CAGE Sub-Committee Members.
- (iii) NCPCR addressed letters to all States to amend their Elective Rules of the Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to make a mandatory

provision for every candidate desirous of contesting these elections, whose children/wards are in the school going age group of 6-14 years, a signed certificate from the School's Principal that their ward/s are enrolled and regular in attending schools.

- (iv) NCPCR recommended to Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs that children studying in private schools and who lost the earning members of their family should also be notified under disadvantaged section category as per section 2(d) and 2(e) of RTE Act, 2009 and provided with all facilities as given to socially disadvantaged group/weaker section. It was also recommended that this provision should also be extended to children of deceased soldiers of defence forces.
- (v) NCPCR recommended MHRD to reimburse the fee and provide education entitlements (school bags, uniforms, notebooks etc.) to children of farmers affected by the natural calamity, under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA).
- (vi) NCPCR recommended MHRD to extend the benefits of Mid Day Meal Scheme to all children enrolled in private schools under the 25 % EWS category reservation.
- (vii) The Commission took cognizance of the news report in Dainik Bhaskar dated 20.09.2016 and addressed CBSE to exempt the children of Martyr Naik Sunil Kumar Vidyarthi of Bihar from the ongoing summative assessment exams. NCPCR also recommended CBSE, to issue a circular exempting children of other martyred soldiers who are studying in schools from the ongoing exams.
- (viii) NCPCR taking cognizance of a news report highlighting the adverse effects of heavy school bags of children; and representations received from parents in this regard, issued guidelines and

recommendations to Principal Secretaries (School Education) of all States/UTs to be implemented in schools.

- (ix) In light of MWCD's letters to State Departments of WCD and Education to ensure convergence between Anganwadis and primary schools to prevent out-of-school children, Member (Education), NCPCR visited Ahmadabad, Mumbai and Assam and conducted meetings with the State Govt. Officials to implement the directions of MWCD.
- (x) NCPCR recommended National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) to include an outline of an exclusive course on child rights in India in the existing teacher-training curriculum which has been accepted by NCTE.
- (xi) The Commission recommended Principal Secretaries of all States/UTs to direct the State Boards to follow FSSAI guidelines for 'Making Wholesome, Nutritious, Safe and Hygienic Food available to School Children'.

B. Juvenile Justice System

- (i) NCPCR examined the draft Model Juvenile Justice Rules drafted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and sent detailed comments/suggestions thereon to the Ministry.
- (ii) NCPCR furnished its comments/suggestions on the draft Regulation Governing Adoption of Indian Children, 2016 formulated by Central Adoption Resource Agency to the Ministry of WCD.
- (iii) NCPCR prepared comments/suggestions on Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection & Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 and furnished to MWCD.
- (iv) NCPCR prepared comments on Hague Convention relating to Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction Bill, 2016 and furnished to NCW.

- (v) NCPCR addressed the Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs to adopt the Model Juvenile Justice Rules, 2016 and take necessary steps to implement the provisions of the JJ Act, 2015 till they formulate and notify their own Rules.
- (vi) NCPCR with the help of experts has compiled latest and landmark judgment/ rulings/orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and various High Courts on Juvenile Justice Act and the POCSO Act, 2012 on the lines of AIR/SCC etc. The compilation is being vetted by NCPCR for printing and circulation to all concerned.
- (vii) A Standard Operative Procedure (SOP) for Rehabilitation and Restoration of Children in Conflict with law as developed under the chairpersonship of Chairperson, NCPCR, at the instance of MWCD, was submitted to the MWCD.
- (viii) NCPCR developed monitoring tools for collecting information on various parameters as indicated under the JJ Act, 2015 and sent to all the States/UTs. The States were requested to designate a nodal officer to submit a monthly report to the Commission by the 10th of every month for effective implementation of the JJ Act, 2015.
- (ix) NCPCR addressed a letter to Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs to prevent selling and buying of children and curbing illegal adoption on 03.08.2016.
- (x) Considering the need to provide identity to Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) so as to enable them to access schemes, benefits and services being provided by the Government, NCPCR directed to all States/UTs to ensure provisioning of Aadhaar Cards to all children in the Child Care Institutions in the States and subsequently based on these Aadhaar Cards to ensure that bank accounts (of these children) are opened as per guidelines issued. The states have also been requested to depute a nodal officer who would be responsible to send compliance to the commission. So far 58327 children in the Child Care Institutions have been given Aadhaar cards and Bank Accounts of 30000 children in CCIs have been opened.
- (xi) A panel of lawyers constituted by NCPCR as per the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, continued to visit Tihar Jail and identified 217 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. NCPCR also requested all the States/UTs to carry out inspection of jails by Panel of Experts to identify probable juveniles who are lodged in jails and to report the outcome to the Commission.
- (xii) The Commission organised 10 workshops in collaboration with SCPCRs to sensitize administrators and policy makers at State and District level about the new enacted JJ Act, 2015. The workshops were attended by the Police Officers, Session Judges of Children Court/Special Courts, Public Prosecutors, Officers of WCD, State Social Welfare, District Magistrate, SSPs, Principal Magistrates, Chairpersons and Members of CWCs/JJBs, and Welfare officers covering the States of Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Goa, Uttarakhand and Punjab.



Hon'ble Secretary Smt. Leena Nair, addressing the Consultation on Status of Child Marriage in India: A Consultation for Developing Strategies' on 18.10.2016 at Delhi.

- (xiii) The Commission organised a multi-stakeholder consultation 'Status of Child Marriage in India: A Consultation for Developing Strategies' on 18.10.2016 at Delhi in collaboration with Young Lives India, a project of Oxford University. The objective of the Consultation was to assess the situation of child marriage in the country and explore the social and legal aspects of child marriage towards tackling it in an effective and efficient manner and in eliminating the practice from the country. The Consultation was attended by representatives from the 11 SCPCRs, law enforcement agencies, State departments and selected NGOs.
- (xiv) To empower the children in conflict with law housed in Observation Homes and to impart livelihood skills, NCPCR in collaboration with Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) set-up a Khadi Training Centre in Observation Home for Boys at Sewa Kutir, Delhi. The Khadi Training Centre was inaugurated by Hon'ble Justice of Supreme Court, Mr. Madan B. Lokur on 25.10.2016 in presence of Chairman, KVIC; Secretary and Director, Department of WCD, Delhi Government; Officials from NCPCR and Children and Officials of Observation Home.
- (xv) In order to generate awareness about Sections 32, 33 and 34 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 regarding mandatory reporting of cases of children found separated from their parents/guardians, NCPCR wrote letters to all State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights on 16th November 2016 to take up the matter with their State Police Chiefs to take similar steps as per Delhi Police's order dated 24th October 2016 for generating awareness amongst police personnel in the best interest of protection of missing children.

C. Inspection of juvenile custodial homes

- (i) Member (Education), NCPCR visited Observation Homes at Varanasi and Allahabad from 29.04.2016 to 02.05.2016.
- (ii) Member (Law), NCPCR with his team visited Sweet Children Home, Udaan Children Home, CHG-I, II & III and Nirmal Chayya Complex Homes (Girls Homes) as a routine inquiry on 23.05.2016.
- (iii) Member (Health), NCPCR visited Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh from 5-7 May, 2016 and monitor the conditions of children's health at Anganwadi centers and Child Care Institutions. Member visited Anganwadi centers: Bazardiha, Nagepur village, Lohta,; Children Home (boys) Ramnagar; Open Shelter home (boys); DARE, Children home (girls); and child labour site at Saraiya. NCPCR held a meeting with District officials and made observations about the poor living conditions of children home. Based on the observations, a letter was sent to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh with specific recommendations.
- (iv) Member (Health), NCPCR visited Kolkata and Shantiniketan, West Bengal from 8-11 June, 2016 and inspected Sukanya Observation Home and After Care Home for girls, and also held discussions with the Mela Committee of Poush Mela.
- (v) Member (Health), NCPCR along-with State SCPCR team visited Tea Gardens of the State of Assam, Observation Home, Boko and Jalukbari State Home for Women and Children and a relief camp set-up after the 1993 ethnic violence from 18-22 July, 2016. Based on the observations, Chief Secretary of Assam was addressed with specific recommendations.
- (vi) Member (Health), NCPCR visited 3 Anganwadi centres, observation home/special home and an adoption centre

at Visakhapatnam on 4-6 August, 2016. Based on the observations, recommendations were addressed to the Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh seeking action taken report.

D. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO)

- (i) NCPCR developed monitoring proforma for the implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012 in accordance with the Commission's mandate u/s. 44 r/w Rule 6 of the POCSO Act, 2012 and forwarded to all State/UT to sought information on the implementation of the POCSO Act. Chief Secretaries of the States were requested to designate a nodal officer for sending monthly reporting and effective implementation of the Act.



Hon'ble Minister Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, WCD inaugurated POCSO e-box on 26.08.2016 at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

- (ii) Considering the large number of cases relating to Child Sexual Abuse being reported in the media every day, NCPCR developed POCSO e-box, an easy and direct medium of reporting of cases of sexual abuse under POCSO Act, 2012. The Hon'ble Union Minister, Women and Child Development, has launched POCSO e-box on 26th August 2016 at Shastri Bhawan. The link of POCSO e-box is displayed prominently on the home page of the NCPCR website.

- (iii) NCPCR addressed the Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs on 14.09.2016 directing them to initiate steps to set up a Children's Court in their States for providing speedy trial of offences against children or for violation of child rights under POCSO Act, 2012 in the best interest of children in need of care and protection.
- (iv) NCPCR prepared 'User Handbook for Implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012' intended to explain various provisions of the Act in a simple language for use as a guidebook for effective functioning of all stakeholders. The draft Handbook was forwarded to the MWCD and is under its consideration.
- (v) Concerning the increasing number of cases of child sexual abuse, and as per the section 43 of the POCSO Act, 2012, NCPCR organized an awareness campaign on the provisions of POCSO Act with support of Delhi Police and Childline Foundation at different places in Delhi to generate awareness among the public. The campaign was carried out from 24th - 27th October, 2016 in East, West, North and Outer Districts of Delhi and sensitized the people in and around slums and resettlement colonies. Activities like documentary films screening, nukar natak, artwork etc. were also carried out during the campaign.
- (vi) NCPCR issued advisory to Director Generals of Police of all the States to generate awareness among children, particularly the students for reporting of cases of sexual abuse and for use of NCPCR POCSO e-box.
- (vii) NCPCR furnished comments on Private Member's Bill for amendment to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 as sought by MWCD on 17.11.2016.
- (viii) In light of a Writ Petition filed before the

Hon'ble Supreme Court by the Supreme Court Women Lawyers Association towards imposition of chemical castration as an additional punishment for sexual offenders against children, NCPCR organized a Consultation on Laws relating to child sexual abuse under the Chairpersonship of Chairperson, NCPCR on 6.04.2016 towards recommendations on existing laws of child sexual abuse. The Consultation was attended by Members of NCPCR, Representatives from Special Courts, JJBs, Psychologists and NGOs. The recommendations thus prepared were forwarded to MWCD.

- (ix) NCPCR issued an advisory to all State Chief Secretaries on 19th August 2016 to constitute multi disciplinary teams at the State and District levels to take suo-motu cognizance of any crime/offence/incident of child sexual abuse that comes to their notice.

E. Child Health

- (i) Guidelines for Child Friendly Melas: NCPCR being an apex body responsible for ensuring child rights and child protection has framed guidelines for organizing Child Friendly Melas/large gatherings. The main objective of these guidelines is to ensure 'Safety and Security' of children and to observe zero tolerance for any violation of child rights and child protection in melas. The guidelines are under finalization.

NCPCR piloted two Child Friendly Melas: 'Krishna Pushkaram Mela' at Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh & 'Poush Mela' at Shantiniketan, Birbhum District, West Bengal. The Krishna Pushkaram Mela organized from 12th-23rd August 2016 was declared 'Child Friendly Mela' by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

The highlights of the Mela included 'Child Tracking Band' for children, 'Pink

Jacket' for special volunteers, a 'nutrition corner for mothers'; 'help desk', 'ORS', medicines and Helpline were some of the special features of the Mela.

The Poush Mela is an annual fair that takes place in Shantiniketan, in Birbhum District of West Bengal, marking the harvest season. Poush Mela does not have cases of child missing or being trafficked but a large number of tribal and poor families came to sell their products. There were instances of child labour and child marriage in this Mela along with presence of child beggars. Member (Health), NCPCR had detailed discussions with the district administration of Birbhum District to consider the possibility of declaring Poush Mela as a Child Friendly Mela. Member (Health), NCPCR held two meetings with the district authorities and with the support of Vishwa Bharti University drafted guidelines and planned advocacy initiatives to promote child friendly mela. The initiatives included: a child friendly corner; volunteers with special jackets; Recreational facilities; Child Friendly Toilets and Drinking water facilities; Cultural programmes on different social issues and Advocacy and IEC materials, etc. The Child Friendly Poush Mela was a very successful event.

- (ii) Guidelines for Child Friendly Communities-Rural & Urban: NCPCR undertook an extensive programme for developing 'Child Friendly Communities' both in the Urban and Rural areas to meet its constitutional obligations of ensuring a Safe Childhood Program for the children. The objective of this program is to provide an environment where a child is recognised as an individual and is respected with dignity, freedom, protection and well being with holistic development. UNICEF has developed a Handbook, Training Manual and Monitoring tools for the

training and assessment of Child Friendly Communities (Rural) program. The programme is planned to be implemented in 14 selected States initially on pilot basis after the draft guidelines have been finalized.

- (iii) Guidelines for Child Friendly Police Stations: NCPCR in collaboration with Delhi Police plans to initiate Child Friendly Police Stations in Delhi so that children can directly approach the police if needed and support them in community interventions. In this regard Member (Health) visited the Chhattisgarh model of Child Friendly Police Stations. A meeting was held with Delhi Police and UNICEF to discuss the concept and action plan for the same. The guidelines are being drafted.
- (iv) Guidelines for Child Friendly Hospitals: NCPCR has initiated a process of developing Child Friendly Hospitals in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. An Advisory body has been formed on the same. The expert group members constitute representatives from MOHFW, UN Agencies (WHO, UNICEF), NGOs and representatives from Government hospitals. NCPCR is in the process of framing the guidelines.
- (v) Promotion of Positive Mental Health of children in Child Care Institutions: An Advisory Group of Experts of prominence in the field of Mental Health from various Govt Institutions pan India for Promotion of Positive Mental Health of Children in Different settings was constituted by the Commission. The group is currently developing a Handbook on Counselling Essentials for Child Care Institutions.
- (vi) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Care, Protection and Rehabilitation of children in Street Situations: The Commission drafted SOP for Street

Children in collaboration with Save the Children, based on the sharing of good practices by 26 NGOs, in a two-day workshop at NCPCR; 4 regional consultations and visit to Child Care Institutions at Hyderabad, Patna, Lucknow & Mumbai and special consultation with street children. A consultation to discuss draft report of SOP for care, protection and rehabilitation of children in street situations in India was held on 29th March, 2016 wherein the draft was discussed in the deliberations with stakeholders. The SOP has been approved by MWCD.

- (vii) Chairperson, NCPCR attended Young Lives Conference on adolescence, Gender and Youth, organized by Oxford University, UK on 8th-9th September, 2016. The focus of the conference was on adolescence and how to provide better guidance to this group of children, of both genders. The conference was attended by almost 150 participants from various organizations and countries. Chairperson also addressed a Plenary Session.
- (viii) NCPCR in collaboration with Assam SCPCR organised a two day State level workshop on Protection of Child Rights in Tea Gardens, with a particular focus on the implementation of Plantation Labour Act, 1951 at District Shivasagar, Assam on 29th -30th August, 2016. The workshop was attended by 150 children from Tea Garden areas of Assam.
- (ix) NCPCR in collaboration with Assam SCPCR and other Departments of State Government with support of UNICEF organised a national level Conference on Protection of Child Rights in Tea Plantation of India on 4th -5th November, 2016 at Guwahati, Assam.
- (x) To commemorate the World Mental Health Day, NCPCR in collaboration with Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied

Sciences (IHBAS), New Delhi organized a special event on 'Mental Health needs of Children: Child Rights perspective' on 03.10.2016 at Delhi. The programme was inaugurated by the State Minister of Health, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. A session on Mental Health needs of Children: Child Rights perspective was chaired by Member (Health), NCPCR and a presentation on child rights and mental health in context of legal framework was given by NCPCR.

- (xi) NCPCR in collaboration with PVR Nest organised a 15 day workshop 'Every Child is an Artist' for the Children of CCIs in Delhi to promote positive mental health of children living in CCIs at Observation Home for Boys, Sewa Kutir, Delhi. Under the guidance of specialists, all children present at observation home participated in the workshop, painted two dormitories with their paintings, and beautified the premises.

F. Complaints of Child Rights violations/deprivations and Suo-moto actions by the Commission

13.11 The NCPCR, under section 13 of 'The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, is mandated to enquire into complaints related to the violation of child rights.

13.12 During the year 2016-17 (from April to November, 2016), the Commission received 940 complaints pertaining to deprivation and violation of child rights excluding complaints related health and education. As against this 1227 complaints including pending ones were processed and closed during the period.

13.13 Suo-moto Actions

- (i) Based on a news report published which highlighted child marriages in summer months and on Akshya Tritiya/Aakha Teej occasion in north and central India, the Commission took suo-moto cognizance

and issued an advisory on 28.04.2016 to Chief Secretaries of all the States and SCPCRs to take immediate steps to stop child marriages and sought ATR from all the States.

- (ii) NCPCR took cognizance of a news report regarding 23 doctors across the state of Tamil Nadu booked for sex selective abortions, sex determination and other violations under the PCPNDT Act. The Commission sought report from the State Government on district wise implementation of PCPNDT Act.
- (iii) NCPCR took suo-moto cognizance of a news report published regarding 'Ants bite infant to death' in a hospital in Vijaywada. The Commission sought a detailed action taken report from the Commissioner, Health & Family Welfare, NHM, Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) NCPCR, through the office of the Minister, WCD received a complaint relating to the case of child labour and open sale/lease of young children to shepherds for labour in the district of Banswara, Rajasthan. Chairperson, NCPCR addressed letter to Chief Secretary, Rajasthan on 21.04.2016 with the request to enquire into the matter. A team of Member (Law) and Member (Education) of NCPCR visited Udaipur on 05.05.2016 and held meetings with the State Government/District officials of the concerned departments of the district of Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Bhilwara and Ajmer. On the basis of observations made by NCPCR team and facts presented by State Government officers, NCPCR addressed letters to the concerned officers of the Rajasthan Government conveying them the directions of the Commission for urgent action. The State Government was requested to submit Action Taken Report. Hon'ble Minister, WCD was apprised of the action taken.

- (v) NCPCR took suo-moto cognizance of a news report regarding 3 year old girl's thumb amputation because of negligence in Daycare Centre, Gurgaon, Haryana. The Commission after taking cognizance of the matter sought a detailed action taken report from the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, Haryana.
- (vi) The Commission took suo-moto cognizance of a news report titled as, "Girl found near tracks was sexually abused" and sought an action taken report from the Commissioner of Police, Delhi. Member (Health), NCPCR visited AIIMS, where that girl was admitted and after meeting with the treating doctor met the victim girl to ascertain the status and wellbeing of the girl.
- (vii) To inquire into the matter of death of new borns in Ajmer hospital, a team led by Member (Health), NCPCR along with a Pediatrician from Safdurjung Hospital, Delhi visited the JLN, Hospital, Ajmer on 26th May, 2016. The team also interacted with the parents of the deceased children and held meeting with the District Administration. Based on recommendations given by Member (Health), the DM immediately undertook measures for improvement in the hospital.
- (viii) NCPCR received a complaint regarding sexual abuse of girls by staff of a Girls Hostel at District Hissar, Haryana on 1st September, 2016 through POCSO E-box. Chairperson, NCPCR took suo-moto cognizance of the matter and sent a fact finding team to Haryana. The team visited the concerned school and interacted with the Block Education Officer, in-charge Principal, staff members of the School, girls of the School and the parents of the victim. The team also met ADC, Hissar and other senior officers of the District and directed them to take immediate action against all the persons involved in the case under the POCSO Act, 2012. Following this visit the Hissar Police registered a case.
- (ix) A complaint regarding solemnizing of a child marriage was received from district Salem, Tamil Nadu on 12.09.2016. Taking cognizance of the issue, NCPCR took up the matter with Commissioner of Police, Salem District and directed for intervention. With the prompt action of NCPCR and efforts of district officials, the marriage was restrained.
- (x) The Commission took cognizance on a news report regarding a doctor who gave veterinary drug (PIPZET H syrup) to a seven year old girl during treatment in Gujarat and addressed to District Collector, Vadodara on 7.10.2016 for seeking action taken report.
- (xi) The Commission took suo-moto cognizance on the news of death of a four year old child of suspected encephalitis. Two other suspected encephalitis deaths were also reported, taking the death toll to 19 children between ages 2-8 years since 09.09.2016 in Malkangiri District, Odisha. In this regard, a letter was addressed to the Principal Secretary, Department of Health & Family Welfare on 7.10.2016 seeking action taken report. Pending reply, a letter was addressed to the Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha dated 7.11.2016 for inquiring into the matter.
- (xii) The Commission took suo-moto cognizance on the news that alleged that out of 5 million malnourished children under five in Bihar, not more than 0.3% are treated at the State's 38 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs). A letter was addressed to Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Dept., Govt. of Bihar on 14.10.2016 for seeking action taken report.

- (xiii) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) recorded 12 deaths of infants in city slums of Maharashtra. One was classified as a malnutrition death, five were stillbirths, and six died due to infection. The Indian Express visited the homes of all these children. In all cases a common trend lies: underweight mother, multiple children, low weight of the babies during birth, poor sanitation, and illiteracy about nutritional requirements. Letter was sent to the Additional Chief Secretary on 14.10.2016 for seeking action taken report.
- (xiv) The Commission took suo-motu cognizance of newspapers reports regarding trafficking of infants in West Bengal State. In this regard, Member (Health), NCPCR addressed a letter to District Magistrate, North 24 and sought for action taken report. Member (Health), NCPCR also conducted an inquiry in the matter and visited the sites from 29th and 30th Nov'16 at Kolkata, District North 24 Pargana and held meeting with District officials. A preliminary report was also received from the SCPCR, West Bengal and District Magistrate, North 24 Parganas. The inquiry report along with all relevant documents was sent to Hon'ble Minister and Secretary, MWCD from NCPCR on 2.12.2016.
- (xv) A complaint was received by NCPCR through POCSO e-Box on 01.12.2016 from District Sirsa, Haryana regarding sexual abuse of a 10 years old girl by her own father. Complainant, mother of the victim, alleged that her minor girl has been repeated sexually assaulted by her biological father for the last one year. Taking cognizance of this serious matter, a fact-finding team by NCPCR, proceeded to Sirsa (Haryana) on 03.12.2016 and interacted with the complainant. On the basis of the information provided to the team, it was established that crime against minor girl (incest) covered under Section 5 (1) (m) and Section 5 (1) (n) under the POCSO Act, 2012. The team Members met the concerned SDM and FIR was lodged on the same day.
- (xvi) NCPCR took suo-moto cognizance of the newspaper report on incidence of death of 26 children since 2014 in government run tribal residential school in Telangana. The reason given for such deaths were casually mentioned as illness, accidents, snakebite, drowning etc. Member (Health), NCPCR with team visited 3 tribal residential schools for boys and girls in Khammam District, Hyderabad and made recommendations to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Telangana.
- (xvii) NCPCR took suo-moto cognizance of the newspaper report on the incidence of death of 12 children in Nagada village, located in the forests of Odisha's Jajpur district. In the absence of an Anganwadi or school, children were deprived of the availability of basic lifeline to most poor children in the region i.e. nutritious meals. Several Nagada children suffered from bronchial pneumonia, which often occurs among malnourished children. Letter to Chief Secretary was issued for seeking action taken report.

G. Information Education and Communications activities

- (i) An awareness campaign through AIR (FM Rainbow and Vividh Bharati) was undertaken from 13.05.2016 for one week against substance abuse by children and their use in carrying, supplying, smuggling etc. of tobacco products and other intoxicants under provisions of the JJ Act, 2015. Subsequently, a similar campaign in 11 different regional languages were also aired on the above said Radio channels from 12th June to 18th June, 2016.

- (ii) Concerned with the vulnerability of children and increasing number of cases of sexual abuse of children, three separate radio spots were prepared and aired through selected private FM Channels of the National Capital from 23.05.2016 for

one week for creating awareness about the legal provisions of the POCSO, Act 2012.

- (iii) Advertisement through posters was carried out inside the coaches of selected metro trains in Delhi on the POCSO Act, 2012 for one month period from 26.05.2016.



- (iv) On the occasion of International Child Rights Day (20.11.2016), an advertisement in Hindi & English was inserted in major newspapers of all States/UTs. The advertisement's focus was on the POCSO e-box.

- (v) Two Radio spots of 60 seconds duration having narrations by girl and boy child along with details of the POCSO e-box were produced by NCPCR and the same were broadcasted over Vivid Bharti channel (National) on 37 stations of AIR for one week period starting 26.10.2016 to 01.11.2016

- (vi) Two new pages of Facebook each in Hindi and English language were created for the Commission in May 2016. Similarly, Twitter and YouTube accounts were also created. The Social Media handles of NCPCR are being regularly updated through messages, information, posts and activities of the Commission and also through different articles encouraging Child Rights in India. Infographics on different child rights issues are also being posted on the same.

- (vii) Developed a booklet on NCPCR, pamphlet on POCSO e-Box and a CD on activities of the Commission (from October 2015 to July, 2016) for wider circulation.

- (viii) Developed a 60 second animated advertisement film to popularize the POCSO e-Box especially among children. Cartoon Channels were contacted to broadcast the above said 60 second animation film pro bono. One Company has, however, started airing the spot on their POGO and Cartoon Network channels from 21st November, 2016 with 4 spots a day for a period of 3 months.

- (ix) Member (Law), NCPCR participated in Radio Programme on Prohibition of Child Labour.

- (x) Recently, the POCSO e-Box was also selected for Skoch Order-of-Merit Award-2016 and it was considered among the top 30 entries amongst over 3000 competitors. Later in a function at Constitution Club of India on 15th December 2016, NCPCR was conferred Skoch Silver and Skoch Order-Of-Merit Award 2016. The award was received by Smt. Stuti Kacker, Chairperson, NCPCR.



H. State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs)

13.14 State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) constituted under Section-17 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005. The SCPCRs have also been mandated to monitor the implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE), Act, 2009 and. SCPCRs have been constituted in almost all the States/UTs.

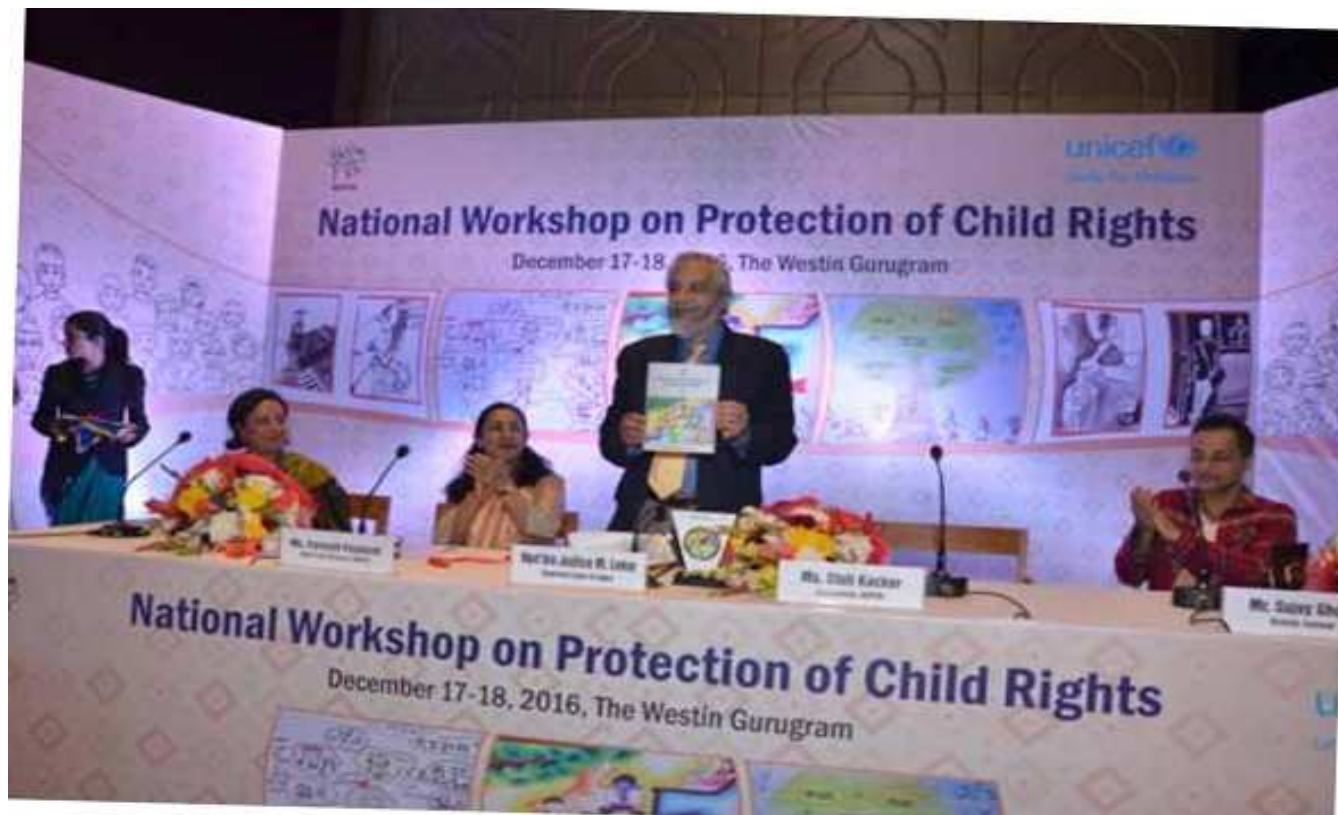
- (i) NCPCR felt the need to develop a Resource Book on Protection of Child Rights for State Commissions to provide easy to read relevant information on functions, powers and processes and procedures to be followed by the State Commissions on issues regarding child rights to be used by Members of State Commissions. Thus, NCPCR in collaboration with

UNICEF drafted a Resource Book. The draft Resource Book was discussed in the meeting held at NCPCR with Chairpersons of State Commissions on 30.06.2016. Based on the valuable inputs and suggestions the draft Resource Book was finalized.

- (ii) NCPCR organised a two day workshop on 2nd-3rd September, 2016 at Mumbai to obtain synergy and smooth coordination between National and State Commissions while dealing with the child rights issues of child. The effort was to facilitate the Commissions to carry out their roles and responsibilities effectively. The SCPCRs also shared their concerns, experiences, grievance redressal mechanism and best practices being followed by them.
- (iii) NCPCR organized a capacity development national workshop on 'Protection of Child Rights' in collaboration with UNICEF on 17th -18th December, 2016 at Westin, Gurugram, Haryana wherein

Chairpersons, all Members and Member Secretaries of State Commissions were invited to participate. Hon'ble Justice M. Lokur, Supreme Court of India was the Chief Guest on the occasion. The

Resource Book for SCPCR was released during inaugural session of the workshop. The Workshop was actively participated by 17 State Commissions.



Release of Resource Handbook by Hon'ble Justice M. Lokur during National Workshop on Child rights held on 17th-18th December, 2016

(iv) NCPCR conceived a concept called 'Humare Mann Ki Baat, Mantri Ji ke Sath'. In this, children got an opportunity to express their views directly to the decision makers - the Leaders. The Chattisgarh SCPCR implemented this idea by inviting children from different backgrounds to speak directly to the Minister, WCD, Chattisgarh, Minister, PWD and other eminent persons. They also performed several cultural programmes.

Special children also participated in the programme.

(v) NCPCR in collaboration with SCPCR celebrated the 'International Child Rights Day' (20.11.2016) in 17 States. The activities carried out included drawing competitions, rallies by children on child rights, interaction of experts with children, and media interactive sessions in the States.



Central Adoption Resource Authority



Towards a new dawn

Central Adoption Resource Authority

14.1 Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), earlier an autonomous agency, has now become 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), which was notified on 31 December 2015 and has come into force 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.

14.2 Government has notified Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and Chapter VIII of the Act, provisions for adoption of orphan, abandoned & surrendered children and also adoption of children by relative, as defined in the Act. The Act has adequate safeguards mechanisms for the children to ensure their best interest and provides for reporting of all adoptions in the country including relative adoptions. Further, all adoptions under the Act

have to proceed as per the Adoption Regulations framed by Central Adoption Resource Authority and notified by Government of India.

14.3 CARA has framed the Adoption Regulations, 2017, as mandated under section 68 (c) of JJ Act, 2015 which shall be effective from 16th January, 2017 and would replace the Adoption Guidelines, 2015. The Adoption Regulations have been framed keeping in mind the issues and challenges faced by CARA and other stake holders 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 underneath:

- 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) shall maintain 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.

14.4 Objective of CARA: To ensure best interest of children; citizen centric approach enabling prospective adoptive parents (PAPs) to take informed decision; online registration, referral (based on seniority), reservation & matching system and eliminating offline matching for transparency. The new Child Adoption Resource Information & Guidance System (CARINGS) has leveraged technology for bringing greater transparency in the adoption process and also minimize delays in the adoption process through e-governance.

14.5 Organizational Structure: CARA is headed by CEO and has a sanctioned strength of 27 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 Organization.

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

S. No.	Stakeholders (Registered in CARINGS)	As on 31 st Dec 2016
(a)	Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	432
(b)	District Child Protection Units (DCPUs)	601
(c)	Child Care Institutions (CCIs)	839
(d)	Authorised Foreign Adoption Agencies (AFAAs)	81
(e)	Central Authorities of foreign countries (CAs)	74
(f)	Indian Missions abroad	14
(g)	Registered PAPs (In-country)	12429
(h)	PAPs (Inter-country)	559

14.7 CARINGS: 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 Central level and State Government at the State level. Salient features of CARINGS have been enumerated underneath:-

- i) Bringing transparency in the adoption process.
- ii) Minimizing delays in the adoption process.
- iii) Enabling prospective adoptive parents (PAPs) to take informed decisions.
- iv) 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 Govt 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 & the parents for better matching and facilitating parents desiring to adopt, by providing them relevant information and status track.

14.8 Important Programme Activities

- i) **SAA-CCI Linkage:** Linkage between Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and Child Care Institutions (CCIs) have been established with a view to reach

every child without parental care. So far, 768 children from 124 CCIs have been linked for their rehabilitation through adoption. Childline survey data has indicated that there is large number of adoptable children in the thousands of CCIs pan-India. The Ministry of Women & Child Development is in constant touch with the State Governments through video conference for reviewing the same. Circulars have already been issued from the Centre to States from time to time to expedite the process of registering and linking all the CCIs.

- ii) **Special Needs Children:** CARA has introduced a special drive to promote adoption of special needs children. A number of children having special needs have been placed in adoption within the country and abroad with the help of CARINGS and CARA is facilitating the same. These are children having mental and physical disabilities are first shown to Indian citizens followed by OCI and Foreign prospective adoptive parents for enabling their placement with loving & caring families. During the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016), through CARINGS online portal, 173 children have been placed in Inter-country adoption and 39 children in domestic adoption.

- iii) **Hard to Place Children:** CARINGS has facilitated adoption of hard to place children through a newly introduced 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 children was launched on 26 Sep 2016. During Sep-Dec 2016, more

than 65 hard to place children have been reserved by domestic PAPs and 17 out of them have already been matched and accepted by the domestic PAPs. The same has been extended to the Inter-country PAPs w.e.f. 24 Oct 2016 and as on date, 15 children have been reserved by Inter-Country PAPs.

- iv) **Inauguration of Counselling Centre at CARA:** A Counselling Centre at CARA was inaugurated by Ms Leena Nair, Secretary (WCD) & Chairperson of the Authority on 01st Jul 2016. Counsellors have been empanelled for this purpose. The request and appointment for counselling is fixed online through CARINGS for both in-person & tele-counselling. Several PAPs have been counselled through this facility. Extension of counselling facilities at the State & District levels through the respective State Governments has been planned.



14.9 Activities during the Year 2016-2017 (upto Jan 2017)

Training and Development Activities.

- 14.9.1 **Master Trainers Programmes:** Around 250 staff, representing State Governments and NGOs, has been provided with expert training on all aspects related to the adoption process. The programmes at Bangalore, Chandigarh, Indore, Guwahati and Lucknow, during the period from May to July, 2016, were organized in collaboration with NIPPCD. Details are as under:-

S. No.	State	Venue/City	Date
(aa)	Karnataka	Bangalore	6 th and 7 th May 2016
(ab)	Haryana	Chandigarh	20 th and 21 st May 2016
(ac)	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3 rd and 4 th June 2016
(ad)	Assam	Guwahati	17 th and 18 th June 2016
(af)	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	15 th and 16 th July 2016

- 14.9.2 The Master Trainers were given training to contribute further to the capacity building of functionaries of adoption agencies, child care institutions and child protection officers and other important stakeholders in their respective States. This would enable them to arrange State orientation programme in their respective States by involving district level functionaries and explain them the nuances of child protection, adoption and use of on-line CARINGS application. The procedure learnt from the training sessions would be carried forward to all the stake holders thereby helping in expanding the adoption programmes in the States.



The Central Region Orientation Programme on Adoption at NIPCCD Regional Centre, Indore, M.P. on 17th Dec, 2016 for Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh

- 14.9.3 **Regional Orientation Programmes:** Adoption Regulations, 2017 has been notified and in this regard, a number of

functionaries of the stakeholders have been imparted training at regional level.

S. No.	Date of Programme	Programme Details
(aa)	18 th Apr 2016	Regional Conference of North-Eastern States on child adoption, Shillong, Meghalaya.
(ab)	07 th Dec 2016	Western Region Orientation Programme at Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operation Management, Pune, Maharashtra. (Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra)
(ac)	12 th Dec 2016	Northern Region Orientation Programme, at PHD House, New Delhi. (Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand)
(ad)	17 th Dec 2016	Central Region Orientation Programme, at NIPCCD, Indore, Madhya Pradesh. (Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh)
(ae)	29 th Dec 2016	Southern Region Orientation Programme (1), at NIPCCD, Karnataka. (Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana)
(af)	30 th Dec 2016	Southern Region Orientation Programme (2), at NIPCCD, Bangalore, Karnataka. (Andaman & Nicobar, Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep)
(ag)	11 th Jan 2017	North Eastern Region Orientation Programme, at NIPCCD, Guwahati, Assam. (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura)
(ah)	16 th Jan 2017	Eastern Region Orientation Programme (1), at NIPCCD, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand)
(ai)	17 th Jan 2017	Eastern Region Orientation Programme (2), at NIPCCD, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. (West Bengal and Odisha)

14.9.4 State Orientation Programmes.

S. No.	Date of Programme	Programme Details
(aa)	26 th Apr 2016	Goa State Orientation Programme at Goa.
(ab)	15 th Jul 2016	Maharashtra State Orientation Programme at Pune.
(ac)	30 th Jul 2016	Uttarakhand State Orientation Programme at Nainital.
(ad)	10 th Sep 2016	West Bengal State Orientation Programme at Siligudi.
(ae)	19 th Sep 2016	Daman & Diu State Orientation Programme at Nani Daman.
(af)	20 th Sep 2016	Dadra & Nagar Haveli State Orientation Programme at Silvassa.
(ag)	05 th & 06 th Oct 2016	Karnataka State Orientation Programme at Bangalore.

14.9.5 Judicial Training Programmes.

S. No.	Date of Programme	Programme Details
(aa)	04 th Jun 2016	Telangana Judicial Training Programme on Child Adoption under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 at Judicial Academy, Secunderabad.
(ab)	26 th Jun 2016	Bihar Judicial Training Programme on Child Adoption under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 at Patna.
(ac)	22 nd & 23 rd Jul 2016	Delhi Judicial Training Programme on Child Adoption under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 at Delhi Judicial Academy, New Delhi.
(ad)	30 th Jul 2016	Uttarakhand Judicial Training Programme on Child Adoption under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 (First Phase) at Judicial and Legal Academy, Bhowali.

S. No.	Date of Programme	Programme Details
(ae)	26 th Nov 2016	Uttarakhand Judicial Training Programme on Child Adoption under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 (Second Phase) at Judicial and Legal Academy, Bhowali.
(af)	12 th Jan 2017	Delhi Judicial Training Programme on Child Adoption under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 at Saket, New Delhi.
(ag)	23 rd & 24 th Jan 2017	Maharashtra Judicial Training Programme on Child Adoption under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and Adoption Regulations 2017 at Maharashtra Judicial Academy, Thane, Mumbai.



Uttarakhand Judicial Training Programme at Nainital on 30th July 2016

14.10 Inspections/Visits of Adoption Agencies:

Officials/staff from CARA have inspected a number of adoption agencies during the year 2016-2017 (upto December, 2016). Details are tabulated underneath:-

S. No.	State	Numbers of Adoption Agencies Inspected/Visited
(a)	Delhi	04
(b)	Maharashtra	15
(c)	Karnataka	03
(d)	Chhattisgarh	01

14.11 Publicity & Awareness: During Nov-Dec 2016, video conference was held with States by the Ministry to address delays at various levels in the adoption process. A number of letters to States on registration of unregistered Child Care Institutions, SAA-CCI Linkage, preventing illegal adoptions especially through Hospitals/Nursing Homes/Fertility Clinics and on pending adoption cases at the level of CWC and Court were issued. Besides there have been advertisement on legal adoption and a number of initiatives have taken on the following:-

- i) Production of video and audio spots and broadcast/telecast.
- ii) Digital Cinema.
- iii) Performance Art and Drama Show.
- iv) Print Advertisements.
- v) Printing of IEC Material and Hoardings.

14.12 Major Achievements: Some of the major accomplishments during the year 2016-17 can be classified as under:-

- i) Notification of the Adoption Regulations in January 2017.
- ii) Full implementation of the online adoption process through CARINGS with all the stake holders including more than 430 adoption agencies registered.
- iii) Sensitising the PAPs about the legal adoption and the online process which has resulted in a large pool of suitable PAPs (more than 12000) registered on CARINGS for adopting a child.
- iv) Fast-tracking of rehabilitation of special needs children through Special Needs Module and hard to place children through Immediate Placement Module.
- v) **Skoch Smart Governance Award, 2016.** CARA bagged two awards, i.e. Skoch Platinum Award and Skoch Smart Governance Awards 2016 during 45th Skoch Summit on 08 - 09 Sep 2016 at HICC Complex, Hitec City, Hyderabad. Skoch Smart Governance Award is an initiative for recognising top

performing government organisations and organizations working with the government. It is awarded in recognition of the best practices and models of governance for excellent and efficient implementation of programmes and services delivery.

Adoption Database

Year	In-country	Inter-country	Total
2015-2016	3011	666	3677
2016-2017 (upto Jan 2017)	2406	356	2762

14.13 Budget and Expenditure

(Rupees in crores)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate		Revised Estimate		Actual Expenditure (as on 31 Dec 2016)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2016-2017	8.00	2.50	5.75	2.50	3.51	1.40



Indian delegation that participated in the Hague Working Group in Illicit Practice at Hague, Netherlands from 13th to 15th October 2016

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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 endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

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

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

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

Article 243 G read with Schedule 11- provides for institutionalization of child care by seeking to entrust

programmes of women and child development to Panchayat (item 25 of Schedule 11), apart from education (item 17), family welfare (item 25), health and sanitation (item 23) and other items with a bearing on the welfare of children.

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

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

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

Legal Provisions for Women and Children

I. Laws related to women

- Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923
- The Factories Act, 1948
- 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

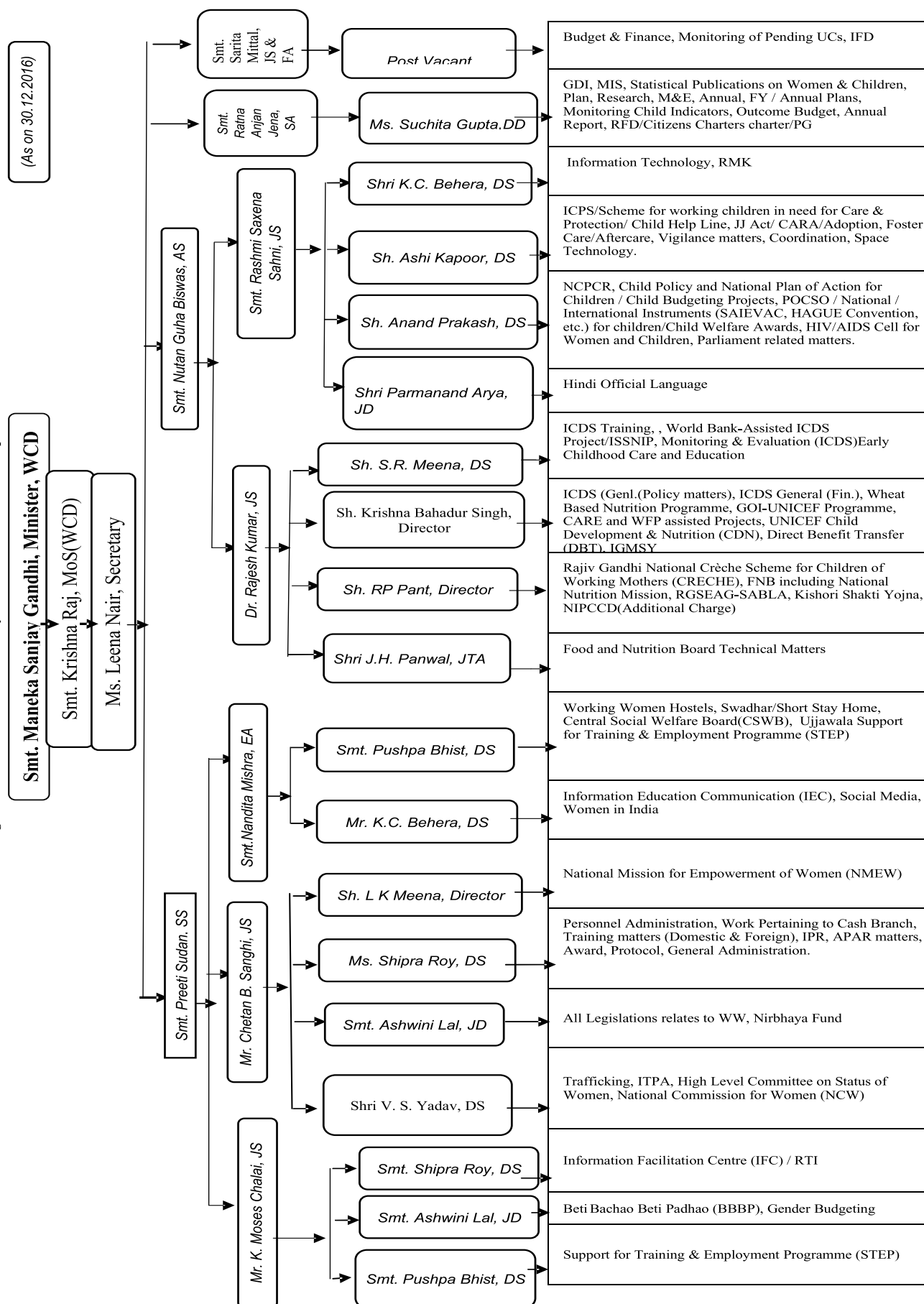
- The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890.
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
- The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956.
- The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply 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 Development
(Mahila Aur Bal Vikas Mantralaya) vide Government notification
dated 16.2.2006**

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 education.
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 upto 1986);
 - (b) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act, 1986 (60 of 1986);
 - (c) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (as amended upto 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 popularization of subsidiary and protective foods.
 - (ii) Nutrition extension.

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

(As on 30.12.2016)



State/UT-wise funds released and utilisation reported under Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP) erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana during 2010-11 to 2016-17 (As on 31.12.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2010-11 (Rupees in Lakh)		2011-12 (Rupees in Lakh)		2012-13 (Rupees in Lakh)		2013-14 (Rupees in Lakh)		2014-15 (Rupees in Lakh)		2015-16 (Rupees in Lakh)		2016-17 (Rupees in Lakh) (As on 31.12.2016)	
		Funds released	Funds Utilised	Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported
1	Andhra Pradesh	1021.11	0.00	2451.79	570.34	2734.68	2902.53	1814.47	3174.35	3,004.65	2100.90	1502.32	318.01		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.80	0.00	41.60	57.40	23.59	11.69	0.00	11.91	41.49	41.49	20.74	20.74	17.44	
3	Assam	674.85	0.00	1751.53	111.63	0.00	674.85	149.78	2186.92	1,744.74	NR	872.38	NR		
4	Bihar	983.53	0.00	2420.89	605.18	0.00	2440.13	1758.10	3849.02	4,862.81	2747.60	2431.40	NR		
5	Chhattisgarh	435.73	NR	1069.62	259.75	557.76	936.79	1456.53	678.66	859.86	1500.00	429.94	NR		
6	Goa	68.87	0.00	170.34	138.28	57.40	159.29	300.95	115.68	164.30	257.60	82.16	144.09	75.37	
7	Gujarat	276.09	NR	689.79	965.37	1271.23	1078.92	1007.80	1085.70	1,504.88	1611.16	1090.90	1021.49	528.10	
8	Haryana	50.01	0.00	130.30	135.43	50.35	94.63	343.65	46.20	-	216.42	171.82	119.68		
9	Himachal Pradesh	64.93	NR	173.24	169.08	64.84	83.74	124.30	140.36	295.19	180.56	537.11	330.03		
10	Jammu & Kashmir	148.08	0.00	378.46	502.60	349.04	172.03	665.24	689.44	522.38	NR	261.20	379.51		
11	Jharkhand	502.52	0.00	1174.25	251.03	0.00	307.10	34.64	320.55	-	331.26	17.32	229.32	50.00	
12	Karnataka	740.61	0.00	1884.22	734.30	0.00	1188.78	1452.81	1124.55	-	1203.03	894.95	781.75		
13	Kerala	357.69	0.00	862.72	1204.32	553.45	954.79	1390.69	1274.86	934.59	2909.29	515.60	499.91		
14	Madhya Pradesh	770.55	0.00	1931.14	3030.23	1698.75	1552.29	2128.07	1942.89	3,627.44	2909.29	2358.21	1164.83		
15	Maharashtra	456.90	0.00	1121.18	540.06	0.00	2066.32	3160.24	2078.19	2,838.51	2663.22	1419.26	NR		
16	Manipur	48.81	NR	131.88	138.70	43.72	41.98	0.00	NR	-	NR	0.00	NR		
17	Meghalaya	61.16	15.00	158.92	92.78	0.00	58.64	53.93	33.18	-	NR	26.96	NR		
18	Mizoram	31.43	0.00	84.88	0.52	54.76	26.20	0.00	28.54	19.39	19.39	9.70	9.70		
19	Nagaland	26.99	0.00	70.26	97.25	39.79	15.79	60.64	57.09	56.90	56.90	28.46	28.46		
20	Odisha	557.81	0.00	1258.35	550.10	336.84	1498.41	2038.85	1549.84	1,796.57	1788.41	1606.61	1370.77	560.32	
21	Punjab	373.41	NR	982.30	23.00	0.00	603.65	66.20	355.82	-	418.59	33.10	NR		
22	Rajasthan	884.82	0.00	2300.22	744.90	0.00	1629.49	935.01	1750.97	3,640.40	2156.69	1820.20	2678.15		
23	Sikkim	13.86	0.00	39.34	36.37	8.75	15.95	7.87	13.74	24.12	24.80	12.06	4.69	11.64	
24	Tamil Nadu	449.09	0.00	1150.07	1020.74	0.00	1430.12	3032.19	2997.68	2,241.40	2405.76	1837.75	1419.05	740.37	
25	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,877.78	1,877.78	1877.78	938.90	469.45		
26	Tripura	85.59	0.00	213.81	67.61	0.00	191.72	161.76	100.82	209.70	73.16	479.83	172.11		
27	Uttar Pradesh	901.81	NR	2294.67	476.54	0.00	431.26	95.29	212.61	-	99.11	47.64	NR		
28	Uttarakhand	134.45	0.00	297.43	419.87	332.14	299.18	322.64	525.19	570.58	516.34	1182.74	343.96		
29	West Bengal	1023.05	NR	2517.43	0.00	0.00	1941.95	394.82	1038.86	3,016.90	2072.68	1508.46	1317.95		
30	Delhi	426.56	0.00	1104.53	132.70	0.00	413.55	58.65	580.78	371.42	412.75	929.70	461.67		
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24.02	8.05	63.51	62.90	12.44	12.44	122.32	116.36	44.35	44.30	72.67	70.71	119.43	
32	Puducherry	5.76	0.00	18.76	15.40	7.61	7.77	32.75	11.71	24.58	45.63	29.50	NR		
33	Chandigarh	114.64	0.00	283.58	29.39	60.69	86.21	20.23	129.77	-	32.80	162.37	12.35		
34	Daman & Diu	7.33	0.00	24.04	0.00	0.00	18.86	4.13	5.58	18.70	5.56	9.34	13.96		
35	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	35.80	0.00	88.30	55.66	0.00	21.60	11.29	11.37	-	0.00	5.62	NR	42.12	
36	Lakshadweep	22.24	NR	50.52	NR	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	-	NR	0.00	NR		
	Total	11795.89	23.05	29383.87	13139.43	8257.83	23368.65	23205.84	28239.19	34,313.63	28380.65	23346.92	13382.34	2144.79	0.00

Annexure - VI

State/UT-wise details of Districts and Beneficiaries Covered during 2010-11 to 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2016) under the Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP) erstwhile Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts Covered	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (As on 31.12.2016)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	17364	65762	72988	49196	NR	6768
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1270	270	276	612	Nil	334
3	Assam	2	0	0	13865	46663	NR	NR	NR
4	Bihar	2	0	26171	75669	60733	52617	NR	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	2	NR	6295	13613	11639	NR	NR	NR
6	Goa	1	0	0	3612	861	3958	1943	3113
7	Gujarat	2	NR	24169	26226	22982	27309	NR	27812
8	Haryana	1	0	3760	2483	2915	4200	1875	1875
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	NR	3884	1780	2654	4198	6126	6126
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2	NR	7873	10767	7246	17659	NR	6585
11	Jharkhand	2	0	9247	7417	8700	8815	NR	7576
12	Karnataka	2	0	21780	29069	26141	23342	9089	26933
13	Kerala	1	NR	15280	31962	27025	13947	12288	12288
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	73865	66431	46494	55496	51268	51268
15	Maharashtra	2	0	13897	47071	46809	50238	NR	NR
16	Manipur	1	NR	3247	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
17	Meghalaya	1	NR	1686	1199	850	NR	NR	NR
18	Mizoram	1	0	0	2193	329	NR	Nil	Nil
19	Nagaland	1	NR	NR	864	1052	333	NR	NR
20	Odisha	2	0	29325	39714	36012	38438	19288	41699
21	Punjab	2	NR	690	12247	8319	7894	NR	NR
22	Rajasthan	2	0	25067	41940	36947	47043	31037	31037
23	Sikkim	1	NR	528	1165	304	362	124	124
24	Tamil Nadu	2	0	NR	43178	41672	43203	30731	43198
25	Telangana	1					87141	NR	NR
26	Tripura	1	0	2642	5031	2506	3740	1894	1894
27	Uttar Pradesh	3	NR	11141	14461	5560	2950	NR	NR
28	Uttarakhand	1	0	6766	6955	13074	9830	NR	5213
29	West Bengal	2	NR	0	58321	36090	53448	NR	NR
30	Delhi	2	0	3734	12049	15796	8365	5212	9425
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	259	300	394	2858	596	596	1197
32	Puducherry	1	0	1404	518	171	722	NR	NR
33	Chandigarh	1	0	1700	5953	3228	768	NR	277
34	Daman & Diu	1	0	NR	554	77	NR	NR	NR
35	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	1104	1434	NR	NR	NR	159
36	Lakshadweep	1	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		53	259	309749	644167	588971	616420	169596	284901

NR - Not Reported

Detail of Grants released in respect of Swadhar Greh Scheme to State Govt. & UTs during 2016-17, (As on 13.01.2017)

S. No.	State / UTs	In Rupees
1	Andhra Pradesh	11341200
2	Arunachal Pradesh	654300
3	Assam	15703200
4	Andaman & Nicobar	443200
5	Bihar	6979200
6	Chhattisgarh	1744800
7	NCT of Delhi	1400000
8	Goa	436200
9	Gujarat	3053400
10	Haryana	436200
11	J & K	2617200
12	Jharkhand	1308600
13	Karnataka	26608200
14	Kerala	3489600
15	Madhya Pradesh	2617200
16	Maharashtra	33151200
17	Mizoram	1308600
18	Manipur	15048900
19	Nagaland	654300
20	Odisha	15673250
21	Puducherry	727000
22	Punjab	872400
23	Rajasthan	6106800
24	Sikkim	654300
25	Tamil Nadu	17448000
26	Telangana	10468800
27	Tripura	2617200
28	Uttar Pradesh	31406400
29	Uttarakhand	5888700
	Total	220858350

State-Wise Details Of Fund Released to the various organizations under STEP Scheme during last 3 years and FY 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)

S. No.	State	Funds released (Rs. in Lakhs)			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Andhra Pradesh	86.58	-	42.45	24.13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	12.68	-
3	Assam	20.02	73.02	5.24	3.37
4	Bihar	-	-	80.61	16.66
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	39.47	-
6	Gujarat	-	-	-	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	-	-	26.76	5.61
9	Jammu & Kashmir	67.44	42.30	17.54	5.42
10	Jharkhand	-	-	29.96	-
11	Kerala	-	-	20.43	-
12	Karnataka	159.20	89.78	33.04	17.74
13	Madhya Pradesh	120.14	107.74	106.67	104.31
14	Maharashtra	48.12	10.22	59.43	-
15	Manipur	55.32	220.33	101.24	51.66
16	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
17	Mizoram	-	10.56	-	-
18	Nagaland	21.77	47.67	-	-
19	Orissa	-	-	52.57	-
20	Punjab	-	74.03	27.94	-
21	Rajasthan	-	17.10	22.09	-
22	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
23	Tamil Nadu	-	-	37.09	-
24	Tripura	-	-	-	-
25	Uttaranchal	53.96	18.86	51.92	4.88
26	Uttar Pradesh	51.40	20.54	328.77	87.25
27	West Bengal	5.41	-	8.02	-
28	Delhi	-	-	65.23	9.75
29	For evaluation study	12.49	8.07	4.60	-
	Total	701.85	740.22	1173.75	330.78

State-wise distribution of Sanctioned Working Women's Hostels with DCC

S. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Hostels	Capacity of Working Women	No. of DCC	Capacity of Children
1	Andhra Pradesh	39	2955	20	670
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	706	5	130
3	Assam	14	799	5	79
4	Bihar	6	266	3	75
5	Chhattisgarh	10	486	3	60
6	Goa	2	120	0	0
7	Gujarat	26	1218	6	180
8	Haryana	20	1561	9	265
9	Himachal Pradesh	13	477	0	0
10	Jammu& Kashmir	5	360	2	35
11	Jharkhand	2	214	1	30
12	Karnataka	52	4753	19	470
13	Kerala	158	15119	92	2518
14	Madhya Pradesh	62	3438	12	371
15	Maharashtra	140	10623	49	1195
16	Manipur	22	1272	13	367
17	Meghalaya	3	214	1	15
18	Mizoram	4	149	0	0
19	Nagaland	20	1156	4	142
20	Orissa	29	1825	8	140
21	Punjab	14	1417	4	110
22	Rajasthan	39	1868	13	320
23	Sikkim	2	144	1	30
24	Tamil Nadu	96	6900	40	1052
25	Telangana	21	1427	5	220
26	Tripura	1	50	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	41	3190	16	494
28	Uttarakhand	7	538	2	90
29	West Bengal	38	2639	16	406
	Total States	899	65884	349	9464
	Union Territories				
1	Chandigarh	7	736	2	55
2	Delhi	20	3086	6	179
3	Pondicherry	4	221	0	0
	Total UTs	31	4043	8	234
	All India Total	930	69927	357	9698
	Hotels in rented premises				
1	Rajasthan	1	25	--	--
2	Maharashtra	3	187	--	--
	Total (As on 31.12.2016)	934	70139	357	9698

Annexure - X**Grant in aid released under Working Women's Hostel Scheme during 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)**

Sl. No.	Firm's Name	Amount Released (in Rs.)
1.	Environment & Economic Management Association, Manipur	55,99,702
2.	Rural Upliftment and Development Organization, Manipur	78,74,988
3.	District Women's Council, Idukki, Kerala	14,85,000
4.	Porbami Women Welfare Society, Nagaland	63,57,125
5.	Kerala State Housing Board at Chevayoor, Kozhikode, Kerala	1,90,23,200
6.	Thito Elders Welfare Society, Phek Town, Phek District, Nagaland	1,11,96,750
7.	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. at Valiyavelicham, Kannur, Kerala	97,99,900
8.	Kerala State Housing Board at Muttom, Idduki	29,10,000
9.	Kerala State Housing Board at Mukundapuram, Taluk, Thrissur District	1,18,32,000
10.	Kerala State Housing Board at Kudappanakunnu, N.C.C. Nagar	1,45,28,000
11.	Kerala State Housing Board at Edappally, Ernakulam	1,39,01,250
12.	Kerala State Housing Board at Mulamkunnathukavu, Thrissur	1,97,38,000
13.	Bui Welfare Society, Arunachal Pradesh	1,92,54,000
14.	Pune Cantonment Board, Pune	1,94,41,855
15.	National Centre for Rural Development, Pune	1,45,53,713
16.	Rural Development Women Organisation, Manipur	15,00,000
17.	Shivtej Arogya Seva Sanstha	8,04,000
Total		17,97,99,483

**Funds Released under Ujjawala Scheme during 2016-17
(From 01-04-2016 Up to 31.12.2016)**

S. No.	State	Fund Released (In Rs.)
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
1	Gram Vikas (voluntary organisation) ,DISTT-KHAMMAN,A.P.	26,74,350
2	Sri Siwaa Priya Academy,Distt-Nalgonda, A.P	6,05,025
3	JESUS MARRY JOSEPH SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY, DIST'T-GUNTUR,A.P.	753301
	ASSAM	
4	Global Organisation For Life Development (Gold), Kamrup,Assam	14,83,144
	KARNATAKA	
5	Supreme Vidya Sansthe,Karnataka	17,58,101
	MAHARASHTRA	
6	Magas Janswa Samiti C/o Badame Complex, Latur, Maharastra	52,82,685
	MANIPUR	
7	Integrated People's Development Society (IPDS) District Imphal East Manipur	6,28,428
	ODISHA	
8	Bhairabi Club, At Kurumpada, Post Hadapada, Distt. Khordha, Orissa	14,23,979
9	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA) Dhenkanal Distt. Orissa	17,05,759
10	Rural Development Action Cell RDAC , Orissa	17,04,507
11	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adv Sai Seva Sansha Dist. Khudra, Orissa	17,61,750
12	Nanne Munne Yabachhatra Sansad. At/Po Mohana, Dist. Gajapati, Orissa	1,71,000
13	Radhakrishna Club Durga Bazar, Jagatisinghpur , Orissa- 754103	6,64,686
14	Gangadhar Yubak Sangha (GYS) District Kalahandi, Orissa	16,79,850
15	Maharshi Dayananda Service Mission Orissa	32,59,744
16	National Rural Development Cooperation (NRDC)) AT/Po Tarva, Orissa	13,38,750
17	People Forum, Orissa	25,02,512
	RAJASTHAN	
18	Nari Chetana Samiti, Rajasthan	74,925
	TAMIL NADU	
19	Society for Rural Development Promotion Services Vellore District Tamil Nadu	52,42,890

Annexure - XII

Number of Beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme as on 30.09.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition					Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education			
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P & LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P & LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	257	257	55607	55602	1598183	886907	2485090	702559	3187649	436709	450998	887707	
2	Telangana	149	149	35700	35634	952672	518945	1471617	389943	1861560	257126	261248	518374	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6028	112390	113933	226323	29757	256080	57586	56347	113933	
4	Assam	231	231	62153	62153	1612832	1698053	3310885	691237	4002122	909118	892323	1801441	
5	Bihar	544	544	115009	91677	5033777	4858841	9892618	1662181	11554799	1135040	1196083	2331123	
6	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	49963	1158687	860068	2018755	501145	2519900	534260	541889	1076149	
7	Goa	11	11	1262	1254	37379	16813	54192	15546	69738	8280	8535	16815	
8	Gujarat	336	336	53029	52092	1814517	1454953	3269470	809268	4078738	761286	744061	1505347	
9	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962	627102	304609	931711	275702	1207413	154001	150608	304609	
10	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925	261194	175613	436807	99015	535822	64106	64268	128374	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	141	141	31938	29599	176645	118394	295039	92021	387060	153918	146208	300126	
12	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	1758411	1579348	3337759	749000	4086759	579557	654976	1234533	
13	Karnataka	204	204	65911	64558	2284379	1712907	3997286	993802	4991088	879832	880421	1760253	
14	Kerala	258	258	33318	33115	356875	342763	699638	188560	888198	172498	170345	342843	
15	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	92210	3361571	2863771	6225342	1407517	7623859	1449177	1446242	2895419	
16	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	109779	2880075	2745101	5625176	1044948	6670124	1357133	1434188	2791321	
17	Manipur	43	42	11510	9883	175636	179540	355176	75010	430186	90343	89179	179522	
18	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5870	222360	248129	470489	82127	552616	107717	105933	213650	
19	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244	47258	33102	80360	20530	100890	438775	433813	872588	
20	Nagaland	60	59	3980	3455	145160	143587	288747	49655	338402	73416	71109	144525	
21	Odisha	338	338	74154	71288	1926105	1897280	3823385	785918	4609303	774710	774764	1549474	
22	Punjab	155	155	27314	26656	562787	330705	893492	246934	1140426	168122	162583	330705	
23	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	60801	1824077	957385	2781462	881413	3662875	487717	480527	968244	
24	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1290	13829	11487	25316	5396	30712	5588	5899	11487	
25	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439	1767554	660540	2428094	642711	3070805	557561	542093	1099654	
26	Tripura	56	56	10145	9911	146912	152204	299116	79847	378963	80172	72032	152204	
27	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	187997	11126646	7252585	18379231	4808536	23187767	3836026	3517573	7353599	
28	Uttarakhand	105	105	20067	20067	477355	198097	675452	181146	856598	97824	100797	198621	
29	West Bengal	576	576	119481	114781	3300467	3171231	6471698	1308889	7780587	1588101	1563461	3151562	
30	A & N Islands	5	5	720	720	8637	2688	11325	2887	14212	1414	1274	2688	
31	Chandigarh	3	3	500	500	24271	27994	52265	8696	60961	14427	13567	27994	
32	Delhi	95	95	11150	10897	434426	262732	697158	144362	841520	133974	128758	262732	
33	Dadra & N Haveli	2	2	302	302	8755	9356	18111	3151	21262	4617	4739	9356	
34	Daman & Diu	2	2	107	107	3665	2643	6308	1103	7411	1241	1402	2643	
35	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107	2361	2291	4652	1666	6318	1140	1152	2292	
36	Puducherry	5	5	855	855	24610	552	25162	9361	34523	1170	1115	2285	
	All India	7075	7073	1400000	1349153	46269560	35795147	82064707	18991539	101056246	17373682	17170510	34544192	

Funds Sanctioned under ICDS Scheme for the year 2016-17 upto 31.12.2016
(Rupees in lakhs)

S. I.	State	ICDS (General)	SNP	Training	Const. Under MNREGA First Phase	Const. Under MNREGA 2nd Phase	Const. of AWCs on The Existing Norms of ICDS	Total Sanctioned Including Const.
1	Andhra Pradesh	14590.85	31467.53	189.15	2652.00	501.60	3849.53	53250.66
2	Bihar	22377.54	47685.95	353.95	7200.00	0.00	0.00	77617.44
3	Chhattisgarh	16921.47	22461.93	156.50	1200.00	1200.00	0.00	41939.90
4	Goa	458.83	591.45	1.22	0.00	0.00	16.20	1067.70
5	Gujrat	24625.56	30669.31	116.23	300.00	0.00	832.87	56543.97
6	Haryana	12893.84	5158.16	70.51	450.00	0.00	0.00	18572.51
7	Himachal Pradesh	8203.57	4662.06	51.76	144.00	18.00	0.00	13079.39
8	Jammu & Kashmir	13150.22	4035.18	38.50	900.00	0.00	0.00	18123.90
9	Jharkhand	13325.75	21017.48	114.69	3000.00	3000.00	0.00	40457.92
10	Karnataka	16235.33	25683.97	123.52	1800.00	1118.40	0.00	44961.22
11	Kerala	10254.53	6901.07	93.15	600.00	264.00	0.00	18112.75
12	Madhya Pradesh	31629.71	55779.33	202.34	4200.00	4200.00	0.00	96011.38
13	Maharashtra	58533.84	22171.44	149.25	1200.00	0.00	0.00	82054.53
14	Orissa	38085.80	25519.58	168.11	5022.00	378.00	0.00	69173.49
15	Punjab	7515.52	2975.12	61.41	600.00	600.00	1350.00	13102.05
16	Rajasthan	17726.76	33045.65	115.57	1200.00	1200.00	1350.00	54637.98
17	Tamil Nadu	14000.14	19633.98	172.41	3000.00	0.00	0.00	36806.53
18	Telangana	9654.88	14726.89	122.73	1200.00	76.80	0.00	25781.30
19	Uttar Pradesh	95627.23	156280.09	247.48	12361.20	549.60	0.00	265065.60
20	Uttarakhand	12043.25	4649.44	57.53	2700.00	0.00	0.00	19450.22
21	West Bengal	27805.02	19242.85	157.42	4200.00	3254.40	0.00	54659.69
22	Delhi	6560.79	5866.02	56.12	0.00		0.00	12482.93
23	Pondicherry	590.87	1702.02	6.33	0.00		0.00	2299.22
24	Andaman & Nicobar	700.54	131.34	2.69	0.00		0.00	834.57
25	Chandigarh	269.92	190.49	2.51	0.00		0.00	462.92
26	D. & Nagar Haveli	274.35	101.90		0.00		0.00	376.25
27	Daman & Diu	100.38	130.59		0.00		0.00	230.97
28	Lakshadweep	59.19	34.16		0.00		0.00	93.35
29	Arunachal Pradesh	4295.76	2119.90	31.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	6446.84
30	Assam	29158.46	17921.03	250.98	900.00	900.00	0.00	49130.47
31	Manipur	4928.86	500.00	60.89	0.00	0.00	2025.00	7514.75
32	Meghalaya	4973.09	8283.14	22.53	711.00	711.00	1012.50	15713.26
33	Mizoram	1999.35	2156.92	8.26	183.60	126.00	0.00	4474.13
34	Nagaland	1925.38	9084.46	17.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	11026.99
35	Sikkim	768.68	644.34	6.65	185.40	0.00	0.00	1605.07
36	Tripura	4872.25	4010.56	28.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	8911.37
	Grand-Total	527137.51	607235.33	3257.28	55909.20	18097.80	10436.10	1222073.22

Annexure-XIV

Funds released to the States/UTs under ICDS Training Programme (Approved of STRAPS/ ad hoc Released to the States/UTs under ICDS Training Programme 2016-17) (as on 31.12.2016)

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1 st Installment (Rupees in Lakh)
A		
1	Andhra Pradesh	189.1455
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31.176
3	Assam	250.9785
4	Bihar	353.9475
5	Chhattisgarh	156.4995
6	Goa	1.2255
7	Gujarat	116.226
8	Haryana	70.512
9	Himachal Pradesh	51.765
10	J & K	38.502
11	Jharkhand	114.6855
12	Karnataka	123.516
13	Kerala	93.15
14	Madhya Pradesh	202.3365
15	Maharashtra	149.2545
16	Manipur	60.8895
17	Meghalaya	22.527
18	Mizoram	8.26425
19	Nagaland	17.154
20	Orissa	168.1095
21	Punjab	61.4115
22	Rajasthan	115.5705
23	Sikkim	6.64875
24	Tamil Nadu	172.4145
25	Tripura	28.55925
26	Telangana	122.7285
27	Uttar Pradesh	247.479
28	Uttarakhand	57.5325
29	West Bengal	157.416
30	A & N Islands	2.69250
31	Chandigarh	2.51
32	Daman & Diu	0.00
33	D & NH	0.00
34	Delhi	56.115
35	Lakshadweep	0.00
36	Puducherry	6.33
	Total	3257.27225

State-wise details of Anganwadi Workers' Training Centres (AWTCs) and Middle Level Training Centres (MLTCs) operational as on 31.12.2016

S. No	State/UT	Number of operational AWTCs	Number of operational MLTCs
1	Andhra Pradesh	41	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1
3	Assam	26	1
4	Bihar	65	1
5	Chhattisgarh	13	1
6	Goa	0	0
7	Gujarat	19	1
9	Haryana	10	1
8	Himachal Pradesh	5	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9	2
11	Jharkhand	17	0
12	Karnataka	21	1
13	Kerala	14	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	26	2
15	Maharashtra	29	1
16	Manipur	4	0
17	Meghalaya	2	1
18	Mizoram	1	0
19	Nagaland	1	0
20	Odisha	26	1
21	Punjab	9	1
22	Rajasthan	20	1
23	Sikkim	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu*	0	1
25	Tripura	5	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	66	4
27	Uttarakhand	6	0
28	West Bengal	22	3
29	A & N Islands	1	0
30	Chandigarh**	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	0	0
32	D & N Haveli	0	0
33	Delhi	5	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	0
36	Telangana	24	1
	TOTAL	494	27

*Tamil Nadu does not have any AWTC since training is conducted through CDPO/Supervisors.

**Number of sanctioned, operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and those assigned 11 digit unique code & sending
AW-MPR through Rapid Reporting System (RRS) for the month of March 2016 to November 2016**

As on 04.01.2017

S. No.	State	Number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)													
		Sanctioned	Operational	Assigned 11 digit unique code and uploaded onto NIC web based MIS server	Balance [not assigned code out of operational]	Non-Operational and not assigned 11 digit code	Sent AW-MPR through RRS for								
							March 2016	April 2016	May 2016	June 2016	July 2016	August 2016	Sept. 2016	October 2016	November 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) : Out of Col (3)	(6) : Col. (4) - Col. (5)	(7):Col(3)-(5)-(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55602	55474	128	5	38336	44596	40518	39087	38774	39182	38257	36551	32795
2	Telangana	35700	35634	34874	760	66		99	24	13	887	43	84	27	28
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	2	6026	197					0	0	0	0	
4	Assam	62153	62153	61810	343	0					0	0	1	0	
5	Bihar	115009	91677	91011	666	23332	43218	51991	54209	53557	61207	66535	74686	79074	79272
6	Chhattisgarh	52474	49963	50146	0	2328	44659	44101	30375	27508	25760	25928	23253	22330	17654
7	Goa	1262	1254	1256	0	6	223	165	79	74	179	177	197	1245	1144
8	Gujarat	53029	52092	52160	0	869	47276	48569	49284	48894	49359	48556	48438	46797	45091
9	Haryana	25962	25962	25937	25	0	21036	20859	21947	19908	18366	19197	16499	15056	13547
10	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925	18925	0	0	9828	10221	10810	11099	11719	11251	10999	10961	10924
11	Jammu & Kashmir	31938	29599	26429	3170	2339	1914	6114	5863	5224	4968	5948	12445	13447	13777
12	Jharkhand	38432	38432	38375	57	0	3005	4691	6474	6123	6392	8332	17847	18546	17255
13	Karnataka	65911	64558	64472	86	1353	3294	3480	3052	2587	2396	2524	2730	2424	2023
14	Kerala	33318	33115	33144	0	174	8200	13443	15118	29534	28891	26331	25884	23922	20686
15	Madhya Pradesh	97135	92210	92146	64	4925						0		0	
16	Maharashtra	110486	109779	104550	5229	707						0		0	
17	Manipur	11510	9883	11448	0	62	422	245	155	143	82	101	109	193	175

S. No.	State	Number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)													
		Sanc-tioned	Opera-tional	Assigned 11 digit unique code and uploaded onto NIC web based MIS server	Balance [not assigned code out of opera-tional]	Non-Op-erational and not assigned 11 digit code	Sent AW-MPR through RRS for								
							March 2016	April 2016	May 2016	June 2016	July 2016	August 2016	Sept. 2016	Octo-ber 2016	No- vember 2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) : Out of Col (3)	(6) : Col. (4) - Col. (5)	(7):Col(3)-(5)-(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
18	Meghalaya	5896	5870	5896	0	0	4920	5110	5248	5008	4446	5023	5206	5381	5432
19	Mizoram	2244	2244	2244	0	0	2221	2232	2186	2183	2211	2219	2243	2244	2224
20	Nagaland	3980	3455	0	3455	525					0	0	0	0	
21	Orissa	74154	71288	71288	0	2866	56750	68609	50043	45682	44398	41117	39630	45280	42782
22	Punjab	27314	26656	26814	0	500	20015	20860	21598	21167	20844	20180	19464	18466	16594
23	Rajasthan	62010	60801	60511	290	1209	22667	39097	39473	38432	42718	39998	38682	38064	35444
24	Sikkim	1308	1290	1303	0	5	1159	1191	1187	1223	1283	1285	1288	1287	1289
25	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	54439	0	0	54179	53763	53170	53643	53949	53336	52910	52743	50818
26	Tripura	10145	9911	9888	23	234	5404	5681	5369	3605	3281	2492	2299	2293	2381
27	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	189133	0	1012	22248	25763	31915	27805	26393	21033	9595	11740	13704
28	Uttarakhand	20067	20067	20066	0	1	18345	18929	18637	17933	17527	17376	15454	12358	12022
29	West Bengal	119481	114781	114584	197	4700	54932	54501	60053	88693	105025	107566	108595	109191	108260
30	A & Nicobar Islands	720	720	720	0	0	716	662	716	715	716	717	717	619	377
31	Chandigarh	500	500	500	0	0	494	499	494	500	499	500	499	498	492
32	NCT Of Delhi	11150	10897	10897	0	253	11018	10933	10897	10897	10897	10896	10896	10897	10897
33	D & Nagar Haveli	302	302	281	21	0					0	0			
34	Daman & Diu (UT)	107	107	0	107	0					0	0			
35	Lakshadweep	107	107	107	0	0					0	0			
36	Puducherry	855	855	640	215	0	333	326	325	325	325	325	325	325	205
37	TOTAL (NER)	103461	100834	92591	9847	1023	14126	14459	14145	12162	11303	11120	11146	11398	11501
38	Total	1400000	1349153	1331470	20862	47668	496812	556730	539219	561562	583492	578168	579232	581959	557292

**State-wise details of the funds released/utilized under the
scheme Sabla in 2016-17 (As on 20.01.2017)**

States/UTs	2016-17	
	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)	Amount Utilized (Rs. in lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	762.99	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	83.49	0.00
Assam	1207.77	149.18
Bihar	2696.83	0.00
Chhattisgarh	830.05	1085.18
Goa	109.76	128.89
Gujarat	8440.13	805.85
Haryana	104.74	140.40
Himachal Pradesh	700.53	26.70
Jammu & Kashmir	194.63	0.00
Jharkhand	145.57	300.81
Karnataka	171.45	1259.97
Kerala	1057.73	1256.10
Madhya Pradesh	4540.92	6264.16
Maharashtra	5334.42	0.00
Manipur	49.65	0.00
Meghalaya	242.31	0.00
Mizoram	91.78	0.00
Nagaland	112.18	53.62
Odisha	2329.87	2213.13
Punjab	0.00*	0.00
Rajasthan	0.00*	0.00
Sikkim	32.54	13.43
Tamil Nadu	1546.36	2434.15
Telangana	572.39	0.00
Tripura	149.22	56.00
Uttar Pradesh	7771.97	3881.64
Uttaranchal	39.25	3.77
West Bengal	0.00*	239.93
Andaman & Nicobar	51.35	23.64
Chandigarh	12.11	3.97
Daman & Diu	14.14	0.00
D & NH	16.44	0.00
Delhi	84.25	161.20
Lakshadweep	2.20	0.00
Pondicherry	17.72	0.00
Total	39516.75	20501.72

*Funds were not released to Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal in the FY 2016-17 due to savings available with the State Governments.

Year-wise details of grants sanctioned under Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS]

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount sanctioned [Rupees in Lakhs]							
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (As on 31.12.2016)
1	Andhra Pradesh	504.49	902.54	2038.24	1689.48	1206.50	301.62	238.58	110.74
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	147.05	54.74	130.68	571.68	52.29
3	Assam	129.92	301.79	-	740.36	1080.00	1010.36	597.90	413.64
4	Bihar	-	604.58	115.22	871.78	957.56	204.75	2687.89	551.62
5	Chhattisgarh	206.13	-	-	397.30	213.34	821.24	3955.55	527.77
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	100	235.25	36.83
7	Gujarat	269.42	490.54	626.37	1213.28	979.35	1925.75	2328.90	769.95
8	Haryana	25.89	371.86	147.29	748.85	1085.51	1526.72	496.44	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	314.47	-	84.96	835.71	604.04	2345.48
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	0	113.35	43.12
11	Jharkhand	-	-	420.67	-	144.96	36.03	369.88	152.84
12	Karnataka	203.11	381.67	1410.91	1856.50	2403.63	3689.87	1845.24	507.56
13	Kerala	149.16	320.21	333.33	-	718.17	1354.35	944.39	216.96
14	Madhya Pradesh	481.62	-	240.31	1223.10	546.03	1889.69	1116.03	2503.88
15	Maharashtra	-	3730.28	1174.79	976.71	557.56	762.32	3138.75	699.53
16	Manipur	105.42	202.29	216.16	311.28	658.15	138.48	3082.18	241.34
17	Meghalaya	-	102.13	211.25	474.30	762.45	2003.83	1469.55	2060.33
18	Mizoram	-	195.36	225.46	504.95	696.42	1919.02	2079.44	1949.55
19	Nagaland	190.12	-	942.51	838.32	911.41	957.41	2257.65	382.75
20	Odisha	146.42	545.38	546.98	671.33	1227.20	2544.82	3309.07	910.39
21	Punjab	-	-	574.65	-	191.27	507.12	820.81	253.60
22	Rajasthan	225.07	332.47	566.55	2014.93	2347.56	3395.82	3258.92	0.00
23	Sikkim	-	-	88.94	-	15.97	390.24	562.00	117.50
24	Tamil Nadu	193.12	447.65	1276.56	4326.82	2131.05	3067.10	825.04	5638.82
25	Telangana						2087.59	354.88	195.64
26	Tripura	-	221.40	198.38	190.30	124.42	1227.34	710.63	676.04
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	2142.25	1662.48	1109.39	1798.90	2884.18	3207.19
28	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	333.92	83.48	66.88	15.54
29	West Bengal	500.86	186.83	1205.52	547.06	2373.04	2574.04	508.67	3017.11
30	Andaman & Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	145.9	36.03	36.88
31	Chandigarh	-	-	17.96	49.84	17.58	21.98	357.82	245.44
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	12.78	2.09	68.61	58.66	177.59
33	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	16.53	69.28	80.61	82.82	126.42
34	Delhi	-	237.29	341.93	1093.98	404.73	606.22	1363.40	978.64
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	-	107.22	-	150.00	64.66	1168.57	559.60	175.02
37	Other		43.12	61.04	97.36	101.09	105.57	164.77	86.81
38	Childline India Foundation (CIF)	932.98	1789.90	2316.37	3082.63	3004.10	5361.74	5673.08	4132.84
Total		4263.73	11514.51	17754.11	25909.30	26578.09	44843.48	49729.95	33557.65

List of CHILDLINE Locations as on 27th December, 2016

Sr No	State/Union territory	Location	Urban	Rural
1	Andaman (UT)	Port Blair	1	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	0	1
3		Chittoor	0	1
4		East Godavari	0	1
5		Elluru	1	0
6		Guntur	1	0
7		Kurnool	0	1
8		Nellore	1	0
9		Ongole	1	0
10		Srikakulam	0	1
11		Vijayawada	1	0
12		Vishakhapatnam	1	0
13		Vizinagram	1	0
14		YSR Kadapa	0	1
15	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1	0
16	Assam	Barpeta	0	1
17		Dibrugarh	1	0
18		Guwahati	1	0
19		Kamrup	0	1
20		Kokrajhar	0	1
21		Lakhimpur	0	1
22		Jorhat	0	1
23		Nagaon	0	1
24		Nalbari	0	1
25		Silchar	1	0
26		Tinsukia	0	1
27	Bihar	Araria	0	1
28		Aurangabad (B)	0	1
29		Bhagalpur	0	1
30		Buxar	0	1
31		Banka	0	1
32		Darbhanga	0	1
33		Gaya	1	0
34		Katihar	0	1
35		Kishanganj	0	1
36		Kaimur	0	1
37		Jamui	0	1
38		Muzaffarpur	0	1

Sr No	State/Union territory	Location	Urban	Rural
39		Madhubani	0	1
40		Patna	1	0
41		Purnea	0	1
42		Purbi Champaran	0	1
43		Saharsa	0	1
44		Sitamarhi	0	1
45		Samastipur	0	1
46		Vaishali	0	1
47		West Champaran	0	1
48	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	1	0
49	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1	0
50		Balrampur	0	1
51		Dhantewada	0	1
52		Durg	1	0
53		Jagdalpur	0	1
54		Jashpur	0	1
55		Kwardha (Kabirdham)	0	1
56		Kanker	0	1
57		Korba	0	1
58		Koriya	0	1
59		Raigarh	1	0
60		Raipur	1	0
61		Rajnandgaon	0	1
62		Sarguja	0	1
63		Surajpur	0	1
64	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)	Silvassa	1	0
65	Delhi	Central Delhi	1	0
66		East Delhi	1	0
67		New Delhi	1	0
68		North East Delhi	1	0
69		North Delhi	1	0
70		North West Delhi	1	0
71		South Delhi	1	0
72		South West Delhi	1	0
73		South East Delhi	1	0
74		Shahdara Delhi	1	0
75		West Delhi	1	0
76	Goa	North Goa	1	0
77	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	0
78		Anand	1	0
79		Baroda	1	0

Sr No	State/Union territory	Location	Urban	Rural
80		Bhavnagar	0	1
81		Banaskantha	1	0
82		Dahod	1	0
83		Gandhinagar	1	0
84		Jamnagar	1	0
85		Junagardh	0	1
86		Kheda	0	1
87		Kutch	0	1
88		Mehsana	1	0
89		Panch Mahal	1	0
90		Rajkot	1	0
91		Sabarkantha	1	0
92		Surat	1	0
93		Surendra nagar	0	1
94		Tapi	0	1
95		Valsad	1	0
96	Haryana	Ambala	1	0
97		Faridabad	0	1
98		Gurgaon	1	0
99		Hissar	1	0
100		Jind	0	1
101		Karnal	1	0
102		Mewat	1	0
103		Panipat	1	0
104		Palwal	1	0
105		Rohtak	1	0
106		Sirsa	0	1
107		Yamunanagar	1	0
108	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	0	1
109		Kangra	0	1
110		Manali	1	0
111		Mandi	0	1
112		Shimla	1	0
113		Sirmaur	1	0
114		Solan	1	0
115	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnaag	0	1
116		Jammu	1	0
117		Poonch	0	1
118		Srinagar	1	0
119		Udhampur	0	1
120		Kathua	1	0

Sr No	State/Union territory	Location	Urban	Rural
121	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	1	0
122		Deoghar	0	1
123		Dhanbad	0	1
124		East Singhbhum	0	1
125		Gumla	0	1
126		Giridih	0	1
127		Koderna	0	1
128		Khunti	0	1
129		Hazaribag	0	1
130		Pakur	0	1
131		Palamu	0	1
132		Ranchi	1	0
133		Sahebganj	0	1
134	Lakshadweep (UT)	Kavaratii	0	1
135	Karnataka	Banglore	1	0
136		Banglore Rural	0	1
137		Bagalkot	1	0
138		Belgaum	1	0
139		Bellary	0	1
140		Bidar	0	1
141		Bijapur	0	1
142		Chamarajnagar	0	1
143		Chitradurga	0	1
144		Chikaballapura	0	1
145		Davangere	0	1
146		Dharwad	0	1
147		Gulbarga	0	1
148		Gadag	1	0
149		Hassan	1	0
150		Haveri	1	0
151		Kodagu	1	0
152		Kolar	0	1
153		Koppal	0	1
154		Mandya	1	0
155		Mangalore	1	0
156		Mysore	0	1
157		Ramanagara	1	0
158		Shimoga	0	1
159		Tumkur	1	0
160		Yadgir	1	0
161	Kerala	Alappuzha	0	1
162		Idukki	0	1

Sr No	State/Union territory	Location	Urban	Rural
163		Kannur	1	0
164		Kasargod	1	0
165		Kochi	1	0
166		Kollam	0	1
167		Kottayam	1	0
168		Kozhikode	1	0
169		Malappuram	1	0
170		Palakkad	1	0
171		Pathanamthitta	1	0
172		Thiruvananthapuram	1	0
173		Thrissur	1	0
174		Wayanad	1	0
175	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	1	0
176		Bhind	1	0
177		Bhopal	1	0
178		Balaghat	1	0
179		Chhindwara	1	0
180		Chhatarpur	0	1
181		Dewas	1	0
182		Dhar	0	1
183		Guna	1	0
184		Gwalior	1	0
185		Harda	1	0
186		Hoshangabad	1	0
187		Indore	1	0
188		Jabalpur	1	0
189		Jhabua	0	1
190		Khandwa	1	0
191		Katni	1	0
192		Mandla	0	1
193		Mandsaur	1	0
194		Neemuch	1	0
195		Panna	1	0
196		Raisen	0	1
197		Ratlam	1	0
198		Rewa	1	0
199		Rajgarh	1	0
200		Sagar	1	0
201		Satna	1	0
202		Sheopur	0	1
203		Shivpuri	1	0
204		Singrauli	1	0

Sr No	State/Union territory	Location	Urban	Rural
205		Tikamgarh	1	0
206		Ujjain	1	0
207		Vidisha	1	0
208	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	1	0
209		Akola	1	0
210		Amravati	1	0
211		Beed	1	0
212		Buldhana	0	1
213		Chandrapur	1	0
214		Kolhapur	1	0
215		Latur	1	0
216		Mumbai	1	0
217		Mumbai Sub urban	1	0
218		Nagpur	1	0
219		Nanded	1	0
220		Nashik	1	0
221		Osmanabad	0	1
222		Parbhani	1	0
223		Palghar	0	1
224		Pune	1	0
225		Raigad	0	1
226		Ratnagiri	0	1
227		Satara	0	1
228		Sindhudurg	0	1
229		Sholapur	1	0
230		Thane	1	0
231		Wardha	1	0
232		Yavatmal	1	0
233	Manipur	Bishnupur	0	1
234		Imphal	1	0
235		Thoubal	0	1
236	Meghalaya	Jowai	1	0
237		Nongstoin (West Khasi Hills)	0	1
238		Ri Bhoi	0	1
239		Shillong	1	0
240		Tura	1	0
241	Mizoram	Aizawl	1	0
242		Mamit	0	1
243	Nagaland	Dimapur	1	0
244		Kohima	1	0
245	Odisha	Balasore	0	1

Sr No	State/Union territory	Location	Urban	Rural
246		Behrampur (Ganjam)	1	0
247		Bhadrak	0	1
248		Bhubaneswar (Khordah)	1	0
249		Bolangir	0	1
250		Cuttack	1	0
251		Gajapati	0	1
252		Kandhamal	0	1
253		Keonjhar	0	1
254		Koraput	0	1
255		Jharsuguda	0	1
256		Malkangiri	0	1
257		Mayurbhanj	0	1
258		Nabarangapur	0	1
259		Nayagarh	0	1
260		Puri	1	0
261		Rayagada	0	1
262		Rourkela (Sundergarh)	1	0
263		Sambalpur	0	1
264	Puducherry (UT)	Karaikal	1	0
265		Mahe	1	0
266		Puducherry	1	0
267		Yanam	1	0
268	Punjab	Amritsar	1	0
269		Bhatinda	1	0
270		Faridkot	1	0
271		Fazilka	0	1
272		Ferozepur	1	0
273		Gurdaspur	1	0
274		Jalandhar	1	0
275		Ludhiana	1	0
276		Pathankot	1	0
277		Patiala	1	0
278		Rupnagar (Ropar)	1	0
279	Rajasthan	Ajmer	0	1
280		Alwar	1	0
281		Barmer	0	1
282		Bharatpur	1	0
283		Banswara	0	1
284		Bhilwara	1	0
285		Bikaner	0	1
286		Churu	0	1
287		Dungarpur	0	1

Sr No	State/Union territory	Location	Urban	Rural
288		Jaipur	1	0
289		Jaisalmer	1	0
290		Jhalawar	1	0
291		Jalore	0	1
292		Jodhpur	1	0
293		Jhunjhunu	1	0
294		Kota	1	0
295		Pali	1	0
296		Rajsamand	0	1
297		Sawai Madhopur	1	0
298		Sri Ganganagar	1	0
299		Sikar	1	0
300		Tonk	1	0
301		Udaipur	0	1
302	Sikkim	Gangtok (East Sikkim)	0	1
303		South Sikkim	0	1
304	Tamilnadu	Ariyalur	0	1
305		Chennai	1	0
306		Coimbatore	1	0
307		Cuddalore	1	0
308		Dharmapuri	1	0
309		Dindigul	0	1
310		Erode	1	0
311		Kanchipuram	1	0
312		Karur	1	0
313		Kanyakumari	1	0
314		Krishnagiri	0	1
315		Madurai	1	0
316		Nagapattinam	1	0
317		Namakkal	1	0
318		Nilgiris	0	1
319		Perambalur	1	0
320		Pudukkottai	0	1
321		Ramanathapuram	0	1
322		Salem	1	0
323		Thanjavur	1	0
324		Theni	0	1
325		Thiruvallur	0	1
326		Thirunelveli	1	0
327		Tirupur	1	0
328		Tiruvannamalai	0	1
329		Trichy	1	0

Sr No	State/Union territory	Location	Urban	Rural
330		Tuticorin	1	0
331		Tiruvarur	1	0
332		Villupuram	0	1
333		Virudh Nagar	0	1
334	Telangana	Adilabad	1	0
335		Hyderabad	1	0
336		Karimnagar	1	0
337		Khammam	1	0
338		Mahabubnagar	0	1
339		Medak	0	1
340		Nalgonda	0	1
341		Nizamabad	1	0
342		Rangareddy	0	1
343		Warangal	0	1
344	Tripura	Agartala	1	0
345		Dhalai	0	1
346		Dharmanagar	0	1
347		Kailashahar	1	0
348		Udaipur (South District of Tripura)	1	0
349	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	1	0
350		Allahabad	1	0
351		Aligarh	1	0
352		Azamgarh	0	1
353		Baharaich	0	1
354		Ballia	0	1
355		Banda	0	1
356		Barabanki	0	1
357		Bareilly	1	0
358		Budaun	0	1
359		Basti	0	1
360		Bulandshahar	1	0
361		Chandauli	1	0
362		Chitrakoot	1	0
363		Firozabad	1	0
364		Faizabad	1	0
365		Gautam Budh Nagar	0	1
366		Ghaziabad	1	0
367		Gonda	0	1
368		Gorakhpur	1	0
369		Hardohi	0	1
370		Jhansi	0	1

Sr No	State/Union territory	Location	Urban	Rural
371		Kannauj	0	1
372		Kanpur	1	0
373		Kaushambi	0	1
374		Kushinagar	0	1
375		Lakhimpur Khiri	0	1
376		Lucknow	1	0
377		Maharajganj	0	1
378		Meerut	1	0
379		Mathura	1	0
380		Moradabad	1	0
381		Mirzapur	0	1
382		Pilibhilit	0	1
383		Saharanpur	1	0
384		Siddharth Nagar	0	1
385		Varanasi	1	0
386	Uttarakhand	Almora	0	1
387		Chamoli	0	1
388		Dehradun	0	1
389		Haridwar	1	0
390		Nainital	1	0
391		Pithoragarh	0	1
392		Rudraprayag	0	1
393		Uttarkashi	0	1
394		Udhamsingh nagar	0	1
395	West Bengal	Bankura	0	1
396		Bhirkhum	0	1
397		Burdwan	0	1
398		Cooch Behar	0	1
399		Dakshin Dinajpur	0	1
400		Darjeeling	0	1
401		Hooghly	0	1
402		Howrah	1	0
403		JalPaiguri	1	0
404		Kolkata	1	0
405		Malda	0	1
406		Murshidabad	0	1
407		Nadia	1	0
408		North 24 Parganas	0	1
409		Paschim Medinipur	0	1
410		Purbo Medinipur	1	0
411		Purulia	0	1
412		South 24 Parganas	0	1
413		Uttar Dinajpur	0	1
Total			223	190

National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement 2016

List of Awardees

S. No.	Name and address of Awardees
1	Kumari Revathi Nayaka. M 2nd Main, 18 th Cross, K.T.J Nagar, Davangere-577002 (Karnataka) Ph: 9448233464/9739272124
2	Master Ansh Sanjay Shantalya Building, Tulsi Villa, DP Street, Lillypur Road, Near Yamaha Servicing Centre, Haddo, Port Blair- 744102 Ph 03192-244233
3	Kumari Pothunuri Laya F.No-203, Pragathi Residency Bharathi Nagar, Vijayawada-520008, Andhra Pradesh. Ph: 9441665866
4	Master Abhishek Saharia Jayanagar, Ghar Enclave, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022, Assam Ph: 9706237303
5	Kumari Zulieka Juliet Antao C/O Tassy Dias, Santissimo Ward, Taleigao, Panaji-Goa Ph: 9225984919
6	Kumari Stuti Shital Khandwala 26-A, Sushil, Navchetan Society, Opp Krushimangal Hall, Ring Road, Surat-395001(Gujarat) Ph: 09825385431
7	Master Rishan Bhatnagar C/1401, BPTP Freedom Park Life, Sector-57, Gurugram, Haryana Ph: 9560696161/9716299785
8	Master Dave Nirzar Nainesh Kumar 36 Janakpuri Society, Gobri Road, Palanpur, Dist.- Banaskantha-385001, Ph: 09824055271.
9	Kumari Dhruthi Mundodi “Varada” Behind KMC, Dr. Ramakrishna Rao Comound, Bejai, Manglore, Karnataka. Ph 9900573612, 9342319005
10	Master Nihal.J 34, 15 th cross, Horticulture Office Road, Someshwara Puram, Tumkur-572102 (Karnataka). Ph 9900088590/944992727
11	Master Anujath Sindhu Vinaylal Harithavanam, Kunduvara Chembukkavu, Thrissur-680020, Kerala Ph: 9037078397/9037078395
12	Master Deepak Kumar Deepam(H), Opp. to EKN Memorial Model Poytech Kalliassery(PO), Kannur-670562, Kerala Ph: 04972-784530, 9447670552
13	Master Milen Manoj Earath Earath House, Engineer Road, Chembukavu, Thrissur City P.O., Kerala-680020 Ph: 9447123247
14	Master Nihal Sarin P&T Quarters Road, Poothole, Thrissur City P.O., Kerala-680004 Ph: 9447038644

S. No.	Name and address of Awardees
15	Master Rohit. K Sivadam, Kalarikkal(H) Edappal P.O, Malappuram, Kerala-679576 Ph: 9497115820
16	Master Ayush Kishore 119/49 Shivaji Nagar, Near Board office Bhopal-462016(M.P). Ph: 9827225025/7049100365
17	Kumari Rajashree Choudhury H.No.1781/2, Behind Mandir, New Sovapur, P.O VFJ Estate, Jabalpur-482009(MP). Ph: 9039225222/7697702322
18	Master Shibajyoti Choudhury Kendriya Vidhyalaya 2 GCF, Jabalpur, Upper line, Jabalpur-482001(Madhya Pradesh) Ph: 9039225222/7697702322
19	Master Aditya Mittal 302, A1-3, IOC Residential Complex, Shuchidham, Malad, Mumbai Ph: 8879667306/7045359779
20	Master Dev Shah Flat No 58, Darya Mahal, B-Wing, 10 th Floor, 80 Nepean Sea Road, Mumbai-400006 Ph: 9820084291,9820821636
21	Kumari Manodnya Shripad Vaidya 103, Saimandir Busstop, Near Govt. Milk Centre, Ayodhyanagar, Nagpur-440024, Maharashtra. Ph: 9960713442, 9970033451
22	Master Samyak Jain H.No.10, Rishabh Bihar, Near Karkardooma, Vikas Marg Extn. New Delhi-110092. Ph:9811019280
23	Master Partasarathi Jena P.O Balitutha, P.S Kujanga, Distt: JagatSinghPur, Odisha-754141 Ph: 9583532225/9668767750
24	Master Subhendu Kumar Sahu Bada Sahi, Somapur, P.O- Hinjilicut-761102 (Orissa)
25	Kumari Chhavi Kohli 162 Phulkian Enclave, Patiala-147001(Punjab) Ph: 98556255688
26	Master Sovesh Mohapatra F-378, Indra vihar, Kota, Rajasthan Ph: 9461811900, 9437021839
27	Kumari C.R.Harshawardhani 114/1, West Colony, ICF, Chennai-600038, Tamil Nadu Ph:- 9444556515
28	Kumari Rakshitta Ravi A-3, “Krishna Niwas, 27, Vaidyaramase”, T. Nagar, Chennai-600017 Ph: 7604879550
29	Master SA. Sivasooryaa No.62/19B1 4 th street Jothi Nagar, Kovilpatti, Tuticorin District, Tamil Nadu Ph: 9488505516/8903781261
30	Kumari Vantika Agrawal A-19, Sector-27, Noida (Uttar Pradesh) Ph: 9811354004
31	Master Aryaman Gupta 10D, Gobindpur Road, Lake Gardens, Kolkota, West Bengal Ph: 9831517312

List of National Award for Child Welfare, 2015

A. Institution Category (05 Awards)

S.No.	Name and address of Awardees
1	HELP (Society for Help Entire lower and rural People) Shri Ram Mohan NVS, Secretary HELP, 2 nd Lane, Suiatha Nagar, Lawyer pet Ext., ONGOLE, Andhra Pradesh - 523 002 Ph: 08592-221206/221208, 9949723666
2	Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses (SPYM) Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Executive Director, SPYM Center 111/9, Opp. B-4, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070 Ph: 011-26893872
3	Birsa Munda Archery Academy Sh. Parkash Ram (Chief Trainer Archery) Silli Stadium Silli, P.O: Silli, Jharkhand-835102 Ph: 09279020080, 9608191408
4	Cuddles Foundation C/O Nangia and co, 1101, 11th Floor, Tower-B, Peninsula Business Park, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai-400 013 Ph: 2261737061
5	Yuwa Jagruti Gopal P. Agrawal (President) Gopal Motors, Building 3rd Floor, Agrasen Gate, Gandhi Statue, Gondia- 441601 (Maharashtra) Ph: 09422831466

B. Individual Category (03 Awards)

S.No.	Name and address of Awardees
1	Ms. Sangita Vardhan 20, Sector 7-A, Chandigarh-160019 Ph: 07837093000
2	Shri K. R. Ravi "Karthika" Manazhi Nagar, Valamboor P.O. Pattikkad, Via, Malappuram Dist. Kerala Ph: 8281120257
3	Dr. Bikas Ray P.O-Agartala, Krishnanagar, Lake Road, Tripura West-799001 Ph: 09436169215

List of Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Award for the year 2016

S.No.	Name and address of Awardees
1	Mr. Devesh Nath Dikshit Prabhunath Nagar, Chapra, Saran, Bihar Ph: 9431486954, 9693651115
2	Ms. Bandana Kumari Jay Parkash Nagar, Ward NO.-07, Near Bam Kali Mandir, PO-Godda, Jharkhand-814133 Ph: 9534074873
3	Mr. Yesu.S Paddath House Thiruthampadam, Pothundy, Kerala Ph: 972383629016

List of 57 Ministries/Departments which have set 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

S No.	GBCs set up by Ministries/Departments
29.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs
30.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
31.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
32.	Department of Posts
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

State Nodal Centres

Sl. No.	States	Name of the Nodal Centre
1	Mizoram	Administrative Training Institute, Mizoram
2	UT of Chandigarh	State Resource Centre for Women
3	Punjab	Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration
4	Nagaland	Administrative Training Institute, Nagaland
5	Chhattisgarh	Thakur Pyarelal Institute of Panchayat & Rural Development, Nimora
6	Kerala	Institute of Management in Government, Thiruvananthapuram
7	Uttarakhand	Administrative Training Institute, Nainital
8	Uttar Pradesh	State Resource Centre for Women and Child (SRCWC)
9	Haryana	Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Gurgaon
10	Karnataka	i. Fiscal Policy Institute, Bangalore. ii. SIRD, Mysore iii. ATI, Mysore
11	Bihar	Gender Resource Center, Bihar State Women Development Corporation.
12	Tamil Nadu	Anna Institute of Management, Chennai-28.
13	Gujarat	Gender Resource Centre (GRC)
14.	Telangana	Telangana State Institute of Panchayat Raj & Rural Development, Hyderabad.
15.	Odisha	Madhusudan Das Regional Academy of Financial Management, Chandrasekhar-pur, Bhubaneswar-23
16.	Assam	State Institute of Rural Development, Assam
17.	Sikkim	Accounts and Administrative Training Institute, Gangtok
18.	Jharkhand	Shri Krishna Institute for Public Administration, Ranchi
19.	Rajasthan	Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Institution, Jaipur
20.	Madhya Pradesh	RCVP Noronha State Academy of administration & Management, Bhopal

Funds approved under Grant-in-Aid for Research, Publication and Monitoring for Old & New Research Studies/ Seminar/ Conference during 2016-17 (As on 31.12.2016)

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Grantee	Project Title	Amount released (in Rupees)
1	Bhartiya Stree Shakti (BSS), New Delhi (<i>in partnership with</i> TISS, Mumbai).	Study on violence against women – (Post “Nirbhaya” case- A comparative study of impact of new laws, crime rate and reporting rate, change in awareness level)	2 nd – 6,42,481/-
2	Haryali Centre for Rural Development, New Delhi	Study on ‘An evaluation of working women hostels received grant-in-aid under the scheme to provide safe and affordable accommodation to working women.	2 nd - 3,90,285/-
3	Himalayan Region Study and Research Institute, Delhi.	‘An empirical study on problems faced by women workers in unorganized sector’.	2 nd - 3,67,454/-
4	Institute of Management in Government, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.	Study proposal on ‘Socio-Cultural Impact on Women with the Implementation of Domestic Violence Act in Kerala’.	1 st - 13,77,574/-
5	Manipur Commission for Protection of Child Rights(MCPCR),Imphal	Child Trafficking in the Indo-Myanmar Region: A case study in Manipur.	2 nd - 2,38,140/-
6	Mewat Development Society, New Delhi.	A Situational Analysis of Muslim Widows in Delhi, Bhopal, Lucknow, Hyderabad and Mewat.	2 nd - 418950/-
7	Mother Teresa Women’s University, Kodaikanal.	Best life style practices prevailing among Paliyar women tribes of Kodaikanal, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu.	1 st - 4,47,615/-
8	R.G. Foundation, New Delhi.	Study on ‘Working condition and privileges for women in unorganized sector in India’.	2 nd - 9,21,138/-
9	Indian Society for Integrated Women and Child Development (ISI-WCD), Greater Noida	Study on 'Women safety from sexual assault at public spaces in National Capital Region	1 st & 2 nd -15,41,294/-
10	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	Study on ‘Economic empowerment of women: promoting skill development in slum areas’	2 nd – 8,28,528/-
11	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	National Research on Human Trafficking in India(NRHTI)	1 st release adjustment -10,62,280/-
12	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	Evaluation of Family Counseling Centres of CSWB	1 st – 29,50,000/-
13	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	5th Annual Asian Criminological Society conference	Final- 1,39,427/-
14	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	Final – 17761/-
15	Salary to Consultant		1,95,000/-
Total			1,15,37,927/-

Representation of SCs STs and OBCs in Ministry of Women and Child Development as on 31/12/2016

Group	Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs as on 31/12/2016				Numbers of appointments made during 2016								By Other Method			
	Total Number of Employees	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
MWCD																
(Sanctioned strength MWCD-283 (Group A-62; Group B-123; Group C-98 (including MTS-48)))																
Group 'A'	57	7	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	100	30	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	61	20	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
(Including MTS)																
Total	218	57	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
NIPCCD																
Group 'A'	54	7	2	6					8	4						
Group 'B'	56	10	2	12												
Group 'C'	86	21	4	11												
Group 'D'																
(upgraded to Group 'C')	53	14	05	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	249	52	13	33	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSWB																
Group 'A'	24	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Group 'B'	78	17	5	14	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	89	20	5	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Including MTS)																
Total	191	43	12	18	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
RMK																
Group 'A'	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	1+1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Group	Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs as on 31/12/2016					Numbers of appointments made during 2016									
	Total Number of Employees	SCs	STs	OBCs		By Direct Recruitment					By promotion				
						Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	By Other Method
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
Group 'D' (Excluding Safai Karamchhari)	4	1	-	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(upgraded to Group 'C')															
Group 'D' (Safai Karamchhari)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(upgraded to Group 'C')															
Total	13+1**	3	-	4		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARA															
Group 'A'	6	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	7	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	6	2	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (Excluding Sweepers)	3	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (Sweepers)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	3	-	2		-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
NCPDR															
Group 'A'	1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Group 'B'	6	1	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Group 'C'	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (Excluding Sweepers)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (Sweepers)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	1	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-

No regular appointment has been made since the inception of the Commission. However, Chairperson/ Members are recruited as per CPR Act and Member Secretary is appointed by DoPT for fixed tenure as part of Central Staffing Scheme. The other administrative posts are being filled on deputation/ contract and outsourcing basis. In regard to 3 "Group -C" posts (2 Clerk and 1 Hindi Typist) to be filled by direct recruitment method, Government of India/ DoPT's instructions as per Roster for SCs/ STs/ OBCs etc. will be adhered to, as and when any recruitment against these posts is made.

Group	Representation of SCs/STsOBCs as on 31/12/2016					Numbers of appointments made during 2016											
						By Direct Recruitment					By promotion					By Other Method	
	Total Number of Employees	SCs	STs	OBCs		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13	14.	15.	16.	17
NCW																	
Group ‘A’	6	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group ‘B’	7	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group ‘C’	3	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group ‘D’ (Exclud- ing Safai Karam- chhari) (upgraded to Group ‘C’)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group ‘D’ (Safai Karamchhari) (upgraded to Group ‘C’)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: (1) RMK - * On Deputation basis; **On Contract basis; The figures do not include consultants and outsourced employees.
(2) NCW is not having regular staff and its posts are filled on deputation basis only. Therefore, the information may be treated as ‘NIL’.

Note: (1) RMK - * On Deputation basis; **On Contract basis; The figures do not include consultants and outsourced employees.
(2) NCW is not having regular staff and its posts are filled on deputation basis only. Therefore, the information may be treated as 'NIL'.

Representation of the Persons with Disabilities in Ministry of Women and Child Development as on 31/12/2016

Group	Number of Employees				DIRECT RECRUITMENT								Promotion						
					No. of Vacancies reserved				No of Appointments made				No. of Vacancies reserved				No. of Appointments Made		
	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
MWCD (Sanctioned strength MWCD-283 (Group A-62; Group B-123; Group C-98 (including MTS-48)																			
Group 'A'	57	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	100	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C' (* including MTS)	61*	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	218	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIPCCD																			
Group 'A'	54	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Group 'B'	56	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C'	86	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'D' (upgraded to Group C')	53	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	249	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
CSWB																			
Group 'A'	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	78	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C' (* including MTS)	89	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	191	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No person with Disability has been appointed during the year 2016-17 in respect of NCW, NCPDR, RMK and CARA																			

Status of ATNs on CAG Audit Paras

S. No.	Year	No. of Paras / PA Reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of Paras / PA reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by Audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1.	2016	-	1	-	-
	Total		1	-	-

Pending Paras of C&Ag Report (As On 16.01.2017)

S. No.	Report No./ Year	Para No.	Brief Text of Para	Position
1	2	3	4	5
1	1 of 2013	4.13 FNB/DS (VSY)	Misclassification of capital expenditure as revenue expenditure.	DGACE vide their letter dt. 02.09.2016 has sent their comments and requested FNB to revise the ATN.
2	1 of 2015	3.6 Dir(KBS)	Minor/Sub-Head wise excess expenditure(ICDS)	The revised draft ATN has been sent to DGACE on 29.06.2016 by ICDS Division. DGACE has been reminded on 26.08.2016. The matter has also been discussed with the concerned officer of DGACE.
3	1 of 2015	3.12 NNM/DS (VSY)	Injudicious re-appropriation to Minor/sub-heads(exceeding Rs. 5 crore) (NNM)	The revised ATN has been sent to DGACE on 12.09.2016 by ND Section.
4	1 of 2015	3.15 DS(AP)/DS (PB)	Saving of entire provision (Sub-head wise)(RMK,Saksham,WWH)	The revised draft ATN has been sent to DGACE on 22.6.2016 for vetting. DGACE has been reminded on 26.08.2016. The matter has also been discussed with the concerned officer of DGACE.
5	50 of 2015	3.9 Budget/DS (Fin.)	Surrender of savings on the last day of the financial year(grant-wise)	The revised draft ATN has been sent to DGACE on 22.7.2016 for vetting by Budget Division. DGACE has been reminded on 26.08.2016. The matter has also been discussed with the concerned officer of DGACE.
6	50 of 2015	3.16 Dir(KBS)/DS(AK)	Savings of Rs. 100 crore or more under a sub-head World Bank/NNM/IGMSY/ Swadhar/NMEW/Women Helpline/OSC)	The Para has been sent to respective divisions on 17.3.2016 for sending the information to Budget Divn. for preparing reply. Replies from all the Divisions have been received.
7	1 of 2015	20.1 DS(PB)	Unfruitful expenditure of Rs. 1.40 crore due to encroachment of land.	Para has been sent to CSWB on 09.09.2016 for preparation of ATN.

S. No.	Report No./ Year	Para No.	Brief Text of Para	Position
8	11 of 2016	1.4 Budget/Dir. (Fin.)	Utilization Certificates.	The ATN is to be prepared by the Budget Division.
9	11 of 2016	1.6(a) DS(AP)/ DS(VSY)	Internal audit of autonomous bodies (NCPCR/NCW) was not conducted for the year 2014-15.	The required information has been requested vide letter dated 27.09.2016 from NCPCR and NCW for preparation of ATN.
10	11 of 2016	1.6(b) DS(AP)	Physical verification of fixed Assets of NCPCR was not conducted for the year 2014-15.	Para has been sent to NCPCR on 27.09.2016 for preparation of ATN.
11	11 of 2016	1.6(c) DS(AP)/ DS(VSY)	Physical verification of inventories of NCPCR/NCW was not conducted during the year 2014-15.	The required information has been requested vide letter dated 27.09.2016 from NCPCR and NCW for preparation of ATN.
12	11 of 2016	1.6(e) DS(AP)	NCPCR has not accounted for gratuity and other retirement benefits on actuarial valuation basis.	Para has been sent to NCPCR on 27.09.2016 for preparation of ATN.

A. Plan Outlays (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates) for the Programmes/ schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2016-17

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2016-17	
		BE	RE
A	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES		
(a1)	Child Development		
1	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme	150.00	150.00
2	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	40.00	38.78
3	National Commission for protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	19.00	19.00
4	Scheme for the welfare of Working children in need of care and Protection	3.00	2.50
5	Central Resource Adoption Agency (CARA)	8.00	5.75
	Total (a1)	220	216.03
(a2)			
7	Working Women's Hostel	28.00	28.00
8	Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	30.00	30.00
9	National Commission or Women (NCW)	20.00	20.00
10	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	1.00	0.01
11	Comprehensive Scheme for combating trafficking – Ujjawala	35.00	24.00
12	Gender Budgeting	2.00	2.00
13	Central Social Welfare Board	45.00	45.00
	Total (a2)	161	149.01
(a3)	Other Schemes		
14	Research, Publication & Monitoring	2.00	2.00
15	Innovative Work on Women & Children	0.00	0.30
16	Information, Mass Media and Publication	60.00	60.00
	Total (a3)	62	62.30
	Total-A (a1+a2+a3)	443	427.34

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2016-17	
		BE	RE
B	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES		
(b1)	Child Development		
17	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	14000.00	14560.60
18	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)- Program Component	400.00	39.25
19	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)- EAP component	450.00	135.75
20	Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICPS)	397.00	597.50
	Total (b1)	15247	15333.10
(b2)	Women Development		
21	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA	460.00	460.00
22	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY)	400.00	634.00
	Total (b2)	860.00	1094.00
(b3)	Women Protection and Empowerment		
23	National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)	50.00	42.00
24	Swadhar Greh	100.00	90.00
25	One Stop Centre	75.00	75.00
	Total (b3)	225	207
	Total B (b1+b2+b3)	16332	16634.10
C	NEW SCHEMES		
(c1)	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES		
26	Women's Helpline	25.00	25.00
27	High Level Committee on Status of Women	0.00	0.10
28	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign	100.00	43.00
29	Other Schemes funded from Nibhaya Fund	400.00	585.00
30	Transfer to Nirbhaya Fund	500.00	500.00
31	Amount met from Nirbhaya Fund	-500.00	-685.00
	Total C (c1)	525	468.10
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	17300	17529.54

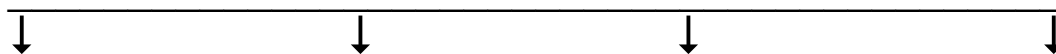
B. Non-Plan Outlays (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates) for the Programmes/schedules of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2016-17

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2016-17	
		BE	RE
(A)	Child Welfare		
1	Contribution to UNICEF	5.60	5.60
2	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	20.60	20.60
3	Central Resource Adoption Authority	2.50	2.50
4	National Awards	0.45	0.45
	Total (A)	29.15	29.15
(B)	Women Welfare		
5	GIA to Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)	26.28	26.28
6	National Commission for Women	5.60	5.60
	Total (B)	31.88	31.88
(C)	Other Schemes		
7	Secretariat	34.19	35.99
8	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)	12.90	13.79
	Total (C)	47.09	49.78
	Total – (A+B+C)	108.12	110.81

INFRASTRUCTURE OF FOOD AND NUTRITION BOARD (FNB)

HEADQUARTERS
JEEVAN VIHAR BUILDING, PARLIAMENT STREET,
New Delhi

REGIONAL OFFICES, FIELD UNITS and LABS


Northern Region 1 QCL & 13 CFNEUs	Eastern Region 1 QCL & 10 CFNEUs	Western Region 1 QCL & 10 CFNEUs	Southern Region 1 QCL & 10 CFNEUs
NEW DELHI	KOLKATA	MUMBAI	CHENNAI
Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi	Guwahati	Pune	Hyderabad
Mayapuri, New Delhi	Imphal	Bhopal	Bangaluru
GulabiBagh, New Delhi	Shillong	Panaji	Madurai
Chandigarh	Bhubaneswar	Nagpur	Visakhapatnam
Jaipur	Patna	Jabalpur	Trivandrum
Udaipur	Ranchi	Valsad	Ernakulam
Hissar	Port Blair	Silvassa	Vijaywada
Faridabad	Gangtok	Raipur	Mangalore
Shimla	Itanagar	Ahmedabad	Pudducherry
Mandi	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai
Jammu			
Lucknow			
Ludhiana			

CFNEU: Community Food and Nutrition Extension Unit (Field Units of FNB)

QCL: Quality Control Laboratory

**Physical & Financial targets & achievements of Food and Nutrition Board
during the year 2015-16**

S. No.	Activities	Physical		Financial (In Rs.)	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
I.	Training in Nutrition Education for ICDS Personnel				
a.	No. of Master Trainer courses organized (TOTs)	10	10	5,18,500/-	5,18,500/-
b.	No. of Master trainers trained	200	197	-	-
c.	No. of orientation courses organized (OTCs)	150	150	26,25,000/-	26,25,000/-
d.	No. of grass-root level functionaries oriented	4,500	4,500	-	-
II.	Monitoring of Supplementary Feeding and Nutrition and Health Education component of ICDS				
a.	No. of Inspections of ICDS AWCs conducted	2250	2250	9,00,000/-	9,00,000/-
b.	Number of beneficiaries	-	-	-	-
III.	Nutrition Education Programmes in Rural areas / Urban slums / Tribal areas				
a.	No. of Nutrition Education Programmes conducted	4500	4500	18,00,000/-	18,00,000/-
b.	Number of beneficiaries	-	136363	-	-
IV.	Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition				
a.	Total No. of Training Courses organized for General Groups	107	107	3,21,000/-	3,21,000/-
b.	Total No. of trainees	3210	2709	-	-
c.	No. of courses organized exclusively for SC/ST community	43	43	3,87,000/-	3,87,000/-
d.	No. of trainees of SC/ST community	1290	1290	-	-
V	Analysis of SNP				
	By 4 Regional Quality Control Labs of FNB	-	4074	-	-

**Physical & Financial targets & achievements of Food and Nutrition Board
during the year 2016-17 (April, 2016 to December, 2016)**

S. No.	Activities	Physical		Financial (In Rs.)	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
I.	Training in Nutrition Education for ICDS Personnel				
a.	No. of Master Trainer courses organized (TOTs)	40	25	15,55,500/-	12,96,250/-
b.	No. of Master trainers trained	800	497	-	-
c.	No. of orientation courses organized (OTCs)	600	414	78,92,500/-	72,45,000/-
d.	No. of grass-root level functionaries oriented	18,000	12420	-	-
II.	Monitoring of Supplementary Feeding and Nutrition and Health Education component of ICDS				
a.	No. of Inspections of ICDS AWCs conducted	4500	2730	12,14,400/-	10,92,000/-
b.	Number of beneficiaries	-	64039	-	-
III.	Nutrition Education Programmes in Rural areas / Urban slums / Tribal areas				
a.	No. of Nutrition Education Programmes conducted	4500	3065	13,49,600/-	12,26,000/-
b.	Number of beneficiaries	-	88986	-	-
IV.	Training in Home Scale Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables and Nutrition				
a.	Total No. of Training Courses organized for General Groups	214	145	4,86,000/-	4,35,000/-
b.	Total No. of trainees	6420	4996	-	-
c.	No. of courses organized exclusively for SC/ST community	86	62	5,85,000/-	5,58,000/-
d.	No. of trainees of SC/ST community	2580	1920	-	-
V	Analysis of SNP				
	By 4 Regional Quality Control Labs of FNB	-	1621	-	-

Annexure - XXXIII

Funds sanctioned/released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Family Counselling Centre (FCCs) during the year 2015-16

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Allocation		No. of centre sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Beneficiaries
		Physical	Financial*				
1	Andhra Pradesh	55		53	127.92	121.16	7739
2	A & N Island	2		2	6.42	5.60	344
3	Bihar	15		18	43.2	59.67	5250
4	Chandigarh	6		5	13.62	12.38	6600
5	Chhattisgarh	15		15	36.00	35.38	6673
6	Delhi	21		19	50.94	50.98	10527
7	Goa	2		2	4.80	5.76	703
8	Gujarat	43		45	108.00	105.41	10904
9	Haryana	16		15	32.46	33.28	3128
10	Himachal Pradesh	7		7	18.06	18.24	7808
11	Jammu & Kashmir	26		27	64.80	75.54	5946
12	Jharkhand	30		27	65.16	66.77	6473
13	Karnataka	49		49	120.36	118.01	27131
14	Kerala	41		40	98.49	101.02	8836
15	Lakshadweep	0		0	0	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	47		47	112.80	120.55	24419
17	Maharashtra	69		68	164.28	166.37	38065
18	Orissa	28		27	65.43	53.60	3176
19	Pondicherry	8		8	20.07	20.68	3080
20	Punjab	8		8	19.20	17.52	2010
21	Rajasthan	30		29	69.60	71.92	15587
22	Tamilnadu	62		62	150.72	149.07	41041
23	Uttar Pradesh	79		80	194.10	186.84	24866
24	Uttarakhand	17		17	40.80	39.02	3633
25	West Bengal	45		45	109.44	107.54	15476
	Total	721		715	1736.67	1742.31	279415
North Eastern States							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4		4	9.60	10.51	585
2	Assam	29		29	72.09	73.11	7584
3	Manipur	12		12	31.29	31.88	4609
4	Meghalaya	3		3	8.82	8.10	387
5	Mizoram	9		9	23.22	24.13	2153
6	Nagaland	2		2	6.42	10.62	2162
7	Sikkim	3		3	8.07	10.2	615
8	Tripura	10		10	26.49	26.95	1310
	Total	72		72	186	195.5	19405
	Grand Total	793		787	1922.67	1937.81	298820

* There is no state-wise financial allocation. However, allocation for the year 2015-16 was Rs, 2107.00 lakhs

Funds sanctioned/released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Family Counselling Centre (FCCs) during the year 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)

(Rs. In lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Allocation		No. of centre sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Benefi- ciaries
		Physical	Financial*				
1	Andhra Pradesh	32		24	69.12	34.56	16610
2	A & N Island	2		2	5.76	2.88	0
3	Bihar	18		9	25.92	12.96	6682
4	Chandigarh	5		5	14.40	7.20	4685
5	Chhattisgarh	15		9	25.92	12.96	10733
6	Delhi	19		17	51.12	25.56	1912
7	Goa	2		2	5.76	2.88	912
8	Gujarat	45		44	126.72	63.36	17914
9	Haryana	15		15	4.32	2.16	2042
10	Himachal Pradesh	7		7	20.16	10.08	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	27		19	54.72	27.36	4039
12	Jharkhand	27		22	63.36	31.68	6592
13	Karnataka	49		39	116.64	58.32	13259
14	Kerala	40		36	104.76	52.38	13316
15	Lakshadweep	0		0	0	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	47		45	129.60	64.80	8666
17	Maharashtra	68		60	172.80	86.40	11039
18	Orissa	27		21	61.56	30.78	1745
19	Pondicherry	8		8	24.12	12.06	3082
20	Punjab	8		1	2.88	1.44	1069
21	Rajasthan	29		26	74.88	37.44	16477
22	Tamilnadu	62		55	160.56	80.28	22096
23	Telangana	21		0	0	0	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	80		63	181.44	90.72	34838
25	Uttarakhand	17		11	31.68	15.84	3528
26	West Bengal	45		44	126.72	63.36	6238
	Total	715		584	1654.92	827.46	207474
North Eastern States							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4		3	8.64	4.32	450
2	Assam	29		19	57.60	28.80	2781
3	Manipur	12		6	18.36	9.18	2840
4	Meghalaya	3		2	7.56	3.78	530
5	Mizoram	9		7	20.16	10.08	2908
6	Nagaland	2		1	2.88	1.44	1621
7	Sikkim	3		2	6.84	3.42	665
8	Tripura	10		9	28.44	14.22	2466
	Total	72		49	150.48	75.24	14261
	Grand Total	787		633	1805.40	902.70	221735

* There is no state-wise financial allocation. However, allocation for the year 2016-17 is Rs, 2355.00 lakhs

Funds sanctioned/released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Short Stay Home Programme for the year 2015-16 (01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015)

Allocation / funds received: ₹ 25,21,26,251/-

Amount sanctioned: ₹ 2038.95 lakhs

Amount released: ₹ 1321.81 lakhs

Past Liabilities released: ₹ 884.29 lakhs

Total released : ₹ 2205.80 lakhs

(₹in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Homes	No. of Homes sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Amount released (65% of sanctioned amount)	Past liabilities released	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	12	98.30	63.90	88.30	1152
2.	Assam	12	12	98.30	63.90	42.61	1152
3.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	8.19	5.32	6.33	96
5.	Bihar	13	10	81.92	53.25	18.87	960
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	8.54	5.55	3.99	96
7.	Chattishgarh	3	2	16.38	10.65	8.39	192
8.	Dadar & Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	2	2	17.77	11.55	1.18	192
10.	Gujarat	3	1	8.19	5.32	3.81	96
11.	Goa	1	1	8.19	5.32	0	96
12.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	8.19	5.32	2.44	96
16.	Karnataka	28	19	157.72	102.52	79.22	1824
17.	Kerala	5	3	24.58	15.97	6.07	288
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	16	10	81.92	50.68	64.05	960
20.	Maharashtra	32	26	214.37	139.34	82.57	2496
21.	Manipur	5	5	40.96	26.62	34.72	480
22.	Mizoram	1	1	8.19	5.32	0	96
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	1	1	8.19	5.32	0	96
25.	Odisha	32	27	221.18	143.77	113.59	2592
26.	Paschim Bengal	30	25	208.26	135.37	66.61	2400
27.	Punjab	2	2	16.73	10.88	1.56	192
28.	Puducherry	1	1	8.19	5.32	0	96
29.	Rajasthan	3	3	25.61	16.65	6.55	288
30.	Sikkim	1	1	8.19	5.32	3.99	96
31.	Tamilnadu	32	32	263.52	171.29	92.08	3072
32.	Telangana	15	12	101.77	66.15	45.16	1152
33.	Tripura	4	4	32.77	21.30	9.33	384
34.	Uttar Pradesh	34	27	221.87	142.99	101.17	2592
35.	Uttarakhand	6	5	40.96	26.62	1.70	480
	Total	302	247	2038.95	1321.51	884.29	23712

**Funds sanctioned/ released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of
Short Stay Home Programme for the year 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)**

Allocation / funds received : ₹ 1834.92 lakhs

Past Liabilities released : ₹ 40.43 lakhs
₹ 1794.49 lakhs

(₹in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Past liabilities released
1.	Bihar	3.79
2.	Maharashtra	6.14
3.	Tamilnadu	17.09
4.	Kerala	3.26
5.	Karnataka	10.15
	Total	40.43

Funds sanctioned/released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the year 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State / UT	Functional		Achievement for the year 2015-16 (01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016)			
		Physical	Financial	No. of Centres Sanc.	Amount Sanc.	Amount Rel.	No. of Bene.
1	Andhra Pradesh	1174	497.59	1166	764.60	859.44	29150
2	Andaman & Nicobar	36	15.26	36	23.72	23.72	900
3	Bihar	233	98.75	233	147.43	56.95	5825
4	Chandigarh	19	8.05	19	12.52	12.52	475
5	Chhattisgarh	615	260.66	615	405.27	405.27	15375
6	Delhi	156	66.12	156	102.80	102.80	3900
7	Goa	32	13.56	30	19.77	19.45	750
8	Gujarat	648	274.65	646	369.50	422.99	16150
9	Haryana	158	66.97	158	104.12	104.12	3950
10	Himachal Pradesh	359	152.16	359	213.22	214.19	8375
11	Jammu & Kashmir	530	224.64	530	349.26	349.26	13250
12	Jharkhand	273	115.71	272	179.24	179.06	6800
13	Karnataka	714	302.62	705	464.58	464.58	17625
14	Kerala	554	234.81	546	356.28	345.99	13650
15	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	1791	759.10	1784	1175.62	1235.67	44600
17	Maharashtra	1135	481.06	1129	739.29	740.50	28225
18	Odisha	384	162.75	384	253.05	253.05	9600
19	Puducherry	108	45.77	108	71.17	70.89	2700
20	Punjab	116	49.17	105	64.49	68.73	2625
21	Rajasthan	383	162.33	383	252.39	252.39	9575
22	Tamil Nadu	878	372.13	878	578.58	578.30	21950
23	Uttar Pradesh	949	402.22	944	618.08	616.28	23600
24	Uttarakhand	289	122.49	281	179.77	175.65	7025
25	West Bengal	834	353.48	834	549.59	553.35	20850
	Total	12368	5242.05	12301	7994.34	8105.15	306925
	<i>NORTH EASTERN STATES</i>						
26	Assam	256	108.50	255	168.04	168.04	6375
27	Arunachal Pradesh	133	56.37	133	87.64	87.64	3325
28	Manipur	308	130.54	308	202.97	202.97	7700
29	Meghalaya	75	31.79	75	49.42	49.42	1875
30	Mizoram	162	68.66	162	106.75	106.75	4050
31	Nagaland	33	13.99	33	21.75	38.28	825
32	Tripura	131	55.52	130	85.67	85.67	3250
33	Sikkim	107	45.35	107	70.51	70.51	2675
	Total	1205	510.73	1203	792.75	809.28	30075
	Grand Total	13573	5752.78	13504	8787.09	8914.44	337000

**Funds sanctioned/released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of
Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (BAJSS) for the year 2015-16**

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State / UT	Allocation		Achievement for the year 2015-16 (01.04.2015 to 31.03.2016)			
		Physical	Financial	No. of Centres Sanc.	Amount Sanc.	Amount Rel.	No. of Bene.
1	Andhra Pradesh	289	122.49	277	158.32	126.78	6925
2	Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
3	Chhattisgarh	268	113.59	268	176.61	178.66	6700
4	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	8.66	0
5	Gujarat	246	104.26	246	162.11	156.12	6150
6	Haryana	45	19.07	45	23.78	22.19	1125
7	Himachal Pradesh	5	2.12	5	3.29	3.29	125
8	Jammu & Kashmir	154	65.27	130	83.32	92.94	3250
9	Jharkhand	324	137.32	320	166.67	244.44	8000
10	Karnataka	10	4.24	10	6.59	9.06	250
11	Kerala	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	383	162.33	382	251.73	268.60	9550
13	Maharashtra	407	172.50	406	246.38	248.82	10150
14	Odisha	220	93.24	220	128.28	139.99	5500
15	Puducherry	55	23.31	55	33.89	38.47	1375
16	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
17	Tamil Nadu	74	31.36	74	48.76	54.13	1850
18	Uttar Pradesh	430	182.25	429	259.19	192.01	10725
19	Uttarakhand	220	93.24	220	142.62	204.71	5500
20	West Bengal	116	49.17	116	76.44	75.46	2900
	Total	3246	1375.78	3203	1967.98	2064.33	80075
	<i>NORTH EASTERN STATES</i>						
21	Assam	48	20.34	48	31.63	54.15	1200
22	Arunachal Pradesh	21	8.90	21	13.84	20.51	525
23	Manipur	77	32.64	77	50.74	87.39	1925
24	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
25	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
26	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
	Total	146	61.88	146	96.21	162.06	3650
	Grand Total	3392	1437.67	3349	2064.19	2226.39	83725

**Funds sanctioned/ released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of
Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the year 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)**

(in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State / UT	Functional		Achievement for the year 2016-17 (01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016)			
		Physical	Financial	No. of Centres Sanc.	Amount Sanc.	Amount Rel.	No. of Bene.
1	Andhra Pradesh	863	1177.48	231	315.18	34.79	5544
2	Andaman & Nicobar	36	49.12	3	4.09	0.00	72
3	Bihar	233	317.91	0	0.00	0.00	0
4	Chandigarh	19	25.92	19	25.92	12.96	456
5	Chhattisgarh	615	839.11	374	510.29	0.00	8976
6	Delhi	156	212.85	76	103.69	17.06	1824
7	Goa	30	40.93	0	0.00	0.00	0
8	Gujarat	646	881.40	172	234.68	0.00	4128
9	Haryana	158	215.58	31	42.30	0.00	744
10	Himachal Pradesh	338	461.17	0	0.00	0.00	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	400	545.76	233	317.91	0.00	5592
12	Jharkhand	78	106.42	87	118.70	0.00	2088
13	Karnataka	1019	1390.32	591	806.36	356.79	14184
14	Kerala	556	758.61	0	0.00	0.00	0
15	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	1784	2434.09	1255	1712.32	0.00	30120
17	Maharashtra	1129	1540.41	211	287.89	126.89	5064
18	Odisha	384	523.93	0	0.00	0.00	0
19	Puducherry	108	147.36	54	73.68	0.00	1296
20	Punjab	116	158.27	57	77.77	38.89	1368
21	Rajasthan	383	522.57	99	135.08	23.88	2376
22	Tamil Nadu	877	1196.58	618	843.20	332.91	14832
23	Telangana	303	413.41	173	236.04	6.14	4152
24	Uttar Pradesh	944	1287.99	180	245.59	0.00	4320
25	Uttarakhand	284	387.49	107	145.99	73.00	2568
26	West Bengal	834	1137.91	0	0.00	0.00	0
	Total	12293	16772.57	4571	6236.67	1023.30	109704
	<i>NORTH EASTERN STATES</i>						
27	Assam	255	347.92	0	0.00	0.00	0
28	Arunachal Pradesh	133	181.47	83	113.25	0.00	1992
29	Manipur	308	420.24	157	214.21	35.47	3768
30	Meghalaya	75	102.33	37	50.48	0.00	888
31	Mizoram	162	221.03	0	0.00	0.00	0
32	Nagaland	33	45.03	0	0.00	0.00	0
33	Tripura	130	177.37	0	0.00	0.00	0
34	Sikkim	107	145.99	87	118.70	0.00	2088
	Total	1203	1641.37	364	496.64	35.47	8736
	Grand Total	13496	18413.94	4935	6733.31	1058.77	118440

Funds sanctioned/released and beneficiaries covered under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (BAJSS) for the year 2016-17 (as on 31.12.2016)

(₹ in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State / UT	Functional		Achievement for the year 2016-17 (01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016)			
		Physical	Financial	No. of Centres Sanc.	Amount Sanc.	Amount Rel.	No. of Bene.
1	Andhra Pradesh	111	151.45	8	10.92	-	192
2	Chhattisgarh	268	365.66	168	229.22	-	4032
3	Gujarat	246	335.64	121	165.09	-	2904
4	Haryana	45	61.40	0	0.00	-	0
5	Himachal Pradesh	5	6.82	0	0.00	-	0
6	Jammu & Kashmir	130	177.37	106	144.63	13.64	2544
7	Jharkhand	324	442.07	47	64.13	-	1128
8	Karnataka	10	13.64	10	13.64	-	240
9	Madhya Pradesh	382	521.20	380	518.47	-	9120
10	Maharashtra	406	553.95	305	416.14	-	7320
11	Odisha	220	300.17	0	0.00	-	0
12	Puducherry	55	75.04	0	0.00	-	0
13	Tamil Nadu	74	100.97	18	24.56	-	432
14	Telangana	174	237.40	63	85.96	-	1512
15	Uttar Pradesh	429	585.33	429	585.33	-	10296
16	Uttarakhand	220	300.17	154	210.12	-	3696
17	West Bengal	116	158.27	0	0.00	-	0
	Total	3215	4386.55	1809	2468.20	13.64	43416
	<i>NORTH EASTERN STATES</i>						
18	Assam	48	65.49	36	49.12	-	864
19	Arunachal Pradesh	21	28.65	-	-	-	-
20	Manipur	77	105.06	-	-	-	-
	Total	146	199.20	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	3361	4585.75	1845	2517.32	13.64	44280

**Statement indicating amount sanctioned and released to each State
for Creche Workers Training for the year 2016-17**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of training Courses	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.)	Amount proposed to be released as 1 st installment (50%)
1.	A&N			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10	5,78,800	2,89,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1,73,400	86,700
4.	Assam	3	1,73,400	86,700
5.	Bihar	1	57,800	28,900
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	15	8,67,000	4,33,500
8.	Delhi	2	1,15,600	57,800
9.	Goa	1	57,800	28,900
10.	Gujarat	9	5,20,200	2,60,100
11.	Haryana	2	1,15,600	57,800
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1,15,600	57,800
13.	J&K	12	6,93,600	3,46,800
14.	Jharkhand	10	5,75,000	2,89,000
15.	Karnataka	6	3,46,800	1,73,400
16.	Kerala	5	2,89,000	1,44,500
17.	Lakshadweep	Nil	-	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh	29	16,76,200	8,38,100
19.	Maharashtra	9	5,20,200	2,60,100
20.	Manipur	6	3,46,800	1,73,400
21.	Meghalaya	1	57,800	28,900
22.	Mizoram	3	1,73,400	86,700
23.	Nagaland	1	57,800	28,900
24.	Orissa	6	3,46,800	1,73,400
25.	Pondicherry	1	57,800	28,900
26.	Punjab	1	57,800	28,900
27.	Rajasthan	3	1,73,400	86,700
28.	Sikkim	2	1,15,600	57,800
29.	Tamil Nadu	5	2,89,900	1,44,500
30.	Telangana	4	2,31,200	1,15,600
31.	Tripura	2	1,15,600	57,800
32.	Uttar Pradesh	20	11,56,000	5,78,000
33.	Uttrakhand	5	2,89,000	1,44,500
34.	West Bengal	13	7,51,400	3,75,700
	Total	192	1,10,97,600	55,48,800

Hospitals visited by the NCW/NIMHANS teams

1. Regional Mental Hospital, Yerawada, Pune, Maharashtra.
2. Mental Health Centre, Kozhikode, Kerala
3. Regional Mental Hospital, Thane, Maharashtra
4. Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Goa
5. Calcutta Pavlov Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal
6. Berhampore Mental Hospital, Murshidabad, West Bengal
7. RINPAS, Ranchi, Jharkhand
8. Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra, UP
9. Mental Hospital, Bareilly, UP
10. Institute of Mental Health, Amritsar, Punjab.

**Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW in the Year:
2016-17(till December 2016)**

S.No.	Nature	Total
1.	Violence against women	963
2.	Sex selective abortion; female foeticide / amniocentesis	31
3.	Sexual harassment including sexual harassment at workplace	402
4.	Traditional practices derogatory to women rights i.e. sati pratha, devdasi pratha, witch hunting	13
5.	Indecent representation of women	95
6	Dowry harassment / dowry death	1752
7	Trafficking / Prostitution of women	96
8	Outraging modesty of women	946
9	Stalking / voyeurism	102
10	Cyber crimes against women	233
11	Bigamy / Polygamy	115
12	Right to exercise choice in marriage	337
13	Right to live with dignity	4373
14	Women's right of custody of children in the event of divorce	40
15	Gender discrimination, including equal right to education & work	44
16	Free legal aid for women	144
17	Privacy of women and rights thereof	115
18	Police apathy against women	3928
19	Reproductive health rights of women	66
	Total	13797

**State-Wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW in the Year :
2016-17(till December 2016)**

S.No.	State	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4	Assam	36
5	Bihar	453
6	Chandigarh	35
7	Chhattisgarh	59
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9	Daman & Diu	1
10	Delhi	1473
11	Goa	3
12	Gujarat	75
13	Haryana	792
14	Himachal Pradesh	24
15	Jammu and Kashmir	26
16	Jharkhand	134
17	Karnataka	184
18	Kerala	80
19	Madhya Pradesh	396
20	Maharashtra	449
21	Manipur	1
22	Mizoram	1
23	Nagaland	1
24	Odisha	87
25	Pondicherry	12
26	Punjab	235
27	Rajasthan	549
28	Sikkim	2
29	Tamil Nadu	271
30	Telangana	107
31	Tripura	1
32	Uttar Pradesh	7830
33	Uttarakhand	188
34	West Bengal	197
35	Total	13797

Public Hearings, Seminars/ Workshops/ Conferences and Research Studies sponsored by National Commission for Women during 2016-17.

1. Regional Consultation on “Draft National Policy for Women, 2016”, Hyderabad by Telangana State Commission for Women.
2. Regional Consultation on “Draft National Policy for Women, 2016”, Mumbai by Maharashtra State Commission for Women.
3. Regional Consultation on “Draft National Policy for Women, 2016”, Bhubaneswar by Odisha State Commission for Women.
4. Regional Consultation on “Draft National Policy for Women, 2016”, Guwahati by Assam State Commission for Women.
5. Regional Consultation on “Draft National Policy for Women, 2016”, Delhi by National Commission for Women.
6. Seminar on “Disaster and Trafficking: Impact on Women”, by Society for Innovative Rural Development, Jharkhand.
7. Consultation on “Plan of Action to disseminate the Action Plans proposed in the NCW-NIMHANS Study Report”, By National Commission for Women.
8. Seminar on “Issues Related to Single Women and Women in difficult circumstances”, by Society for Social Transformation, Andhra Pradesh.
9. Seminar on “Empowerment of Women through skill and Training “by Bharatiya Institute of Research and Development, Uttar Pradesh.
10. Seminar on “Empowerment of Women through skill development”, by Swarnim Sansthan, Lucknow.
11. Seminar on “Addressing the efficacy of laws pertaining to property marital rights in different religions”, by Kaushiki Welfare Society, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
12. Consultation on “Addressing the efficacy of laws pertaining to property marital rights in different regions” by Sarv Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Uttar Pradesh.
13. Consultation on “Empowerment of Women through skill development and Training: A Critical Analysis of Government policies and programmes with regard to Gender”, by Vishala Mahila Mandali, Andhra Pradesh.
14. Seminar on “Women and Environment Sustainability, Administrative, Social, Legal and Economic Issues”, by Bihang Welfare Association, Ghaziabad.
15. Seminar on “Smart Cities with focus on Inclusive Gender Empowerment” by Bhartiya Stree Shakti, Mumbai.
16. Capacity Building of Elected Women Panchayat Leaders: Proof of Concept, Rajasthan by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.
17. Seminar on “Issues related to single women and women in difficult circumstances” by Bashirhat Path Pradarshak, Kolkata, West Bengal.
18. Seminar on “Sustainability of women in Socio-Economic and Legal Issues” by Vision: A Rural

Development Society Medak, Telangana.

19. Seminar on “Women and their roles in sustainable development” by Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
20. Seminar on “Women Skill Development and Training: A critical Analysis of Government Policies and Programmes”, by The Holy Faith Educational Development Society, Andhra Pradesh.
21. Seminar on “Addressing the efficacy of laws relating to property and marital rights of women in different religions in India”, by Star Youth Association, Andhra Pradesh.
22. Seminar on “Addressing the efficacy of laws relating to property and marital rights of women in different religions in India”, by Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Pune, Maharashtra.
23. Seminar on “Empowerment of Women through skill development and Training: A Critical Analysis of Government policies and programmes with regard to Gender”, by Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.
24. Seminar on “Skilling of Rural Women in non-formal sector: An important factor in GDP growth and emerging challenges”, by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Rural Development Society, Karnataka,
25. Seminar on “Issues related to women in difficult circumstances”, by Sahyog, Karnataka.
26. Seminar on “Smart cities with focus on Inclusive Gender Empowerments”, by Jignasha Sewa Sangh, Ahmedabad.

Research Studies and Expert Committees

1. A study on “Transcription and documentation of Indigenous knowledge of people especially women living in tribal eco-region of Madhya Pradesh with special reference to Betul District”, by Centre for Resource Development Studies, Kolar Road, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
2. A study on “Compliance to Provisions of the Sexual Harassment of women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, Redressal) Act 2013, with focus on Private Sector in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry Region”, by Jeppiar Engineering College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
3. A study on “Discrimination against women from North Eastern Region: A proposed survey of Class I and Class II tier cities in India”, by Jamia Millia Islamia.
4. A study on “Single Mothers in Kerala”, by Kerala Women’s Commission, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
5. Expert Committee on “Status of Widows in the states of Odisha, West Bengal, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh”, by National Commission for Women.
6. Expert Committee on “National Creche Policy” by National Commission for Women.
7. A study on “Socio-Economic status and problems of single mothers in Meghalaya” by Meghalaya State Commission for Women, Shillong.
8. A study on “Discrimination of Rural Folklores with Positive Portrayal of Mizo Women” by Mizoram University, Department of Psychology, Aizawl, Mizoram.

**State Wise Data of complaints registered in NRI Cell of NCW for the
year 2016-17(till December 2016)**

S.No.	State	Total No. of complaints
1	Delhi	58
2	Maharashtra	36
3	Punjab	32
4	Gujarat	31
5	Uttar Pradesh	30
6	Tamil Nadu	28
7	Andhra Pradesh	20
8	Telangana	19
9	Haryana	14
10	Bihar	12
11	Madhya Pradesh	11
12	Rajasthan	11
13	Karnataka	10
14	Kerala	09
15	West-Bengal	07
16	Odisha	05
17	Chandigarh	05
18	Himachal Pradesh	05
19	Uttarakhand	04
20	Jharkhand	04
21	J&K	03
22	Chattisgarh	02
23	Assam	02
	Total	358

RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH

Statement showing Loan Sanctioned, Disbursed and No. of Beneficiaries since inception to 31/12/2016

S. No.	State / UT	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)		No. of Beneficiaries
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	
1	Andaman Nicobar	40.00	40.00	667
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,138.41	7,153.48	197760
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	5.00	100
4	Assam	485.90	453.90	6605
5	Bihar	627.25	468.83	17156
6	Chhattisgarh	14.50	8.50	370
7	Delhi	954.72	839.62	7742
8	Gujarat	223.50	193.50	7173
9	Haryana	310.01	284.16	4392
10	Himachal Pradesh	676.48	655.63	12925
11	Jammu & Kashmir	182.00	107.00	1986
12	Jharkhand	232.43	190.20	2338
13	Karnataka	1,064.25	566.50	19188
14	Kerala	866.22	682.52	34257
15	Madhya Pradesh	2,207.30	1,987.40	21866
16	Maharashtra	1,671.90	1,420.05	35672
17	Manipur	284.05	216.04	8421
18	Mizoram	4.00	2.00	70
19	Nagaland	74.00	45.50	859
20	Odisha	2,299.45	2,186.05	39097
21	Puducherry	51.00	16.00	300
22	Punjab	141.00	37.50	500
23	Rajasthan	1,963.90	1,819.74	30285
24	Tamil Nadu	8,013.84	6,495.77	169274
25	Telangana	1,712.40	1,442.70	32553
26	Uttar Pradesh	937.25	620.12	26683
27	Uttarakhand	361.24	331.89	2928
28	West Bengal	2,477.29	2,023.79	54072
	Total	36,024.29	30,293.38	735239



Towards a new dawn

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